

Über dieses Buch

Dies ist ein digitales Exemplar eines Buches, das seit Generationen in den Regalen der Bibliotheken aufbewahrt wurde, bevor es von Google im Rahmen eines Projekts, mit dem die Bücher dieser Welt online verfügbar gemacht werden sollen, sorgfältig gescannt wurde.

Das Buch hat das Urheberrecht überdauert und kann nun öffentlich zugänglich gemacht werden. Ein öffentlich zugängliches Buch ist ein Buch, das niemals Urheberrechten unterlag oder bei dem die Schutzfrist des Urheberrechts abgelaufen ist. Ob ein Buch öffentlich zugänglich ist, kann von Land zu Land unterschiedlich sein. Öffentlich zugängliche Bücher sind unser Tor zur Vergangenheit und stellen ein geschichtliches, kulturelles und wissenschaftliches Vermögen dar, das häufig nur schwierig zu entdecken ist.

Gebrauchsspuren, Anmerkungen und andere Randbemerkungen, die im Originalband enthalten sind, finden sich auch in dieser Datei – eine Erinnerung an die lange Reise, die das Buch vom Verleger zu einer Bibliothek und weiter zu Ihnen hinter sich gebracht hat.

Nutzungsrichtlinien

Google ist stolz, mit Bibliotheken in partnerschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit öffentlich zugängliches Material zu digitalisieren und einer breiten Masse zugänglich zu machen. Öffentlich zugängliche Bücher gehören der Öffentlichkeit, und wir sind nur ihre Hüter. Nichtsdestotrotz ist diese Arbeit kostspielig. Um diese Ressource weiterhin zur Verfügung stellen zu können, haben wir Schritte unternommen, um den Missbrauch durch kommerzielle Parteien zu verhindern. Dazu gehören technische Einschränkungen für automatisierte Abfragen.

Wir bitten Sie um Einhaltung folgender Richtlinien:

+ *Nutzung der Dateien zu nichtkommerziellen Zwecken* Wir haben Google Buchsuche für Endanwender konzipiert und möchten, dass Sie diese Dateien nur für persönliche, nichtkommerzielle Zwecke verwenden.

+ *Keine automatisierten Abfragen* Senden Sie keine automatisierten Abfragen irgendwelcher Art an das Google-System. Wenn Sie Recherchen über maschinelle Übersetzung, optische Zeichenerkennung oder andere Bereiche durchführen, in denen der Zugang zu Text in großen Mengen nützlich ist, wenden Sie sich bitte an uns. Wir fördern die Nutzung des öffentlich zugänglichen Materials für diese Zwecke und können Ihnen unter Umständen helfen.

+ *Beibehaltung von Google-Markenelementen* Das "Wasserzeichen" von Google, das Sie in jeder Datei finden, ist wichtig zur Information über dieses Projekt und hilft den Anwendern weiteres Material über Google Buchsuche zu finden. Bitte entfernen Sie das Wasserzeichen nicht.

+ *Bewegen Sie sich innerhalb der Legalität* Unabhängig von Ihrem Verwendungszweck müssen Sie sich Ihrer Verantwortung bewusst sein, sicherzustellen, dass Ihre Nutzung legal ist. Gehen Sie nicht davon aus, dass ein Buch, das nach unserem Dafürhalten für Nutzer in den USA öffentlich zugänglich ist, auch für Nutzer in anderen Ländern öffentlich zugänglich ist. Ob ein Buch noch dem Urheberrecht unterliegt, ist von Land zu Land verschieden. Wir können keine Beratung leisten, ob eine bestimmte Nutzung eines bestimmten Buches gesetzlich zulässig ist. Gehen Sie nicht davon aus, dass das Erscheinen eines Buchs in Google Buchsuche bedeutet, dass es in jeder Form und überall auf der Welt verwendet werden kann. Eine Urheberrechtsverletzung kann schwerwiegende Folgen haben.

Über Google Buchsuche

Das Ziel von Google besteht darin, die weltweiten Informationen zu organisieren und allgemein nutzbar und zugänglich zu machen. Google Buchsuche hilft Lesern dabei, die Bücher dieser Welt zu entdecken, und unterstützt Autoren und Verleger dabei, neue Zielgruppen zu erreichen. Den gesamten Buchtext können Sie im Internet unter `http://books.google.com` durchsuchen.

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

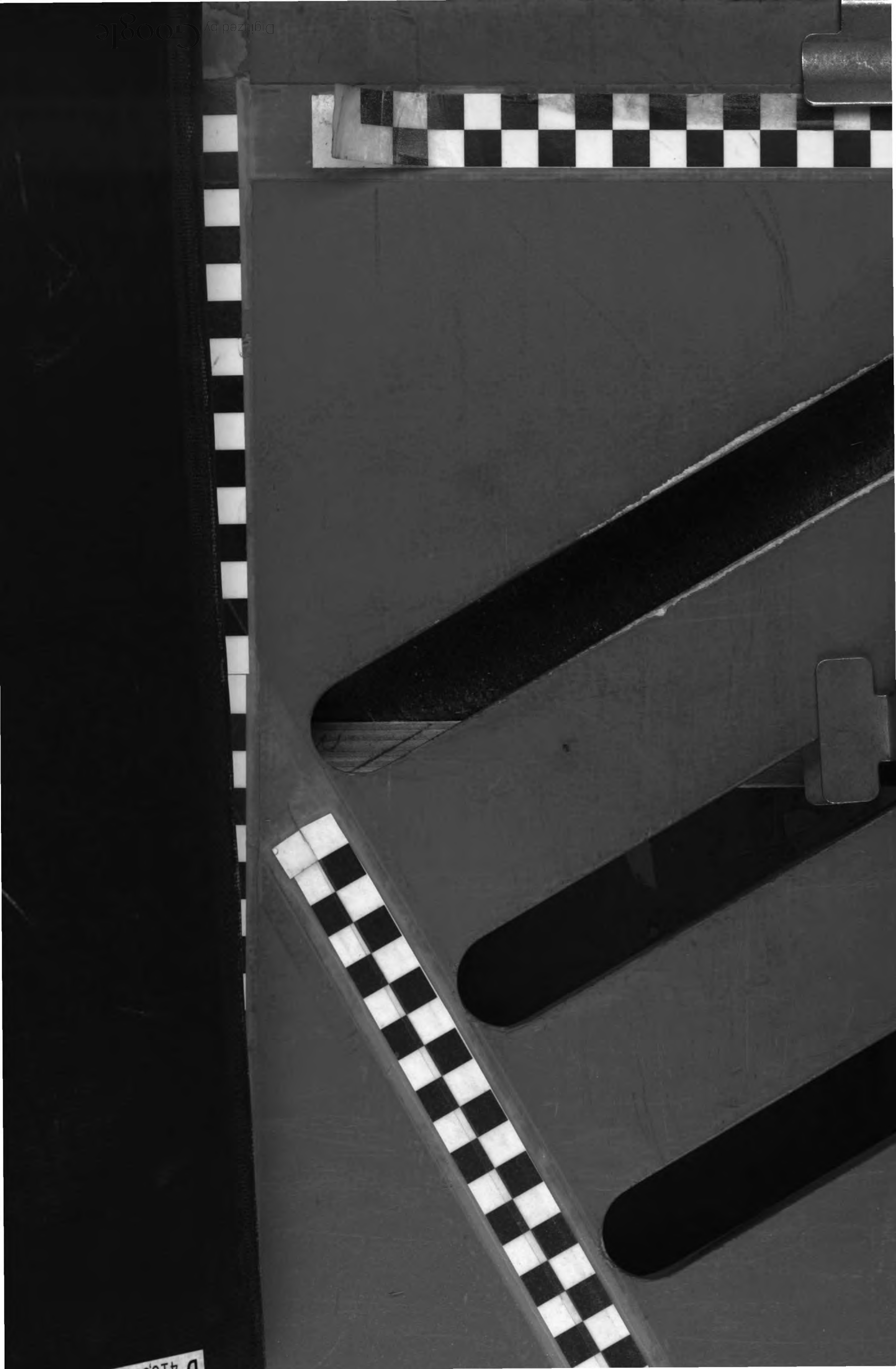
https://books.google.com

Digitized by Google



860

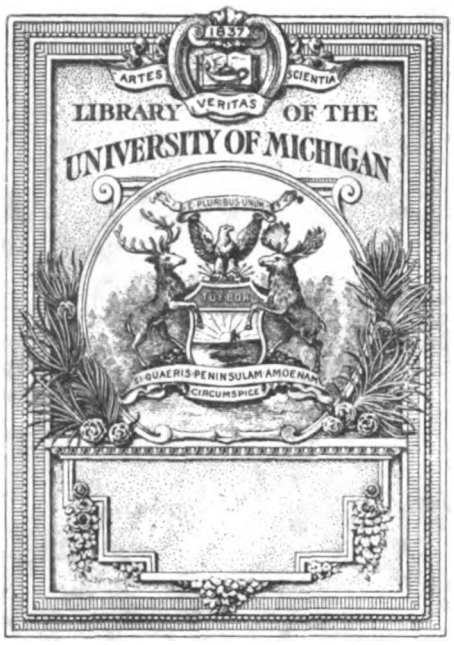
Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google



860



Digitized by Google

119
.B8

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

B562

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

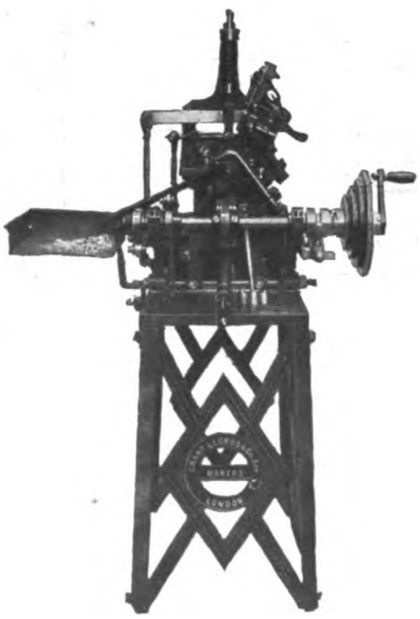
VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 1. LONDON: JANUARY 2, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Why not Start the Year by Cutting Down Costs?

The Davis Typecaster

WILL CUT DOWN COSTS.

(a) in your Expenditure on New Type.
(b) in your Composing Room.
(c) in your Machine Room.



This simple Machine will Cast Type of accuracy, in any face, all body sizes, from 3 to 30 points, letters, spaces and quads, at an average cost of 50 per cent. less than typefounders' prices.

A DAVIS TYPECASTER is working at the City Offices. All Printers are invited to call for a demonstration. You will get figures in support of the statement, with regard to Cutting Down Costs, on request.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO, Ltd.,

376, AVENUE CHAMBERS,
Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Digitized by Google

The Monotype

THE COMPOSING MACHINE WHICH DOES NOT RECEIVE ALL THE "FAT" COPY

IF you are buying a flat-bed printing machine, you do not buy one for long runs only. Neither do you buy it for the purpose of art work alone. You buy it for its general utility, because you cannot afford to buy a machine with limitations. Dividends and profits have to be made.

Suppose you have a compositor so capable that you can hand to him *any* piece of copy, feeling confident in doing so the perfect job will be evolved. You would say: "This is the man for me: he has no limitation of ability."

In those printing offices where THE MONOTYPE is working side by side with other composing machines, which receives *all* the difficult work? THE MONOTYPE.

If the Monotype receives all the difficult work—and it is from such work you secure better prices—it is positive proof that it is *the* only machine able to handle every class of job without discrimination.

IT IS THE MACHINE WITHOUT LIMITATIONS

The jobbing printer needs the Monotype—for it is still the only composing machine casting and setting single types at great speed. It is the only machine that will set seven alphabets in any required size of type, from one fount only.

It is still the only machine in the product of which corrections may be made without stopping the earning power of that machine.

Won't you come into line for 1913? It is going to be a year of big business, and THE MONOTYPE will help you to share in it.

If you have any printing proposition of a difficult nature, we can help you.

Composed and Cast on the Monotype.

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LIMITED,
43 & 43a, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

3, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. 6, St. Ann's Passage, Manchester.
29, Eden Quay, Dublin.
Works: Redhill, Surrey.

E & S "ALBERT GALVANO" QUALITY

WHAT
Is an Electro?

To some printers an electro is a duplicate of an original. To others—and those are the ones whom we desire to reach—an electro is not distinguishable from an original, *because the faces of both are the same copper colour.*

As printers you have to order half-tones. Suppose you need four of one subject. There is no need to pay 6d. per square inch for the four. Just order one only, and send that one to our Electro Department, and three duplicates—or, better still, four, because then you will always have the original as a stand-by in case of a smash—will be supplied at about 75% less than an original. But will the duplicate be as good as the original?—you query.

The Albert-Galvano method of making electros ensures the duplicate being an **EXACT DUPLICATE**—not just an electro.

An electro made by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., at its best is a printing plate—mounted or unmounted—equal in every respect to an original. An E. & S. electro will be as good in quality, and as durable, as an original copper or zinc block.

Hundreds of firms are using the E. & S. single and colour electros—which are *actually facsimile.* You colour printers know what will be saved by the use of dependable colour duplicates.

We want you to investigate this electro matter. When you have talked or done business with us you *will* realise that we can be of greater use to you than from the invoice standpoint only.

E. & S. electros can save you a lot of time in the machine room.

The Electro Department of
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE. LTD.
NEW STREET HILL LONDON E.C

Telegrams: "Eyre, London."
Telephone: Holborn 2200.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 1.

LONDON: JANUARY 2, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Year that is Past.

SOME HAPPENINGS IN 1912.

"THE inaudible and noiseless foot of time," as Shakespeare terms it, has paced for us another period in the round of life, and with the past year another portion of our brief existence has passed from us for ever. At such a time it is but natural for the thoughts of men to revert to the occurrences of the past twelve months and to look forward with hope to what the year that is beginning may have in store. The events that lie in the womb of the future are beyond our province to foretell; it is our part but to deal with the past, and so, in accordance with our annual custom, in this our first issue of the New Year we will pass briefly in review a few of the leading incidents and events that have more immediately affected the interests of Paper and Print during the past twelve months. From week to week our pages have fully chronicled the various matters that have been of interest to the printing and allied trades, and while there has been little of a startling character to record, it is satisfactory to be able to say that there have been but few disturbing influences at work, and that trade has been fairly good all round, so that, if not exactly a record-breaking year for profits, yet, on the whole the trades we represent have not had much to complain of. The importance of a correct cost system to the printer has been receiving a considerable amount of attention in this country, though we are still far behind our American brethren in that respect. Much time and attention has been devoted to the preparation of a costing system, suitable for universal adoption by the trade, by the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Committee of the Council appointed to deal with the matter, state that they are more than ever convinced that the main remedy for unremunerative prices and price cutting lies in the general adoption by the trade of a uniform costing system, and they are encouraged by reports received from all parts of the country to believe that the present is an opportune time for its introduction. A system has been outlined and is now being considered. An echo of the 1911 London strike was heard in November last when the Board of Trade, at Mr. Masterman's request, undertook an investigation into the conditions of the printing trade in London, involving some 60,000 persons. They reported that 50 hours may now be accepted as the predominant working week within the meaning of the Fair Wages clause. Following on this announcement the matter came up in the House of Commons, when Mr. Peto called attention to the matter. He complained that the Treasury had refused to hear the case of the Government printing contractors, and had settled the dispute by insisting on a 50-hour week for Government printers in response to pressure from the Labour members. Mr. Masterman denied any such pressure, and said that the contracts for printing and binding in the London district amounted to about £310,000 a-year. Of this, £265,000 was held by houses working at the 50 standard. Only £45,000 was held by firms working 52½ hours. Eighty-five per cent. of the contracts were given to firms which had accepted the favourable rate of conditions as far as they affected the men, and he thought it was unfair that this 85 per cent. should have to face the competition of the 15 per cent. who did not give the 50 hours. A meeting of the printing trade of London was then called, "To consider the recent unprecedented and arbitrary action of the Treasury taken at the instance of the Trades Unions without full and open inquiry, and, if thought fit, to pass a resolution of protest against such action, and a request for the reversal of the decision." A resolution on these lines was passed and forwarded to Mr. Masterman and other Government officials, and subsequently a deputation of master printers waited on Mr. Masterman and put their case before him, but without success, and there the matter rests at time of writing. In July the great tangle of copyright laws from which authors and proprietors of copyright have so long suffered came to an end, and a new code came into operation. The principle features the new Act are the abolition of the old system of registration which has hitherto been such a pitfall in the way of aggrieved owners of copyright, the simplification and extension of the remedies for infringement, and, above all, the grant of new rights and advantages to the present proprietors of copyright, with the free grant to the original authors of the extended term unaffected by any extending assignments. Another matter that affected the trade was the advance in price of type and spacing material, caused by the high prices to which the constituent metals have now advanced.

New Inventions.

Nothing very startling or revolutionary has been produced in the way of new machinery, but steady progress has been made along existing lines, and a number of new and improved appliances have made their appeal to the trade. Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd. have made another addition to the Multiple-Magazine Linotypes in the form of a four magazine machine, known as Linotype Model No. 9. The magazine equipment and arrangement is similar to the Model No. 3 Linotype—that is to say, each of the four magazines on the Model No. 9 machine has an independent distributer, and this arrangement permits of matrices being set from all four magazines in one line if necessary. The same firm has also put on the market a new Rotary Offset Press. The L. and M. Offset Litho Rotary is a two-revolution machine, and is quite up-to-date in all its arrangements. Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd. have also introduced the "Renaissance" Press for intaglio and letterpress printing. It is a sheet-fed rotary, complete in itself, for the rapid production of high-class letterpress, and also in connection with this or independently of it at will, photogravures may be offset printed from intaglio plates. The same company's Duplex Tubular-plate Press is growing in favour for newspapers. The Colt's Armory Platen Printing Machines as made by the John Thomson Press Co. of New York, and handled in this country by the P. Lawrence Machinery Co., 57, Shoe-lane, E.C., have acquired a great popularity among printers. And a new model is now made under the titles of the "Laureate," that combines several new and important features. In intaglio printing there has been quite a boom and a number of new machines for the purpose have been introduced. In addition to the "Renaissance," already mentioned, there are intaglio machines in use in Bristol and in London for the rapid production of photogravure prints, and the *Illustrated London News* is employing an intaglio press of a unique character for printing pictures in that paper. A valuable adjunct to the offset press is the latest production of Messrs. Waite and Saville, Ltd., Falcon Works, Otley, and its uses are many and varied. It makes obsolete the present method of taking a transfer from a negative stone or plate, and then pulling a second transfer from the first one to lay down on the zinc plate, a process which necessarily entails a loss of sharpness and delicate detail. With the "Reverso" one transfer only is necessary from negative designs, with the result that clearer, brighter and sharper transfers, it is claimed, can be obtained than have hitherto been possible, while the saving in time is considerable. This press will also be found invaluable for proving offset and tin printing work in colours. Mr. W. T. Fletcher, of Belfast, has patented an ingenious press to print one or both sides of a continuous reel of paper from flat forms, and at a speed several times quicker than can be attained by feeding separate sheets of paper into a machine. Among the lesser inventions we have described during last year were a Baling Press, by the Canadian-American Co., and another of a like character, known as the "Paal" Press, by Messrs. Kampe and Co.; a new attachment for stamping labels, by Karl Krause, a colour registering device, by Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., etc. A considerable number of new appliances were patented during the year, particulars of which have appeared week by week in our columns.

The Factory Acts.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops was dealt with fully in our issue of August 22nd last, and an improvement was noticed in the more careful fencing of machinery, cleaner work-rooms, and better conditions of employment as regards sanitary matters, a distinct advance being noticeable in the methods of dealing with the fumes from the different classes of composing machines that use melted metal. In one case, however, a complaint as to the use of dirty rags for cleaning machinery led to a special enquiry, which resulted in some very unsavoury disclosures. Many of the rags used consisted of underclothing and body linen in an abominable and filthy condition, and could not be handled without a feeling of disgust and risk of injury to health. In some cases even hospital dressings were included without any attempt at washing or disinfecting. In justice to the employers it should be stated that they appeared to be unaware of the condition of the rags, and at once gave instructions for their use to be discontinued. The new Bronzing Regulations came into force in June with regard to bronzing with dry metallic powders in letterpress and lithographic printing and the coating of metal sheets. The duties imposed upon occupiers comprise the provision of an efficient exhaust draught or an appliance so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room, and that there shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in bronzing a lavatory under cover, with a sufficient supply of clean towels, renewed daily, and of soap and nail brushes. The persons employed in bronzing must wash the face and hands before partaking of any food or leaving the premises, and they are to wear overalls, to be provided in pursuance of the regulations. No person employed will be allowed to introduce, keep, prepare, or partake of any food or drink (other than milk or tea provided by the occupier) in any part of the factory or workshop, or make use of tobacco. The full text of the Home Office circular was given in

267474

Digitized by Google

our issue of February 22nd. Among the accidents that we had to chronicle during the year was one at the Fleet Printing Works, Whitefriars-street, E.C., when the large wheel of a printing machine had to be smashed before it was possible to extricate a machine manager, whose arm had been dragged between the rollers while he was adjusting some screws. Four men were injured in a lift accident at the premises of the British Book and Novelty Co., the makers of Dean's Rag Books, near the "Elephant and Castle." The lift fell from one of the upper floors, a distance of over twenty feet. An inquest was held at Manchester on Albert Comer, who had been employed as a paper cutter at Messrs. Abel Heywood and Co.'s works in Spear-street, and who fell down a hoist hole and was killed. A fatality occurred in a Sheffield newspaper printing office; a man named Charles Stanhope becoming entangled in a revolving shaft was killed almost instantly. While a workman employed by the Keighley Printers, Ltd., was engaged at a paper guillotine his left hand was caught by the blade and all the fingers severed. A number of actions were brought for compensation for various injuries, and in most instances the employers had to pay.

Trade Disputes.

Fortunately there have been but few disputes in the trades we represent. At one time it appeared as if the whole trade, nearly, of the town of Otley would be paralysed by a strike of the printers' engineers employed in the several works there, but the matter was settled without resort to a strike. The men did not get all they asked for, but the masters granted a good deal of what was requested, and the men agreed to accept the offer. Briefly stated, the men asked for a general advance of 2s. per week for all Society men, that apprentices should receive 23s. per week when released from their indentures, increasing to 25s. in a couple of years, and that all labourers should have a minimum of £1 per week. To the latter proposals the masters agreed, and offered a general advance of 1s. to the other Society men. A ballot was taken, and by a majority of about 300 the men agreed to accept the terms. In Edinburgh a dispute which was threatened in the trade over the question of piecework was settled. The men, through the Typographical Association, presented to the master printers a memorial asking for the abolition of the piecework system. The masters regarded this as a breach of the piece agreement come to at the last dispute, and a conference between parties was held, when after discussing the points at issue no agreement was arrived at, but the dispute was settled by the men having withdrawn the memorial. In the same City the employees of Messrs. Miller and Richard, typefounders, came out on strike on the matter of an increase of wages, and after an interval of several weeks, during which the men remained out, was finally settled by the firms making considerable concessions to the men's demands. Disputes also took place in Sunderland, Carnarvon and a few other places. Under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, a scale of wages for cardboard box-makers came into force whereby minimum rates for the different classes of workers have been fixed.

The Trade Charities

have been well supported during the year, the Printers' Pension Corporation, of course, taking first place, with its extensive staff of supporters in the form of pension funds and auxiliary committees. The Drummond Pension, Crespin-Harding Pension, Readers' Pension, Vellum Printers' Pension, and others have been all well supported. The B.S.C. Fund, the Lithographic Auxiliary, and others have done good collecting work, and the Caxton Convalescent Home at Limpsfield, Surrey, and its namesake at Deal have done good work also for those members of the trade whose health failed them. The Printers' Medical Aid Association has also been doing good work, and its scope has included free treatment in hospitals, sanatoria (for consumptives), convalescent homes, both inland and at the seaside, while the issue of free surgical appliances has undoubtedly filled a long-felt want in the trade. The issues of "Printer's Pie" and "Winters' Pie" have also brought in a considerable amount of money in aid of the trade charities whose excellent work is well deserving of support.

Trade Athletics.

The sports side of the allied trades is well looked after by various associations and clubs, chief among which we must place the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association which combines the promoting of athletics and the aiding of the trade charities. The branches of sport covered by this flourishing Association are becoming more numerous along with its growth in popularity each year. The sport now under its direction and encouragement is in five separate sections, and so huge has become the programme of athletics that has for many years past been carried out at the Crystal Palace in June that it might be divided into separate meetings. This success must be very encouraging to the many patrons of the Association, to the hon. sec., Mr. H. F. Parker, and the numerous officials who work so hard and unselfishly for the worthy cause which is the object of all this endeavour. The various charities connected with the printing and allied trades have benefited to the extent of nearly £3,000 through the agency of this Association, and its success should be a source of much congratulation. The meeting of the Association at the Crystal Palace on June 15th was an excellent one, the attendance was large and the programme a long one, with numerous entries. Among the events the Two-mile Inter-Team Race for the Linotype Challenge Shield attracted special interest, and this year it was retained by the holders, Amalgamated Press, who wrested it from J. Dickinson and Co. last year. Swimming is one section of athletics to which the Association devotes its energies, and in October an aquatic entertainment was given at the Lambeth Baths with much success. The athletic clubs in connection with business houses, such as Cassell's, Eyre and Spottiswoode's, Dickinson's, Hentschel's, etc., have also been going strong during the year, and many provincial firms' clubs have provided excellent and healthful recreation for their members.

Conferences.

The most important conference, so far as the allied trades are concerned, was the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom, which was held at Edinburgh, to which city the members were welcomed by the Lord Provost. The business meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Blaikie, who, in the course of his address, said that: "With reference to the settlement of the Typographical Association, he looked on such settlements by great federations on either side as by far the more likely way of preserving peace in the future between the masters and their workmen. A strong federation could only be treated with respect, and on either side was far more likely to make lasting agreements than casual agreements that might be come to. He thought this step was a great one towards, not exactly peace, but to a period of neutrality at any rate and truce. Referring to the dispute with the Edinburgh and Glasgow lithographers, the Chairman said in the middle of the year the Edinburgh lithographers demanded a diminution of hours; and the Glasgow lithographers at the same time demanded a large increase of wages. Of course this was intended to attack the master lithographers in either town; and he was afraid there would have been a chance of their having been attacked successfully had it not been that the masters of Edinburgh and Glasgow met together and determined to make common cause. To his mind, the greatest triumph of last year had been the formation of the Committee of Reference. Here they had what would be a buffer between the immediate strike and the immediate lock-out." Other business followed, and Colonel W. Wright Bemrose, of Derby, was elected president for the current year. The forty-fifth annual Congress of Trade Unions was held at Newport (Mon.) in September, and was attended by about five hundred delegates, representing about 2,000,000 members of trade unions. The report for the past year shows a wonderful growth of trade union membership, it totalling up to 1,967,608, asagainst 1,662,133 last year, an increase of over 300,000. The unions connected with the printing and allied trades that were represented at the Congress numbered eleven, with a total membership of 65,715, and were represented by 23 delegates, as compared with ten unions in 1911, when 58,893 members were represented by 21 delegates. During the Conference a discussion on the two new Labour newspapers took place, and suggestions were made that the *Daily Herald* had to go to the enemies of labour for financial support, and on the other hand that the *Daily Citizen* was being financed by middle-class people, and that those responsible for it were doing their best to oppose the *Daily Herald*. Finally, the President closed the discussion with the remark that he hoped that all trade unionists would give both papers their support. At the end of August there was quite an influx to Brighton of newspaper men from all parts of the kingdom, as well as the representatives of a considerable section of the Colonial Press, and a very hearty welcome was given them by the Mayor and Corporation of that town, where the Annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists was held. A considerable amount of business was got through, and it was decided that the next Annual Conference should be held in Canada. The annual meeting of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland was held in Dublin, when the Lord Mayor of the city bade the delegates a very hearty welcome, and said that the citizens were complimented and honoured by an organisation such as that holding their annual function there, recognising thoroughly that it was a compliment not only to the city itself, but one evidently to the reputation the citizens enjoyed for the hospitable treatment of strangers. The citizens recognised thoroughly that the visit of such organisations as the Booksellers was calculated to do away with little prejudices that had existed and was calculated to bring about the proper feeling which should exist between countries so closely allied to them as England, Scotland, and Wales were. The thirty-fifth annual conference of the Library Association was opened in Liverpool under the presidency of Mr. Frank Leslie, the chairman of the Liverpool Corporation's Library, Museum, and Arts Committee. About 300 delegates were in attendance. The thirty-fifth annual report of the Association stated that the Law and Parliamentary Committee had drafted a new Library Bill, embodying the changes agreed upon at the previous annual meeting. A number of papers were read and discussed, and at the concluding sitting of the Conference Mr. W. E. A. Axon (Manchester) drew attention to the figures of the world's output of books presented to the Bibliographical Congress held at Brussels in 1910 by M. B. Iwinski. In the table as to the production of books by different countries in years as near to 1908 as the compiler was able to obtain, Japan led off with 36,046; Germany came

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

second with 30,317, then Russia with 23,852, the United States 9,821, England 9,821, France 8,799, Italy 6,918. The annual meeting of the Scottish Library Association was held at St. Andrews in June. Sir James Donaldson, in extending to the members a hearty welcome, said the University regarded librarians as fellow-workers. Librarians had the selection of a large number of books, and in selecting books they could exercise a great influence on the makers of them, for the makers would consider what books the librarians wanted. Two principles should be carried out in the selection of books. The books should be healthy, and they should also be stimulating to the intellect.

Trade Literature.

Among the more practical technical publications of the year were two by Mr. Charles Harrup, dealing with the lithographic side; these were entitled "Transferring," and "Metalography and Offset Printing." The interesting American volume, the "Graphic Arts and Crafts Year Book," is a veritable encyclopædia of the progress of the printing art in that country, and is most excellently compiled. Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack published an interesting and useful work on "Monograms and Cyphers," and "Electric Power in the Printing Office" was the title of a booklet, by Mr. Howard Marryat, M.I.E.E., issued from the office of the *Electrical Times*. Other publications were "The English Provincial Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders to 1557," by E. Gordon Duff, M.A.; "The British Museum Reading Room," a handbook for students, by R. A. Peddie. "The Authors' and Printers' Dictionary," by F. Howard Collins, being a fourth edition of that useful work. Mr. T. Bridges' "Punctuation Simplified" was issued in its seventh edition, and Mr. Horace Hart's "Rules for Compositors and Readers" in a 22nd edition. The New Copyright Act, 1911, has had several exponents, and the usual crop of trade directories has been published From Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons we received "Printing and Publishing," and from France the "Dictionnaire de l'Imprimerie et des Arts Graphiques en General," by E. Desormes and A. Muller. "Les Encres," a book published by M. Gauthier-Villars. A "Practical Text Book of Lithography" came from the offices of the *National Lithographer*, New York, and for lighter reading we had "Printers' Pie" and "Winter's Pie," both of which, while they entertained us, gave satisfaction in the knowledge that they were helping the trade charities to an enormous extent.

Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

This Association continues to grow. It has added two more Centres during the past twelvemonth — Dublin and North Midland bringing the number of Centres up to eight — and its united membership has increased by 89, the total strength of the Association being now 1,017. The finances are in a healthy state. The most striking feature of the past year has been the unprecedented rise in unemployed benefit payments. These amounted to a total of £183 10s., the highest amount previously paid in one year having been £114. Calls on the Benevolent Fund were heavy, the balance being about £8 lower than last year, while the Death Benefit Fund showed a further increase, being £118 14s. in advance of the previous accounts. The gross value of the funds are £1,145 1s. 11d. being an increase on the year's working of £95 4s. 4d. The President of the Association, Mr. R. J. Davies, after many years' service, has retired, and Mr. C. J. Gray has been elected to fill the office.

Perhaps the most important matter that has engaged the attention of the Association as a whole has been that relating to the trade custom as to an overseer's notice. A conference was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., on May 24th, between representatives of the Association and the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. The sitting, which lasted nearly two hours, was private. Subsequently a letter was received from the Federation stating that whilst they were in agreement that the custom of a month's notice for printers' managers and overseers should be enforced during normal times, members of the Federation's societies must be prepared to conform to the rules of their Society during times of dispute. After discussing this, the Parent Association decided to wait until the affiliated Centres had reported their views on the matter before making a report on the question to a general meeting, but in the meantime reiterated its adherence to the principle of notice as established by trade custom, and incorporated in the rules of Association.

Many interesting meetings with lectures and discussions have been held during the past year, as recorded in our columns. In London a paper on "The Future of the P.M. and O.A.," by Mr. S. M. Bateman, created considerable interest, being followed by other papers on the same subject by other members, the discussion extending over three meetings, the Centres afterwards taking it up. A special committee has been appointed by the Parent Association to consider and report upon the suggestions made, and this committee has not yet concluded its work. The annual dinner was held as a Festival in aid of Pension No. 2 Fund, which resulted in its substantial augmentation. A joint meeting of the Parent Association and Centres took place in Manchester early in the



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

For SALE

The PLANT and GOODWILL
OF AN
Old-Established Bookbinding Business.
About 65 Years.

Cause of Selling death, of the Proprietor. Plant at Valuation. Apply No. 13872, *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

KRAUSE

Machines for the Paper Industry.

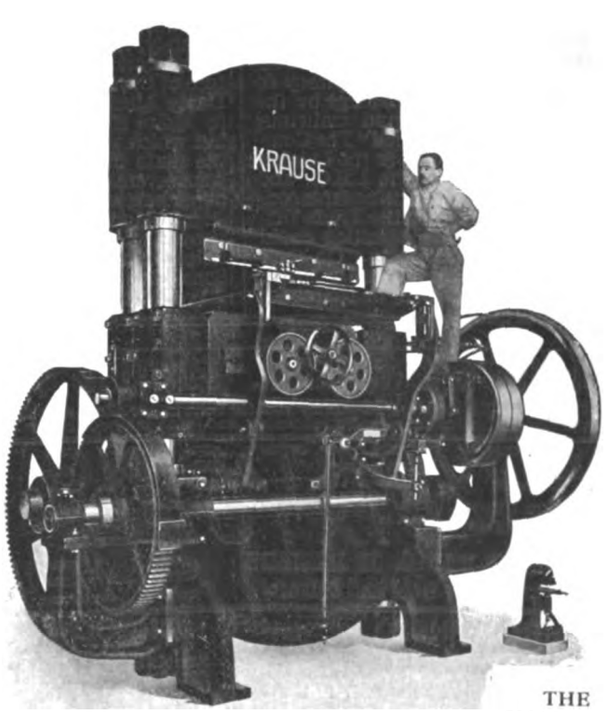
Heaviest Press Ever Built

(with Knuckle Joint Construction).

Tested Pressure, about 1,100 tons.

For Embossing as well as for different other purposes. The machine can also be delivered equipped with two tables, the so-called "Lightning Press."

Largest Machine of its Kind in the World.



THE LARGEST KRAUSE PRESS.

THE SMALLEST KRAUSE PRESS.

KARL KRAUSE,

Engineering Works,

LIPZIC 13.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom:
KAMPE & Co., 2, Sandland Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

year, when the Lord Mayor of Manchester received about 300 guests at the City Hall. Among the technical subjects dealt with were "A Cost Finding System for Printers," at Birmingham Centre; "Modern Printing Offices: a Critical Analysis of a few 'Types' and 'Customs,'" at the North Midlands Centre; "Lithography and its Latest Developments," at Liverpool Centre; "The Three-Colour Process in Theory and Practice," at the London Centre; "The Handling of a Sheet of Three-Colour Work," at the Yorkshire Centre; "Colour Photography and its Application to Letterpress Printing," at the Birmingham Centre: "Tin Plate Printing," at the Yorkshire Centre; and "The Training of Apprentices," at the new Edinburgh Centre. In addition numerous social evenings and outings have been enjoyed.

Technical Instruction.

The work of the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute has shown steady progress in most departments during 1912, and in those representing the printing and allied trades the number of students has increased. In the last report of the Department, however, the examiners regret to find no improvement in the lithographic students' work on that of last year, and it was noticeable that no statement was made in the report on the progress of the typographical section. Good work is being done in London in the printing classes at the Regent-street Polytechnic, the Borough Polytechnic, the St. Bride Institute, Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, the Aldenham Institue, and at other centres; while the classes under the control of the L.C.C. at the Bolt-court School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography have entered into possession of their new building, and are now working under ideal conditions. Attention to bookbinding and letterpress work is also being given at the L.C.C. School of Arts and Crafts in Kingsway. In the principal cities and towns of the provinces and in Scotland technical education in the trades we represent is in a progressive state. and the Manchester School of Technology, the Leicester Municipal School of Art, the Central Technical School, Leeds, at the classes in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in Belfast very successful instruction is being given to large numbers of students. The various associations for the improvement and instruction of the adult printer in his art have done much in their way to further the progress of their members. In London, the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild; in Manchester, the Printing Crafts Guild and the Jobbing Printers' Guild; and in the North, the Cleveland Guild of Printers have all done their part in endeavouring to raise the status of the art and of those who earn their livelihood by it.

In the Law Courts.

Fortunately there were not very many actions affecting printers in the course of the year, but among those that did come before the Courts were one or two that possessed importance to the trade for the decisions arrived at. Perhaps the most far reaching of these decisions was that of the House of Lords in the appeal by Messrs. Vacher and Sons, Ltd., against the London Society of Compositors and others. The plaintiffs sought to recover damages for conspiracy to libel and to cause their firm damage by the publication of alleged false and malicious statements in a document entitled "The Compositors' Fair List and Guide to the London Printing Offices," issued by the L.S.C., and also for libel in a letter. The defendants contended that, having regard to the Trade Disputes Act of 1906, no cause of action could lie against them as a trade union. On their application their name was originally struck out, but Mr. Justice Channell, in chambers, took the view that the point was one not to be decided summarily, but on trial. The Court of Appeal reversed Mr. Justice Channell's decision by a majority of two to one, and Messrs. Vacher then carried the matter to the Supreme Court. The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said that Parliament, by the Trades Disputes Act, put an end to the liability to be used which existed before that Act. "Nothing, as it appears to me," said he, "could be clearer or more explicit than the language of the enactment itself, 'an action against a trade union . . . in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been continued by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.' Lord Shaw, Lord Moulton, Lord Macnaghten, and Lord Atkinson concurred, the last-named remarking that they were not concerned with the question whether the Act was wise or unwise, just or unjust, beneficial or otherwise, but had simply to decide the point before them according to the provisions of the Act. An action at the Manchester Assize Courts by Messrs. J. and J. Makin, Ltd., against a former employee of the firm to restrain him from disclosing their business secrets to another firm that had engaged him, occupied the Court for eight days, and resulted in judgment for the plaintiffs with costs. A considerable crop of libel actions came before the Courts, many of them against newspapers, and among the papers cast in damages were the *Star*, *Truth*, *John Bull*, *Liverpool Post and Mercury*, and the *Dundee Courier*. The plaintiffs in many of the cases were not successful and verdicts for the defendant newspapers were given in the actions against the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Times*, the *Manchester Daily Despatch*, and the *Belfast Northern Whig*. A case of importance to newspaper men was that in which the editor of the *Daily Express* was summoned to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt for commenting in his paper on a libel action entered against it. In refusing the application for committal, Mr. Justice Phillimore said that to say that a newspaper was to be restrained from passing opinion on a man who was before the public notice just because he had issued a writ, with the date of the trial largely in his own power to fix, was a very great restriction on the Press, and would be likely in many cases to be fraught with danger.

Fires.

The number of fires recorded in our pages during the past year was very small, printers seemingly having been more fortunate than usual in that respect. In London there was a serious fire on the premises of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the King's Printers, East Harding-street, E.C., which destroyed a building of several storeys, with a loss of several thousand pounds. A fire broke out at Paul's Pier Wharf, Upper Thames-street, E.C., in a warehouse filled with thousands of tons of paper, the property of the Associated Press. The premises of Messrs. F. T. Pillivant and Co., fancy boxmakers, Old-street, were practically destroyed by a fire, and there was a serious fire on the premises of Messrs. Angus Thomas, Ltd., Moor-lane, E.C., which, unfortunately, resulted in the deaths of a number of the work girls employed in the manufacture of Christmas cards. The works of Messrs. David Allen, Ltd., at Harrow, were damaged by a fire that broke out in the colour store, but which was prevented from spreading to the main buildings. In the provinces there were several fires recorded, among them the paper bag works of Messrs. Quarmby, Chapel-street, Huddersfield, were practically destroyed. An outbreak of fire occurred at the Belper branch of Messrs. G. C. Brittain and Sons, Ltd., printing and stationery warehouse. A fire broke out at Darlington in the printing office of Messrs. Oliver Brothers, considerable damage being done to machinery and paper stock. A fire also occurred at Messrs. Hargreaves and Co.'s cardboard box factory, in Albion-street, Leicester, and in Glasgow fires were responsible for considerable damage on the premises of Messrs. Leggat Bros., printers, and those of Messrs. Jebb Bros., paper merchants. A fire broke out in Dundee, in a store belonging to Messrs. D. C. Thomson and Co., Ltd., publishers, containing a quantity of reels of paper intended for newspaper purposes, the loss amounting to about £5,000.

Business Changes.

Among the business changes noticed during the year were a number of removals into larger and more convenient premises. Among them we noted that Messrs. T. Kendell and Sons, Norfolk Iron Works, Shoreditch, E.C., manufacturers and grinders of knives of all kinds for the printing and allied trades had opened new premises at 17, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C. Messrs. Lotz, Abbott and Co. removed from 66, Queen-street, Cannon-street, to 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. Messrs. Berrick Brothers, Japanese paper importers, 10, Creechurch-lane, E.C., also removed to 13 and 14, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, E.C. Messrs. Samuel Deacon and Co., advertisement agents and contractors, established at Snow-hill over a century ago, and who had occupied No. 154, Leadenhall-street for the last 57 years, removed to No. 7, Leadenhall-street. Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., Cumberland-park, Willesden Junction, N.W., in consequence of increase of business, removed their offices from the Willesden works to 78-79, Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, W.C. Mr. R. Dennis, of 4 and 5, Pilgrim-street, E.C., the well-known specialist in "Pilgrim Grade" of relief stamping, wiping papers and kill and set-off papers, has had to take more warehouse space in the above premises. In March last, Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., printers' engineers, of Leeds, removed their London showroom and works from Kirby-street to Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, and Messrs. John Swain and Son, process engravers, opened a new branch establishment at 12-14, Bath-street, Glasgow. Among changes in the personnel of firms we noted that the business of the Diamond Tag Co., Abbey-street, Bermondsey-square, S.E., had been transferred by the executors of the late proprietor, Mr. E. H. Brown, to Mr. E. J. Mason, the late manager of the company, who will carry on the business under the same style and in the same premises. Owing to the ill-health of Mr. H. B. Revell, of Messrs. H. B. Revell and Co., 67, Leadenhall-street, E.C., makers of the "Cleartype" dry flongs, "Everwear" press blankets, etc., the business has been disposed of to Mr. William J. Light, of 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C., who will now carry it on under his own name. In this connection we intimated that Messrs. Robert Bateson and Co., papermakers' agents, 127, Fenchurch-street, E.C., had taken into partnership Mr. William J. Light, who holds the sole agency for the "Ideal" Ready Made Stereo Flongs, and who has been associated with that firm for many years. The business will be carried on under its present style. Messrs. R. E. Wilkinson and Sons, photo-lithographers and photo-engravers, of 18,

ARTISTIC · MODERN
YOUR POST CARD : OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING CO
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER · STEEL · PLATE
DIE · BRASS · SHOP
ENGRAVERS

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE
OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items.

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS
Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet.
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.
TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Bethel-street, Norwich, have amalgamated with Mr. F. L. Coleman, of Aylsham. The new firm has taken larger premises at 30, Bethel-street. Mr. Cecil Arthur Franklin has been appointed one of the managing directors of Messrs. George Routledge and Sons, publishers, and one of the managers of the allied company of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. Mr. Chas. H. Ault has resigned his position as managing director of the Ault and Wiborg London Co., and is no longer connected in any way with the firm. The connection between the P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., 57, Shoe-lane, E.C., and Mr. P. Lawrence was severed on June 30th last. Mr. F. J. Bold has been appointed London manager of the Goss Printing Press Co. of England, Ltd., with headquarters at 53, Fleet-street, E.C.

In the Newspaper World

several new publications made their appearance, of which perhaps the most important were the two new Labour dailies, the *Citizen* and the *Daily Herald*. The *Citizen* is published officially on behalf of the industrial and political forces federated to the Labour party, and the *Daily Herald* goes in strongly for the cause of Labour in general. Among the new publications were also the *Insurance Weekly*, dealing with matters under the Insurance Act; *Everyman*, a weekly literary journal, issued by Messrs. J. M. Dent and Sons; and *Russian Export*, a commercial journal dealing with business matters as they affect trade between this country and Russia. *Black and White* ceased to exist as a separate entity and was absorbed into the *Sphere*. The *Evening Times*, after a short life of eighteen months, also ceased publication. Among the amalgamations that have taken place the *Sporting Times*, which had been in existence for nearly half-a-century, has been acquired by the proprietors of the *Looking Glass*. The *Morning Leader* and the *Daily News* now appear as one paper under the title of the *Daily News and Leader*. The old-established financial journal, the *Citizen*, has changed hands, the new proprietors being the *Citizen* Newspaper Co. During the year the *Illustrated London News* celebrated its 70th birthday, and our contemporary, the *Electrical Review*, attained to its fortieth anniversary.

The Grim Spectre

has been busy during the year, and many well-known men have passed over to the great majority on the other side of the curtain that hides the unseen world from us who are left. Among the novelists who have departed were Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Robert Barr and Mr. Jacques Futrelle, Dr. Andrew Wilson, too, a prolific writer on general hygiene, and a regular contributor to the press died in August, and the death in February of Miss Sophia Cassell removed the last link with the original firm of Cassell, Petter and Galpin, of La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, E.C., Miss Cassell being the daughter of the original founder of the firm, John Cassell. We had also to record the death of Mr. G. K. Fortescue, the keeper of the printed books at the British Museum. Among the printers in London whose deaths we chronicled were Mr. James William Harrison, head of the firm of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty. Mr. Robert H. Allen, one of the directors of the well-known printing firm of Messrs. David Allen and Sons, of Belfast, London, and Harrow; and Mr. Charles John Letts, senior partner of the firm of Charles Letts and Co., grandson of John Letts, the originator of the first printed diary. We also noted the death of Mr. David Harris, printing ink manufacturer and philanthropist, of the firm of Messrs. A. B. Fleming and Co., Ltd.; Mr. James A. Horne, of the late firm of W. C. Horne and Sons, a gentlemen well known in connection with the allied trades; of Mr. William Powrie, the manager of Messrs. Furnival and Co.'s London house; Mr. Thomas Reeves, general manager of Messrs Bradbury, Agnew and Co.; and Mr. George Richard Willis, who was formerly manager of Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., and afterwards with the Goss Printing Press Co. The death also took place of Mr. Edward Spicer, J.P., chairman of the well-known stationery and papermaking firm of Messrs. Spicer Bros., Ltd., of New Bridge-street, E.C.; and of Mr. J. H. Spicer, who was at one time

WEISE BROTHERS
5, 6 & 7 SHOE STREET, LONDON E.C.
SHOWCARDS
EMBOSSERS Manufacturing Stationers
DESK and HANGING CALENDARS

ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT.

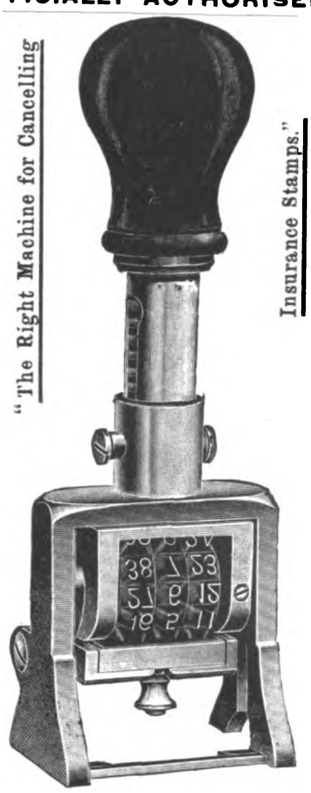
National Health Insurance Act.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.

"OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED."

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."



ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL Engraved Wheels.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Easily Set for immediate operation.

Size of Stamps to be cancelled $\frac{11}{16}$ × $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Size of figure $\frac{1}{8}$ × $\frac{1}{16}$ in. Base of figures $\frac{9}{16}$ in.

Price 14/6 each in Box complete.

Supplied in large quantities.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

"Any of the recognised abbreviations may be "adopted in stamping the date for cancellation "purposes, and so long as the date shows clearly on "the face of the cancelled stamp the position of "the date is immaterial."

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "duplicate," or "repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE E
67890

STYLE G
67890

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.

Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink, extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each; 6s. 6d. per dozen.

ESIMATES GIVEN FOR QUANTITIES.

General European Agents for

The Original "BATES," The "WETTER," The "CHICAGO" CHECK PERFORATOR, and other Standard Machines. *Liberal Discount.*

Dealers, Exporters and Shippers Supplied. Orders Promptly Executed through Printers' Furnishers & Wholesale Stationers.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES" AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE A
12345

STYLE E
67890

STYLE F
12345

STYLE G
67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G,				Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to	999	...	46-
4 " " "	1 to	9,999	...	52-
5 " " "	1 to	99,999	...	60-
6 " " "	1 to	999,999	...	68-
7 " " "	1 to	9,999,999	...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

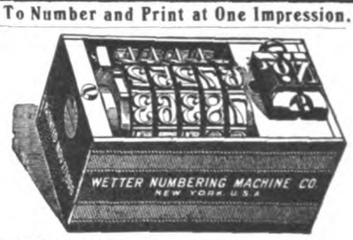
The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE STANDARD "WETTER"
TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



Special prices for quantities.

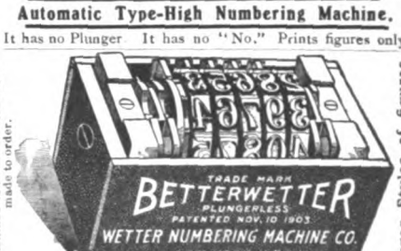
Styles of Figures.	Prices.
STYLE J. Nº 12356	5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each.
STYLE K. Nº 12345	6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each

THE PLUNGERLESS "BETTERWETTER"

Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.

It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:

1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-

1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 96/-

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

ALWAYS READY TO WORK.

Digitized by Google

a partner in the same firm. We also had to record the death of Mr. W. E. Smith, the well-known manufacturing stationer and printer of Sydney, N.S.W., and London. In the journalistic world there passed away Mr. Henry Labouchere, the founder of *Truth*; Major George Frederick Gratwicke, V.D., an ex-president of the Institute of Journalists; Mr. William Flavelle Monypenny, one of the directors of the *Times*; Mr. F. W. Garrett, a member of the *Financial Times* editorial staff; Mr. A. J. Robertson, the founder and first editor of *Golf*; Mr. James Hope Barnes, a member of the editorial staff of the *Daily Mirror*; Mr. Thomas W. Williams, who was for nearly a quarter-of-a-century editor of the *South London Observer*; Mr. Geo. A. Ferguson, for nearly thirty years a contributor to this journal; and Mr. H. J. Kirton, works manager of the *Standard* and *Daily Express* newspapers.

In the Provinces there died:—Mr. Henry Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Wilson, Olley and Co., the well-known paper merchants, of Sunderland; Mr. Albert Richardson, wholesale stationer and printer, Durham; Mr. Thomas Ashforth, who for thirty-five years was manager of the Newcastle Branch of the Co-operative Printing Society, London and Newcastle; and Mr. Dudley Payne, the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Payne, and grandson of the late Mr. David Payne, the inventor of the Wharfedale printing machine. From Liverpool we recorded the deaths of Mr. George Wynne, who for many years was editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*. Mr. William Wetherell, of the editorial department of the *Liverpool Post and Mercury*, and Mr. Thomas Frederick Towndrow, who was for nearly fifty years connected with the *Journal of Commerce*. We also noted the decease of Mr. E. G. Barnard, principal leader writer on the staff of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*; Mr. W. H. Wolstenholme, the oldest journalist in Huddersfield; Mr. William Milner, one of the proprietors of the *Lancaster Guardian*; Mr. George Hood, one of the pioneers of journalism on Tees-side; Mr. Henry Hughes, proprietor and editor of the *Free Press of Monmouthshire*; Mr. George Fellows, senr., proprietor for many years of the *Isle of Wight Herald*; Mr. James Motes Atkins, proprietor and editor of the *Wells Journal*; Mr. W. E. Nash, for many years proprietor of the *Brighton Times*; and Mr. John Wardley, the first proprietor of the *Darwen News*. We had also to chronicle the death of a member of our staff, Mr. Thomas Foster, of Manchester, who since August, 1902, had acted in the capacity of representative of this journal in the Lancashire and Yorkshire districts.

In Scotland

the death roll was rather a long one, and included many well-known names. Among them were those of Andrew Lang, the well-known author and critic; Mr. William Blackwood, editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*; Mr. Edward Hanson, of the firm of Ballantyne, Hanson and Co., printers and bookbinders, Paul's Works, Edinburgh; Mr. Daniel Macfarlane, of the firm of Macfarlane and Dickson, stationers, Edinburgh, and one of the oldest booksellers in that city, Mr. Andrew Stevenson. The deaths also occurred of Mr. Colin M'Donald Smart, head partner and editor of the *Perthshire Courier*; Mr. William Russell, editor and proprietor of the *East of Fife Record*; Mr. Daniel Wylie, one of the proprietors of the *Stirling Sentinel*; and of Mr. William Bowie Cook, editor and part proprietor of the same paper.

From abroad we notified the deaths of a number of well-known men, including Mr. James Kemsley, editor of the *Port Elizabeth Telegraph*, and Mr. Ramsay Collins, principal proprietor of the *Natal Mercury*. In the United States there passed away Mr. F. R. Hilton, the president of the *Inland Printer* Co., Chicago, and Mr. Isaac K. Funk, head of the publishing firm of Funk and Wagnalls, of New York. Two famous Paris publishers died in the persons of M. Edouard Pelletan and M. Chardin. Germany gave up Georg Meisenbach, the man who made the half-tone block a commercial success. Many other notable men passed away, but space forbids our lengthening the list.

For the same reason we must close our brief and incomplete summary of 1912, and conclude by wishing all our friends at home and abroad (and they are many)

A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Olley's Prosperous Year.

Satisfactory State of the Printing Machine Trade.

There can be little doubt that the town of Otley, from where more printing machines are turned out in the course of the year than from any other town in the British Isles, is receiving its full share of the "trade boom" which is now passing over the country. Indeed it is now some time since the Otley employers experienced a slack time, but if one may judge from the amount of overtime that has been worked and the fact that during a part of the year one of the firms has employed a portion of their workpeople through the night as well as the day-time, the past year has been one of the most successful that the Otley makers have experienced. This prosperity, too, has not been confined to the printing trade, but has also extended to the papermaking industries, and also others that are allied to the machine trade, such as the manufacture of roller composition, roller casting, and the sale of type washes and printers' sundries. Orders have flowed in with such satisfactory regularity that in some cases it has not been found necessary to sent out a representative during the whole of the twelve months.

"Wharfedale" machines are now manufactured all over the world, as when the principle of a moving bed and fixed cylinder was first introduced the name was not protected, and the title now applies to a type of machine rather than to the locality in which it is made. "Wharfedales," however, continue to be turned out from Otley, their original home, in ever-increasing numbers, until it becomes a matter for wonder as to where they all go to.

Of late years the Wharfedale machine has been so modified and brought up-to-date that the makers are now able to successfully compete with their American and other rivals. Machines for turning out the highest class o work at a good rate of speed are taking the place of earlier-made machines. The introduction of the process block was the means of creating a revolution in the manufacture of printing machines. A better inking arrangement and a more solid impression was required in order to successfully reproduce pictures, and it was to these ends that the Otley makers sought to attain. That they have reached it is amply evidenced year by year. There are now more workpeople engaged in the industry in Otley than was ever previously the case, and some difficulty is experienced in finding really good men.

Owing to this increasing volume of trade, and the fact that the makers have been kept fully engaged in coping with the orders, there has been little time to devote to the introduction of new inventions. It is nevertheless a fact that hardly two machines go out from Otley exactly alike, as minor improvements are continually being effected, and machines are built to suit customers' special requirements. A new delivery over the ink duct with tapes has been fitted on to Messrs. Elliott and Co.'s machines, and other similar improvements have been carried out by other makers. Reports from the various firms differ very little, all being agreed that the past year has been prosperous, and they are looking forward to a similar one in the future. Additions and extensions are being made in one or two instances in order to cope with the increased demand. Messrs. J. W. Potter and Co., for instance, are having a new engine shed built. The old steam engine will be discarded, and a new "National" 38 horse-power gas engine will be installed in its place. This, it is believed, will give about double the power, and will be a more economical method of working.

One point of interest ought to be noted here. This is that the makers are realising the importance of up-to-date tools in order to cope with the more modern methods of manufacture. Some thousands of pounds have within recent years been spent in this direction, and there appears to be a commendable keenness in keeping well to the front. There was a time when America led the way in this respect, but this reproach is no longer true.

Coming to the various markets to which the machines are dispatched, these vary very little from year to year. Some of the firms deal mainly with the home trade, but it is a fact that on all sides the export trade has lately been developed enormously. The over-sea Colonies, including Australia and New Zealand, are amongst the best customers. A large number of machines go to the Far East—China and Japan—whilst others are dispatched to the Continental centres, including France, Belgium, Germany, Holland and Italy. Norway and Sweden take a fair proportion, and Greece has lately purchased one or two.

With such a general increase in the price of material as has been experienced during the last 12 months there will be little surprise that the cost of production has advanced very considerably. This has been enhanced at Otley by a rise in wages. Pig iron is now 23s. per ton more that it was before the coal strike, and bar iron has gone up in corresponding ratio. Coal, coke, wood and copper have advanced about 20 per cent., and there is no probability of any decrease in the near future. It therefore naturally follows that there has had to be an advance in the price of the finished article.

It is worthy of note that there has been a big run on the smaller sizes of machines. Last season it was the larger ones for which there was the greater call; this year it is the reverse.

Messrs. J. R. Thompson and Co. continue to do a flourishing business in printers' sundries at their new works in East Busk-lane, Otley, to where they removed from Leeds. Their roller-casting business is now extending over seas, and reaches as far as India and Australia. The home trade continues to grow in spite of the fact that they have not had a representative on the road for over a year. Only recently they supplied the Government of South Africa with a quantity of their "Pearline" for the washing of type after printing.

MESSRS. ARROWSMITH, LTD., process and wood engravers, of 2, Charterhouse-street, E.C., have removed to larger and more commodious premises at 26, Gray's Inn-road, W.C. The firm's new telephone number is "5,772, Holborn."

TWO THOUSAND London sandwichmen were entertained at a Christmas dinner at the Alexandra Trust, City-road, E.C., on the evening of the 23rd ult., through the fund promoted by *Reynolds's Newspaper*. The King and the Prince of Wales each sent a cheque for £10 towards the dinner.

AN American contemporary advises printers as follows:—"If you do much perforating, secure a quantity of sheet zinc from a hardware merchant and place a narrow strip of the metal where it will receive the impression of the perforating rule and then glue it into position. You will find the results will more than pay you for your expense and trouble, and the wear upon the rule is also lessened by the use of the metal backing."

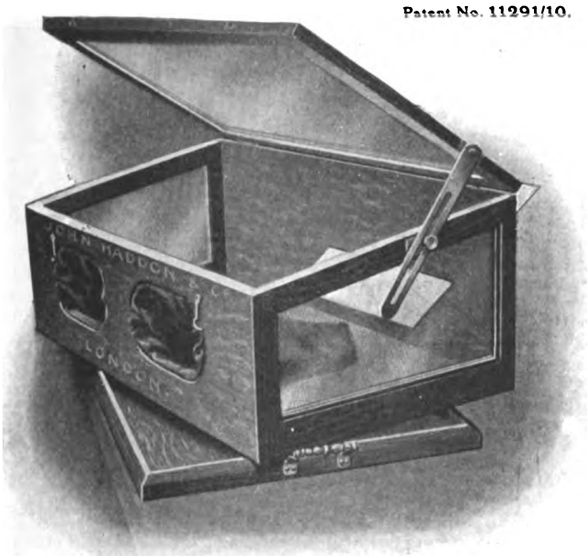
TELEGRAMS: "LITHO, LONDON."
LITHO. PRINTING FOR THE TRADE.
Up-to-Date Plant. Modern Methods.
Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing &c.
TOM BROAD, 76-78, Clerkenwell Rd LONDON, E.C.
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 381.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Safety Bronzing Cabinet

Patent No. 11291/10.



Cabinet Open, and showing Detachable Tray.

BEST QUALITY WORK
NO DANGER TO OPERATOR
NO WASTE OF BRONZE
INCREASED OUTPUT

THIS Bronzing Apparatus has been introduced to enable Bronze Powders, etc., to be applied by hand without any particles of powder floating about the room, or being inhaled by the operator.

It consists, as shown in the illustration, of a box fitted with hinged transparent top and transparent ends. The side nearest the operator has apertures fitted with flexible sleeves with springs to close round the wrists of the operator, so that, although his hands and arms are free to move inside the box, no powder can escape.

The bottom of box is perforated and allows the surplus powder to fall into a detachable tray underneath. The sheets or cards to be bronzed are fed direct from the platen into a narrow horizontal slit fitted with sloping feed board.

This apparatus is made throughout in our own Works, and the edges of the lid and detachable parts are made dustproof. There is no waste of bronze and no injury to the health of the operator, and nothing to wear out. The bronzing is executed immediately under the eyes of the operator, ensuring finest quality work.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
SALISBURY SQ.
FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.



Cabinet in use.

This Cabinet is designed to cope with work up to and including Foolscap Folio in size **Price £3-3-0**

Other sizes to order at proportionate prices.

ACCEPTED BY H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORS. FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. This appliance complies with the instructions contained in this Act and which reads as follows: "Regulations 2.B. Appliances so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room."

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

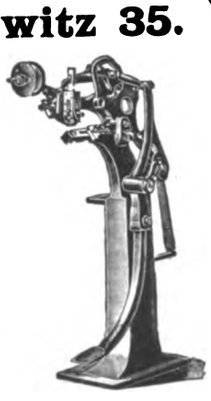
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS



Cardboard Corner Stitching Machine.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Best swishes for the New Year.

o o o

Why not swishes? A swish is a whip-up. And we all want a whip-up at times. We all get into grooves.

o o o

All except Mr. Rudd, perhaps I ought to say. A contemporary will have it, writing about that alert printing manager of the *Illustrated London News*, that he at least is not groovy — that "the difference between a Rudd and a rut is—pronounced."

o o o

Those of us who work too hard need our best New Year's swishing. I have a good friend, and very prosperous, who habitually estimates his printing jobs or revises or writes business letters half through Sunday. He's such a thoroughly good sort that even if he sees this note he won't complain; nor even though I end it by recalling how Morlais Jones, the greatest preacher I ever heard, would deal with Sunday labour after his own terse manner. "You ask me, 'Am I wicked because I work on Sunday?' Wicked! No. You're not wicked. You're *a fool*. That's what you are."

o o o

My first suggested New Year's resolution—not so much and not so long a-slaving at the oar. A man's duties include a duty to himself.

o o o

Time-system as applied to one's own work is a great help. Let me give a hint or two. Adopt a time chart for your own "jobs"; put a cross in the place, week or day, by which such and such a thing "shall be done." And again, when there are a dozen jobs competing for one's personal care, it may be a real help to allocate half-hour to job A, when (sharp on the tick) job A shall be put aside for at least half an hour even if A has hardly been started in its 30 minutes; the second half hour on the second job B, in turn to be swift-cut off, whatever the stage, for a third job to have next its definite term. Perhaps A again, perhaps C.

o o o

To be sure each man must work in his own way. But I testify that I have often been helped by this plan in the else trying ordeal of labouring to get a dozen unwelcome things done and done "all at once," as we say.

o o o

If your troubles come in scores,
Keep them waiting out of doors,
And never let your mind be overrun.
And you often will forget,
How many woes beset,
Having all your eyes and all your wits, ON ONE.

o o o

Best wishes then for the New Year for all of us in the craft. I will omit the "s" this time. Best wishes for us all. We all at best have burdens heavy enough. We all, too, have more in common than we have in difference. We are none of us very wise. Perhaps, too, we none of us have always all the courage needed to act up to even such wisdom as we do possess. Let us go on with increasing self-respect and with all the mutual respect that is possible; giving to life of our very best; and calling upon life to give of its very best to us.

o o o

As to its material rewards let us be "contented wi' little though cantie wi' mair." The trend towards greater equalisation of fortune between master and man is a trend we cannot prevent; if it were well for it to be prevented. Times change, and willy nilly we change with them; if we are not too unwilling to meet the new experience we may find that the changing is very beneficent, in a world which as Franklin in his old age reflected is all the time "growing wiser and wiser."

FRANK COLEBROOK.

MR. JOHN OAKLEY, assistant editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, has been appointed editor of that journal.

Current Topics.

IN future the *Weekly Times and Echo*—established in 1847—will be amalgamated with *Reynolds's Newspaper*.

ACCORDING to the *Bookseller*, the number of books issued in 1912 is 10,477, or if 130 second and subsequent editions be included, 11,778.

TENDERS are wanted by the Chiswick Urban District Council for stationery, etc. Forms of tender from Mr. E. Willis, A.M.I.C.E., Town Hall, Chiswick.

THE District Council have passed plans for a new envelope department and additions to card department at the works of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., at Hemel Hempstead.

MR. F. ST. GEORGE GRATWICKE has been appointed managing editor of the *Devon and Exeter Gazette* in succession to his late father, and Mr. W. G. Willis Watson, brother of Mr. E. J. Watson, of Bristol, is the new assistant manager.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, the number of failures in the printing and stationery trades reported in England and Wales for the week ending Friday, December 27th, was one; the corresponding week of 1911 showed none The total number of failures in these trades during the past year was 205, as against 212 in 1911.

IN the list of New Year Honours, published yesterday, there appear among the new Knights the following: Mr. Rowland Bailey, C.B., M.V.O., I.S.O., who has been Controller of the Stationery Office since 1906; Mr. T. Dods-Shaw, for many years a Parliamentary journalist, and first editor of the Official Debates of the House of Commons when they came under Government control.

AT the annual meeting of Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., Mr. W. A. Waterlow said that they had under their contract to deliver, by June 30th last, 400,000,000 stamps in nine different values and colours. Up to May 19th they had not received a single plate for printing the stamps—they were made by the Government. There was only one thing which would have delayed the Act coming into force on July 15th, and that would have been if the stamps were not ready. There was no hitch, and the stamps were ready for delivery on the day stipulated. Mr. Waterlow added that the company was to print the high value postage stamps—from 2s. 6d. upwards—for the Government.

THE trial was concluded, last week, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, of the action brought by James Thornton, a Dundee police-sergeant, claiming damages for alleged slander from Edwin Scrymgeour, editor, and John Pellow, printer, of the *Scottish Prohibitionist*, a Dundee weekly publication. The jury were asked to decide whether Mr. Scrymgeour falsely and calumniously said he had seen the plaintiff drunk on a specified occasion, and whether certain articles in the *Scottish Prohibitionist* were concerning the plaintiff, and were false and calumnious. The jury returned a unanimous verdict for the plaintiff on both issues, and assessed damages at £60 on the first issue and £125 on the second.



Mr. James A. Horne.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. James A. Horne, who passed away, after a comparatively short illness at the early age of forty-four years. Mr. Horne assisted his father and brothers in the late firm of Messrs. W. C. Horne and Sons, as director and general manager, and for several years he had entire charge of the Leipzig branch of that firm, which was one well-known to printers, bookbinders, box-makers, and others in this country and on the continent, as well as in the colonies. For the past eight years Mr. Horne has not been actively connected with the allied trades, having been engaged in building and marketing a machine of his own invention for placing labels and wrappers round tins, etc. He had travelled extensively all over the world, and had charge of the W. C. Horne exhibits at many of the earlier exhibitions, where, in almost every case, he obtained the highest awards. Mr. Horne was greatly interested in the Church Lad's Brigade (holding the rank of captain) and was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends both in and out of the printing and allied trades. Although he had no business connection with the present firm of Smyth-Horne, Ltd., he was an elder brother of Mr. Roderick W. Horne, the managing director.

THE death occurred on December 26th of Mr. W. J. Fuller, a well-known printer, of Gravesend. The deceased, a native of Bedfordshire, was 53 years of age. In conjunction with Mr. John Higgins, printer, of Grays, he started printing and stationery establishments in Gravesend and the neighbouring town of Northfleet, which under his energetic control, extending over 25 years, achieved considerable success. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1st, 1913.

PRESSURE for money has been very heavy since the resumption of business after the Christmas holiday, and the market has considerably increased its indebtedness to the Bank of England, paying 5½ per cent. for a week. Rates in the outside market are high, borrowers readily paying up to 5½ per cent. for over-night loans, and 6 per cent. being paid in some quarters. The tendency in the discount market is easier. Bullion movements have resulted for the week in a net influx to date of £100,000. Stock markets closed down for the holidays in excellent tone. On re-opening on Friday the undertone was satisfactory, and the new account opened quite cheerfully. Business of course has not become brisk, but the good tone was maintained until the eve of the customary New Year's holiday to-day. The carry-over was in progress in the Consol market yesterday, and the rate charged was about 4¼ per cent. Consols finished firm at 75⅛ to 75¼ for money, and 75 1/16 to 75 1/16 for the new account.

The miscellaneous industrial market is generally firm, though with another holiday so near business has not developed activity. Movements in the section relating to paper and print have included a rise in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. of 1/16 to 2/32—1 3/32, and falls in Ilford Ord. of 1/16 to 9/16—11/16, and in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. of 1 to 25—27. Business has been done in Ilford Ord. at 12s. 9d.; in International Linotype at 78¼; in Spicer Bros. Cum. Pref. at 9⅜; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s. 9d.; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. at 6xd., and in Weldons Ord. at 32s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6¼—6½xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1 3/16
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/0—25/0
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/9—21/3
Cassell & Co.	10	10	5—6
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16xd
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	86—89
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—⅝xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¼—⅜xd
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16—11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½xd
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68xd
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9⅝—10⅛xd
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94xd
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3½
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	9/16—11/16xd
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	60—65xd
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	46—51xd
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛—2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	11/16—13/16xd
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3⅝
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2⅞—3⅜
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85xd
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	29/32—1/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅞—5⅛xd
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½—8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5—6
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 19/32—1 23/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16xd
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	11/16—15/16

Digitized by Google

NEW COMPANIES.

F. GRUNEISEN AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares (20,000 five per cent. cumulative preference) as bookbinders, stationers, publishers, paper merchants, etc.; to acquire the business carried on at Cross-street, Islington, and Wilson-street, Highbury, N., by F. J. C. Gruneisen and G. R. Hall Caine, as F. Gruneisen and Co. Private company.

FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,600, in 1,000 six per cent. cumulative preference and 4,000 ordinary shares of £5 each and 2,000 deferred shares of 5s. each, as bookbinders, gilders, marblers, printers, publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd.

SPORTING AND FINANCIAL PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares (10,000 preference). To take over the newspaper known as *Sporting Luck*, carried on by Lucien Stokvis, at 24a, Whitefriars-street, E.C., and to carry on the business of sporting and financial publishers generally. Private company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN HENRY NICHOLSON,
Stationer and Librarian.

This debtor appeared recently for examination at the Scarborough Bankruptcy Court, before the Registrar, Mr. F. Bedwell. It appeared that the debtor had carried on business at 16, Chapel-street and 18, West-street, Bridlington. He returned gross liabilities £172 11s. 5d., assets £41 3s. 9d., less preferential creditors £11 7s. 8d., deficiency £142 15s. 4d. Examined by Mr. J. L. Poland, the assistant official receiver in bankruptcy, debtor said he had traded at Bridlington under the style of the Ulla Society. He commenced business at 18, West-street, with a borrowed capital of £10, in April, 1911, and in June last he opened a shop at 16, Chapel-street, Bridlington, borrowing further capital to the extent of about £50 in all. Asked as to the causes of his failure, he said: Some people in a hurry for their money, I should say. The assistant official receiver suggested starting on borrowed capital, bad trade, and keen competition, and debtor agreed. He had had arrangements with people in the town for lending them books prior to opening the shops. He simply traded as "The Ulla Society," as "a trade mark." He had not been known by any other name in this district. The deficiency, he said, was brought about simply by the shops being thrown upon the market, and consequent depreciation. He admitted that having borrowed money he could not have paid his debts if he had been called upon, but he had made a profit of £55—he was making money all the time—100 per cent., that was on the capital. He had drawn about 30s. a week. He had no money put away, nor was he expecting any under any reversion. The examination was closed.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

PLATFORD, A. W., late of 18 and 20, Booth-street, and 39-41, York-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, law stationer and printer. Claims by January 31st to Boote and Dutton, 22, Booth-street, Manchester, solicitors for the administratrix.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, executed on August 30th by W. Roberts, trading as the Dean Engraving Co., Dean-street, Fetter-lane, London, E.C., photo engravers. Claims by January 7th to A. R. Green, E.C., the trustee.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, executed October 10th by B. Wyatt, 87, Fore-street, Kingsbridge, Devon, stationer and bookseller. Claims by January 11th to J. N. Mason and Co., 32, Gresham street, London, E.C., solicitors for the trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.
RECEIVING ORDER.

LEWIS AND CO., lately carrying on business at 127, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., advertising agents. Date of order December 18th, made on a creditor's petition. Public examination of debtor February 7th, 11.30 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

EDWARDS, C. F., 11, Cumbergate, Peterborough, printer and stationer. Examination January 10th, noon, at the Law Courts, Peterborough.

ADJUDICATION.

WEST, V. C., lately trading at 12, New Oxford-street, and formerly at 10, Lower Sloane-street, London, S.W., journalist. Date of order December 23rd. Trustee, A. H., Partridge, C.A., 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C Appointed December 23rd.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

THORNLEY, A., Main-street, Cockermouth, Cumberland, printer, bookseller and stationer. Claims by January 11th to K. J. Hough, official receiver, 34, Fisher-street, Carlisle.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.
WINDING-UP ORDER.

THE WORCESTER AND DISTRICT BILLPOSTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD., 19, New-street, Worcester, now carrying on business at 9, Lowesmoor Worcester. Date of order December 20th.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

HIGHLY PROFITABLE SIDE LINE.—A well-known firm of British Electric Lamp Manufacturers desire to enter into a confidential arrangement with Travellers already calling upon Printers, Stationers, etc., to sell their Tungsten Lamps; liberal commission to suitable men.—Write, in strict confidence, giving particulars of present business and ground covered, to "Lamps," 75, Deodar-road, Putney, S.W. 13142

Situations Wanted.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER seeks new AGENCIES; connection among Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers; ground, South and Eastern Coast Towns, including several Shipping Centres.—G., 3, Crossley-terrace, Holloway, N. 13146

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

TYPEWRITER, No. 7 Remington, perfect, like new, 90s., carriage paid.—G. Reynolds, 9, Leander-road, Thornton-heath, London. 13143

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

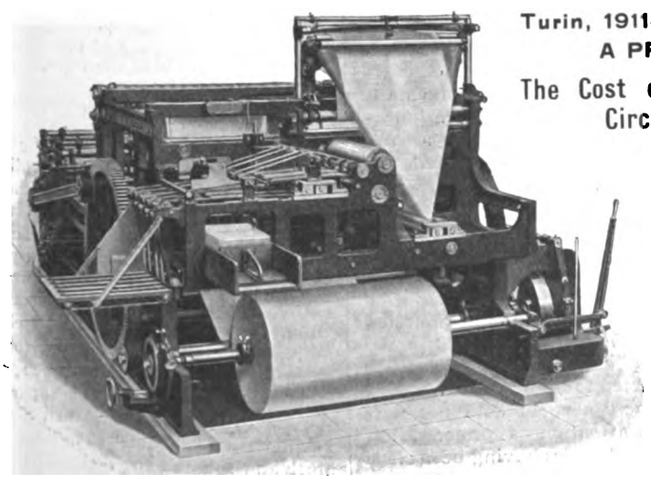
17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

Miscellaneous.

WASTE NEWSPAPERS wanted; any quantity up to 100 tons.—Address, C. Longdon, 87, Jamaica-row, Birmingham. 13145

Throw the Stereo Rotary on the Scrap Heap



Turin, 1911. **Grand Prix.**

A PRESS FOR EDITIONS UNDER 12,000.

The Cost of Stereotyping of a Newspaper of Medium Circulation amounts to about £250 a year.

This sum is saved annually by the

SWISS-DUPLEX,

which delivers direct from type forms 5,500 to 6,000 complete copies per hour of 4, 6, or 8 pages, printed, pasted, folded, and counted, without stereotyping. Our Swiss-Duplex Type 1910 is a considerable improvement on every other system, and is guaranteed to yield faultless work on any printing paper, equally as well as any other Rotary. The new path of web avoids splitting and makes possible accurate register. The SWISS-DUPLEX has stood the test of 20 years' service, and is the most useful and practical Flat-Bed Rotary in the World. The smart publishers have printed medium sized editions for years on the SWISS-DUPLEX, and have discarded the Stereo Rotary, consigning it to the lumber room.

Any printing press engineer is able to fit up the machine. Detailed plans of erection and hints to pressmen are supplied.

Quick Delivery. Easy Terms. Send for Prospectus, Testimonials and Price.

DUPLEX PRINTING CO., Zurich, Switzerland.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

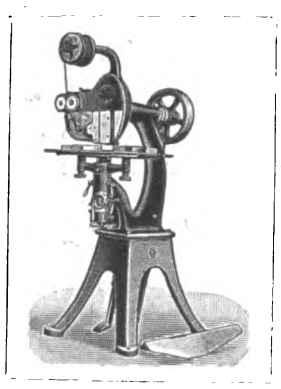
Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"PERFECTION"

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

KNOWN AND SOLD



THE WORLD OVER

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

The J. L. MORRISON CO.,

65-69, Mount Pleasant,

London, W.C.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1788.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1913.

CONTENTS

	Page
The Year that is Past...	1
Otley's Prosperous Year	6
Quads	8
Curent Topics...	8
Necrology	8
Financial	8
New Companies	9
Commercial Intelligence	9
Gazette	9
Our New Style	10
Areas for the Shop's Act	10
P. M. and O. A., North Midlands Centre	12
,, Liverpool Centre...	12
Printers and Fire Losses	14
The Glasgow Printers	16
American Paper	16
Some Useful Rotary Machines	18
The Haddon-Caxton Typefoundry	18
Reviews	20
Epitome of New Patents	20

Our New Style.

WITH the present issue we inaugurate a new series, on the lines foreshadowed in an announcement printed in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* some three months ago. During the intervening period, we have received many letters dealing with the forthcoming change of size, and our representatives have also been the recipients of numerous verbal communications on the same subject. Without an exception, they have been in favour of the new departure we proposed making, and thus we felt no hesitation in adopting it on the lines previously indicated. This is the second occasion on which the size of the paper has been altered, the first one being from the original 8vo. dimensions in which the journal was published from the start in 1878 to the end of 1881. On January 4th, 1882, the size which we have just abandoned made its appearance for the first time, in No. 74. From that date to the present issue—which is numbered 1,788—is indeed a far cry, but the aims and intention of the founder of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* have been consistently adhered to from the start, except that the stationery element does not now receive so much attention as formerly, that branch of the allied trades having been since provided with several periodicals of its own. No member of our existing office staff was on the paper when its first weekly issue went to press, partly under the auspices of the late Mr. John Southward, the well-known printing trades' journalist. The present writer, however, dates his service from the latter part of 1882, when the weekly issue was still somewhat of a novelty, and one of the first things that was brought to his notice on entering the office, now more than 30 years ago, was a card on which was printed the following brief admonition to the staff:—

"No spite. No puff.
If in doubt, leave out."

This advice, whether original or not, was carefully followed by those who then conducted the paper, the tradition of it has descended to their successors, and will, we trust, be handed on. A first issue, even though it be only that of a new series, is proverbially imperfect, and we do not claim that the one which the reader is now perusing is any exception to the rule. We hope, however, to get our "new style" into thorough working order within the next week or two, and shall make it our endeavour to still present the printing and allied trades with a real, live, readable weekly newspaper. It is thus without any undue feeling of self-elation that we include ourselves in the wish we extend to our many readers—"A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR, and many of them!"

* * *

The London Areas for the Shops Act.

THE question of fixing areas in the county of London for the purpose of applications to the London County Council for exemption and other Orders under the Shops Act, 1912, has been thoroughly investigated by the Public Control Committee of the Council, and a decision has now been arrived at. The various London trade organisations were invited to submit suggestions for the defining of areas, specific questions being put to them Out of 124 trade organisations addressed replies were received from 58, a rather small proportion, especially as 18 of these offer no suggestions. It may no doubt be assumed, however, that many have not replied because they regard their respective trades as being unaffected, as was indeed pleaded in excuse by some of those who replied without expressing an opinion. After careful consideration of the views submitted, the Council has decided that any Orders which may be made under the Act shall apply to any one or more of the undermentioned areas, save that, as regards Exemption Orders, other areas may be agreed to in very exceptional cases:—

(i.) The County of London (exclusive of the City of London).

(ii.) A central area north of the river Thames, bounded as follows, the shops in the boundary thoroughfares named being included in the area.

East.—The boundary of the City of London (from the river Thames to Holborn) and thence along Gray's-inn-road to King's Cross.

North.—From King's Cross *via* Euston-road, Marylebone-road and Chapel-street, to Edgware-road.

West.—From Chapel-street *via* Edgware-road, Park-lane, Grosvenor-gardens, Buckingham Palace-road and Commercial-road to Chelsea Bridge.

South.—The river Thames.

(iii.) A northern area comprising the portion of the County of London (exclusive of the City of London) north of the river Thames, with the exception of the central area mentioned in (ii.) above.

(iv.) A southern area comprising the portion of the County of London (exclusive of the City of London) south of the river Thames.

It is desirable that any future application to the Council for exemption or other Orders should apply to one or more of the areas specified. We understand that the Council is also taking informal preliminary steps to ascertain the views of the occupiers of the various classes of shops as to the making of Orders fixing the day of the weekly half-holiday, and as to the day or days (other than Saturday as an alternative) to be specified in such Orders, if made, and it is suggested that the day to be fixed (other than Saturday as an alternative) should be Thursday for both north and south of the Thames. If this suggestion is found to be fairly generally acceptable, the proper steps will be taken to ascertain definitely as required by the Act, whether a majority of the shopkeepers of each class in each area is in favour of the proposed Order, and, if so, the Order can then be made.

* * *

The Preservation of Paper.

THE preservation of paper is a subject which the American Library Association has

Digitized by Google

taken up with a view to reporting on the methods of preserving newspaper files. The "deterioration" of paper engaged the attention of the British Society of Arts, as far back as 1898, a committee being appointed to report on the subject. In a paper recently submitted to the American Library Association, by Mr. John Norris, that gentleman really touches the crux of the whole subject in a few lines. He says: ". . . use a better quality of paper . . . it particularly concerns the paper manufacturer. To say that the paper commonly used in our public and historic records is not good enough for the purpose is no reflection on the skill or honesty of the men who make it. *The quality is determined by the customer, not by the manufacturer*, and the consideration which seems to be most effective in reaching the conclusion is the one of price." That about sums up the manufacturers' answer to all the denouncing phrases that have been made from time to time. The publisher, like the newspaper proprietor, wants the cheapest paper he can get to serve his purpose, "while the manufacturer is just as naturally disinclined to furnish an imperishable article for a very perishable consideration." At the bottom of all these investigations about the deterioration of paper lies the question of £ s. d., and to obtain a good lasting paper a good price should be paid for it. Newspaper proprietors do not consider the needs of libraries in their cities when purchasing "news," neither do the publishers when they are turning out a volume of interest to the public. They study their profit and loss account. Paper manufacturers are ever ready to carry out orders, whether they be small or large, and these are treated in a manner according to the customer's requirements and pocket. The British Society of Arts gave some hints in 1898 as to the "normal standard of quality for book papers required for publications of permanent value" which are worth quoting. They specify as follows: "Fibres: Not less than 70 per cent. of fibres of cotton, flax, hemp. Sizing: Not more than 2 per cent. rosin, and finished with the normal acidity of pure alum. Loading: Not more than 10 per cent. total mineral matter (ash)." With regard to the written documents, the Society maintains that the proper materials are those of cotton, flax and hemp, and that the paper should be pure, and sized with gelatine.

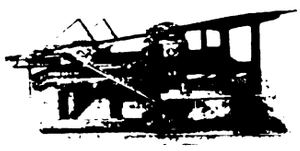
THE January number of *Pearson's Magazine* is an excellent one, full of good fiction and interesting articles, while the illustrations are up to the usual high standard.

"A year ago I had the privilege of studying the press-room reports of a well-known printing concern. I noticed that for 15,000 hours of press running time, they had 10,000 hours of make-ready time."

—From a Printer's Address.

If you are not a Miehle user, we suggest that you examine your job tickets and note the high proportion of time occupied in make-ready compared with the time spent in actual machining.

The Miehle reduces make-ready to the absolute minimum and raises the quality of the product. Ask users.



LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188-9 Fleet St., London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

The North Midlands Centre held their usual monthly meeting on December 21st, at the Queen's Hotel, Nottingham. Owing to the nearness of Christmas there was not the usual number present, but what they lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm, when Mr. Harold Lewis, B.A., of the *Nottingham Guardian*, lectured on "The Production of a Modern Newspaper," dealing with the following points:—A few leading landmarks in newspaper history; examples of early newspapers and first numbers; an analysis of the complicated processes of obtaining news, concentrating it at the newspaper office, and preparing a newspaper from it.

The President (Mr. Chas. G. Budden), in introducing the lecturer, pointed out that the Centre was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Harold Lewis, B.A., who is well known in the literary world as an erudite scholar, writer, critic, and reviewer of every kind of literature. Those present no doubt had a treat in store in listening to Mr. Lewis, for there were few more capable of dealing with the subject of his lecture, from an interesting as well as an educational standpoint.

The Lecturer said his task was to explain the widespread co-operation of human effort which goes to the production of a modern newspaper down to the point at which the copy is handed over to the printer. Before doing so he pointed out a few leading landmarks in newspaper history. The oldest English newspaper is the *London Gazette*, established in 1665, and since published as the channel for Government and legal notices. The earliest prototype of a newspaper was created by the military organisation of the Roman Empire, which led to the employment of hundreds of scribes to make copies of what may be called "army orders," for transmission to the different provinces, under the name of "Acta Diurna," or Daily Proceedings. In mediæval Venice, about 1536, a similar staff of scribes was established to prepare a periodical record of notable events, which was called "Notizie Scritte," and was sold for a copper coin known as a *gazeta*, whence the widely used term "Gazette" for a newspaper.

There are two prevalent errors which it seems impossible to kill. One is that news is a portmanteau word invented from the points of the compass—N.E.W.S., but in truth the word was for a long time spelt newes, that is the plural of new. It is just the French word *nouvelles*, adopted by the earliest romancers, and still used by us when we speak of a work of fiction as a novel. Another error is that the earliest English newspaper dates from the time of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and that a copy of the "English Mercurie" containing that intelligence is preserved in the British Museum. The story is a fabrication and the document in the Museum is a forgery. The era of the "Mercuries," small tracts of four pages of about the size of the *London Gazette* of to-day, was half-a-century later.

The gradual evolution of English newspapers was traced by the exhibition of specimens from the lecturer's collection of what they were about the end of the seventeenth century, in the early years and towards the end of the eighteenth century, and about the middle of the nineteenth century, and copies of No. 1 of various interesting newspapers were shown.

The lecturer then sketched the organisation of the literary departments of a newspaper office, the various methods of collecting news at home and abroad, and the various agencies which have been formed to supplement the arrangements of each individual newspaper for getting it to the office by post, by rail, by telegraph and by telephone. The responsibilities and anxieties of editorial work were illustrated by anecdotes within the lecturer's personal knowledge, and among other topics the province of illustrations in relation to newspapers was touched upon.

After the lecture, which was followed closely by those present, a lively discussion took place, relating to the moral influence of our daily newspapers, which led up to many interesting expressions of opinion, the general feeling being that there was room for a newspaper that would give accurate and unbiassed reports on matters of municipal, political, and national interest. Another point raised was the illustration of our newspapers, which brought forward many comments.

An interesting and valuable meeting was brought to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Lewis for his lecture, which was much appreciated.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The December meeting of the Liverpool Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held at the Hanover Hotel, Liverpool. The President (Mr. H. Firth) presided over a good attendance. Mr. R. Alexander was elected to membership.

The hon. secretary (Mr. James N. Poole) gave reports from some of the other Centres with regard to the custom of the trade as recognised in legal circles and the rules of the federated unions. An animated discussion followed, Messrs. Stephenson, Pitney, Stewart, Fox, Watson, Walton, Wilson, and others taking prominent part, and the following resolution, proposed by Mr. J. E. WILSON, seconded by Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, was passed unanimously:—"That the Liverpool Centre in general meeting assembled recommends the Parent Association to insist upon the enforcement of the Association Rule for a month's notice under all conditions."

Councillor Ross-Clyne, of Manchester, gave a lecture, entitled "The Story—and Some Stories—of the Press." He prefaced his lecture with an account of the inception of the first newspaper—the methods of sending news in the olden days, news-gathering, reporters, sub-editors, editors, proprietors, advertisements, the telephone and telegraph, English *versus* foreign newspapers, interviewing, the Press—the monument of truth, the foreman printer, and the printer's devil. The lecture, whilst showing all the difficulties of newspaper production, was given in Councillor Clyne's wittiest vein, and the anecdotes of the numerous celebrities of the journalistic profession were well chosen, and met with hearty approval from a critical audience. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. WM. STEPHENSON, seconded by Mr. A. BURNS, and supported by Messrs. J. E. Wilson and Coates, the wish being expressed that Councillor Clyne would give another lecture, to which the ladies would be invited, before the close of the session.



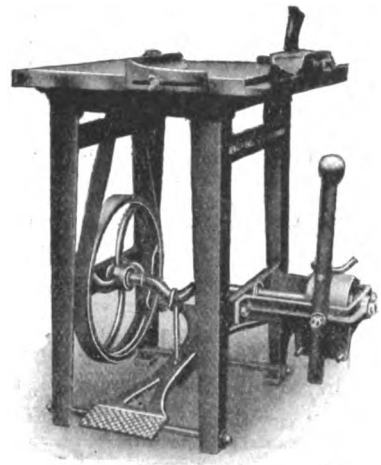
Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

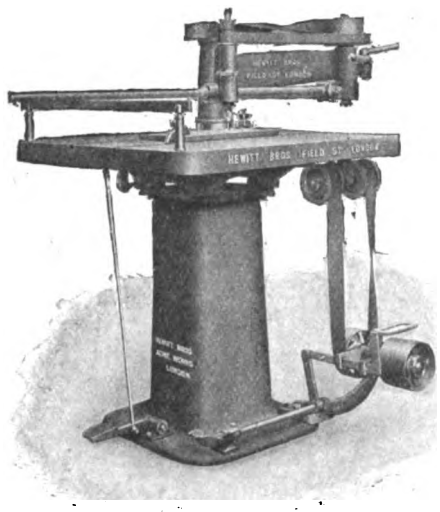
28,880 BAKER, T., printing posters.
28,896 CRAWFORD, E. A. B., time and date printing stamps and the like.
28,940 GALL, H., device for perforating papers.
28,942 PIMM, H. F., sealing devices for sample bags, envelopes, and the like.
28,955 WEBB, V. W., calendars.
28,986 WEYDE, H. V., self-filling reservoir pens.
28,999 SMITH, E., paper bags or envelopes.
29,047 MACKENZIE, J. W., pencils.
29,050 SCHMERL, A., card cases.
29,059 LEISHMAN, C., stamp and label affixers.
29,136 NEWBOULD, B. A., device for trimming the edges of paper, photographs, and the like on continuous bands of paper.
29,178 WHITE, C. M., machinery employed in the manufacture of paper tubes, barrels, or the like.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
CHEAPEST EVER PRODUCED
3 COLOUR PRINTINGS AT THE PRICE OF ONE
BOOKS OF 50 DUPLICATES SPECIALLY PRINTED FROM 5/8d. EACH, SUBJECT
ASK FOR NEW BOOKLET AND PRICES
The DEBECEY W. & M. Co., 22, COLEMAN ST. LONDON, E.C.

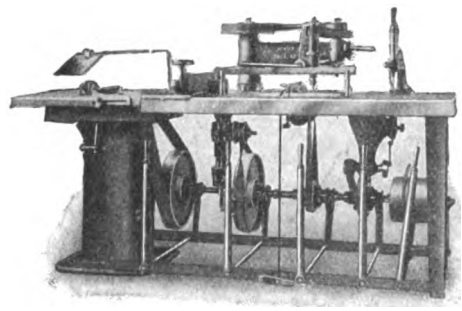
HEWITT BROS.,
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.



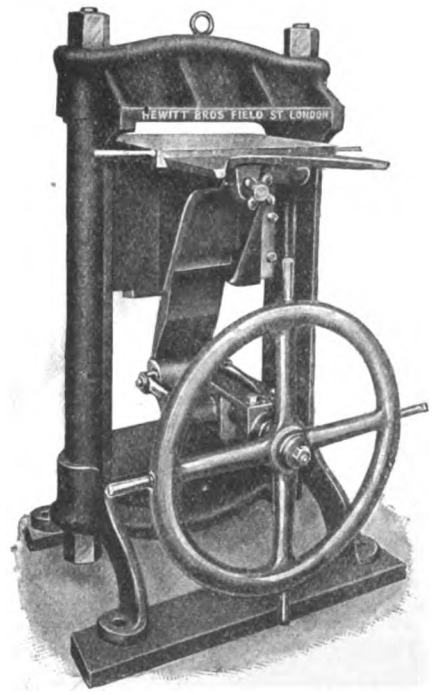
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH for Power or Treadle. Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE.



COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.



Stereotypers' Toggle Press.
(New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS.
FOR CHASES.
Field St. Kings Cross London

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and REFOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W, Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds: Punches: Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 40a, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders, Manufacturers of Lino, Mono, Stereo and all classes of Metals, Brass Rule, etc. Telephone, 1213 and 1214.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
10, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Super Calendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent and Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.* Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens Duplicate Books. Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) TGM Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS, Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application. Sole Inventors and Manufacturers o BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET. E.C.
WHERE STOCK IS KEPT



Printing Works: LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank Works, 459 London Wall

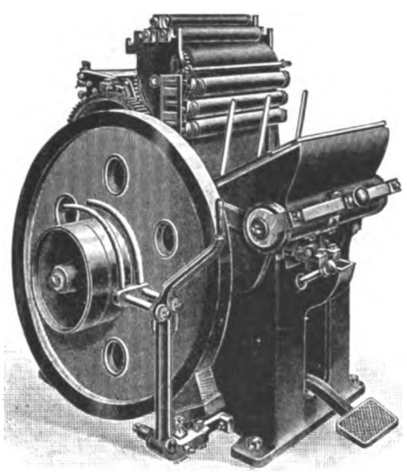
BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23. ABCHURCH LANE. LOMBARD ST., E.C

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Platen Press Dept.:
Over
9,000
Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output:
700
Machines.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
The Best of Everything for the Printer.
SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printers and Fire Losses.

The Importance of Being Prepared.

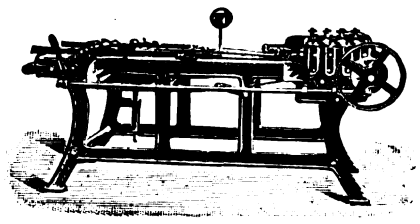
One of the greatest disasters that can befall a printer is to have his premises either wholly or partially destroyed by fire. His business is practically paralysed for a season, he risks the loss of customers, and, above all, unless he is properly prepared to meet the insurance companies with a clear and indisputable statement of his loss, he stands to lose considerably, even if his insurance policy has a full covering value for the stock destroyed. A printing office in this respect is almost in a worse position than the workshops where other businesses are carried on; the amount of material required for carrying it on is so varied, so costly, and of so many different values, even in the types, which may range in cost at anything from 1s. to 5s. per pound, that often considerable amounts of such valuable stock which has been out of use for a time is quite overlooked in making up a fire claim, at all times a difficult thing to do, but always rendered more difficult if there is not a concise and correctly priced inventory that can be produced. When a fire occurs a list of every item destroyed must be produced, and the value of each individual item must be proved. Thus the assured has to supply at his own expense a complete schedule of the articles destroyed, together with the value of each individual item at the date of the fire, and also must furnish the insurance company's assessor with full proof as to his statements. Let the average printer think for a moment of how he would manage to comply with these requirements and he will understand how it would be almost a matter of impossibility, unless he had been wise enough to have had in his possession a properly prepared and attested inventory by an independent valuer of repute. In the case of machines it is quite difficult enough to prove its value, although there is generally some trace of its existence to be found, but when it comes to the general material of a printing office, such as type, wood letter, brass rule, ornaments, furniture, fittings, galleys, chases, stones, plates, etc., all of which may be so destroyed as to leave no evidence of their existence, then it becomes an imperative necessity to be able to prove that such things did exist before the conflagration. The printer must also remember that at such a time all his efforts would have to be devoted to the task of retaining his connection, and would have but little time to devote to the settlement of his claim, and unless the assured could prove his loss, the matter would have to become one of compromise or arbitration, with heavy expense and probable subsequent loss. It is here that the properly prepared valuation comes in, and is taken as the basis of settlement with satisfaction to both sides. The printer must also note that it is equally important that his policy is correctly worded, and that the articles to be insured are properly covered and the right amounts allotted to each item. An inventory carefully prepared and a policy properly worded are safeguards that should in no case be neglected, as, apart from its use in relation to fire claims, it might also be used for other purposes, such as company flotation or probate. In writing the foregoing notes on a subject so important to the allied trades, we have had in mind the fact that Mr. Robert H. Ruddock, printers' auctioneer and valuer, and fire loss assessor, 71, Fleet-street, E.C., undertakes the preparation of inventories, and examination and revision of fire policies for the trade, and has carried out such valuations with much satisfaction to printers in all parts of the country, and is in possession of testimonials from some of the leading firms in the trade for whom he has done such work. In a little booklet issued by him he sets forth clearly the necessity of being prepared in case of loss by fire, and makes useful suggestions that should be of great service to all who require to insure their plant. Mr. Ruddock will be pleased to see at his Fleet-street office any master printers or other members of the allied trades who desire to consult him on questions relating to insurance, inventories, or fire assessments.

Guschky & Tonnesmann

Maschinenfabrik, Dusseldorf-Reisholz.

SPECIALITIES.

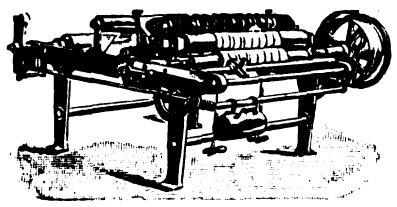
Rotary Folding Box Glueing Machine.



SPEED 200-250 PER MINUTE, or 150,000 IN 10 HOURS.

ANY SIZE BOX, from 1¼ in. wide up to 9¼ in., can be SATISFACTORILY dealt with on this machine; these measurements are in the flat and after being folded; recommended for square and tuck-in-end, plain or embossed boxes. Quickly Adjustable, Simple Construction, Automatic Feeding, Glueing, Folding, Pressing, Drying, and Delivering.

Slitting and Re-Winding Machine.



Cutting any Material from Wax-Paper to Tag Stock.

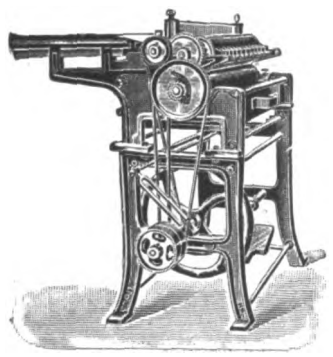
Also Machines for cutting Rubber, Calico, and Insulating Material.

Producing CLEAN, STRAIGHT, and DUSTLESS ROLLS, and RE-WOUND TIGHTLY.

Also Toilet Paper Cutting and Printing Machine.

Adjustable from ⅜ in. wide upwards. Working width from 6 in. wide upwards.

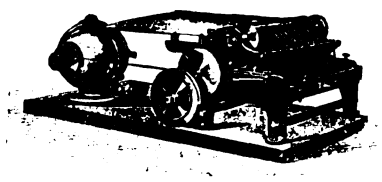
Glueing and Gumming Machine.



These machines can be supplied in various designs, fitted with Automatic Take-Off and Conveyor, for gumming the whole sheet, or for strip work made in sizes from 6 in. up to 40 in.

These Machines are also made for gumming paper in the reel.

Label Gumming and Pasting Machine.



This ideal machine is recommended for gumming Labels of ANY description, and is an all-round universal indispensable machine.

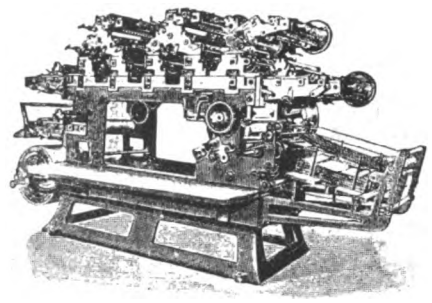
Saves room, stock and money, improves the quality of labels, and always ready for change of work or jobs.

Made in sizes from 6 in. to 12 in.

Driven by Motor as illustrated.

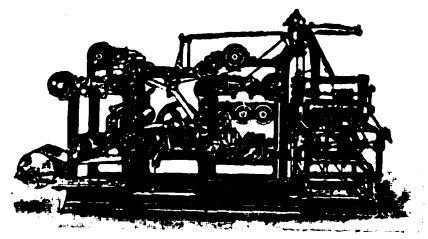
Hartung, Kuhn & Cie.'s

SPECIALITIES.



Rotary Ticket Printing Machine

With 6-colour equipment, end delivery. Compact and simple design, smooth running, easily accessible, prints both sides of web, delivers in sheets or strips, fitted with adjustable Numbering Heads and Perforators. Output, Tramway Tickets 250,000 per hour. Sheets of tickets or labels 7,000 to 9,000 per hour.



Duplicate Rotary Counter Check Book Machine.

ONE REEL.

Fitted with funnel folder, tapeless delivery. Constructed to print from 1 to 6 colours, numbers and perforates in any position and delivers folded or flat sheets. Output, 1,500 Duplicate Cash Books, numbered and perforated, of 100 leaves each, per hour. This machine can only be supplied outside Europe.

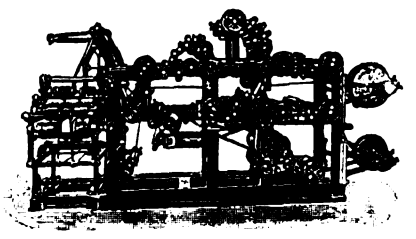
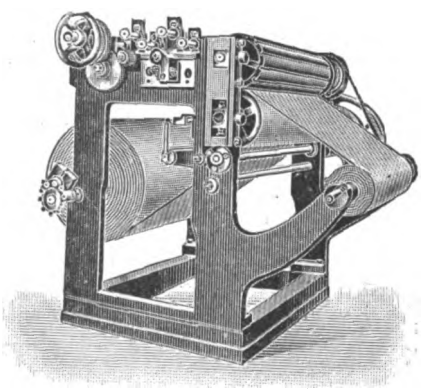


ILLUSTRATION OF

Triplicate Rotary Check Book Machine.

TWO REELS.

Printing from 1 to 6 colours, recommended for Cash Books, Restaurant Books and Drapers' Check Books. Delivering 1,500 triplicate books, printed, numbered and perforated, in any position of 100 leaves each per hour. These outputs can be increased, but it depends entirely upon the cylinder circumference. This machine can only be supplied to users outside Europe.



Rotary Printing Machine

FOR SPECIAL WORK.

Illustration of one-colour machine. Can be constructed to print up to 3 colours, fitted with a rewinder or adjustable cut-off, delivering flat sheets. Speed when re-winding 6,000 to 8,000 yards per hour. Output, when delivering flat sheets, 6,000 to 7,500 per hour.

For full Particulars Apply to Sole Agent:

M. C. RITCHIE,

107, Clifton Street, Finsbury, E.C.

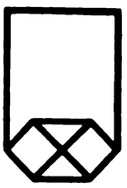
Telephone: 46 CITY. Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

A NEW BAG MACHINE



(Entirely Superseding Our Old Single-Former Machine)



For Making Square-Bottom Bags, Lined and Unlined, for Tea, Flour, Sugar, Salt, Cash-Bags, etc.: and Folding in either of these Methods. On this Machine several Bags are in Process of Making at the same time, with the Result that Easy Movements and Plenty of Pressure are combined with High Output.

For Prices and all Particulars apply to the Inventors and Sole Manufacturers—

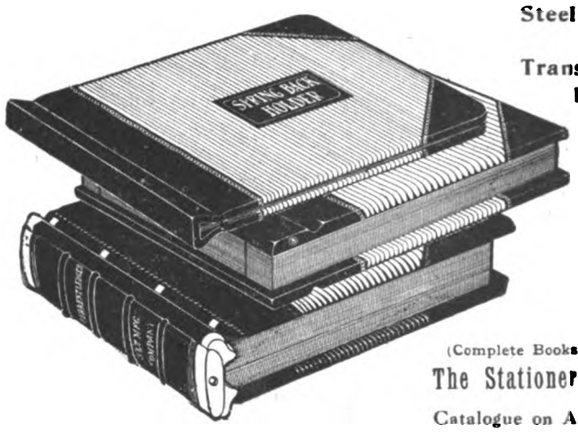
LOVELL'S BAG & PACKET MACHINERY, Ltd.,

59 & 60, Gracechurch Street, LONDON.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

Digitized by Google

The Glasgow Printers.

Considerable friction has existed for some months past between the Glasgow employing printers and their workmen, and matters have now reached such a crisis that, at a meeting of the employers held last week, it was decided to intimate to the men's organisations that unless a friendly conference on the question of the rules was arranged for by January 4th, 1913, or the proposed new rules were withdrawn, the employers in Glasgow would give notice in the following week to the members of the Glasgow Typographical Society employed by them that their services would be dispensed with a fortnight thereafter. The following statement, showing the attitude of the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades, has been prepared:—

"It is now reported to the Alliance that a crisis has been reached at Glasgow, and that the Glasgow Typographical Society has intimated to the Glasgow Master Printers' Association its intention of proceeding to put the proposed new 1912 rules into practice forthwith.

"When the Glasgow Masters' Association met the representatives of the Glasgow Typographical Society in conference, the latter made it clear that they were not free to alter the rules chiefly objected to by the employers, because they were bound to adopt and put into practice without modification the governing rules of the Scottish Typographical Association. They added, however, that as this was a national matter, the best course would be for the Scottish Alliance to meet the Scottish Typographical Association and settle the matter on a national basis. The Scottish Alliance of Masters in the printing and kindred trades approached the Scottish Typographical Association with the view of having the proposed new rules discussed and an amicable settlement arrived at, but they have hitherto declined to meet the Alliance as representatives of the employers on this subject.

"In accordance with the suggestion of the secretary and Conference Committee of the Glasgow Typographical Society, the executive of the Glasgow Master Printers' Association put into print a reasoned statement, very carefully drawn up, embodying notes on each of the new rules, pointing out the objections to some of them, and making various suggestions. In no single case was one of these suggestions entertained, nor was any reply attempted to any of the objections raised. The only reply made to the statement was an insistence that the new rules must be adopted by the employers in Glasgow without alteration.

"At the conference between the Glasgow masters and the Glasgow employees' representatives it was distinctly stated by the latter that the proposed new rules would not apply to the whole of Scotland, and that if they had not been presented in Edinburgh they would be there presented. It is understood that the Edinburgh branches of the employees are now taking steps in this direction.

"The employers have made it clear that some of the new rules are quite unworkable, and would tend to the serious disadvantage of both employer and employed.

"In the course of the correspondence on the new rules between the Glasgow Masters' Association and the Glasgow Typographical Society the latter intimated to the employers their withdrawal from the agreement of October 30th, 1907, which means that they claim the right to make new rules affecting working conditions as between employers and employed without any consultation with the employers. This matter has been considered by the Masters' Association of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and these absolutely decline to recognise any new rules affecting mutual interests which have not been mutually considered.

"The employers have been desirous of meeting the executive of the Scottish Typographical Association with the view of arriving at mutually agreeable rules, and the Master Printers' Associations of Glasgow and Edinburgh are still willing that the Scottish Alliance of Masters should arrange for a conference on their behalf for the purpose of discussing and securing a settlement of the rules which may be mutually agreeable to them and to the Glasgow and Edinburgh branches of the employees, provided this can be brought about without undue delay. This appears to be the only way to prevent a definite rupture, which would obviously be to the disadvantage both of the members of the Scottish Typographical Association and the members of the Master Printers' Associations.

"Meantime, until such a mutual arrangement has been arrived at, the Master Printers' Associations of Glasgow and Edinburgh recognise only those rules hitherto existing in their establishments, and any attempt to put into force the new 1912 rules in either city will be resisted by the combined employers of both cities."

AMERICAN Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

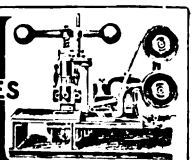
Imports.

October—	1911.	1912.
Printing paper ...	$218,416	$427,422
Paperhangings	75,643	82,149
Photographic paper ...	72,214	113,541
Coated paper	46,264	57,631
Wrapping	57,520	87,077
Jan.-October—	**1911.**	**1912**
Printing paper ...	$2,226,510	$2,679,607
Paperhangings	643,481	674,068
Photographic paper ...	803,959	913,352
Coated paper	475,375	487,772
Wrapping	254,557	734,033

Exports.

October—	1911.	1912.
"News" Print	$182,291	$159,135
All other Printings ...	108,750	122,737
Writings and envelopes...	96,704	119,265
Playing cards	28,240	24,917
Hangings	16,775	16,386
Jan.-October—	**1911.**	**1912.**
"News" Print	$1,985,410	$2,166,097
All other Printings ...	1,062,732	1,162,001
Writing paper and envelopes ...	936,318	1,073,171
Playing cards	223,937	240,866
Paperhangings	326,663	355,253

A WRITER in the *Daily Chronicle* says that:—"Collecting printers' proof sheets ought to be a pretty profitable hobby when the marginal notes and corrections have been made by famous authors, but yet it does not seem to be pursued to any particular extent. A contributor to 'N. and Q.,' who has Cardinal Newman, Andrew Lang, Edward FitzGerald, and other notable markers of proofs in his collection, has been struck by the deferential politeness of latter-day authors towards the professional proof-readers as compared with the contemptuous rudeness of the old-timers. This is the sort of thing that these were wont to scribble on the margin: 'What the deuce could possess you to insert the direction for marking 'Henry' in capitals?'"

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

ESTABLISHED 1840.
JACOBS BROTHERS & Co.
SUPPLY
DAMPING CLOTHS,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result.

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to: . . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,
Printing Machinery Department,
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12**s. **6**d.; *13 insertions,* **£1 10**s. *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey. London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in **2** Colors at less than usual **ONE COLOR** price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

PRIESTLEY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PRINTERS TO THE TRADE

180 GREAT DOVER STREET, LONDON, S.E.

FACTORY, WARREN PLACE

8,000 Electros in Stock

For Various Trades. From 1/- & 1/6.

WHITE LETTER BLOCKS FOR ENVELOPES, HEADINGS, LABELS, ETC.

Copperplate Engraving. Dies. Sketches.

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,

32a, Florence Road, Upton Park, London, E.

BTF

TYPE

IS

30%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: Holborn 5640.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS

For all Kinds of Paper.

A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval.
Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you.

Specimens and prices on Request.

RIESSNER,

57, Gold Street, New York.

A GOOD SIDE LINE FOR SALESMEN.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {381 BANK 12 HOP.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application

---

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

58, Shoe Lane, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

AEROGRAPHERS.

Show Card & Calendar Makers

5687 SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Some Useful Rotary Machines.

An interesting class of rotary printing machines built for letterpress printing in one or more colours, on one or both sides of the paper, have been brought to our notice by Messrs. H. Nedden and Co., 11-12, Finsbury-square, London, E.C. They may be had in fixed size or as an all-size machine. With the fixed size machine the length of the sheet remains always the same, whilst the width of the sheet depends on the width of the reel of paper used, which may be varied. With the all-size machine, not only the width but also the length of the sheet may be varied from the maximum to about half the maximum length of the sheet. The paper comes off a reel and can either be delivered in sheets or re-reeled, or both methods of delivery may be combined in both the fixed size and the all-size machine. The printing is done from curved plates, and the ink distribution is excellent. These machines are suitable for printing practically any kind of paper, from tissue paper to thin cardboard, as used for folding boxes. The output of the machines is from about 4,500 to 8,000 sheets per hour, and depends on the kind of paper used, the quality of printing required, and also the method of delivery and size of the sheets. Very little power is required for driving the machines, and a hand drive is provided which can be used when making ready and starting to work, a great convenience to the machine-minder and an important contribution towards the economical working of the machines. These machines can be built to meet special requirements, and we recommend those of our readers who are interested to communicate with the above-named firm, who will supply them with all further particulars they may require.

The same firm also handle a useful rotary ticket printing machine for tram tickets and admission tickets. In this the tickets can be delivered in blocks, numbered 1 to 100 or 1 to 1,000, or in reels, numbered consecutively. A series number or initial may also be attached, which changes with every block or reel. When the tickets are re-reeled the strip is perforated so that the single tickets can easily be torn off. The size of the tickets may be varied in length and width, but must, in one direction, always be a division of the circumference of the cylinders. The size of the cylinders is therefore made according to the size of the tickets and in accordance with the required output of the machine. The speed of this machine is enormous, and even on a small machine 75,000 tickets per hour can be produced. Further particulars of this, as of the other machines, will be given on application to Messrs. Nedden and Co. at the above address.

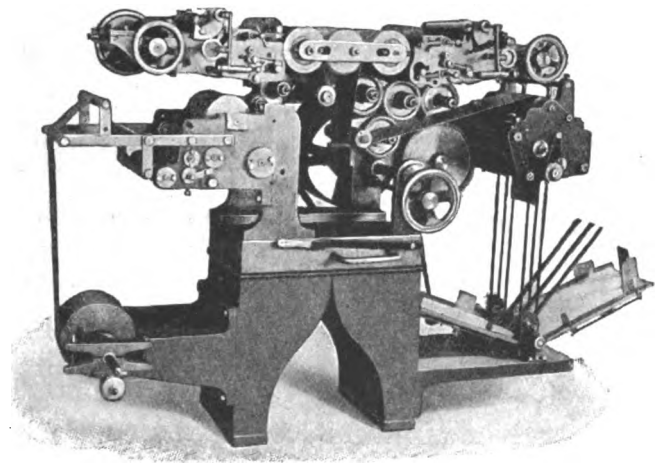


Illustration of Rotary Printing Machine for Two Colours and Sheet Delivery.

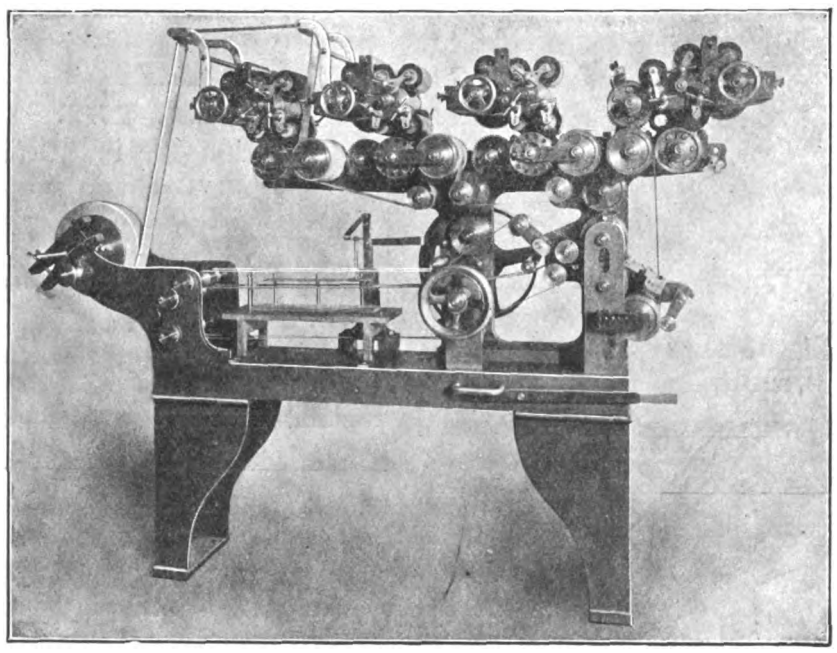


Illustration of a Machine to deliver Tickets in blocks printed in Two Colours on one side and one on the other.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER
HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY. | MODERATE CHARGES

THE "Year Book of Photography and Reproduction Methods" for 1912 contains an interesting summary of the past year's work, and has articles on the newer methods and inventions in the arts it deals with, as well as a full list of the year's German patents in connection therewith. The book is a thick one of over 800 pages, and contains a number of specimens in half-tone and colour reproduced by various methods. The publisher is Mr. Wilhelm Knapp, Verlagsbuchhandlung, Halle a/S. The text is of course in German, and the price is eight marks (8s.).

The Haddon-Caxton Typefoundry.

The progressive policy of this up-to-date typefoundry in introducing new faces of type is again exemplified by the issue of a quarto booklet of eight pages showing a new series of types that has been introduced under the title of the "Healey," in sizes ranging from 8-point to 72-point. The "Healey" is of a new and attractive design, and it possesses a distinctive character that should render it an acquisition to the printer who desires to keep up to the mark in the matter of display work, as the delicate character and clearness of the face render it most suitable for the best class of jobbing display. Like all other faces made at the Haddon-Caxton Foundry it is cast on the time and labour-saving system—point line, point set on point body, which gives practically automatic justification in all sizes. The new face is an excellent one and is well worth the attention of printers.

It may be interesting to note here that sixteen years since the Caxton Typefoundry was established by Mr. Walter Haddon, and despite a trying struggle to make headway on its new principles against existing prejudices and monopolies its success has been constant and complete. In the early days of its existence many unscrupulous statements were made as to its products, but it has outlived all these, and to-day its products have a world-wide reputation and are in universal use in the printing trade. The foundry in itself is of great extent and with its kindred workshops covers several acres of ground, the workers labouring under ideal conditions, with plenty of light, space and air. Several hundreds of workmen are employed and their number is constantly increasing as the business progresses. The Haddon Platen Machines are well-known to printers, and the "Art Caxton" and "Safety Platen" are extremely popular, not only in this country, but abroad, and even in the United States where the high tariffs almost prevent the introduction of any British machinery the Haddon machines are selling freely. As instancing this we understand that the American agent recently cabled for immediate shipment of 4 Model C, 1 Model D, 2 Haddon Safeties, 1 Caxtonette, and the following day a further cable for 2 Model B. The duty payable on this order was £470; this amount the American printer has to pay in addition to the regular selling price. This is a hard fact, and conclusively proves that the progressive American printer appreciates these platen machines very highly indeed.

Printers interested in type, material or machinery should communicate with the firm either at the Caxton Foundry, Market Harborough, or the London offices, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.

HERBERT FRY'S ROYAL GUIDE TO THE LONDON CHARITIES, now in its 49th edition, has just been published to remind us of the many urgent claims of charity, and to guide the benevolent well-to-do to those London charities which will most appeal to their interests. The editor, Mr. John Lane, tells us that during the past year the charitable institutions of London have been taxed to the utmost of their resources in combating the terrible poverty and destitution at the dock-side during the dock strike, and indirectly through the coal-miners' strike in the beginning of the year. The guide shows in alphabetical order the name, date of foundation, address, objects, annual income, chief officials, etc, of the London charities, according to their latest reports, together with an appendix of special announcements of the principal Metropolitan hospitals and charitable institutions. It is published at eighteenpence by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, 111, St. Martin's-lane, London.

AT the annual meeting of the Tract and Colportage Society of Scotland, the Rev. William Muir, Glasgow, said that he was often amazed at the kind of books he saw lying about in houses that were supposed to stand for what was healthy and wholesome; books that not merely "the young person," who was so much on the conscience and heart of their grandfathers, but "the old person" as well, ought never to be allowed to read with pleasure and never could read with profit. There were those who would bar their doors against the unclean man or the infidel, and nevertheless who allowed books that could propagate uncleanness and untruth inside the sacred circle.

Digitized by Google

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.

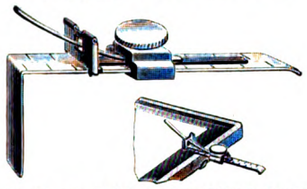
38 FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

For your Platen Machines.

You need them to lay the sheets to easily and quickly, to get them all true and square in relation to the form. They secure quickly and reliably and are adjustable. Great time savers.



This is Megill's EXTENSION FEED GUIDE. For printing large sheets. Secured in the bale at edge of Platen.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane Street, New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturers.

Many Styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870.

Reference, National Park Bank of New York having Foreign Correspondents.

The following London firms carry stock of Megill's Gauges:—HUNTERS, LTD., 16-18, St. Bride-street, E.C., and H. W. CASLON & CO., LTD., 82 and 83, Chiswell-street, E.C.

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,

(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)

64 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.

The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1864.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.

The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published in Coventry.

Established 1867.

Warwick and Leamington Times

SATURDAY—(64 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.

The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—

Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.

HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

THE GOOD TONE OF DENTS BLOCKS IS UNRIVALLED

The successful adaptation of the three colour process for commercial purposes is one of the greatest triumphs of modern art of printing. Everyone connected with the craft is interested with the subject, the present degree of accuracy and [illegible] attained is the result of thirty years of experiments of a highly [illegible] involving the most subtle principles concerning the nature of colour [illegible] the action of light.

It is a never-ending source of wonder to those unacquainted with the process that practically all the colours of the rainbow can be obtained from three impressions on an ordinary printing press. To the business man, used to lithography, where from five to twelve impressions were required to get really good colour effects, the three-colour process seems a kind of modern wizardry, and to the artist who has long suffered from the efforts of the lithographer in transferring his drawing to stone the new direct photographic process seems like the dawn of the millennium.

The [illegible] adaptability [illegible] its results are always striking to the eye. The public whose vision wanders over [illegible] page of black-and-white cuts [illegible] is instantly attracted and held by the emphasis of a colour reproduction and the enormously greater force and sense of reality with which it renders its subject. In this respect and [illegible] favourably [illegible] process [illegible] commercial [illegible] standard.

The concern with merchandise to sell must [illegible] attractive [illegible] attention to [illegible] that it must hold that attention [illegible] Truthful [illegible] portrayal of its wares is therefore essential. What can carry more weight than the photographic reproduction on the printed page of [illegible] their [illegible] manner in catalogues, the use of the process is extending with marvellous rapidity.

The untold good that is being done by the process in bringing faithful copies of beautiful paintings within the reach of even the smallest purse and humblest home [illegible] as a whole to a higher plane of artistic [illegible]

BROADWAY & LUDGATE HILL E.C.

Quality. J. HOLLAND & Co., Uniformity.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.

'Phone: HOP. 413. Birmingham Depot: 38 CORNWALL ST.

AULT & WIBORG
IN PRINTING INKS
ALWAYS MEANS THE BEST
Cincinnati. LONDON. Paris.

Digitized by Google



"BOOKS THAT COUNT": A DICTIONARY OF STANDARD BOOKS. Edited by W. Forbes Gray. Pp. xx + 158 + lviii. Cr. 8vo. A. and C. Black, 1912. 5s. net.

At the present day the plethora of books on the principal departments of knowledge is such that general readers and young students are confronted with the great difficulty of obtaining the titles and prices of reliable books on any particular subject, and some information regarding their scope. For advanced students, specialists, and librarians there are numerous special bibliographies and such general guides to the best literature as Nelson's "Standard Books," and Sonnenschein's "Best Books" (to which the compiler of the work under notice is indebted) but hitherto there has been no reference work on comprehensive lines in similar form, although one does not forget such useful guides to study as J. M. Robertson's "Courses of Study," and "A Student's Library," edited by H. Bisseker.

"Books that Count" has been compiled with the view of meeting this need. Its scope is indicated in the Preface: "'Books that Count' takes note only of books (1) that are in English (together with outstanding foreign books, of which good translations exist); (2) that present concisely, clearly, and authoritatively the general aspects of the subject with which they deal; and (3) that are thoroughly modern in aim and outlook, easily accessible, and purchasable at a moderate price."

Its survey includes about 5,500 books, and each entry gives the following particulars: author, title, size, number of pages, date of publication, publisher's name and price, followed by a concise note, expository rather than critical, which describes the scope of the work and its distinctive features. The entries are classified under the following 14 main headings, each of which is subdivided: Biography, Education, Fine Arts, Geography and Travel, History, Literature, Medicine, Music, Philology, Philosophy, Religion, Science, Sociology, Sports and Pastimes. The book being comprehensive in scope, we naturally looked for a list of books dealing with the industries connected with bookmaking, with which we are directly concerned, and to our amazement we found that not only does the book not contain such a list, but it does not contain a section on Technology! Surely students of technical subjects require as much guidance as other students. If it is necessary to give a list of works on science, it is equally important to give a list of books on applied science, or technology. It is true that there is Greenwood's "Classified Guide to Technical and Commercial Books," but during the eight years that have elapsed since it was published a great number of the books have become out of date or have been superseded, and consequently the book has ceased to be a modern *guide*. It is only fair to state, however, that a few books which really come under the category of Technology have been included in the work in somewhat unexpected places. For example, in this work "Motors and Motoring" is a sub-division of "Sports and Pastimes," and it includes H. J. Spooner's book on "Motors and Motoring," which is purely a technical treatise.

After a careful examination of the books which are listed under the many and varied subjects which have been selected (agriculture, business methods, bookkeeping and shorthand, and fiction have also been excluded) we are convinced that the compiler has achieved his object of giving a judicious selection of books at a moderate price which are of, or which approximate to, standard value. The difficulties one encounters in the preparation of a work of this kind are enormous, and as no two compilers would prepare an identical list it is not our intention to enumerate important books which might have been included; and it is in no spirit of carping criticism that we make a few comments. All schemes of book classification are more or less arbitrary, and we will not therefore quarrel with the one adopted, but as they are not easily comprehended by young students without a subject-index we think that an alphabetical subject-index would have been of much greater value to the users of the book than the present title index, although it is so arranged that it is partly a subject-index.

It is not easy to ascertain the latest editions and dates of books, notwithstanding the reference works which are available, and one needs to use the British Museum freely, unless one applies to the publishers direct. From the preface it is obvious that the compiler worked in Edinburgh, and this probably accounts for old editions being described in some cases. For example, in the geology section Sir Charles Lyell's "Elements of Geology," edited by J. W. Judd, 1896, is recommended instead of a revised and enlarged edition by the same author, entitled "The Student's Lyell," published in 1911. In the section on "Drawing, Decoration, etc.," Lewis F. Day's "The Application of Ornament," 1888, which is out of print, is included, instead of his "Ornament and its Application," 1904, which covers the ground of the earlier book and also includes other matter. Further, this work is a sequel to the author's "Pattern Design, which should either have been included or referred to in a note. A similar remark applies to two other books in this section: Walter Crane's "Bases of Design" should have been followed by its companion volume, "Line and Form," and G. W. Rhead's "Modern Practical Design," should have have been preceded by his "Principles of Design."

The compiler evidently spared no pains to make his work authoritative, for he consulted nearly two hundred bibliographies by specialists, and received help from numerous experts. He has produced a work which redounds to his credit, and which will be of invaluable assistance to all who consult it. We hope that a second edition will soon be required, and that advantage will then be taken of the opportunity of adding a section devoted to technology. A few years ago the Library Association published an annual "Class List of Best Books," which had to be discontinued because the work involved was too great to be undertaken voluntarily. Would it not be possible for the compiler and publisher of "Books that Count" to collaborate with the Library Association in the production of annual supplements?

G. A. S.

EPITOME OF NEW PATENTS.

Copyright Compilation for the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Further information concerning the following Patents may be obtained by Subscribers upon application to the Editor. Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be Endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London. Telegrams:—"STONHILL, London."

The Editor does not necessarily endorse the statements contained in the following abstract of specifications, which are condensed from official documents. He holds himself responsible only for the omissions and explanation which is considered desirable in regard to certain of the Patents.

11,529 (1910).—**Improvements in and relating to the Preparation of Photo-Mechanical Printing Surfaces and Printing.**—CHARLES W. SAALBURG (America). Accepted May 9th, 1911.

Relates to the production of an intaglio printing surface which shall include half-tone and whole tone subjects, with a background of the whole tone subject clear or free from screen effects. The intaglio printing surface is produced by the use of a combination wet and dry plate, positive and discriminate etching.

4,818 (1910).—**Improvements In Type Composing and Casting Machines.**—FRITZ CARL LUCKE D'AIX (America). Accepted February 27th, 1911.

A type composing and casting machine for rapidly and economically producing all kinds of characters or letters (single type), rules or borders (single type or lines), individual decorative work, special signs or faces, words, sentences or whole lines. The machine casts different type faces from a single point to 36-point, and also casts lines of different thicknesses and lengths without necessitating the changing or substitution of any part or parts of the machine. It quickly and automatically adjusts the different thicknesses or lengths of line, from a single type to eight-inch line. The primary feature of the invention is a rotary matrix holder operated by hand, and so constructed that it may remain in a given position as long as desired, whilst the other parts of the machine continue to be operated automatically, thereby enabling the operator to duplicate as often as he wishes the same type character or line of type from the same matrix or composed line of matrices respectively. The novel form of matrix holder also permits the operator, while the machine is casting the type or type line, to set in the holder another matrix or line of matrices and manually shift the same in an instant to the casting position.

12,048 (1910).—**Improvements in Sheet Delivery Apparatus for Printing Machines.**—GEORGE MANN AND CO. and ARTHUR B. EVANS (England). Accepted March 9th, 1911.

To economise space is the chief advantage sought in this invention. The sheet is stripped in the usual manner from the printing cylinder on to the bands, tapes or the like which, as to the end nearest the cylinder, are fastened to a spring roller or the like, or are weighted and pass over pulleys, or are otherwise arranged so that tension is continuously exerted on them at this end, whilst at the end furthest from the cylinder they are attached to a reciprocating part such as a bar travelling over the delivery board. The sheets are deposited on the delivery boards as the bar is withdrawn, and the bands or the like are kept taut throughout their motion by the tension applied at the ends near the cylinder. The whole mechanism takes very little more room than once the length of the sheet, with a consequent saving in ground space for the machine to which it is attached.

18,816 (1910).—**Improvements in Delivery Apparatus for Printing Machines.**—DAVID WILSON (South Africa). Accepted May 18th, 1911.

Relates to a long travel delivery attachment devised with the object of overcoming the difficulties usually experienced by printers when working on "art," or other highly finished paper, matter likely to carry a heavy body of ink, and which in the ordinary course would necessitate interleaving with clean sheets. With the aid of this attachment to an ordinary printing machine, it is claimed that interleaving becomes unnecessary, whilst there is an entire absence of "set off." The attachment, the framework of which may be constructed of wood, iron, steel or other suitable material, consists of a series of spindles (either wood or metal), with runners on which are run tapes, cords, rubber bands, cloth sheet or calico blanket, or other suitable materials capable of carrying the sheets of paper being operated upon. It is so arranged that the sheet is delivered straight from the printing press on to the travelling tapes or sheets, and is thereby sent on a travel of, say, thirty-six feet, exposing the sheet to the atmosphere, and the printed surface of each sheet is kept face up all the time.

26,901 (1910).—**Improvements in Printers' Galleys for use with the Mono or other Typecasting Machines.**—ALFRED STOCKALL and ALFRED H. STOCKALL (England). Accepted May 11th, 1911.

The printers' galley, according to this invention, is provided with means to allow the type, as it is cast, to be passed in at either end of the galley, so that with such machines as cast the type commencing at the end of the matter required and working to the beginning, the type may be passed in through that end of the galley which is necessary to arrange the type in the correct order for being dealt with in the usual manner, and preventing the necessity of transferring it to another galley.

27,629 (1910).—**Improvements in and Relating to Folding and Delivery Apparatus for Printing and like Machines.**—R. HOE AND CO. (America). Accepted May 4th, 1911.

For high speed rotary web printing machines the advantages incident to a straight line or direct run of the webs have not been obtained where transverse folding mechanisms were employed. So this invention has for its object to produce transverse folds in a plurality of webs which are being run side by side, the folding device for each web being so located that the webs may be run direct, that is, in a straight line, without sidewise deflection, through the printing machine and into the folder.

A PROPOSAL has been made in New York City to erect a modern lofty building containing every known improvement in construction for the exclusive accommodation of the printing and book manufacturing trades and allied industries, in close proximity to the Pennsylvania railroad terminal, freight piers, car lines and subway extension. The building will afford approximately 50,000 square feet per floor, and the number of floors will depend on space arranged for in advance. The proposed location will permit of very reasonable rentals consistent with amount of floor space occupied. It is desired that the building be occupied by representative concerns in the printing, binding and allied trades. Publishers, printers, photo-engravers, electrotypers, paper dealers, paper and wood box-makers, tppe founders, supply houses to the trade and all manufacturers producing or selling trade products will find unusual facilities for the promotion of their sales and the general upbuilding of their organisations in the combination of all products under one roof. The J. F. Tapley Co., book manufacturers, at 537, West Thirty-seventh street, believing that a building tenated by one standard house representing each of the allied trades would be a very desirable thing, has been sending out a circular to the allied trades in New York, with the idea of obtaining figures as to the number of houses that would be interested in one building.

Digitized by Google

START THE NEW YEAR WELL

Write at once to

FRY'S



ALL METALS GUARANTEED for their respective work.

Telephone HOP 3754.

QUALITY. UNIFORMITY.

Telegrams: "FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30, Holland St., **BLACKFRIARS,** London, S.E.

THE BEST METAL

FOR

PRINTERS.

Stereotype Metal.
(20 Grades in Stock.)
Linotype Metal.
Monotype Metal.
Typograph Metal.
Type Metal (to any Specification)

49 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Write for PRICES and SAMPLES. We will always be pleased to give you any technical help we possibly can. We have every aid that skill and science can offer.

DRY FLONGS AND "EVERWEAR" Oil & Ink-Proof PRESS RUBBERS

Should be Used in every NEWS Printing Office.

TO MINIMISE PAPER BREAKS and ELIMINATE BLANKET WASHING USE

"CLAUS" PATENT FELT SUBSTITUTE.

JOBBING PRINTERS should use "IDEAL" Ready Made QUICK DRYING FLONGS for all Stereo Jobs.

WILLIAM J LIGHT,
127, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SOLE AGENT FOR—
"IDEAL" & "CLEARTYPE" DRY FLONGS,
"EVERWEAR" PRESS RUBBERS,
"CLAUS" FELT SUBSTITUTE, &c.

PHONE 565 AVENUE.

Digitized by Google

FLAT BED PRESSES

Manufactured by the Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., of Chicago,

Who are the largest Manufacturers of Two-Revolution Presses in the World.

SINGLE COLOUR PRESSES.

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by four form rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed per hour.
0000000	51 × 74	45½ × 70	1600
000000	51 × 68	45½ × 64	1650
00000 Special	46 × 68	41 × 64	1700
00000	46 × 65	41 × 61	1700
0000	46 × 62	41 × 58	1700
00	43 × 56	38 × 52	1800
1	39 × 53	34½ × 49	1900
2	35 × 50	30½ × 46	2000
3	33 × 46	28 × 42	2100
4	29 × 41	24 × 37	2200

TWO-COLOUR PRESSES.

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by four form rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed per hour.
00000	52 × 65	46 × 60	1500
000	45 × 62	40 × 58	1600
0	42⅞ × 56	36½ × 51	1700

After Practical Experience of one of these Machines Messrs. Tillotson and Son, of Bolton, have recently had a Second Two-Colour Press installed in their Works.

PERFECTING PRESSES.

MADE IN THREE SIZES—QUAD DEMY, QUAD ROYAL, and EIGHT CROWN.

No. of Press.	Type matter covered by four form rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed per hour.	Horse Power.
00000	42½ × 64	1600	12
00	38 × 52	1800	9
1	35 × 49	1900	8

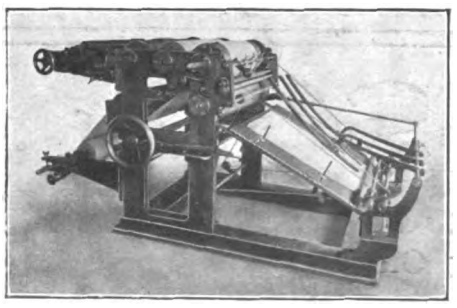
In the case of each machine, the width between bearers is sufficient to allow for two lays on of the full-size half-sheet.

QUICK DELIVERY.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MACHINES TO BE SEEN WORKING.

The Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.



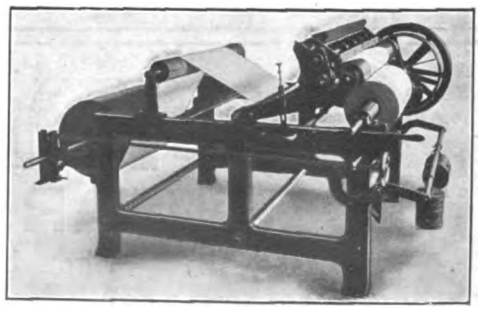
Rotary Printing Machines

Of all Descriptions, for all Classes of Work.

ROTARY TICKET PRINTING MACHINES
for Tickets in Reels or Blocks.

SLITTING AND RE-WINDING MACHINES.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.



Telephone No. 2381 HOLBORN.

Telegrams: "DUPLEXIAN, LONDON."

VALTERS, JACKSON & Co., Printers' and Bookbinders' Engineers.

2, CLERKENWELL GREEN LONDON, E.C.

"RUPERT" Book Rounder and Backer. "DUPLEX" Cutter for Books and Magazines. "BEATRICE" Blocker, Blind, Gold, and Ink. "ELLIOTT" and Adjustable Thread Stitchers. "Portland" Loose Leaf Punching Machines. "STERLING" Round Cornering Machine. "Southworth" Round Hole Puncher.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—January 2, 1913.

Digitized by Google

695.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

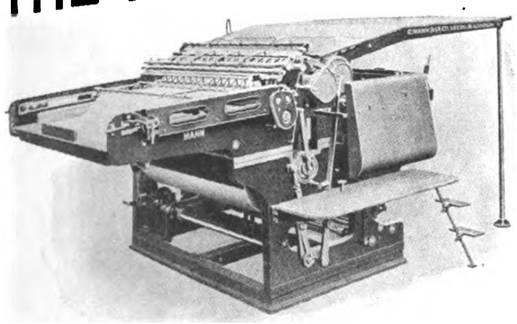
THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 2.

LONDON: JANUARY 9, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

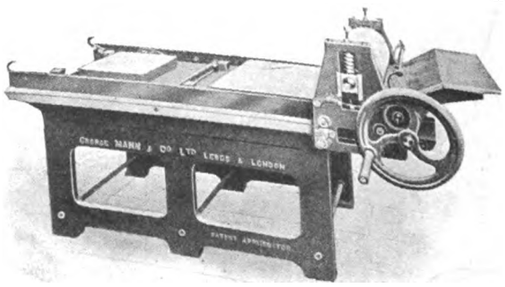
THE MANN OFFSET



SIZES—DEMY QUARTO TO EIGHT CROWN.

The Ideal Machine for YOUR Class of Work.

Offset Proving and Reversing Press



The LATEST and BEST Proving Press on the Market.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.,

LONDON ADDRESS:
Henry Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

---

80 INCREASE the INCOME from YOUR WASTE PAPER.

British and Colonial Houses have adopted our All-Steel Bailer in the last Two Months.

HAND AND POWER.

The Handiest Hand and the Best Power Presses and SIMPLEST, STRONGEST, CHEAPEST.

Also—Sheet Sorting Machine. Oswego Mill Cutters and Guillotines. Slitters and Re-Winders. Paper Macerating and Paper Wool Machines.

THE CANADIAN AMERICAN MACHINERY Co., Ltd., 8, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"

Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on **All Classes of Printing Machines.**

Maker:

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.

"Inkermann" Works,
HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,
And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester."

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."

Improve and Increase your Production by Speedier and Better Printing with

DRY FLONGS and "EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers

Write for Samples and Quotations to—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT, 127, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone: 565, AVENUE.

SOLE AGENT FOR

"Ideal" & "Cleartype" Dry Flongs, "Everwear" Press Rubbers, "Claus" Felt Substitute & "Ideal" Ready-made QUICK-DRYING Flongs for Jobbing Printers.

BUKAMA-MACHINES

For Sewing, Perforating, Eyeletting, Punching.

CATALOGUE 1913

O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

J. HOLLAND & Co

Makers and Refiners of

TYPE Lino Mono Typo Stereo Fine Art METALS

Jobbing, Rotary, Autoplate, Etc.

REJUVENATING FOR ALL BRANDS.

¶ REFINING and MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT: PRINTERS' METALS of any make cleaned and brought to proper Standard, on most economical terms. Uniform standard maintained by arrangement.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: ORDERS promptly executed for the Continent, Colonies, and all parts of the civilised world.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone: HOP 413.

Telegrams: HOFFARBE, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

LONDON: JANUARY 9, 1913

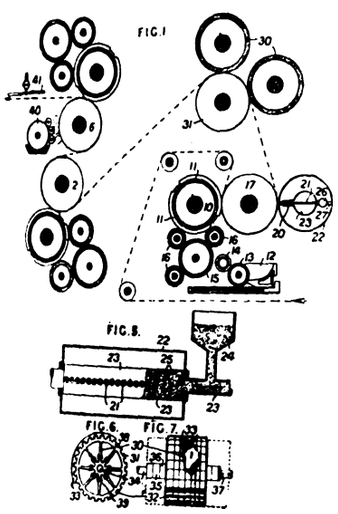
THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 2.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Preparing Paper for Printing.

An invention that relates to means for locally glazing the surface of paper where it is to receive the impression of illustration blocks, patented by Mr. L. Hirsch, consists in applying powdered chalk, etc., on to an adhesive previously applied by blocks similar in outline to the illustration blocks, and finally calendering by heated metal rollers. The apparatus, as applied to a rotary machine, comprises a roller 10 of the same diameter as the printing cylinders and provided with copies 11 of the illustration blocks, which may be gelatine photo-reliefs, electrotypes, casts in india rubber, or a flat sheet with a coating of adhesive corresponding to the blocks. The roller 10 is supplied with adhesive material consisting, for example, of baryta, glue and water, or of clay, rice, starch and water from a duct 12 by rollers 13, 14, 15, 16. The duct 12 may be divided to contain different adhesives, in which case the roller 13 is made of sections of different material. After having



received an impression from the blocks 11, the web passes around the impression cylinder 17 in front of a revolving powdering or spraying device 22 also of the same diameter as the printing cylinder. The cylinder 22 is perforated and is mounted on an interior chamber 23 supplied at one end with powdered chalk, china clay, etc., from a hopper 24. The powder, etc., is kept in agitation by air blasts from a perforated spiral pipe 25. The jets of air for conveying the powder on to the paper, issue from pipes 21 inset into a pipe 26 which can be adjusted relatively to the powder nozzles 20 by screws 27. The perforated chamber 22 is covered with a sheet of paper having parts removed corresponding to the design. The nozzles that are not required for the particular design may be plugged. The powder, etc., that is arrested in the chamber 22 is withdrawn by a fan. The web thence passes to two calendering rollers 30, consisting of separate discs 31, adjustably mounted on the shaft 34, and provided with dovetail recesses 32 for receiving steel blocks 33. The shaft 34 is made hollow for steam heating, and is furnished at intervals with orifices 37 which communicate with the hollow spokes 38 of each of the discs 31. The steam may be cut off from separate spokes by cocks 39. Discs 36 at the end prevent the dovetail blocks from withdrawing, and collars 35 determine the spacing of the discs on the shaft. After having been calendered, the web passes to the printing sets 2, 6, the latter of which is furnished with mechanism 40 for wiping the impression surface. The coated side of the web with the illustrations is dried by an electrically driven fan 41.

The Preservation of Paper.*

By JOHN NORRIS.

Much has been said recently by librarians about the inferiority of the news print paper which goes into bound files of the libraries for the purposes of reference and historical preservation. An examination of the places of storage in the libraries and of the conditions of storage convinces me that while the ordinary news print paper may not be in any respect suitable for purposes of preservation, the methods of handling those papers when bound are conducive to deterioration. This criticism applies not only to libraries but to newspaper offices, and substantially to all places where newspaper files are stored. In many of the libraries the files are subjected to treatment which deprives the paper of its required moisture. The libraries dry out the newspapers by keeping them in rooms with an average temperature of 70 degrees, which is bound in the course of time to cause deterioration. The artificial heat renders the paper extremely brittle, and makes it crumble like isinglass when handled. Excessive dampness is also disadvantageous.

How Improvement may be Obtained.

Improvement in the preservation of these historical records may be obtained:—

1st: By using a printing paper that will endure indefinitely.

2nd: By binding with materials that do not attract minute organisms.

3rd: By storing under conditions (a) that do not deprive the paper of all its moisture; (b) or subject it to excessive dampness; (c) or subject it to chemical action produced by sunshine or gas or artificial heat or similar agencies or deterioration; (d) or propagate insects or other growth.

In gathering information that relates to the preservation of the printed paper, I have, at the request of newspaper publishers, inquired about the storage and preservation of news print rolls which I will also touch upon in this compilation.

The matter of paper preservation has attracted atention for centuries. Pliny says the ancients preserved their paper and books from moths by washing them with cedar or citron oil. In 1773 the Royal Society of Sciences, at Gottingen, offered a premium for the answers to questions relating to insects found in records and books. The answers accepted at that time indicated that five insects were destructive, and that six appeared to be doubtful. They recommended that bookbinders use glue mixed with alum in place of paste. The ravages of insects vary according to latitude. The cigarette beetle has been described as the most destructive raider upon books. A publication entitled "Bookworms of Fact and Fancy," gives a list of insects and includes:—

The bed bug, found in wood papers;
White ants, found in clay fillers;
Roaches, after oils and fats in parchments;
Beetles, in skin bindings;
Spring tails and Silver Fish in dry and warm locations;
Centipedes and scorpions, which prey upon the insects found in libraries.

These live promoters of paper deterioration may work considerable damage in warm latitudes, but in the important libraries which are located in the more northerly latitudes, I believe their damage is negligible.

Composition of News Print Paper.

News print paper is made by the mixture of approximately 75 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp and 25 per cent. of sulphite wood pulp with a slight addition of clay and rosin. The agencies leading to decay, according to my limited observation and study, are:

Artificial heat.
Gas combustion.
Sunshine.
Oxidation.
Excess of mineral substances.
Excessive dampness.
Carelessness in bleaching and inferior materials in binding.

Mechanical pulp will deteriorate rapidly when exposed to air or light. R. W. Sindall, an English authority, says many of the books printed on wood pulp paper between 1870 and 1880 are in a hopeless condition. With lower grade papers containing mechanical pulp the degradation of colour and fibre is inevitable. Clayton Beadle points out that paper which is brittle, when very dry, becomes stronger and more pliant with a certain amount of moisture. With more moisture it loses its power of "felting." There is a point where the maximum strength is obtained. Professor Herzberg, of the German Testing Institute, is credited with the statement that paper containing 3 to 5 per cent. of moisture is at its strongest. News print paper will absorb close to 10 per cent. of its weight in moisture. Most of this paper when manufactured contains about 5 per cent. of moisture or 100 pounds per ton of paper. It is liable to absorb 80 pounds additional of water per ton of paper in transit from mill to newspaper office. The additional weight of the paper when delivered has puzzled many newspaper publishers who almost invariably found that their rolls weighed more than the weight indicated at mill. A recent litigation in England disclosed the fact that jobbers had bought a less weight of paper than the customer had demanded, the jobbers relying upon the absorption of moisture in transit to make up the deficiency.

English librarians report that the ordinary novel printed on light, spongy paper has a life about 40 issues. In other words, it will be unfit for further use and not even worth rebinding after circulation among 40 readers.

The American Chemical Society appointed a committee in 1908 to find a paper more suitable for the records of the Society. It sought to ascertain the most durable, strongest, lightest, thinnest, most opaque, and cleanest paper having a surface not injurious to the eyesight that it was possible to procure for the money available. The specifications adopted by that Society were:—

Rag, 75 per cent.
Bleached chemical wood or equivalent thereto, 25 per cent.
Ash (china clay), 5 per cent.
Weight (26 by 38,500)—42 pounds.

*Paper submitted to a committee of the American Library Association, by John Norris, Chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Association.

Digitized by Google

Strength (Mullen) 15 pounds.
Folding number (Schopper) if practicable, 10 pounds.
Sizing, three-quarter rosin—no starch.
Finish, uniform machine, same both sides.
Colour, uniform, natural, paper must be well washed to remove soluble salts and bleaching materials.

The paper cost approximately 6½ cents per pound.

Complaints of Librarians.

At a conference of librarians in 1909 at Bretton Woods, N. H., Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, read a paper on "The Deterioration of Newspaper Paper," wherein he narrated the results of an examination of the bound copies of Manhattan and Brooklyn newspapers filed in Brooklyn Library. He said: "In many instances papers published within the last forty years had begun to discolour and crumble to such an extent that it would hardly pay to bind those which had been folded for any length of time. Further investigation showed that practically all of these newspapers were printed on cheap wood pulp paper, which carries with it the seeds of early decay, and that the life of a periodical printed on this inferior stock is not likely to be more than 50 years." The librarian sent out circulars to publishers asking whether a better grade of paper was being used for running off extra copies for their own files and what, if any, means had been taken to preserve the files in their offices. The answers showed that no special paper was used and that no means were taken to preserve those in the worst condition. Inquiries were sent to paper manufacturers with no more satisfactory results. Mr. Hill had not then found any newspaper that printed extra copies on a better grade of paper, but subsequent inquiry has disclosed that the *Red Wing Republican*, of Red Wing, Minnesota, prints fifteen copies daily from which number it supplies paper to the Minnesota Historical Society and the Congressional Library, at Washington. It binds some for its own use and places them in vaults for reference. Its secretary and manager, Mr. Jens K. Grondahl, says a fair grade of book paper is used. The paper has not obtained any scientific test. Mr. Hill's paper described the use of a liquid mixture in the German Governmental Paper Testing Institute of Berlin, by the use of which it was aimed to indefinitely preserve wood pulp papers and make them fit to read for centuries to come. The method was to dip the sheets one by one into a "cellit" solution and then hang them up to dry, or to spread them on large meshed nets. Mr. Hill suggested that it might be to the interest of publishers and librarians if a few copies of each issue of the newspapers should be printed on paper which had been treated with this chemical in the roll.

At a recent meeting of the committee of the American Library Association, Mr. Cedric Chivers, a bookbinder of Brooklyn, spoke of the successful experiments he had made with the German product "Cellit," by painting the edges of bound volumes with it. He was of the opinion that paper so treated would last 50 or 75 years and that the treatment could be repeated with the same result. The expense of treating the volume page by page might deter most librarians and publishers from attempting that method of preservation. He pointed out the necessity for binding the newspapers as quickly as possible so that they might not long be exposed to the air.

United States Government Specification.

In 1904, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, authorised the Bureau of Chemistry to investigate the subject of suitable papers for Government purposes. The investigation covered about 5,000 samples of paper and resulted in the issue of two circulars by the Bureau of Chemistry. Subsequently the Joint Committee of Congress on Printing appointed a Commission to pass upon this matter. Its report was adopted December 18th, 1911, and now controls all Government supplies of paper and printing and binding materials. In the following month, a public bidding was held. The standard specification for printing paper that would "endure indefinitely" was as follows:

Weight, 25 by 40, 500; 50 pound basis (24 by 38-45).
Thickness shall not exceed ·0035 inch.
Strength shall not be less than 18 points.
Stock shall not be less than 75 per cent. rag; the remainder may be bleached chemical wood, free from unbleached or ground wood pulp.
Ash shall not exceed 5 per cent.
Size—The total rosin shall not exceed 2 per cent.

This quality of paper is comparatively cheap, costing 4½ cents per pound or twice as much as the International Paper Co. quoted as its newsprint price for the year 1912. The list of bidders and of the mills at which the paper would be made was:—

	Cents per pound.
American Writing Paper Co. ...	
Lots 22 b and 23 b	4.35
Lots 24 b and 25 b	4.55
C. H. Clinton Paper Co., of Phila., supplied by Nashua River Paper Corporation	4.5
Lewis Hoffenmaier, supplied from Bryant Paper Co....	5.1
C. W. Rantoul Co., of New York, supplied from Tidewater Paper Mills	4.99
King Paper Co., of Kalamazoo ...	5.5
R. P. Andrews Paper Co., supplied by West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.	7.0
Bryant Paper Co.	5 1
Champion Coated Paper Co. ...	4.75

The award was made to the American Writing Paper Co., for 280 tons at 4.35 cents per pound and to C. H. Clinton Paper Co. of Philadelphia, at 4½ cents per pound for 76 tons. The Government Commission, in recommending the quality of paper said:

Government Commission Report on Special Paper.

"The use of this paper should be limited to copies of those permanent publications intended for Government libraries or Government use, or, at most, be limited to the copies placed in the depository and university libraries of the country. This is intended as the permanent printing paper for the service, and while its use will not be extensive, it will serve a very important purpose. The important historical documents of the Government and its original scientific contributions should be printed on permanent paper. It is also desirable that such publications as the Statutes at Large should be printed upon this grade of paper."

Mr. Veitch, of the Bureau of Chemistry, who was a member of a Government Commission on Paper Specifications, and who has given much research to these matters, says there is need for two sets of papers, one for ordinary handling and immediate accessibility, and one for storing away for future reference. It should be practically inaccessible. He writes: "No paper which is subject to a great amount of handling and use can prove absolutely permanent. Even the best paper, if handled, will deteriorate and go to pieces and if handled constantly would last but a few years. If handled very little, it would last for several hundred years, and if the volumes were opened but several times a year and were stored in a suitable place, they would undoubtedly last for many hundreds of years. In other words, the problem is one largely of use and storage.

"The sheets should never be folded. They should be kept in binders and not folded repeatedly backward and forward upon themselves."

The Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Standards at Washington concur in the matter of ink. They say:

"Very little difficulty would be experienced with the ordinary printer's ink. The black inks consist essentially of carbon, which is very permanent, and therefore very little anxiety need be felt for any publication printed with black ink."

How the Congressional Library Cares for Old Newspaper Files.

In the Congressional Library at Washington, special efforts are made to preserve eighteenth century files. The volumes are sealed in dust proof cases. They are bound with buckram and finished with materials recommended by the best authorities. The books lie flat with air spacing every six inches for ventilation. Channel iron ribs are used in the stacks. Air that has been washed or screened to remove dust is forced through the stacks and then exhausted. The temperature is kept uniform the year round. Flour paste boiled with alum is used for binding. Protecting sheets of paper are inserted between every double page. A thin tough linen ledger paper is used for guards. The only possible criticism that might be offered toward the perfection of these provisions for preservation is the occasional sunshine in the storage room. The volumes thus protected cost $10.00 each for binding. The ordinary binding of the current newspaper volumes in the Congressional Library costs $2.00 per volume. The deleterious effects of the products of gas combustion are avoided in the Congressional Library because electricity is used for illumination when artificial lighting is necessary. No records are kept of the humidity of the atmosphere. The cleanliness of the entire establishment is its insurance against animal organisms.

In the New York Public Library, the newspaper files are stored upright, in well ventilated stacks with some protection against dust by the screening of the air. The thermostat in the public file room was fixed in August at 68 degrees. The files in the North room and in stacks rest on steel ribbed shelving. No attempt is made to regulate the humidity of the storage place. Gas is not used in the building.

Four large steam pipes pass through the room of the Montague Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, containing the old New York *Herald* files. There is no sunshine there, but the main hall where most of the newspaper files are kept is flooded with sunshine. Some of the files lie flat and some are upright. The ordinary effort is made to preserve uniform temperature by heating in cool weather, but there is no special regulation of temperature, or humidity, or ventilation, or exclusion of dust.

The Philadelphia Public Library stores its newspaper files flat in the cellar. It permits the access of very little sunshine. There is some ventilation and some opportunity for variations of humidity due to changes in the atmosphere. Gas throws off its deleterious products of combustion in this room. Steam heated pipes pass through the cellar. The newspapers are bound in buckram.

May I suggest to your Committee that it gather information from the various libraries and historical societies upon a blank corresponding substantially to the following:

Data Relating to Storage of Newspaper Files in Public Libraries.

Date..... .....
City .. ..
State ....

1. Name of library or society.
2. Number of daily newspapers, the regular issues of which are bound and preserved by the library or society.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

22

Digitized by Google

3. Are the bound files stored flat or upright?

4. Is there sunlight in the room in which the bound files are stored?

5. Is gas used for illumination or any other purpose in any part of the library, especially near that room in which the bound files are stored?

6. Is there any ventilation around the bound files that will permit of the free ventilation of outside air?

7. Is there artificial heat in the room in which the bound files are stored?

8. Are the variations of humidity in outside air permitted to reach the bound files?

9. Are the bound files stored in sealed cases or are they kept in such manner as to be protected from dust in the air?

10. Is any attempt made in binding to guard against insects?

11. What suggestions do you offer to secure the preservation of records of current history?

(Signed) Name .....

City.....

State.....

No Profit in Printing Newspapers on Special Paper.

Conceding the failure of the newspapers up to this time to do that which is more or less of an obligation upon them, it should be borne in mind that until recently very little data has been available for ascertaining a standard quality of printing paper that would endure indefinitely under proper storage. From time to time, the subject has been taken up by newspapers. Several canvasses have been made of the possible revenue to be obtained from such an issue. Apparently the expenses would far exceed the probable revenue. The purchases would be restricted to the larger public libraries, some college libraries, and some historical societies. I doubt if subscriptions could be obtained for one hundred copies of such a publication. It seems like a dream as a commercial proposition, though some newspaper genius may accomplish such a result some day. A rich institution or newspaper publisher or philanthropist like Mr. Carnegie, who has enthusiasm for the accurate historical guidance of future generations, might endow such an effort and make it possible. In any event, it lacks the attractiveness of direct profit. The mere cost of the paper would be a bagatelle. One hundred copies of an ordinary daily newspaper upon the terms and specifications of the Government's contract would hardly exceed $2.50 per diem, but the cost of preparing the plates and rolls to meet the varying conditions would carry the total cost to a figure that very few publishers would care to incur as a permanent obligation.

Storage of Newspaper Rolls.

Some newspaper publishers have asked me to gather for them information that will enable them to store news print paper rolls under such conditions that will avoid deterioration. The experience in recent years has tended to the belief that paper stored by manufacturers in warehouses near the place of consumption has become so brittle within three months that it interfered with prompt printing of the paper by reason of breaks in the web and increased waste. This brittleness is attributed to the artificial heat or absence of moisture in the warehouses.

100,000 Tons of Print Paper on Hand.

The print paper manufacturers of the United States carry nearly 100,000 tons of news print paper, of which the supply at the mill averages—

40,000 tons, or 9 days' supply for all newspapers of the country ...	40,000
6 days' supply in transit, equalling	27,000
7 days' supply in places of consumption, equalling	31,500
Total	98,500

This total of approximately 100,000 tons of paper represents a selling value of about $3,500,000. Up to date there is no evidence of any general effort either by manufacturers or by consumers to standardise the method of storage or to improve conditions. Obviously it would be to their mutual advantage to encourage and promote every such effort.

The International Paper Co. stores over 1,500 tons of paper in the loft of the big shed at Pier 39, North River, New York. The place is not heated in any way, and it is subject to all the variations of temperature and humidity which are incidental to the free play of the air on the river front. Its officers say they can store paper rolls indefinitely in that loft (as much as three years), and deliver the rolls to newspaper consumers in good condition. Their only trouble in storing paper is due to one extra handling, which is, however, less than cartage and storage in a warehouse. Some of the paper is stored in a warehouse in Franklin-street, New York, in order that the company may not have all of its eggs in one basket. The Chicago *Daily News* stores 1,000 tons of news print paper as a reserve. Eighteen months ago, during the pendency of a paper strike, it used 600 tons of paper that had been stored for five years in a cellar that was open to the free play of the atmosphere. The rolls were set upright on strips that permitted ventilation under and on every side. The windows had never been closed in all that period. It is reported that when the stored paper was put upon the presses it ran better than fresh paper.

New York City uses 750 tons of news print paper per diem. The total tonnage stored in this city is not readily ascertainable. The Great Northern Paper Co. carries between 8,500 and 9,000 tons at Pier 42, North River, to supply the needs of its customers. The International Paper Co. now has approximately 3,500 tons in storage in its loft and on cars in the city. In Kansas City the *Star* carries 2,000 tons of paper. In Brooklyn the *Eagle* carries a month's supply.

Experience of International Paper Co. in Storing Paper.

Mr. A. E. Wright, Vice-President of the International Paper Co., was asked for suggestions for storing paper in the new building of the *New York Times*. He answered as follows:—

"Our experience has taught us that paper stored in a room of fairly even temperature of from 30 to 40 degrees, with a free circulation of air at all times, is best suited for the storage of news paper.

"As you no doubt know, the warmer the air the higher percentage of moisture it carries, therefore we suggest a temperature of from 30 to 40 degrees. When necessary to get as low a temperature as this during the summer months we would suggest some sort of a refrigerating device, through which the air would pass before entering the store room. It is well to avoid as far as possible excessive temperature and moisture conditions, and allow for as free a circulation of air as possible.

"We suggest the storing of paper on a ventilated platform fully three inches from the floor; this will allow circulation across the bottom of the rolls.

"As to the effect of light upon paper, we do not think that this has much bearing as long as the wrappers are left on the rolls. We should say that the most satisfactory place for paper storage would be a basement with windows for ventilation on all four sides, and the paper stored on a platform such as recommended above.

"We feel sure from our experience in storing large quantities of paper in roll form that if our suggestions are followed out as outlined above very little, if any, change in the character of the paper will be found after it has been stored for a considerable period."

It should be stated that no one has ever attempted to adopt refrigeration as a method of preserving stored paper rolls.

Vertical or Horizontal Position for Rolls.

Another phase of this matter of storing rolls is the question of carrying rolls in a horizontal or vertical position. Practically all the paper companies and newspapers store the roll vertically because it seems to require less space. The *New York Times*, in planning its new annexe, has aimed to store over 1,000 tons of paper, and to preserve the horizontal position of the roll to avoid the waste and labour incidental to up-ending each roll and subsequent throwing of the roll to a horizontal position. In the Government printing office five men have been observed helping to change the position of a roll.

Up to this time no effort has been made to collate the data relating either to the storage of newsprint paper rolls or the preservation of the printed paper. In the common interest some definite steps should be taken to improve conditions.

Tabular and Other Work.

Tabular and figure work is perhaps the most difficult class of printing to sell at a profit, says a writer in the *Printing Art*, and to produce to the satisfaction of the customer, of the many varied jobs which come to the printer's grist. Many master printers, and often good ones, fear to quote prices on this kind of work because of the many hazards which attend its production, and it is often a difficult matter to find the most economical method of handling the work, except by experiment, which is expensive.

The safest plan in handling orders for complicated work, particularly that involving figures or much rule, is, of course, to secure the order without quoting a price; and this may often be done by presenting the matter in the right light to the buyer. I know of a large printing house which does a great deal of railroad tariff printing, but never quotes a price on a job, whether it is large or small. This house is able to protect itself against possible loss in this way, because the salesman who handles these orders has the absolute confidence of the purchasing agents of the railroads. He never abuses this confidence, and by giving good service in the way of accuracy and deliveries, has been able to hold this very desirable business for years in the face of stern competition. This is undoubtedly the best way to handle intricate printing to ensure a profit. But other printers and salesmen do not occupy the enviable position of the man referred to. They can approximate the same result in a greater or less degree, however, by showing the customer that their house can give the kind of service wanted, and if you have an absolute cost-finding system it will be good policy to explain something of its workings to the prospect, telling him that your system shows the exact cost of producing every job, and that you wish to base the price on the completed job on the absolute cost of production plus a reasonable percentage of profit, such as would be considered fair and just in any other business. If you can convince the purchaser that you know what your costs really are, and that you intend to be entirely fair in pricing the work, you can usually secure the job either without making a price or by quoting merely an approximate price.

Samples of similar work that you have done, showing type, rule work, etc., will be of the greatest help in securing contracts for complicated printing. Seeing is believing to the buyer, and a well-printed job, similar to his own, will appeal strongly to any man.

On a job that seems different from anything you have samples of, it is often advisable to set up a page showing just how the work will look, and if it is to be in book form, the sample will be more favourable if you make up a dummy of blank pages, with one or two printed pages, thus giving a fairly accurate idea of the entire job. The work of composing this sample page will also be a help to you in making an estimate, if one is required, for your machine operators or hand compositors can give you a fairly accurate idea of the time required to finish the job from their work on this one page. Good judgment dictates that all work of this character should be taken up with the heads of departments, and often with the workmen themselves, in arriving at the time that will be required for the proposed job. My experience has been, however, that an estimate of time made by a foreman or compositor is more apt to run under than over the actual time that will be made. This applies particularly to tabular and figure work where the make-up and handling after the type is set or the slugs cast will often exceed the allowance made. And the tendency of all workmen is to make a good showing of speed in an estimate, even if they cannot always do so on the time sheet.

The printer who is alert to take advantage of everything that can aid him, will remember in soliciting tabular work, that where a job is a reprint, the printed pages of the copy can sometimes be photo-engraved and the job printed from the zinc plates much cheaper than the type can be set. If the job will lend itself to this method, make your



TELEGRAMS: "LITHO, LONDON."



TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 381.

Digitized by Google

price on this basis, which will usually give you the work. When you have secured the contract, explain to the customer that you intend to produce it by photographing the old job. Be frank with him, explaining that you saw how this could be done, and that this is the reason you were able to quote so low a price. In most cases he will compliment your enterprise, and allow you to produce his job in this way without getting new bids from the printers who may have estimated to set all the type. I have seen an insurance rate book produced by this method with entirely satisfactory results, when the house that got the work would have lost it if the estimate had been made on the basis of set type.

When you have secured a tabular or figure job, impress upon the foremen that the work requires more than ordinary care and attention to prevent errors, and let the proof-readers and copyholders come in for a little admonition to avoid errors. Confer with your men as to the best, quickest, and cheapest way of composing the job. If you have more than one kind of machine, be sure that the one that can handle this particular job the best is selected. Time and money will also be saved by having as few men as possible work on the job. These few will then become so familiar with the style before it is completed, that they will make much better time than more men would do who might only work upon the job a short time. In submitting proofs to the customer, see that these are free from errors, and perfectly legible. Submit a revise proof of all pages where errors are marked, and insist that every page have a clean O. K. from your customer before printing. It is to your own interest and his to do this, and may prevent serious loss on your part.

Experience shows that it is good policy for the printer to keep any intricate job standing a little longer than usual after it has been printed, for work of this kind often has to be reprinted through errors of the purchaser or from changed conditions and the printer will not hesitate to profit by having the forms standing. The record of an appeal in a case where a commercial body sought to have certain freight rates lowered, with which I was familiar, was recently reprinted in part three times, and the printer made a handsome profit each time through having the forms standing. Even if you inform your customer that you are keeping a form standing, you can secure his good will and favour and make a charge for so doing if you do not wish to charge for the composition a second time. I do not favour informing a patron just when a form is to be distributed, however, as the profit from standing matter is properly one of the perquisites of the business and offsets to some extent the hazards of the game, which are often costly.

In handling railroad time tables, whether for employees' use or for the information of the public, the forms should always be kept standing, for the changes of time which call for a reissue are often so slight as to affect only two or three trains, and the job of issuing a new time card is practically a pick-up. Of course, the railroads understand this, but are willing to pay for keeping the tables in type.

There is also much matter that may be picked up in handling railroad freight tariffs, where time is always an important essential.

Accuracy is important in all jobs in which figures are used, and I have found that in almost every town one printing house has a reputation for accuracy, among business men, which gives that house a distinct advantage over others on work which is intricate or difficult. Careful foremen and good proof-readers are therefore an asset to every printer, aside from the actual value of their daily work, aad careful attention to details should be encouraged in every department of the plant.

The matter of equipment is also important in handling tabular work, and if you are soliciting such jobs you should be equipped with plenty of brass rule in labour-saving lengths, a plentiful supply of leads and slugs in all ordinary lengths, and your linotypes or other machines for composing should have fractional characters and other signs most used in the work you wish to handle. More time is lost in tabular work from lack of the proper material than most proprietors of plants suppose, particularly if they have not had practical experience in the composing-room themselves.

In conclusion, the handling of the class of printing referred to is much like other printing, only more so, meaning that more than ordinary care and attention must be brought to bear upon every department connected with the job than would ordinarily be required for the more common work.

WORK AT THE
French School of Papermaking.

During the academic year 1911-1912, the French School of Papermaking at Grenoble, made some interesting experiments in the chemical treatment of raw materials of a fibrous character, for the purpose of determining the method of treatment adapted to these materials, in order to extract the fibrous cellulose and the proportion of this cellulose which they contain.

These experiments were conducted with the aid of the complete paper manufacturing outfit possessed by the School of Papermaking. Digesters with a capacity of 400 and 500 pounds of dry pulp facilitated alkaline or acid treatment under pressure. Steamers, purifiers, sand traps, stuff grinders; washers, bleachers, grinding mills, purifiers; paper machine, equipped with suspended papermaking table, and capable of turning out trimmed paper 30 inches wide and composed of three pairs of presses, five driers and finishers; eight roll calender, arranged for heating, etc. Among the raw materials handled, we shall refer only to the most important, and to those furnished to the school in sufficient quantity to allow of the manufacture of paper with the cellulose obtained.

Vine shoots. Extraction of the cellulose; the yield; production of brown and bleached cellulose; manufacture of paper with the cellulose obtained.

Baobab wood. Extraction of the cellulose; the yield; study of the various methods of extraction; bleaching of the cellulose.

At the request of interested parties, the laboratory has conducted experiments in extraction with sea water.

Various samples of paper have been manufactured with baobab wood cellulose.

Egyptian rice straw. Chemical extraction of the cellulose; its yield, bleaching and transformation into paper.

Treatment of rice straw with the object of producing straw paper, known as butchers' paper.

Finally, the laboratory of the school conducted the following analyses and experiments:—

Stretching tests: determination of the composition of the pulp, qualitative and quantitative; proportion of mechanical wood pulp; proportion of wool contained in papers intended for calender rolls; determination and analyses of the loadings of paper; analyses of resinous soap; analyses of coal—ashes—volatile substances, coke, calorific value; investigation and proportion of jute fibres contained in hempen rope; analyses of starch.

DAY&COLLINS
HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED
WOOD LETTER WORKS
TELEGRAMS "STREAMERS LEICESTER" WESTERN UNION CODE
NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214
FROM FANN ST. LONDON TO KING STREET LEICESTER
Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C

For SALE
The PLANT and GOODWILL
OF AN
Old-Established Bookbinding Business.
About 65 Years.
Cause of Selling death, of the Proprietor. Plant at Valuation. Apply No. 13872, *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

THE PRINTING ART.
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for Typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain.
KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- 6890 & 6891 HOLBORN

Digitized by Google

Messrs. R. Hoe and Co.'s Dinner.

The staff annual dinner of Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., held the other Saturday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, was an interesting event. Between forty and fifty guests were present. The Hon. Dudley Carleton (director) occupied the chair, and was supported by Messrs. W. T. Hampshire (vice-chairman), G. F. Read (general manager), N. T. Robb (director), and the principal members of the staff.

The toasts of "The King," proposed by the chairman, and "The Company," proposed by Mr. J. G. Blunden, having been duly honoured, the latter was responded to by Mr. G. F. Read, who, in the course of his remarks, said: On other occasions a great deal has been said about the past, and we have good reason to congratulate ourselves on what has been done in bygone days; but the future has even greater possibilities. The business of building printing presses has arrived at a point where an entirely new field of operations is opened out before it. The large and speedy newspaper presses which formerly excited the wonder and admiration of the public have now ceased to be regarded as extraordinary; by us who are engaged in the making of them they are considered very ordinary matters to deal with. But developments are taking place in the printing business which make the production of the newspaper of to-day, with fine illustrations, the accomplishment of an artist as well as the work of an engineer. Photography, chemistry, and electricity are now combined with the mechanism of the printing machine. Whereas a few years ago the requirement was for presses capable of doing ordinary type printing, there is an increasing demand by newspaper publishers as well as the public for the production of fine art illustrations in the daily editions, and not only must machines now be provided that will produce a vast quantity of copies, but each copy must be an art production. As a company we are giving careful attention to these developments, and are in a position to supply the machines for this demand. I think you young men should be glad that you are engaged in a business where such possibilities are open to you.

In a few well-chosen words, the health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. E. T. Morris, as well as the united healths of Messrs. Robb, Smith, and Mills, and were received with musical honours.

Under the direction of Mr. J. Barnes, the following excellent programme was rendered during the evening by members of the staff, Mr. Hamilton acting as accompanist: Songs—Messrs. J. Barnes, E. Jones, H. Read, A. Wadeson, W. E. Field; humorous songs—Messrs. J. Smith, C. A. Bartlett, T. Davison, Hamilton; recitations—Mr. W. T. Hampshire; cornet solos—Mr. F. Blake.

A vote of thanks was accorded the committee, Messrs. H. Hayward and J. Smith, the hon. secretary, Mr. J. A. M. Jenkins, and the musical director, Mr. J. Barnes, and a very enjoyable evening concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

THE COPYRIGHT ACT. — At the Salford Police Court, the other day, before the Stipendiary Magistrate, a man was charged with selling, on December 19th, three dozen copies of a pantomime song-book, containing certain infringing copies of songs of which Messrs. Francis, Day and Hunter, were the copyright owners, that firm being the prosecutors. After hearing evidence the Stipendiary Magistrate said he was satisfied that the defendant had broken the law knowingly. He would impose a fine of 5s. in respect of each of the three dozen copies sold, and costs. The defendant said he could not pay that amount (£9 and costs). The magistrate said he must be committed for a month.

WHEN stereotype plates are bent, says an American journal, they may be straightened without fear of breaking them by holding one end firmly against the surface of the imposing stone and lifting the opposite end, letting it "slap" back. After a little practice plates can be made as good as new by this method.

ARTISTIC · MODERN
Send Card for Our Specimens & Prices
CENTURY ENGRAVING CO
2 Cannon St
MANCHESTER
COPPER · STEEL · PLATE
DIE · BRASS · STAMP
ENGRAVERS

ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT.

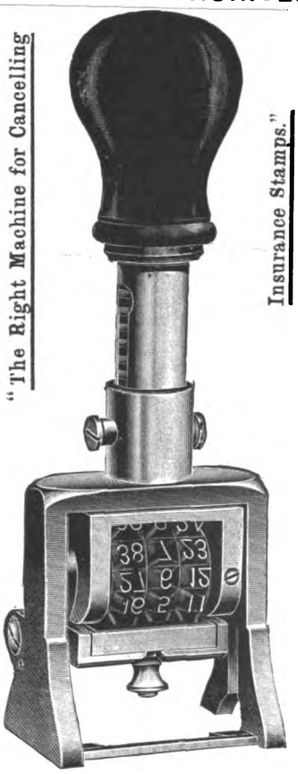
National Health Insurance Act.

THE "UNIQUE"
DATING MACHINE

Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.

"OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED."

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."



ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL Engraved Wheels.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Easily Set for immediate operation.

Size of Stamps to be cancelled 11/16 × 7/8 inch.
Size of figure 1/8 × 1/16 in. Base of figures 9/16 in.

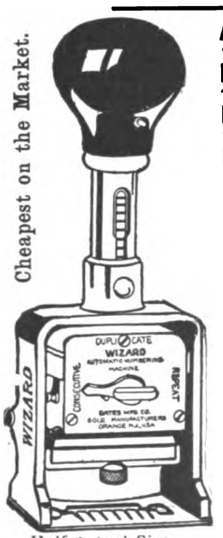
Price 14/6 each in Box complete.
Supplied in large quantities.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

"Any of the recognised abbreviations may be "adopted in stamping the date for cancellation "purposes, and so long as the date shows clearly on "the face of the cancelled stamp the position of "the date is immaterial."

THE "WIZARD"
Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines.

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "duplicate," or "repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE E
67890
STYLE G
67890

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.
Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink, extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each; 6s. 6d. per dozen.
ESIMATES GIVEN FOR QUANTITIES.

General European Agents for
The Original "BATES," The "WETTER," The "CHICAGO" CHECK PERFORATOR, and other Standard Machines. *Liberal Discount.*
Dealers, Exporters and Shippers Supplied. Orders Promptly Executed through Printers' Furnishers & Wholesale Stationers.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE A
12345
STYLE E
67890
STYLE F
12345
STYLE G
67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G.				Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to	999	...	46-
4 " " "	1 to	9,999	...	52-
5 " " "	1 to	99,999	...	60-
6 " " "	1 to	999,999	...	68-
7 " " "	1 to	9,999,999	...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.
The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo
Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE STANDARD "WETTER"
TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



Special prices for quantities.

Styles of Figures.
STYLE J.
Nº 12356
STYLE K.
Nº 12345

Prices.
5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each.
6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each.

THE PLUNGERLESS
"BETTERWETTER"
Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.

It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES.
1234567890
1234567890

Prices:
5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-
6 Wheels (Style A or B) 96/-

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.
Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

ALWAYS READY TO WORK.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Last week I gave my New Year's best swishes to the printer who is unwise enough to work too hard; especially to the man who systematically works on Sundays as well as on weekdays.

o o o

Now to think of another type of man. Some of our New Year's swishes must go to those who won't work enough. Let there be no mistake about it, there are not going to be in the future any soft jobs in printerdom except for a few in the high places of the trade.

o o o

Printing is not exempt from the general trend. That trend is towards large fortunes for a very few, and towards only a modest competence for the great body of employers; so modest that it will not be greatly higher than the sum drawn in wages by the better paid employees.

o o o

The advantage of being an employer will tend to be rather in the comparative fixity of position than in the actual profit figures.

o o o

The course of industry in general manifests a marked trend towards concentration in few hands—towards monopoly indeed. It is less obvious in printerdom than in some crafts; still those who are at all behind the scenes note how this large printing house and that are always on the buy; or on the absorb. The names of firms taken over may not be altered, but the controlling personalities vary for all that.

o o o

One might enlarge on this. As to how our free import system for all its abundant free competition yet permits the formation of monopolies, and as to how a protective system fairly incubates them. But enough to express a conviction that the thousands of printers of the future are not going to maintain with ease and for long a habit of life very greatly more luxurious than that of their best paid workers.

o o o

I believe than sounds awful; but it is really not nearly so bad as it at first looks. How dreadful it is, depends largely upon the wisdom of the individual. It is amazing how large and varied a life some manage to live with but scant seeming income. I am not envisaging a narrower life for the average master printer. Nary a bit of it; let him determine to have more leisure or more pleasure, and he'll get it. Let him "cultivate not only the cornfields but the pleasure grounds as well."

o o o

Is the suggestion of smaller income and richer life so illogical after all? Have not many of us been missing the ends of life in over-anxiety as to the means of life.

o o o

We commonly find what we look for. A resolve, a new year's resolve, to have more points of pleasant contact with men and things, is the sort of resolve that would tend to fulfil itself.

o o o

Swishes then—best swishes for whoever would be a modern Man-with-the-muck-rake refusing to lift his eyes to see pleasures that are his for the taking. Swishes for the man living in a corner of his counting house, instead of living (to quote Morlais Jones once more) in the constant realisation of the whole sweep of his existence.

o o o

Swishes—best swishes—for the new year, for Mr. Faintheart and Mr. Doubtful, and Mr. Sure-of-the-Worst. The great need of the time is more faith.

o o o

The cynic may deride this. I have no use for the cynic. He is the meanest and shallowest of God's creatures, And the most helpless.

o o o

I say the great need is more faith. No doubt we have generally ceased to fear or admire a Monster Policeman, somewhere in the Unknown, once conceived of as the guardian, or gaoler of the Universe.

o o o

The astronomer alone has done much to kill that conception. The effort to realise thirty thousand suns each with a planetary system like our own, makes the policeman conception tend to vanish. My son comes in from his University and tells me the stars we see are simply such as they were 2,000 years ago. It has taken that time for light from them to reach us; though it travels at 186,000 miles a second. Some of the stars we see may not be there at all; they may have dissolved as Mars is likely soon to dissolve in one collision with a planet which is down on its astronomer's time table.

o o o

But how inconclusive after all are these indications. What if we are the only humans in the whole great 30,000-sun system? And what if our terms and conditions of thinking and being are due to be changed? What if space and time themselves are destined to become words with changed meaning?

o o o

What if after all we humans are greater than we have dared to suppose? And potentially happier, if we will but let our lives be as happy as they may? What if the supreme force is after all really as beneficent as we have long been saying, but perhaps have not been really believing. What if beneficence is supreme, involving in strictest logic that nothing is too good to be true; that whatever is not true must be untrue for some other reason than that.

o o o

I will venture a little later to embody the few lines I sent round as my own New Year's greeting. I turned to Franklin for a suggestion. Born the fifteenth child in a poor man's home, presumably one of the unwanted youngsters of the world, hard worked by his father, bullied by his brother, infamously tricked by the first politician he as a youth ever encountered, he might have become a splendid cynic, or a most excusable failure and futility. He was neither. As to cynicism, he said, none are so ready as knaves to believe an accusation of knavery. He was slow to condemn.

o o o

Rather he resembled a contemporary old sage who declared "I am ready now to call a man a good man, on easier terms than formerly."

o o o

Or shall I say he resembled the working chief of a very large British printery with whom I have often conversed and often in his own home. "I feel," he told me, "that I am doing some real good in the world, while I who have worked my way up to become a director am controlling a large body of men, selling their product for a fair profit, and seeing to it that the conditions of their working lives are as healthful and as pleasureable as the conditions of the trade admit." He delighted in the cricket which he saw his fellows playing just outside the works the firm had built as far from the smoke of the neighbouring city as might be.

o o o

Now my friend is not wholly unused to labour friction. He has not been ready to concede everything at the first asking. A harder fighter when sure of the rightness of his position I can hardly imagine. He actually writes me this Christmas expressing some misgiving as to the effect of some concessions asked for, but he adds, "However, I hope with my increasing age I shall not become uncompromising; and during the time I have the power to control men that I shall not lose my sense of proportion; and that the Almighty will give me power to see when I am no longer able to guide others."

o o o

As I have said I fastened for a text for my New Year's greeting on Franklin's serene reflections in his old age that the world is growing wiser, and wiser," and this poor enough verse was my season's greeting":—

No dream of youth, but his reflection sage,
Who won wise-hearted through an evil age.
The worst of men he found not wholly dross,
The worst of things he found not wholly loss.
Held life a sacred thing from sacred source,
And goodwill infinite, the final force.
Saw wisdom clearing other eyes to see
That these things are and that these things must be.
The ways and wiles of men too well he knew
Yet nothing deemed too splendid to be true.
Else, Goodness were not regnant, thro' and thro'

At New Year may we hear an old man's voice
Behind us, heartening, bidding us rejoice,
And keep the goodwill spirit ever green
On New Years' Days and all the days between.

o o o

Harking back to my printer friend's letter. He desired that he might still see things in their true proportions. Knowing him well and respecting him deeply, I think he does see things in their true proportions. Among these things is always the question of health.

o o o

What a beastly place many a printery was a few years ago. What a stinking hole. That is very largely altered, because of education, and because of Factory Acts, and because of the immensely improved morale of journeymen printers. The old snuffy "boozy" comp and machine minder is becoming extinct.

o o o

Yet, even so, the young children of our wage workers die nearly three times as fast as do the children of their employers. The tests per 10,000 reveal this inequality. It involves that their children who do not die yet suffer in health, A high death rate means a low health rate among the living.

o o o

A wage working printer may do foolish things at time and may make impossible demands; and may have all sorts of faults. But at least he has a right to give his serious thought to such an inequality as this. I think he has no right not to do so.

o o o

These and like considerations cannot but be present to the mind of any who are like the large minded and large hearted master printer, the writer of the letter just referred to, and who want to maintain their sense of the true proportion of things.

o o o

And there are many masters and men of whom that affirmation can be made. "The world is growing wiser and wiser."

FRANK COLEBROOK.

IN connection with the removal of the plant and machinery required for the production of the *Journal of Commerce* from the old premises in Victoria-street, Liverpool, to that paper's specially-constructed premises in James-street, the Victory Web Printing Machinery Co., of Liverpool, have just achieved a unique feat of engineering. The company in question are the makers of the machinery which prints the *Journal of Commerce*, and the exigencies of production necessitated the removal of one machine during the week end. The machine in question weighs 14 tons, and consists of some two to three thousand parts. Some idea of the task may be gained when regard is had to the weight of the machine and number of pieces involved in the whole, combined with the fact that it had to be dismantled, lowered from the top of a five-storeyed building, put into carts, conveyed a quarter of a mile away, and re-erected and employed in producing Monday's issue, *i.e.*, to be ready by midnight of the Sunday. The company took delivery of the machinery shortly after one o'clock a.m. last Saturday, and by eleven o'clock p.m. of the Sunday the machine was sufficiently re-erected as to permit of its printing the *Journal of Commerce*. The achievement was extremely creditable alike to the Victory Co.—whose machines are so well and favourably known throughout the whole newspaper world—and to the engineering staff of the paper.

LAST week there were seized on the premises of a Leeds printer 7,000 copies of pirated songs. At the Leeds Police-court the printer, who said he was ignorant of the copyright law, was fined a penny per copy (£29 3s. 4d. in all), and the magistrates also made an order for the confiscation of the plates.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
FOR
FLEXITYP DRY FLONGS
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

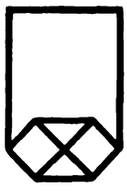
Digitized by Google

A NEW BAG MACHINE

(Entirely Superseding Our Old Single-Former Machine)



For Making Square-Bottom Bags, Lined and Unlined, for Tea, Flour, Sugar, Salt, Cash-Bags, etc.: and Folding in either of these Methods. On this Machine several Bags are in Process of Making at the same time, with the Result that Easy Movements and Plenty of Pressure are combined with High Output.



For Prices and all Particulars apply to the Inventors and Sole Manufacturers—

LOVELL'S BAG & PACKET MACHINERY, Ltd.,

59 & 60, Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Darlington's Handbooks

"Nothing better could be wished for."—BRITISH WEEKLY.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—DAILY CHRONICLE.

Visitors to London (and Residents) should use

DARLINGTON'S

LONDON "A brilliant book." —THE TIMES. "Particularly good." —ACADEMY.

AND **ENVIRONS.** By E. C. COOK and E. T. COOK, M.A. 8th Edition Revised. 6/- 30 Maps and Plans. 60 Illustrations.

"The best Handbook to London ever issued." —LIVERPOOL DAILY POST.

60 Illus. Maps & Plans. 5/- **NORTH WALES** | 100 Illus. Maps & Plans. 5/- **DEVON and CORNWALL**

60 Illustrations. 6 Maps. 2/6
NORTH DEVON & NORTH CORNWALL.

60 Illustrations. 6 Maps. 2/6
SOUTH DEVON & SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/-. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Dartmoor, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Isles, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Stratford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod, Rhyl, Brecon, Ross, Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelley, Bettws, Criccieth, Portmadoc, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llandudno Junction, Bangor, Carnarvon, Snowdon, Llanberis, Festiniog, Trawfynydd, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands, should use

Darlington's Handbooks 1/- each.
Post free from Darlington & Co., Llangollen.

Llangollen—Darlington & Co. London—Simpkin's. Paris and New York—Brentano's.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent and Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

DRYING ROYALS, Of Special Strength.

TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens Duplicate Books. Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered)
T·G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application. Sole Inventors and Manufacturers o BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 58, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.
WHERE STOCK IS KEPT

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.

The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

MANUFACTURED FROM
COOKSON'S
REFINED LEAD.
99·8 Pure.
COOKSON'S
C BRAND ANTIMONY.
99.6 Pure.
THE PUREST TIN OBTAINABLE.
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF PURITY AND CONSISTENCY OF SUPPLY GUARANTEED.

TYPE

LINO. STEREO. C REVIVING. MONO.

METALS

METALS AND ALLOYS SUPPLIED TO ANY SPECIFICATION.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

COOKSON & CO.
LIMITED,
DEPARTMENT M.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
(Established 1704).

LONDON OFFICE:—
CREE HOUSE,
CREECHURCH LANE,
E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE NOTES.

A STRIKE of compositors in about twenty printing offices of Amsterdam has broken out, the men demanding a new standard of wages. Two newspapers were yesterday unable to appear. An extension of the strike to other establishments is probable.

TENDERS WANTED.—The Durham Corporation requires tenders for a supply of printing and stationery for one or three years. Particulars from Mr. F. Marshall, Town Clerk, Durham. The Hendon Urban District Council requires tenders for the execution of printing work and supply of stationery. Mr. S. Slater Grimley, Council Offices, Hendon, N.W., will supply particulars.

ON the suggestion of Councillor Gemmell, the Committee on Cleansing have removed the mud-box in front of the Ramshorn church, Glasgow, and have laid a plain granite slab marked with a cross and the initials R.F.: A.F. Till the citizens erect a more appropriate memorial this simple stone will serve to mark the resting-place of the brothers Robert and Andrew Foulis, the famous Glasgow printers.

THE Brandon (Canada) shorthand writers have formed a club for practice and discussion on matters pertaining to the guild. As Brandon has now several hundred stenographers, the club has good prospects. It is proposed early in the new year to celebrate the centennial of Sir Isaac Pitman, one of the originators of the modern shorthand system. Mr. A. M. Ross, of the Public Stenographers' Co., is president.

AT a meeting of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and District Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association, held on Monday night, it was unanimously agreed that as from January 1st, 1913, all prices be raised owing to the increase of wages, shorter working hours, and the extra cost of material. The advance in prices is supported by the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and has been pressed by the Executive upon the whole trade throughout the country.

FOR supply of stationery, etc., for three years, for the Corporation of York, the following tenders have been accepted:—Printing minutes, Yorkshire Printing Co., Ltd.; printing abstract of accounts, B. Johnson and Co., Ltd.; printing annual reports, T. Wood, York; printing registration of voters and election forms, etc. (schedule B), *Yorkshire Herald* Co., Ltd.; printing for surveyor's department (schedule C), T. Wood; lithography, Goodall and Suddick, Ltd., Leeds; stationery, Chapman and Wilson, York; books, *Yorkshire Herald* Co., Ltd.

AT the annual meeting of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland District of the Newspaper Press Fund, it was reported that there had been an increase of 171 in the membership, that the total invested funds amounted to £64,281, and that during the past year over £5 000 had been awarded in grants and pensions. The membership of the branch is 30. Mr. Robert Wilson was re-elected chairman, and the following gentlemen were appointed members of committee:—Mr. Andrew Aitken, Mr. Alexander Fernie, Mr. David M'Kail, Mr. R. J. Wyper, and Mr. James Edmond (secretary).

SCOTCH PRINTERS' DISPUTE.—A conference has been arranged between the Master Printers' Association and the Scottish Typographical Society with reference to the dispute which has arisen in consequence of the adoption by the men's organisation of new rules which will affect the working conditions in the book and jobbing shops of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The employers threatened to lock out the men if a conference was not arranged to consider the proposed regulations. At the conference, which will be held next week, representatives of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Branches of the Typographical Society will attend, in addition to the members of the Scottish Executive.

BY the death of the Duke of Abercorn, reported in last Saturday's daily papers, printers and journalists lose a kind friend and sympathiser. His Grace was always glad to see an assembly of printers or journalists at any of his residences or country seats, and he always made them welcome. For reporters he had a partial feeling. One of the craft writes that if the Duke was in a large city and he wanted to have a look round it, he invariably proceeded to the nearest newspaper and borrowed a junior reporter to act as escort to him. Somehow his Grace found reporters more interesting for such a tour, particularly if slums were to be visited. Baronscourt Castle has been the scene of many pleasant gatherings of printers and journalists.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the purchase of the Durham *Sun*, one of the leading daily papers at Durham, North Carolina, by Samuel J. Flickinger, who was formerly engaged in the management of the Dayton *Herald*.

MR. J. W. STEEL, the Commercial Editor and Quayside reporter of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, who has been personally identified with the Newcastle Exchange for over 30 years, has retired from those positions, although he will still contribute to the *Chronicle* occasional articles on subjects on which he is recognised as a specialist. Mr. Steel has been presented with a purse of gold in recognition of his services to the Exchange, and with a revolving book-case and other articles by his colleagues on the staff of the *Chronicle*.

MESSRS. GORDON AND GOTCH, the well-known advertising contractors and publication agents, are commemorating, with the advent of 1913, sixty years' progress and development of their business, by the issue of a neat booklet containing views of their business premises in London and the various cities of the Australian Commonwealth. Their claim that during the last decade their business has nearly quadrupled bears testimony to the esteem in which their efforts are held by a wide circle of clients. The booklet is nicely got up, and bears the title: "After sixty years."

NEWSPAPERS IN A WEATHERCOCK.—An interesting discovery was made the other day when the weathercock on the steeple at Stirling, damaged during a recent storm, was being repaired. On being examined, the weathercock was found to contain four old newspapers, viz.:—The *Glasgow Chronicle* of Tuesday, June 6th, 1816; the *Stirling Journal and Advertiser*, 1821; the *Gibraltar Chronicle and Commercial Intelligence*, Wednesday, September 18th, 1844; and the *Stirling Journal and Advertiser*, October, 1844. The newspapers have been dried and again deposited in the weathercock, along with a statement of the circumstances of their present disturbance.

A YOUNG man named Alfred Critchley, of Camp-street, Deansgate, was summoned on Friday, before the Manchester Stipendiary Magistrate, for selling infringing copies of copyright works. Mr. Hockin, who appeared for the prosecution, said the prosecutors were Messrs. Francis, Day and Hunter, music publishers, London. The actual offence with which the defendant was charged was that of selling on December 19th three dozen copies of a pantomime songbook containing certain infringing copies of songs, of which Francis, Day and Hunter were the copyright owners. After evidence, the defendant was fined £10 and costs, or two months' imprisonment.

LECTURES ON PRINTING.—A syllabus of a course of six lectures has been arranged jointly by the Governors of the St. Bride Foundation and the Council of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades, on "The History and Progress of the Arts of Printing and Bookmaking," to be delivered in the Large Hall of the St. Bride Foundation Institute, by Mr. R. A. Peddie, Librarian of the St. Bride Foundation Typographical Library, on Monday evenings at 7.30 p.m., as follows:—On January 13th: The invention of printing and its spread during the 15th century; the printed book, its appearance, decoration and illustration, 1454-1500; the early printing press and rate of production; spread to the smaller towns. January 20th: Printing in the 16th century; great printers; sizes of books; improvements in the printing press. January 27th: The 17th century; decline of craftsmanship; illustration in France; growth of the pamphlet; the first newspaper; the printing press further improved. February 3rd: The 18th century; the rise of the publisher; the revival of fine printing—Baskerville, Bodoni, Didot, etc.; the slow growth of the newspaper; Bewick and wood engraving; book sizes. February 10th: The 19th century; development of printing from a handicraft to an industry; degradation of type faces, 1800-1840; revival of old style printing; newspaper printing; from the hand press to the rotary machine; illustrations; the triumph of photographic process work. February 17th: To-day; period of rapid development; artistic side somewhat neglected; type faces of the 20th century; the new methods of illustration; paper; the book of the immediate future. Admission will be free by ticket, to be obtained by sending stamped addressed envelope to the Clerk to the Governors, St. Bride Foundation, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE December issue of our German contemporary, the *Deutscher-buch-und Steindrucker*, is a charming issue, beautifully got up and illustrated with many examples of colour work by various processes, half-tone, photogravure, line, and other methods. The matter is of great interest to printers, and we only regret that its being printed in the German language deprives the average British printer of the pleasure and profit that is to be derived from its perusal. Herr Morgenstern is to be congratulated on the getting out of such a fine production.

THE first issue of the *Musical Standard* this year is published at a penny, which is to be the price of the magazine in future. The paper was established in 1862, and has attained to its jubilee issue.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE presided on Saturday evening last at a dinner in Dublin to Mr. R. J. Mecredy, the well-known Irish cyclist, journalist, and pioneer of road locomotion, in celebration of his silver wedding. Mr. Mecredy was the pioneer worker of the *Irish Cyclist*, and established the *Motor News*.

ON Saturday evening there was a gathering of London and district journalists and their ladies at the Salisbury Hotel on the occasion of a New Year gathering of the Central London Branch of the National Union of Journalists. Mr. James O'Donovan, chairman of the branch, presided. There was an excellent concert at which several notable artistes assisted and an enjoyable evening was spent.

AN international convention of advertising men and business men interested in the extension of trade through publicity will be held in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., from June 8th to 13th next, under the auspices of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. This will be the ninth annual convention of this body, which has affiliations in Canada and England, and desires to extend its affiliations to all countries of the world. Those desiring information with respect to representation at the convention are invited to address the chairman of Foreign Representation, Mr Herbert Sheridan, Baltimore, Maryland. U.S.A.

IN accordance with an instruction from the Glamorganshire County Council, the Small Holdings Committee, with Mr. Blandy Jenkins (chairman of the County Council) and Alderman Richard Lewis (vice-chairman of the Council), on Monday, considered a letter from the South Wales and Monmouthshire branch of the National Union of Journalists, in which complaint was made that a member of the Union had been insulted by one of the county officials, and that letters from the Union on the matter had been ignored by the committee. After discussing the matter, Mr. Smith, the offending official, stated that he fully and freely wished to repeat that he had no intention to affront the journalist offended in any way. He also regretted that he had not replied to the letters addressed to him. He would take an opportunity of communicating this statement to the National Union of Journalists.

THE third of the course of lectures arranged by the Glasgow and West of Scotland District of the Institute of Journalists was delivered on Saturday evening, the lecturer being Mr. John Duncan, of the *Sphere*, whose subject was "The Illustrated Newspaper—Past, Present, and Future." Mr. Duncan sketched the evolution of newspaper illustration from its early and humble origin in the Elizabethan ballad sheets through the various stages of its slow, uncertain growth down to its full and rapid development in the pages of the press of our day. Examples were shown on the screen of the rough woodcuts of the early "broadside" period, followed by a selection from the later and richer period after the revival of the craft by Thomas Bewick. Much interest was evinced in the subjects depicting the principal engagements of the Crimean War, also incidents from the Franco-German and later wars, given with the permission of the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*.

AN automatic envelope feeder for typewriters has been introduced by the Cashman and Denison Manufacturing Co. of New York. It may be used on any standard typewriter and is instantly adjustable to any size envelope. When not in use addressing envelopes, it is merely turned back out of the way, and need never be removed from the machine. The envelopes are placed in position in the holder, and are not touched until ready to take from the typewriter. The operator moves the carriage to the right with one hand, in order to begin the new line, and removes the addressed envelope with the other. As this is done, a new envelope is automatically placed ready for the type and not an extra motion has been made. In a recent test two stenographers of equal ability were given a duplicate list of names to address. The one using the automatic feeder required only one-third the time of the other.

ODD-SIZED cuts make a lot of trouble, says the *Publishers' Guide*, especially in a country office handling foreign advertisements. Single column cuts will run from 10 to 12½ ems and double column from 24 ems to full width. In

Digitized by Google

he case of a cut that has to be handled frequently or of a series that has to be "wooded out" each time, this becomes a nuisance, but it can easily be obviated. A good way is to get all the cuts together and tack reglets on the sides to fill them out to the full column or double column width, making them even 13 or 26 picas. After they are once fixed in this manner they are good for all time, and when the schedule is completed and cuts ready to return, the reglets can be easily removed and saved for the next series.



THE death has occurred at his residence in Clontarf of Mr. J. M. Gillies, for many years manager of the *Freeman's Journal*. Mr. Gillies started life as a reporter on the *Aberdeen Journal*. Thence he went to London, and acquired considerable financial and business experience, subsequently becoming head of the commercial department of the *Freeman* London office. After he had spent two years in this capacity, he was appointed in 1878 manager of the *Freeman* in Dublin. Some years ago he resigned the position to take up a similar one on the *Daily Express*. After a short time he became identified with the work of the Department of Agriculture, and later still started a business of his own, largely in connection with developments of modern engineering.

THERE has passed away another old and well-known Newcastle printer in the person of Mr. John Moad, aged 67. Mr. Moad was a native of South Shields, but commenced as a journeyman on the *Northern Daily Express*, afterwards being engaged on the *Daily Telegraph*, both of which were Newcastle papers, long ago defunct. He then joined the staff of the *Daily Chronicle*, where he remained many years, when he transferred his services to the *Leader*, and latterly he had been a member of the *Mail* staff. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, after having been absent from his duties less than a fortnight. The esteem in which Mr. Moad was held was testified by the large number of colleagues, fellow-craftsmen, and friends who joined the cortege from his residence to Saltwell Cemetery, Gateshead, where he was interred, on Saturday afternoon last.

THE death took place on Sunday of Mr. Arthur Francis, editor of the *Lancashire Daily Post* and the *Preston Guardian*, in his forty-third year. Mr. Francis was twice chairman of the North and East Lancashire District of the Institute of Journalists, and was also on the committee of the Newspaper Press Fund.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Humble, who carried on business as a stationer for twenty-one years at Annfield Plain, in the county of Durham. He was one of the oldest Wesleyan local preachers in the North of England.

Practical Hints on Printing Inks.

Mr. Eugene St. John, writing in the *American Pressman*, says that:—"Cover inks, the dense, opaque, full-bodied sort, have been developed during the past decade to a high degree of excellence, made necessary by the numerous lines of art cover papers in vogue. By means of the modern cover inks work is now done with a single impression that was formerly done only with two printings.

"A cover ink for use on coloured covers must be opaque in order that the ground may not show through the impression, and this means that the varnish or vehicle must contain all the colour (pigment) that it can carry. As most of the art covers have a rough or cockle finish, cover inks must be ground in a very heavy varnish. This combination of heavy varnish and an abundance of pigment results in an ink that is dense and concentrated.

"Since cover inks dry principally by oxidation, that is, on the surface of the paper, and not by absorption, they are fast driers. Should it be necessary to hasten the drying of cover inks, one ounce of paste drier to the pound of ink should be added. Then if the work after printing is carried into a drying-room, or otherwise exposed to heat, the impression will be found dry enough in one hour to go under the cutter.

"These fast-drying inks will dry hard on the plate and rollers in a few minutes, so it is advisable to either wash up when a stop is necessary, or mix some anti-drying compound with the ink, such as lard, vaseline, or petroleum cup grease. This greasy ink should be sheeted off before continuing run, as cover inks are best run without reducer.

"Cover inks are close to perfection, but a thorough make-ready is necessary to secure a clean, well-covered impression. All heavy lines and other heavy parts of the form must have extra impression.

"Linen cloth book covers are a good test of the covering quality of an ink, and cover ink alone works clean and strong on these covers, all other inks failing to cover smooth and appearing greasy.

"It must not be understood, however, that cover inks are to be used on all cover papers—far from it. The nature and finish of the cover paper is a guide to the choice of the ink that is suited to it. On all hard, rough, cockle finish papers cover ink is best; also on any cover stock with a finish similar to that of hard bond, linen or ledger stock. For plain s. and s. c. cover, laid smooth and laid antique and the like, a good job ink answers perfectly. For all enamelled or coated paper covers half-tone ink is entirely satisfactory.

"Cover inks answer all requirements as an embossing ink. If a letterhead, for instance, on hard bond paper, to be embossed, is printed in cover ink, it will look better than if printed in job ink.

"Cover ink makes an ideal stiffener and shortener for other inks with less body and covering power. Added to other half-tone, job or bond ink, cover ink works a great improvement. For this purpose it is far superior to either paste or varnish shortener. If we add some No. 5 litho varnish to a tint that refuses to lift and work clean on rough paper like ledger we get the tint to lift, but we have weakened the colour. A better way would be to make the tint from cover ink and then we could maintain the colour and still get a sharp, clean impression.

"When a tint job on ledger or bond paper comes along the average pressman mixes mixing white, coloured job ink and japan drier, perhaps adding some oo litho varnish. The result is a tint that looks greasy and mottled on hard paper and takes a long while to dry. Instead a combination of mixing white, cover ink and paste drier would work clean and sharp and dry over night or sooner. The trouble of tints working greasy or mottled is not confined to hard papers, but is often encountered when printing on softer papers like coated stock. Whether the tint has been mixed with mixing white, laketine, gloss white, mixing magnesia or any other similar preparation, if the impression appears mottled or greasy cover ink of the proper colour will correct this. For all tint work on all sorts of paper a paste drier is preferable to a liquid one, as it causes the tint to lay smooth and allows other colours to be printed on it clearly.

"While a good blue black job or bond ink answers very well for the general run of commercial printing it will be found that cover black works better on bond, hard linen and ledger papers, genuine parchment, vellum, celluloid, tin and other hard surfaces.

"The next time you print a heavy letterhead or other form on hard bond paper substitute cover black for your customary bond black and notice the improvement.

"In running varnish tints over an impression the best varnish or gloss tints are mixed from cover ink, gloss paste and paste drier. Try this combination instead of gloss varnish, job ink and japan drier and notice the difference. Not only will the gloss be smoother, but there will be little danger of the sheets sticking together if the make-ready and supply of gloss paste from fountain are right.

"All press-rooms are not equipped with a supply of cover inks and when forms must be printed on hard, rough papers for which cover inks are required, it is necessary to improve the covering power of the bond or job inks on hand. These makeshift mixtures are not equal to cover inks, but some improvement may be made by judicious combinations. A mixture of bond black and concentrated blue job ink, with a little No. 5 or No. 6 litho varnish and a little magnesia carbonate makes a fair cover black. If this mixture does not work clean enough No. 7 or No. 8 varnish may be substituted for the No. 5 or No. 6 varnish. Only paste drier should be used when fast drying is desired. A combination of English vermilion with geranium lake and a little of the above varnish and magnesia makes a fair cover red. If permanency is desired madder lake should be substituted for geranium lake. For cover blue concentrated blue with magnesia and heavy varnish may be used. A golden or lemon yellow job ink of good body makes a fair cover yellow if shortened with magnesia and heavy varnish. Cover green may be mixed from concentrated blue and lemon yellow."

Modern Journalism.

In the new Pulitzer School of Journalism, in Yale University, the director, Mr. Talbot Williams, delivered a lecture on Journalism, in which he said:—"Journalism has become the organised social consciousness of the community as a whole. The press as a whole has become one of those organs, like the bench and bar, the medical calling and boards of health, the body of teachers from the primary school to the university, the network of religious organisation through which society both knows its needs, makes up its myriad mind and finally acts. Where the State needs these to complete its will, it adopts them as its own. Where they can act apart, as the church, the State protects but leaves them free. The problem of journalism today is how this relation with a great public need shall be maintained under the stress of material profits. Such material temptation once warped the action of bench and bar, of physician and clergyman. These callings rose above this stress in our English-speaking folk by education, by the growth of professional consciousness and penalties for unprofessional conduct. The Press, through the education of the journalist, will enter on the same evolution and serve the State, as has been true of the journalist from the beginning, with a larger sacrifice and a lesser material reward."

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

HIGHLY PROFITABLE SIDE LINE.—A well-known firm of British Electric Lamp Manufacturers desire to enter into a confidential arrangement with Travellers already calling upon Printers, Stationers, etc., to sell their Tungsten Lamps; liberal commission to suitable men.—Write, in strict confidence, giving particulars of present business and ground covered, to "Lamps," 75, Deodar-road, Putney, S.W. 13142

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

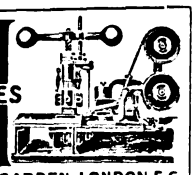
17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

Miscellaneous.

WASTE NEWSPAPERS wanted; any quantity up to 100 tons.—Address, C. Longdon, 87, Jamaica-row, Birmingham. 13145

Digitized by Google

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

ESTABLISHED 1840.
JACOBS BROTHERS & Co.
SUPPLY
DAMPING CLOTHS,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

NEARLY 20 Valuations of Printing or Newspaper or Engraving or Foundry Plant were entrusted to me during 1912; with other responsible commissions.
Will you strengthen your position through availing of the like service by
Frank Colebrook,
Printers'
Valuer,
146, Fleet Street, E.C.
Phone: Holb. 2288.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1789.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—
THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.
SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.
UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Preparing Paper for Printing	1
The Preservation of Paper	1
Tabular and Other Work	3
The French School of Papermaking	4
R. Hoe and Co.'s Dinner	5
Quads	6
Trade Notes	8
Hints on Printing Inks	9
Modern Journalism	9
A British Cost Congress	10
The Brothers Foulis	10
Photogravure Illustrations	10
The Father of Phonography	10
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	13
Gazette	13
First Aid for Printers	13
P. M. and O. A. Concert	13
Reviews	14
Patents	14
Shorthand by Machine	15
Trade with Newfoundland	15
Some Calendars for 1913	16
A Textile Effect in Printing	16
France's Coated Paper Industry	16
Institute of Printers	18
Trade Journals and Advertising	18
Apprentices in the Philiippines	20

A British Cost Congress.

A UNIFORM costing system for the British printer seems to be nearing realisation. The Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom has devoted a great deal of time to the question during the past year, and one member of the Committee appointed to deal with the matter has made a study of the system adopted in the United States, having been present at the recent Costs Congress at Chicago. A Cost Congress has been arranged to be held in London. The date is not yet fixed, but it is expected to be late in February. It will be remembered that the above Committee issued its first recommendations last October, and after most careful consideration and investigation it has prepared a system which it claims to be as scientifically accurate as possible. At the same time it has been made as simple as possible so that it may be cheap to operate, and so elastic that it will suit alike the smallest and the largest businesses. This system is to be explained at the coming Congress and the details discussed. It is to be hoped that the trade will be fully represented, and will not come away from the meeting without unanimously approving of a system for universal adoption. There is just a danger, we think, that the small printer may believe that his concern is so small that he can keep in touch with every part of his business and can readily estimate his costs without worrying about establishing a special system He is quite wrong, and will be led into all manner of fatal errors, as Mr. Robert S. Denham, one of the American pioneers of printers' costs, has pointed out. He is inclined, says Mr. Denham, to think that he has a much smaller "overhead" than the big fellow, and, consequently, must have a lower cost. While, as a matter of truth, when his small budget of expense has been divided by the number of his chargeable hours, the average hour cost is usually found to be greater. The matter appeals as seriously to him as to his bigger colleagues, and he will do well to master its principles.

* * *

The Brothers Foulis.

A FEW weeks ago the bi-centenary of the birth of Andrew Foulis, the younger of the two brothers who made Glasgow famous for fine printing and for art, was taken advantage of by a writer in the *Glasgow Herald* to call attention to the fact that the remains of that pioneer of our craft was being trodden under the feet of the public, and that, to add insult to the injury, a street mud-box had been erected over the honoured head of her famous printer and that of his brother Robert, who is supposed to lie in the same grave. Andrew Foulis was laid to rest in the older part of the Ramshorn kirkyard, at that time an open spot, but now in the heart of the busy city. But in 1825 the grandson of John Foulis sold their grave to the Magistrates of Glasgow for the widening of Ingram-street. The conditions were that no one else should be buried there, that the lair was not to be sold, gifted, or exchanged, and that no sewer or pipe for gas or water was to be laid therein. Since then the hurrying steps of countless citizens have echoed o'er the head of Andrew, none knowing or caring for the man that lay below their feet. "His grave," says the writer referred to, "is under the pavement in front of the present church, a little to the east of the top of Candleriggs. Gas or water may not pass there, but an iron box is above him, and into it are shot the dust and ashes of the street, and the dung of horses. 'Dust to dust,' says the preacher, 'ashes to ashes,' but surely not such ashes as these. Can Glasgow not find another place for her mud-box than over the honoured head of her famous printer? Is it too much to ask that Glasgow should move the mud-box to another place and commemorate the name and fame of one of her greatest sons in some more fitting way?" The appeal thus made has been successful, the mud-box has been removed, and a neat slab of stone has been let into the pavement bearing the initials of the brothers, with the dates of their interment, and now the Glasgow citizens when passing along Ingram-street on their business or pleasure will know the spot where reposes the dust of two men of their city who did their part in helping to build up its present greatness.

* * *

Photogravure Illustrations.

DURING the past year or so considerable developments have taken place in machines and appliances for the production of photogravure illustrations at a high rate of speed in order that they might be used in conjunction with printed matter in newspaper or magazine form. The success of the Mertens rotary method, which we have at various times noticed, has led to further developments and the *Illustrated London News* is now illustrating its pages with excellent photogravure pictures that are far and away better than anything that could be produced from half-tone blocks. This week our contemporary, *Photography and Focus*, has with great enterprise adopted the new process and appears with its full-page illustrations printed by it. The result is most successful, the artistic appearance of the pictures being much enhanced and the high-lights and shadows giving much better contrast that any half-tone renderings could do. The pictures were printed at the rate of 3,000 per hour, two-on, thus giving an actual output of 6,000 per hour, a marvellous product when the excellence of the work is taken into consideration. Our contemporary is to be congratulated on being the first photographic paper to adopt the new method.

* * *

The Father of Phonography.

SATURDAY last was the Centenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman, who, in the course

Digitized by Google

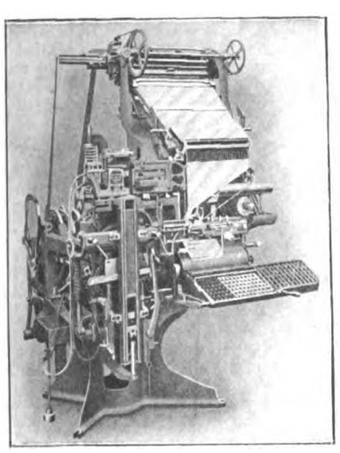
of his long life, did more to further the practice of phonography than perhaps any other man who has invented or devised a system of shorthand. There were various systems of shorthand in existence long before Isaac Pitman gave his mind to the study of the subject, but they were hard to acquire and practice, but Pitman's efforts brought accuracy and simplicity into an art that had hitherto been obscure and difficult. His publications, lectures, classes, and above all, his tremendous energy and enthusiasm made his system a success, and to-day Pitman's system of shorthand is in universal use. In Britain it is everywhere taught; it is practised in Africa, where the English language has penetrated; in India votaries of the art are found from Colombo to the Himalayas; in Australia phonography has been taught and practised as long as in the old country. Across the Atlantic we find the method held in high esteem, both in Canada and the United States, and universally employed; in South America it is in general use in Spanish adaptations, and in fact wherever business men or journalists are found there also will the system perfected by Isaac Pitman be found in practice.

* * *

Publishers Flourish.

WITH the close of the year men in the paper trade become retrospective; indeed, it is a period for reflecting and estimating, and apparently the publishers in London are doing likewise, judging by the statements that have been made within the past week on the success of their trade. It appears that the publishing trade does not always share in general prosperity, as a good deal depends on the mood the public are in for reading. The demand, however, for books, magazines and weekly papers has been most exceptional in 1912. There has been an enormous demand for cheap literature and, consequently, cheap paper, whilst on the other hand there was quite a boom in the trade of expensive books for which high grade paper is required. Many of the publishers say that the volume of business has greatly exceeded their expectations and, that being so, we may naturally assume that the paper manufacturers during the past twelve months have benefited considerably by the expansion and activity of the publishing trade.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were no failures recorded in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales during the week ending Friday, January 3rd; the number registered in the corresponding week of 1912 was two.



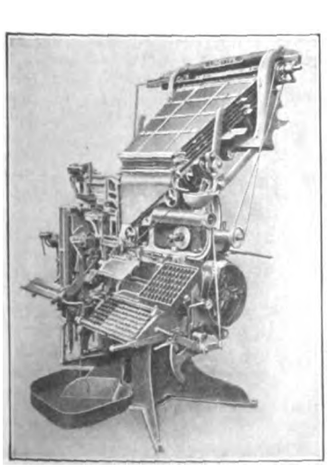
THE

Linotype System

the complete and self-contained system of type composition—

BOOK, JOBBING, and NEWS.

BEYOND the saving in cost of composition with this system, there are profits accruing from the ease of make-up, low cost of standing matter, the duplication of small or large jobs to print two or more up, of greater satisfaction to customers because of the clean and sharp type face, elimination of heavy bills for body and display type, a wide range of new borders, rules, dashes, and ornaments produced at the mere cost of metal, and numerous other advantages. The Linotype of to-day is a better machine than ever; it has many improvements of special interest to users of earlier models.



Write for full particulars and educate yourself to these advantages.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

Head Office: 188-9 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.

GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1913.

SINCE New Year's Day there has been an abundance of credit in Lombard-street, thanks to the millions recently borrowed from the Bank of England. Large sums as they fell due for repayment have been liquidated with comfort. There has been a good demand for credit, but rates remain easy. When the market has repaid all its debt to the Bank there is every probability of money becoming dear, and this has a hardening effect on discount rates, which experienced a sharp rally yesterday. Starting the week with a large export of gold to Brazil, several subsequent purchases of bar gold have turned what would have been an efflux into a net influx to date of £107,000. Stock markets began the year with a cheerful tone, but the Peace Conference soon created anxiety, and its suspension now has caused dealers to adopt a cautious waiting attitude. Consols were marked lower yesterday. Quotations are $75\frac{1}{8}$ to $75\frac{3}{8}$ for money, and $75\frac{1}{4}$ to $75\frac{3}{8}$ for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market opened the year in an encouraging fashion, and business has continued on a very satisfactory scale, the improved tone recently in evidence being maintained. In the section relating to paper and print there have been movements both ways. Last week Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. rose $\frac{1}{32}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$—$1\frac{7}{16}$, but dropped it yesterday. On Monday, George Newnes rose $\frac{1}{32}$, to $\frac{33}{32}$—$\frac{35}{32}$, which they have maintained. Amalgamated Press Pref. fell $\frac{1}{32}$ to $1\frac{31}{32}$—$1\frac{31}{32}$, but the Ord. have gained $\frac{1}{16}$ to $6\frac{15}{16}$—$6\frac{19}{16}$. Associated Newspapers Pref. have given way 3d. to 20s. 6d.—21s., and Cassell and Co. have fallen $\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$—$5\frac{1}{4}$. Business has been done during the past week in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 6d. and 21s.; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 3d.xd. and 15s.xd.; in Ilford Pref. at 17s. 6d.; in International Linotype at $78\frac{3}{4}$; in Lanston Monotype Corporation at 10s. 9d.xd.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 64xd. and $60\frac{1}{2}$xd., and in B Deb. at 46 and 50xd.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co., Ord. at 43s. 9d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 6d. and 15s. 9d.xd.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 7os.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at $9\frac{15}{16}$; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s. $1\frac{1}{2}$d., 19s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d., and 20s. $7\frac{1}{2}$d.; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. at $12\frac{1}{4}$ and 12, and in the Def. Ord. at $26\frac{1}{4}$xd. and b.; in Weldons Pref. at 19s. 9d. and 20s.xd.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at 15s. 3d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	$6\frac{5}{16}$—$6\frac{8}{16}$xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$1\frac{31}{32}$—$1\frac{5}{32}$
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/0—25/0
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	$4\frac{3}{4}$—$5\frac{1}{4}$
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$—$5\frac{1}{2}$
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$1\frac{3}{16}$—$1\frac{5}{16}$xd
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	86—89
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	$\frac{3}{8}$—$\frac{5}{8}$xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	$\frac{5}{16}$—$\frac{7}{16}$
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{3}{4}$xd
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	$\frac{9}{16}$—$\frac{11}{16}$
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	$\frac{27}{32}$—$\frac{31}{32}$
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	$\frac{5}{32}$—$\frac{9}{32}$
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{3}{8}$—$\frac{5}{8}$xd
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68xd
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$9\frac{3}{8}$—$10\frac{1}{4}$xd
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94xd
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$—$3\frac{1}{2}$
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	$\frac{9}{16}$—$\frac{11}{16}$xd
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	60—65xd
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	46—51xd
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$—$2\frac{1}{4}$
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	$\frac{23}{32}$—$\frac{27}{32}$xd
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$—$3\frac{3}{4}$
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—$9\frac{1}{2}$
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$2\frac{3}{4}$—$3\frac{3}{4}$
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85xd
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	$\frac{29}{32}$—$1\frac{1}{32}$
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$4\frac{7}{8}$—$5\frac{1}{8}$xd
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$—$12\frac{1}{2}$
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$—$8\frac{1}{2}$
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5—6xd
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$—$7\frac{1}{2}$xd
Weldons Ord.	1	1	$1\frac{19}{32}$—$1\frac{25}{32}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{15}{16}$—$1\frac{1}{16}$xd
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$1\frac{1}{16}$—$1\frac{5}{16}$

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

PRINTING MACHINERY CO., LTD.—The annual general meeting of the Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., was held last week at Winchester House, E.C. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, referred to the matters in dispute with Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and gave particulars of the litigation in connection therewith. Some alterations in the articles of association were discussed, and a resolution proposed on which a poll was demanded. This will be taken at Winchester House on the 21st inst.

THE "GENTLEWOMAN."—The accounts of the *Gentlewoman*, Ltd., for the year ended July 31st last, after making allowance for depreciation and doubtful debts of £5,199, and including £641 brought forward, show an available balance of £5,840. After deducting the 5 per cent. dividend paid on the preference shares on September 29th and December 25th, 1911, March 25th and June 24th, 1912, amounting to £4,000, directors' fees £400, auditors' fees £79, and £1,000 placed to reserve (making £14,000), there remains a balance of £361. The proposal passed unanimously by the shareholders in June, 1912, for a reduction in the ordinary share capital has received the sanction of the Court.

THE BURY PAPERMAKING CO., LTD.—The directors' report for the half-year ended November 30th states there is a gross profit on the trading account of £10,086 17s. 11d. After charging that account with interest, depreciation, etc., this half-year, amounting together to £3,540 1s. 9d., there is left a credit balance of £6,546 16s. 2d., as the net result of the half-year's working. To this amount must be added the balance from last half-year, amounting to £8,286 5s. 2d., which then leaves a disposable balance of £14,833 1s. 4d. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the 10 per cent. preference, 10 per cent. per annum on the 6 per cent. preference and 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, plus a bonus of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the 6 per cent. preference and ordinary shares, amounting together to £3,297 4s., carrying the balance of £11,535 17s. 4d. to next half-year's account. The report states that £2,257 10s., representing calls paid in advance, and £9,309 9s. 2d., representing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans, have been repaid with interest during the half-year.

NEW COMPANY.

PAPER BAGS, LTD.—According to the filed prospectus, the capital of this company is £45,000, in 30,000 preference shares of £1 each and 60,000 deferred shares of 5s. each. 26,000 preference offered at par. Directors—E. B. Meldrum, 31, Newcastle-drive, The Park, Nottingham; J. Black, 9-15, Oxford-street, W.; H. A. Barnett, 5, Pembroke-crescent, Hove; J. W. Bainbridge, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

NATIONAL LABOUR PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £20,000 debentures, created by resolutions of December 30th, 1909, and November 12th, 1912, and secured by trust deeds dated February 1st, 1910, May 10th, 1911, and November 12th, 1912, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £10,000. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, and leasehold property. Trustees—J. Keir Hardie, M.P., Crummort, N.B., and E. Whitley, Liverpool.

COMPANY NOTICES.

ART JOURNAL, Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on February 10th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

AUTO WRITER, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on December 31st, 1912, the following resolution was passed:—"That the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up, and that it therefore be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Charles Field, of the firm of Messrs. Franklin, Wild and Co., Broad-

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock

Auctioneer, Valuer, and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C

2 SALES by AUCTION of LETTERPRESS, NEWSPAPER and BINDING PLANT and MACHINERY by Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, Printers' Auctioneer and Valuer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

1.—PURLEY.

Re The PURLEY GAZETTE, Ltd.

By Order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holder, Lower Road, Kenley.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS instructed by Ernest F. Douglas, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises, as above, on THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1913, at 2 o'clock, the valuable LETTERPRESS PLANT and MACHINERY, together with the premises of the PURLEY GAZETTE, Ltd., which are held on lease of 996 years unexpired.

THE PLANT comprises: Duplex Linotype, No. 3,660, with two magazines; Double Royal "Bremner" Cylinder Printing Machine, by Harrild and Sons; Foolscap Folio Arab Platen, by J. Wade; 26 in. Diagonal Guillotine; $4\frac{1}{2}$-B.H.P. National Gas Engine, No. 21,015; Shafting; Belting, etc.; 10 in. Roller Galley Press; Wire Stitcher; Post Folio Imperial Press; 86 in. by 36 in. Imposing Surface; 37 Galleys; 50 Chases; 100 dozen Wood Letter; about 1 ton Book and Jobbing Type (mostly on the point system); 10 cwt. Linotype Metal; 120 Type Cases; Wood Furniture Cabinet; Racks; Frames, etc.; Stock of Paper, Cards, etc.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Calogues of E. F. Douglas, Esq. (Receiver and Manager), 63-4, Chancery Lane, E.C.; Messrs. Judge and Priestley, Solicitors, 4, Broad Streei Buildings, E.C.; and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

NOTE.—The Auctioneer will first offer the whole in one lot, and if no adequate bid be received, the Leasehold Property will be offered separately, and the Plant and Machinery sold piecemeal, as per Catalogue.

2.—CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.

Re W. R. BALLS and Co.,
16, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS instructed to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1913, at 2 o'clock, the valuable BOOKBINDING PLANT, together with the GOODWILL of the business of Messrs. W. R. BALLS and Co.

THE PLANT comprises: 26 in. "Express" Diagonal Guillotine, by Furnival and Co.; No. 7 Reel Wire Stitcher, by Aug. Brehmer; Powerful Screw Standing Press, by Furnival and Co.; 34 in. Lever Millboard Cutter, by Furnival and Co.; 26 in. Sectional Treadle Perforator, by Furnival and Co.; 18 Sets of Handled Brass Letters; 300 Palettes; 100 Handled Ornaments; Rolls; Burnishers and General Binding Tools; Five Backing Presses; 3 Sewing Presses; Stock of Linen, Leather, etc.; Fixtures; Fittings.

On view morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C. Telephone, 2,595, Central.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

street-avenue, E.C., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of the said winding-up." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at 22-28, Broad-street-avenue, E.C., on January 16th.

SOUTHWOOD SMITH and CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on December 16th, 1912, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on December 31st, was duly confirmed:—"That having regard to the agreement entered into by this company for the sale of its undertaking and property to Odhams, Ltd., the terms of which agreement were ratified by the general meeting of this company held on July 12th, 1912, it is desirable to wind up this company, and accordingly that this company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Ernest Smith, of 93-94, Long-acre, W.C., be appointed the liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

CHRONICLE CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Reading, on December 28th, the following resolution was passed:—"That the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Arthur G. West, of 51, Market-place, Reading, be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Reading, on January 16th.

ELECTRICAL ADVERTISING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London on December 27th, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily in accordance with the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; and that Mr. Nathaniel C. Meredith, of 13-14, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

BIRMINGHAM ADVERTISING TABLET Co., Limited and Reduced.

Notice is given, that a petition presented to the County Court of Staffordshire, holden at West Bromwich, on December 13th, 1912, for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above named company from £10,000 to £6,334 10s., is directed to be heard before the said Court on January 14th.

REGISTER ADVERTISERS, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Liverpool, on December 17th, the following resolution was passed, viz.: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the company that it cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Fredk. H. Thornton, of 51, North John-street, Liverpool, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

RAILWAY GUIDES Co., Lim.

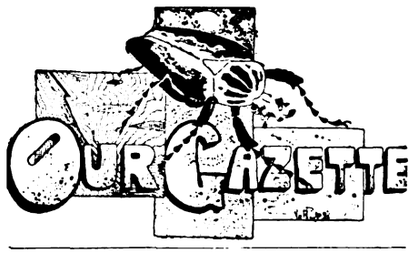
(Old Company.) (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at Westminster, S.W., on January 27th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

JONES and EVANS, Booksellers, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on November 4th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on November 20th was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and any statutory modification thereof, and that Mr. Arthur P. Ford, of 4b, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C., be hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of winding up."

A well-known master printer says:—"When we installed our cost system we lost many jobs and some customers—supposedly good ones, too—but if we couldn't hold our customers doing their work at a profit to us, we were willing to look around for others, which we did, and our business is far healthier to-day than it has ever been, and yet, we are doing no greater volume of business."



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

HYMANS, L. L., and E., trading as Hymans and Co., 69, Hatton-garden, London, E.C., dealers in leather, parchment, vellum, and bookbinders' sundries. The business will in future be carried on by E. Hymans. December 31st.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated October 22nd, and executed by J. C. Reed, trading as John Reed, 11, Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, London, E.C., bookseller and publisher. Claims by January 24th to H. J. Burgess, 14, St. Mary-axe, the trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

HARRINGTON, F. C. A., 11, Market-street, Eastleigh, Hants, stationer. Date of order December 30th.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

LYONS, F. R., 317, High Holborn, London, W.C., papermakers' agent. Claims by January 22nd to W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings Caroy-street, W.C.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

HARTLEY, A. M, trading as A. M. Hartley and Co., Heron House, Hockley Brook, Birmingham, bookseller, etc. First and final dividend of 1s., Jannuary 17th, at 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

GOUDGE and BRAZIER, 170, Fleet-street, advertising contractors. Trustee, G. W. Chapman, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released September 30th.

HOWLAND, F., The Broadway, Broadstairs, stationer, etc. Trustee, J. O. Morris, official receiver, 68a, Castle-street, Canterbury. Released October 3rd.

EATON, S. G., 31, Church-street, Golalming, stationer, etc. Trustee, E. W. J. Savill, official receiver, 132, York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, London, S.E. Released September 30th.

HIGGINSON, J., trading as J. Caldwell, at 2, Algar-street, Clifton-on-Calder, and 5, Mill-lane, Brighouse, Yorks, newspaper correspondent and commission printer. Trustee, W. Durrance, official receiver, 12, Duke-street, Bradford. Released October 3rd.

SMITH, S. H., The Castle Library, 1, York-buildings, Hastings, newsagent, bookseller, stationer, etc. Trustee, T. Gourlay, official receiver, 12a, Marlborough-place, Brighton. Released October 3rd.

ROBINSON, A., 30, Bouverie-street, London, E.C. Trustee, E. S. Grey, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released September 23rd.

AUSTIN, G. A., 41, Commercial-road, Newport, Mon., newsagent, etc. Trustee, E. F. Gardner, official receiver, 144, Commercial-street, Newport, Mon.

DOVASTON, L., formerly trading as Ainsley and Co., at Burton-chambers, Burton-street, Nottingham, stationer, etc. Trustee, E. W. Humphreys, official receiver, 4, Castle-place, Nottingham. Released October 3rd.

RICHARDS, S. E., Hockley Mills, Goose Gate, Nottingham, printer. Trustee, E. W. Humphreys, official receiver, 4, Castle-place, Nottingham. Released October 3rd.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

FIRST MEETINGS.

THE WORCESTER AND DISTRICT BILLPOSTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD., 19, New-street, and 9, Lowesmoor, Worcester. First meeting of creditors January 14th, noon, and of contributories, same day, 12.30 p.m., both at the Official Receiver's Offices, 11, Copenhagen-street, Worcester.

First Aid for Printers.

In sending us a little booklet descriptive of their "Tabloid" First Aid appliances, Messrs. Burroughs, Welcome and Co. point out that "in spite of the stringency of the law and the many excellent rules which are made by employers in regard to the use of printing machinery, there remain, admittedly, some risks which it is impossible to eliminate. A moment of carelessness or forgetfulness when in charge of a printing machine may result in a crushed hand. Sometimes a blow with a mallet, when locking up a form, is responsible for a damaged knuckle, or the cutting edge of the trimmer may descend upon the fingers of the worker who is adjusting the paper in the cutting machine. Boys and youths often receive cuts from the sharp edges of the paper itself when carrying it to and from the machine. The linotype operator and the monotype caster may be subjected to a spurt of molten metal, inflicting more or less serious burns. In all such cases, and for the burns and scalds met with occasionally in the process of stereotyping, and acid burns in electrotyping, first aid treatment is essential. Any delay in the administration of relief not only causes much unnecessary suffering, but also adds to the risk of some permanent injury arising through the accident. Every modern printing works should, therefore, be well equipped with appliances for dealing with emergencies of this kind."

The booklet referred to gives particulars of the firm's series of "Tabloid" First Aid outfits, which range in price from 2s. to £25, and are adapted for every requirement, either of the individual or of large numbers of employees. Messrs. Burroughs, Welcome and Co. will give every information to those interested in these equipments.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

LONDON CENTRE.

The first monthly general meeting of the New Year was held on Tuesday evening at the Old Bell, Holborn, E.C., and in accordance with custom was devoted to music and social intercourse. A capital Smoking Concert programme had been arranged by the new President and Vice-President, Messrs. C. J. Gray and T. A. Catling, and was appreciately listened to by a large gathering.

Previous to the concert the minutes of the December meeting were read and passed, and the following nominations for membership were confirmed:—Mr. T. Bartlett (The London and Norwich Press, Norwich—composing), Mr. A. L. Gray (Messrs. Suffolk and Watts Ltd.—composing), and Mr. T. G. Hudson (Messrs. Suffolk and Watts, Ltd.—general overseer).

The smoking concert commenced with a pianoforte solo, "Temptation Rag," by Miss Catling, who rendered valuable service during the evening as pianoforte accompanist. The following artistes contributed to an enjoyable entertainment:—Songs—Miss Dorothy Ealen, "You—just you," "Susie Green," "Joshua," and "Bill"; Miss Winifred Allan, "Bird of Love Divine" and "Beyond the Dawn"; Mr. Edbrook, "Reuben Randall" and "Zummersetshire"; Mr. Catling, jun., "I hear you calling"; Mr. A. J. Smith, "Glorious Devon" and "Land of Hope and Glory"; Mr. James Craig, "Gone," "I asked for—"; Miss Dorothy Ealen and Mr. James Craig, "On the Stage"; Mr. Vincent O'Reilly, "The Old Black Mare," "The Old Side Car," "The Young Carabineer," "Father O'Flynn," "Paddy's Perplexity," and "Molly Brannigan"; Mr. Norman Payne, "Jonathan Jay" and "Parson Brown." Mr. George Kern recited Lowell's "Courtin'."

Encores were numerous, Mr. Vincent O'Reilly, Miss Dorothy Ealen, and Mr. James Craig being especially popular, the first-named giving capital renderings of delightful Irish ditties and old Irish folk songs, and the two latter exciting much merriment in each of their turns. The proceedings throughout were characterised by much cordiality and *bonhomie*, and this, along with the crowded attendance, makes a promising beginning of the New Year. A vote of thanks to the artistes and to Messrs. Gray and Catling for the excellent entertainment provided, was unanimously carried, on the motion of Mr. F. W. Seeley, and the evening closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King."

An American exchange says that "the end and aim of business are comprised in service to the customer on which there shall be a profit sufficient for the expenditure of time and energy involved. A rare but most valuable quality in the make-up of a printer is that which enables him to refuse to accept an order. Some printers never refuse, and the future will be bright for them only as they are lucky."

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y á los libreros. Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Estere-l'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. JOHN STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

Digitized by Google



THE LIFE OF SIR ISAAC PITMAN (Inventor of Phonography). By Alfred Baker, F.J.I. Centenary Edition. Demy 8vo. x. + 392 pp. Price 2s. 6d. net. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., 1, Amen corner, E.C.

The year 1913 witnesses the centenary of the birth of Isaac Pitman, a man of many interests and activities, but best known as the inventor of the most widely used system of shorthand—Phonography. It is fitting therefore that the present new edition of the most complete life that has been written should be published just now. Coming of West country stock, Isaac Pitman was educated at a small day school in his native town of Trowbridge. He left school at thirteen and began his business career as a clerk in a counting house. Some six years later he became a school teacher under the British School system, so assiduously had he devoted his spare time to studies. He acquired the art of shorthand, according to the system of Samuel Taylor, and subsequently taught it in the private school he was then conducting. In this ground the germ was cultivated which blossomed forth into the tree of Phonography. It is curious, however, what a trivial circumstance led Isaac Pitman to become a shorthand inventor. Wishing for a more concise and less expensive treatise on the Taylor system than the existing one, he prepared a small instruction book which he submitted in manuscript to his friend, Samuel Bagster, of Biblical fame. He agreed to undertake its publication, but first submitted the manuscript to a professional reporter for his opinion, who gave the sage advice that if Mr. Pitman would compile a new system he would be more likely to succeed in popularising shorthand. He at once started on the enterprise with characteristic enthusiasm, and from thence began a successful life's work which has left an indelible mark on his age. All this is told in interesting detail in the pages of the Life, along with his other enterprise—Phonotypy—which has not attained a like success, though he gave a great impetus to the interest in simplified spelling. Events are traced down to the honour of knighthood conferred on Mr. Isaac Pitman by Queen Victoria in 1894, and his subsequent retirement after an uninterrupted period of 57 years' work in connection with his invention of Phonography and of 52 years' editorship of the *Phonetic Journal*. Sir Isaac Pitman died on January 22nd, 1897, in his 85th year, and his body was cremated at Woking. The book closes with a number of useful appendixes, relating to the evolution and bibliography of Phonography, and throughout the pages are many interesting plates and illustrations elucidating the work, including as a frontispiece a capital gravure portrait of Sir Isaac Pitman, from the one by A. S. Cope, A.R.A., in the National Portrait Gallery.

"WILLING'S PRESS GUIDE, 1913."—All that is essential in a guide to the Press of the United Kingdom in a handy form and at a low price is contained in this well-known guide, and advertisers' directory and handbook, now in its fortieth annual issue. There is an alphabetical list of the newspapers and periodicals issued in the United Kingdom, with the year of establishment, when published, price, and publisher's name and address. Alterations, titular changes and amalgamations are chronicled in other lists, as is also the existing newspapers and periodicals of the 17th and 18th centuries, which is of much historical interest. They are conveniently arranged in chronological order. Besides this there is a list of telegraphic news and reporting agencies, lists of the principal colonial and foreign journals, and a variety of general information. It is published at 1s., bound in stiff boards, and is demy 8vo. in size.

"PRINTOLOGY," the house organ of the Regan Printing House, Chicago, in its current issue keeps up its high character as an example of good printing and neat arrangement of matter. The contents are particularly interesting to printers, and it may be news to our readers that Mr. Jas. L. Regan, the head of the extensive and progressive house that bears his name, is a native of London, who made his first acquaintance with paper and ink in the establishment of Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin. Mr. Regan went to the United States in the later 60's, and since then has thriven so well that he has now from 500 to 800 people on his pay roll. The publication of "Printology" should do much to enhance the reputation of the House of Regan, as it is sent to every portion of the globe where printing is produced.

THE January issue of the *Royal Magazine* appears in a charming cover design by Elwin Neame, and is filled with good matter in the shape of clever stories, poems, interesting articles, etc., while the illustrations are, as usual, of a high class and well printed.

THE January *Magpie* contains nine complete stories, all readable and interesting, and is a capital three-pennyworth of fiction. The proprietors again offer a prize of £20 for the best short story sent in before the 25th inst.

THE varied and attractive New Year number of the *Windsor Magazine* worthily maintains the record of importance and value of the preceding Christmas issue, for within its cover appear stories and articles by authors so famous as Halliwell Sutcliffe, whose charming series, "The Open Road," is continued with a second complete episode; Justus Miles Forman, who tells the story of the loss and recovery of the second of "The Six Rubies," S. Macnaughtan, who contributes a most attractive story of the Christmas and New Year season; Fred M. White, who is responsible for a thrilling story of the Klondike, and the lamented Robert Barr, whose genial talent is represented in its most attractive vein, in the further exhilarating adventures of Young Lord Stranleigh in his American career. Mr. H. G. Wells, tells the story of a typical battle as fought with toy soldiers, along the lines of his previous article on "Little Wars," which attracted much attention in the preceding Christmas Number. An article on New Year Customs, ancient and modern, is full of quaint and curious facts connected with the ceremonies of the season, many of which are illustrated.

Claim by a Layer-On.

In the City of London Court, on Monday, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., George Crook, a printer's layer-on, of 44, Garisford-street, Bermondsey, claimed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act against his former employers, the Electrician Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, E.C., for the loss of the top of one of his fingers in an accident while working on one of their machines. Mr. Sanderson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Harold Morris for the defendants. Crook was 16 years of age, and had worked for the defendants as layer-on, his wages latterly being 11s. a week and overtime amounting to several shillings a week. While working on his machine his hand was caught, and the top of one of his fingers had to be amputated, another being permanently stiffened. Crook went back after the injuries were healed at the same wages. Then it was alleged a dispute arose about overtime and he was discharged. He now claimed 11s. a week until the time of the trial, as he was now earning 12s. a week elsewhere. Crook said he would have been apprenticed if he had not been discharged. His overtime was reduced from 5d. to 4d. an hour. It was untrue that he used bad language, nor did he lose time regularly. Defendants' works manager said that when they took the plaintiff back, they gave him his old position and wages. He was only sent away because of his bad language and loss of time. The overtime was reduced because of an anomaly in the proportion to the wages. Plaintiff was quite well now. Mr. Morris said that the defendants had done everything they could for the plaintiff. They had offered him £30 in full settlement but he wanted £150. The employers had only to bear half the burden under the Act. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., thought that the boy was sufficiently restored to be regarded as well. He gave the plaintiff a suspensory award of 1s. a week, so that if at any time he could not earn his present wages, he could then come for a substantial award. He gave the plaintiff no costs.

THE late Mr. Henry Simpson, for some time editor of the *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, has left estate valued at £943, with net personalty £898.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

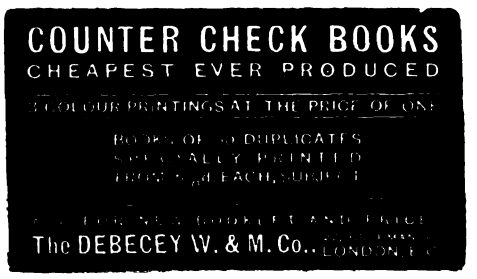
20,179 WHITE, C. M., machinery employed in the manufacture of paper tubes, barrels, or the like.
29,180 WHITE, C. M., machinery employed in the manufacture of paper tubes, barrels, or the like.
29,184 GAMBLE, J. A., continuous sheet writing devices, adapted to give one or more copies of written matter.
29,223 McKENZIE, W. P., process for the application to gum labels, wrappers and the like of private marks, names, or such like.
29,226 BURGESS, S. H., advertising book of labels.
29,245 HURRUM, G. A., and LAWRENCE, E.C., mounting board for use in stereo-printing and the like.
29,274 DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD., and CORBYN, F. A., temporary binders.
29,280 DICKIN, W. L., cabinet sheet writing devices adapted to give and display one or more copies of printed or written matter.
29,312 LORD, T., means for opening envelopes wrappers, packages, and the like.
29,345 ALEXANDER, A. H., index printing rolls.
29,400 WYCHERLEY, S. R., and SPICER BROS., LTD., temporary binders.
29,423 SWARBRICK, H. D., note pad for journalists and others.
29,428 DRAKE, L. P., and CANN, C. E., printing machines.
29,437 SMITH, M., and TAYLOR, GARNETT, EVANS AND CO., LTD., production of printing surfaces.
29,490 WHITEHEAD, MORRIS AND CO., LTD., and FARMER, E. H., printing bank notes and the like.
29,491 WHITEHEAD, MORRIS AND CO., LTD., and FARMER, E. H., methods and processes for printing, more especially for bank notes, bonds, and the like.
29,526 OGLESBY, S. W., AYTON, F. R., and H. STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD., boxes of cardboard or the like for incandescent gas mantles or other fragile articles.
29,541 LINDSEY BROS. (LONDON), LTD., and HEWITT, A. J., self-erecting folding show card or the like.
29,552 WHITEHOUSE, G. E., and WATERSTON AND SONS, clamping mechanism for loose leaf ledgers and keys therefor.
29,570 BARR, W., account registers.
29,632 PETERS, H., treatment of reproductions of oil paintings printed in colour.
29,660 ROLLAND, R., and HENDERSON, J. A. and D., machine for making paper and like bags.
29,676 WAITE, F., and WAITE AND SAVILLE, LTD., sheet-conveying mechanism of platen printing presses.

Specifications Published, 1911.

Typographic and like receiving instruments for electric telegraph systems—Steljes; 20,107.
Apparatus for imparting designs to lithographic printing surfaces—Hayes and Hayes (Universal) Printing Machinery, Ltd.; 27,917.
Machines for casting stereotype plates or the like—Goss Printing Press Co. of England and Pettigrew; 27,917.
Method of preparing designs for printers' blocks—Baldock; 27,994.

1912.

Type line-setting machines—Typograph Ges. and Dorneth; 701.
Apparatus for affixing stamps and the like to letters or the like—Smith; 937.
Machines for the production of pamphlets, periodicals or the like—Lake; 1,775.
Devices for use in paper sheet-feeding or gathering machines—Spiess; 4,481.
Printing machines—Lake; 5,004.
Paper and like tube winding machines—Wilson and Starr; 6,592.
Loose-leaf binders and the like—Uhlig; 7,178.
Temporary binders, loose-leaf books, and the like—Wallwork and Wallwork; 8,138.
File for documents, papers and the like—Locher 16,319.
Card index files—Pole; 16,666.
Device for affixing and cancelling or otherwise treating stamps—Stein; 19,428.
Clips for attaching loose sheets, leaves, or the like to temporary covers or holders—Hare; 20,417.
Typographical casting machines—Linotype and Machinery Ltd.; 21,339.
Fountain pens—Johnson; 24,807.



Digitized by Google

Shorthand by Machine.

Under the above title our contemporary, the *American Stationer*, describes a new shorthand writing machine that has made its appearance in the United States, which, if it lives up to its early performances should be a wonder, as at a contest in New York operators on two of the machines wrote at the rate of *592 words per minute*. The *American Stationer* describes the apparatus as follows:—

"The Stenotype is a simple little machine with a keyboard like that of a typewriter, but containing only twenty-two keys. The basis of its operation and recording is phonetic spelling. Unlike the typewriter, however, which requires a separate stroke for each letter, the Stenotype prints a chord of several letters at each stroke, on the average a word at each stroke instead of the six strokes required on the average by a typewriter.

"This is accomplished by the peculiar system of dividing the keys. Seven of them, at the left of the keyboard, are used as initial consonants, and as there are only fourteen possible initial consonants, the other seven are supplied by arbitrary combinations of these seven keys, it being easily feasible to strike two letters with one finger. The right side of the keyboard contains ten final consonants, and the remaining eight final consonants possible in English speech are supplied by arbitrary combinations of some of these ten. In the centre of the keyboard are four vowel keys—A, E, O, U—I being supplied by a combination.

"These twenty-two keys and their combinations cover any possible combination of sounds, and with the addition of some 150 standard abbreviations constitute the sole system or code necessary for the operator of the Stenotype to master. Numbers are recorded simply by using an asterisk in combination with various letters.

"The advantages of the new system over ordinary stenography were declared to be: That it is easier to master (the operators in the contest referred to were said to have studied it only seven and eight months, respectively); that it was absolutely free from the puzzling uncertainties and inaccuracies of a shorthand system of straight and curved lines, recording as it does in *plain, typewritten letters of the alphabet;* that the record so written by any operator can be read by any other operator with equal ease; that in addition to accuracy and legibility it permits of a speed utterly beyond the limitations of all shorthand systems heretofore in use."

Trade with Newfoundland.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, in a return for the year ending June 30th, 1912, of the trade of Newfoundland, states that the total amount of stationery, printed music, advertising and other printed matter imported was $148,558, of which $35,772 was from the United Kingdom; $70,082 from Canada; and $41,854 from the United States. During the same period the books, annuals and magazines imported were from the United Kingdom to the value of $68,382; from Canada, $4,170; from the United States, $339,250. In the matter of printing materials, presses, type, etc., the imports from the United Kingdom were $4,217; from Canada, $14,239, and from the United States $23,241. The fact that United Kingdom trade with Newfoundland has made relatively slow progress in recent years, as compared with that of Canada and the United States, must be ascribed largely to the advantages of geographical situation enjoyed by the latter countries, and the resulting better facilities for the transport of their products to the Newfoundland market. There would, however, appear to be considerable scope for the increase of the United Kingdom share of the trade in several important articles.

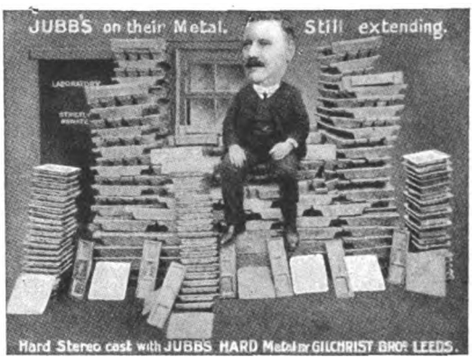
THE Christmas number of the *Theosophical Path*, the official organ of the Theosophical movement, published at Point Loma, California, which is just to hand, is a fine issue full of readable articles, and illustrated with half-tone pictures of great interest.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

T. G. & J. JUBB,
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."



London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818



TRADE MARK.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of
PRINTING INK
IN THE WORLD.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

CH. LORILLEUX and CO.,
2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,
New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.
Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.
Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.
FOLDING MACHINES.
Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.
BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.


Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

"The Editor and Publisher."
Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.
Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.
Send for Sample Copy.
Subscription Price $1.50 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.
ADDRESS:
THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, 19, Park Row, New York, U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

Some Calendars for 1913.

IN a batch of samples of gummed papers, leather papers, fancy coloured papers and other specialities of Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Bridewell-place, E.C., is enclosed a calendar that takes the form of a measuring rule twelve inches in length, giving English and Continental measurements, the other side of the slip having a calendar for the twelve-months of 1913; quite a useful little desk or pocket article.

THE calendar sent out to the trade by Messrs. Mason and Mason, Ltd., printing ink manufacturers, has a bold design in blue and green, in the upper portion of which the firm's announcement appears in white letters, while the dates, which occupy the centre of the lower portion of the card are printed in chocolate on brown tinted paper. Attractive in appearance, it should act as a reminder during the year of the firm's specialties.

A NEAT pocket diary, bearing the well-known L. and M. mark on the front cover, comes to us from Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd. It consists of a diary giving a week to a page, a note book, and a section having tables for giving out of paper, sizes of types, values, and other information, the whole bound in soft-grained leather with back loop pencil and strap clasp. The diary contains an accident policy for £1,000, and should be much appreciated by those lucky enough to be the recipients of copies.

THE Northern Press and Engineering Co., Ltd., issues a calendar consisting of twelve monthly tear-off sheets (16 by 10½ inches) each of which, on the upper part, has a half-tone illustration of one of the firm's many types of rotary machines or other appliances for printers, and at the foot of the sheet the dates are printed in clear bold figures in chocolate ink. The paper used is of excellent quality with a finish that shows up the illustrations and matter in an admirable manner. A complete calendar for the year appears on the last sheet.

"THE Rising Generation" is the title of the coloured picture that has been selected to adorn the calendar of Messrs. Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., manufacturers of printing inks and fine colours, Abbey Mills, West Ham, and 8, Salisbury-court, E.C. It represents a stable yard, of the Georgian period, in which two gentlemen are showing their interest in a family of puppies that a lad is showing them. The picture is a good example of colour work, and is set in a dark tint mount, at the top and bottom of which appears the lettering of the firm's advertisement. The dates are on daily tear-off sheets, each sheet having a quotation from Shakespeare.

MESSRS. DARLING AND SON, LTD., Dashwood House, New Broad-street, E.C., are sending out a very pleasing calendar for 1913. It is both artistic and serviceable. Artistic in the charming little oval photogravure mounted in the centre depicting a pretty domestic scene, and the ornamental designing on the stout white bevelled edge card forming the mount; and serviceable in the boldness of the date block, a week appearing on each tear-off in large white figures on a chocolate ground, yet without undue prominence, as well as in the neat and effective way in which the addresses of the firm are included in the general design.

TO SERVE as a reminder to their customers throughout the coming year, Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, the well-known printers of 23, Abchurch-lane, E.C., issue quite a batch of calendars. One of these is a desk blotting pad (18 by 15 inches), the upper portion of which is arranged to form a diary for the year, giving a week's spaces to each opening, and plenty of room for memoranda, etc. The pad is neatly bound with grained leatherette, and is of a most useful character. A monthly tear-off calendar, a daily date case and a pocket diary accompany the pad, each article being excellent of its kind, and well finished, all of them being useful in the business office.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND GREEN, LTD., 196, Upper Thames-street, E.C., are issuing to their customers early in the New Year a calendar that is both artistically effective and practically useful. It is in the form of a drop calendar, the top leaf of which bears a pleasing architectural design, on the tinted face of which are the words, in large white letters, "Coil Papers" and the title of the firm, whilst in smaller letters appear the address, the Mill Nos., and the intimation that they were awarded a Gold Medal at the International Exhibition, Brussels, 1910. On a semi-circular panel in the centre is a symbolical figure design in colours. Underneath are samples of variously tinted papers that are always kept in web and can be supplied in any size. Let in the middle is a monthly tear-off calendar for 1913. The calendar is designed to show the wide range of tints in which Messrs. Thomas and Green stock their bank and bond papers, and also calls attention to the other varieties of paper they stock. Enclosed with this we have received specimens which show the remarkable adaptability of the firm's papers for embossing.

THE calendar issued by the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* is a neat production having a coloured view of "Belfast in 1858" on the top portion of the card, and the dates on tear-off sheets at the foot. A very neat, clear specimen of colour printing.

THE calendar of the Actiengesellschaft für Schriftgiessereé und Maschinbau, Offenbach, a/M., takes the form of a 50-page booklet, giving diary and memoranda spaces, tables for printers' use, and illustrations and specimens of machines, types, etc., as manufactured by the firm. The book is neatly printed, with page borders in green.

A BOLD and striking calendar is that issued by Messrs. H. Williams and Co., Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Clerkenwell, E.C., in which the firm announce their business of electro, stereo and photo-engravers', machinery, etc. On a card 18 by 12 inches the upper part is occupied by the firm's advertisement and a picture of stereotypers at work, the dates being in bold figures in red and black on monthly tear-off sheets on the lower portion. The card has a dark brown surface on which the lettering shows up well.

MR. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, printers' valuer and auctioneer, 71, Fleet-street, E.C., is sending out to his clients a very handsome quarto diary and engagement book for desk use. It has memorandum spaces for every day in the week and for every hour in the day, while a cut edge index allows of rapidly turning up any given date. The book is finely bound in red leatherette, with marbled end-papers, and is titled on the front cover, "Engagements, 1913," Mr. Ruddock's business announcement appearing in quite unobtrusive lettering in the bottom corner.

MESSRS. G. B. PARAVIA AND CO., the well-known Italian firm of colour printers of Turin, Rome, Milan, Florence, and Naples, always issue a very artistic calendar produced in the highest form of the colour printer's art, and this year they have worthily maintained that reputation. A large view of a domestic scene in a cottage interior is beautifully reproduced in colours and is attached to a cut-out mount of an orange hue. A tear-off calendar is secured to the left-hand corner, and silk ribbon at the top for hanging up the calendar. The firm also issue a neat little booklet calendar in Italian, which contains an alphabetical list of the saints.

SINCE Messrs. John Haddon and Co.'s specimen book of types, borders and rules was issued in 1909 several alterations have been made from time to time in prices, discounts, weights of founts, etc., and in order to simplify matters when customers are making purchases, the firm has issued an entirely new price list which may be inserted in the specimen book instead of the old one.

A Textile Effect in Printing.

According to an invention that has been patented by Mr. W. Berry, a method of printing to produce textile and like effects on fashion cards, picture post cards, leaflets, posters, etc., consists in printing on one or more parts or on the whole of the picture, representation, or surface with an adhesive, depositing thereon black, white, or coloured flock or other fibrous material, and printing with line, tone, or other blocks to produce the desired pattern. The surface may be printed in black, white, or colour prior to the application of the adhesive and flock. The adhesive, which suitably consists of a mixture of varnish and flake white, may be coloured in some cases in a complementary colour to the flock, and the flock is suitably applied by rollers, or by dusting-on, or by means of a blast. The blocks for the various printings are prepared from a photograph of the article to be reproduced, the negative being used to obtain prints on sensitised zinc plates prepared by treating the bright plates with chloride of antimony to blacken them and then with bichromate. The plates are then inked up with a mixture of lithographic transfer ink and turpentine, and developed first in water and then in a weak acid, and the ink deposit is finally washed off with turpentine. From these plates the printing blocks are prepared, for example, a key block bearing the whole representation for the ground print, one or more blocks for the flat colour printing, one or more for the adhesive, and one or more for the final printing on the flock.

France's Coated Paper Industry.

The mills of the *Societé anonyme des anciens Etablissements* (Grillet and Feau) represent the latest development of coated paper manufacture in France. They are situated in Courbevoie, a western suburb of Paris, and it appears that M. Feau has made coated paper since 1865, when it was used for envelopes, champagne labels, etc. At this period the workman armed with a huge brush of soft silk "laid on" the coat of "colour," which he afterwards smoothed down by the use of a second brush. It took an apprentice some time to learn the knack of it, but there was little hurry half-a-century ago, the supply equalling the demand, and the champagne labels were highly admired as being able to support the contact of liquid without deterioration. They were sold at £5 5s. per 250 lbs. The present price in France is about half the five guineas. It was in 1880 that the first coating machine made its appearance in France. It was used for paper intended for chromo lithographic printing. M. Feau bought one and was well satisfied with the results. He has now 14, in addition to 25 calenders. The paper coating industry in France represents a turnover of £40,000 a year, and employs some 400 to 500 hands.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.


Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:—Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application.
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

Digitized by Google

OFFSET PRINTING

COMES UP BEST

ON

"TITANIC BOND."

Sole Supplier:

R. DENNIS (Dept 0/28),

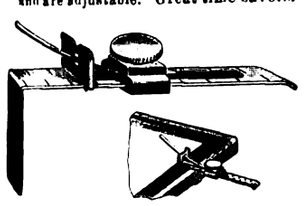
4 & 5, Pilgrim Street,

Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

For your Platen Machines.

You need them to lay the sheets to easily and quickly, to get them all true and square in relation to the form. They secure quickly and reliably and are adjustable. Great time savers.



This is Megill's EXTENSION FEED GUIDE. For printing large sheets. Secured in the bale at edge of Platen.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane Street, New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturers.

Many Styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870.

Reference, National Park Bank of New York having Foreign Correspondents.

The following London firms carry stock of Megill's Gauges:—HUNTERS, LTD., 16-18, St. Bride-street, E.C., and H. W. CASLON & CO., LTD., 82 and 83, Chiswell-street, E.C.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its Offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

FOUNDED 1866.

The London, Provincial and Colonial

PRESS NEWS

PUBLISHED THE 28TH OF EACH MONTH,
PRICE 2D; POST FREE 3D.

For Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, Lithographers, Publishers, Bookbinders, and all connected with the Press.

ADVERTISERS will find this Old-Established and Influential Journal a Reliable Medium for bringing their announcements prominently before extensive buyers.

EVERY MONTH it contains Interesting and Practical Articles; Latest News; Notes on Current Topics; Correspondence; Queries.

Subscription, 3s. per ann. post free.

DORRINGTON BROTHERS,
111, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

FRY'S

Telephone: HOP. 3754.

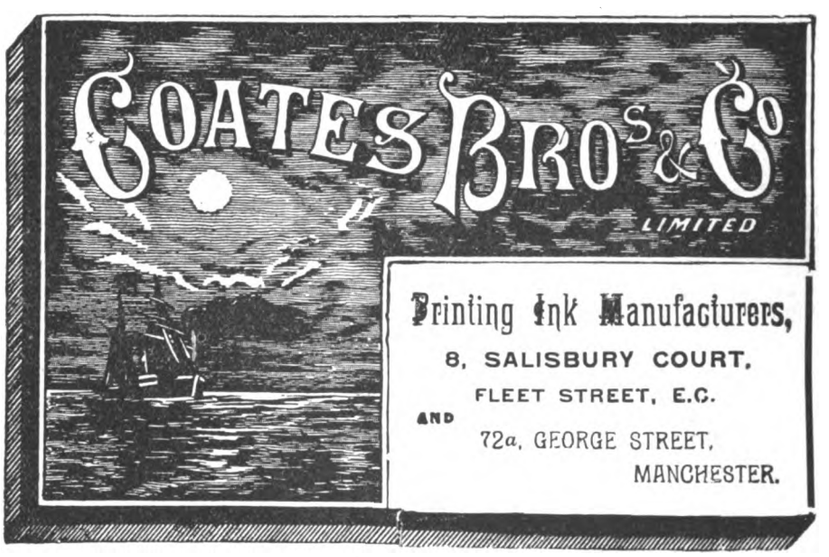


Telegrams: "FRYMETALOS LONDON."

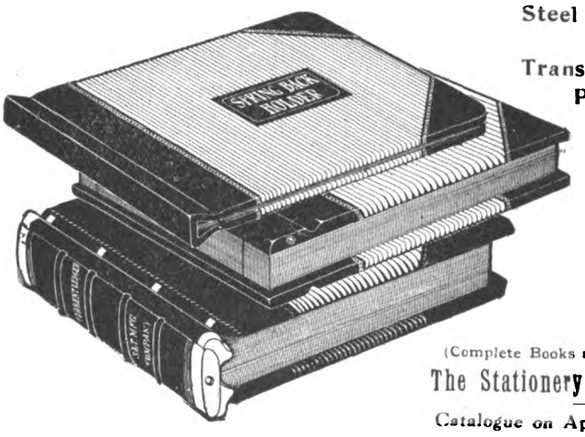
METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.

STEREO METAL. LINO METAL.
MONO METAL. TYPO METAL.



ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,

25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.

OLD BAILEY LONDON.

Digitized by Google

Institute of Printers and Kindred TRADES.

Annual Juvenile Party.

In the course of a twelvemonth many meetings are held representative of every class of the printing community. There are meetings of printing employers, of printers' managers and overseers, of the journeymen, and of the apprentices, but there is also an annual gathering of printers' children fresh from the printers' nursery, and, of course, it is the most most important—at all events, it would be impossible to convince one of the children that it was not. They keep its memory green in the back of their little minds the whole year round, occasionally trotting out a reference, until the date for holding it approaches, when it is the main topic of discussion in the nursery and elsewhere—mostly elsewhere. To say that they thoroughly enjoy themselves is to put it too mildly; they give themselves up entirely to the spirit of the occasion, and enter into the many amusements and enjoyments so thoughtfully provided for them with an hilarity and natural freedom from restraint that only children know how to exercise.

Last Thursday, 2nd inst., the St. Bride Foundation was *en fête* with Chinese lanterns, fancy paper and floral decorations, evergreens and pot plants, in celebration of the seventh annual Juvenile Party, and at four o'clock Santa Claus was there in all his traditional raiment to welcome the youthful guests as they arrived. The next proceeding was to refresh the little ones after their journey with a tea and lay a substantial foundation for the strenuous programme in front of them. Tea over, Santa Claus presented each child with bonbons, and they all assembled in the Large Hall for a flashlight photograph to be taken of them. This was taken by the *Daily Mirror*, who brought Baby Jumbo to the party, a baby elephant who, although only four years old, has been presented to royalty, and has toured all the principal English seaside towns collecting money for a good cause. Needless to say what a source of delight he was to the children, who crowded round him. He was the only child present who misbehaved itself. On his nurse's back being turned a moment, when standing in one of the corridors, he put his trunk under some fancy paper covering a large plant pot, and dragged out a lot of the mould over the floor, for which he was soundly smacked until he grunted.

A variety entertainment commenced in the Large Hall at 5 o'clock, the programme having been specially arranged to please children, including "Clown Dano," who contributed a mixture of conjuring, ventriloquism, music, funny tales, songs, etc.; "Flossie," an educated dog, and the always popular living marionettes ("Edgar Curtis, the Lilliputian Impressionist").

The leading attraction to the children, however, is the monstrous Christmas tree that is provided each year, laden with numerous valuable toys and sparkling from floor to ceiling of the lofty Hall with fairy lights. The Lord Mayor (Ald. Sir David Burnett) and the Lady Mayoress had consented to present the gifts, but at the last minute he was called away to Eastbourne where his son had been taken ill. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Cooper and Mrs. Cooper stepped into the breach to everyone's entire satisfaction. Ald. Sir Wm. Purdie Treloar, Bart., was also present and made a delightfully humorous speech, as were also Ald. Sir John J. Baddeley, J.P., and Lady Baddeley, the Sheriff and Aldermen coming in their state robes. Mrs. Cooper presented the gifts to the children as they were taken from the tree. Afterwards a number of useful and valuable prizes were drawn for by Santa Claus and awarded to the holders of lucky numbers. The donors of the special prizes were Mrs. A. Watts, Mrs. G. E. Holloway, Messrs. W. H. Burchell, E. C. Langley, T. E. Naylor, Max Kraus, C. J. Drummond, G. Stokes, J. S. Morriss, E. R. Cook, H. D. Dickeson, T. H. Hewitt, A. Legg, A. Langley, E. J. Walker, G. H. Stockman, C. W. Iveson, W. Napier, R. B. Brett, T. W. George, H. C. Bolton, and F. A. Horle.

Quite a large number of children responded to the invitation extended by the Council of the Institute some weeks back for children of members to contribute to the entertainment programme, and the following programme was successfully carried out:—

Pianoforte Duet—
The Misses WINNIEFRED and KATHLEEN WOODMAN.
Song—
The Misses MARIAN and MARJORIE NAYLOR.
Violin Solos—
Master ARTHUR COX.
Songs at Piano—
Miss ELLA WINIFRED BURCHELL.
Violin Duet
Miss MARJORIE FAWCETT and Master STANLEY ANDREWS.
Recitation—
Miss MARJORIE NAYLOR.
Pianoforte Solo—
Miss DORIS WINIFRED GODDARD.
Song—
Miss DELA POINTER.
Recitation—
Miss MARIAN NAYLOR.
Recitation—
Miss DOROTHY DIX.
Pianoforte Solo—
Miss KATHLEEN WOODMAN.
Song—
Miss LORNA MADELINE BURCHELL.
Pianoforte Solo—
Master DENNIS IVESON.
Fan Dance—
Miss MARJORIE FAWCETT.
Pianoforte Solo—
Miss DOROTHY ANDREWS.
Violin Solo—
Master STANLEY ANDREWS.

Following the entertainment dancing was indulged in for a time, and a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The musical entertainment was under the direction of Mr. W. H. Burchell, joint hon. sec., and Santa Claus was impersonated with indefatigable energy by Mr. Job S. Morriss, who also subsequently acted as M.C. of the dancing. These gentlemen, together with Messrs. E. R. Cook, A. Watts, and R. B. Brett, who helped in the onerous task of decorating the Christmas tree, are to be congratulated on the very successful results of their unsparing exertions on the children's behalf.

Trade Journals as Advertising MEDIUM.

The Hon. Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in the course of an address at the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, recently, compared newspapers with trade journals in the following words:—"It is true that we sometimes read in the newspapers criticisms which are unfavourable, but which misrepresent the facts. As a rule, the newspapers are fair and considerate, and mean to publish the truth and to do the right thing; but, like all others who are compelled to rely upon information which is gathered from various sources, they are frequently imposed upon, and do an injustice to those who are affected, without intending to do so. We have been fortunate in having connected with our efforts editors of the principal trade journals, who have always been fair and accurate in their statements."

The journal is the best possible representative of the interests of the particular trade it covers. Its editors understand all the technique of the trade—its needs, limitations and possibilities, and through this special knowledge the trade paper wields in its field an influence equalled in scope and power by no other kind of publication. It works for the greatest benefit of its readers and advertisers, not only in their own trade, but among the public also, for in its sphere the trade paper is known to speak from a complete knowledge of all the facts concerned; from a fund of information and experience unknown to the newspapers or magazines read by the public generally.

To its advertisers the trade journal can offer the services of a corps of trained men, experts in the preparation of commercial or technical advertisements and reading notices, writers who make no mistakes, because they are so thoroughly familiar with their subject.

The feature of reading notices emphasizing the general or special offerings of manufacturers or jobbers cannot be overestimated as to its value in placing before the reader correct descriptions in terms understood by the trade. Such reading notices are an inseparable part of the service rendered to the advertiser and conjoin with personal efforts in the interests of publicity for him.

Circulars, booklets and similar publicity methods are not at all comparable with an attractive announcement in a trade paper, as they are regarded as biased personal statements, and weighed as such. The powerful influence of a conservative, reliable trade journal among the dealers must be acknowledged, and the advertiser receives the benefit of this influence. The care with which every number of a trade paper is scrutinised by its readers is continually being demonstrated. The misspelling of a name or other trifling error or omission is noted immediately by readers, and they lose no time in suggesting the necessary correction.—*Inland Stationer.*

THE death has occurred at Bury, of Mr. Alfred Barlow. A printer by trade, Mr. Barlow was at one time a foreman in the offices of the *Bury Times*. He was a member of the Manchester Branch of the Typographical Society, and was one of the founders of the Bury Branch of that organisation.

MR. A. LEINVEBER has patented a process for producing yarn from short fibres such as cellulose, wood pulp, paper pulp, asbestos, and similar material. The moist web of pulp from the flat sieve is divided into from two to four parallel strips, and wound to form strip rolls, and such strip rolls are divided by suitable mechanism, such as rotary cutting dics, into uniform narrow thread strips. The narrow thread strips are formed into preliminary yarn by rounding with the aid of twisting, condensing, or similar devices, and are finally spun and wound in conical layers to form hollow spools or cops, which allow of being unwound from inwards to outwards. In this way the moisture is maintained and the subsequent moistening for weaving rendered unnecessary. The preliminary yarn itself may be used without the subsequent spinning, and may be duplicated or twisted in multiple.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer.

Digitized by Google

W. F. SEDGWICK Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
COLOUR BLOCKS
CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.
THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.
'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'.
Monthly Publication about 100 pages and many artistic Supplements.
Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades
Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.
Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number,
15/3 POST FREE.
SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING
'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'
19 Dennewitzstrasse, BERLIN W. 57.
THE
AMERICAN STATIONER.
15s. a year, postage prepaid.
Established 1874. THE STATIONER is the pioneer publication in its field, and has long been the recognised organ of the Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades of the United States and Canada. As a medium for reaching these trades none other is comparable.
Specimen copy and advertising rates on application to the British Agents, Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., to whom orders for subscriptions should be addressed.
DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.
DIRECTORS
F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central
38 FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.
FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."
AULT & WIBORG
IN PRINTING INKS
ALWAYS MEANS THE BEST
Cincinnati. LONDON. Paris.
PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.
ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.
POST CARD.
WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.
THE
Nordisk Boktryckarekonst
Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland
A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.
Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper
Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.
ADDRESS:—
NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Digitized by Google

APPRENTICE

Instruction in the Philippine Islands

One of the most vexing questions confronting the photo-engraving industry to-day is that of apprentices. Viewed from any one of its many angles its importance is too evident to be denied. At the present time it is, perhaps, the real cause of more disputes between the employer and employee, than all the other disputed questions combined. As to its effect upon the future, those employers who devote time and thought to the study of the future needs of the industry are in despair as to the probable solution of this most important question.

According to an article in the *Printing Art*, the Bureau of Engraving in the Philippine Islands is under the direct supervision of Mr. John S. Leech, Director of Printing, and of the system of instruction adopted there he has the following to say: "It is not claimed that this is the last word in instructing apprentices in the trades mentioned, but as the apprentice question is one of the most important confronting employer and employee, it is submitted in the hope that intelligent discussion and criticism of the principles upon which it is based may be provoked to the end that a system may be evolved which will reflect the highest credit upon the industry.

"The craftsmen instructors of the Bureau of Printing are handicapped in a degree by various things not ordinarily encountered in American and European printing offices, as the personnel of the workmen consists of representatives of the many groups of Philippine peoples, whose dialects are as distinctive as English and German or French and Spanish, and because of the existence of the more or less class distinction characteristic of all Orientals."

Mr. Leech has issued a full list of the forms and charts used in connection with this system, copies of which can be obtained from him on request. We submit here an outline of the system as described by Mr. Leech.

"It is the aim of the Bureau of Printing system of apprenticeship to impart such instruction as will enable young men to acquire practical knowledge of the various branches of the printing trade and its auxiliary occupations. These are the trades of printer, pressman, bookbinder, photo-engraver, electrotyper, stereotyper, machinist, electrician and engineer.

"The apprenticeship covers a period of four years. During that time the apt student becomes familiar with each specialty of his trade. While it is not contended that a superior workman can be evolved from the crude material within that limited period, the object is to instill the fundamentals and to rely upon experience for perfection.

"The efficacy of the system here outlined has been demonstrated in the Bureau of Printing, notwithstanding the fact that the American craftsmen instructors are at times greatly handicapped by reason of the absence of a common language. Owing to the large representation of so many distinct dialectal divisions, students upon entrance are frequently unable to converse with each other, and at times the instructor is compelled to supplement his verbal orders by actual demonstrations. The policy of the director in making attendance at night school for instruction in English compulsory is gradually surmounting those drawbacks, and it may be stated that the four-year period of systematic instruction has proven adequate to turn out workmen having a knowledge of all specialties of their trades. It has been the aim of the director to turn out an artisan competent to undertake any class of work pertaining to his trade. The advantages of specialisation are realised, but it is believed that the best method of determining the branch in which the student will prove the most efficient is by requiring his apprenticeship instruction to include them all.

"A prerequisite to the success of any apprenticeship system is the employment of journeymen as instructors who are thoroughly skilled in their work. They must have not only unusual ability and the faculty of imparting their knowledge, but, more important, the disposition to impart that knowledge in the freest and fullest extent.

"The attitude of an instructor toward the apprentice is similar to that of a teacher and pupil in a school. The apprentice is given a certain task and shown the proper manner in which it should be performed, the instructor taking a personal interest in each apprentice. Every operation is carefully explained, so that the apprentice is never forced to acquire his knowledge through chance contact with other workmen. A competent instructor or supervisor should be able to classify and make allowances for the idiosyncrasies of the boy in his charge. He should also be competent to determine, at the expiration of the first class period of apprenticeship, whether his charge is fitted to continue at the trade to which he is assigned. The instructor should instill into the mind of the apprentice the benefits to be derived through exerting every effort toward securing the best results and never permit his charge to become a mere animated machine. Inability to comprehend mechanical details, continued indifference, failure to make an honest effort to take advantage of the craftsman's instructions, and perfunctory performance of listless 'time servers' are carefully noted, and the offenders promptly separated from the service to make room for worthy applicants.

"All of the specialties of each trade are distributed over seven periods, namely, six class periods of six months each, during which the student is designated as an 'apprentice,' and one year in which he is known as a 'junior craftsman.' In a strictly industrial school the routine of these specialties could be closely adhered to, but in a producing establishment, where there is often a lack of variety in work orders, certain specialties must necessarily be postponed until correlative work is available.

"Instruction relative to the operation of a machine is imparted by the immediate instructor, while the technical knowledge of the machine and its parts is acquired from the chief machinist. All power-driven machinery of the Bureau of Printing is inspected three times a year. Two of these inspections are made for the purpose of reporting on the condition in which machinery is cared for by the operator, and at the third inspection the machine is completely overhauled. The chief machinist in all cases renders a report as to his findings. If the report states that a machine is not properly cared for, the employee in charge of such equipment receives a letter of reprimand, which affects his efficiency record. For the information of all employees—apprentices, junior craftsmen, and craftsmen—a comprehensive list of technical terms and definitions, peculiar to the trade in question, is posted in a conspicuous place and is accessible at all times. With these definitions, instructions are also given relative to the performance of the more intricate operations of each trade. Each apprentice is orally examined by his foreman as to his knowledge of such terms and definitions, and none is promoted who does not possess information to the extent of securing a passable rating.

"Apprentices are rated semi-annually on quantity of work; quality of work, aptitude and adaptability; habits, character and conduct; and attendance and physical condition. This rating is required by the Government, but could be eliminated in a commercial establishment.

"Promotions from one class to another are made when the apprentice has qualified in all the specialties included in the incumbent class, and the recommendation of the foreman is accepted as proof of fitness, no examination being required; but the apprentice must have completed the full period of six months, as the class period is extended in an amount of time equal to that which may have been lost for any cause whatsoever.

"On the daily time slip of each division, after the name of each apprentice and each junior craftsman, there appear the specialties which have been completed or on which he is working. This information is carried so that the exact status of an apprentice may be ascertained without referring to the office records.

"Apprentices are classified for the purpose of imparting instruction systematically. A certain number of trade specialties are segregated and assigned to each class period. These periods are designated as Class 6, Class 5, Class 4, Class 3, Glass 2 and Class 1, the apprentice on entrance being assigned to the work of Class 6. The length of service required in each class period is six months, or a total of three years from the time an apprentice enters Class 6 until he graduates from Class 1 and becomes a junior craftsman.

"It has been demonstrated that changing the apprentice's classification, with a corresponding increase in compensation, confers a mark of distinction and gives him an incentive to maintain his interest in the work. As new kinds of work are introduced at the beginning of each class period, it may be readily surmised that an apprentice will exert his best efforts to master the specialties of his current class in order to advance to a welcome change from the monotony of a class-end period.

"Upon entrance, each apprentice is given a pamphlet containing the office rules. Infractions of the rules and cases of carelessness and insubordination are made the subjects of adverse reports in the form of letters of reprimand to the offending employees, who are given opportunity to make statements in their own behalf. Adverse reports are also made in cases of errors which are manifestly due to carelessness or inattention. These reports are filed, and when the employee's efficiency record is compiled a deduction is made for each. Letters of commendation are given to apprentices for meritorious work.

"The first class period of six months is considered ample in which to determine an apprentice's fitness for the trade to which he has been assigned. If he shows inaptitude, particularly with respect to mechanical details, he is advised to seek other fields of labour. Justice to the employee as well as to the employer demands frankness in a matter that influences the formative period of a boy's life. If an apprentice demonstrates aptitude during his first class period, but is unable to qualify for promotion within the prescribed period of six months, he is retained in the class until he has thoroughly mastered the specialties of that class period, the extension, however, in no case to exceed three months. If, after three months' extension, an apprentice fails to qualify for promotion, he is separated from the service.

"After an employee has assumed the duties of craftsman, additional responsibilities are placed upon him and every effort is made to inspire him with the confidence necessary to enable him to act in a minor executive capacity, such as assistant to the foreman or in charge of a group of workmen."

A BOOKLET of interest to all patentees has been issued by the Letters Patent Insurance Co., Ltd., of King's House, Kingsway, W.C. It explains how a manufacturer or patentee may make himself secure against the risks of infringement of a patent, and describes the advantages of securing one of the company's policies, by which almost every risk connected with patents, designs, or trademarks may be covered. The booklet is well worth a study by inventors.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS LECTURES.—The success which has attended the experiment initiated two or three years ago by the University of Leeds of holding courses of lectures dealing with technical subjects delivered by outside specialists, has encouraged further extension of the system. During the coming year the University has arranged for the delivery of the course of twenty lectures on the chemistry and technology of printing inks, oils, etc., on Mondays and Fridays at four o'clock p.m., commencing January 13th. To supplement the lectures a tutoral class will be held on Wednesdays, and a course of laboratory work has been arranged.



BERGER AND WIRTH,

Telegraphic Address: "BERGWIRTH, LONDON."

MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE
PRINTING INKS
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.

CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.

OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column. 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES
Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey. London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS,
TICKETS.
of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

PRIESTLEY
BROTHERS, LIMITED.
PRINTERS TO THE TRADE
180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON S.E.
NEAR ST GEORGE'S CHURCH
FACTORY WARREN PLACE

8,000 Electros in Stock
For Various Trades. From 1/- & 1/6.
WHITE LETTER BLOCKS FOR ENVELOPES, HEADINGS, LABELS, ETC.
Copperplate Engraving. Dies. Sketches.
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.
CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,
Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,
25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.
Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY
By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.
THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,
32a, Florence Road, Upton Park, London, E.

BTF
TYPE
IS
30 %
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: Holborn 5640.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S
COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS
For all Kinds of Paper.
A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval.
Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you.
Specimens and prices on Request
RIESSNER,
57, Gold Street, New York.
A GOOD SIDE LINE FOR SALESMEN.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine,
PARIS.

ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {38: BANK / 12 HOP.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality.
Samples on Application.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS
AEROGRAPHERS
Show Card & Calendar Makers
4667 SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

Digitized by Google

Established 1868.

Contractors for Thirty Years past to H.M. Printing Offices, etc, etc

Rollers for every class of Machine.
Rollers for every class of Work.
Rollers in every size from the largest Rotary to the smallest Cameo.

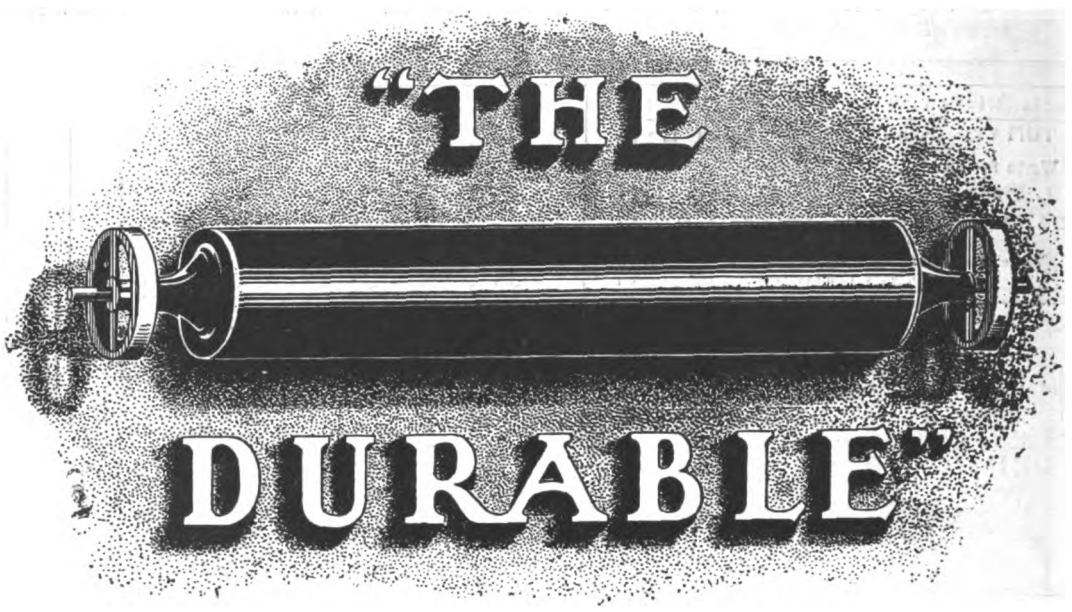
SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

The Cost of your Rollers shown at a glance.

The **"DURABLE"** Composition
The BEST that can be made

The **"ALDINE"**
the very best at the Price.

Special quotations for quantities.
Samples on application.



"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS

INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT to that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT are supplied at the rate of 2/6 *(payable in advance)* for twelve numbers, including postage. (Foreign postage 6d. extra.) Single copies, 2d. each.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

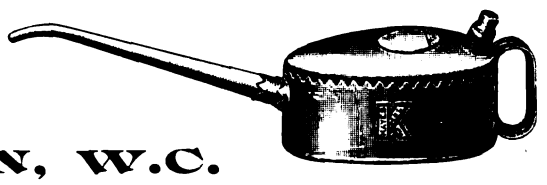
Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT issues should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, 58, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED **STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS**

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
9 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—January 9, 1913.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL LIBRARY
FEB -4 1913
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 3. LONDON: JANUARY 16, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

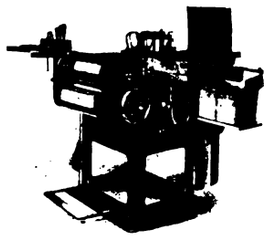
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



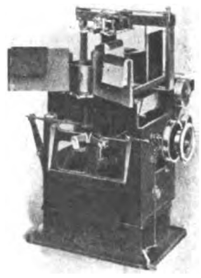
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: LONGEST LIFE
and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

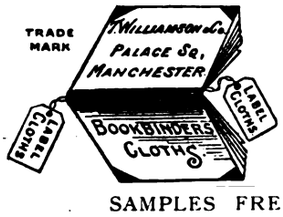
Write for Illustrated Catalogue to
19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

Speciality:
HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY
For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.
SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.



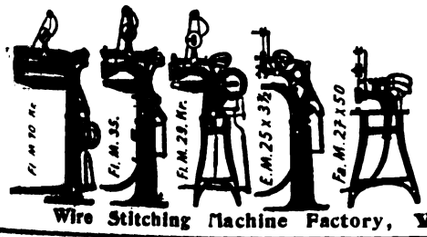
BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

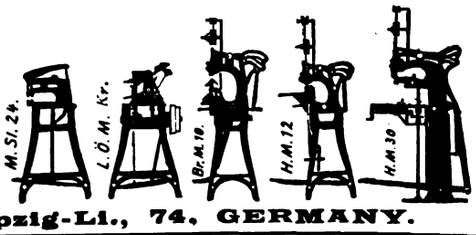
T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.



CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES
in all Sizes for all purposes.
ACCURATE WORK.



Wire Stitching Machine Factory, **WILH. MALLIEN, Leipzig-Li., 74, GERMANY.**

Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade  Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.
FOUNDED 1882.
Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

SAFETY VACUUM Bronzing Machine

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

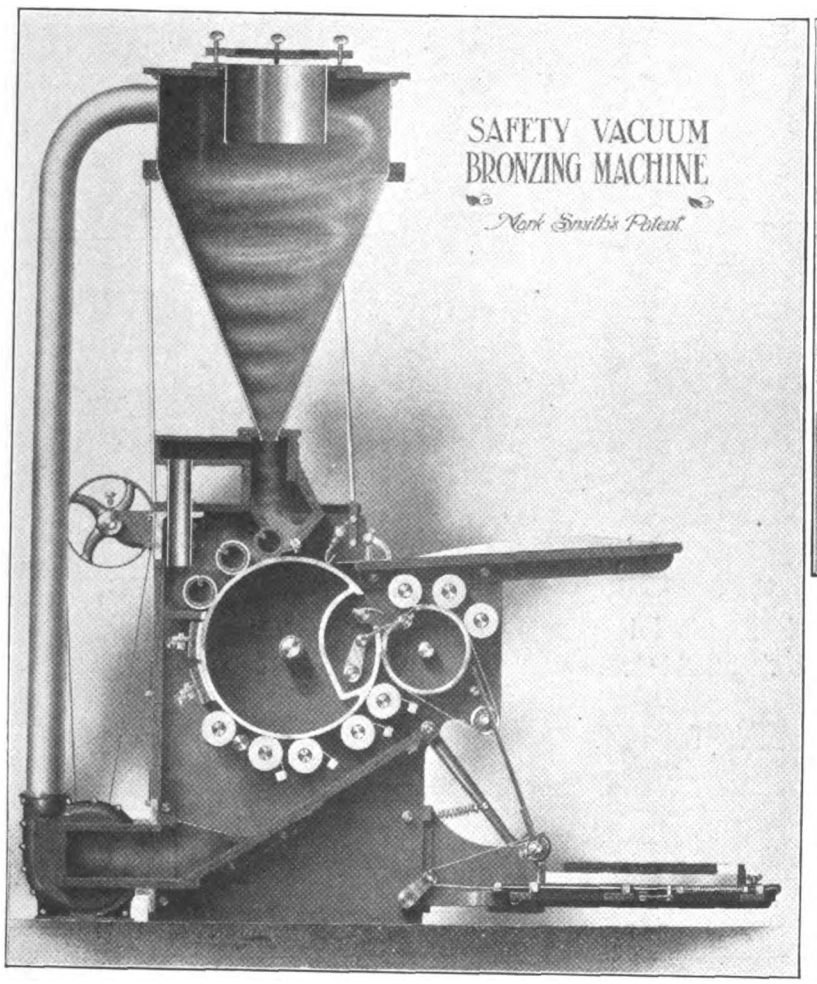
Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

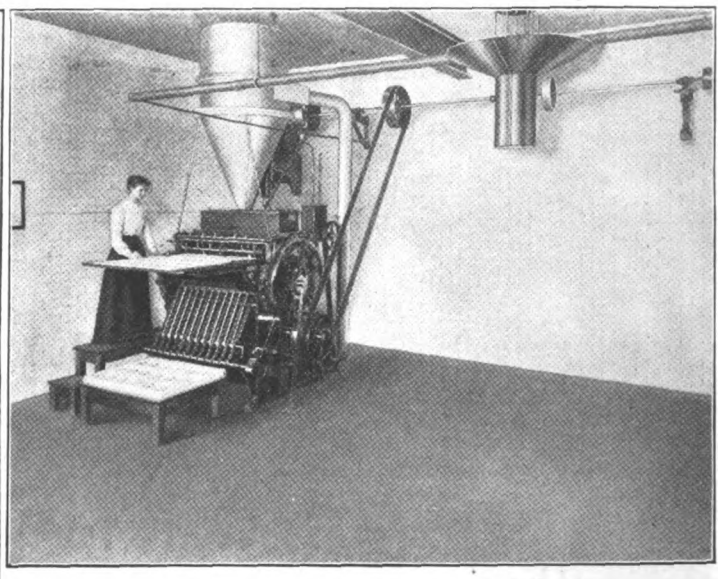
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN ENGLAND

and

10 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN AMERICA.





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other countries.

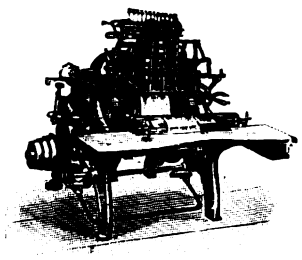
Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder.

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America: The United Printing Machinery Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street, West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.



BREHMER'S THREAD BOOK SEWING MACHINES.

Made in different sizes and styles to suit every size of book, up to 28 inches in length, and every class of work.

Quickest Speed, Strongest Sewing, Simplest in Handling, Cheapest in up-keep.

Length of stitches, as well as distance between tapes variable; straight needles.

Over 1,500 Machines sold.

CATALOGUES, QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES OF WORK FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Stitching Machines, Folding, Endsheet Pasting, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Boxmaking Purposes.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or **2/6** FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 3.

LONDON: January 16, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Typical Modern American Binderies

VIII.

The Roycroft Shop.

In our Bookbinding Numbers of November, 1910, and March, 1911, we had some remarks about the art industries establishment—known by the above title—of Mr. Elbert Hubbard, at East Aurora, in New York State, some 18 miles from Buffalo.

Although, in dealing with the place again, we do so under the caption of Typical American Binderies, the "Roycroft Shop" really constitutes a type of its own, as it may be considered as an essentially modern establishment conducted to a large extent on ancient lines, *i.e.*, the art of the handicraftsman is supplemented by modern mechanical aids.

Art furniture, jewellery and stained glass are among the products of the Roycroft Shop, but one of its most important departments is the Press, with which, of course, we are mostly concerned in this article. Mr. Hubbard, who is well past his half-century, has been many things in his time, from cattle drover to soap boiler—neither of which occupations provided much scope for the exercise of his artistic faculty—but appears to have found his proper vocation when, some years since, following a retirement from the soap business and a subsequent tour through Europe, he started a little paper in East Aurora, where he had settled down. One thing leads to another, and so in due time Fra Elbertus—to give him his Bohemian title—decided to turn art book printer, on the lines made famous by the late William Morris. At the start, at any rate, Hubbard was a genuine Morrissite, as he took an old cottage and bought a hand press—still in use for proving purposes, but as his new business grew, and his aspirations and needs with it, he soon found it desirable to throw off the shackles which a mere following of Morris would have imposed on him, and decided to put down modern plant and machinery. So in the Roycroft Shop of to-day there is not merely much artistic stone and half-timber work, but a tall chimney shaft soars aloft, naked and unashamed, and the press-rooms are filled with the most up-to-date American machinery, and lit by electricity from the Shop's own power plant. Thus, although most of the books produced are of the Kelmscott order, they are got out by quite modern methods. High-class catalogue work is one of the specialties.

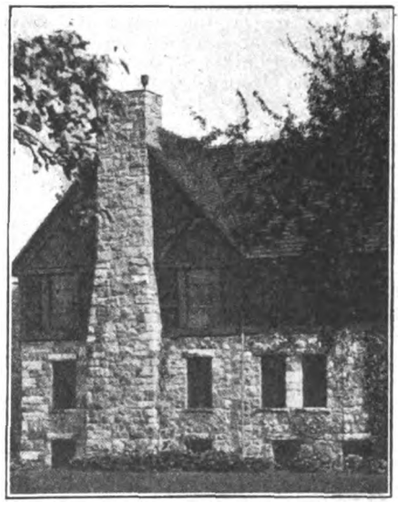
The August number of the Boston *Graphic Arts* contained a long and elaborate illustrated account of the Printing Department of the Roycroft Shop, and from it we reproduce the following particulars, and illustrations of the bindery which accompany them. The first picture shows a part of the exterior, and serves to give an idea of the style and character of the buildings.

The equipment of the bookbindery is much more complete and elaborate than is usually the case in printing plants of similar capacity, there being three stamping presses, together with paper cutters and standing presses of the latest type, a Smyth sewing machine, and machines for paring and folding leather. The pamphlet bindery contains six folding machines of the newest type, all equipped with Cross automatic feeders; three Smyth pamphlet sewing machines, and an adequate complement of wire stitchers and bundling presses.

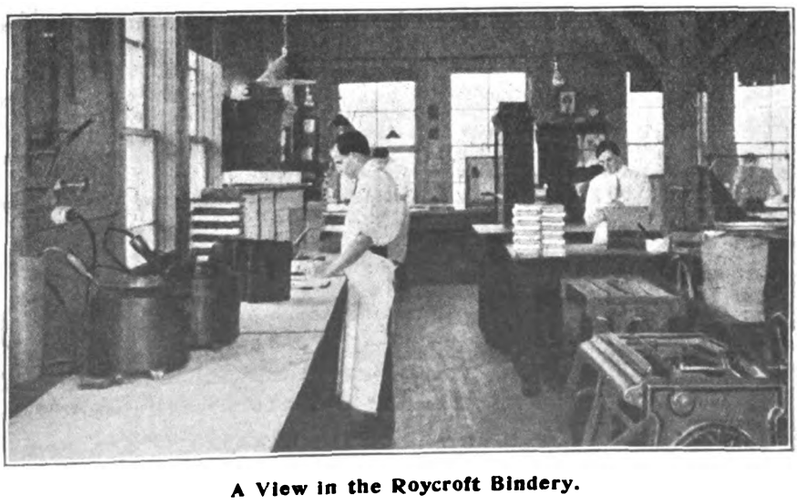
Notwithstanding this excellent mechanical equipment, by far the greater number of Roycroft books is bound entirely by hand, all the cover designs being originated by Roycroft workmen. A large stock of the costliest levants, pigskins, parchments and imported novelty calfskins is constantly maintained, and a corresponding stock of imported hand-made end-papers and cover-papers. Direct importations are made of hand-made book paper, the invoices for which run into thousands of dollars. Some of the richest and most costly bindings made in the United States are products of this Shop. Some are in hand-tooled and inlaid levant, and some in modelled leather. Souvenir bindings from this bindery have gone to many prominent personages in America and several to royalty



The Roycroft Bindery: Book Folding and Sewing, etc.



A Corner of the Bindery at the Roycroft Press.



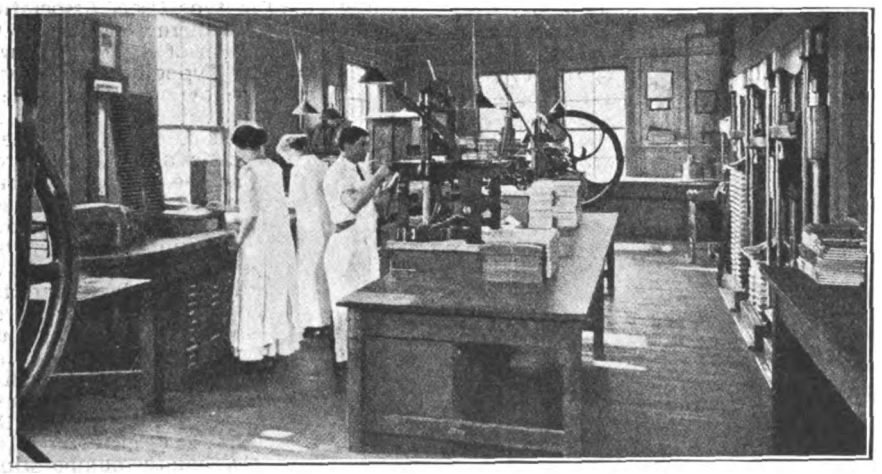
A View in the Roycroft Bindery.

Digitized by Google

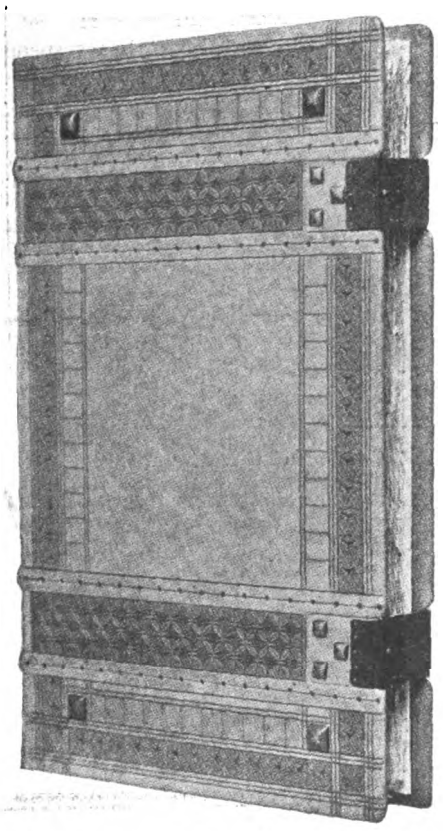
in Europe. The modelled leather department co-operates with the bindery in producing some of the individual bindings that have made Roycroft books famous.

Charles Youngers, the head binder, is a purely Roycroft product, having served his apprenticeship in the Roycroft Shop under some of the most skilful of modern binders, who have been with the Roycrofters from time to time. He is ably assisted by Lorenz Schwartz, who is a past master of hand-tooled and fine levant binding.

The most approved systems and mechanical equipment are installed throughout the place, and every night the floors and premises are made as clean as a well-kept kitchen.



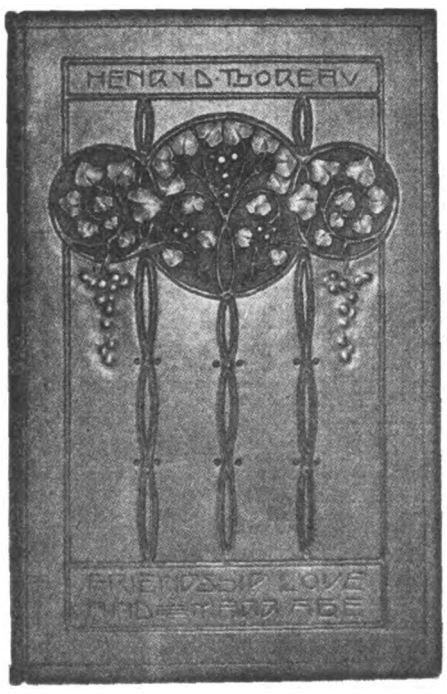
The Roycroft Bindery : Stamping Machines and Standing Presses.



A Modern-Antique Binding by the Roycrofters.

Beautiful grounds and play spaces surround the Shop, and all measures for health are encouraged. A large farm is part of the institution: the employees maintain a brass band, baseball team and fire brigade, and there is always the excuse of a benefit dance for one or the other.

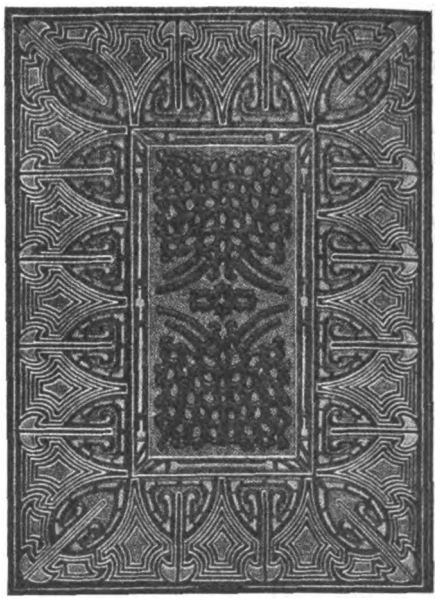
We illustrate three typical examples of binding executed by the Roycrofters. The tall volume with clasps is in full pigskin, the doublure is from an American Bible, whilst the third book is invested with one of the



A Modelled Leather Binding from the Roycroft Shop.

modelled leather covers for which the Roycroft Shop is famous. Not long since, Mr. Thos. Lawrence, a wealthy American book lover, ordered a set of Elbert Hubbard's "Complete Works," in forty royal 8vo volumes of 300 pages apiece, to be bound in modelled leather for his library, at a cost of over £40 each. The binding of ordinary sets costs a minimum of £2 per volume.

THE late Mr. Edward Hanson, of the firm of Messrs. Ballantyne, Hanson and Co., Edinburgh, the well-known printers and publishers, has left estate of the gross value of £2,611.



A Roycroft Doublure.

IMPROVEMENTS IN Rotary Printing Machines.

A recently published French patent, by Messrs. Thènard and Cie, relates to the simultaneous printing of engravings and text on rotary machines and new mechanical devices for this purpose. Engraved plates must often be placed on a different cylinder to that for the text, so that a special ink can be utilised and the engraved plates brought into contact with a special blanket cylinder. In many rotary machines for newspapers two plates are placed on the same cylinder, which is expensive in the case of engraved zinc or copper, and from the point of view of economy one is preferable. When there are two engraved plates for the same page one of them passes almost completely around a cylinder a half less in diameter, the missing part of this plate corresponding to the width of the margins and the text at the head and foot of the page. Thus to have only one engraved plate for two of text a cylinder can be used, for the engraved zinc or copper plate, half less in diameter than the text cylinders, and performing two revolutions, whilst the latter only make one. On the other hand, in the case of finely ruled engravings on copper it is advisable to prevent them coming into contact with the paper which, unless art paper, takes ink badly or involves great pressure. There is therefore an advantage in first printing from the engraved plate on a cylinder coated with rubber or other material suitable for transfer to paper. It is the combination of these elements, viz., special cylinder for engraved plates one-half less in diameter than the text cylinders (a transfer cylinder and text cylinder) which form the object of this new invention, and also a special device to bend the engraved plates and one for wiping them. The paper runs on two rolls and then between a blanket cylinder and the one coated with rubber or other material. When thus printed, the paper passes over four other rolls and then between the text cylinder and a blanket roll where it is printed directly on the same side. Then printing goes on as usual. The transfer cylinder is in contact with a cylinder upon which the engraved plate, the curve of which may exceed one half the circumference, is fixed. This plate can be slipped on the cylinder by aid of a special device. The transfer cylinder may be of the same diameter

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

as that for the engraved plate, or any multiple of this diameter, and it is half the diameter of the text cylinders. To avoid having to stop the machine to wash the plates, there is a roll, covered with felt or other very pliant material, and dipping into a basin containing petroleum or other suitable liquid, which comes into contact with the engraved plate after it has printed the transfer roll, and then two rolls wipe and dry the plate to begin work again.

History of Printing & Bookmaking.

The first of a course of six lectures on "The History and Progress of the Arts of Printing and Bookmaking," arranged jointly by the Governors of the St. Bride Foundation and the Council of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades, was given in the Large Hall of the Institute, on Monday evening, by Mr. R. A. Peddie, librarian of the St. Bride Foundation Typographical Library. There was a large attendance.

In introducing this first lecture, Mr. Peddie said he was proposing to treat the subject in rather a different way from the ordinary method of dealing with the history of printing during the fifteenth century. It had generally been dealt with by the enumeration of a large number of names of famous printers and a catalogue of the books they printed. He proposed to deal with the fifteenth century book from the point of view of the invention of movable type in the first place, then of the types that were used by the printers, the forms of the book, the introduction of the title-page, signatures, colophons, and all the other parts of the book, bringing the history up to the end of the fifteenth century and stating the position printing then occupied. He was dealing entirely with the printed book produced by movable types, and not the block books. Four towns claimed the invention of the art—in Germany, Holland, France and Italy respectively. Mayence, however, had the great documents connected with printing, though Haarlem, with great traditions behind it, runs it very close for the claim of the invention.

The lecture was illustrated by a number of interesting lantern slides, the first of these being an "Indulgence" printed at Mayence in 1454, the first printed document we know of possessing a date. An illustration of the Mazarin Bible, afterwards known as the Gutenberg Bible, and the 42-line Bible, from the number of lines in the page, was next shown, and also a mounted reproduction from a calendar attributed to the year 1448, and recently discovered. This took the history of printing back several years, remarked the lecturer, but there was considerable doubt about it, and its date could not yet be said to be proved. The type was that of the 42-line Bible. Then followed illustrations of a specimen of an unknown press in Holland dating somewhere between 1430 and 1450; an initial letter in the first page of a Psalter printed at Mayence by Fust and Schaeffer in 1457; a sheet of the first type specimen book ever published, printed by Erhard Ratdolt, at Augsburg, in 1486; a specimen of the first real Roman type ever used, of uncertain date, but certainly before 1470 and possibly as early as 1465, and first used in Strasburg; several examples of early book illustration, including one of the first books printed at Bamberg, dated 1461, the first specimen of book illustration by Pfister, who printed nine books, none of which are dated later than 1462, and by Gunther Zainer, 1470, who was the first to print books with illustrations as a regular thing. Colour printing in the fifteenth century having been referred to, and the book of St. Albans, dated 1486, which contains illustrations in colours, Mr. Peddie next dealt with the physical part of the book—the colophon; the first real title-page, attached to the Bull of Pius II. printed at Mayence in 1463; signatures, used first in 1472, and woodcut initials. The first efforts at music printing in Rome and in England having been touched upon, the lecturer concluded with some remarks on the rate of production in the fifteenth century. This amounted to 300 pulls per day, which, practically speaking, was the rate of the hand-press to-day. A solid thick paper was used, entirely composed of rags, and it was damped very considerably before printing, and there was a heavy dwell on the press in order to get the impression. With regard to the spread of printing in the fifteenth century, Mr. Peddie stated that the British Museum had 10,000 printed fifteenth century books, of which Germany accounted for 3,200, Italy 4,100, and the rest were divided amongst the other countries, so that Italy was at the head at present, but new German books were continually being found whilst new Italian books were not.

Mr. Peddie's next lecture, on Monday evening, January 20th, will deal with printing in the sixteenth century.

A Printing Trade Dispute.

Sir Albert K. Rollit, the sole arbitrator in the dispute in the printing trade, in which were concerned the Federation of Master Printers, the Linotype Users' Association, the Federation of Northern Newspaper Owners, and the Federation of Southern Newspaper Owners, and the Typographical Association, has made the following award:—He says: "Having received and considered an agreed statement of facts and also statements in writing by the parties and other documents, I held a sitting at the London Chamber of Commerce on December 6th, 1912, when the parties appeared before me, stated their respective cases, and supported them by personal and documentary evidence, and when I suggested conciliation in place of arbitration, for which purpose I offered an adjournment, this was declined. The following question formulated by the parties was ultimately submitted to me by them for my decision:—

"'Assuming the proportion of men to machines is maintained, are (or are not) the employers entitled to place one man in charge of more machines than the number stipulated in the agreement on rules dated May 6th, 1911 (page 6, machinemen's rules, Rule LX.)?'

"And having since the hearing carefully considered the statements and evidence of the parties, the documents handed to me, and the shorthand writers' notes of the proceedings, I find and decide that, according to my construction of the rule referred to, I must answer the question submitted to me in the affirmative, and I decide and award accordingly.

"This being an industrial difference I charge (as usual) no fee, and I award that the parties bear equally any other charges incurred by both or either of them, to be taxed, if necessary, by myself."

THE *Chicago Evening World* has suspended publication, owing to financial difficulties. The *World* was an outgrowth of the *Chicago Socialist*, which quit existence two days before the pressmen's strike in Chicago last summer. Blame for the sudden failure of the *World* is attributed to the pressmen's union, which placed the brunt of the newspaper strike upon the shoulders of the Socialist organ. There is a feeling among some of the Chicago labour organisations favouring the re-establishment of the paper.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

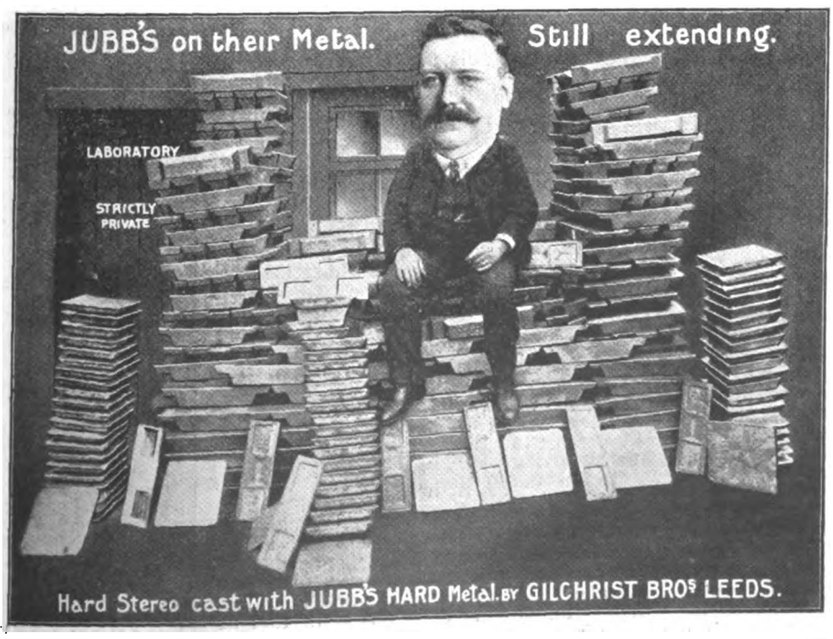
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address: "Metals, Leeds."



London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone: 5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

TENDERS ARE WANTED by the South London District Branch I.O.O.F., M.U. Friendly Society for the printing required for the year ending February 28th, 1914. Particulars from the offices, 86, Walworth-road, S.E.

A BURY printer named Fred Thompson was admitted to the infirmary last week. While following his employment as a letterpress printer he received injuries to his right hand which necessitated the amputation of two fingers.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were no failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, January 10th; the number for the corresponding week in 1912 was five.

FOR the supply of stationery required for the various departments of the Wimbledon Council from January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1915, the tender of Mr. S. T. Green, 6-9, Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, E.C., has been accepted.

THE death is announced of Mr. Benjamin Taylor, of Glasgow. Mr. Taylor wrote for the *Glasgow Herald*, and contributed to other newspapers and to various weekly journals and monthly magazines, mainly on industrial and commercial subjects.

INSURANCE STAMPS.—The National Health Insurance Commission (England) give notice that health insurance stamps at 7d., 6d. and 4½d. can now be obtained in rolls of 600 stamps for use in stamp-affixing machines. Enquiries as to the arrangements for the sale of these rolls may be made at any head post office.

TENDERS are invited by the Egpytian Ministry of Finance for the supply and delivery of 160 oak filing sections and 52 oak index cabinets. Tenders will be received at the "Economat Central du Ministère des Finances," Cairo, up to noon on February 27th. A copy of the cahier des charges may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

PIRATED MUSIC.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Friday, an old man, described as a printer, was fined 40s. and costs on each of three counts, or £6 16s. 6d. in all, for infringing the Act by selling copies of pirated pantomime songs and for having songs and printing plates in his possession. The defendant admitted the first two informations, but denied that he had plates on his premises. He had been selling pantomime songs since 1881, and was quite ignorant of the new Copyright Act.

AT the conference of the English Association at University College, Gower-street, W., on Saturday, Mr. Percy Simpson, in a paper dealing with the value of the plain text in literature lessons, said he believed that a powerful factor in the development of ignorance was the number of boys' magazines filled with short and exciting and amusing stories, carefully written down to the level of boy readers and often full of slang. A boy reads those without the slightest call on his intelligence or judgment. But when he quitted those shallows he was hopelessly out of his depth.

FOR AN INSURANCE BABY.—The Insurance Act benefits began last Sunday at midnight. Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, the general manager of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., proposes to celebrate the institution of this historic date by presenting a silver cup, with suitable inscription, to the first little Cassellite whose mother receives the maternity benefit provided by the Act, and whose father has been in the employ of the House of Cassell for twelve months prior to January 1st. The cup is now on view at La Belle Sauvage-yard.

THE annual report of the Newspaper Press Fund states that 177 new members have been elected during the year, and eighteen have been re-elected. Twenty-five have died, ten have resigned, and forty-five have been removed from the roll, which now comprises 2,357 members (a net increase of fifteen on the year), of whom 1,027 reside in London, 1,284 in the country, and forty-six abroad. One pensioner has died during the year, and six new pensions have been awarded. There are now forty-seven pensions being paid, eleven from the Campbell Clarke Fund, amounting to £330; four from the Sir John Willox Fund, amounting to £111; and thirty-two from the general fund, amounting to £1,070, making a total of £1,511. Twenty of the annuitants are members, and twenty-seven are widows of members. The grants and pensions disbursed during the year amounted to £5,196, the largest sum in the history of the fund. The sum of £4,000 has been received from the trustees of the late Sir John Willox on account of his bequest of £10,000 to the Newspaper Press Fund. The money has been invested.

THE death is announced of Mr. Richmond Seeley, of the publishing firm of Messrs. Seeley, Service, and Co. The deceased gentleman was in his 80th year.

A NEW morning paper is to appear in Montreal shortly. Montreal has but one English morning paper at present, the *Gazette*, which has enjoyed a monopoly for nearly half a century.

A FIRE broke out the other day on the premises of Messrs. White and Pike, Ltd., printers, Moor-street, Birmingham. The outbreak was on the fourth floor, used as a label-punching room, and was soon extinguished.

THE following tenders for the Police Department have been accepted by the Town Council of Aberdeen:—For printing, Messrs. G. Cornwall and Sons, Castle-street; for stationery, Messrs. L. Smith and Son, McCombie's-court.

THE Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association proposes adding to their sphere of usefulness by initiating First Aid Classes, and all members anxious to participate therein are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, at the offices of the Association, 68, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE City of London Printers' Musical Society will give their fourth concert of the season at Andertons Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday next, January 20th, in aid of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Corporation. A capital programme has been arranged, and Mr. Lendrum will take the chair at 7.30 prompt.

THE *Tunbridge Wells Advertiser* of Friday last showed considerable enterprise on the part of the proprietors, it having no less than a page-and-a-half of half-tone illustrations, consisting of fifty-eight full-length portraits of the children in fancy dress who attended the Children's Carnival in the Tunbridge Wells Pump Room, together with portraits of the Mayor and Mayoress. The portraits were well printed and made an excellent show. Many of the portraits were only taken on the previous day, and the care and effort necessary to secure such a good result must have been a strain on the staff of the paper who are to be congratulated on achieving such an excellent result.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

I am very glad to learn that the Manchester Bookbinders' dispute has been settled. Information comes to hand just as I am making up my week's instalment.

o o o

The employers concede an immediate advance of 2s. per week. A further increase is to be given upon settlement of working conditions and in any case after six months from present date.

o o o

It is so good to be able to record the restoration of peace that I am particularly glad to feel no obligation to offer any criticism. It may suffice to congratulate the parties upon the temper in which the controversy appears to have been handled, and perhaps to congratulate Mr. E. T. Thomlinson, Joint Secretary of the Master Printers' Association in particular. His thorough practical knowledge, attained through many years and once on a time through work-a-day experience in printing employment, and his knowledge of the habits of thought of both sides, constitute an asset of no mean value at these crises.

o o o

As to conference settlements in general, well, it's all very well to be a Nelson and to complain, as he once did, when about nine French ships had been captured, to the sad mistake his Admiral was making in talking about "our having done very well," and being disposed to let it go at that. Nelson wanted the lot.

Nelson was dealing with the enemy; and even so, it is just possible his Admiral was right; for he might conceivably have pressed a victory too far. Just as Rupert did who pursued the section of the Roundheads which he had defeated at Marston Moor, so much too far, that when he returned to the battle field he found that in his absence Cromwell had not simply beaten the other section of Cavaliers, but had won the whole field.

o o o

Even if that parallel is not exact, even if the Admiral could have taken more ships, without any such risk as Rupert ran, the question remains as to how far, within what exact definitions, the parties opposing in a trade dispute are to be called "enemies."

o o o

Their class interests are not identical to be sure; the man with only his labour to sell must sell it dearly, and the employer doesn't want to buy labour or any other commodity dearer than he need. That conflict of interest is a large part of what is called "the class war." In economic terminology the parties are economic enemies.

o o o

But we must be wary of being the slaves of phrases. While a the conflict of interest as thus set forth, is a fact, it is not the only fact germane to the matter. It is also a fact that there is a difference and a much appreciated difference between one employer and another. It is also a fact that before social or industrial developments, made us employers and employed, "great nature made us men." We have more in common than in difference.

o o o

The parties at a trade conference are not enemies, here and now, whose whole purpose is to do each other the utmost possible injury, as was naturally the purpose of the contending French and English fleets.

o o o

To say that either party in such a conference should press every point of advantage to the utmost limit, because of Nelson's reputed advice in matters of sea warfare, is to beg the whole question as to what is the exact relation in which the parties stand to each other.

o o o

While on this matter I note that Sir Albert Rollit has made his award in respect to the following question submitted to him, also at Manchester:—

o o o

"Assuming the proportion of men to machines is maintained, are (or are not) employers entitled to place one man in charge of more machines than the number stipulated in the agreement on rules dated May 6th, 1911 (page 6 machinemen's rules, Rule L 4)?"

o o o

Sir Albert Rollit answers the question in the affirmative.

o o o

I wonder if the new year will see vigorous action by some firm in the making of machines on the lines laid down by Mr. Fletcher, of Belfast. He would appear to have had the best fast flat-bed notion yet—with his four cylinders and his short stroke. I have heard the Fletcher modus spoken of with the very greatest respect by perhaps the most experienced newspaper engineer in the Metropolis.

o o o

At the same time I am inclined to make a prophecy, or perhaps two prophecies—one that the Fletcher plan will find favour with a machine maker on its high merits, and will be put on the market; the other a prophecy which may seem to run counter to the first one, but does not really do so;—namely, a prediction that we shall come soon to the day of the lighter rotary as preferable to the fast reel-fed flat-bed.

o o o

We shall soon see machines adapted to print from rotary stereos at, say, 6,000 per hour. They will be accompanied by stereo foundries also, of a less expensive kind than those we are most accustomed to. They will be meant to cast single sets of plates which will serve for the run in cases of a useful but not a large circulation.

ARTISTIC · MODERN
YOUR POST CARD : OUR SPECIMENS & PRICE
CENTURY ENGRAVING CO
21 Cannon St. MANCHESTER
COPPER · & · STEEL · PLATE · DIE · & · BRASS · SIGN · ENGRAVERS
PHOTO · PRINTERS · LITHOGRAPHERS

Digitized by Google

Labour cogitations may be involved. A new condition of industry such as would be created by the incoming of the lighter and cheaper rotary into the the field, with it light stereo plant, might call for some new usage in trade unionism. In the interests of all parties—meeting perhaps around another table.

o o o

I see the *Daily Chronicle* has despatched an enquiry to Mr. Walter Hazell, among other public men. It describes him as chairman of the well-known firm of printers and as being "actively connected with social reform and philanthropic movements." That is undoubtedly true; the "active connection" has been much more than the signing of cheques or even attending boards of management. He has travelled largely, and even at a time of life when he might well have preferred his armchair or at least a leisurely strolling around his Buckinghamshire dairy farm. It seems no great while since we heard of him in Canada doing some work in connection with an Emigration Society, if my memory is correct.

o o o

The enquiry of the *Chronicle* concerns the National Insurance Act. The *apropos* was the coming of the Act into operation on January 15th. Mr. Hazell replies to the editor, "I believe the Act will be an immense boon. My firm and our employees work it without friction."

o o o

The lectures Mr. Peddie is delivering on Monday evenings at St. Bride Institute are of the very greatest interest and perhaps there is not another man living who could deliver them as he is doing. His knowledge of the books of the early printers is extraordinary, and he, of course, has all the wealth of the St. Bride collection to draw upon and wherewith to illustrate his matter.

o o o

By all means roll up in goodly muster next Monday and subsequent Monday at 7.30 and enjoy his apt and racy talk and slides, as much as the audience (including this deponent) did last Monday.

FRANK COLEBROOK.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

29,751 WADE, H., typewriting machines.
29,765 PAUL, A. V., and POLLARD, H., rotary printing machines.
29,791 ELLIOTT, R., and ELLIOTT AND CO. (OTLEY), LTD., stop-cylinder printing machines.
29,895 VICKERY, F. W., piling or laying machine.
29,907 PINCHES, H. H., reply envelopes.
29,947 R. HOE and CO., LTD., sheet-delivery mechanism.
29,980 DICKER, S. G. S., address plates.
30,087 WOLFF, M., printing ink.
30,082 STAUDE, E. G., machines for making envelopes or the like.
22 ROBINSON, H. L., device for containing, delivering, and moistening postage stamps and the like.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
CHEAPEST EVER PRODUCED
3 COLOUR PRINTINGS AT THE PRICE OF ONE
BOOKS OF 50 DUPLICATES SPECIALLY PRINTED FROM 5/6d. EACH, SUBJECT
ASK FOR NEW BOOKLET AND PRICES
The DEBECEY W. & M. Co., 22, COLEMAN ST. LONDON, E.C.

58 HARTOG, A., intaglio printing.
85 PAGET, A. J. M., advertising or notice-attracting device.
124 FERGUSON, J. C., ruler and blotter combined.
136 SOBLIK, M., printing mechanisms for pneumatically operated typewriters.
183 HARNDEN, C. A., machines for cutting woven fabrics, felt, paper and other materials on the bias.
254 WIMHURST, E. N., means for copying letters and the like.
267 HARE, F. C., manifold writing.

Specifications Published, 1911.

Machines for flattening bags after manufacture—Dorman and W. H. Dorman and Co.; 29,338.

1912.

Blackleading machines for the use of electrotypers—R. Hoe and Co. and Lougee; 1,968.
Printed music—Malan and Parker; 16,474.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

HIGHLY PROFITABLE SIDE LINE.—A well-known firm of British Electric Lamp Manufacturers desire to enter into a confidential arrangement with Travellers already calling upon Printers, Stationers, etc., to sell their Tungsten Lamps; liberal commission to suitable men.—Write, in strict confidence, giving particulars of present business and ground covered, to "Lamps," 75, Deodar-road, Putney, S.W. 13142

TRAVELLER ON COMMISSION.—An important Manufactory is willing to commit the Sale on Commission of a very remunerative article to a capable Traveller, who is regularly visiting the Printing Offices all over England, Scotland and Ireland; good Commission.—Address, No. 13148, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13148

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

TO BINDERS.—For Disposal, a SMYTHHORNE SEWING MACHINE, in perfect condition, cheap; seen by appointment.—Printers, 1A, Bermondsey-square, London, S.E. 13147

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

Miscellaneous.

WASTE NEWSPAPERS wanted; any quantity up to 100 tons.—Address, C. Longdon, 87, Jamaica-row, Birmingham. 13145

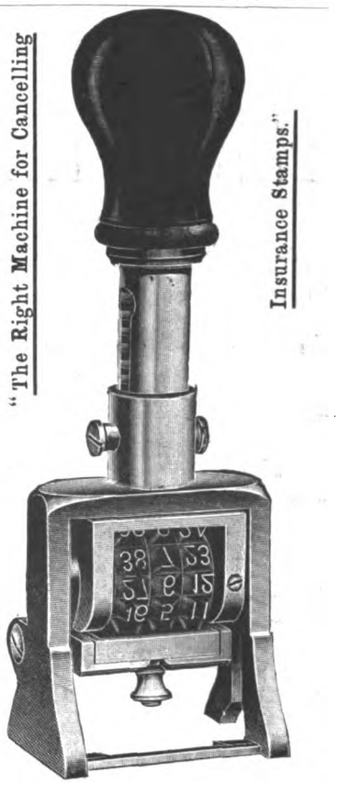
ACCURATE, RELIABLE EFFICIENT.

National Health Insurance Act.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.

"OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED."



ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL Engraved Wheels.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Easily Set for immediate operation.

Size of Stamps to be cancelled $^{11}/_{16} \times {}^{7}/_{8}$ inch.
Size of figure $^{1}/_{8} \times {}^{1}/_{16}$ in. Base of figures $^{9}/_{16}$ in.

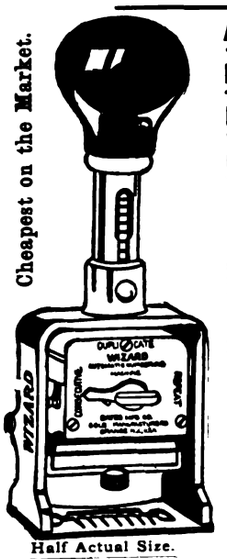
Price 14/6 each in Box complete.
Supplied in large quantities.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle, No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

"Any of the recognised abbreviations may be "adopted in stamping the date for cancellation "purposes, and so long as the date shows clearly on "the face of the cancelled stamp the position of "the date is immaterial."

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "duplicate," or "repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE F
67890
STYLE G
67890

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.

Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink, extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.

Pads, 7d. each: 6s. 6d. per dozen.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR QUANTITIES.

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

For SALE

as a GOING CONCERN the

Letterpress AND Lithographic Printing Business OF G. H. WELLER and CO., Ltd., CANAL STREET, Nottingham.

together with the connection and Goodwill.

For particulars and to view, apply to Mr. THOMAS GALLAND MELLORS, *Chartered Accountant*, Nottingham, Receiver for Debenture Holders.

13913



DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes."—*The Times.*

"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*

"The best Handbooks to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*

"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-, 80 Illustrations, 36 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References)

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.

NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, 6/-.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.

80 Illustrations, 9 Maps, 2/6.

NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

80 Illustrations, 9 Maps, 2/6.

SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ermouth, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Lindridnod Wells, Beacon, Rose Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los libreros. Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Estere-l'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. JOHN STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1790.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

SCANDINAVIA
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Typical American Binderies	41
Improvements in Rotary Machines	42
History of Printing	43
A Printing Trade Dispute	43
Trade Notes	44
Quads	44
Patents	45
The Machinemen's Rules Dispute	46
Should Post Cards be Censored?	46
Educating the Boys	46
Financial	48
Dividends and Reports	48
Company Finance	48
Company Notices	48
Gazette	48
Leeds Lithographers' Dinner	49
"Celbon-Blocks" Printing Surfaces	49
A Claim for Wages	50
A Staff Dinner	50
(BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	1
Are Technical Classes Useful	3
American v. English Bookbinders	3
Early Italian Book Covers	4
American Bookbindings	5
Munich Bookbinders' Price List	6
Blank Book Supplies	6
New Bookbinding Patents	7
Exhibition of American Bindings	8
Canvas Jackets for Books	8
Machine Rulers' Association	8

The Machinemen's Rules Dispute.

THERE has been another important dispute in the printing trade, affecting the whole of the country, but it has been dealt with in so sensible a manner that little has been heard of it in the outside circles of the trade until now, when the settlement is made public. The question in dispute turned on the interpretation of the Machinemen's Rules in regard to the proportion of men to be employed to machines. A difference arose last August between Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., of Reddish, and the Manchester Branch of the Typographical Association, as to the interpretation of the words in the rule regulating the manning of the machines actually employed. It appears that the total number of men employed in the department concerned was in accordance with the rule, and the firm in question claimed to be at liberty, if they so required, and if the proportion of men to machines actually employed was in accordance with the first part of the rule, to place one man in charge of two two-revolution machines. The Typographical Association representatives objected that, under the rule, one man could not be required to take charge of two such machines. To appreciate the disputed point the rule should be read in its entirety. It is as follows:—

"JOBBING AND WEEKLY NEWS."

"The proportion of machinemen, including apprentices, to be one for each three platens, two single-cylinder machines, including two-revolution machines of pony size (*i.e.*, not exceeding double crown), and one for each two-revolution machine above pony size, two-colour machine, or perfecting machine. Subject to the above proportion being maintained, the house to regulate the manning of the machines to suit the requirements of the office. This proportion to be reckoned upon the number of machines actually employed."

The matter was discussed, but no agreement was arrived at, and it was referred to the Committee of Reference, a body composed of employers and members of the Typographical Association, formed some eighteen months ago, and fraught with much promise in the direction of peaceful settlements of trade disputes. This Committee met at Derby in September, to deal with the question of the machinemen's rules, but being unable to arrive at a unanimous decision, it was subsequently agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, it being referred to Sir Albert Rollit, as an arbitrator, each party agreeing to abide by his decision. That decision has now been given, as reported on another page, which in effect entitles employers to place one man in charge of more than the stipulated proportion of machines, assuming the agreed proportion of men to machines is maintained according to rule. Thus the proportion of men to machines in a printing office being otherwise correct, one man may be required, when necessary, to take charge of two two-revolution machines of any size.

* * *

Should Post Cards be Censored?

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts of the police to suppress the sale of vulgar and indecent post cards a considerable traffic in them is carried on, and in the smaller shops in many of the side streets of London there are cards displayed that are openly indecent and sometimes of a grossly offensive character. The leading post card manufacturers have combined to stamp out the traffic to the best of their ability, but this class of card is still supplied from sources that seem to find a profit in the demand for it. Writing to the Press on this matter, the other day, Canon Rawnsley said that: "The vulgarity, semi-indecency, and blasphemous suggestiveness of many of these post cards are not only a scandal to the publishing firms, whether Continental or British, but they are a standing menace to the morality of our young people, are counteracting the efforts of our day and Sunday schools to uplift and refine the people, and are poisoning a sense of real humour at the fountain head." The Canon suggested a censorship of post cards on lines similar to that of cinematograph films, so that some restraint over the sale of improper post cards should be exercised. Sir Adolph Tuck, the head of the art publishing firm of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, expresses himself as in sympathy with Canon Rawnsley's proposal, but, he says, "this is purely a local question, and, as such, must be dealt with locally." Further, Sir Adolph said that "it was primarily a matter for the tradesmen themselves. What one did not stock the other would not, and the very fact of one dealer exhibiting objectionable cards would lead to others following suit, much as they probably disliked the idea from a personal point of view. Some sort of unity would soon eliminate the indecent picture card. Then, again, the machinery exists in every town for dealing with this kind of thing." It rested with the local authorities to take action when and where desirable in the interests of the public. Sir Adolph added that although a fair number of these post cards were imported, the majority were of British manufacture. If they were not exhibited they would not create a demand, and the question would solve itself automatically. Sir Adolph also thinks that the local police authorities are much to blame in the matter in not using the powers they already possess to deal with such publications. As to censorship, he says that a central censorship in London is not practicable, but that the idea of a local censorship is desirable from every point of view. Certain it is that some effort should be made to stop the sale of all post cards that have a degrading tendency.

* * *

Educating the Boys.

SOME interesting matters were discussed at the Northern Educational Conference, held at

Digitized by Google

Nottingham the other day, among them being "The Educational Responsibility of the Employer." On this subject Sir William Mather said that the education given in the primary schools had not impressed employers with a very high regard for its general results. They had reason to complain of the want of aptitude and intelligence, application and interest displayed by a considerable majority of the boys and girls going to work direct from the elementary schools. The co-operation of employers and education authorities was obviously necessary. A compulsory law might possibly be enacted to enforce attendance at continuation classes, but that would probably excite much opposition and resentment. There was no influence so powerful in controlling the continuous education of youthful workers as that possessed by their employers. The employer should make it a condition incumbent on the parents as well as on the children themselves that the children must attend evening schools and take regular courses of instruction three or four times a week. He himself had had this system at work for many years with complete success. It was a rule that every boy coming to the firm at fifteen years of age—none was taken younger now—must attend evening classes three evenings a week. Each boy's record was kept. If negligent, he was warned; if incorrigible, he was discharged at any period of his apprenticeship or employment. Among the many hundreds of boys who had grown to manhood during a quarter of a century he had known none who resented these conditions, and very few who disregarded them, and, so far as he had been able to ascertain, not one had proved a discredit to his training. He commended the plan to other employers. The human factor was the greatest of all, and yet we seemed to regard its preparation and training in our industrial operations with less interest than we did the other elements. Employing printers should note these remarks as they apply equally well to the boys engaged in the printing trade, whose slipshod attainments are a source of continual worry to their foremen and employers.

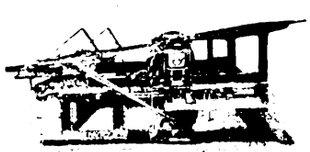
THE ART REPRODUCTION CO., LTD., of 3 and 4, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, E.C., have just issued their usual catalogue of stock fashion blocks, for printers, of the spring and summer fashions for 1913. They include figures and millinery, waistcoats, boots and shoes, hosiery and sundries, umbrellas, etc., accurately designed and finely reproduced in half-tone.

"A year ago I had the privilege of studying the press-room reports of a well-known printing concern. I noticed that for 15,000 hours of press running time, they had 10,000 hours of make-ready time."

—From a Printer's Address.

If you are not a Miehle user, we suggest that you examine your job tickets and note the high proportion of time occupied in make-ready compared with the time spent in actual machining.

The Miehle reduces make-ready to the absolute minimum and raises the quality of the product. Ask users.



LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188-9 Fleet St., London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th, 1913.

THE market freed itself of its loan indebtedness last Wednesday by the payment of a large amount due at the Bank of England. The reduced supply of cash was augmented, however, by a large turnover of money in Lombard-street on Friday, and since then supplies have been ample for all requirements, though a good demand for credit has been maintained. Call loans have been obtainable at 3½ per cent. and seven-day loans at 3¾ per cent. Discount rates continue firm. Bar gold has been received at the Bank this week to an amount that nearly balances the exports, the result to date being a net influx of £19,000. With the anticipation in the middle of last week of a peaceful solution of the Balkan trouble, the tone of stock markets was good, but a growing feeling of unrest set in, culminating in the gloomiest prospects yesterday and general depression by war fears. There is a disposition to maintain a waiting attitude. Consols declined, and the quotations are now lower at 74⅞ to 75 for money, and 75 1/16 to 75 1/16 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market maintained its firmness last week, but dullness has since set in, though a fairly steady tone prevailed yesterday. Our list of printing, newspaper and publishing shares shows a few falls this week. Amalgamated Press Ord. are down 1/16 to 6½—6⅝; Associated Newspapers Ord. have fallen 6d. to 23s. 6d.—24s. 6d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode Deb. have given way 2 to 84—87; and Lanston Monotype Corporation have conceded 1/16 to ½—5/8. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 3d. and 21s.; in John Dickinson and Co. Deb. at acc. 100¾ and 101; in Ilford Pref. at 17s. 9d.; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at 10 3/32d.; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 23s.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 9d.xd.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 7os.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9 1/16, 9 1/16 and 9¼; in *Standard* Newspapers Deb. at 83½xd.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s. 3d., 19s., 18s. 9d., 19s. and 19s. 6d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 26½; in Weldons Pref. at 19s. 6d., and in the Ord. at 35s. and 33s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6⅛—6¼
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 1/32—1 5/32
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/6—24/6
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4¾—5¼
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13/16—15/16xd
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102xd
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84—87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—⅝xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¼—⅜xd
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16—11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¼xd
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68xd
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9⅞—10¼xd
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94xd
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2¾—3¼
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	⅛—⅜xd
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	60—65xd
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	46—51xd
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¼—2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32xd
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3⅝
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¾—3⅜
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85xd
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅞—5¼xd
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½—8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5—6xd
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½xd
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 19/32—1 23/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16xd
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	11/16—15/16

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

GARDEN CITY PRESS.—The Garden City Press, Ltd., at Letchworth was the first industry established at the Garden City, and in its report for 1912, which will be considered at the half-yearly meeting shortly to be held, reference is made to "our legitimate pride in the fact that we are contributing to the development of Garden City by the payment of wages to the extent of more than five thousand pounds sterling per year." The business done last year was £11,433, an increase of £2,531 on the previous year. The purchase of the original building and all payments on account of the construction of the new portions have been completed. New machinery is to be installed. The society's earnings, after paying interest on loans and writing off £374 for depreciation, were £1,904. From this were paid £202 as interest on share capital, and £1,684, this being the total value of the working members' work. About 90 employees is the average number of workers.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS, PUBLISHERS.—The report states that the accounts for the year show a net profit, including £274 brought forward, of £12,592. After providing for depreciation and debenture interest, the directors recommend a dividend of 7 per cent., leaving £186 to be carried forward. For 1910-11, 6 per cent. was paid, and for 1909-10, 5 per cent.

SMART SET PUBLISHING CO.—On Tuesday, in the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady confirmed the reduction of the capital of the Smart Set Publishing Co., Ltd. Counsel said the capital was £10,000, in £1 shares, and the proposal was to reduce it by writing off 10s. from each share and reducing the capital to £5,000. Capital to the extent of £5,000 had been lost, or was unrepreesnted by available assets.

COMPANY FINANCE.

GENTLEWOMAN, Ltd. (and Reduced).

The reduction of the capital of this company from £160,000 to £120,000 having been sanctioned by the Court, the following particulars have been registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies:—"The capital of the 'Gentlewoman,' Ltd. and Reduced, is henceforth £120,000, divided into 80,000 five per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and 80,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each, instead of the original capital of £160,000, divided into 80,000 five per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and 80,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. At the time of the registration of this minute the whole of the said preference and ordinary shares have been issued, and the sum of £1 per share has been or is to be deemed to be paid up on each of the said preference shares, and the sum of 10s. per share has been and is to be deemed to be paid up on each of the said ordinary shares."

THE PRESS PRINTERS, Ltd. (and Reduced).

This capital of this company has been reduced from £35,000 to £13,750, as approved by the Court, and following particulars have been registered:—"The capital of the Press Printers, Ltd., and Reduced, is henceforth £13,750, divided into 26,500 cumulative preference shares of 10s. each, and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, instead of the original capital of £35,000, divided into 25,000 cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. At the time of the registration of this minute 23,500 of the said cumulative preference shares numbered 10,001 to 33,500, and the whole of the said 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each have been issued, and are or are to be deemed fully paid. The remaining 3,000 cumulative preference shares are unissued and nothing has been or is to be deemed paid up in respect thereof."

COMPANY NOTICES.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES NEWSPAPER CO., Limited.

At meetings of the company, held on December 16th, 1912, and January 6th, 1913, the subjoined resolution was passed and confirmed:—"That this company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Richard Hughes, of Ynystowyn, Portmadoc, be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

CARLTON PRESS (CHESHAM), Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company be held at London, on February 17th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

CANADIAN TIMES PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

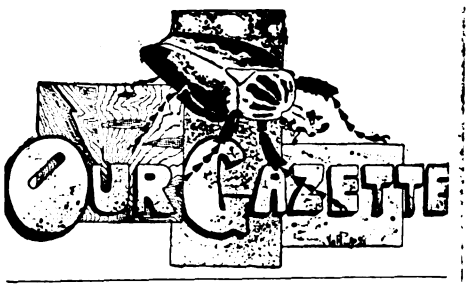
Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the *Canadian Times* Publishing Co., Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at 6, Rood-lane, E.C., on the 20th inst., for the purposes defined in the Companies Act.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

SCOTTER and LAW, 1, Belgrave-mansions, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W., newsagents, booksellers, stationers and librarians. Debts by J. H. Scotter, who will in future carry on the business. September 30th, 1912.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

ASHDOWN, E., late of 91A, King Henry's-road, Hampstead, London, N.W., retired music publisher. Claims by February 10th, to A. W. Crump and Son. 17, Leadenhall-street, E.C., solicitors for the executors.

LAW, R. C., late of 79, Kenwood-road, Stretford, and 2, Gloucester-street, Manchester, lithographer. Claims by February 11th, to Linnell and Linnell, 4, Clarence-street, Manchester, solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

CHALFONT, W. W., and GRIGGS, H. J., trading as W. W. Chalfont, 34, Union-street, Marylebone, London, W., printers and stationers. Claims by January 24th, to G. M. White, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.

DOLBY, G. F., Uppingham, Rutlandshire, bookseller and stationer. Claims by January 25th, to E. Barlow, official receiver, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester.

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTORS' DISCHARGE.

BENNETT, J. H., trading as Bennett and Co., 8, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C., publisher. Date of order, December 18th. Discharge suspended for three years from December 11th. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; and that he had been guilty of misconduct in having in December, 1911, when insolvent and with a view of defeating the petitioning creditor's claim, disposed of practically all his realisable assets.

DAVIES, J. Wigan-road, Hindley, near Wigan, stationer and printer. Date of order, December 10th. Discharge granted subject to bankrupt consenting to judgment being entered against him for the sum of £1, this amount being paid to the official receiver on January 9th. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were proof of fact mentioned in sec. 8, sub-sec. 3 (B), Bankruptcy Act, 1890.

MR. A. CHRIS. FOWLER, 6, New Union-street and Tenter-street, Moorfields, E.C., sends out an effective calendar for 1913 which bears a capital specimen of his art printing of botanical subjects, a branch of work for which he has a high reputation. The business announcement appears across the top of a broad oblong card, below being the coloured reproduction of an orchid side by side with a large monthly tear-off calendar printed in red on primrose paper.

IN 1912, 237 cwts. of stationery valued at £658 was imported into Bunder Abbas, compared with 350 cwts. in 1911, valued at £1,186, and 252 cwts. at £505 in 1910.

Digitized by Google

Leeds Lithographers' Dinner.

At the dinner of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers, held at the Griffin Hotel, Leeds, the Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University (Mr. M. E. Sadler) proposed, along with Mr. J. Preston, the toast of "The Disciples of Senefelder and other Pioneers of the Reproductive Arts." The Vice-Chancellor referred to the important educational developments which had been brought about by the Leeds Education Committee for the furtherance of the interests of the lithographic and process industries. Mr. Sadler said that the plan for the provision of technical and artistic instruction for lithographers and process workers would bring, he hoped, material benefit to one of the most important trades of Leeds and district. From first to last there had been complete harmony of effort and aim among those representing the City Education Authority, the printing trades, and the University. With an alliance of this kind anything was possible in the way of educational development. Further, Mr. Sadler alluded to the decision of the Leeds City Art Gallery Committee to hold next month an exhibition of colour printing. He said that this exhibition, which would open on February 15th, would be perhaps the most important of its kind ever held. In the organisation of the exhibition, the Art Gallery Committee had had the benefit of the expert help of Mr. Frank Rutter and Mr. Bottomley. They had also received material help from the printing trades of Leeds, and from the chief colour printers of Germany and Switzerland. Some features of the exhibition would be entirely new, and would probably bring to Leeds students of the subject from all parts of the country and from abroad.

"Cellon-Blocks" Printing Surfaces.

An interesting, and at the same time most useful, invention has been made by Mr. J. Richter, of Geneva, which threatens to compete with the present system of stereotyping. By his method the inventor claims many advantages which call for consideration. Infinitely more depth can be obtained from process blocks, thereby bringing the risk of bad printing, whether from flat-bed or rotary machines, to a minimum. Continental newspapers which are using the new Cellon-Blocks show a surprising improvement in their illustrations since adopting this new method of stereotyping.

The cost of Cellon-Blocks is low, and being made of a very hard and durable composition, they can also be handled easier as they are as light almost as a sheet of paper, consequently enabling large quantities to go through the post at a small cost. They are also non-inflammable and are insensitive to any friction whilst in use. Any inquiries from our readers will be forwarded to the proper quarter.

ADMIRAL LORD FISHER was a witness in a case opened last week at the Tower Bridge Police-court, and complained of the manner in which his name had been used, and also that of his colleagues on the Royal Commission enquiring into the fuel supply of the British Navy. The case was the prosecution of the Leadenhall Press, Ltd., and other defendants, for printing, publishing, circulating and distributing certain pamphlets and documents without an imprint. Counsel for the defendants apologised to Lord Fisher for any annoyance that might have been caused, and the hearing was adjourned.

MR. G. B. HODGSON, South Shields, presided at the annual meeting of the Northern District Newspaper Press Fund, which was held in the Library of the *Chronicle* Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday. The annual report showed that the past year had been a very successful one, and that the Northern District was the fourth largest, as regards numbers, in the provinces. The district committee was elected as follows:—Mr. G. B. Hodgson (*Shield's Gazette*), Mr. R. W. Johnson (*Journal*), Mr. E. T. Hawkes (*North Mail*), F. W. Betty (Sunderland), Mr. F. R. B. Cassels (Darlington), Mr. W. Isherwood (W. Hartlepool), Mr. N. Newton (Stockton), and Mr. R. N. Burgess (Carlisle).

TELEGRAMS: "LITHO, LONDON."

LITHO PRINTING FOR THE TRADE.

Engravers, Copper-Plate Printers &c.

TOM BROAD, 76-78, Clerkenwell Rd LONDON E.C.

TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 381.

DAY & COLLINS

HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED WOOD LETTER WORKS

FROM FANN ST. LONDON TO KING STREET LEICESTER

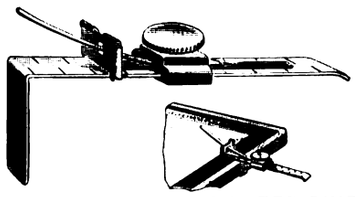
TELEGRAMS: STREAMER, LEICESTER, WESTERN UNION CODE. NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214

Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

For your Platen Machines.

You need them to lay the sheets to easily and quickly, to get them all true and square in relation to the form. They secure quickly and reliably and are adjustable. Great time savers.



This is Megill's EXTENSION FEED GUIDE. For printing large sheets. Secured in the bale at edge of Platen.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane Street, New York, U.S.A

The Original Inventor and Manufacturers.

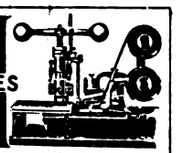
Many Styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870.

Reference, National Park Bank of New York having Foreign Correspondents.

The following London firms carry stock of Megill's Gauges:—HUNTERS, LTD., 16-18, St. Bride-street, E.C., and H. W. CASLON & CO., LTD., 82 and 83, Chiswell-street, E.C.

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES



MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C

SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

ESTABLISHED 1840.

JACOBS BROTHERS & Co.

SUPPLY

DAMPING CLOTHS, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, &c

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.

Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS

F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers.

Estabd. 1882.

Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

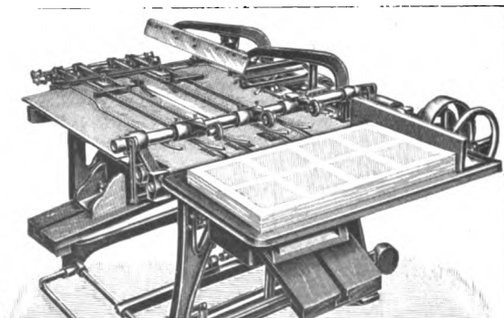
Send for Specimens and Prices.

More than

1,000

Folding

Machines



Of our Manufacture are at present installed in

All Civilised Countries of the World.

On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.

A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.

Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, 7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

A Claim for Wages.

Before Mr. Registrar Wild, in the City of London Court, on Friday, a claim was made by Miss Rosaline Maher, 22, Ronar-road, Barnsbury, until recently forewoman of the folding department of Morgan Reeve Co., Ltd., printers, 22, Garlick-hill, against whom she now made a claim for 18s., a week's wages, in lieu of notice. The plaintiff said she was first employed by the defendants as a piece worker. Upon the works manager leaving in November she (plaintiff) was appointed forewoman of the folding department on November 2nd, at a salary of 18s. a week. She was dismissed peremptorily on November 29th without any reason being given, and she now made her claim for a week's wages. Mrs. Desmond said she had been employed by the plaintiff in the folding department of the defendants. She had never seen any notice such as the one now shown her until after the plaintiff had been dismissed. Then the new forewoman came to her and showed her the notice. What was done with it afterwards she did not know. The defence was that by reason of notices which were placed in every room of the defendants' establishment the plaintiff was not entitled to receive or required to give notice to leave. John Samuel Milligan, secretary of the defendant company, spoke to fixing up the notice in question in the room which had been controlled by the plaintiff. They had moved their folding department from Garlick-hill to 1, Sugar Loaf-court in November, and when they moved the new forewoman who took the plaintiff's place took over the notice with her and drew the attention of the workers to it. In answer to the Registrar, the witness said he hung the notice on the door of the room where the plaintiff had worked. Windsor, also in the employment of the defendants, gave evidence that the notice was hung in the room in question. In answer to the registrar, the witness said there was no door to the room. The door referred to by the previous witness he supposed was one that led to the lavatory. The Registrar said that the defendants were trying to force a special contract upon the plaintiff, but the evidence supporting it was very unsatisfactory. Such a notice as that now relied upon must be clearly shown to the person employed so as to give notice that the ordinary law did not apply, otherwise the servant was entitled to expect a week's notice. He was not satisfied that the defendants had done that, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs for herself and witness.

A Staff Dinner.

A complimentary dinner to the staff of Messrs. Morton and Burt, Ltd., printers, 187, Edgware-road, 126, High-road, Willesden, and of Messrs. Burt and Sons, 38, Porchester-road, was given the other evening, at the Norfolk-square Hotel, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. R. Burt. It was a most agreeable social function, and fittingly synchronised with the 40th anniversary of the connection of Mr. C. W. Burt (whose absence through indifferent health was much regretted) with this most successful firm of printers. The assembled company numbered over a hundred. A striking feature of this pleasant affair was the manifestation of cordial and harmonious relations between all the members of the firm and their staff, which is a most gratifying industrial phenomenon, reflecting equal credit on employers and employed.

A good dinner having been well served, the postprandial proceedings were full of animation. The toasts were proposed in admirable speeches, marked by point and pith, and at times by sparkling humour. The speech-making was interspersed with music, carried out under the capable direction of Mr. A. H. K. Burt.

The musical programme was one of the best, some noted artistes having been engaged, including Miss Dora Clayton, "Songs at the piano"; Miss Hettie Stammer, soprano; Mr. Wilson James, a comedian standing alone in his own sphere, Mr. Ben Lawes, humorist; Mr. Lorne Wallet, Scottish baritone, and Mr. Sydney Warwick, accompanist, who also sang with fine effect.

A noteworthy event towards the close of the evening was the presentation of books, awarded by the firm as a mark of appreciation to three apprentices who had distinguished themselves in examinations in the printing art at the Polytechnic and City of London Guilds. The presentation was made by Mrs. J. R. Burt to Llewellyn Jones (son of Mr. Emlyn Jones), whom the Chairman described as the worthy son of a worthy father—(cheers)—Walter R. Dodd, and Robt. A. Robson. The toast of "The King" having been submitted from the chair and duly honoured, the Chairman, in the name of the firm, gave a hearty welcome to all.

Mr. R. F. Brown, a member of the staff, proposed "The Health of the Chairman," which was enthusiastically pledged with musical honours.

Mr. J. R. Burt in acknowledging the compliment, remarked, that, of course, the cordial sentiments expressed were intended for the chairman of the firm. He read a telegram from Mr. C. W. Burt, as follows:—

"I wish you all a very enjoyable evening. Regret not being present. May 1913 bring much happiness and success to all."

Forty years, he said, was a very long record. It was a record of strenuous work and one in which Mr. Burt had not spared himself. Speaking of labour unrest, Mr. Burt offered some sound advice to the staff and spoke of the cordial relations which had always existed between their chairman and those employed by him—he had always acted on the principle that a man was worth all he could earn. Sometimes he wished they could get back to those days, for though he honoured those who denied themselves for the sake of their fellows he could not agree with present-day labour conditions which often seemed to sacrifice ability for the benefit of the undeserving. He was glad to state that he could point out many there who delighted to show what modern men and modern machines could do. He referred to the merit exhibited by some of the juniors on this staff, and called upon Mrs. Burt to make the presentations mentioned above.

Mr. F. Scott Mitchell proposed a final toast of "The Firm," which he described as having been omitted from an excellent programme. After being heartily received and acknowledged, a very enjoyable evening ended with the singing of "God Save the King."

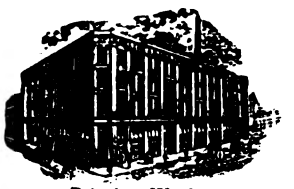
PRINTING PLANT SEIZED.—A series of alleged frauds on the Post Office Savings Bank lately, in which larger sums have been withdrawn than the total deposits the depositor was entitled to, led to the recent arrest, at Chiswick, of a man named George Gibbs, who last week was charged at Bow-street with forgery with intent to defraud. As an outcome of the arrest a raid was made by Metropolitan police officers and Post Office officials, with the co-operation of the local police, on a public house in Maidenhead, where, in a room rented by a man, was found a complete printing plant, including a form containing type set to reproduce a Post Office Savings Bank withdrawal form, several prints from this, and special ink, alleged to have been used in connection with the above frauds. The prisoner was remanded.

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.
The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1864.
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published in Coventry.
Established 1857.
Warwick and Leamington Times.
SATURDAY—(64 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Quality. J. HOLLAND & Co., Uniformity.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP. 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. PROMPTITUDE.
QUALITY. MODERATE CHARGES.


Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:—Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.
These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application.
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

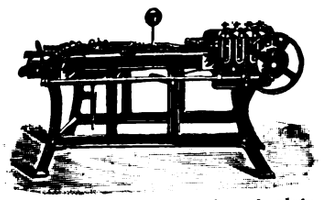
Digitized by Google

Guschky & Tonnesmann

Maschinenfabrik, Dusseldorf-Reisholz.

SPECIALITIES.

ROTARY FOLDING BOX GLUEING MACHINE.



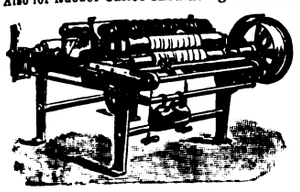
Recommended for square or tuck-in-ends plain or embossed boxes. Simple and quickly adjusted. Feeding, Gluing, Folding, Pressing, Drying and Delivering Automatically.

SLITTING & RE-WINDING MACHINES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

WAX PAPER TO TAG STOCK,

Also for Rubber Calico Insulating Material.



Perfect Cutting, and Re-Wound into Hard Reels from ½-in. wide Upwards.

For further Particulars apply to:—

M. C. RITCHIE,

107, CLIFTON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

Telephone: 46 CITY. Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON.

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its Offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements, PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



CATALOGUE

ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS

OUR SPECIALITY.

FRY'S



Telephone: HOP. 3754.

Telegrams: "FRYMETALOS LONDON."

METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.

STEREO METAL. **LINO METAL.**

MONO METAL. **TYPO METAL.**

AULT & WIBORG

IN PRINTING INKS

ALWAYS MEANS THE BEST

Cincinnati. LONDON. Paris.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent and Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

DRYING ROYALS, Of Special Strength.

TRACINGS.

Strong and Transparent.

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens Duplicate Books. Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered)

T G M

Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application. Sole Inventors and Manufacturers o BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL

SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.

WHERE STOCK IS KEPT

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 85, Broad St., BOSTON, U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 40a, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders, Manufacturers of Lino, Mono, Stereo and all classes of Metals, Brass Rule, etc. Telephone, 1213 and 1214.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

ZINC PLATES.

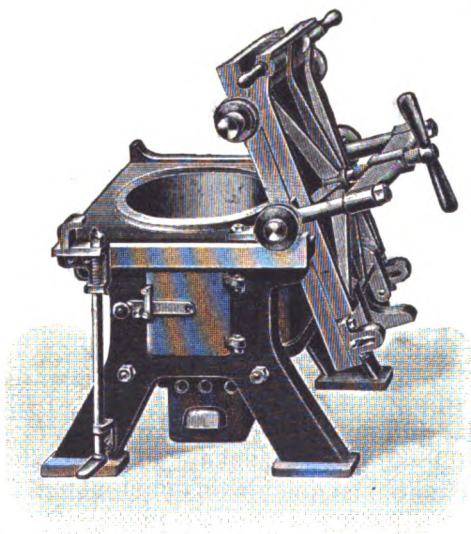
A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Super Calendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOUREAU, LONDON."

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory **Leipzig-Paunsdorf,** GERMANY.
PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Output Since 1889
OVER
24,000 Machines.

Yearly Production
ABOUT
1,800 Machines.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES
Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey, London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS,
TICKETS. of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

PRIESTLEY BROTHERS. LIMITED.
PRINTERS TO THE TRADE
180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON SE
FACTORY WARREN PLACE

8,000 Electros in Stock
For Various Trades. From 1/- & 1/6.
WHITE LETTER BLOCKS FOR ENVELOPES, HEADINGS, LABELS, ETC.
Copperplate Engraving. Dies. Sketches.
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1862.
CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,
Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,
25 & 27, BAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY
By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.
THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,
32a, Florence Road, Upton Park, London, E.

BTF
TYPE
IS
30%
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: City 3937.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S
COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS
For all Kinds of Paper.
A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval.
Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you.
Specimens and prices on Request.
RIESSNER,
57, Gold Street, New York.
A GOOD SIDE LINE FOR SALESMEN.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
Mc DERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone New Cross 1214

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine,
PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {3813 BANK / 12 HOP.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality.
Samples on Application.

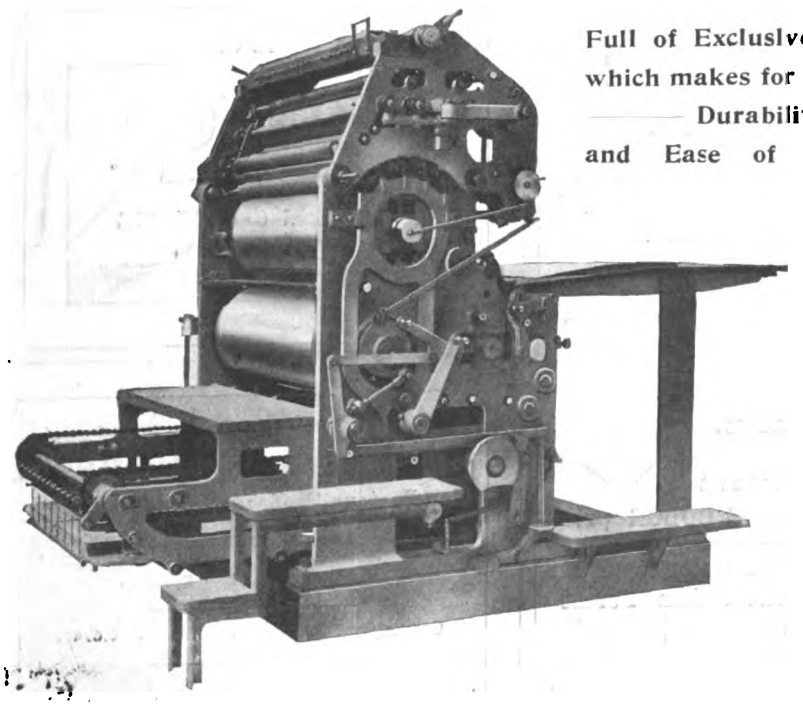
P. LAWRENCE,
Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.
103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS
AEROGRAPHERS
Show Card & Calendar Makers
56&7 SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

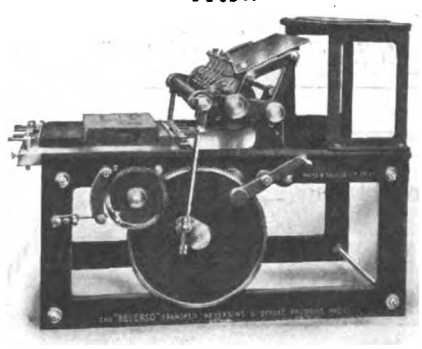


Full of Exclusive Features which makes for Efficiency, Durability and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio — to — Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



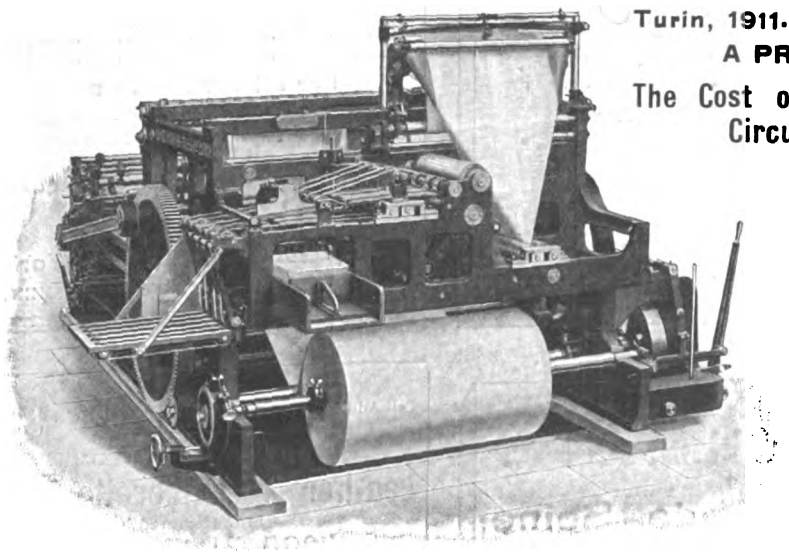
A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.,

FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

Throw the Stereo Rotary on the Scrap Heap



Turin, 1911. Grand Prix.

A PRESS FOR EDITIONS UNDER 12,000.

The Cost of Stereotyping of a Newspaper of Medium Circulation amounts to about £250 a year.

This sum is saved annually by the

SWISS-DUPLEX,

which delivers direct from type forms 5,500 to 6,000 complete copies per hour of 4, 6, or 8 pages, printed, pasted, folded, and counted, without stereotyping. Our Swiss-Duplex Type 1910 is a considerable improvement on every other system, and is guaranteed to yield faultless work on any printing paper, equally as well as any other Rotary. The new path of web avoids splitting and makes possible accurate register. The SWISS-DUPLEX has stood the test of 20 years' service, and is the most useful and practical Flat-Bed Rotary in the World. The smart publishers have printed medium sized editions for years on the SWISS-DUPLEX, and have discarded the Stereo Rotary, consigning it to the lumber room.

Any printing press engineer is able to fit up the machine. Detailed plans of erection and hints to pressmen are supplied.

Quick Delivery. Easy Terms. Send for Prospectus, Testimonials and Price.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Zurich, Switzerland.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, COPYING and EMBOSSING PRESSES, &c.
PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, &c.
MENU CARDS. BALL PROGRAMMES, &c.

MOOR LANE, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—January 16, 1913.

Digitized by Google

The British and Colonial

Printer and Stationer.

BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT.

No. 27. LONDON: JANUARY 16, 1913. Issued Monthly, with the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

For some time past we have handled H. E. Cornwall's useful little book on "Bookbinders' Estimating, Hints, Recipes, etc.," and we have now received from the same author an equally useful booklet (5 by 3¼ inches) entitled "Practical Estimating for Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc." Some practical hints on the work of estimating are first given, and these are followed by prices for various kinds of work and by tabular matter. The following are the main headings of the work for which prices are given: Stereotyping and electrotyping; table of machining charges; binding operations; miscellaneous costs; litho; binding price list (letterpress); machine ruling; trade price list of account bookbinding, up to six quires; piece work prices for making-up, sewing, numbering, etc.; and relief stamping. The tabular matter is as follows: Number of words per square inch of type; sizes of note papers; sizes of printing and cartridge papers; equivalent weights of printing papers; equivalent weights of writing papers; and sizes of cards. The preface states that the book has been "written more especially for the benefit of those desirous of obtaining a *useful* knowledge of estimating," and it provides such information in a handy and concise form. With regard to the prices of various kinds of work, however, there will always be differences between the charges of one house and those of another; therefore it would not be desirable to accept as absolute all the prices given in this or any other book on estimating. For certain kinds of work we have compared the prices in the booklet under notice with those given in J. Leonard Monk's "Guide to Handling and Pricing of Account and Letterpress Books," and we have not always found agreement; in some cases Cornwall's prices are higher than those of Monk, and in others lower. However, as a basis for obtaining a closely approximate estimate such books as these are invaluable. The utility of the booklet under notice has been increased by interleaving, so that special costs can be added, and thus made readily accessible when required.

As the author invites suggestions, we suggest that in a future edition prices might be included for collating, hand-sewing, cutting, mounting maps and plans on linen, guarding plates and casing books. As the difference between the price of common bookbinders' cloth and the best qualities is nearly 1s. per yard, the quality of cloth should be stated in connection with the prices, and it should also be stated whether or not the leathers conform to the specifications of the Royal Society of Arts. There are many pitfalls in the work of estimating, and some of them, at any rate, would be avoided if Cornwall's "Practical Estimating" were made a constant companion. Copies may be obtained from the publishers of this journal, Stonhill and Gillis, 56, Shoe-lane, London, E.C., price 2s. net, or by post 2s. 1d.

No official settlement has yet been arrived at in the Manchester bookbinders' strike, and according to the latest advices received, a number of men are still out. The employers' final offer, made just before the strike, included an immediate and unconditional advance of 1s. 6d. per week, and a further 1s. 6d. on coming to an agreement with the National Union of Bookbinders with regard to various points, including female labour, which is one of the principal matters in dispute. At present the Union allows women to do folding, sewing, paging and perforating, but generally objects to their employment in other branches of binding. Further, it declines to allow the introduction of time notes for the purpose of obtaining cost of production, or to permit a man to have charge of more than one disc ruling machine. As these latter are chiefly engaged on common run-through work, and have automatic feeding attachments, the employers claim that one man can easily look after two machines. Large quantities of cheap work are said to be leaving Manchester owing to the action of the Union, as the houses are unable to compete with other centres, where the conditions recognised by the Union are more favourable to the employers. However, the N.U.B.M.R. stated just before Christmas that not more than 100 of their men were still out, the employers of the other 300 or so having granted the 3s. rise asked for, unconditionally.

The binders and rulers at Hull having recently made application for an advance of wages, the Master Printers' Association considered the matter in general meeting, and passed the following resolution:—"That the members of the Hull Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association, assembled in general meeting, after careful consideration of the reasons in favour of an increase in the minimum standard rate of wages of bookbinders and machine rulers, put before their Sub-Committee on November 15th, 1912, by the deputation from the Hull branch of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, regret that, at the present time, they cannot see their way to grant any increase whatever; but, although the recent reductions in working hours and other circumstances have compelled them to come to this decision, we recognise that our workpeople deserve every consideration it is in our power to grant them, and, if the present demand is unreservedly withdrawn, we offer to increase the minimum standard rate of wages of 32s. per week, now paid to compositors, letterpress machine minders, bookbinders and machine rulers, to 33s., on the first Monday in May, 1913." This was communicated to the men, and, in due course, accepted by them.

Employment in the Bookbinding Trades was good generally during November, and better than in the previous month. In London, however, notwithstanding that some overtime was worked, a slight decline was still shown as compared with a year ago, the percentage of unemployed (1·8 out of 3,418 Trade Unionists) being higher than the 1·5 of November, 1911, though lower than the 2.5 recorded in October. In the Provinces, the percentage was 2·1 out of 3,074, as compared with 2·7 in October, and 1·9 in November, 1911. In Dublin, employment continued slack. With fancy leather workers it was fair generally, rather worse than a month ago, but about the same as a year ago.

Amongst the contracts placed by H.M. Stationery Office, during November, were the following:—Binding, 1,750 "Instructions relating to Naval Courts"; 5,000 "Sun's True Bearing"; 5,000 "Ship Captain's Medical Guide"; 10,000 "Board of Agriculture, etc., Leaflets."—Dickens and Cooper, Ltd., 6, Newcourt, Farringdon-street, E.C. Binding 1,500 Instructions relating to Cycles; 900 Instructions to Registrars of British Ships; 15,000 Regulations for Recruiting, 1912. J. Adams, 76-78, Gray's Inn-road, W.C. Binding, etc., 3,300 Memo. Books; 600 Guard Books; 800 Books, No. 145; printing, binding, etc., 5,000 "England No. 2 Receipt Book"; printing and binding 1,200 Non-Money Order Sub-Office Cash Books; printing and binding 5,000 Linemen's Diary; supplying 5,000 Covers for Army Orders; 2,800 Spring Portfolios; 7,500 Portfolios, 16-in. by 10-in. by 3-in.; 12,000 Millboards.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Binding, etc., 600 Memo. Books; printing, binding, etc., 9,000 Books, "S. 323"; 1,000 Note Books "D."; 10,000 Books, Mines and Quarries, Form 42a; supplying 7,000 Millboards.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C. Binding etc., 500 Fortification Drawing Books; 8,000 Ciphering Books; 3,000 Note Books; printing, binding, etc., 1,000 Note Books "C."; 2,500 Re-direction Books; 1,000 Maintenance Exchange Requisition; 1,000 Books "No. 115"; 2,000 Books "No. 114"; 2,000 Rotation Books, No. 234; 5,000 Books S. 353 Engine Room Register; 1,000 Delivery Receipt Books; 1,500 Books "London No. 8"; 10,000 Books, Mines and Quarries Form 45; 10,000 Books Mines and Quarries, Form 52; 1,000 Books Mines and Quarries, Form 15d.—McCorquodale and Co., Wolverton, Bucks.

The West Ham Town Council invite tenders for executing the bookbinding required in connection with the public libraries and technical institute. Particulars may be had at the Cental Public Library, Waterlane, Stratford, E., or the Central Public Library in Barking-road, Canning Town. Tenders must be delivered at the Town Hall by the 24th inst. The usual wages clause has to be observed.

Messrs. G. Cornwall and Sons, of Castle-street, have secured the bookbinding contract for the Aberdeen Town Council, the total being £289 13s. 6d.

The imports of Book Cloth during December amounted to 29,100 yards, value £704, against 24,175 yards, value £593, in the same month of 1911, and 14,447 yards, value £532, in December, 1910.

Under the heading of "The Last Work of a Famous Binder," the *Pall Mall Gazette* for December 30th had an illustration of the doublure of a copy of Lockhart's "Spanish Ballads," which was the last volume bound by the late Mr. F. Sangorski. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it afforded Mr. Sangorski occasion for blending the Moresque and Spanish styles in his design. The cover itself contains over two hundred precious stones, including fourteen diamonds, over seventy topazes, forty turquoises, and a dozen sapphires; but these are merely subservient, of course, to the elegant arabesques and panelling. And it is in the blending of rich colour, intricate line-work, and concentrated ornament that the distinction and originality of the design stand manifest. The fly-leaves are of white levant, with inlay and gold "tooling," while the outer binding is of mauve-coloured levant, still more elaborately incised with gold and inlay. The extent of the work may be further judged by the fact that the six pages (*i.e.*, doublures, fly-leaves and covers) contain over 2,500 inlays in various colours, and that it took over two years to complete. Needless, perhaps, to add that this example of fine binding has found its way to America.

The students of the Bookbinding Class at the Central School of Arts held a social evening at the Ashburton Rooms, Red Lion-square, on the 11th inst. Some 50 students of the class (past and present) attended, and after an enjoyable tea, formed an appreciative audience to a programme of songs and music contributed by Messrs. Croker, Dixon, Freeman, A. Gaiger, Lipman, P. McLeish, C. Leish, Morrell, Toseland, Welch and Zimmer.

A well-known member of the bookbinding world, Mr. Ireland, was present as a visitor,

Digitized by Google

and helped by his "finished" performance to "forward" a very merry evening. Mr. Glanvill, at the piano, rendered "first aid," and Mr. de Sauty was in the chair.

The copy of Queen Mary's Psalter, presented to the Queen by the Trustees of the British Museum, and specially bound by Miss Katharine Adams, a member of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, has been lent for exhibition to that Society, and is now on view in their exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, New Bond-street.

The January issue of the *Librarian* contains an article on "Small Libraries and Small Incomes," by Mr. E. Wood, Co-Librarian of Southport. It includes the following reference to binding:—"A very considerable saving is effected each year by fitting up a small repairing room. An initial expenditure of a £10 note, and an enthusiastic staff, can considerably reduce the binding account. The stock can also be kept in much smarter trim, and all sorts of things of use in the library can be made, such as blotting pads, card issue guides, etc. One of the most useful tools to purchase is a substantial table cutter for paper, card, and cloth. The ordinary ones sold for cutting photographic prints are not strong enough. Good and substantial tools are an immense step on the way of turning out business-like work."

The Museum of Decorative Arts at Paris has just acquired a very fine collection of ancient bindings by legacy from the Comte de Rambuteau.

The Brussels School of Bookbinding has decided to participate in the International Exhibition to be held at Ghent this year; the examples of binding shown will consist of work executed during the current scholastic term. The number of pupils attending the classes at the school is now about a hundred.

Employment in the German bookbinding trade improved during October, with the result that the percentage of unemployed Trade Unionists in that line, out of a total of 33,196, fell from 2·3 (in September) to 1·8, which is much better than the 2·5 recorded in October, 1911.

A National Exhibition will be held at Berne from May to October, 1914. Bookbinding will be among the industries represented.

At Victoria, British Columbia, a new wages scale of £5 per week in all branches of the bookbinding trade came into force at the commencement of this month. Previously only the head ruler, finisher or forwarder got this, the others getting £4 7s. 6d., but in future all grades are to be paid the higher rate. Business is good, there being no unemployment in the trade at present.

Mr. Robert Glockling, President and general organiser of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, is seriously ill at his home at Indianopolis, U.S.A., and not expected to recover. He is now confined to the his and unable to help himself to sit up, but while his physical strength is all gone his mind is as active as ever, and he insists upon knowing all the work of the Brotherhood and receiving all letters addressed to him. He dictates letters from his bed and decides questions that are constantly arising, and in this way he is taking as active a part in the work as he ever did. It is suggested that the Brotherhood raise a sufficient sum to maintain the President's wife and two children in the event of his early demise, as his illness has swallowed up all his means.

The female members of the Brotherhood will pay 10d. per month in future, starting this month, in place of the old rate of 7d. The Union's New Year's advice to its members includes the following: "To pay dues and other financial obligations promptly, to attend meetings regularly and to take an interest in all affairs that come up, to purchase only union-made goods from union clerks, to endeavour to secure to membership the nonunion bookbinder and have the delinquent pay up and return to the fold; and last, but not least, boom the bookbinders' union label."

In our Bookbinding Number of June last year we gave some details and illustrations of the bindery at Messrs. Ginn and Co.'s Athenæum Press, Cambridge, U.S.A., where some 400 hands are employed. Hitherto this has been an "open shop," but on November 20th last an agreement was made between the firm and the Boston Printing and Allied Trades Council, according to which only Union men are to be employed during the next two years, at any rate, except in cases where they are not obtainable. The inclusion of this great house in the Union ranks is regarded as a decided triumph. There has been no general local advance in bookbinders wages for about a quarter of a century, notwithstanding the increased cost of living, but with the new state of things an improved wage scale has been put into force in the Athenæum Bindery, which other large local firms are expected shortly to adopt.

The Chicago Union rulers have succeeded in getting their minimum weekly wage raised to £4 10s. per week. They gave their employers four days' grace before striking, and the strike only lasted twenty-four hours, the employers giving in unconditionally at the end of that time. They, however, accuse the Rulers' Union of breaking an agreement to maintain the old scale pending negotiations for a new one.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) is one of the few cities in the United States where an eight-hours day is not in force amongst bookbinders. A strike to enforce its observance there is just now in progress. Hitherto the working week has consisted of 54 hours, and the strike is for 48 hours, the circular to the employers by the Paper Rulers' Club being as under:—

"This is to advise you that we shall on and after Monday, December 2nd, 1912, consider only this proposition:—

"That salary remain the same as now in force. All time over forty-eight hours be considered as overtime, and time and one-half shall be paid, and double time for Sundays and holidays. The week's work shall consist of forty-eight hours, divided into five days, as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, start at 7.30 to 12; 12.30 to 5.35. Friday start at 7.30 to 12, and 12.30 to 5.40. And a holiday on Saturday.

"No other propositions will be considered, and we trust you will find it convenient and satisfactory to accede to our demands."

The employers offered a 51-hours week, but the suggestion was not entertained by the men.

In a recent number of the New York *Tribune* there were some revelations about the methods of the American "faker" of *de luxe* editions of standard works. Some years ago, it is stated, certain unscrupulous publishers were in the habit of making up a large number of sets of cheap books, to be sold at about $50 a set, which was usually much more than they were worth. To get a ready market for these books, they would bind up two or

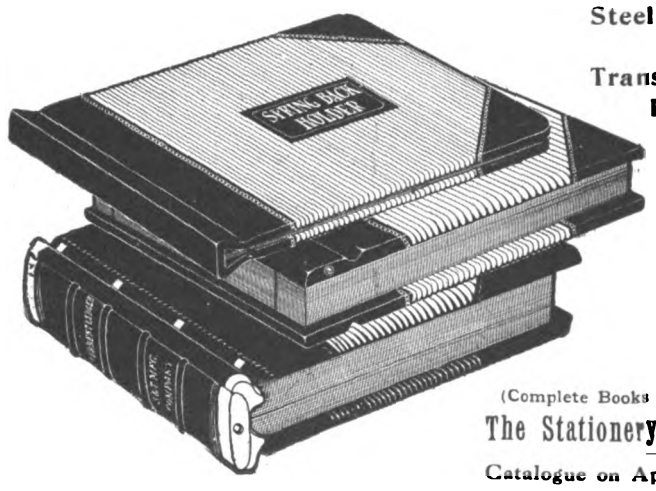
ACID FREE.
MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS
To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.
NICKERSON BROS.,
Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.
99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, Etc.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD.,
LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 City.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Insetting.
OSWEGO BROWN and CARVER CUTTERS, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.
CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,
8, Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.


Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Digitized by Google

three sets in a showy manner and exhibit them to prospective customers, with the statement that they were "$5,000 sets," but that a special lot of books, exactly like them, only in cheaper binding, had been made up to sell for $50 a set as a special favour to the book-loving public. One day it dawned on a bright young salesman that the "$5,000 set" could be sold, and that young man became the father of the fake de luxe edition game. He bought the unbound sheets of some good edition of a popular author's works from a reputable publisher. An artist, hired for $25 or $30 a week, then painted illustrations, usually water colours, which were inserted between the leaves. The whole thing was then bound by a jobber in leather closely resembling hand-tooled work, but in reality stamped by machinery. These books cost the manipulator about $4 a volume, and were unloaded by him on ignorant collectors at about a hundred times that amount.

A writer in an American contemporary says that printing before ruling can be done on the ordinary run of work, especially large runs, but on small runs and small size sheets ruling first is preferable. If a job can be ruled right, ten or twelve to the sheet, and it is deemed expedient to print it two, three or four on, it would be preferable to rule before printing. There can be no fixed rule for this, as it depends upon the character of the work and the inter-division co-operation spirit should take into consideration the cheapest and best way to complete the work. If an extra hour spent in the composing-room saves two or three in other divisions; or if by spending an extra hour in the press-room three, four or five hours can be saved in the bindery, it ought to be done. Lack of binding knowledge is responsible for many improper make-ups in the composing-room, causing waste of time and material.



Are Technical Classes Useful?

SIR,—This question comes before one after reading the last Bookbinding Supplement of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, with the examiner's report on the work of the students who entered for the City and Guilds of London Institute examinations. Each year Mr. Douglas Cockerell, the examiner, has made strong comments on the poor quality of the work done in the practical part of these examinations, and this year his opinion is very much more strongly put, as he remarks that the work done is the poorest he has ever seen. The test set students entering for the above examinations is not what one would call by any means severe, or above the capability of an apprentice, at any rate the ordinary examination, and why there should be so many failures is almost unaccountable. The various schools throughout the country seem by all accounts to be well equipped for the part they have to play in imparting knowledge to their respective students, and the teachers, several of whom are personally known to the writer, are really capable men, well qualified for their positions, and who should be able to impart a good idea of their craft to the students passing through their hands. A visit to a class also gives one the idea that the students are acquiring a good knowledge of the trade, and the work shown to a visitor usually succeeds in sending him away with the notion that the students are doing extremely well, and making a good return for the care and pains the teacher expends on them. But now comes the end of the session, and with it the London examinations; a simple practical test is given the students, the only difference from an ordinary class night being that they are left to their own resources, no teacher being allowed to be present while the examination goes on. Nervousness may have something to do with the very poor attempt some students make, but when you read that one very prominent school, where both teachers were workers of the very highest class, only obtained 4 passes out of 19 students, something really seems to be wrong. My own opinion is very strongly against such examinations held by outside bodies, and I consider that the students would be much more fairly examined if the work each had done in their own class-room, during the session, was taken as the basis of their examination. At the present time, when technical classes are being brought more and more before the public, and when everything possible is being done to improve the training of apprentices, results such as the above make one pause, and wonder whether the energy expended by the educational authorities, and the enthusiasm displayed in the organising of classes in trade subjects, is really worth all the trouble, and if the results of examinations only are taken I am afraid it must be considered a great waste of time. But there is a bright side, which all those in touch with the classes fully appreciate, and that is the real improvement which each session brings in tne students' work, and also when one sees lads who have passed through the schools occupying leading positions as craftsmen in the various shops. Another point, in many shops the practice is to offer lads, when their apprenticeship is finished, a situation as improvers, at a good few shillings less than the standard. In many cases I have found that lads who have passed successfully through a school receive the standard wage at once, and are not asked to pass through any improver stage. And then again, a love for our craft is created in very many students, which is all for their good, as it takes away the feeling that their daily work is so much drudgery and is only useful in that it brings pay-day.

Love sweetens labour, and a love of our daily work makes life much brighter and our whole career more than a mere existence. Discouraging results crop up, but must not be made too much of, as the good done is far greater than the results of any examination would lead the casual reader to suppose, and the trade classes throughout the country are helping greatly in the formation of character and the creating of a class of workmen whose influence in this world will all be for good.

Yours truly,
ANDREW CURRIE.

15, Murieston-crescent,
Edinburgh.
January 10th, 1913.

American v. English Bookbinders.

Suggested Increased American Duty on Bound Books.

It is generally understood that after the inauguration of the new President of the U.S.A., Dr. Woodrow Wilson, a special session of Congress will be called to revise the present import Tariff. A writer in the *International Bookbinder* thinks that the existing duty on imported bound books stands much in need of revision in the interest of the American bookbinding industry. Says he, our trade has suffered from past reductions of the tariff, and it is impossible for the American publisher and bookbinder to pay our present schedule of wages and compete with the cheap labour of England, Germany and other countries. Now what should we do to prevent the attack on our industry and trade? Send in a protest against any reduction on bound books, and request an increase of duty to 50 per cent., and the insertion of the word "bound" in paragraph 517 in the free list, so that the paragraph will read, "Books bound or unbound which shall have been printed (and bound) more than twenty years admitted free of duty." If we could succeed in having that one word "bound" inserted in the new tariff bill in paragraph 517, it would give to the binders of this country thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of work, and it would prevent Mr. Cedric Chivers, of Bath, England, from gathering the thousands of library books

Oscar Friedheim,

7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM, LONDON." Telephone: CITY, 9781 and 9752.

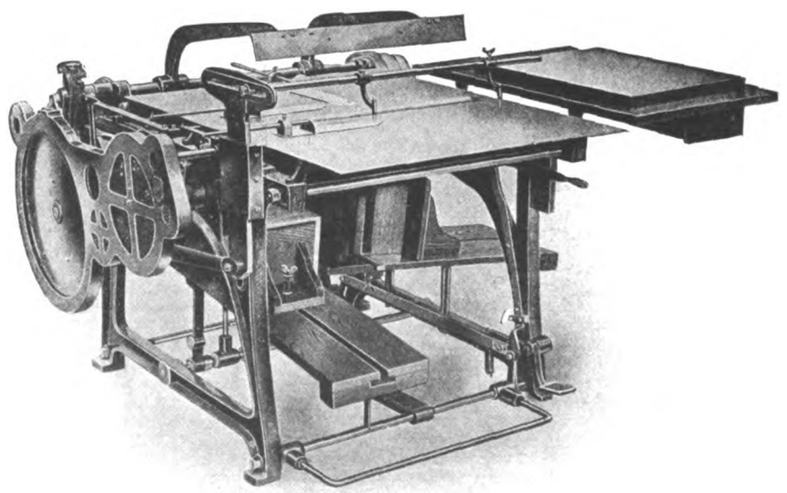
THE LARGEST STOCK AND SELECTION OF MACHINERY FOR THE

BOOKBINDING & PRINTING TRADES

FOLDING MACHINES

WITH EITHER

HAND FEEDING, DROP BAR FEEDING, or AUTOMATIC FEEDING.



WILL FOLD ALL PAPERS including HIGHLY GLAZED ART PAPER

WITHOUT CREASING.

EXACT REGISTER GUARANTEED.

QUIET AND QUICK IN RUNNING.

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. CHEAP IN PRICE.

Call at Showrooms:

AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

Digitized by Google

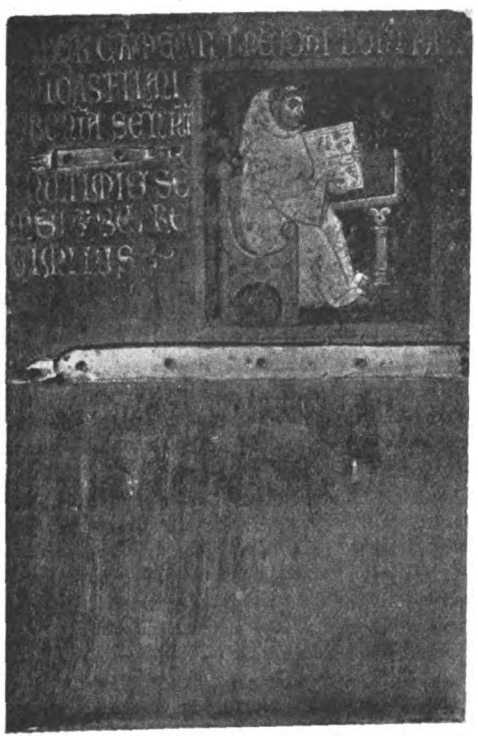
throughout the New England and Middle States and sending them across the pond to his English bindery, where the scale of wages is about thirty-two shillings a week.

Several years ago we had in New York a flourishing union. The members were all extra workers, highly skilled forwarders and finishers; their scale of wages was above the rate of the average forwarder and finisher, but it was not too high considering the skilled and artistic work they were to do. Several binderies were kept busy binding books of noted authors for millionaires and connoisseurs, who take great pride in collecting a library of artistically bound books. To-day very few binderies are engaged in that work, and the high-class forwarders and finishers of the old Union are now employed in the edition binderies, and some are not employed at all. Several big binderies in England are kept busy all the year round doing the work that should be done by our skilled craftsmen in this country.

On Some Early Italian Book Covers.

In the November number of *Il Risorgimento Grafico* (Milan), Sig. G. Guido Giannini continues his interesting series of articles on the work of the ancient binders of Italy, the first of which was briefly summarised in our Bookbinding Supplement a couple of months since. In that first article the writer dealt with the type of Italian binding current mainly at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century, which owed much of its decorative detail to the influence of Persian, Arabic, and other Oriental work. In the second article Sig. Giannini proceeds to deal with "Original Italian Binding," *i.e.*, those types which were indigenous to the country, and owed nothing to external influence. They took their rise very simply, he says, the sole intention of their creators being to protect the leaves of the book, without any pretensions to art or elegance, though as time went on the covers were gradually transformed into works that exhibited patience and good taste. Amongst them, two special types of book covers distinguished for some centuries the art of the Italian book maker. These were the product respectively of Siena—wooden covers, carved and painted, and Florence—parchment covers, and in these two cities bindings modelled on those old styles are still being turned out by local craftsmen.

Amongst the State archives preserved at Siena are a number of ancient account books in wooden covers ornamented with painted miniatures, coats of arms, and inscriptions, fastened to the backs of the volumes by three bands of leather, generally white, on which the leaves are sewn. The central band is prolonged across the upper cover and beyond it, the loose end terminating in a sort of clasp which fastens the edges of the book. The front cover is thus divided into two rectangular panels, and of these the upper is nearly always occupied by some painted device, such as an escutcheon or an emblematic picture, the lower half bearing an inscription setting forth the contents of the book. In the most ancient of these bindings, however, picture and inscription are placed together on the upper sectionof the board, the lower showing simply the plain surface of the wood. The period covered by these characteristic Siennese bindings extends from the 13th to the 18th century. Their origin is as follows: The Tax Office (*Gabella*), and Finance Department (*Biccherna*), of Siena were for ages under the control of certain functionaries belonging to the noble or privileged class, who held office in turn for periods of six or twelve months. Each of these magistrates, at the end of his term, had bound up, in the style just described, a statement of his accounts, etc., for the period of his administration. The bindings were executed at the public cost, and the magistrates usually ornamented them with their arms, their portraits, or some allegorical design. The books then remained in the public offices, and the series of those prepared for the "Biccherna" is of great interest and value. Well-known Italian artists, like Ambrogio Lorenzetti and Dominico Beccafumi, were frequently called in to execute paintings on these covers. The earlier examples, which extend as far back as 1258, are ornamented in a more simple style than the fine specimens of the period 1460–1619, and are thus more interesting as ancient bindings than as works of decorative art. Many of these unique Siena book covers have been removed from their original resting place, and specimens of them are thus to be found in various Museums. There are, for instance, three in the South Kensington Museum, and two of them are illustrated herewith, together with the oldest cover of the series. This last illustration, reproduced from our Italian contemporary, has a representation of Brother Ugo, a Cistercian monk, who was chamberlain of the Republic of Siena at the time (1258) that this cover was made. The remains of the central leather band are seen below the picture, and the socket of a smaller fastening half way between it and the top of the board.



Siennese Book Cover. Date 1258.
(Original is at Siena.)



Siennese Book Cover. Date 1358.
(Original is at the South Kensington Museum.)



Siennese Book Cover. Date 1402.
(Original is at the South Kensington Museum.)

One of the covers now at South Kensington dates from a period half a century later (1310), and measures about 14 by 9 inches, the board being over half-an-inch thick, and furnished with four plain metal bosses at the corners, projecting another half-inch. The chamberlain in that year was also a Cistercian monk, Brother Mio. The central band is painted red and decorated with a stalk and leaf design in white.

The next South Kensington example—an upper cover—dates half-a-century later still, *i.e.*, 1357–8. At the top of the board, which is half-an-inch thick, is a picture of the interior of the office where the taxpayers made their payments. The lettering of the inscription below is in black, within red lines, a band of ornament in red being below. The names of the Treasury Commissioners are mentioned, as well as that of the Secretary, Minoccio di Giovanni Aldobrandini. Both panels are surrounded by a gilt border with incised leaf decoration.

The last of the three illustrations represents work of fifty years later (1402). Again we get on the board (15 by 12-in.) a picture of the interior of the Treasury of the Siennese Republic, surmounted by the Arms of the City, below being the Arms of the Receiver and Commissioners; and an inscription mentioning them and the Secretary, Biccho Ubetini. There are no red lines in connection with the lettering, and all the borders are painted. As no leather band is visible on the front of the cover, the board must have been secured to the book by some attachment from the inner surface.

Those of our readers who would like to know more about this remarkable series of ancient book covers will find pictures of all those on the Biccherna records in Cav. Alessandro Lisini's fine work on "Le Tavolette dispinti di Biccherna" (1901), a copy of which may be seen at the National Art Library at South Kensington. Ninety-two "Biccherna" covers are still extant at Siena, dating from 1258 to 1682, as well as eleven other covers of similar character, which come down to 1690. Sixty or seventy more, at least, have been lost, strayed or stolen at some time or other. One of the earlier of the extant covers, dating from 1291, is unusual in that the volume was quarter bound in red leather. In a few cases the central leather band passed to the back of the volume through a hole near the inner margin of the board. Soon after the middle of the fifteenth century the pictures began to be enclosed within a sort of frame, and from a century later still this frame came to be elaborately carved and decorated, and enclosed practically all the surface of the board, there being only only a line or so of inscription at the foot, as in the case of an ordinary print.

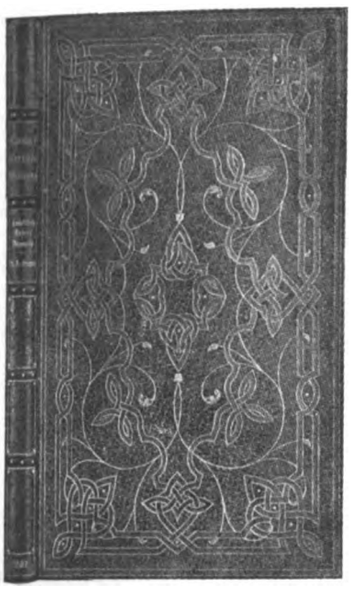
As already mentioned, this curious phase of the bookbinders' art has been revived at Siena, and visitors to that ancient city, after admiring the genuine old examples preserved in the Biccherna collection amongst the State archives, may go into some of the local shops and there purchase, as souvenirs, autograph albums, sketch books, etc., bound in similar fashion by twentieth century Siennese craftsmen. These modern-antique bindings are not, it is true, always very faithful reproductions of the originals, but this is not so much the fault of the worker as of the buyer, who thinks more of the price he has to pay than of the degree of artistic workmanship exhibited by the article itself.

In an article on "Books as a Librarian would like them," by H. L. Koopman in the *Printing Art*, it is stated, with reference to the treatment a book should receive after it has left the printer's hands, "What that treatment is the binder knows better that I can tell him. When he has applied it, the book will come out of his hands at once solid and flexible; unmutilated, either on the outer edges where mutilation can be seen, or at the back where it cannot be seen but where it neverthless injures the integrity of the book; covered with honest boards that will stand use, and clad with a material, cloth or leather, that is both strong to resist wear, and also contains within itself no seeds of deterioration. Besides this let it have a character, however unobtrusive, befitting the contents of the book, and the binder will have paid his full debt to the present and the future."

Digitized by Google

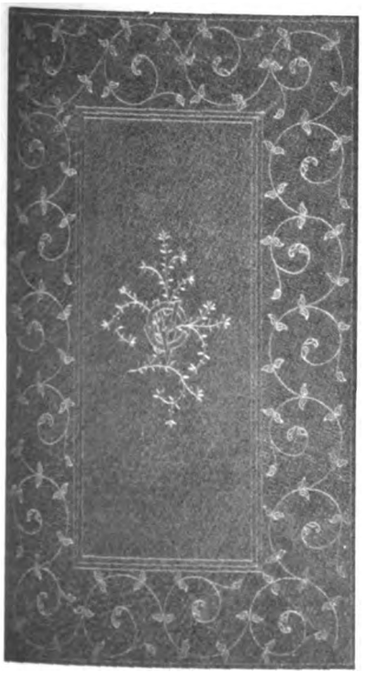
American Bookbindings.

Writing in the *American Printer*, Mr. M. Kalaba, a New York art binder, says that from exhibitions by several publishers and art dealers of fine bindings, it is seen that the finest bookbindings come from abroad. Publishers even do not hesitate to say there is not enough ambition among American bookbinders to place them on a level with the English and French binders. But it should be easy to prove that the American bookbinder can do as well if not better if he gets sufficient en-



An American Binding (outside).

couragement, that is, enough time to produce specimens of real art, and the full value for his productions. The two illustrations reproduced herewith represent a binding executed in Mr. Kalaba's own establishment, the Trow Press, and show that his claim on behalf of the American binder is well founded. The book is a copy of the 1597 edition of the "Gerichte Ordnung" of Charles V., Emperor of Germany. It is bound in wine-coloured



An American Binding (inside.)

levant, with inlays of red and green, the interlacing Grolieresque bands and decoration being tooled in gold. The second illustration represents the doublure of the volume, also in morocco elaborately gold tooled.

Mr. Kalaba fully recognises the value and importance to the student of fine binding of facsimile illustrations, as the following passage from his article demonstrates.

"Much attention has been paid of late years to the subject of artistic bookbinding, and many excellent works have been published dealing in more or less exhaustive manner with the whole subject of the art as practiced in the different countries of Europe. But the subject is one which it is impossible to treat adequately without copious examples or illustrations, and hitherto it has only been possible for students and amateurs to gain a laborious acquaintance with its various phases by repeated visits to public libraries and to the collections of those unselfish private collectors who will allow their treasures to be inspected. Within the last few years, however, the combination of photography and chromo-lithography has been brought to such perfection that not only the colours and texture of the material with which a book is bound can be successfully reproduced, but the facsimile of the actual impression of the stamp or tool used in the ornamentation can be given with absolute accuracy."

A De Luxe List of Bindings.

The handsomest sale catalogue of bookbindings we remember to have seen has just been published by Herr C. G. Boerner, of Leipzig (Universitats str 26), with the title of "Kostbare Bucheinbände des xv. bis xix. Jahrhunderts," *i.e.*, Books in Fine Bindings from the 15th to the 19th century (20 marks). This *Katalog XXI.* takes the form of a thick folio volume of upwards of 100 pp., finely printed on good paper, with ample margins and enclosed in a tinted wrapper. In all, some 230 items are described in both the French and German languages, but the great feature of the list is the splendid series of 52 full-page plates, of which 9 are in colours. Several of them are in the full size of the originals, and where this is not the case the actual dimensions of the volumes are given on each plate. An interesting introductory essay, entitled "The Golden Age of Bookbinding," by Carl Sonntag, jun., is prefaced to the catalogue, and treats, among other matters, of the universality of the German art binder of the 19th century, as instanced by the fact that many of the best bookbinders of that period, in both France and England, were of German birth or descent. The arrangement adopted in the enumeration of the bindings described in the catalogue is a chronological one, and hence the series of illustrations commences with reproductions of half-a-dozen examples of 15th century work. Next comes a fine characteristic specimen from Grolier's Library, with the typical interlaced bands, in this instance uncoloured, and the usual inscription. For this beautiful piece of early 16th century Italian or Lyonese work £825 is asked, or about £8 per square inch of cover surface! Two or three choice examples of chased or pierced silver covers, dating from the 17th century, are among those illustrated, and nearly contemporary with them are a couple of specimens of S. Mearne's binding, almost the only bits of native English craftsmanship mentioned. To our mind, one of the most interesting features of this fine catalogue is the evidence it affords that the beautiful, but hitherto almost neglected, stamped or embossed bindings of the first half of the 19th century are beginning to be appreciated. Several examples are illustrated in the list under notice, and good prices asked for them. Though the details of, for instance, some of the early specimens

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns —not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery,

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

of the so-called "Cathedral" style are not altogether in keeping with the spirit of the design, excellent taste and workmanship is nearly always apparent in the tooled bindings, whilst those stamped from dies in the thirties and forties are generally masterpieces of this class of book cover decoration. Thouvenin, of Paris, was one of the leading exponents of these blind stamped bindings, and several examples of his work are figured amongst the illustrations in this catalogue. The almost contemporary work of Westley, Dobson, and others in London was doubtless inspired by his, and culminated in the remarkable covers of leather and papier-mache, embossed in high relief and ornamented with medallions, etc., which came into vogue in London in the late forties, mainly under the auspices of Noel Humphreys and Owen Jones. These and other beautiful examples of the art of the binders of a few decades ago will probably be sought after by collectors not long hence, cheap, though by no means common, as they are to-day.

THE Munich Bookbinders' Price List.

It is so commonly believed that almost every industrial operation can be done much cheaper in Germany than in this country, that we have thought it would be of interest to reprint, as we do below, some extracts from the new price list of the Master Bookbinders' Association at Munich, although the Bavarian capital is not one of the largest German bookbinding centres.

The Association has lately given attention to the question of prices, and the result of this is a recently published little book containing the new scale of charges. There is a long list of the names of the best known periodicals, with prices for binding them in three different styles. The original German prices have been approximately rendered into English currency. The extracts indicate something of the dimensions and thickness of the books.

The scale for pamphlet work is very moderate.

BOOKBINDING.

Height.	No. of Sheets	Ordinary Half-Cloth. Not Gilt	Ordinary Half-Cloth. Gilt.	Fine Half-Cloth, Gilt.	Half-Sheep, Plain Gilt.	Half-Morocco with Bands. Plain Gilt.	Fine Half-French Morocco, or Coloured or Marbled Calf, Richly Gilt.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5¾ in.	10	6	8	1 0	1 2	1 6½	2 2
	20	7	11½	1 0½	1 4	1 8½	2 3½
	30	8	1 0	1 3	1 5½	2 0	2 5½
	40	10½	1 1½	1 5	1 8	2 2½	2 7
	50	1 0	1 3	1 6½	1 10	2 4	2 10½
9¾ in.	10	11	1 3½	1 6½	1 9	2 3¼	2 9½
	20	1 0	1 5½	1 7½	1 11	2 6	3 0½
	30	1 1½	1 7	1 11	2 2	2 7	3 3½
	40	1 3	1 8½	2 0	2 4	2 10½	3 6½
	50	1 4½	1 10	2 2	2 7½	3 1	3 10½
	100	2 2	2 8½	3 0	3 8½	4 5	5 3
12¾ in.	10	1 4	1 11	2 0	2 3	2 11	3 4½
	20	1 6	2 0½	2 2	2 5½	3 1	3 8
	30	1 8	2 2	2 4	2 8	3 5	4 1½
	40	1 10	2 4½	2 7	3 0	3 7	4 5½
	50	2 1	2 6	2 9½	3 4	3 9½	4 7½
	100	3 0	3 7	3 11	4 7	5 4	6 8

PAMPHLET BINDING.

	100 copies. Octavo 16 p.	100 copies. Quarto 8 p.	500 copies. Octavo 16 p.	500 copies. Quarto 8 p.	1,000 copies. Octavo 16 p.	1,000 copies. Quarto 8 p.	Over 1,000 copies, per 1,000 extra. Octavo 16 p.	Over 1,000 copies, per 1,000 extra. Quarto 8 p.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 Sheet, folded, stitched and cut	1 0	1 3	2 0	2 7	3 1	4 2	2 6	3 4
1 Sheet, folded, in wrapper and cut	1 3	1 6	2 7	3 3	4 2	6 7	3 5	4 1
1 Sheet, folded, stitched and placed in cover, cut	1 6	1 10	3 5	3 8	5 2	5 9	4 3	4 8
Every extra Sheet	0 4	0 4½	1 7	2 0	3 0	3 6	2 6	3 0
1 Sheet folded, stitched, cut and gefalzelt * every extra sheet (half and quarter sheets are reckoned as complete sheets once folded)	2 1½	2 5½	4 4	5 2	6 5	7 10	5 4	6 5
Every extra sheet	0 4	0 4½	1 10	2 3	3 3	3 11	2 11	3 4

* This word is difficult to translate. It means a coloured strip applied on the edge; in Germany it is often used on thin brochures.



Blank Books & Loose-Leaf Supplies.

By HARRY M. BASFORD in the *Printing Art*.

[In reprinting the following interesting and instructive article, we have thought it well to retain throughout the term "Blank Book," an American trade designation which covers not merely account books in general, but also ruled exercise and memorandum books, cheque books and in fact any kind of bound volume the leaves of which are blank, in contradistinction to a printed book. — ED., BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER.]

Blank books and loose-leaf outfits naturally fall into the same class of work and there is a good opportunity for profit in handling jobs of this kind. Even if you have no bindery in connection with your plant, you can take the orders and send the bindery work out to another shop to be done, still realising a profit. In a general way I do not think that the prices of blank books have been cut so badly as the prices of some other kinds of printing, and of all the work that comes to a book bindery, the blank books and loose-leaf binders and sheets offer the best opportunity for a profit. If this condition holds true in your section you should do your best to foster it, so there will be no growing tendency on the part of the trade to cut prices below a fair margin of profit.

In selling blank books it is advisable to have the customer draw up the form of ruling himself, if you can persuade him to do so. If he insists, however, on handing you only a few rough marks on a piece of paper that no ruler would accept as the copy for the job, it is up to you to draw up the copy yourself. Make a neat, clean copy of the ruling and submit it to the buyer for his approval before starting the job. At the same time explain to him that on account of the nature of the work it is impossible to submit proofs of ruling, but that if he will pass your copy there will be no necessity for a ruled proof, as the completed work will be identical with the copy. It is also well to inform him that a proof of the printing will be shown him if desired, but that the ruling will be finished at that time and no changes in the ruling can be made. The best way to show a proof of a blank book heading is to paste the proof, taken on thin paper, on a sheet of the ruled paper supplied for the job, thus giving the customer a very fair idea of the completed page.

Disagreements frequently occur over blank books, and the salesman should do his utmost to avoid the possibility of error by thoroughly understanding the job himself and passing the instructions on in writing to the workmen who will handle it. Books with long and short leaves require special attention, and in quoting a price this extra time should be well covered in the estimated cost. The style of binding can be best shown to a customer in taking his order for a book by having a sheet with the various common styles of binding shown by pictures in colour. An ocular demonstration is the best kind of illustration to a man who is not familiar with the different styles of binding books. A sample sheet can be made up from an old blank book catalogue of some stationery house, which frequently contains sheets of this kind.

The manufacture of loose-leaf sheets for use in binders is one of the newer lines of work that have come to the printer in the last ten years and good profit can be made by handling this work. Most of the sheets used by large business houses are made to order, and the only additional equipment that the ordinary printer will require to handle this work is the necessary punches for punching the round or slotted holes to fit the binders. Care should be used in buying die punches to fit the punch machine, so that the selection of dies may be the ones that will be most called for in your vicinity. Some printers find it profitable to stock a supply of current and transfer binders to sell with the sheets they make up on orders, and this plan would seem to offer an excellent method of extending a business. The metal parts for making up many of the standard binders on the market may also be bought from the manufacturers, and a good bookbinder will be able to turn out a very presentable binder complete by making use of these parts.

In stocking a supply of binders it is not necessary to start with a great variety of sizes. Most binders are made for sheets measuring about eight, nine, or eleven inches on the binding side, and the length usually runs from eleven inches up. In making the binders, you can, of course, make them as long as required with the same length of metal part. Full canvas, canvas with leather corners, and half corduroy will be the styles most often called for.

A suggestion that I think will result in customers favouring your house is to be sure that every binder that goes out has a good pair of end sheets to keep the other sheets clean, and in filling an order for sheets only, the end sheets can be added if the customer's binder is without them. Every bookkeeper likes to use these end sheets in a binder and it costs but little to make them up. This can be included in the estimate if desired.

A die-cut loose-leaf is the best, but machines for die-cutting them are expensive and most printers will trim the sheets on the paper-cutter. In doing this the man handling the loose-leaf jobs should be instructed that every job must must be cut exactly the size ordered and that unusual care must be taken with the work. There is a draw to the knife of a paper cutter in using, which makes a variation in the size of the sheets cut at one time. This variation should be guarded against as much as possible. It is a good plan to have a set of metal plates made of the standard sizes of the sheets you make, and to use these as a guage each time a job is cut. Nothing disgusts a bookkeeper so much in using a loose-leaf system as to have a lot of leaves come from the printer that are an eighth of an inch larger or smaller than the ones he is using. This difference makes it difficult to use the new sheets with the old ones, and as many bookkeepers are not prejudiced in favour of loose-leaf outfits anyway, the variation in sizes gives them a good argument against the entire system.

All loose-leaf work and all blank books should be carefully wrapped and delivered. Loose leaves should be wrapped in packages of two hundred and fifty or five hundred sheets unless delivered with the binders, when they should be inserted with the index in the binders.

The making of indexes for loose-leaf outfits is another line of work which goes along with the system of accounting, and which is profitable work for the printer. Sub-divided indexes can usually be bought cheaper from the large maker than you can make them yourself. Or you may buy the tabs and attach them to the leaves. Paper for indexes may be ruled up and printed in the common sizes, so as to be ready for quick delivery. In taking an order for an index it is important to ask if the index is desired with plain sheets or with the sheets ruled and vowelled, as they are used both ways. You can usually get as much for one style as the other.

There is a field for loose-leaf and blank-book work by working hand in hand with one or more stationery houses in your locality. The commercial stationer sells both the books and the binders, and may throw considerable loose-leaf work to you if you make him a sufficient inducement to do so. You may either give him a commission or an inside price, or reciprocate to him for sending orders to you direct by referring orders for stock binders to him to fill.

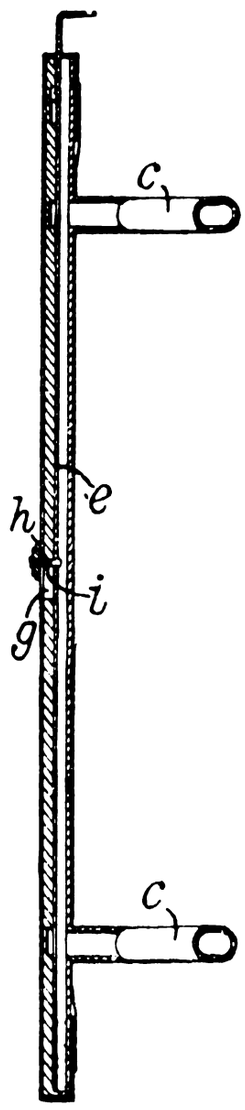
Digitized by Google

There are new things in loose-leaf accounting constantly coming on the market, and the enterprising printer should keep in touch with these new things through the trade papers, so as to be familiar with every style of binder, indexing, or sheets that may be brought to his attention by a customer.

I know of no department of printing that offers better opportunities for business and profit than loose-leaf outfits and blank books. The field is not so crowded as in other lines of commercial printing, and if you show to your patrons that you can fill their orders for these goods satisfactorily you will get many jobs of this kind.

New Bookbinding Patents.

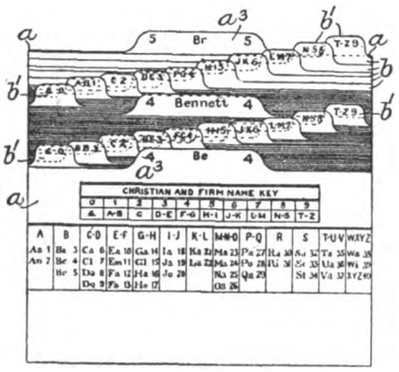
In a temporary binder of the type in which leaves, etc., are filed on curved tubes or spikes fixed to one side of the back and mating with curved spikes on the other side of the back, the spikes being locked by a sliding bar, means are provided for locking



the sliding bar to the back. The means consist of a key-operated disc *h* screwing on a pin mounted on the sliding bar *e*, the disc being adapted to enter a hole *g* when the bar is in the locking position. A presser plate which continually grips the tubes or spikes *c* may be made wholly of india-rubber, etc., or may have its holes lined with rubber. The invention is patented by Mr. H. T. King.

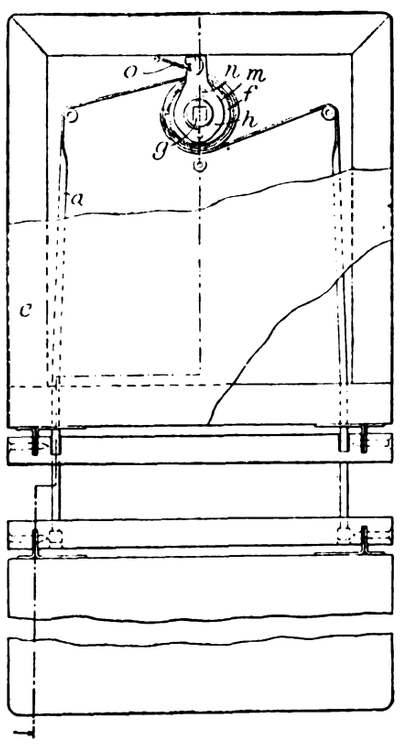
An invention patented in France by M. R. Chotteau deals with a movable binding for papers, letter files, account books, etc., which can be opened out flat to facilitate finding or reading the contents. It consists of two metal plates, between which the collection of papers is secured near the back. The plates are connected together by little metal rods, upon which the previously perforated papers are subsequently threaded. The rods run across the back of the binding, and are made of a material which is flexible in all directions, so that the binding can be opened out like a book, without having to remove the plates or take the binding to pieces. For this purpose tubes formed by wire wound in the form af a spring are employed as rods, though any other pliant tubular device can be used. The wire is wormed so that it can be secured with nuts and screws to the metal cover.

An invention by Mr. E. Dunn relates to indexing devices of the kind comprising a set of major guide units having tabs bearing alphabetical sub-divisions individualised by numerals, as described in Specification 1,465, 1911, constituting a major index, and a set of minor guide units having laterally stepped tabs also bearing alphabetical sub-divisions individualised by numerals constituting a



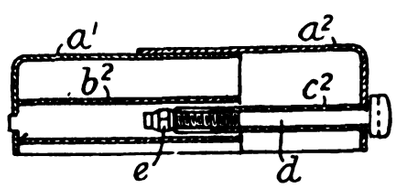
minor index, whereby a filed element between the units may be indicated by combining a numeral of the major index with one of the minor index. The invention consists in making the separate sets of minor guide units *b* alike in configuration and as regards the indications on their tabs b^1. The tabs a^3 of the major units *a* are situated at the middle thereof, and the tabs b^1 of the minor units *b* bear the numerals 0–9.

In a loose-leaf ledger, etc., invented by Mr. F. James, in which the papers are filed on flexible members, these members *a* are tightened by being wound on the circumference of one or more discs *f*, wheels, or like rotary members arranged in one of the folding



covers *e*. Means are provided for locking the rotary member against rotation in the direction for unwinding, for example a spring-pressed arm *h* pivoted eccentrically to the disc *f* and provided with projections *n* for engagement with one or more concentric grooves *m* in the disc. The flexible member *a* shown is circular in cross-section where it passes through the leaves and flat where it winds on the disc A lock may be provided to prevent operation of the arm *h* to release the disc. The key aperture *g* of the disc may be closed by a flap, etc., which can be locked.

Mr. J. T. Cartwright has patented a loose-leaf binder that comprises angular clamping plate a^1, a^2, Fig. 3, one or more pairs of telescopic filing tubes (not shown), and one or more locking posts consisting of an outer



tube b^2 and an inner tube c^2, which is split at its end and is expanded to grip the outer tube b^2 by means of a conical nut *e* travelling on a rotatable screw-threaded rod *d* within the tube c^2.

Invented by Mr. P. Aborlen, a machine is constructed to perform both the operations of binding and cutting books, and may operate simultaneously on two books of different sizes. The books are raised from a pile and clamped between plates which travel in an horizontal plane with an intermittent motion around two notched wheels, after the manner of an endless conveyer, so that, in successive steps, the backs of the books are glued, the covers applied, the covers pressed on, the backs formed, and the books presented to rotating cutting knives. The books are initially stored in an inclined guide, and are raised therefrom to the clamping plates by means of fingers attached to a reciprocating belt, and the plates are pressed together by a cam-operated arm, allowing the backs to protrude. The closing or locking of the clamping plates is effected by the arrange-

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,
Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,
71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.
SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

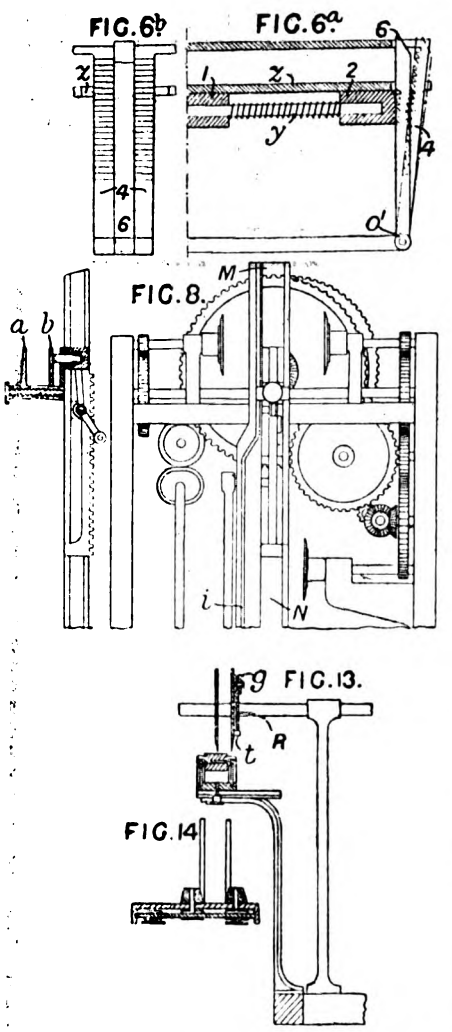
FREDK. ULLMER, Ltd. Estab. 1825.
Manufacturers & Complete Furnishers.
EVERYTHING for the PRINTER and BOOKBINDER.
"STANDARD" WORKS, CROSS STREET, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.
By H. E. CORNWALL.
Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing, gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size etc., etc.
A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size. 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.
Copies may be had from
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

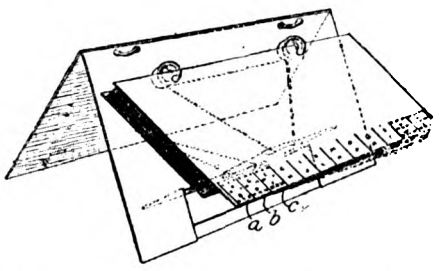
THE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS OF
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
STOCK & SPECIAL SIZES.
Patentees of Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals
Write for Catalogue.
C. H. HARE & SON, Ltd., TYSELEY, **BIRMINGHAM.**

Digitized by Google

ment shown in Figs. 6a and 6b. The counter plate *z* carries two spring-pressed blocks 1, 2, sliding upon a bar *y* and provided with saw teeth, which, after the plates have been adjusted, are allowed to engage with saw teeth provided on branches 4. In order that the plates may be opened and the book released before cutting operation, smooth blades 6, provided with bevelled ends, are pivoted between the branches 4, and under the action of bevelled rods, force the blocks 1, 2 inwards against the pressure of the spring, and release them from engagement with the branches 4. The book, when clamped and locked between the plates, in its first step passes over a drum immersed in a bath of glue; at the end of the second step, while the plates are at rest, a pile of covers is raised under the action of a counter-weight, and the uppermost cover is applied to the book, the operation being controlled by a cam; and in the third and fourth steps, the book with its spread out cover passes over spring-mounted rollers, Fig. 13, which press the cover upon the book and then between conical rollers, Fig. 14, which are adapted to form the back. During the application of the cover, the plates are prevented from rising by means of a stop *t* on one of the plates passing beneath an horizontal guide rail R, Fig. 13, and by a small grooved roller *g* which runs on the upper part of the rail. At the last step the plates are opened and the book falls between adjustable clamping fingers *a*, *b*, Fig. 8, which carry the book, with the back and three edges protruding, down an incline M, N past rotating cutting knives. The fingers *a*, *b* are guided by a traveller running in a groove *i*, which is so shaped as to cause the book to be cut at the top and bottom edges by an upper pair of knives, and then to turn at an elbow in the groove so as to present the side edge to a lower knife. The sequence of operations is completed while the plates travel from one notched wheel to the other, so that by utilising each stretch between the wheels, the machine may operate on two books simultaneously.



Under an invention by Mr. E. H. Whiting an index is formed by applying to the edge of the top leaf or tablet *a* the whole of the index characters employed, and cutting-off the margin of each underlying leaf, etc., *b*, *c* . . . up to and including the character which indicates the contents of that leaf. Thus by placing the finger under any particular character and raising the overlying leaves, the leaf indicated by that character is exposed. Fig. 1 shows the characters divided into groups of two. The uncut portions of the margins of the underlying leaves preferably bear the same characters as are indicated on the corresponding parts of the top leaf, and the under surfaces of each leaf may bear the characters which indicate the pages exposed when that leaf is turned up. The leaves, etc., may be bound up with or separately carried in a ledger, address book, etc.; or may be hung on a wall or on a suitable stand such as that shown.



Exhibition of Fine American Bindings

Some thirty exhibitors showed samples of their work in bookbinding at the sixth annual display of the Guild of Book Workers at the Fine Arts Building in New York City, last month. Amateurs as well as professionals were represented.

Three books by Harvey S. Chatfield attracted a great deal of attention, and were declared by many experts to be the finest examples of design on view. The "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," bound in black levant, crushed, with full leather doublure, is considered unique. The doublure was tooled in gold to represent a storm and the succeeding calm. The sky was done in blue leather and the sea in green, while the surf, sun and its reflection on the water were in gold. Another of Mr. Chatfield's books was "Mother Michael and Her Cat," bound in grey levant, crushed, inlaid with gold. The cover design was a dancing cat, in colours. Four books shown by Edith Diehl, of New York, were considered to show the finest technique. A copy of the Bible was bound in dark brown crushed levant, with a blind tooled interlaced design on a stippled background. The doublure was of wine-coloured levant. Esther McDonald, of New York, showed four books, the most notable of which was a copy of "Elsie Venner," bound in black levant, with panels made of rattlesnake skin. Mother-of-pearl was used to good advantage by Rachel McMasters Miller, of Pittsburgh, in her binding of "The King of the Golden River." The book was bound in full green levant, tooled in gold and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. There were five circular pieces about which circles of gold had been tooled.

Canvas Jackets for Books.

Bound books that are required to last for a number of years should have a canvas or drill jacket, which, when worn, may be renewed. The cover is a protection to the binding, and for permanent records is very desirable, says Mr. J. J. Pleger, the Manila Government binder. The canvas or drill is cut to allow 1½ inches turn-in on the front, top and bottom; the boards are cut to the size of the book cover boards. The canvas is stretched over the book cover and the boards are glued about 1½ inches on the top and laid on the inside of the open cover with the glued side up; the projecting canvas is drawn over the front edges of the boards and rubbed down. The turned-in canvas on the top and bottom is cut diagonally to within three-eighths of an inch of the joint of the book, and is glued and drawn tightly over the edges of the board. The overlapping canvas on the corners is cut to a neat turn-in and the ends glued and turned in on the boards. If back titles are desired, the position is marked to enable the finisher to centre the lettering on the title space, and the canvas cover is then pulled off the book. A minor segment with about two inches spring is cut out of the unprotected end from corner to corner, and the ends of canvas glued and turned in under the boards. The remaining turn-in between the boards is glued to the canvas even with the boards. The inside of the cover is lined with marble paper, which is cut a trifle smaller than the book, and is pasted on the board and canvas; the paper projecting beyond the arch shape of the board is cut to permit a turn-in under the board. Type for lettering is set with a slug on the sides and bound tight with string or stout rubber bands; the cover is placed on a piece of binder's board with a press board underneath; the type is inked and laid on the canvas in the proper title space and carefully put in the press, after which the press is run down slightly and released. When dry, the jacket is put on the book.

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

There was a good attendance at the "Ship," Ivy-lane, E.C., on the 7th inst., when the members of the above association assembled for the first general meeting of the year. The president, Mr. F. C. Peacock, was in the chair, ably supported by the worthy vice, Mr. J. E. Dixon. Among the correspondence were letters of thanks for election to membership from successful candidates in Letchworth and Manchester, and three London applicants were finally considered and passed, while a fourth was deferred for further investigation by the Executive.

Nominations for the positions of officers in the Association were solicited, but there was much reluctance in submitting names against those already standing. Messrs. J. Walker, J. Knight, J. Simpkins and W. T. Lingham were nominated for the positions on the committee vacated by those retiring in rotation, but the entire list will be kept open till the night of the annual general meeting on February 4th, when the elections will take place.

Stewards were elected for the bohemian concert, in the persons of Messrs. Dixon, Lievney and Warner, an event which is to take place about the end of February.

The chairman then called upon Mr. T. Bell to read his paper on "Chemistry." The lecturer introduced his subject in its far-reaching nature and the necessity of limiting his remarks to the greatest possible extent, but his brief analyses were made just sufficiently lucid to the lay mind to keep them within their scientific depth. Most particularly interesting were the various treatments of paper both during the process of manufacture and at the final testing to determine its composition, which matter proved to be the main trend of the discussion which followed.

At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. J. Simpkins, seconded by Mr. J. Walker and carried with acclamation, and Mr. Bell promised to comply with the general request to give another lecture on this exhaustless subject at a future date.

THE death occurred recently, at New York, of Mr. A. G. Mackay, who invented in 1885 the "Perfection" wire stitching machine. He was born in the north of Scotland in 1835 and went to Canada when nineteen years old. For some thirty years he was in the dry goods trade there, which he quitted to take up a position with the J. L. Morrison Co., whose business he purchased in 1892, and who are now well known on both sides of the Atlantic as the makers of the machine in question.

For SALE

The PLANT and GOODWILL

OF AN

Old-Established Bookbinding Business.

About 65 Years.

Cause of Selling, death of the Proprietor. Plant at Valuation. Apply No. 13872, *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

NOTICE.

The "Bookbinding Supplement" will in future be published on the third Thursday of every month

All subscribers to "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" (10/- per annum, post free inland 12/- in the Colonies and abroad) receive the Supplements without extra charge. Special subscriptions to the issues of "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" which include Bookbinding Supplements are accepted at 2/6 per annum post free inland, 3/- abroad.

Advertisements for the next issue of the Supplement should reach the office not later than Saturday, February 15th next. Rates on application.

Communications should be addressed to the Publishers, STONHILL and GILLIS, 58 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

LONDON: Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—January 16, 1913.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL LIBRARY
FEB 11 1913

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

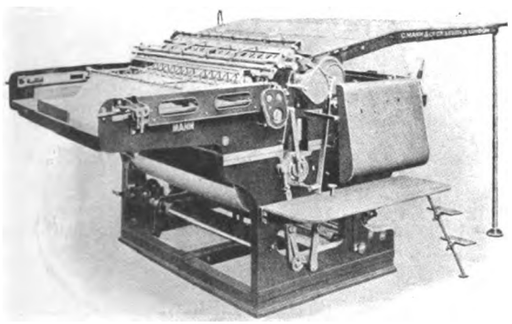
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 4. LONDON: JANUARY 23, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

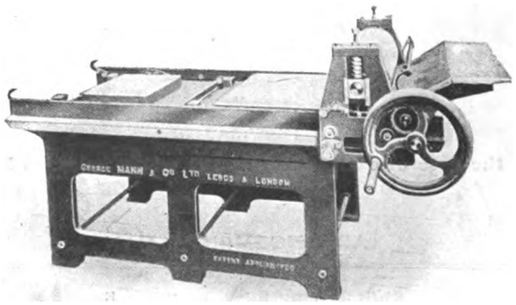
THE MANN OFFSET



SIZES-DEMY QUARTO TO EIGHT CROWN.

The Ideal Machine for YOUR Class of Work.

Offset Proving and Reversing Press



The LATEST and BEST Proving Press on the Market.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.,

LONDON ADDRESS: Henry Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

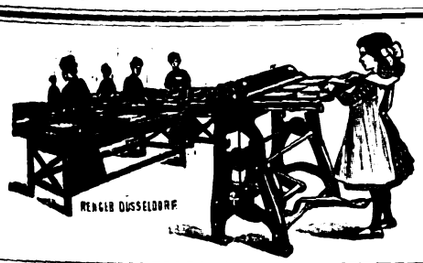


BUKAMA 101

Combined Hole-Eyeletting Machine.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

O. HOPPE & Co. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.



Gluing Machine with Transporter

Don't Buy a:

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machine,

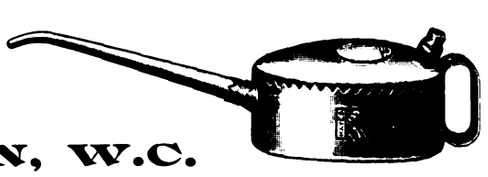
Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, etc., without offer from:

Joseph RENGER, Machine Works, DUSSELDORF (GERMANY.)

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Digitized by Google

FLAT BED PRESSES

Manufactured by the Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., of Chicago,

Who are the largest Manufacturers of Two-Revolution Presses in the World.

SINGLE COLOUR PRESSES.

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by four form rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed per hour.
0000000	51 × 74	45½ × 70	1600
000000	51 × 68	45½ × 64	1650
00000 Special	46 × 68	41 × 64	1700
00000	46 × 65	41 × 61	1700
0000	46 × 62	41 × 58	1700
00	43 × 56	38 × 52	1800
1	39 × 53	34½ × 49	1900
2	35 × 50	30⅓ × 46	2000
3	33 × 46	28 × 42	2100
4	29 × 41	24 × 37	2200

TWO-COLOUR PRESSES.

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by four form rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed per hour.
00000	52 × 65	46 × 60	1500
000	45 × 62	40 × 58	1600
0	42⅞ × 56	36½ × 51	1700

After Practical Experience of one of these Machines Messrs. Tillotson and Son, of Bolton, have recently had a Second Two-Colour Press installed in their Works.

PERFECTING PRESSES.

MADE IN THREE SIZES—QUAD DEMY, QUAD ROYAL, and EIGHT CROWN.

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by four form rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed per hour.
00000	48½ × 69	42½ × 64	1600
00	44 × 56	38 × 51	1800
1	40 × 53	35 × 48	1900

In the case of each machine, the width between bearers is sufficient to allow for two lays on of the full-size half-sheet.

QUICK DELIVERY.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MACHINES TO BE SEEN WORKING.

The Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS

INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT to that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT are supplied at the rate of 2/6 *(payable in advance)* for twelve numbers, including postage. (Foreign postage 6d. extra.) Single copies, 2d. each.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT issues should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, 58, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 4.

LONDON: January 23, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Art of Lithography.

By Mr. Francis Sheridan.

A Lecture and Discussion at the Manchester and District Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

There was an excellent attendance at the monthly general meeting of this Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, held in the Crown Hotel, Booth-street, Manchester, when President Thos. Kirkwood occupied the chair, vice-president Fred. Burnett being in the vice-chair.

"The Art of Lithography" was the title of a lecture, giving some experiences and notes on its practice, delivered by Mr. Francis Sheridan, an ex-member of the London and Yorkshire Centres of the P.M. and O.A., and who is now a member of the first provincial centre (Liverpool). In the following report we give some details of several of the items dealt with by the lecturer.

Mr. Sheridan said:—As an introduction to Senefelder's discovery I cannot do better than quote a few lines by the Senefelder Club (an association of artists and printers), who are doing a great work in the forwarding of artistic lithography:—

"A hundred years ago, in Bavaria, Aloys Senefelder invented lithography. He wanted on a sudden to write a washing bill for his mother. He had no paper by him. He wrote it in printing ink on a piece of limestone. When he would have rubbed off the writing he bethought him—it was the inspiration of genius—to take an impression as for a plate; and lo, the stone yielded an impression! Years of labour, of discouragement, of persistent skill perfected the art that we know, and little beyond a few printer's tricks of doubtful value has been added to what Senefelder left.

Senefelder's discovery was this: that as grease and water are antagonistic, a drawing made in greasy chalk on a stone will receive a charge of fatty printing ink if the blank spaces of the stone are kept damp. The lithographer, therefore, makes his drawing on the surface of the stone with black grease; it is fixed with acid; the stone is charged with gum, then the printing is performed by passing an inked roller many times over the drawing and rubbing the ink off upon the paper by means of pressure. The principle is very simple; but by diverse treatments of the drawing and the printing an infinite variety of results may be obtained, and the quality of an early impression pulled upon good paper yields in beauty to no known printing medium.

On the Continent lithography has always been employed by artists. In England it has for many years sunk to the basest of commercial uses; in almost unrecognisable degeneration it wearies our eyes from every advertiser's hoarding."

This reference to printers' tricks is certainly not a very pleasant or flattering one for the present-day lithographer.

Coupling this Association's work with the rotary offset press and promises, the future of lithography is looking much brighter.

Many of the impressions produced by the Senefelder Club are in the class known as chalk drawings, drawings made upon a rough surfaced litho stone with a greasy crayon. Some of their prints puzzle me to arrive at the particular method they adopt in their production and certainly these methods could not be adopted in every-day workshop practice where the editions run into the thousands. One or two examples I have examined exhibit signs of artist's treatment after the stone has been inked in and before the impression is pulled. Of course, where the artist is the printer and only a dozen or so copies are required, a lot of this faking can be indulged in. The case is different where the stone is placed in the hands of the printer and he is told to produce a number of copies equal to the proof submitted.

Sir Herbert von Herkomer, one of the members of the Senefelder Club, obtains some very beautiful results by roughening or graining a litho stone and then filling it in perfectly solid, so that a heavy black or coloured impression can be taken from it when inked in. Upon this solid groundwork he proceeds to sketch his outline or key, which he then develops into a picture by engraving and scraping away the lights until his picture shows up in all its variations of tone, from dense velvety solids to the finest of delicate tints. If we take away the stone and substitute the copperplate, we find the process very similar to that used by artists when producing mezzotints.

Chalk Drawings.

Chalk drawings we are all familiar with, but the manner of obtaining a fine even grain and of etching the drawing after it has left the artist's hands is a lost art in most of our present-day litho shops. If you were to ask the average lithographer how he would treat a freshly drawn chalk job, nine times out of ten he would lead off by stating that you first "gum up," instead of saying "etch it." The etching process is the first one to follow the artist's treatment. This consists in applying a solution consisting of gum arabic and nitric acid. The acid attacks the soap in the crayon, changing into a body that is insoluble in water; by so doing it prevents it spreading and soiling the clean parts of the stone, where it is not required.

In applying this acid it is customary to use a sponge or camel-hair brush. This method may be all right for many jobs, but it is not to be recommended for the highest class of work, because both the brush and sponge are liable to cause streaks.

Perhaps the best method of all for etching, so far as my experience goes, and one which was practised by some of the pioneers of lithography, is to mix up a quantity of acid and gum in a jar, and after suspending the stone for treatment in a sort of tray with an opening in the front, the acid solution is poured evenly over the work. This is drained off and caught in the vessel and then poured on again, repeating the process until the acid has exhausted itself. The stone is then allowed to dry without further attention or rubbing, after which it is washed out and rolled up.

In the preparation of artistic chalk work, correct etching is of the greatest importance, the rolling up and proving taking second place, and they can be carried through in any manner the lithographer pleases.

Grained Transfers.

Before leaving the subject of chalk drawings I would like to make a slight reference to drawings upon grained paper. Often these present a difficulty in transferring; sometimes they squash and at other times there is an absence of detail owing to parts washing away.

Chalk paper is peculiar owing to its great thickness, and the method I advocate for transferring same is as follows:—Place the transfer drawing in the sheets of a damping book after first protecting the face of the paper with about four sheets of dry printing paper. This is done so that the moisture will penetrate from the *back* only. The damping will take a long time and it must not be hurried. Most men become impatient and transfer it before it is fit, or allow the face to become moistened, which is fatal for the best results. Moisture causes the soap of the crayon to dissolve—so you lose the correct tones of the drawing if the transfer is not protected as described.

When the transfer is sufficiently moistened transfer to stone or plate with medium pressure, occasionally damping the back of transfer and carefully rubbing away the layers of paper until there is nothing left but the composition which adheres firmly to the stone. At this stage do not be tempted to use warm or hot water to dissolve the composition, but use a little thin gum solution and do not hurry matters. After its removal, gum up, fan dry, and then rub up, afterwards treating as usual.

These drawings can be transferred to a damp stone if desired, but the results are not so good as when working the method I have advocated. In the case of a job being required in a hurry the back of the transfer can be damped with a sponge instead of placing in the damping book.

Transferring Preparation.

I will now make a slight reference to transferring methods for exacting work. In the ordinary way a litho stone is mechanically cleaned, and while moist on the surface, or after it has been dried, a transfer is pressed upon its surface. Sometimes before transferring, one worker will rub the stone with a little powdered pumice stone, others will increase the sensitiveness of the stone by applying an alum solution, citric acid solution, acetic acid, etc., etc.

For general jobbing work all of these methods work out with passable results, but when some specially exacting work comes along, say the transferring of a half-tone block, for instance, collotype transfers, etc., the transferrer finds there is still something to be desired.

Alum solution is very good for increasing the sensitiveness of the stone, but it has a great fault. It makes the surface of the stone too smooth for comfortable working. If, however, we add a little nitric acid to the solution, it considerably increases its value by opening the pores of the stone and preserves the matt surface.

A stone prepared for transfers with this nitric and alum solution will receive the finest and most spare of transfers without any deterioration.

When the transferring is completed, the stone is gummed up and fanned dry. It is then rubbed up fully without overloading, dusted with french chalk and etched. After etching, *and not before*, it is washed out and rolled up.

This treatment is specially suitable for half-tone transfers, collotype and similar transfer work where the retransferred design must be an exact duplicate of the original and where the presence of every dot is necessary to preserve the beauty of the picture.

Other subjects that the lecturer described were the treatment of zinc plates, printing upon flock paper, music printing, also offset machines, their difficulties and management.

The lecture was illustrated with some excellent examples of the lithographic art, and the proceedings were enlivened by the description of some amusing experiences.

Digitized by Google

DISCUSSION

The discussion lasted over an hour, and the letterpress section of the Manchester Centre will have to look to their laurels if they wish to keep ahead of the lithographic critics. When we find the king of silent members in the critical gallery, Mr. Harry Critten, stepping out of his shell and carefully, but diplomatically, challenging the lecturer in a wordy warfare, we have opportunities of gaining knowledge. The champion lithographic critic, Mr. Edward McVay, set the ball rolling.

Mr. MARSHALL, when discussing the question of transfer printing, said he knew of another method of fixing the transfers, and it was carried out in various houses in the country.

Mr. THOS. RIGNALL, recently transferred from Liverpool Centre, Messrs. D. Wain, W. E. Dalby, A. Gavin, Jos. Hibbert, and several others took up the cudgels.

When the storm had somewhat abated, and the smoke and heat of the battle had vanished, we looked to see if the lecturer had been slain or fled the field. We found him, however, smiling on all around, not in the least afraid or scarred, and he replied in his own inimitable manner, knowing full well, as he stated in his opening remarks, that the notes he would place before the members that evening were not theoretical but practical, and, although others might differ with him and proceed by other ways and means, he believed they could get similar results, or *perhaps* better.

Ex-President RICHARD BATES proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. This was seconded, and Mr. SHERIDAN replied, also acceding to the request that he would come again at some future date.

WEE MACGREEGOR.

Cleaning Paper Currency.

A Unique Machine.

The crisp, newly-made notes as issued by the American Treasury represent the perfection of the papermakers', engravers', printers' and inkmakers' arts. But once these notes get out into circulation it is not long before they become dirty, limp and germ-laden. Heretofore it had been the practice to destroy these old notes. Banks would take out the bad ones and send them to the Treasury, which in turn would issue new ones. Now only the worst of the old notes are destroyed and the new ones issued in their place; the remainder, and by far the greater number of notes turned in, are sent to a laundry and issued again almost as good as new—at a great saving to the Government.

All this is possible because of a machine which has been designed and constructed by Mr. Burgess W. Smith, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the United States Treasury, along lines suggested by Mr. Joseph E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau. This machine is now in daily operation in the Treasury at Washington. In the short time it has been in use its success has been so firmly established that additional machines of an improved pattern are being constructed for installation in the sub-treasuries.

The money laundry machine is a tank approximately three feet wide, four feet deep and nine feet long. This tank is divided into two compartments, the first, or washing tank, having a capacity of one hundred gallons of water, and the second, or rinsing tank, sixty gallons. The essential feature of the machine is a series of brass rollers which fit closely into these two compartments, and over and between which pass two endless belts of cotton duck fitting snugly one on the other. Between these two duck belts, each about sixty feet in length, are placed the soiled notes for laundering.

The construction of these rollers is such that the two belts are kept together and the notes are subjected to a microscopic and gentle rubbing motion in their passage through the machine. This rubbing motion of the belts loosens the dirt from the surface of the notes. The alternate absorption and squeezing out of the water from the belts in the washing and rinsing tanks carries off this dirt. This action is repeated a number of times and serves to wash all surface dirt out of the notes.

The solution in the washing tank, the larger of the two, consists of common rosin laundry soap and a mild chemical bleach—perborate of soda, which also serves as a germicide. After passing through the series of rollers in the washing tank, the duck belts with the notes between them, pass into the rinsing tank, where the process is similar to that of the washing tank. During the rinsing process, some of the soap is precipitated in the paper as resinates of lime, magnesia and alumina, and forms a very efficient sizing for the paper, although the process of washing and rinsing is so short that very little of the original sizing is taken out, as the time consumed in the washing and drying of a note is but two minutes.

From the rinsing tank, the belts carry the notes to the delivery end of the machine. Here is a pneumatic device which strips the bills from the belts and delivers them to another set of belts that pass around two large gas-heated iron rollers which dry and iron the notes flat.

The machine will wash all the dirt that can be washed out by any process of laundering; grease, stains, writing and printing ink, etc., cannot be satisfactorily removed without disturbing the actual printing. Old bills that have the ink in a powdery condition have a faded appearance after the laundering, but the new bills may be repeatedly washed without showing the slightest signs of fading. The washed bills are sterilised and free from any odour.

The money laundry machine requires two girls to operate it. With inexperienced operators the capacity of the machine is approximately 2,000 notes an hour, and 5,000 and over has been attained by experts, the average in actual operation has been 4,000 notes an hour. No skill beyond ordinary dexterity is required to feed the machine.

The Amsterdam Exhibition.

An International Graphic Arts Exhibition is to be held at the Paleis voor Volksvlijt, Amsterdam, from July 15th till September 15th this year, which will be open to exhibitors from all countries, and will include the following groups and classes :—

Group I.

Class 1.—Paper and cardboard.

Class 2 —Various materials: ink, varnish, printing ink, bronze, leather, linen, etc.

Group II.

Class 3.—Book and newspaper printing machines and accessories (including typesetting machines).

Class 4.—Lithographic and engraving machines and accessories, including direct zinc or aluminium rotary and offset machines.

Class 5.—Photo-mechanical process machines and accessories (phototype, collotype, block manufacture, copper and steel printing.

Class 6.—Other printing machines and accessories, such as tin printing, printing on wood, calico printing, wall-paper and embossed label printing machines.

Class 7.—Machines and accessories for bookbinding and for the manufacture of books for office use.

Class 8.—Machines and accessories for box-making and paper wares.

Class 9.—Typefoundry and book printing material.

Class 10.—Stereotype and electrotype machines and accessories.

Class 11.—Power machines (steam engines, gas motors, electro motors, etc.).

N.B.—In this class the machines themselves, as also the way in which an installation, or a part of an installation, is employed, shall be considered as a separate exhibit and shall consequently be eligible to compete in a separate class.

Group III.

Class 12.—Book and newspaper printing, one or more colour printing, books, commercial printing, illustrations, papers and periodicals.

Class 13.—Lithography and copperplate printing: engravings, etchings, maps and charts, trade marks, labels, show-cards and illustrations, playing cards in one or more colours.

Class 14.—Photography (excluding portraits, landscape and amateur photography), photos of manuscripts, drawings, objects and paintings, isography, woodbury-type, roto-photography, natural colour photography.

Class 15.—Photo-mechanical processes: photo-litho and accessorial processes for plans and engineering drawings, phototype, heliotype, collotype, photogravure, heliography, photo line process, half-tone process, three and four-colour blocks, dies, Rembrandt engraving; intaglio printing, Mertens type, and other intaglio processes.

Class 16.—The picture post card industry.

Class 17.—Other printing processes, as tin printing, printing on wood, calico printing, wall-paper, embossed labels, etc.

Class 18.—Bookbinding, artistic and commercial, books for office use.

Class 19.—Box-making, envelopes, and paper ware industry, both printed and plain.

Group IV.

Class 20.—Lighting, heating, safety, hygiene and control.

Group V.

Technical education.

Group VI.

Exhibit of books, engravings, daily and weekly papers, periodicals, etc.

Full particulars and entry forms may be had on application to the secretary of the Exhibition, 790, Keizersgracht, Amsterdam.

Paper Box-Making in Ireland.

A notice has been issued by Trade Board established in Ireland for the trade of making boxes or parts thereof, made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material, announcing that they propose to fix a minimum time-rate of wages for all male workers (other than learners, as defined by the Trade Board) of 6d. per hour. For male learners (as defined by the Trade Board) it is proposed to fix minimum time-rates of wages ranging from 4s. 6d. per week for persons under 15 years of age to 24s. per week for persons between 23 and 24 years of age.

Any person likely to be affected by the proposed rates can obtain further information about them on application to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn-chambers, Chancery-lane, W.C. The Trade Board will consider any objections to the proposed rates which may be lodged with them on or before April 6th, this year.

FOUR cases of lead poisoning were reported from printing establishments last month, making a total of 37 for 1912, against only 32 for the previous year.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

A NEW BAG MACHINE

(Entirely Superseding Our Old Single-Former Machine)

For Making Square-Bottom Bags, Lined and Unlined, for Tea, Flour, Sugar, Salt, Cash-Bags, etc.: and Folding in either of these Methods. On this Machine several Bags are in Process of Making at the same time, with the Result that Easy Movements and Plenty of Pressure are combined with High Output.

For Prices and all Particulars apply to the Inventors and Sole Manufacturers—

LOVELL'S BAG & PACKET MACHINERY, Ltd.,

59 & 60, Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent and Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

DRYING ROYALS, Of Special Strength.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.* Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens Duplicate Books. Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) **T G M** Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application. Sole Inventors and Manufacturers o BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C. WHERE STOCK IS KEPT

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

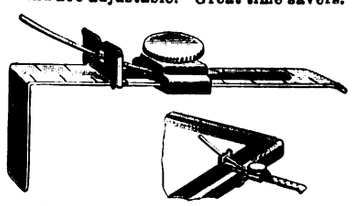
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

For your Platen Machines.

You need them to lay the sheets to easily and quickly, to get them all true and square in relation to the form. They secure quickly and reliably and are adjustable. Great time savers.



This is Megill's EXTENSION FEED GUIDE. For printing large sheets. Secured in the bale at edge of Platen.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane Street, New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturers.

Many Styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870.

Reference, National Park Bank of New York having Foreign Correspondents.

The following London firms carry stock of Megill's Gauges:—HUNTERS, LTD., 16-18, St. Bride-street, E.C., and H. W. CASLON & CO., LTD., 82 and 83, Chiswell-street, E.C.



Printing Works: LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."

Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 666 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 599 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

MANUFACTURED FROM COOKSON'S REFINED LEAD. 99·8 Pure.

COOKSON'S C BRAND ANTIMONY. 99.6 Pure.

THE PUREST TIN OBTAINABLE.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF PURITY AND CONSISTENCY OF SUPPLY GUARANTEED.

TYPE METALS

LINO. STEREO. C REVIVING. MONO.

METALS AND ALLOYS SUPPLIED TO ANY SPECIFICATION.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

COOKSON & CO.

LIMITED,

DEPARTMENT M.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

(Established 1704).

LONDON OFFICE:— CREE HOUSE, CREECHURCH LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Tariff Changes
AND
CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

From the "Board of Trade Journal."

VENEZUELA.

Unsized white printing paper, for any purpose, is now admitted duty free. Pictures for copying, or pieces of cardboard for binding novels, pay 0·391 bolivares per kilo of gross weight (Bolivar = 9·6d., kilo = 2·204 lbs.)

ECUADOR.

Common writing paper of all kinds, hitherto dutiable at 10 centavos (100 cent. = 2s.) per kilo net, will in future pay 5 centavos per kilo gross

FRANCE.

The following Customs decisions have lately been published :—

Articles.	Tariff No. and Tariff heading under which dutiable.
Advertisements in the form of ready-reckoners (barèmes), on pasteboard:	
Not made up (sans assemblage)	469.—Lithographs or 470.—Printed matter, as the case may be.
Made up...	464.—Cardboard, made-up (assemblé), or 464 ter.—Boards (cartonnages), ornamented, according to kind.
Arsenical fly-papers ...	Prohibited.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Ticket drilling machines are now admitted free of duty. Paper seed packets with gummed flap, are to pay 30 per cent. *ad val.*, or 25 per cent. if of British origin.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

It is announced that stencil brushes are dutiable under No. 245 of the Tariff, at the rate of 37½ per cent. *ad val.*, or 25 per cent. if British. Pictures, imported loose for insertion in catalogues, have to pay 20 per cent. *ad val.* under No. 135 of the Tariff, whether British or not.

Foreign and British Paper.

Our Foreign Trade in 1912.

THE following figures show the total values of the British imports and exports of paper. etc., during 1912, and the increases or decreases compared with the previous year :—

Imports ...	£7,233,398	+ £658,848
Exports ...	3,552,716	+ 241,750
Re-Exports...	184,513	— 24,251

It is very evident that the Foreign paper-maker has been very active in catering for the requirements of the British market, and has succeeded in greatly augmenting the value of his supplies during the past year. The imports, it will be seen, exceed the exports of British paper by more than one-half, a state of affairs by no means satisfactory to the home manufacturer.

Imports.

WITH the exception of printed or coated paper (other than hangings) all classes of imports show a substantial increase in value during 1912. The most noteworthy is in packings and wrappings, viz., £352.921, due to the heavier shipments from Sweden, Germany and Norway. The imports of printings and writings not on reels show an advance of £92,708, and those classified as not on reels an increase of £34,606. In reel paper, Norwegian shipments show an expansion, but Sweden, in point of importance, has been supplanted by Newfoundland. Reel paper received from the latter colony shows an increase in value last year, as compared with 1911, of £130,202. Both Germany and the United States greatly reduced their shipments of reel paper to this country. The Norwegian supply of printings and writings not on reels, show an increase in vulue of £34,419, and, whilst Germany, Belgium and Sweden sustained a set-back, it may be noted that much larger quantities have come forward from the United States, the value evidencing an advance of £25,271. The imports of hangings, mainly supplied by Germany, show an increase of £2,429, whilst other printed or coated papers mark a depreciation of £18,707. Strawboards continue to find an expanding market in the United Kingdom, the year's value being up by £99,272, and mill and wood pulp boards were in better request to the extent of £14,942. Unenumerated and articles of paper show an increased importation of £80,677.

Exports.

AN excellent demand has been experienced during the year for British printings, the increase in the total value amounting to £132,826. All British possessions bought more largely, the shipments reaching £1,115,188, or £127,015 higher than in 1911. Exports of British printings were also more extensive to Foreign countries, the value amounting to £629,416, an increase of £5,811 compared with the previous year. Writings were exported to British possessions of the value of £327,026, but owing to a falling off in trade with South Africa and Canada, a decrease is shown of £6,071. Shipments of writings, however, were on a higher level to Foreign countries, the total being £142,799, an advance of £11,320. The increase on the total exports of British writings amounts, therefore, to £5,249 compared with 1911. In the exports of other goods during the year the following comparative increases are shown :—Packings and wrappings, £38,440; hangings, £37,906; manufactures of paste, mill and cardboard, £21,397; playing cards, £5,360; envelopes, £18,349; bags, £11,268; and unenumerated, £8,089. The decreases were confined to printed or coated papers (other than hangings) and paste, mill and cardboard of £29,988 and £7,146 respectively.

THE late Mr. Robert Hood Sharp, of Heaton Moor, Stockport, printer, has left estate of the value of £27,134.

"IN THE PRESS AND OUT AGAIN" is the title of a little book describing how an illustrated book is produced from start to finish in the language and style suited to a child's understanding. All the principal technical processes through which it passes, along with many technical terms in common use, are cleverly treated in a simple humorous vein that always appeals to the youthful imagination. The story is printed in a bold clear type, and numerous funny sketches printed in red and black freely besprinkle its pages. The book is a souvenir of the Children's Welfare Exhibition at Olympia which was so successful, and is by Mr. R. P. Gossop and Chas. Pears. It is published at 6d. by the Saint Catherine Press, Oswaldestre House, 34, Norfolk-street, W.C.

T. G. & J. JUBB,
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

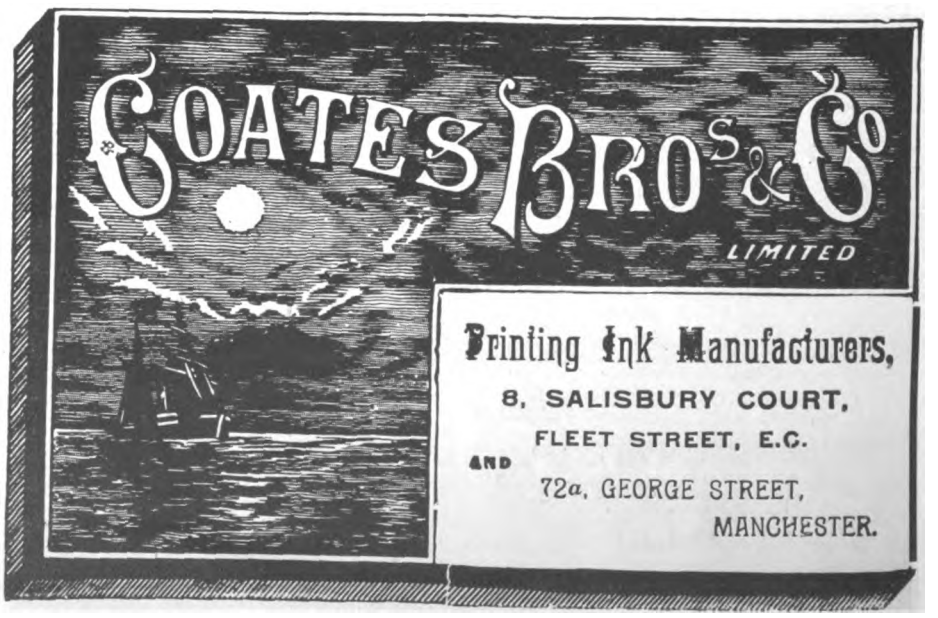
Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."



London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London



T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

Digitized by Google



L'ART TYPOGRAPHIQUE DANS LES PAYS-BAS (1500—1540) . . . . par Wouter Nijhoff. Part 15. The Hague, Martin Nijhoff; 7.50 gulden.

We have referred in previous issues to the initiation and progress of this important illustrated work on the printers of the Netherlands during the first four decades of the 16th century. The present part is of more than usual interest, dealing as it does with work round about 1530, which was not only the period when the Reformation began to dawn, but also that when the Renaissance in Art commenced to be reflected in pictorial illustration, under the influence or teaching of men like Durer and Holbein. Hence many historiated initials, architectonic and other decorative title borders, show decided leanings towards the new style. Not that older types of illustration were abolished, for on the contrary they persisted until a much later period, and so we see several examples of early 16th century Flemish woodcutting among the forty or fifty facsimiles contained in the dozen plates which make up this Part. Included in the half dozen specimens selected from books printed by G. Montanus, at Antwerp, about 1540, is a title page, the surrounding border of which—simulating a pedimented doorway, with columns and entablature—is made up entirely of rule work, a very rare instance of the kind, we should imagine, and one which, moreover, it is difficult to account for, seeing that this typographer had an excellent woodcut border of about the same size, which is figured close by. Freaks of this sort suggest that the old-time comp. must have been allowed a good deal of latitude in the use of the decorative elements for a book. The work of several other Antwerp printers is also represented, as well as some from Amsterdam, Louvain, Leyden, and Utrecht. The "black letter" type used is often of a fine bold character, but whilst the italic is generally very commendable, the Roman letter is often weak. However, the printers turned out some very good work on the whole in those days, which marked for them the close of half a century's peace and progress in typographic craftsmanship. Very soon afterwards, the Emperor Charles V., alarmed at the progress of the Reformation, commenced to introduce, in his Netherlandish dominions, those repressive measures against the printers which ultimately kept that branch of industry in leading strings for nearly three centuries, in all the Catholic States of Europe.

"THE PAPER MILLS DIRECTORY," 1913, London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton. Kent and Co., Ltd., Paternoster-row, E.C. Price 2s. 6d.

This handy compendium is now in its fifty-fourth year of publication, and, in addition to information relating to the papermaking trade, the wholesale stationers, paper stainers, and agents will find it invaluable. What makes the directory attractive is the arrangement and classification of the subjects dealt with, and that is a special feature that must appeal to the business man. Paper mills in the United Kingdom are first given in numerical and alphabetical order, then come the millboard and pressing board makers in England and Wales, followed by the paper mills and the mill-board and pressing board makers in Scotland, the paper mills in Ireland, in addition to a list of enamellers, surfacers, foil papermakers, etc., etc., the volume concluding with sorts of papers, with the makers producing each kind, and information about the wholesale stationers. Another feature is the extended list of water-marks and the names of the firms who own them. It may truly be said that the volume is purely a paper man's directory, and nothing is left undone in order to bring it thoroughly up-to-date—the printing, size of type and paper being all that one could desire. From the preface we gather that the past year "may fairly be regarded with satisfaction from a business point of view, notwithstanding that the iron hand of competition keeps prices low." We also learn that the number of paper mills in working order shows no change, whilst the number of machines in England have increased to 426, compared with 407 in 1912. Vats show no change. In Scotland there has been an increase of 4 machines, and the Irish mills are unchanged. The directory is replete and most useful for the mill owner, and the editor (whose offices are at 27, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, E.C., and from where copies may be obtained) is to be complimented on his work.

"THE STORY OF CHICAGO" is a well got up 8vo. book issued by the Regan Printing House, Chicago, U.S.A., and written by the head of that enterprising firm, who, it may interest our readers to know, is a native of London, and still has a warm place in his heart for everything associated with printing in the Old Country. The book is a concise history of the "Lightning City," showing its phenomenal rise and progress since the early part of last century, when it was but a small collection of settlers' huts round Fort Dearborn, and gives special prominence to the progress of printing in the city, which now possesses some of the largest printing establishments in the world. As an index to its tremendous strides it may be noted that in 1860 the directory contained the names of only 29 printers, that of 1911 showed no less 1,047 large book and job printing offices, excluding newspapers. The book also contains a list of all the many publications that have come and gone since the first newspaper in 1833. Very neatly printed, and bound in cloth with gilt title the volume has a fine appearance.

MR. ROBERT MCCLURE, of "Ye Auld Book Shop," Cromwell-street, Glasgow, having come into possession of a sixteenth century Venetian manuscript relative to Mary Queen of Scots and her son, afterwards James I. of England, has published it, in its original latin, in booklet form. It appears that at the period when the MS. was written that the Venetian Republic sent ambassadors to all European countries, and one of the duties was that each envoy on his return should furnish a *résumé* of his experiences. This story of Mary of Scotland and her son constitutes one of the reports so made, under the name of "Relazioni," and is likely to prove of interest and value to all students of Scottish history. For the benefit of the ordinary reader, however, who is not familiar enough with latin to read this interesting report of the old Venetian, Mr. McClure should issue a translation in English. It would appeal to all admirers of the beautiful but unfortunate Queen.

MESSRS. RAITHBY, LAWRENCE AND CO., LTD., the De Montfort Press, Leicester, have published another of their technical series of books for printers. It is entitled "Stonework: How and Why," and is written by Mr. Vernon Possnett, teacher of stonework to T.C.S., and is a practical book written by a practical man. It deals with materials, methods, signatures, folding, paper sizes, book sizes, margins, and the lay of pages, and explains the whole mystery of imposition, the aim of the work being to reduce the subject to simple elements, so that the various schemes may be understood and easily put into practice.

THE "Penrose Process Pocket Book and Diary for 1913" is in the usual handy form, with diary pages, cash account and memoranda pages, and the notes, formulæ, and useful tables for process workers and others have been brought up-to-date by the addition of the very latest information concerning the various processes and formulæ treated on. The book is a perfect *vade mecum* for the process worker, and should be in the hands of every one who desires to attain to the best knowledge of his art. It is published by Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., 109, Farringdon-road, E.C. The price is, in leather cover, 2s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

THE following were the values of the stationery imports into North Manchuria during 1911:—Manchouli, £1,523; Suifenho, £970. Total, £2,314 compared with £3,852 in 1910.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
JACOBS BROTHERS & Co.
SUPPLY
DAMPING CLOTHS,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London,"

SHACKELL'S
FOR
QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

Price 6d. Net.
Per Ann. 6s.
Post Free.
THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY
Foreign
Subscription 8s.
Post Free.
A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.
Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:
14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: "LITHO, LONDON."
LITHO. PRINTING FOR THE TRADE.
Up-to-Date Plant
Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing &c
TUN BROAD, 76-78, Clerkenwell Rd LONDON, E.C.
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 381.

Digitized by Google

Photographic Survey Work.

One of the most interesting and valuable branches of work that can be taken up by a photographic society is that of photographing the objects of historical, antiquarian, or other interest in the district in which the society is situated. Many photographic societies in the country have been engaged in this work for years, and have produced an amazing number of pictures and records that will be of much value to future generations. In connection with this work a conference regarding a photographic survey of Norfolk and Norwich was held at the Public Library, Norwich, the other day, between a sub-committee of the Public Library Committee and representatives of the local learned and scientific societies, at which the chair was taken by Mr. H. J. Copeman, the Chairman of the Library Committee.

Mr. George A. Stephen (city librarian), in a statement at the outset, said that shortly after the disastrous flood in Norfolk and Norwich during August, 1912, the Norwich Public Library Committee decided to preserve a permanent pictorial record of the flood by collecting photographs taken by professional and amateur photographers. This naturally led to the consideration of a larger question, namely, the collection of photographs of all that is interesting, valuable and characteristic of Norfolk and Norwich. At the last meeting of the Public Library Committee a report on this subject by the city librarian (Mr. George A. Stephen) was considered. After describing the work of photographic surveys in various counties, he stated the case for Norfolk: "Few counties offer so rich a field for photographic survey work as that of Norfolk; its wealth of old domestic buildings and churches, and its castles, abbeys and priories, are interesting for their historical associations or their architectural beauties; its geological deposits and ancient earthworks attract the geologist and palæontologist; its varied flora and fauna delight the naturalist; while the beauties of its pastoral scenery, Broadland, Poppyland and its sea-coast resorts give pleasure to all persons who love picturesque scenery. All these subjects, as well as civic functions, important ceremonies, and passing events, provide material which is worthy of being photographed and permanently preserved for general use in conjunction with the valuable and extensive local collection (which contains about 7,000 prints and 300 maps), and for the benefit of posterity.

The Public Library Committee received the city librarian's report favourably, and appointed a sub-committee to enter into negotiations with the Norwich and District Photographic Society and other local societies, with a view of preparing a practical scheme for an extensive and systematic photographic survey of Norfolk and Norwich. The object of the proposed survey should be to preserve, by permanent photographic process, records of antiquities, art, architecture, geology and palæontology, natural history, passing events of local or historical importance, portraits, old documents, prints and characteristic scenery of the county of Norfolk. All prints approved by the Survey Committee would become the property of the Public Library, and would be available for public inspection and for exhibitions. With the view of stimulating public interest in the proposed Norfolk Photographic Survey, and of acquainting persons of the scope and methods of photographic survey work the Public Library Committee is arranging for a public lecture, with lantern illustrations, to be delivered on this subject by Mr. L. Stanley Jast, the chief librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries, and the Hon. Curator of the Surrey Survey, at Blackfriars' Hall on Friday evening, January 24th.

The Chairman said he was sure they would all agree with the suggestion that had been made. The idea first arose through the flood, a suggestion being actually made that they ought to try and secure as complete a set of photographs as was to be obtained of flood areas in city and county. That suggestion was taken up very enthusiastically by the city librarian, who knew what was being done in other places in the way of photographic survey.

After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this conference recommends that the Norwich Public Library, in conjunction with the Norwich and District Photographic Society, undertakes a local photographic survey." It was further agreed that the Executive should consist of the Chairman and two members of the Library Committee and the librarian, one delegate from each of the following societies: Norwich and District Photographic Society, Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, Norwich Teachers' Field Club, Pre-historic Society of East Anglia, Museum Association, and the Norwich Science Gossip Club, and five co-opted members elected for special knowledge of the work.

A sub-committee, consisting of Mr. H. J. Copeman (chairman of the Public Library Committee), Mr. E. Peake, Mr. W. R. Rudd, Mr. L. G. Bolingbroke, and the librarian (Mr. George A. Stephen) was elected to carry out preliminary arrangements pending the appointment of the executive proper.

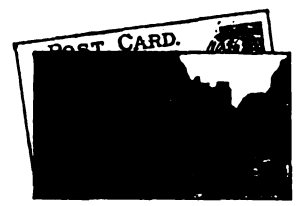
A Compensation Appeal.

In the Court of Appeal, on Friday last, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Buckley and Hamilton, the case of Mabel L. Schofield *v.* W. C. Clough and Co., came on. The applicant, a workgirl, appealed on a decision of the Salford County Court Judge ordering the removal from the register of an agreement between her and her employers by which the latter agreed to pay her 8s. 2d. a week as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act for injuries received in the course of her employment. Mr. Sankey, K.C., said the applicant met with an accident in the course of her employment as a puncher with Messrs. Clough, lithographic printers, of Pendleton, which resulted in the second finger of her left hand having to be amputated. On the day after the accident Miss Schofield attained the age of 21, and if it were held that she was of age on February 8th, she was only entitled to compensation at half wages—4s. 1d. The employers were told the girl's exact age, but they entered into an agreement to pay her 8s. 2d. a week during incapacity from work, or "until such payments should be ended, diminished, increased, or reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Act." Later the matter came into the hands of an insurance company, and an application was made to the County Court Judge to rectify the agreement by striking out the recital that the girl was "under age" at the time, and altering the sum payable from 8s. 2d. to 4s. 1d. This was done, and on appeal it was decided that the Judge had no power to rectify in that way. On April 27th last an application was made to the County Court to remove the agreement from the register, and this the Deputy Judge had done. Counsel submitted that he had no jurisdiction to do that. Mr. Acton, for the respondents, argued that the Court of Appeal had, in other cases, directed the County Court Judge to do what the Deputy Judge had done in this case. Counsel contended that under the circumstances there never was an agreement between the parties The Court allowed the appeal, holding that the County Court Judge had no jurisdiction to make the order against which the applicant appealed.

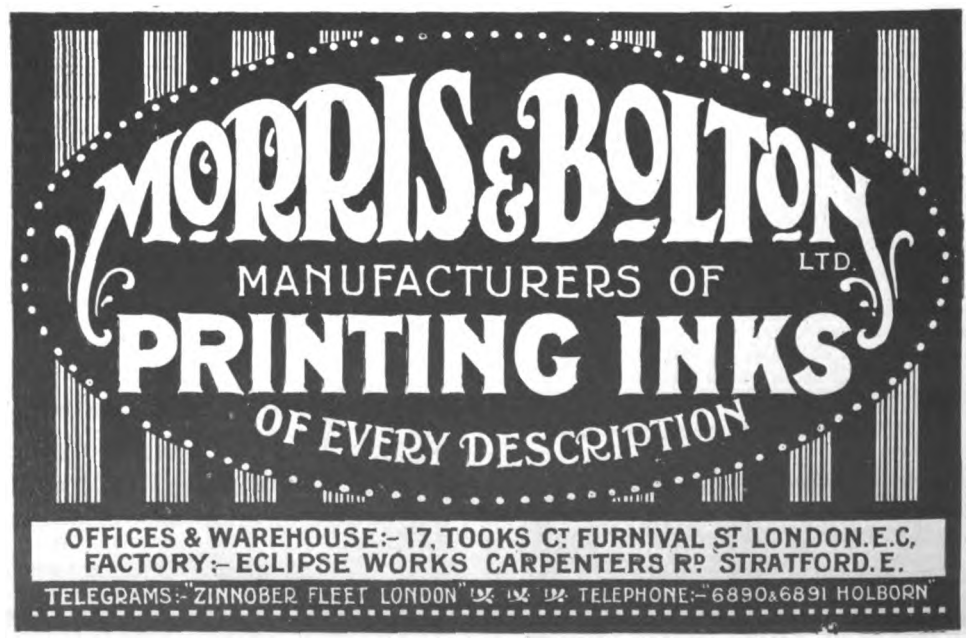
THE London house of Messrs. C. H. Lorilleux and Co., printing ink manufacturers, New-street-square, E.C., sends out to customers an attractive calendar for office use. It consists of a grey card (15 by 10½ inches) in the centre of which is a picture of an incident of Puritan times, entitled "Between Two Fires," printed in colours and enclosed in an embossed border. The firm's advertisement is neatly printed at the top of the card and the dates are on monthly tear-off sheets at the foot. A very neat production well finished in every way.



LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.
ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.


WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.O.B., Coventry.





Digitized by Google

LECTURES ON THE
History of Printing and Bookmaking

The second lecture of the course of six on "The History and Progress of the Arts of Printing and Bookmaking," which are being delivered at the St. Bride Foundation by Mr. R. A. Peddie, librarian of the Typographical Library in that institution, was given on Monday evening. There was a fair attendance, but nothing like so good as these admirable lectures merit. In addition to a capital selection of lantern slides specially prepared to illustrate the lecture, there was again an interesting display of early printed books from the famous St. Bride Technical Library, on a long table down one side of the Large Hall, arranged in the sequence in which they were dealt with by the lecturer.

Mr. PEDDIE dealt in his second lecture with printing in the sixteenth century, having covered the fifteenth century in his first lecture. The sixteenth century, he said, was a period of very quick development and of great changes, but at the same time these great changes were changes more in the format of the book—in the type and in the addition of the finer points connected with book production rather than the greater changes which they would come to in succeeding centuries. For instance, in his first lecture they had left the book still principally printed with gothic type at the end of the fifteenth century, but roman type had obtained an almost complete hold in Paris, if not throughout France. Early in the sixteenth century roman type again got a hold in the German-speaking countries. It was in the early part of the sixteenth century that the question of the design of type was for the first time taken into serious consideration.

The first slide shown was a reproduction of a portion of a page of fifteenth century type, on the face of which was an impression of the side of an individual type which had drawn out, and was shown as illustrating an important point in the formation of the type itself, and showed, the lecturer said, very little difference between the type of that day and the type of to-day. This was followed by an example of the use of roman type by Pynson in 1518, printed in this country, though he first used it in 1509, showing that roman type arrived very late in England.

There was a movement for reducing the size of books early in the sixteenth century, they having previously been very large. Gothic type did not lend itself to reduction, and so there was a demand for a new type in which small books could be printed. Aldus then invented an entirely new type that was not based on anything that had been used in producing manuscripts or any type form previously. In this way italic was introduced by Aldus, and incidentally it became the rage for printing the classics. It was copied by nearly every typefounder in Europe. Aldus obtained a privilege for ten years for the use of this type, and at first it was only used in small books, but larger sizes were occasionally cut.

Dealing with the so-called "learned types," Mr. Peddie stated that Arabic type was introduced in 1514, Ethiopic type being said to have been cut a year previously. Anglo-Saxon type was first cut by John Day, the famous printer of London, at the request of Archbishop Parker of Canterbury, one of those patrons of printing, remarked the lecturer, whom we felt the want of in these days. From 1567-74 John Day printed several books in the house of the Archbishop in Anglo-Saxon type. Irish type we owe to another benefactor of printing—Queen Elizabeth, who had a fount of this type cut in 1571, and it has a very strong family resemblance to Anglo-Saxon type. Armenian type was first shown in 1591.

On the subject of book illustration, the lecturer said there was very little colour printing for a considerable number of years. The latter part of the fifteenth century showed practically none. Most book illustration of this period was simply ordinary wood-cut printing or illustrations cut in relief on soft metal. The first great change occurred in Italy in the invention of a process by which various coloured blocks were used in order to tint wood-cuts. Another colour process used was stencilling, though more for separate wood engravings than for book illustrations. Indeed Mr. Peddie said he might sum up the history of colour printing in the sixteenth century by saying there was not any. The case of a famous English printer who had a thorough knowledge of his trade was produced by John Day, who was not only the manufacturer of the punches he used, but also cut his blocks to illustrate his books. Copperplate engraving arrived about a century later in England than in any other country, as the earliest specimen of copperplate work was dated 1540.

After some remarks on the title page, which at the end of the fifteenth century had not come into its own, but before the sixteenth century was very old had come to stay, and on the great advance that took place in music printing about the middle of the sixteenth century, Mr. Peddie passed on to the handpress. The first important improvements were the hinged tympan and the introduction of the mechanism which took the carriage out and in. Then about 1550 the iron screw and the frisket were introduced. In that condition the handpress remained up to the year 1800 almost without alteration.

In the concluding part of his lecture Mr. Peddie spoke of the physical progress of printing during the sixteenth century. During the first twenty years of that century twenty-two towns in Germany that had no printing press during the fifteenth century started printing. In Italy, during the whole of the sixteenth century, one hundred towns started the art of printing. While printing in London dates from 1477, provincial printing in England is a very different story. York was the first provincial city to start printing, it being introduced there in 1509. Oxford was second, a new press being started there in 1517, the fifteenth century one having long since stopped. Printing started in Cambridge in 1521; in Tavistock in 1525; in Abingdon in 1528; and in St. Albans (also a second attempt) in 1534. There is a doubtful case of printing in Bristol in 1546; in Ipswich printing started in 1547; in Worcester in 1548; in Canterbury in 1549; and in Norwich in 1556. The charter of the Stationers' Company was granted in 1557, which put a check on the energy of the printing press, but there was a private press in Lambeth in 1572, another in Wandsworth, and another at Green-street. That was the sum of English provincial printing during the sixteenth century. Most of these towns only had single presses, and produced only a few books. Turning to the Continent, we found that in Poland there were more presses in the sixteenth century than there were in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries put together. The press also showed a great advance in many other countries, such as Portugal, Spain, Constantinople, Greece, etc. It was not till the eighteenth century that we got a real advance in English printing.

Several questions were put to the lecturer at the close, and satisfactorily answered, and the crowding round the table bearing the chronologically arranged sixteenth century printed books showed the keen interest that the lecture had awakened. Next Monday Mr. Peddie will deal with the seventeenth century, bringing in review illustration in France, the growth of the pamphlet and the first newspaper, and the further improvement of the printing press.

DURING last year, 5,225 persons engaged in the printing and allied trades had their wages increased by a gross total of £361 per week. In 1911, 4,904 persons had increases but as the total amounted to £456 a week, the "rises" were apparently on a more substantial scale.

THE Board of Trade Labour Exchanges, during the five weeks ended December 27th, received 1,081 applications for employment in the printing, stationery, paper and book trades, of which 788 were from women. However, only 1,106 vacancies in those trades were notified during the period in question, 696 of which were for women. The number of vacancies actually filled by the Exchanges during those five weeks was 848, of which 29 were only temporary. Of the total number, 574 places were taken by women. In the juvenile branch, 633 vacancies were notified, 417 of them for girls, and 490 were filled, only 135 of which were taken by boys.

The Hardest Job.

Writing in the *American Printer*, Mr. James F. Tobin says that the hardest job in an engraving house is not, as might be supposed, the turning out of a complicated piece of four-colour work from copy in one colour, with double printing and other nerve-racking complications, but having sand enough to turn down an order if the particular requirements as to time or finish are not within our power. Memory harkens back readily to the time when an engraver's promise was worse even than a printer's, and that's going some. One of the pioneers in the business had a habit of evading promises as to time somewhat after this fashion: The customer would insist that the work be delivered Monday without fail. After volubly and with many gesticulations assuring him that it could not be done, and being met with the threat to take the order elsewhere, the engraver would shrug his shoulders and apparently capitulate. Showing the customer to the door he would smilingly say, "All right, we shall have it done, never fear. It will be delivered (noise of closing door) next Wednesday." When the inevitable kick came he would appeal to the office force with tears in his voice whether he had not said "Wednesday," and receive their unanimous verdict that he had.

This method is obsolete nowadays. It belongs to the period when an artist was regarded as incompetent if he was sober and sane. The modern preaching of "Service" has taught engravers the futility of deliberately making false promises. The sins in that direction which are committed now are not due to any other cause so much as lack of nerve.

When a customer turns up with a desirable order at a good price and insists it must be done within a given time, the engraver knows whether he can do it or not. If he cannot, it is up to him to say so. No evasion. No phrasing his answer so that the customer goes away with the idea that the work was promised at the desired time, when it was not.

And, furthermore, the one making the promise should know whether the plant is filled to capacity or not. If there is sufficient business on hand to occupy time for six days, and the prospective order will take two for completion, it will not do to promise it even eight days thereafter. Don't trust to luck to pull through. The only kind of luck that's likely to affect the progress of the order will most probably affect it adversely.

The only safe and sane way to promise work is to know when it can be produced and extend the time in naming a date for delivery. A customer is charmed when the date is anticipated and the engraver is damned when it is subsequent. And it is surprising how few times it is really necessary to have the work finished at the time first demanded by the customer. More often it is simply an arbitrary date when he thinks he would like to have it.

Most men are reasonable, and an intelligent explanation as to why the order cannot be filled sooner, coupled with a little quality talk, will land the order on the engraver's estimated time.

"BYTA" (Trade Mark Registered).
IS THE DRESSING
FOR MACHINERY BELTS
—Stops Belts Slipping—
Free Sample and Terms from
THE BYTA MANUFACTURING CO.,
24, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

WRITE TO
FRY'S
FOR
METALS
For PRINTERS.
FRY'S
25-30 Holland St.,
Telephone—HOP. 3754.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO
LINO
MONO
TYPO, ETC.
METAL FOUNDRY,
BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

MR. JOHN WALTER has consented to preside at the 86th Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to be held at the Connaught Rooms on May 28th.

FOR printing the annual reports for one, three, or five years, for the Poplar Borough Council, the tender of Messrs. F. Tarrant and Co., Ltd., Camberwell, has been accepted.

TENDERS are wanted for the supply of school books, apparatus, stationery, and furniture, for the Worcestershire County Council Education Committee. Particulars from the Director of Education, County Education Office, 37, Foregate-street, Worcester.

THE annual dinner of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland District of the Institute of Journalists was held in the Carlton Hotel on Saturday evening. Mr. J. B. Mackie, Dunfermline, the chairman of the district, presided, and there was a company of about 50 present.

SCOTTISH PRINTERS' DISPUTE.—A conference was held last week between representatives of the Master Printers' Association and the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers and the Scottish Typographical Association with reference to the present dispute in the trade. The proceedings, which were conducted in private, lasted over seven hours. It was officially reported that the conference had been adjourned for a fortnight.

THE annual dinner of the Glasgow and West of Scotland District of the Institute of Journalists was held on Saturday evening. Mr. Israel Crone, chairman of the district, presided, and among others present were Mr. Robert Donald, President of the Institute; Sir John Ure Primrose, Dr. Charles Russell, Mr. James Lumsden, ex-Bailie J. C. King, Mr. William Stewart, Mr. George Farquhar, Mr. William Guthrie, Mr. David Welch, and Mr. Gardner Blair.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—Mr. Edwin J. Layton, the Honorary Secretary of the Appeal Committee, gratefully acknowledges the following donations amongst others:—Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, £100; Mr. Arthur S. Bowlby, £100; Sir Everard Hambro, £100; The Trustees and Managers of the Stock Exchange, £52 10s.; and annual subscriptions of £100 from Colonel Stephenson R. Clarke; of £50 from Mr. J. Horsley Palmer and Mr. Henry L. Hopkinson.

MESSRS. B. WINSTONE AND SONS, LTD., 100-101, Shoe-lane, E.C., have issued a specimen book of their relief-stamping inks in which examples of the many colours stocked are shown, each colour actually worked on a die-stamped letter heading that shows well the fine effects to be obtained from the use of these inks, which possess the advantage of being mixed ready for immediate use. A wide range of colours is always ready for delivery, and samples will be sent free to any member of the trade who may desire to test their excellent qualities.

MR. JUSTICE KENNY at Dublin has been hearing an action in which three men, two of whom belong to the priesthood, are seeking to obtain damages from the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* for alleged libel. The plaintiffs, as the promoters of a fund started to relieve distressed Roman Catholics and others thrown out of employment by the disturbance in Belfast last summer, complain that the paper published an article in which they allege reflections were made upon their conduct. The case, after several days' hearing, has been again adjourned.

AT the annual meeting of the Dublin and Irish Association District of the Institute of Journalists, held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. W. Stewart, chairman, presiding, the report which was submitted for the past year disclosed a useful record of work, and the treasurer's report showed that the District was in a sound financial position. The following were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Mr. E. Tuohy, Cork; vice-president, Mr. T. A. Stoddart; hon. treasurer, Mr. T. W. Murphy; hon. secretary, Mr. Gerald Harris. The annual dinner was held in the evening at the Dolphin Hotel. There was a large gathering of members.

MESSRS. THORBURN, BAIN AND CO., LTD., the Broadwall Envelope Factory, Stamford-street, S.E., are sending out sample sets of bag-shape envelopes in many sizes and qualities, a number of additions to stock sizes having been made since the issue of the previous sample sets, some months ago, and the selection is now one that should provide for every requirement on the part of the customer. The firm makes a feature of very prompt delivery. A trade price list accompanies the samples and the terms allow of a profitable trade being done by the stationer or printer who can take orders.

THE late Mr. William Flavelle Moneypenny, a director of the *Times* Publishing Co. from 1893 to 1890, and editor of the *Johannesburg Star*, has left estate of the value of £175.

THE death occurred on Saturday of Mr. Wellwood Anderson, bookseller, Dumfries, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Anderson had carried on the business founded by his father in 1818.

FOR printing and binding 1,000 copies of a supplementary catalogue of books in the central library, for the Corporation of East Ham, the tender of Messrs. Horsley Bros. has been accepted.

THE editorial and reporting staffs of four large Jewish daily newspapers in New York have gone on strike, under orders from the Newspaper Writers' Union. The Union's demands are that non-union men shall not be employed, and that the minimum wage shall be $25 per week.

THE trustees and council of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation acknowledge a further contribution of 20 guineas from Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Bart. Donations and subscriptions are urgently needed to relieve aged printers or their widows.

THE death is announced of Mr. Robert Williams, journalist, formerly of Carnarvon and Liverpool. Mr. Williams founded the *Welsh Coast Pioneer*, with its headquarters at Colwyn Bay, and upon severing his connection with the *Pioneer* he entered the employment of Messrs. Birchall, of Liverpool, becoming the first compiler of the "North Wales Year Book" and of several other guides and directories. Latterly he had held an appointment with the *Western Mail*, Cardiff.

"MANUFACTURING IN PHILADELPHIA" is the title of a book issued by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and written by Mr. John J. McFarlane, A.M., the librarian and statistician of that institution. It gives an account of the rise and progress of the industries of the city, and is illustrated with half-tone reproductions of many of the works and factories that are referred to in the text, including an interesting view of Benjamin Franklin's little printing shop—1728. Neatly bound the book forms an instructive and interesting souvenir of Philadelphia.

A BOOKLET descriptive of the "L. and M." Automatic Metal Furnace is issued by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., 188-189, Fleet-street, E.C., in which is given a description of this compact machine for remelting and casting into ingots metal for composing and typecasting machines, and yielding a perfectly clean ingot free from dirt and dross and thoroughly well mixed. This furnace embodies many improvements and saves time, space, labour, metal and gas, while at the same time doing away with fumes and smoke.

REFERRING to the important statements by the London correspondent of the Birmingham *Daily Post* on the subject of the crisis in the Tariff Reform party, a writer in the *Star* says that Mr. A. F. Robbins has recently completed 25 years' service as the London correspondent of that important journal: "He is now the doyen of London correspondents for daily newspapers in Great Britain, for Sir Henry Lucy is no longer in that category. In regard to Ireland he is beaten by Mr. A. B. Waller, who has been London correspondent of the Belfast *Northern Whig* somewhat longer, as M. Paul Villars has also for the *Journal des Débats*. In respect to the earliest (as distinguished from the earliest continuous) London letter, Mr. Robbins can perhaps still claim the record, for his first effort in this kind was written in 1873.

"EXPERT SERVICE."—The services of an expert adviser have so often proved of great value at a critical period that it is matter for surprise that an increasing demand has not created a correspondingly large supply. Mr. W. H. Burchell, governing director of the Caxton Press, Ltd., a founder of two important institutions in the printing and allied trades, an author of many essays on technical matters associated with the printing industry, and with a varied experience extending over 40 years, is determined to awaken the latent demand by arranging a supply of experts available for every branch of the printing and kindred trades, for law cases, arbitrations, disputes, etc., under the title, "Burchell's 'Expert Service.'" He offers to provide a consulting expert for firms and institutions desirous of installing printing plants, etc.; to supply detailed estimates for work in dispute; to compile and price schedules for private firms, Borough Councils and other public bodies; to examine and report upon inventories of valuations, and in fact to give advice and offer suggestions by post or by personal interview on any matter connected with these industries. It is a responsible undertaking, but it could hardly be in the hands of a more experienced or more energetic man than Mr. Burchell.

SPEAKING at the dinner of the British International Association of Journalists, the other night, Mr. Sydney Buxton said that it was a solemn thought that while there was a certain amount of brains connected with journalism and a great deal of enterprise, the bottom basis of the whole was wood pulp. Forests fell that journalists might live. He was not quite sure whether it was the newspapers that made the sensations, or whether it was the sensations that made the newspapers.

City of London Printers' Musical SOCIETY.

The fourth concert of the season of the above society was held on Monday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., when Mr. Ernest S. Lendrum presided. The chairman was supported by amongst others, Mr. E. W. H. Walker (Walker Bros.), Mr. E. H. Raynham (Messrs. E. Lloyd), Mr. Chas. Allen, Mr. A. Cox, Mr. Wright (*Daily Citizen*), Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Marshall, Mr. F. Fountain, Mr. J. E. Shaw, Mr. W. Watts, Mr. Geo. Tams, etc. A capital concert was provided by the hon. musical director, Mr. Geo. Jones, the bulk of the entertainment being in the hands of a very talented combination known as "The Sparks," neatly attired in nautical costume, and the whole programme was carried through with that breeziness that one always expects from anything appertaining to "lads in blue." Mr. Rodbourn's bijou orchestra again did excellent service, and the mezzo-soprano voice of Miss Lilian Gordon in quite a variety of numbers was much appreciated. Miss Milicent Spencer, too, proved herself a talented artist, while a capital low comedy sketch was admirably rendered by Miss Elsie Videau. Of the male members of the combination Mr. Chas. Wrangham, the baritone, and Mr. Geo. Hows, a pleasing tenor, both gave ample proof of capable training in their various well rendered songs. The comedy side was in the capable hands of Mr. Harry P. Hayward and Mr. George Ricarde, both of whom are exceedingly talented comedians. Two personal friends of the chairman, Mr. Harry Hall and Mr. Will Edwards, possibly two of the most noted of concert artists, fairly convulsed the audience with their funnyisms, and materially assisted to make the evening the great success it achieved. The plate, on behalf of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Corporation, realised over £50, and in reply to a hearty vote of thanks aptly moved by Mr. Geo. Tams, and seconded by Mr. W. Watts, Mr. Lendrum expressed pleasure at the success of his efforts.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

By this time those of us who have received several calendars, have, as our own individual "Hanging Committee," made our choice as to which of them we prefer "to live with."

o o o

I could not bring myself to part company with one obligingly sent me by the Mezzogravure Co., Ltd., of 190, Strand. It is a stout 17 in. by 11 in. card, nearly ⅛ in. thick. The card has a rich brown-yellow surface, bearing in the centre a mounted print of "Le Casque D'Or." It is a very fine specimen of machine printed photgravure. The subject lends itself exceedingly well to the process; the dark shadow of the shield contrasts strikingly with the bright high-lights upon the breast-plate of the knight.

o o o

The Mezzogravure Co., Ltd., have scored very heavily in the finest commercial subjects rendered by machine photogravure; and now specimens of their rendering of figure subjects, not to say classical studies, either in the Process Year Book or by way of this calendar, attest their equal skill in all departments of the art.

Digitized by Google

The calendar comes commended by the most artistic bordering or borderings of olive green and of peacock blue. The whole is subdued, chaste, and perfectly artistic.

o o o

Mr. William Hilton is a candidate for a printer's pension. In other days he has done so much work for the benefit of others in the craft that the opportunity of being a help to him, now that his health has so sadly failed, will be gladly seized by pension subscribers. It is very desirable, however, that he should not merely secure election, but that the vote should be a handsome one, corresponding to the handsomeness of his own benefaction.

o o o

For no less a word than benefactor describes the gifts he has made during many years; considerable gifts in money when all the subscriptions are totalled, and magnificent gifts in kind. The word kind is doubly fitting in the circumstances.

o o o

The Childrens' Party of the Printers' Institute is always a bright function. Unfortunately, I could not attend this year. I should like to bear witness that the Lord mayor, Sir David Burnett, was really unavoidably absent. I daresay his Lordship, being human, is sometimes very glad of a reasonable excuse to get off an engagement, but be that as it may, there actually was an unfortunate illness, and nothing less, which that night kept his Lordship away.

o o o

The programme was quite an entertainment in itself. A dainty little $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ booklet in a light blue embossed cover, printed with dark blue. The twelve inside pages were in rich crimson lake. The portrait of "Clown Dano, the Children's Favourite," and Baby Jumbo, the *Daily Mirror* "Elephant," and of "Flossie, the Educated Dog," with a portrait, too, of Santa Claus, and various picture fantasies brightened the pages. The printers were the Caxton Press, Ltd., of which Mr. W. H. Burchell is controlling director.

o o o

Mr. Job Morriss acted Santa Claus. He goes all out on these, as on so many other occasions. That man does live. There are so many good old vegetables about—so well meaning—such cabbages, with good sound hearts, but such cabbages, that a live man like Morriss is good to encounter for the contrast. The debt of Young Printerdom in particular is by this time a very heavy one to Uncle Job.

o o o

Besides this great impersonation he joined in the Christmas-tree decoration, his coworkers there being with Messrs. E. R. Cook, managing director of Messrs. Badoureau and Jones, and Chairman of the Council of the Institute, Messrs. A. Watts, R. B. Brett, and the hon. secs., Mr. C. J. Drummond and Mr. W. H Burchell.

o o o

One of the most welcome features of the *Imprint* of which the first copy is just before me, is the freedom of its criticism upon specimens of printing under the heading of book notices. There has been over-kindness by certain of the editors of our craft. It has been grieviously mistaken kindness—for it has misled at times instead of educating those who have been so gently dealt with; even so overpraised now again. Those who see their printing trade booklets or other issues reviewed in some trade journals are not accustomed to such comments as I read passed by the editor of the *Imprint*. The victim is a "Reminder" booklet issued by a firm who shall be nameless.

o o o

"The worst traditions of display," says the *Imprint*, "are far from spent—vide the opening of pages 2-3. A small sans on dark green cover paper is almost lost—the wording should be simplified, and the space used to allow of a bolder type. The type of the text has one of the worst qualities of the 'moderns' dazzling contrast of hair lines and thick strokes."

o o o

"How is it that with all the talk of quality and efficiency in printing and advertising, such a publication as this is issued with a serious purpose? Just as every office-boy thinks he can correct printers' proofs, so many business men seem to think they can arrange printing matter—that here experience and training don't count."

o o o

The good sense of the firm thus frankly reproved will assure it of the value of the "faithful wounds of a friend." At the same time the prospect of encountering similar plain speaking, not to say the possibility of finding it directed at oneself, will make the *Imprint* awaited with interest, and perhaps with awe.

o o o

And now what can I say of the *Imprint* itself upon the glance? I am biassed. For as regards these journals I am a subscriber and a suckscriber—drawing some sustenance through a quill, I shall catch it for that; for I see the Editor of the *Imprint* is down on "facetious poetry and insipid puns, irrelevant quotation and tedious smartness."

o o o

Never mind. Let the *Imprint* go on its glorious way, saying rude—and true things—about whatever invites its criticism, and let us say true and even rude things about the *Imprint*.

o o o

That border round the two-line pica quotation from Ruskin, on the first page—I can't honestly say I like it. I've tried to, because the *Imprint* says I am to. But no, the border is not reposeful. It keeps saying to me "stop bothering about Ruskin's words. Who's Ruskin? Look at *me*; at my squares and my dazzle of diamonds and cryptic signs. Look at *me*."

o o o

No, hang it all. Get out. I won't look at you. I want the "quote"; nothing else.

o o o

I'd rather have seen a shaded border; something more subdued and less competitive with the wording. I have just placed white strips over the borders and convinced myself that I would rather the borders had been omitted altogether, than that these borders should have been used as here. Then I have drawn one bold line around, upon the white strips, and I incline to think some slight bordering an improvement.

o o o

The question is what degree of strength and insistence should the border have? The same square print border occurs on the stout cream-tinted cover. It is subdued there by virtue of the materials employed; and there it looks all right.

o o o

Of course we have no medley of types in these pages. The editor and his helpers do undertsand the fundamental canons of good print.

o o o

There is a full page of a Rembrandt machine photogravure "Glad Dawn." It is a fine conception not well realised. The fellow's eyes worry me, this time. I'm not quite easy too as to whether he hasn't sprained the ankle of his right—and his longest—leg rather badly, in which case someone ought to tell him.

o o o

And now enough of the defect. The *Imprint* taken altogether, and with due allowances for starting troubles, is really delightful, a pleasure to handle; a pleasure to the eyes; and a pleasure to the mind; it establishes itself upon the instant as a familiar friend. And some things it says are splendidly worth saying. Particularly at this time when to speak plainly there are so many influences in Printerdom that make for degeneration.

o o o

Not for two hundred years has there been less idealism in printing than there is today.

o o o

Caslon woke up the craft two hundred years ago. So did Baskerville a little later; so did Charles Whittingham the first; so did his Chiswick Press successors; so did Bewick with his wood engravings; so did Pickering; so did John Cassell and Herbert Ingram; all in different but most effectual ways. So did John Francis of the *Athenaeum*, aiding to remove some of the artificial shackles upon print. William Blades too was a tower of strength; and so were William Spottiswoode, and G. A. Spottiswoode in different self expressions. Andrew Tuer was a very useful man, and Robert Hailing, of Cheltenham, with the slightest means attained wonderful results for the exaltation of the printerdom of the whole country.

o o o

These men are all gone. Where are their successors? Men akin to these who pioneered and set up new hopes and aims for the craft while bearing a part in the rough-and-tumble of business life; who were obliged to share its disabilities; who had little or no golden opportunity, save as by transmutation they conjured it into being out of quite ordinary business occasions.

o o o

I feel jealous for the repute of the master printer. Can it be said that through the last half-a-dozen years the name of master printer has been tending to stand for higher and higher value in popular recognition?

o o o

Has the name stood for all the statesmanship it might have represented in the management of business affairs, or in the fostering of goodwill in industrial relations; or even in business success?

o o o

New men are wanted, or better still, old men grown older and wiser, and in that sense new men. New rebukes perhaps; perhaps more notably still, new encouragements? These are wanted.

o o o

Master printers who discover what is best in themselves will discover also what is best in their workers.

o o o

I think Addison Charlesworth has well said that gaining of knowledge of the truth about one's self is a very revealing thing in regard to more than one's self.

o o o

My space is getting full up. By your leave I will come back to the *Imprint* later. Enough just now to give a mention of some of its contents.

o o o

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, a director of Spottiswoode and Co., writes on "The American Way." Or ways. He notes first that American printers seem friendlier to and less distrustful of each other than printers in the United Kingdom.

o o o

But he notes, too, that in America half hours "will be consumed in conversation (helped by cigars) that would not take five minutes over here."

o o o

American printers, he tells us, are enthusiastic, notwithstanding the late bad times, they are optimists; they are fellow lunchers; they specialise to a high degree; they sometimes "pool machinery," so that "all ruling work goes to one house and all perforating to another"; their Indianopolis technical and trade school maintained by the United Typothetæ is doing notable things; and "a special committee" is doing what it can with the apprentice difficulty.

o o o

Why this short article of Mr. Austen-Leigh's is alone worth a year's subscription to the *Imprint*.

o o o

Edward Johnston writes on "Decoration and Its Uses"; and Mr. F. Ernest Jackson on "Lithography." Mr. Joseph Pennell deals with "The Coming Illustration." The illustrated newspaper is going to kill the magazines in his prognostication. His whole article is most informative.

o o o

Mr. Pennell has been a great force behind the scenes in the compilation of many a notable illustrated daily or weekly and he lets us into a good many secrets.

o o o

But now I simply cannot get more time or more room. I must come back to the *Imprint*.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

NEW PAPER MILLS FOR VENEZUELA.—A contract has been entered into between the Government of Venezuela and Manuel Leon Quintero for the establishment of one or more paper mills in the States of Aragua and Carabobo, Venezuela, within a period of one year after the National Congress shall have approved the contract, reports the American chargé d'affaires at Caracas.



Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22nd, 1913.

CREDIT has continued in good demand all this past week, and small amounts had to be borrowed at the Bank of England on Friday and Saturday. Since then supplies have just been sufficient to go round, and money rates are very firm. There is also a firmer tendency in discount rates. Heavy gold withdrawals took place last Thursday, and since then the receipts of bar gold have only slightly exceeded exports, so that the net efflux for the week is only a little reduced, amounting to date to £933,000. The week opened drearily in the Stock Exchange, Balkan politics being a depressing influence, but yesterday the undertone was fairly cheerful. Business, however, remains restricted by political uncertainty. The gilt-edged group is disposed to harden, and Consols are a shade harder, the quotations being 74 1/16 to 75 1/16 for money, and 75 1/16 to 75 3/16 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been generally characterised as irregular this week. General business remains restricted, and prices as a rule have moved within narrow limits either way. In the section relating to paper and print there have been only two movemenis, a fall of 1/2 in Raphael Tuck and Sons to 7/8—1, last Monday, and a drop of 1/16 in Amalgamated Press Ord. to 3/16—1/16, yesterday. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 3d., and 21s. 9d.; in Cassell and Co. Ord. at acc. 5, 5 1/32, 5 1/32 and 5 1/8; in Eyre and Spottiswoode Deb. at 85; in *Financial News* Pref. at 14s. 9d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 3s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 14s. 6d. and 13s. 6d.; in International Linotype at 80; in Lanston Monotype Corporation at 10s.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 60; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9 3/8; in *Standard* Newspapers Pref. at 65s.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s.; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. at 12 1/16; and in Weldons Ord. at 33s. 9d., and in the Pref. at 19s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 3/16—6 7/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 1/32—1 5/32
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/6—24/6
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4 3/4—5 1/4
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4 1/2—5 1/2
"Country Life," 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 3/16—1 5/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65xd
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4 1/2% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84—87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	1/8—1/8
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	3/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/2—3/4
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1 1/4
Illord, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16—11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	3/8—1/2
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9 3/8—10 1/8
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2 3/4—3 1/4
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	1/2—3/8
Linotype & Machinery 4 1/2% A Deb.	100	100	60—65
ditto 4 1/2% B Deb.	100	100	46—51
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1 1/8—2 1/8
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3 1/4—3 3/4
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9 1/2
"Standard" Newspapers, 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2 3/4—3 3/4
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	1/4—1
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 1/8—5 1/8
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11 1/2—12 1/2
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7 1/2—8 1/2
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5—6
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6 1/2—7 1/2
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 19/32—1 23/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32xd

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

GEORGE NEWNES, LTD.—An interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended December 31st, 1912, has been declared.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD. — The directors of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., announce an interim dividend upon the ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ended October 31st, 1912.

"FINANCIER AND BULLIONIST." — The directors, in their annual report, state that, including £8,826 13s. 1d. brought forward, the net profits for the year amount to £20,628 9s. 4d. Out of this sum the directors have paid interim dividends of 12½ per cent., and they now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 12½ per cent., making a total distribution for the year of 25 per cent. The balance carried forward amounts to £10,440 19s. 4d., being an increase of £1,544 6s. 3d. on the amount brought forward.

COMPANY NOTICES.

MITCHELL PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the members of the company will be held at 4, Eastcheap, E.C., on February 21st, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

ADVERTISING CONCESSIONS (PARENT) CO., Limited.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on January 2nd, the following resolution was passed: —"That the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Alexander H. Varnier, of 63, Chancery-lane, W.C., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

STROUD NEWS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that the creditors (if any) of the company are required, on or before February 15th, to send the particulars of their debts or claims, to Mr. Harry Harmer, Denmark-road, Gloucester, the liquidator of the company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re CHARLES FRANCIS EDWARDS, Printer and Stationer.

This debtor, who carried on business at 11, Cumbergate, Peterborough, came up for his first examination at the Bankruptcy Court the other day. Debtor estimated his assets at £147 7s. 8d., and his liabilities were expected to rank at £126 14s. 1d., leaving a surplus of £20 13s. 7d. He alleged as the cause of his failure "want of capital, lack of trade, court fees, etc." After the examination of the debtor by the official receiver the examination was adjourned until February 7th.

Re EDGAR JAY. Loose-Leaf Ledgers.

The first meeting of creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Monday, before Mr. W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, under a receiving order against this debtor, who formerly traded at Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, E.C., under the style of Edgar and Co. The chairman reported that a statement of affairs had been furnished showing unsecured liabilities, £2,511 8s.; fully secured liabilities, £120; liability on accommodation bills, £169 6s. 3d.; and contingent liabilities, £4,000 (not expected to rank). The total ranking liabilities was returned at £2,680 14s. 3d., and the only asset was the estimated surplus of £630 from the securities in the hands of the fully secured creditors; those securities were valued at £750 and consisted of three patents for a loose-leaf ledger, binder and note-book respectively. According to the debtor's statements when before the examiner he invented and patented in 1907 a letter-book, but it was not a very great success, and having improved it the debtor produced a loose-leaf note-book and subsequently a loose-leaf ledger. He started business in connection with those inventions in 1907 or 1908 at Albion-buildings, without capital, but he borrowed money from time to time, and traded successfully as Elgar and Co. In 1910 he sold the business to Elgar and Co., Ltd., which was formed with a capital of £12,000 to acquire it at the price of £1,000. The debtor was appointed managing director of the company at a weekly salary of £12, subsequently increased to £14, which position he held until July, 1912. A receiver was then appointed on behalf of the debenture holders, and the company soon afterwards went into voluntary liquidation. As managing director the debtor personally guaranteed liabilities and debentures of the company together amounting to £5,000, and in addition he lost all his capital in the business. He attributed his insolvency to loss on the guarantees given on behalf of Elgar and Co., Ltd.; to loss in connection with another business; and to interest on borrowed money. In the absence of any offer the case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

HORNSBY AND RESTALL, 142, Fleet-street London, E.C., advertising agents. Debts by A. Restall, who will in future carry on the business under the style of Restall's Advertising Agency. January 1st.

FEARNSIDE AND MARTIN, Pershore and Evesham, Worcestershire, printers and stationers. Debts by W. Fearnside, who will in future carry on the business. December 31st.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

PARKER, J., late of 21, Turl-street and 27, Broad-street, Oxford, publisher. Claims by February 28th to Twisden and Co., 14, Gray's-inn-square, London, W.C., solicitors for the executor.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

CHARLEY, F., lately of 31, Hilldrop-crescent, Holloway, London, N., journalist. Date of order January 14th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors January 27th, 11.30 a.m. and public examination of debtor, February 19th, 11 a.m. both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

STOKVIS, L., 1, Austinfriars, London, E.C., newspaper proprietor, etc. Date of order January 16th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors January 31st, noon, and public examination of debtor, February 25th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.,

ADJUDICATION.

SCHLOESSER, F., Gunley Cottage. Kew Green, Surrey, journalist. Date of order January 9th

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

PECKHAM, A. E., 202, Above Bar, Southampton, newsagent. Claims by February 1st to T. Easton, official receiver, Midland Bank-chambers, High-street, Southampton.

WHITWORTH, S. M., Union-street, Dewsbury, newsagent. Claims by February 7th to E. Johnson official receiver, Bank-chambers, Corporation-street Dewsbury.

WESTALL, L. W., the Lyttleton Estate and Meretonroad, and lately at Richmond-road, Malvern Link, Worcestershire, printer, stationer and publisher. Claims by February 5th to A. S. Cully, official receiver, 11, Copenhagen-street, Worcester.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

SENIOR, A. J., 14, Market-place and Lynchford-road, Farnborough, Southampton, stationer and newsagent. Supplemental dividend of 2¼d., January 28th, at the official receiver's office, 132, York-road, Westminster Bridge-road, London, S.E. Trustee, E. W. J. Savill, official receiver. Released December 5th.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

SNODGRASS, A. E., 92, Ridgmount-gardens, Gower-street, London, W.C., journalist. Trustee, E. S. Grey, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released October 10th.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers & Overseers ASSOCIATION.

BIRMINGHAM CENTRE.

The fourth annual dinner of the above Centre took place on Saturday, 18th inst., the president (Mr. Henry B. Lane) presiding, and there were present about seventy members and friends, including twenty-nine from Leicester, three from Worcester, and Mr. A. E. Moore (vice-president of the North Midlands Centre), Mr. Jas. E. Mayo (treasurer of Manchester Centre), Mr. Rowley (Parent Association), and Mr. Richard Hancock (Slechford). A capital dinner was served, after which an excellent progamme of songs and toasts was gone through.

Apologies for absence were received from Mr. Riddell (Principal of St. Bride Printing School), Mr. W. H. Dalby (Leeds secretary) and letters were read from London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow, giving all good wishes.

In proposing the toast of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, MR. RICHARD HANCOCK said it was a great pleasure to be present as a visitor, but he thought he knew less of the Association work than any one else in the room. Notwithstanding the short time he had been acquainted with the Association, he felt that it was doing a very great work, both on its aims of the business and its social side. He had himself a great love for printing, and he claimed that the Baskerville type was the finest fount that was ever struck, and it never ought to have left Birmingham.

In replying to the toast, Mr. A. E. MOORE, of Nottingham, said he felt glad to be present to respond to this important toast. He assured them that it was with the greatest satisfaction that the North Midland Centre, during the ten months of its existence, had achieved such a success. This movement, though modern, represented the controlling powers of the best firms in the country. The voice of Brum. was felt with no uncertain note, when they said, "What I have said I have said." There was much to discuss in the future, and great care should be exercised which way a move was made in the interest of each member of the Association.

Mr. JAS. E. MAYO, Manchester, also replied, and said it was with diffidence that he rose to the toast of the "P. M. and O. A.," as it was his first visit to any Centre, and the first time he had been called upon to make a speech. He expressed his thanks for the way in which the President had received him. He said the Association had done a good work in taking them out of their lonely furrows right into the midst of a spirit of camaraderie. They must thank their London friends for having sown the seeds of the Association, the issue of which was beyond what they had dreamed. It had widened outinto a national Association, and was yearly increasing. The Provincial Centres ought now to have more to say in the management than they had, and the time could not be far distant when this would come about. They ought to have a National Council, consisting of representatives from all Centres, who should draw up rules to meet the needs of to-day. There was little fear of the Provincial Centres breaking away, as they believed that unity was strength. Let them re-organise the Association, taking up the increased subscription and a National Council, and they would then have an organisation both powerful and effective enough to safeguard their interests, and command respect all over the country.

Mr. A. J. ROWLEY, as a London member, but Birmingham reared, proposed the toast of "The Birmingham Centre." He rejoiced to think that the P. M. and O. A. was a wide Association, and capable of doing great work, the fringe of which had only yet been touched. In wishing the Birmingham Centre every success, he pointed out that the debates on subjects connected with the printing world were of the utmost importance. Ingenuity in machinery was all very well, but men must be capable to work such machinery. The duty of members of the P. M. and O. A. was to instruct young printers in the art. He had always taken a keen interest in chemistry, and he found it a great assistance in his business.

Mr. T. S. GRIFFIN, of Leicester, responded on behalf of the Birmingham members in that town. He said they looked upon Birmingham as a great help to them in their daily occupation, and though they were aiming at a centre of their own, he did not like to think that they would be ostracised from Birmingham. They preferred to feel that the link of friendship would continue between them, and any help required would be readily forthcoming. They were hoping in March to welcome the Birmingham and Nottingham members to a smoking concert in that town, when the true hand of fellowship would be extended.

Mr. R. J. RAYBOULD, a member of the Council, on behalf of the Birmingham members, said he thought that in the four years of its existence, the Centre had made great headway, and he knew that the meetings had been of such an educational character, and the outlying policy had been of such value, that they could more fully understand the need of such an association. As Birmingham's motto was "Forward," let them cease to be satisfied, and go forward, determined to achieve the highest attainments for which the Association was organised.

Mr. JOSEPH BAYLIS (Trustee), of Worcester, proposed the toast of "The Visitors and Ladies," coupling with it the names of Mr. J. J. Atkins (President) and Mr. W. S. Walker (Secretary) of the Birmingham Typographical Society, who were present. He was in a happily humorous vein, and fully held the ear of his listeners. Among other things, he compared himself to the lady Jezebel, who had been thrown down three times, for he had been asked to propose this toast three times and had been Vice-President three times. He was pleased to see such a large section of the Leicester members and friends present, and he congratulated them upon making such headway.

Mr. O'ROURKE, a yearly visitor from Worcester, said he felt it a great privilege to respond to the toast. He had thoroughly enjoyed himself, and he felt sure all the visitors had done likewise. He congratulated the Centre on the splendid progress made.

Mr. J. J. ATKINS, on behalf of the Typographical Society, said they could rest assured that both Mr. Walker and himself had spent a pleasant evening. He often had the question put to him: "What is this P.M. and O.A.? Is it antagonistic to our Society?" "No," he answered, "nothing of the kind. It is an organisation with an uphill fight, a body of much importance," and he rejoiced to see an Association of this sort, which could profit socially, and profit intellectually, by discussing difficult problems of the trade, and broadening the minds of both master and man.

The evening concluded with best thanks to the artistes.

The programme was as follows.

Toast, "The King"—The PRESIDENT.

Song ... ... From Oberon ... ...
Mr. ALFRED JONES.

Song ... ... I did not know ... ...
(Encore—I didn't suppose)
Miss DOROTHY HADLEY.

Toast, "The P.M. and O.A."—Mr. RICHARD HANCOCK.

Song ... ... Nirvana ... ...
(Encore—I'll sing thee songs of Araby)
Mr. TOM FIELD.

Humorous Song (Encored) ... ...
Mr. FRANK EVERALL.

Reply—Mr. A. C. MOORE (North Midlands).
Mr. JAS. E. MAYO (Manchester).

Duet ... ... A Night in Venice ... ...
Miss HADLEY and Mr. FIELD.

Toast, "The Birmingham Centre"—Mr. A. J. ROWLEY (London).

Song ... So you want to be a soldier, little man ...
Mr. A. JONES.

Humorous Song (Encored) ... ...
Mr. FRANK EVERALL.

Reply—Mr. T. S. GRIFFIN (Leicester).
Mr. RAYBOULD.

Song ... ... Once again ... ...
Mr. TOM FIELD.

Toast, "The Visitors and Ladies"—Mr JOSEPH BAYLIS.

Song ... ... Because ... ...
Miss DOROTHY HADLEY.

Reply—Mr. O'ROURKE (Worcester).
Mr. J. J. ATKINS (President, Birmingham Typographical Society).

Humorous Song ... ...
Mr. FRANK EVERALL

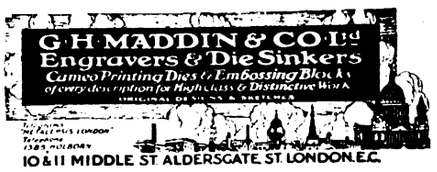
Duet ... ... The Battle Eve ... ...
Messrs. FIELD and JONES.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE Rembrandt Intaglio Printing Co., Ltd., of Lancaster and London (36, Basinghall-street, E.C.), have issued an interesting specimen book, illustrating the possibilities of their well-known photogravure process as applied to the reproduction of all sorts of pictures, oil paintings, wash drawings, photographs, etc., even a line drawing—the famous *Punch* cartoon, "Dropping the Pilot," being included. There seems every reason to believe that in the near future photogravure is destined to hold the same position in the world of illustration that the ordinary half-tone and line processes do to-day, and with infinitely better and more artistic effect. When that time arrives, we have no doubt that the Rembrandt Co.'s process will be one of the most popular of its kind. An excellent example of the work done by it occurs in the frontispiece to our latest printing trade contemporary, the *Imprint*, and those given in the booklet under notice are eminently calculated to demonstrate its beauty and utility, whilst at the same time there is no reason to suppose that, with the exception of the cover design, they were got up solely as "specimens." The firm rightly point out that "photogravure of indifferent quality is not worth paying for," and at the same time mention another and even more obvious fact, *i.e.*, that this beautiful reproductive method is necessarily a little more expensive than the commoner but inferior ones. We should have liked to see some examples of the firm's multi-colour process, but of course this is still more costly, and thus not so much in demand just at present, save for very high-class publications.

THE death has taken place of Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, a well-known publisher. Among the famous books published by him were J. K. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat" and Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," and "Called Back," by Frederick John Fargus, or "Hugh Conway," of which the sales reached 400,000 copies.

A NEAT calendar for the desk is sent out by Mr. E. A. Braddick, 9, Gough-square, E.C. It consists of a metal stand, on which is fitted loose leaf dates for each day. Each leaf may also be used for memoranda, and an appropriate advertisement of Mr. Braddick's specialities appears in red ink under each date. A most serviceable and neat desk accessory that will keep the firm's name before customers during the whole year.



SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

ARTIST COMPOSITOR wanted; man with original ideas; accustomed to planning out copy and setting; submit specimen of work.—State experience and wages required, to "K.C.," c/o Street's, 30, Cornhill, E.C. 13149

TRAVELLER ON COMMISSION.—An important Manufactory is willing to commit the Sale on Commission of a very remunerative article to a capable Traveller, who is regularly visiting the Printing Offices all over England, Scotland and Ireland; good Commission.—Address, No. 13148, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13148

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

Miscellaneous.

WASTE NEWSPAPERS wanted; any quantity up to 100 tons.—Address, C. Longdon, 87, Jamaica-row, Birmingham. 13145

Digitized by Google

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment was good with letterpress printers during December, and fair with lithographic printers. At the end of the month the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed showed a sensational increase as compared with the end of November. Compared with December, 1911, however, a decrease was shown. (See Table.)

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of December, 1912.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Dec., 1912.	Nov., 1912.	Dec., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,423	7·4	3·8	9·4	+ 3·6	— 2·0
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,753	3·8	0·9	4·3	+ 2·9	— 0·5
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,253	4·6	3·0	5·2	+ 1·6	— 0·6
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,672	1·6	0·5	3·0	+ 1·1	— 1·4
West Midlands	2,768	2·9	2·0	4·0	+ 0·9	— 1·1
S. and S. W Counties and Wales ...	4,089	3·6	1·4	2·6	+ 2·2	+ 1·0
Scotland	5,235	4·4	2·9	3·3	+ 1·5	+ 1·1
Ireland...	2,551	5·8	5·3	6·7	+ 0·5	— 0·9
United Kingdom	51,744	5·4	2·9	6·3	+ 2·5	— 0·9

In London, employment with letterpress printers was reported as good, rather better than a month ago, and better than a year ago, though at the end of the month a large number of trade union compositors were out of employment. With lithographic printers employment was fair, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

In other centres, employment continued good generally with letterpress printers and fair with lithographic printers, showing little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago. As usual at this time of the year, however, the percentage of men unemployed increased at the end of the month.

COLONIAL.

There is said to be a good demand for women in printing establishments in New Zealand. In Johannesburg (S. Africa) the printing trade is, however, dull.

FOREIGN.

In France, during November, there was a revival of activity in the printing trades. In Germany, trade was also better, the percentage of unemployed trade unionists in that line, out of a total of 66,276, falling from 6·2 (in October) to 3·6, which is, however, greater than the 2·8 recorded in November, 1911. In Holland, business likewise improved, and accordingly the unemployed percentage decreased from 0·9 (in October) to 0·6, out of a total of 6,434. In November, 1911, there were 1 per cent. out of work.

The Trade of Belfast.

The excellent "Commercial and Financial Review" of Belfast in 1912, published in the *Northern Whig*, has been reprinted in book form, and is an interesting resumé of the trade done in the Ulster capital during the past year. Dealing with the printing and lithographic trades, which are among Belfast's most important industries, the "Review" says:—

"The past year for the firms locally engaged in the printing and lithographic trades has been one of fairly average experience, without any very outstanding periods of depression. Owing to the coal strike in the early months of the year local printers had some difficulty in maintaining their supplies, but the critical time passed over without having any appreciable effect in crippling an industry in which so many flourishing and prosperous Belfast firms are engaged. Subsequently matters assumed a normal state of affairs, and a brisk business was done by the Belfast business houses, not only in Ireland, but with some of the large cross-Channel centres, particularly in the lithographic end of the trade. As compared with other years the output in a variety of departments displays no striking evidence of a backset in the trade. No labour troubles of a serious character have been experienced, though in some instances difficulties requiring adjustment have arisen. These have not, however, assumed such a proportion as to lead to actual friction, and, while an aggressive attitude has not been adopted by either side, a remedial course has been taken when this has been found practicable. Some questions as yet are awaiting adjustment, and it is confidently hoped that a measure of settlement will be arrived at without any serious disturbance to the industry.

"The trade locally for years past has been subject to very few changes except in the respect where the leading firms have been engaged in extending their departments. In letterpress printing the year has been a normal one as regards the volume of business done, while bookbinding and lithographic work has been steadily going ahead in a manner which augurs well for future extension in these departments. It is gratifying to record the fact that in lithographic work appreciation of what can now be done by Belfast firms is growing more widespread every year, and an enormous volume of business has been done with cross-Channel firms during the past twelve months, while local products have been turned out with a finish and artistic ability calculated to increase their popularity in comparison with those from centres where less attention has been given to detail. There have been several extensions of premises during the year, notably that of Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Ltd., whose new offices and stores were completed in June. In their lithographic department the year for the firm has been a very busy one, business with regard to posters and cartoons maintaining the high average of the previous year.

"Amongst other matters the Insurance Act engaged the attention during the year of the master printers, and a society was formed to enable those of their workers to join who were not attached to other organisations of the kind.

"Coming up to the end of the year there has been no sign of a serious falling off in trade, and in the opinion of those qualified to judge the prospects for the ensuing twelve months are very encouraging."

The L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

Craftsmen as Successful Designers.

Members of the above association met at headquarters, 7–9, St. Bride-street, on Thursday, 16th inst., with Mr. E. C. Moyce (vice-president) in the chair.

In order to carry out the suggestions made by numerous supporters of the Guild, it was decided to devote the evening especially to designing. Before starting on this new departure, it was mentioned that no member had previously been acquainted with the text of the printed slips which were handed round, and read as follows:—

COMPETITION No. 16.—Forty-five minutes is allowed to sketch out an idea for a Quarto Letter Heading on any subject and for anybody. Each competitor has to originate his own copy—the nature of subject is entirely optional. The subject chosen may be treated in any manner and style; but an explanatory note must be added at foot of design should special treatment be required. Prizes for best suggestions were offered as follows:—First prize, value 10s. 6d., presented by Mr. Geo. E. Hart; second prize, value 7s. 6d., presented by Mr. R. Bruce-Hardie; third prize, bound volume of the *British Printer*, presented by the Editor.

COMPETITION No. 17.—Forty-five minutes is allowed to sketch out an idea for an Octavo Announcement on any subject and for anybody. Conditions were the same as in Competition No. 16. Prizes for best suggestions were offered as follows:—First prize, 12-inch German silver composing stick; second prize, 8-inch ditto; third prize, 6-inch ditto. These prizes are presented by Messrs. Wm. Pye and Son, 16–17, Clerkenwell-close, E.C.

The two following gentlemen consented to act as judges:—Mr. E. C. Moyce, secretary of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association; Mr. Jas. Dyer, London representative of Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co. Both competitions took place and judges' awards were announced before the close of the meeting.

While Competition No. 17 was in progress, the judges, Mr. Moyce and Mr. Riddell (of St. Bride Institute, who kindly undertook the task in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Dyer), made their decision of No. 16.

At the close the adjudicators' award was as follows:—

COMPETITION No. 16.

(1) Nom-de-plume—"Bac," C. A. BURRIDGE.
(2) Nom-de-plume—"Schoeffer," E. G. STRONG.
(3) Nom-de-plume—"Fratres," R. WILLIAMS.

COMPETITION No. 17.

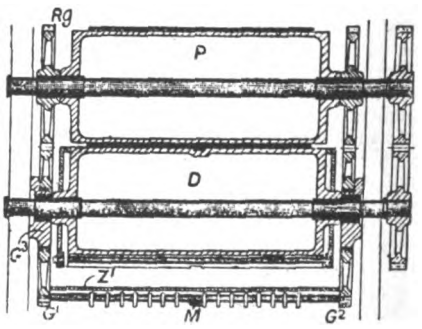
*(1) Nom-de-plume—"Bac," C. A. BURRIDGE.
(2) Nom-de-plume—"Portland," W. A. STONE.
(3) Nom-de-plume—"Sullivan," A. JOSEPH.
(4) Nom-de-plume—Schoeffer," E. G. STRONG.

The judges' remarks on the whole collection of designs submitted was something for the competitors to be highly proud of, and certainly should encourage them to accept the advice of "trying again, and to do one better in the future contests."

*** According to rule of Competitions of the Guild, "no member can take more than one first prize and two other prizes during the financial year." Therefore Mr. Burridge kindly consented to take first in No. 16; and the second, third and fourth in Competition No. 17 became first, second and third respectively.**

Gripper Mechanism.

Messrs. Koenig and Bauer have patented a multi-colour rotary machine of the kind in which the sheets are carried by a gripper cylinder eccentric to the impression cylinder, the gripper cylinder being fitted with one more set of grippers than the number of printing surfaces, and being arranged to revolve on fixed circular projections which surround eccentrically the shaft of the impression cylinder, is constructed with a ring



secured in the central plane of the gripper cylinder to form a bearing strip against which the sheets are pressed by blanks or the like, so that the sheets are guided correctly through the machine. As shown, a form cylinder P, Fig. 2, fitted with four printing surfaces is fitted with gears R*g* which drive two toothed wheels G^1, G^2 connected by transverse bars Z^1, etc., which form the fixed members of five sets of grippers. The wheels G^1, G^2 rotate on fixed projections G^3, which are eccentric to the impression cylinder D, and a ring M fixed centrally between the wheels G^1, G^2 serves in conjunction with bands, etc., to support the sheets. Bearing rails on which the sheets slide may be used for this purpose.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
FOR EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The first meeting of the New Year was held at the Hanover Hotel, Hanover-street, Liverpool, with the President (Mr. Harry Firth) in the chair. Mr. Thistlethwaite was elected to membership. Following the usual routine business a most successful Bohemian concert was held under the direction of Mr. J. E. Wilson, in which a number of well-known ladies and gentlemen took part. The following is the musical programme :—

Pianoforte Solo ... ...
Mr. A. W. LOCKE.
Song ... ... Love is a Dream ... ...
Mr. GEORGE THOMAS.
Song ... Oh! Hear the Wild Winds Blow ... ...
Mr. ROBT. ROBERTS.
Song ... ... Il Bacio ... ...
(Encore, The King's Own.)
Miss LILY HARRISON.
Humorous Monologue Mr. Blobson ... ...
Mr. FOX.
Song ... ... An Evening Song ... ...
Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS.
Song ... ... Carmena ... ...
(Encore, Dusk and Shadows.)
Madame MILLER.
Humorous Song A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
(Encore, Sketch—Carbonora.)
Mr. GWILYM MILLS.

INTERVAL.

Glee ... ... Comrades Song of Hope. ... ...
TEMPLE GLEE PARTY.
Duet ... ... Awake ... ...
(Encored.)
Madame MILLER and Miss HARRISON.
Humorous Sketch German on the Telephone ...
Mr. FOX.
Song ... ... Good-bye ... ...
(Encored.)
Madame MILLER.
Glee ... How Can I Bear to Leave Thee ... ...
TEMPLE GLEE PARTY.
Song ... ... Flower Song ... ...
(Encore, Remembrance.)
Miss LILY HARRISON.
Humorous Song When I was a Boy at School ...
(Encore, Imitation.)
Mr. GWILYM MILLS.

AULD LANG SYNE and GOD SAVE THE KING.

Accompanist—Mr. A. W. Locke.
Stewards—Messrs. Hannah, Livie, Edwards and Wilson.

Every item was most creditably rendered, but special praise is due to Miss Lily Harrison for her rendering of "Il Bacio" and "The Flower Song," and also Madame Miller, whose voice was heard to great advantage in her several items. A word of praise is also due to Mr. Gwilym Mills, whose humorous items were greatly appreciated. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the artistes on the motion of Mr. W. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. Jas. N. Poole, and a special compliment was paid to Mr. G. Thomas for his efforts in providing such a galaxy of talent.

Last Month's Government Contracts.

H.M. Stationery Office.

PARCHMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.

Cooper, Dennison and Walkden, Ltd., Verney-road, S.E.

W. Cowley, Newport Pagnell.

G. J. Dilley, Potton, Beds., and 8, Ashley-road, Canonbury, N.

H. Gibbs and Son, Mitcham.

PASTEBOARDS AND TRIPLEX BOARDS.

J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Binding, etc., 1,000 books "R. 83"; binding, etc., 1,500 books "R. 19"; printing, etc., 50,000 Memo. Slip Books.—Fenner, Appleton and Co., Ltd., St. John-street, E.C.

Binding, etc., 2,000 books, "S. 469"; binding, etc., 1,500 books, No. 144; pasting Almanacs on boards, etc.; printing and binding 5,000 books, Mines and Quarries, Form 47; printing and binding 5,000 books, Mines and Quarries Form 46; printing and binding 5,000 books, Mines and Quarries, Form 44; printing and binding 5,550 "Fair Notes;" printing and binding 3,800 "Rough Notes"; printing and binding 1,200 Fair Notes Mathematics; printing and binding 4,000 Army Book 97; printing and binding 2,000 books, "S. 248"; printing and binding 10,000 Lineman's Diary; printing and binding 50,000 Tally Books No. 232; printing and binding 800 Attendance Book of Indoor Officers; printing and binding 1,200 Postal Order Counter Record Books; printing and binding 5,000 "England No. 2 Receipt Book"; printing and binding 2,000 Valuer's Field Book; supplying 2,450 Portfolios; supplying 4,000 Covers for Army Form B. 122; supplying 4,000 Metal Holders for Army Form B. 122; supply 1,500 File Covers; supplying 30,000 Exercise Books; supplying 3,000 Loose-leaf Covers.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Binding, etc., 600 Note Books; printing, binding, etc., 2,750 books "S. 250" Watch and Quarter Bills, etc., No. 2 size; printing, binding, etc., 4,500 books "S. 250" Watch and Quarter Bills, etc., No. 1 Size; printing, binding, etc., 600 Army Book 63; printing, binding, etc., 3,000 books Postmasters No. 176; printing, binding, etc., 1,000 books List of Registered Articles; printing, binding, etc., 1,000 Telephone Message Books; printing, binding, etc., 2,600 books "S. 71 B"; printing, binding, etc., 10,000 books, Mines and Quarries, Form 52; printing, binding, etc., 5,000 books Mines and Quarries, Form 38; printing, binding, etc., 5,000 books Mines and Quarries, Form 40; printing, binding, etc., 5,000 books Mines and Quarries, Form 43; printing, binding, etc., 2,000 books "S. 1308"; printing, binding, etc., 1,100 books "S. 249"; printing, binding, etc., 2,000 books England No. 4; printing binding, etc., 8,000 Sub-Office Postal Order Stock, etc., Books; printing, binding, etc., 4,000 Estate Register O.R. 3 B.; printing, binding, etc., 2,000 Register of Hydrographic Documents; supplying 6,000 Portfolios; supplying 3,000 File Covers.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Printing and binding 5,000 Mines and Quarries, Form 41; supplying 5,112 Covers for Field Service Pocket Books.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge.

Printing and binding 20,000 books Mines and Quarries, Form 42.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C.

Printing and binding 5,000 books Mines and Quarries, Form 50.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., Bartholomew-close, E.C.

Printing and binding 1,800 books "S. 252."—Swiss and Co., Fore-street, Devonport.

Printing and binding 3,000 Patrol Books.—Dollard, Printinghouse, Dublin, Ltd., Wellington Quay, Dublin.

Supplying 500 Waterproof Cases.—J. and B. Green, Bartholomew-close, E.C.

Printing Vol. II. Scottish Census Report.—F. and E. Murray, Young-street, Edinburgh.

Printing, etc., 5,000 books Mines and Quarries, Form 36; printing, etc., 5,000 books Mines and Quarries, Form 37.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.

Printing and supplying Post Office Gummed Paper Labels; printing and supplying Post Office Parchment Labels; printing and supplying Post Office Willesden Paper and Manilla Labels.—Millington and Sons (1908), Ltd., Crown Works, Broad-lane, S. Tottenham, N.

Printing and supplying Post Office Paper Labels.—C. Fell and Son, Great Dover-street, S.E.

Printing and supplying "C. or B." Telegram Forms.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., Downs-park-road, Hackney, N.E.

Photo-lithographic Printing.—Sir J. Causton and Sons, Ltd., Clapham-road, S.W.

Lithographic Drawing, Printing, etc., Scotland.—McFarlane and Erskine, St. James Works, McDonald-road, Edinburgh.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Japanned Tin Boxes.—Chatham and Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

Treasury Tags.—Clarke and Hammon, New Gravel-lane, Shadwell, E.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	DECEMBER.				JANUARY-DECEMBER.			
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	19,146	16,920	40,226	35,566	218,392	219,094	464,576	469,825
Printings	146,136	146,307	134,539	144,943	1,693,760	1,792,354	1,611,778	1,744,604
Packings and Wrappings	66,130	81,459	26,667	32,329	719,002	843,389	302,904	341,344
Hangings	8,190	11,709	21,758	25,439	110,312	128,844	275,325	313,231
Other Printed or Coated	3,830	2,382	15,829	9,496	43,599	34,085	177,679	147,691
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	8,110	9,829	8,537	8,381	113,783	110,739	111,312	104,166
Manufactures of „ „	4,138	4,392	7,533	9,234	43,738	55,167	82,870	104,267
Playing Cards	306	249	1,989	1,732	2,831	3,514	20,579	25,939
Envelopes...	2,508	3,066	6,387	6,903	26,122	36,212	67,275	85,624
Bags	3,124	4,506	3,937	4,863	39,914	47,991	42,705	53,973
Unenumerated	4,928	5,563	12,387	13,035	63,779	64,984	153,963	162,052
Totals	266,546	286,382	279,789	291,921	3,075,232	3,336,283	3,310,966	3,552,716

Writings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	500	433	2,115	2,168	7,622	6,374	23,642	26,151
United States	146	166	667	305	3,069	1,895	11,006	7,539
Other Foreign Countries	3,620	3,408	9,786	9,795	33,076	38,573	96,831	109,109
B. South Africa	1,155	1,182	2,694	2,441	19,630	17,815	43,263	34,867
B. India	2,222	1,849	5,580	3,430	28,235	25,809	57,111	55,170
Straits Settlements ...	234	274	632	621	2,377	4,097	6,949	9,362
Ceylon	131	154	302	438	2,409	2,594	5,265	5,661
Australia	7,696	6,786	12,119	10,639	81,294	83,864	138,267	145,118
New Zealand	1,869	1,120	2,926	2,287	23,478	23,002	39,062	40,561
Canada	589	897	1,350	2,102	8,505	5,960	22,597	14,861
Other British Possessions	984	651	2,055	1,340	8,697	9,021	20,583	21,426

Printings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	9,393	9,996	11,213	12,395	119,245	118,658	142,508	141,048
United States	1,029	3,135	1,421	3,407	18,633	23,971	26,946	32,130
Other Foreign Countries	36,659	39,032	34,582	41,560	442,205	410,239	454,151	456,238
B. South Africa	10,028	7,381	10,367	7,950	117,322	129,179	116,202	131,758
B. India	16,276	16,758	15,528	15,764	218,187	238,942	198,262	225,499
Straits Settlements ...	1,060	2,856	1,047	2,179	16,093	19,267	15,598	17,981
Ceylon	1,184	1,805	1,322	1,869	17,195	19,365	17,154	19,286
Australia	51,343	41,102	41,493	36,403	471,055	536,762	376,604	425,688
New Zealand	10,595	14,122	7,919	11,163	142,866	146,974	111,329	120,900
Canada	6,687	7,453	7,770	9,556	107,174	121,879	129,732	146,756
Other British Possessions	1,882	2,667	1,877	2,697	23,785	27,118	23,292	27,320

Unenumerated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	445	382	2,753	2,468	4,941	5,126	30,787	33,064
United States	87	159	490	605	1,445	1,929	5,735	7,881
Other Foreign Countries	1,653	1,705	4,159	4,018	20,464	23,835	52,546	54,445
B. South Africa	744	714	1,144	1,260	6,592	7,295	11,755	11,932
B. East Indies	516	459	1,176	1,213	5,494	6,539	12,699	14,885
Australia	920	1,343	1,491	1,821	15,996	10,964	20,405	17,836
New Zealand	240	353	371	577	3,348	3,378	5,926	6,316
Canada	168	275	367	681	3,799	4,187	9,859	11,599
Other British Possessions	155	173	436	392	1,700	1,731	4,251	4,094

Digitized by Google

The Royal Tradesmen.

The annual list of houses holding Warrants of Appointment in the various departments of the Royal household, appeared in the *London Gazette* for the 3rd inst. The following are the firms connected with paper and print:

List of tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment to His Majesty King George V., from the Keeper of the Privy Purse, with authority to use the Royal Arms. These Warrants do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard, or to the use of the word "Royal":—

Charpentier and Co., booksellers, Portsmouth.
Harrison and Sons, booksellers and printers, London.
Hatchard and Co., booksellers, London.
Henningham and Hollis, stationers, London.
Zaehnsdorff, Joseph, bookbinder and bookseller, London.

List of tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment to Her Majesty The Queen, with authority to use the Royal Arms. These Warrants do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard, or to use the word "Royal":—

Blackford, O., printer, Truro.
Edwards and Sons, stationers, London.
Fine Art Society, printsellers, London.
Graves and Co., Ltd., fine art dealers, London.
Hatchard and Co., booksellers, London.
Macmichael, Arthur, stationer, London.
Taylor and Henderson, lithographers and printers, Aberdeen.
Tuck, Raphael and Sons, Ltd., fine art publishers, London.

List of tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment to His Majesty King George V., from the Lord Steward, with authority to use the Royal Arms. These Warrants do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard, or to use the word "Royal":—

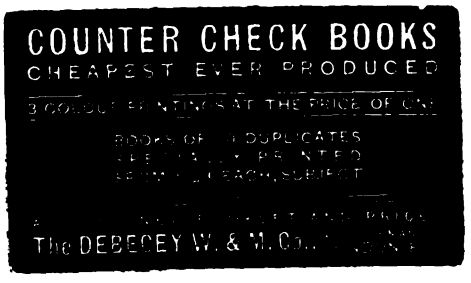
Caldwell Bros., stationery, Edinburgh.
Kelly's Directories, Ltd., directories, London.
Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co., Ltd., paper table decorations, London.
Roberts, Henry, stationery, London.
Wise, H. and Co., post office directories, Australia and New Zealand.

List of tradesmen in the Lord Steward's Department having authority to use the Royal Arms and to style themselves "By Appointment to the late Queen Victoria," but not to fly the Royal Standard or to use the word "Royal":—

Bignell, John, stationery, London.
Clarke, M. E., printer, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Waller and Co., printers and stationers, Dublin.
Willmore and Scott, stationers, Windsor.

List of tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment to His Majesty the King from the Lord Chamberlain, with authority to display the Royal Arms. These warrants do not carry the right to fly the Royal Standard, or to use the word "Royal":—

Agnew and Sons, fine art publishers, London.
Anderson, Arthur, stationer, York.
Berlin Photographic Co., fine art publishers, London.
Blackford, Oscar, printer, Truro.
Brodie, Robt., stationer, printer and lithographer, Windsor.
Bumpus, John and E., Ltd., booksellers, London.
Colnaghi and Co., printsellers and publishers, London.
De la Rue and Co., Ltd., manufacturers of playing cards, London.
Doig, Wilson and Wheatley, printsellers and publishers, Edinburgh.
Doig and Co., William, publishers, London.
The Edinburgh Press, printers, Edinburgh.
Fine Art Society, publishers, London.
Flint and Co., R., stationers, London.
Goupil and Co., fine art publishers, London.
Graves and Co., Henry, publishers and printsellers, London.
Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., printers, London.



Jarrold and Sons, stationers, Norwich.
Leggatt Bros., printsellers, London.
Maclehose and Sons, James, publishers and booksellers, Glasgow.
Macmichael, A., stationer, London.
Marshall, E., stationer and printer, Windsor.
May and Williams, newsagents, London.
Miles and Co., printers, London.
Mitchell, John, steel pen manufacturer, Birmingham.
Mitchell, William (Pens), steel pen manufacturer, London.
New, George, bookbinder, Eton.
Ritchie and Son, Alex., printers and lithographers, Edinburgh.
Rivière and Son, R., bookbinders, London.
Rodman, William and Co., stationers, Belfast.
Russell and Co., James, music sellers and publishers, Oxford.
Skeffington and Son, publishers, London.
Sotheran and Co., H., booksellers and bookbinders, London.
Straker and Sons, Samuel, account book makers, London.
Street and Co., Ltd., G., newsagents, London.
Taylor, F. S., stationer, King's Lynn.
Taylor and Henderson, stationers and printers, Aberdeen.
Thacker, Spink and Co., booksellers, printers and stationers, Calcutta.
Thew and Sons, stationers, King's Lynn.
Tuck and Sons, Ltd., Raphael, fine art publishers, London.
Vacher and Sons, stationers, London.
Yelf Bros., printers, Newport, Isle of Wight.

List of firms entitled to style themselves "By appointment to the late King Edward," entitling them to display the Royal Arms, but *not* to fly the Royal Standard, or to use the word "Royal":—

Fazakerley, John, bookbinder, Liverpool.
Hughes and Harber, Ltd., printers, Longton.
Maclure and Co., lithographers and draftsmen, London.
Massey, Ltd., H. and M., bookbinders, London.
Schott and Co., music publishers, London.

List of firms permitted to style themselves "By Appointment to the late Queen Victoria," entitling them to display the Royal Arms, but *not* to fly the Royal Standard, or to use the word "Royal":—

Abel and Sons, booksellers, Northampton.
Butterworth and Co., law publishers, Liverpool.
Galt and Co., booksellers, Manchester.
Griffin and Co., booksellers, Portsmouth.
Gubbins, W. J., bookseller, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Hare, Haydon, publisher, Scarborough.
Henderson and Bissett, bookbinders, Edinburgh.
Hyde and Co., stationers and sealing wax manufacturers, London.
Johnston, W. and A. K., engravers, Edinburgh.
Jones, Miss M., stationer and bookseller, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
Mendoza, Isaac P., art printseller and publisher, London.
Miller and Richard, typefounders, Edinburgh.
Paton and Sons, H., publishers and printers, Edinburgh.
Siegle, August, bookseller, London.
Smith and Son, Lewis, booksellers and stationers, Aberdeen.
Walker and Co., J., colour printers, Dublin.

List of tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment to Queen Alexandra from the Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty, with authority to use Her Majesty's Arms. These Warrants do not carry the right to fly Her Majesty's Standard, or to use the word "Royal":—

Ackermann and Son, Arthur, printsellers, London.
Edwards and Sons, stationers, London.
Fine Art Society, Ltd., printsellers, London.
Gregory, G., booksellers, Bath.
Hammond and Co., A., music publishers, London.
Höst and Son, A. F., librarians, Copenhagen.
Macmichael, Arthur, stationer, London.
Marks, Lionel, fine art publisher, London.
Rivière and Son, R., bookbinders, London.
Rolandi's Foreign Library, foreign librarians, London.
Webster and Co., A., stationers, London.

List of tradesmen who hold Warrants of Appointment to Queen Alexandra from the Comptroller to Her Majesty, with authority to use Her Majesty's Arms. These Warrants do not carry the right to fly Her Majesty's Standard, or to use the word "Royal":—

Harrison and Sons, printers, London.
May and Williams, newsagents, London.
Street, G. and Co., Ltd., newsagents, London.
Taylor and Henderson, printers, Aberdeen.
Tuck, Raphael and Sons, Ltd., art publishers, London.
Wickwar and Co, manufacturing stationers, London.

EPITOME OF NEW PATENTS.

Copyright Compilation for the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Further information concerning the following Patents may be obtained by Subscribers upon application to the Editor. Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be Endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London. Telegrams:—"STONHILL, London."

The Editor does not necessarily endorse the statements contained in the following abstract of specifications, which are condensed from official documents. He holds himself responsible only for the criticisms and explanation which is considered desirable in regard to certain of the Patents.

15,397 (1910).—**Improvements in or relating to Mechanism for Feeding Sheets of Material into Printing and other Machines.**—GEORGE W. JONES and WILLIAM MATHEWS (England). Accepted June 15th, 1911.

Relates more particularly to feed mechanism for printing, ruling, folding, lithographic and like machines. The invention consists in a device for feeding sheets of material into a machine or the like comprising tape-drive mechanism and means for lifting the material out of contact with the tapes at a predetermined point or points, with or without means adapted to positively engage the material when lifted from the tapes, and to definitely position its rear end. In other words, the invention consists of means for easing the contact between the tapes and the material at one or more points with or without means independent of the tapes for positively moving the material up to the front lay or stop.

16,155 (1910).—**Improvements in and relating to Printing Machines.** — THE AMALGAMATED PRESS, LTD., and SIDNEY C. DAVIS (England). Accepted May 25th, 1911.

More particularly relates to flat bed printing machines, its object being to provide means whereby the tray which receives the printed sheets as they leave the machine can be moved from the delivery board when fully loaded, and replaced by an empty tray to receive the work, without stopping the machine to effect the change of trays. A device is provided of such a character that two trays can be placed against each other and in the same horizontal plane or approximately so, so that one tray is receiving the work from the printing machine whilst the other remains idle, the latter being brought into the position occupied by the receiving tray when the receiving tray is to be removed from the machine. It returns to its original position without movement of the tray that occupies the receiving position. The movement of the device takes place without the necessity of stopping the machine.

18,067 (1910).—**Improvements in Paper Feeding Mechanism.**—GILBERT L. WARREN (England). Accepted June 21st, 1911.

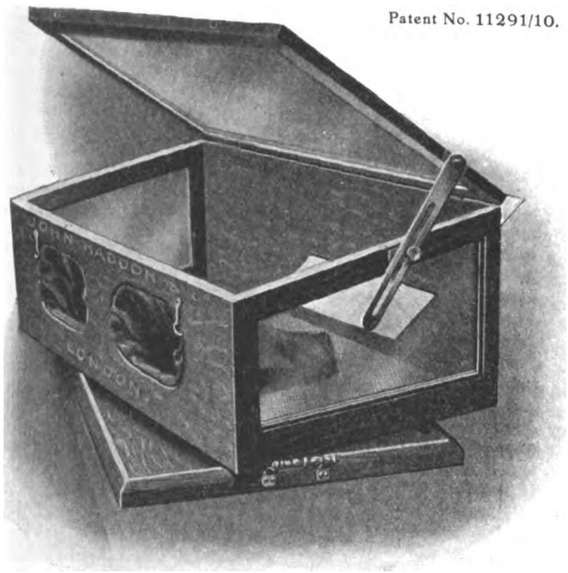
The object of this invention is to ensure that the top sheet will be separated from the pile, and alone fed forward to the tapes, and without being creased; to ensure that any accidental kinking in the front edge of each sheet will be smoothed out before the sheet is taken by the tapes; and to so raise the top sheet from the pile as to avoid sliding between it and the next sheet, and thereby to prevent smudging when partly printed sheets are to be fed. Another object is to facilitate adjustment of the feeding mechanism to suit sheets of different sizes. The invention consists in adapting one or more rollers fitted with suction nozzles to roll backwardly from the edge of the pile and slightly in an upward direction, so as to roll back the top sheet and simultaneously raise it from the pile, and in directing a blast of compressed air on to the suction rollers about tangentially thereto, so as to complete the separation of the top sheet from the pile before it is fed, the rollers making sufficient travel to pass the edge of the sheet to tapes and top wheels, which thereupon feed it to the printing or other machine.

THE calendar advertising the business of Jas. Broadley, Ltd., letterpress and lithographic printers, Gutenberg Works, Accrington, is formed of large tear-off sheets, one for each month, with the dates in bold white figures on a deep blue ground, the tops of the sheets containing the firm's announcements printed in colours. Accompanying the calendar is a portfolio of specimens of work done by the firm, many of the examples being printed in colours, and the whole showing the high standard that is associated with the firm's name. Some desk blotters, too, are excellent productions and attractive as advertisements.

Digitized by Google

Safety Bronzing Cabinet

Patent No. 11291/10.



Cabinet Open, and showing Detachable Tray.

BEST QUALITY WORK
NO DANGER TO OPERATOR
NO WASTE OF BRONZE
INCREASED OUTPUT

THIS Bronzing Apparatus has been introduced to enable Bronze Powders, etc., to be applied by hand without any particles of powder floating about the room, or being inhaled by the operator.

It consists, as shown in the illustration, of a box fitted with hinged transparent top and transparent ends. The side nearest the operator has apertures fitted with flexible sleeves with springs to close round the wrists of the operator, so that, although his hands and arms are free to move inside the box, no powder can escape.

The bottom of box is perforated and allows the surplus powder to fall into a detachable tray underneath. The sheets or cards to be bronzed are fed direct from the platen into a narrow horizontal slit fitted with sloping feed board.

This apparatus is made throughout in our own Works, and the edges of the lid and detachable parts are made dustproof. There is no waste of bronze and no injury to the health of the operator, and nothing to wear out. The bronzing is executed immediately under the eyes of the operator, ensuring finest quality work.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
SALISBURY SQ.
FLEET STREET.
LONDON, E.C.



Cabinet in use.

This Cabinet is designed to cope with work up to and including Foolscap Folio in size **Price £3-3-0**

Other sizes to order at proportionate prices.

ACCEPTED BY H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORS. **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. This appliance complies with the instructions contained in this Act and which reads as follows: "Regulations 2.B. Appliances so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room."**

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S . Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its Offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements, PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS
AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS,
DRY COLOURS,
BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
The Best of Everything for the Printer.
SHOE LANE E.C.

Digitized by Google

Spontaneous Ignition of Paper.

The following is an extract (published in the *Papier Fabrikant*) from the communications of the Royal Testing Office, by Professor W. Herzberg, chief of the department for testing paper and textiles :—

When fibrous materials saturated with oil or grease lie in heaps, in consequence of the absorption of oxygen heating occurs which may be so great that the material is set on fire. In themselves, neither fibrous materials nor fatty substances can spontaneously ignite. The fibres, however, offer a large surface to the fats and thereby increase possibility of oxidation. The action of oils varies according to their origin; pure mineral oils are without danger when no heat is supplied from without (sun, hot piping, etc.); vegetable fats are the most dangerous, particularly in an oxidised (rancid, boiled) state, and above all, boiled linseed oil. Animal fats are less dangerous, fish oil being, however, the most dangerous.

That greasy or oily waste paper may be dangerous in the same manner as textile materials has not been heretofore observed. Some time ago a cardboard manufacturer sent a waggon of waste paper of good quality (100 kg. of the material cost 15, — M.) to a paper mill. The paper, packed in sacks, was sent in a waggon from the works of the supplier to the railway and here loaded into the railway waggon. The waggon was then closed and sealed. When loading the goods nothing striking was noticed by any of those concerned. After a journey of only a few hours smoke issued from the waggon, and when the door was opened bright flames shot out of it. The fire was extinguished and a few kilogrammes were taken from the part of the consignment which had not suffered by fire and water and sent to a chemist for his opinion.

The opinion contained, amongst other matters, the following:—The sample consists of very soiled, greasy waste paper. The percentage of fat or grease was found to be 0·88 per cent. When finely distributed, fats are readily oxidised by atmospheric oxygen, and in this manner considerable heat is generated. In the case of bad conductors of heat, and when large masses are heaped up, the heat generated cannot be led away, but it accelerates the oxidisation of other parts so that the generated heat soon increases like an avalanche and, as a rule, the mass becomes red-hot in the middle. Precisely in the case of greasy white paper, cases of spontaneous ignition have frequently been observed, and it is very probable that spontaneous ignition took place in the present case.

Owing to the closed loading-door of the waggon flying sparks cannot come into question.

On the basis of this opinion the railway management sued the cardboard manufacturer for damages. In the course of the process it was established by an opinion of the Testing Office that there was no fat in the paper. What the expert had considered to be fat (0·88 per cent.) were resins and resin-like bodies due to the sizing of the paper. That fat was in the paper is also improbable because not one greasy piece was found in the existing samples, also, the paper mill had never found greasy or oily pieces in the waste paper in former consignments, and, lastly, the price paid for the waste paper led one to expect oily or greasy pieces to have been carefully sorted out. Further, every internal spontaneous ignition generally produces vapours, odours or smoke one or two days before the outbreak of fire. Lastly, an enquiry at twelve large paper sorting plants showed that spontaneous ignition of greasy paper had never been observed heretofore by those asked and that nothing about it had been known from other concerns. The answers to an enquiry sent to ten large fire insurance companies were to a similar effect.

After all, it must be considered very improbable that the consignment of waste paper caught fire owing to spontaneous ignition. The supposition that an outer cause brought about the ignition of the paper has much more probability.

It would be well if these communications led to further discussion, in order that the question of the spontaneous combustion of paper may be cleared up as far as possible.

The Training of Apprentices.

An Edinburgh Scheme.

A report on this subject has just been issued which has been prepared by a joint committee appointed by a conference of representatives of educational bodies in Edinburgh held in June, 1911, and is sent out by the Edinburgh Merchant Company. In the directions given to the joint committee by the conference it was recognised that the system of training apprentices was in many respects defective, and that in view of modern conditions it was desirable that apprentices should as far as possible take advantage of the course of instruction provided in continuation classes and technical and art colleges, and the joint committee were requested to confer with the leading employers in the various trades, and also the respective trade unions, with a view to getting their opinions as to how the system could be improved both as regards practical and theoretical training. The joint committee were also instructed to inquire whether the system of indentures should be revived where it had been given up, whether rules should be framed for both masters and apprentices, and whether certificates should be granted by an authoritative board representative of employers and workmen to apprentices who had completed a proper course of training. The joint committee were also directed to consider whether it would be possible, having regard to existing legislation as to continuation classes, that any proposed reforms should be embodied in a legislative measure.

Among the trades selected for inquiry was that of printing, and in connection with their report the committee, which was representative of several educational bodies, has formulated the following preliminary proposals:—

(1) That each trade should appoint an Apprentice Training Committee for the Edinburgh district to supervise the proper training of apprentices; that this committee should contain representatives of the employers, representatives of the workmen, and representatives of the educational authorities at present engaged in technical instruction; that there should be prepared a list of firms who were willing to work in conjunction with this Apprentice Training Committee; and that the committee should draw up a list of all the apprentices employed by these firms, with full information as to the number of years of apprenticeship, the classes, if any, being attended and the certificates gained.

(2) That this Apprentice Training Committee should consider as to framing a systematic scheme of education for the apprentices, and what course should be followed to induce them to pass through such a course of training.

(3) That this Apprentice Training Committee should also consider what steps, if any, should be taken with a view to further developing the methods of education at present in vogue.

The advisory committees of the Heriot-Watt College, the Edinburgh School Board, and the Edinburgh College of Art connected with the selected trades generally approve of these proposals.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	DECEMBER.				JANUARY—DECEMBER.			
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	200,358	228,763	108,029	123,217	2,504,804	2,657,173	1,357,598	1,450,306
Not on Reels	78,748	77,550	71,565	71,104	893,055	926,379	801,862	836,468
Hangings	9,698	9,428	20,722	20,255	63,371	63,624	142,402	144,831
Other Printed or Coated	9,485	7,740	23,361	20,020	115,286	110,387	292,960	274,253
Packings and Wrappings	297,155	334,612	206,625	233,558	3,201,884	3,725,016	2,232,488	2,585,400
Strawboards	330,292	323,498	89,515	87,880	2,907,442	3,285,307	799,334	899,506
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	110,768	146,168	52,140	69,731	1,279,206	1,312,396	618,648	633,590
Unenumerated, etc. ...	9,531	12,241	29,083	39,801	107,346	137,109	329,258	409,935
Totals	1046,035	1,140,000	601,040	665,566	11,072,394	12,217,391	6,574,550	7,233,398
Printings or Writings—On Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	38,494	41,627	21,455	24,419	578,493	576,937	330,139	335,731
Norway	74,643	72,293	39,213	37,289	802,021	897,757	421,013	482,874
Germany	4,981	9,879	3,711	7,189	196,683	113,417	114,871	77,871
United States	6,741	763	3,555	455	124,156	52,688	67,398	27,786
Newfoundland	55,380	88,320	27,951	43,870	523,116	790,653	264,562	394,704
Other Countries	20,119	15,881	12,144	9,995	280,335	225,721	159,615	131,280
Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	16,035	13,104	10,328	8,875	163,566	148,871	104,723	95,084
Norway	23,915	25,443	15,775	16,913	222,679	273,647	141,662	176,081
Germany	23,642	17,967	23,241	18,389	289,556	264,384	259,585	253,334
Belgium	9,521	10,120	8,325	9,431	104,722	104,622	111,469	96,935
United States	2,149	4,604	4,942	8,314	48,626	62,491	77,266	102,537
Other Countries	3,486	6,312	8,954	9,182	63,906	72,364	107,157	111,597
Hangings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	7,193	6,384	12,712	11,655	45,943	44,230	86,619	85,602
Belgium	1,858	2,412	4,794	5,982	10,233	14,002	26,778	35,025
Other Countries	647	632	3,216	2,618	7,195	5,392	29,005	24,204
Other Printed or Coated Papers.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	5,217	4,255	13,634	10,639	62,937	64,190	159,394	152,751
Belgium	2,623	2,323	4,407	4,571	32,983	31,239	60,239	60,392
France	358	284	1,522	1,539	3,857	5,074	19,315	25,666
United States	263	462	1,698	1,973	5,709	5,077	26,964	21,712
Other Countries .	1,024	416	2,100	1,298	9,800	4,807	27,048	13,732
Packings and Wrappings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	29,610	20,413	15,953	10,053	306,592	291,961	183,085	150,493
Sweden	94,689	126,106	62,109	82,482	984,787	1,240,064	638,927	801,543
Norway	76,633	77,577	48,753	47,853	769,027	890,482	474,113	551,498
Germany	55,200	73,605	45,873	61,690	647,666	808,409	533,121	663,255
Belgium	22,009	21,317	18,252	17,737	262,912	279,185	212,139	226,024
Other Countries .	19,014	15,594	15,685	13,743	230,900	214,915	191,103	192,596

•ARTISTIC•MODERN•
YOUR POST CARD : OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING Co
21 Cannon St. MANCHESTER
COPPER·&·STEEL·PLATE
DIE·&·BRASS·SIGN
ENGRAVERS
PLATE·PRINTERS·LITHOGRAPHERS

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluеing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds: Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 40a, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders, Manufacturers of Lino, Mono, Stereo and all classes of Metals, Brass Rule, etc. Telephone, 1213 and 1214.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478. Established 1876. Telegrams: "BADOUREAU, LONDON."

Quality. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** Uniformity.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

AULT & WIBORG
IN PRINTING INKS
ALWAYS MEANS THE BEST
Cincinnati. LONDON. Paris.

Digitized by Google

The Making of a Half-Tone.

It takes twelve or more people (working at nine distinct trades in as many departments) to complete the smallest engraving—from the time the careful customer places his order until he gets his engraving and pays his bill. Whether the plate is large or small, it goes through just as many hands, and each one puts a certain amount of time on each piece of work. There is no such thing as an "all around man" in the modern engraving business. The work passes from the hands of one man to another until finished, each doing the particular skilful thing that he has been trained to do. For instance: A photograph for a half-tone passes from the office to the superintendent, who sends it to the artist who can best retouch it; from him it goes back to the superintendent, who passes upon the quality of the retouching. From him the copy goes to the operator who makes the negative. This passes to the man who strips the film and prints it by electric light on a sensitised copper plate. After printing, the plate is "burned in." This forms a hard enamel on the surface of the copper which resists the action of chemicals used in etching. Thence the plate goes to the etcher. After the plate has had the first bite in the etching machine, which insures printing depth, it is then staged, to give colour to the dark shadows, placed in the machine for the second bite, and is now staged a second time and re-etched. By this staging and re-etching is attained a degree of quality not found in cheap half-tone engravings. The plate then goes in turn to the first proofer, then to the machine-room for sawing and bevelling; from there to the finisher, and from him to the final proofer, thence to the blockers. Incompetency in any one of these branches must necessarily reflect upon the ultimate result, the engraving. The expense of a half-tone of the highest grade is but a trifle more than that of a cheap one, but its value to the customer is inestimable. This specialism feature is also true of the art department. Each artist has his particular field in which he excels. One artist may be a good letterer or designer, and not be able to draw anything else; another may be good at drawing machinery, but not decorative subjects; others may be good on figures and illustrations, but poor on other things. Therefore, there are many artists of different kinds, all together competent to make lettering, wash drawings, figure work, cover designs, mechanical drawings, to retouch photographs of mechanical subjects, design letter heads, make pictorial illustrations, etc.—*Journal of Engraving.*

Producing Printing Surfaces.

An interesting invention, patented by Mr. E. G. H. Lucas, relates to the production of a printing surface adapted for machine printing from an ordinary gelatino-bromide print, and to the manner of mounting it for use. The print may also be prepared for use as an electrotype or a transfer. The paper print is first prepared as described in Specification 27,957, 1908. The back of the print is then (*a*) saturated with copal varnish or other water-repellant material, (*b*) coated with zinc white in oil colours, (*c*) dried, (*d*) immersed in a water bath for 10 minutes, then for 10 minutes in a saturated salt bath, and finally in a glycerine and ammonia etching bath such as is employed in ordinary collotype; these operations are carried out at 78 degs. F. by using an oven such as is described in the before-mentioned Specification. The print is next placed, back down, on glass, any dust and air bubbles are removed by a soft brush, and the surface is further dried by tissue paper. The print is then restored to the oven at 78 degs. F. for 15 minutes to put it into condition for use as a printing plate. For rotary printing, the print is firmly attached to the india-rubber or other suitable cover of a cylinder, by coating the cover with a hot strong solution of gelatine and squeegeeing the print, back down, on to the cover, using a waxed tissue paper on the face of the print. The print can then be inked up and damped by resilient or pneumatic rollers. Alternatively the print may be mounted upon a resilient india-rubber pad with a bevelled edge to prevent the pad from cutting through the paper during inking, or upon other more rigid supports. For certain purposes, such as for making litho transfers, the print is only temporarily attached to a support for inking-up, by using a weaker solution of hot gelatine. After inking-up with litho transfer ink, the latter is partly removed from the light and half-tones by a composition roller, and the print is grained by a pneumatic india-rubber roller in conjunction with a fabric or grained surface. After peeling off the print from its support, it is treated before use with a strong solution of ammonia to remove any trace of grease from the lights of the image. Other transfers can be made by using various substances with the medium described in Specification 27,957, 1908, such as plumbago. A transfer with plumbago upon gutta-percha is used to obtain an electrotype. Or the electrotype may be made direct from the print when inked up with plumbago. Fluxes may also be used with the medium for inking-up and producing transfers upon glass, metal, and similar surfaces. The process is also applicable for colour printing, the registration for each colour print being obtained by means of a registration frame. In the Provisional Specification the process described for preparing the print includes an exposure through the back of the print prior to the preliminary formalin bath, which treatment assists the hardening of the film.

The Profit on Printing.

In our American contemporary, the *Progressive Printer*, a writer, dealing with this subject, says:—"How much do you, reader, add to the cost of the paper you sell? Actual records kept for a series of years in a large number of shops prove that the net cost of handling stock is not less than an average of ten per cent. of its cost. Many investigators claim it to be higher, and it is not at all improbable that twelve per cent. is nearer correct.

"It is certain, at any rate, that an order of paper for which the printer pays the dealer a hundred dollars will cost him at least a hundred and ten dollars. It is no exception—indeed, we believe we are safe in saying it is the rule—to find printers who get the selling price of stock by adding ten per cent. to the wholesale price. Such printers are selling the only tangible commodity in which they deal at cost or less.

"One reason for the low prices at which stock is sold is the fact that many paper dealers sell to printers' customers as cheaply as they will sell to printers. That is, some dealers retail at wholesale prices. Excepting only the interest on the money represented by the value of the stock the customer furnishes, the expense of handling it is as great as when the printer buys it. Large users of printing furnish much of the stock for it, and printers as a rule make no charge for its handling. Few of them realise that the cost of handling stock is a big item, and many of those who do, know that any attempt to make a charge for the service means the loss of a customer, so they try to 'make it up on other work.'

"There is perhaps no mercantile pursuit in which the margin of profit does not exceed twenty per cent. For instance, the writer recently compiled a catalogue which included office furniture. The discounts to dealers from the list were 50 and 10 per cent. Thus a desk listed at $100 would cost the dealer $45. The 50 per cent. brought the price down to $50; the 10 per cent. additional ($5.00) was used to pay freight and cartage (which it more than paid), and $50 was figured as cost. The selling price was arrived at by adding forty per cent. to the cost, so that a desk listed at $100 by the builder sold at $70. There is no depreciation on desks. There is no power, no cutting, no spoilage. There are expenses of handling, to be sure, but they are a smaller percentage of the cost than the printer must pay for handling paper. Even if the expense were as high, however, the dealer would still have 30 per cent. left for profit. Are there many printers making 30 per cent. net on the paper they sell? How many make 20 per cent.? Ten per cent.?

"It may be said that the desk dealer must carry his stock for a longer time, and so has more in interest charges and rent to figure in. This *may* be true; if so it is to but a very small extent. Every printer has certain space reserved for the storage of stock and for piling it in press-room and bindery while the work on which it is used is going through the house. This space is reserved for the purpose year in and year out, and is a continuing rental charge against the stock used. Much of the storage space is constantly stocked with paper which costs money and on which interest must be charged. Top and bottom sheets in a ream are always spoiled, and at least five per cent. of waste stock must be figured on every job; but there is no waste on desks. On the whole we believe it costs less to handle desks than to handle paper.

"Now what we want to urge is that a charge of at least ten per cent. be made on stock to cover cost of handling, and that at least twenty per cent. on first cost plus handling cost be charged for profit. And be *sure* to make these charges on all stock, including that furnished by the customer."

Exports of Printed Books.

The following were the exports of printed books during 1912, compared with the two previous years:—

1912	468,701 cwts.	£2,786,143
1911	437,690 ,,	2,747,386
1910	378,690 ,,	2,273,195

During December printed books were exported to the extent of £213.614, compared with £231,705 in December, 1911, and £210,604 in December, 1910.

British Exports of Stationery.

During 1912 stationery other than paper was exported to the extent of £1.912,273, compared with £1,718,845 in 1911, and £1,650,242 in 1910. The countries supplied were:—

	1911.	1912.
Germany	£105,356	£121,719
France	55.919	51,343
U.S.A.	78,432	82,435
British India ...	191,131	230,954
Straits Settlements	38,107	46,771
Ceylon	27,289	31,322
Australia	196,669	223,506
New Zealand ...	68,987	73,847
Canada	88,798	108,943
Other Countries ...	868,157	941,433

During Dacember last the exports reached £165,201, an increase of £393 over the corresponding period in 1911, and an increase of £261,118 over December, 1910.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

359 HEATHCOTE, G., and WATTS, C. F., cardboard boxes or the like.
370 ROSE, A., envelope.
405 DICKINSON, M., clips or similar devices for holding flowers, pens, pencils, or other articles.
462 JOHN RISSEN, LTD., blotting pad.
529 DENMAN, W., machine for making pointed or cone-shaped paper bags.
557 BELLI, M., GRASSI, E., and RIPAMONTI, P., typesetting and line-casting machines.
560 SLOAN, R. A., keyboard typographs.
561 SLOAN, R. A., keyboard typographs.
568 TAYLOR, H., machine for removing superfluous colour from lithographic transfer sheets or the like, applicable also for placing colour on to sized sheets.
595 HILDESHEIMER, H, and BARRETT, V., show cards and the like.
728 WANKLYN, H. A., luggage and goods labels.
738 MATTHEWS, W., rollers for intaglio printing.
750 PARSONS, H. J., apparatus for use in fixing postage and other stamps to letters and other articles.
784 BOESE, C., blotters.

Specifications Published, 1911.

File and like binders—Harcourt; 24,244.
Stamp-affixing machines—Thun and Thun; 28,875.

1912.

Means for attaching transfer or other blankets to offset or other printing presses—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce, Parker and Wright; 589.
Advertising novelties—Hird: 1,804.
Type moulds—Bannerman and Bannerman; 9,195.
Reservoir pens—Shands; 22,333.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S *Cards, Books etc.* ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

PRIESTLEY BROTHERS, LIMITED. PRINTERS TO THE TRADE

180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON, S.E.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, BAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,

32A, FLORENCE ROAD, Upton Park, London, E.

Telephone No. EAST HAM. 430.

BTF

TYPE

IS

30%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

8,000 Electros in Stock

For Various Trades. From 1/- & 1/6.

WHITE LETTER BLOCKS FOR ENVELOPES, HEADINGS, LABELS, ETC.

Copperplate Engraving. Dies. Sketches.

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.

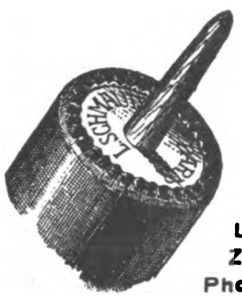
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS

For all Kinds of Paper.

A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval.
Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you.

Specimens and prices on Request.

RIESSNER,

57, Gold Street, New York.

A GOOD SIDE LINE FOR SALESMEN.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS AEROGRAPHERS

Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&57, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. 381 BANK, 12 HOP.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

Established 1868.

Contractors for Thirty Years past to H.M. Printing Offices, etc., etc.

Rollers for every class of Machine.
Rollers for every class of Work.
Rollers in every size from the largest Rotary to the smallest Cameo.

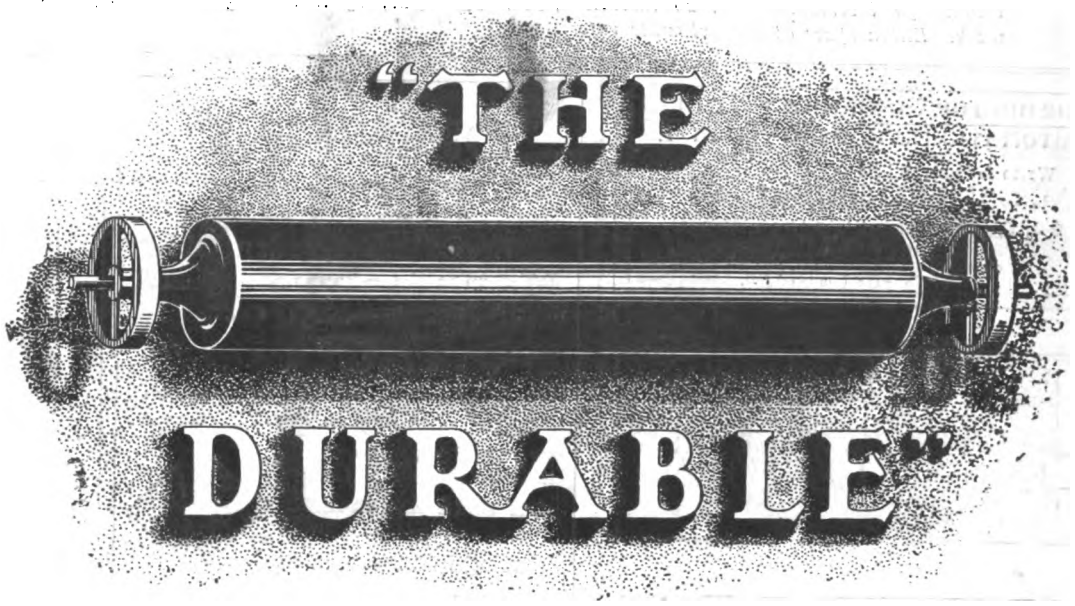
SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

The Cost of your Rollers shown at a glance.

The "DURABLE" Composition
The BEST that can be made

The "ALDINE"
the very best at the Price.

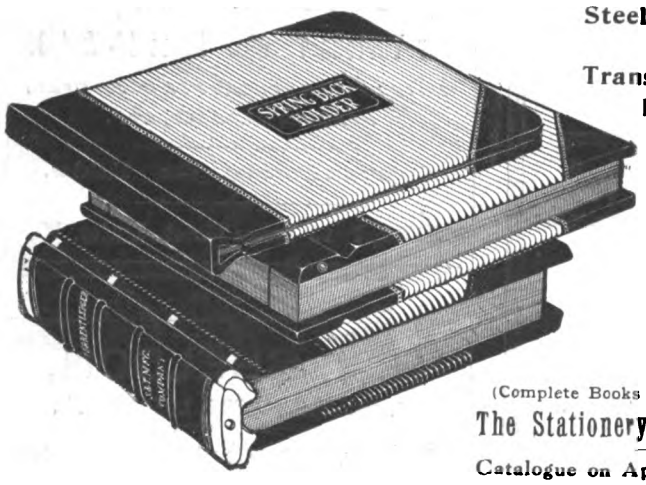
Special quotations for quantities.
Samples on application.



"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible te ms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

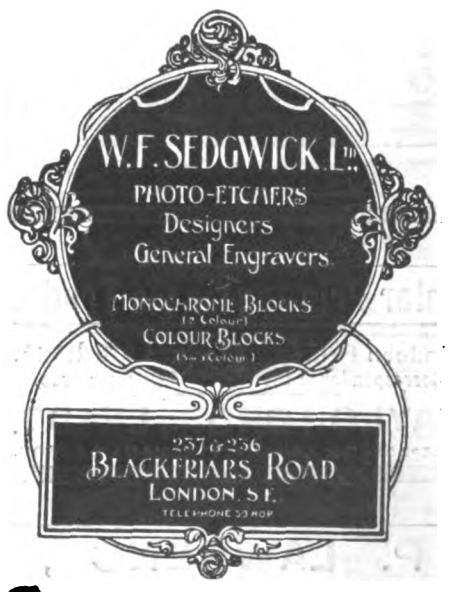
FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.



CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of The British and Colonial Printer and Stationery, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—January 23, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 5.

LONDON: JANUARY 30. 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The "Laureate"

If YOU need a Platen Press that will ink any form with a SINGLE rolling, investigate

The "Laureate"

There is a concern using FOUR of these Machines which has doubled its daily output per Machine. They print street car advertisements. Are you interested?

The "Hodgman" Press

will make the printer who has it happy this year. We are ready to demonstrate it is the FINEST

Two-Revolution Printing Machine on the Market.

You provide us the opportunity, we will do the rest.

P. LAWRENCE, Printing Machinery Company, Ltd.,

JOHN MURRAY, Manager.

57, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

---

80 INCREASE the INCOME from YOUR WASTE PAPER.

British and Colonial Houses have adopted our All-Steel Bailer in the last Two Months.

HAND AND POWER.

The Handiest Hand and the Best Power Presses and SIMPLEST, STRONGEST, CHEAPEST.

Also—Sheet Sorting Machine. Oswego Mill Cutters and Guillotines. Slitters and Re-Winders. Paper Macerating and Paper Wool Machines.

THE CANADIAN AMERICAN MACHINERY Co., Ltd., 8, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"

Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on

All Classes of Printing Machines.

Maker:

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.

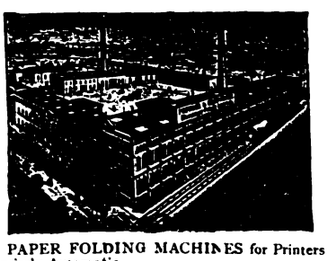
"Inkermann" Works,

HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,

And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester."

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.,

LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

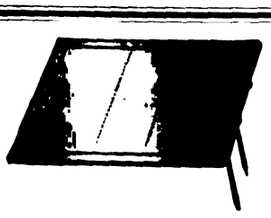
RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4,000 Folded Sheets Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines.



BUKAMA AUTOMATIC MACHINES

For the making of

Needle Engraved Labels, Adhesive Labels, and Fashion Labels.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES
Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey, London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS,
TICKETS.
of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
N.B.- TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S
Cards, Books etc.
ARE ALWAYS THE SAFEST TO STOCK
BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS
Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

PRIESTLEY
BROTHERS, LIMITED.
PRINTERS TO THE TRADE
180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON SE
NEAR ST GEORGE'S CHURCH
FACTORY WARREN PLACE

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.
CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,
Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,
25 & 27, BAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY
By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.
THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,
32A, FLORENCE ROAD,
Upton Park, London, E.
Telephone No. EAST HAM. 430.

BTF
TYPE
IS
30%
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

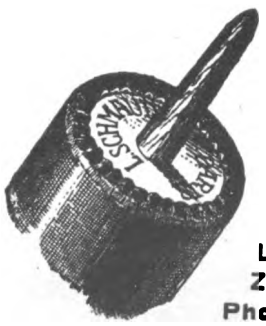
8,000 Electros in Stock
For Various Trades. From 1/- & 1/6.
WHITE LETTER BLOCKS FOR ENVELOPES, HEADINGS, LABELS, ETC.
Copperplate Engraving. Dies. Sketches.
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: City 3937.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE NO. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine,
PARIS.

ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

RIESSNER'S
COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS
For all Kinds of Paper.
A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval.
Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you.
Specimens and prices on Request.
RIESSNER,
57, Gold Street, New York.
A GOOD SIDE LINE FOR SALESMEN.

P. LAWRENCE,
Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.
103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS
AEROGRAPHERS
Show Card & Calendar Makers
56&7, SINGER St LONDON, E.C.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {3811 BANK, 12 HOP.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality.
Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 5.

LONDON: JANUARY 30, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Label Stringing Machines.

The operation of putting the strings in luggage labels, tags, etc., is as a rule done by hand, and the want of special machinery for doing the work is often felt by the larger manufacturers. An appliance has now been invented the object of which is to supply this want and the following description of it may be of interest to our readers.

The invention relates to the general construction of machines for stringing tags or labels, and has been patented by Mr. R. Saville and Messrs. Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co. Tags are piled in a holder 5, and are fed by a plate 7, of usual construction, which is reciprocated by a spring 8, a lever 9, and a cam on a countershaft 2. A needle 12 reciprocated vertically by a lever 18 and a

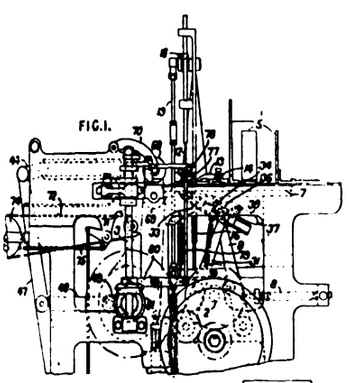


FIG. 1.

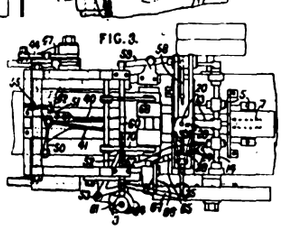


FIG. 3.

rod 19, and works through a hole 20, beneath which the eyelet of each tag is situated after it has been fed from the pile, in which position the tag is clamped by a foot 13 rocked on a shaft 14 by a rod 16. As the needle is rising, nippers 22, Fig. 3, seize the depending string and draw a length from the ball thereof. The jaws are pivoted at 29 to a slide 28, and are connected by links 24 to a bar 25, which is reciprocated by a lever 67 and a cam on a vertical shaft 3. As the bar 25 moves outwards, the jaws are first closed on the string and are then moved bodily with the slide 28, and as the bar returns, the jaws are opened before they return. After the needle has descended, a looper 33, pivoted to a lever 31 rocked by a cam on the shaft 2, is caused to carry the string above the level of the tag by an arm 37, a roller on which runs a cam-plate 39. As the looper rises, its arms are opened out by a pin 34 on one arm riding on a cam 36 on the arm 31 in known manner. A gripper, which comprises a fixed jaw 40 and a jaw 41 pivoted to a slide 42, passes through the loop and seizes the double string, which it then draws through the loop. The slide 42 is reciprocated by a link 44, a lever 47, a rod 48, and a crank 49. Arms 50, 51 on the jaw 41 contact with stops to open the jaws of the gripper against the action of a spring 55. The stop at the forward end comprises an arm 52 pivoted at 53 and rocked by a cam 54 on the shaft 3. When the gripper has drawn the double string through the hole 20, the single string which follows is severed by cutters, one of which is reciprocated by a link 58, a lever 59, a rod 60, and a cam 61. When the double string is being drawn through the loop, it is depressed by a projection on a shaft 77, Fig. 1, which is rocked by an arm 78, a rod 79, a lever 80, and a cam 81, to prevent the loop from catching on the string, and the string which is drawn through the eyelet of the tag is kept vertical by a pin 62, Fig. 3, projected into its path by a lever 65 and a link 66 connected to the lever 67, to prevent it from tearing the eyelet. As the gripper withdraws, the string slips through its jaws until the foot 13 releases the tag, which is then drawn between rollers 68, 69 and dropped down a shoot 71 on to a conveyer band 72. The roller 68 is recessed to allow the gripper to pass it, and is carried by swinging arms 70. The conveyer band is moved intermittently by the rack and pinion mechanism of a drum 74 coupled to the lever 47 by linkage 75. According to the Provisional Specification, the free end of the string may be held by a spring catch which works with the needle.

Offset Printing.

Offset printing might now be called the new art in printing. Through the selling efforts of the makers of offset presses, printers generally have had their attention arrested by this comparatively new art—new, because it is only very recently that the art has been simplified and improved so that the average printer can consider the advisability of utilising it.

What is offset printing? Every printer knows what offset on a job is—an evil that must not be allowed in a print-shop. But it was found that if the principles producing the destructive offset were rightly followed out, the same could be used for creative work.

Like almost everything else that has changed the old way of doing things, the beginning was the result of a blunder or accident, or both.

As I understand it, the combination of circumstances that started the offset development was about as follows:—

An old cylinder press doing cheap work with a rubber tympan;

A careless feeder;

A pressman with an inventive turn of mind.

The pressman observed that the offset (caused by frequently missed sheets) looked better on the back than the job did on the face. Everybody doing offset work now knows it does, if the stock, form and ink are right. These essentials just happened to be right when the inquiring pressman observed it.

Of course, the print read backwards. To utilise the idea practically the form should read the reverse of the ordinary type form. I noticed in the last issue of Barnhardt Brothers and Spindler's catalogue that there are a few founts of type shown called offset type, the face of the letter reading the reverse of ordinary type. I will not say now that the time will come when typefounders will cut all their letters for offset printing as well as for direct type printing. No one can tell what the final outcome of the new art will be. The reading of the form could be reversed by photography and the zinc-etching process to bring the letters in relief.

But lithographic presses did not use type in relief. A "transfer" was made to stone. To-day practically all of offset printing is done by means of methods evolved from the principles of lithography.

For the benefit of the printer-apprentice (and the good trade journal should keep him ever in mind), we will go into the A B C of lithography. Lithography is possible only because of the fact that oil and water will not mix. All lithographing presses have cloth-covered rollers for dampening the stone and skin-covered rollers for inking the transfer. The moisture adheres to the stone wherever there is no ink. The transfer, being covered by an oily ink, does not take the moisture from the dampening rollers. When the form passes under the inking rollers the ink will not adhere to the moist parts of the stone and adheres only to the oily surface of the transfer, thus producing a clean print without the use of type or lines in relief. When a transfer is made for offset purposes, the transfer is reversed so that it will print right. Most offset presses to-day are of the rotary principle. The form, or, more properly speaking, the plate with the properly prepared transfer, is put on a cylinder. I understand that attempts have been made to make a curved stone. It would work, but the expense of the stone and the machine construction needed to carry the stone were much more, and not any more efficient, than the zinc plates now used.

At first, aluminium was used and it worked satisfactorily. It is said that an experimenter who was out of aluminium tried zinc, and now everybody is using it. Zinc, ungrained, will not do so well as stone in the matter of dampening. Graining the zinc gave it the necessary tackiness so that it would hold the moisture. To grain a sheet of zinc it is placed in a "grainer," a machine of very simple construction, consisting of a wooden tray which is given a horizontal "jiggling" motion. On the top of the zinc to be grained in the grainer are placed a lot of marbles. These marbles rattle around on the zinc and produce the graining.

Good lithograph stone is becoming scarcer and scarcer and more expensive, and the discovery that, for offset printing, zinc was better than stone was of great value.

A common method to make transfers of type-forms for offset work is to take a perfectly printed copy made on transfer paper with transfer ink on a modern printers' proof press or job press, then lay the printed transfer face down on the zinc and transfer the heavy pressure to the zinc. The transfer paper is then soaked off the zinc with water, leaving the ink on the zinc. The zinc is then dampened and inked by hand and examined to see that all details are brought out. An offset proof press is now on the market to enable a proof to be taken from the transfer without the expense of putting it on a regular press. This machine will also be useful for print-reversing, and will do away with the use of transfer paper in many cases.

In transferring delicately lined cuts and engravings it has been found that a direct transfer by photography to the zinc gives the best results. The zinc is sensitised and the negative put in close contact with the sensitised surface of the zinc, and exposed to electric light. The zinc is "developed" in a chemical solution. The developed image will take ink, but not moisture, and will work like an ink transfer. These photograph transfers are now being made for the trade by specialists, who call the work photo-lithography. I do not think this is a good name,

Digitized by Google

for "litho" means stone, and the process has nothing whatsoever to do with stone. Here is a chance for word-coiners to make a new word that will be more appropriate, in its derivative meaning, for the new art.

With the development of offset printing the making of photo transfers may become as much of a specialised industry as the making of half-tones is to-day.

The offset printing press is even now a comparatively simple machine. It consists of three cylinders—one for the zinc, one for the rubber blanket, and one for the impression. Most of them have automatic feed, either attached to or a part of the machine.

There are no intricate mechanisms in the functions needed to print by offset. The ink rollers are made the same as rollers for lithography, consisting of a wooden or metal core covered with a skin. It is even now dfficult to get good skins for making the rollers. As near as I can find, there are less than one thousand offset presses in use in this country. If the use of offset presses should increase so as to approximate the number of printing presses, inventive genius will surely find something better for offset rollers, as was found in zinc for use in place of lithographic stone.

One of the best-known makers of rubber blankets told me that the best offset blanket was not made in this country, but was imported. This offers another opportunity for Yankee ingenuity to get busy.

Offset printing was not a commercial success until ink makers gave it their especial attention and produced a good black for offset purposes, and papermakers produced papers that were especially adapted to offset work. Papers called offset papers are now generally sold by dealers. It has only been recently that suitable inks and papers have been generally available for offset printers.

Each new advance in one art brings out advances in all the other allied arts. Photography and printing have been closely allied during the last fifteen years by the art of photo-engraving, and both arts have advanced together.

Lithography and printing from relief (type, etc.) have been competitive to a degree. But the introduction of photo-engraving as an aid to printing lessened the field for the uses of the principles of lithography. Now the principles of lithography have increased usefulness through the requirements of offset printing. The principles of lithography, photography and printing are now more closely bound together in the evolution of the art of offset printing.—*The Inland Printer.*

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD., have issued their latest catalogue of post cards for 1913, which includes the new list of Tuck's Post Card Exchange Register, available for the next twelve months, and containing the names of 2,000 Tuck's Post Card collectors in every part of the world who are open to exchange Tuck's post cards with anyone. With such a comprehensive collection as Tuck's a catalogue of this kind is of great usefulness, and the collection has again been added to with an attractive series of new post cards just issued, and well calculated to uphold the firm's reputation in this line. There are humorous series of cats by Louis Wain, produced, like the bulk of Tuck's new productions, in their famous Oilette process; humorous treatment of elephants; Golf Humour, by Cynicus; Dutch Natives, being an amusing treatment of Dutch children; studies of the sea, of the hunting field, of Chinese life, sketches of dogs by Maud West Watson, and two beautiful photogravure series—"Balkan Folk Types" and "South Sea Islanders," the latter being very interesting and instructive.

THE late Mr. Robert Irvine Brown, printer and publisher, Glasgow, has left estate of the value of £1,256 2s. 3d.

American Machinery for Printers.

Messrs. Parsons and Whittemore (Incorporated), New York, who cover Spanish-America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other countries with their own representatives, have recently entered into contracts with some of the most important American manufacturers of printing machinery to represent them as exclusive agents for the sale of their specialties.

Among the more important manufacturers who have availed themselves of this opportunity to be represented in the export field is the C. B. Cottrell and Sons Co., the well-known manufacturers of high-grade printing machines. They have never attempted to design machinery for handling the cheaper grades of work, and in their line their output represents the best that it is possible to procure. They are manufacturing a new series—Four Roller Convertible Delivery Two-Revolution Press—which represents the latest engineering ideas in the two-revolution field. The machine is designed to provide better distribution, more accurate register, and greater flexibility, is made in all sizes and is being used by many of the best printers and publishers in the United States. They are also making the well-known and satisfactory "Triumph," "Monarch" and "Paragon" Single Revolution Presses. The Cottrell line includes all styles of flat-bed and rotary machinery for use on the better grades of work, and Messrs. Parsons and Whittemore (Incorporated) are to be congratulated on having secured this Cottrell line to offer to the trade.

Another important contract covers the Goss line of Flat-bed Newspaper Web Perfecting Presses known as the "Comet" and the Semi-rotary Presses. These machines were designed by Paul E. Cox, the original inventor of this style of press. The "Comet" press is of the well-known travelling cylinder intermittent web type of machine, and contains a number of important improvements not found on other makes. The Semi-Rotary Web Perfecting Press is a new type of machine that has a number of important features to recommend it to the publisher. The movement is what is called the hit-and-miss action—the cylinders being stationary and the beds travelling a very short distance, in this manner allowing the use of a continuously moving web of paper at a very high rate of speed. The press, being supplied with a supplement attachment, makes it possible to print 14 pages, the product being delivered, gathered and folded ready for mailing. It is claimed to be the only type of flat-bed press on which it is possible to print a 12-page paper from one roll of paper, at the same time employing only 12 composition rollers.

The Springfield Ruling Machine is another important line. The Springfield is equipped with a new style power attachment which ensures a uniform tension on the cloth at the feeding and ruling points all the time. This makes it possible for the manufacturers to build machines with three automatic striking beams and have them all accurately register. The Springfield is made in all commercial sizes and combinations.

The fact that Messrs. Parsons and Whittemore, Inc., are now offering their Spanish-American trade the output of the Western Typefoundry will be good news to many of the printers and publishers of that section. The Western Typefoundry is one of the younger founders now operating in the States on an independent basis, and as they are casting most of the later and popular type faces, the trade will be able to obtain competition on this class of material. This foundry manufactures a full line of brass rule specialties and other printers' requisites.

The firm is also offering a line of jobbing presses, paper cutters, chases, galleys, printers' furnishings and other specialties. This line includes two different styles of jobbing presses, one of which is called the "Latest Style Gordon," and which is one of the best makes of Gordon presses on the market. The other machine is called the "Damon" Improved Jobber, and is simpler in construction, sells for a smaller price, and is made in eight sizes, running from six by ten inches inside the chase up to and including 14½ by 22 inches inside the chase. The smaller sizes are equipped with two form rollers, the medium sizes with three rollers, and the sizes 11 by 17 and larger have four form rollers. It will be seen from this that this press has a very wide range of work and ought to have a large sale.

All these new lines are in addition to those which Messrs. Parsons and Whittemore, Inc., have been offering in the past, which include the well-known lines manufactured by F. P. Rosback Co., the Eclipse Folding Machine Co., the Leader Envelope Machine, etc.

Colour Photography.

In a process of colour photography, patented by Messrs. G. Bauge, A. Dumez, and A. Seauve, colours, dyes and other materials are specified for the three-negative process of colour photography. The materials for the taking filters are, for the red, 615 c.c. of erythrosine or 10 c.c. of Bengal pink per square metre of filter surface; for the yellow, 115 c.c. of tartrazine; for the blue, 5 c.c. of carmine. blue mixed with 1 c.c. of napthhol green per square metre. A 1 per cent. solution of dye is used in each case, and in order to absorb ultra-violet rays 10 grammes of potassium nitrate per square metre are added. In taking the negatives, the filters are used in pairs to produce violet, green, and orange filters, the red and blue screens are used together for the violet, the blue and yellow for the green, and the red and yellow for the orange. The negative plates are prepared by first soaking them in a one-twentieth per cent. solution of ammonia and then dipping them into a solution containing 100 grammes of water, 50 grammes of 95 per cent. alcohol, 2 grammes of one-tenth per cent. solution of pinachrome and 1 gramme of one-tenth per cent. solution of homocol. This mixture will serve for six plates of 9 by 12 cm. The exposure of the negative is checked by simultaneously photographing a scale of colours and shades in grey. For the positive films, gelatine sensitised with a mixture of potassium and ammonium bichromate is used, the red film being impregnated with madder lake to the extent of 8·5 grammes per square metre, the yellow film with cadmium sulphide to the extent of 12·8 grammes per square metre, and the blue film with the precipitate obtained from a solution of sesqui-bromide of iron of 11·85 per cent. strength with ferrocyanide of potassium of 21 per cent. strength, and spread to a density of 6 grammes per square metre. Vegetable parchment supports are used which have been sulphurised by dipping them into a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid and then into a saturated solution of gumlac in ethanol. Celluloid supports covered with gumlac can alternatively be used. In printing the positives, the exposure is stopped when the yellow print is visible. Either the double or single transfer method of printing may be used, the order of superposition of the positives being dependent upon the process used.

MESSRS. S. A. CATTELL AND SON, 1, Dorset-buildings, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C., have issued a neat little calendar for 1913, which is a good example of combined half-tone and line designing, engraving and printing in colours. The illustration is that of an old-time hand press, and a pressman showing proofs to a picturesquely attired gentleman of a bye-gone age.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

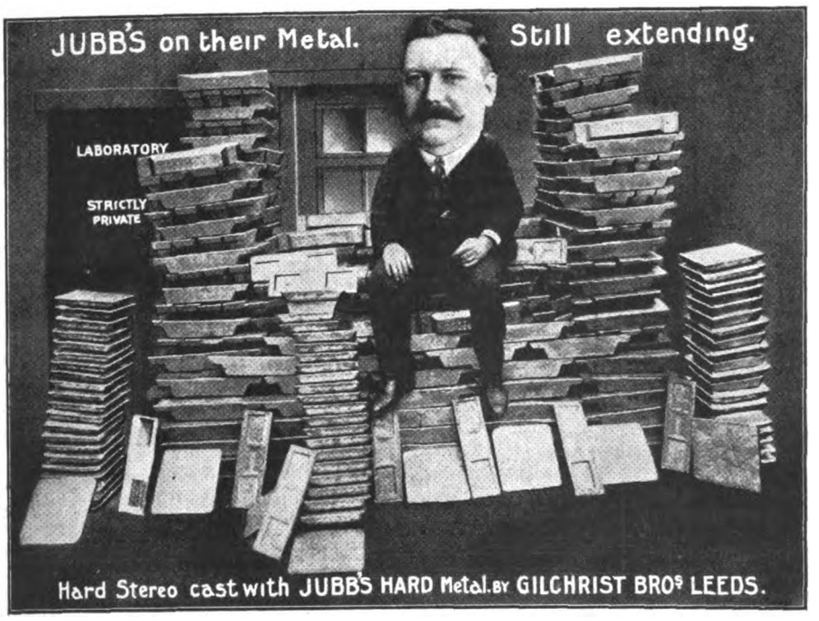
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works: **LEEDS.**

Telegraphic Address: **"Metals, Leeds."**



London Office: **GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.**

Telephone: **5275 Central.**

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which begins so much that it extends the usual scope of such volumes."—*The Times.*

"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our own city that we have seen."—*The World.*

"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*

"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, &c., 88 Illustrations, 20 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

NORTH WALES.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.

NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

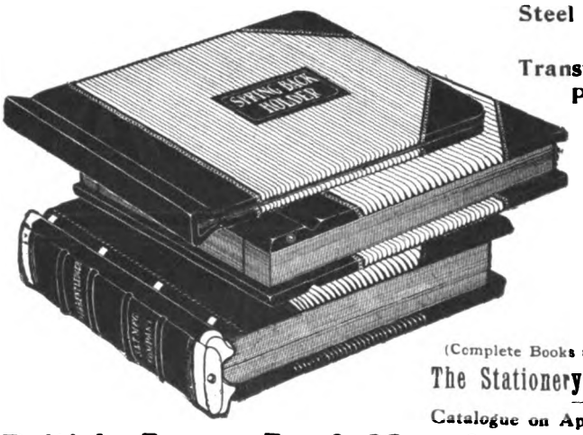
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Bath, Leamington, Warwick, Kenilworth, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Malvern, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Ross, Worcester, Hereford, Malvern, Stratford, Evesham, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhos Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Portmadoc, Aberystwyth, Tenby, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Aberdovey, Machynlleth, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhos Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Torquay, Paignton, Babbacombe, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands abroad and

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., St. Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

AULT & WIBORG

IN PRINTING INKS

ALWAYS MEANS THE BEST

Cincinnati. LONDON. Paris.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or **2/6** FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed.

Digitized by Google

The Leipzig Exhibition, 1914.

The following is the classification scheme of the proposed International Exhibition for the Printing, Binding and Allied Trades and the Graphic Arts, to be held at Leipzig in 1914:—

Group I.—Graphic Art.

Class 1. Historical exhibit: Origin and development of written characters and the graphic arts.

Class 2. Freehand drawings.

Class 3. Pure graphic art (original etchings, original lithographs, and other original graphic productions in one or more colours), the art of writing, original wood-cuts, engraving.

Class 4. Graphic art of reproduction.

Group II.—Applied Graphics and the Art of Bookmaking.

Class 5. Hand-drawings for applied graphic art.

Class 6. Photographic art (originals for the technique of photo-mechanical reproduction).

Class 7. Applied graphic art (illustrations of books or journals), printed letters, book-ornamentation, coloured or marble papers, posters, packings and wrappers, etc.).

Class 8. Artistic bookbinding, end papers, gilt tooling and embossed binding.

Group III.—Instruction.

(Establishment of Educational Institutes and Schools for the Book Industry. Photography and the Graphic Arts).

Class 9. High Schools: School curricula and syllabus of lessons. Drawings, models and similar teaching material. Pupils' work.

Class 10. Art Industrial Schools. School curricula and syllabus of lessons. Drawings, models and similar teaching material. Pupils' work.

Class 11. Industrial and Technical Schools. Continuation schools for apprentices or assistants.

Class 12. Private schools for photography (reproductive photography), printing and allied trades and the graphic arts. School curricula, prospectuses and pupils' work.

Group IV.—Paper Manufacture

Class 13. Historical Exhibit: Writing materials used prior to the invention of paper. Development of paper and its manufacture.

Class 14. Raw materials for rag and wood paper; chemicals, size and filling materials for the preparation of paper.

Class 15. Paper in sheets and rolls; pasteboards. Drawing and painting papers. Paper specially prepared for various purposes. Coloured paper.

Group V.—Stationery and Writing Materials.

Class 16. Paper articles: Bags, folding-boxes and similar articles for packing envelopes, account books, note books, almanacs, copy-books, sketch-books, etc. Playing-cards, photographic cards, crêpe-paper, crêpe-paper articles, embossed stationery, paste-board plates and tie-labels, cardboard boxes and paper pulp products.

Class 17. Stationery, writing, drawing and painting requisites, steel pens, lead pencils, coloured pencils, inks, Indian inks, letter files and the like.

Class 18. Caligraphy and shorthand writing, graphology, comparison of handwritings.

Class 19. Typewriters and manifolding apparatuses, office furniture, etc.

Group VI.—Manufacture of Colours.

Class 20. Historical Exhibit: Development of colour manufacture.

Class 21. Obtaining and preparing of colours for book and lithographic printing, phototyping and copper-plate printing, as also for other printing processes.

Class 22. Colours for oil, distemper and water-colour painting, dyes, colours for chalks, etc.

Group VII.—Photography.

Class 23. Historical Exhibit: The development of photography.

Class 24. Theory and technique of photography. Demonstration of photographic processes. Scientific and technical employment of photography (natural sciences, medicine, law, geography, military affairs, etc.). Special photographic methods (colour photography, cinematography, etc.).

Class 25. Professional Photography: Portraits, groups and genre pictures, landscapes, technical and industrial photographs.

Class 26. Amateur Photography: Portraits, groups and genre pictures, landscapes.

Class 27. Products of the Photographic Industry: Raw materials, chemicals, sensitised materials, optical outfits, cameras, utensils, photographic aids and appliances, technique of reproduction and projection.

Group VIII.—Technique of Reproduction.

Class 28. Historical Exhibit: Development of photo-mechanical reproduction processes.

Class 29. Modern reproduction processes such as line and half-tone etching, etc., in one or more colours. Phototypy in one or several colours. Photographic transfers to wood, stone and metal, facsimile and toned wood-cuts, heliography and heliogravure in one or more colours. Combination of several processes, such as phototypy and chromo-lithography, photogravure and phototypy, lithography, with photogravure, etc., mechanical engraving.

Group IX.—Letter-Cutting and Letter-Founding, and Allied Trades, Stereotypy, Electrotypy.

Class 30. Historical representation of the development of letter-cutting and founding, and of other processes for producing letter-press forms in stereotypy and electrotypy.

Class 31. Products of the art of letter-cutting and letter-founding. Raw materials. Letters and printing materials in wood, celluloid, brass, aluminium, iron, etc. Punched and engraved plates and stamps for embossing and printing. Stamping contrivances and materials. Samples and specimen prints of these products.

Class 32. Curved and flat stereotypy, electrotypy electroplates in copper, nickel and steel, with their methods of production.



You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium—the

Inland Stationer

The BUSINESS EQUIPMENT JOURNAL.

An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.

The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business-like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.

The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.

You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER* — BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.

Inland Stationer,

BUSINESS EQUIPMENT JOURNAL,

120-130, Sherman Street, CHICAGO, U.S.A

London Representatives:

Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C

Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year

Send for Sample Copy.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY

PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.

Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

WRITE TO

FRY'S FOR METALS

For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO MONO

LINO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.

Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.

The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

ARTISTIC · MODERN ·
YOUR POST CARD : OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING CO
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER · & · STEEL · PLATE
DIE · & · BRASS · STAFF
ENGRAVERS
PLATE · PRINTERS · LITHOGRAPHERS

Digitized by Google

Group X.—Printing Processes.

Class 33. Historical Exhibit: Development of raised, flat and intaglio printing.

Class 34. Raised or relief printing: Printing, in one or more colours, of newspapers, books, jobbing work, music, maps, posters, calendars. Printing on wood, celluloid, textile fabrics, leather and other materials. Wallpaper printing. Embossed printing for the blind. Embossed work, stamping contrivances and materials.

Class 35. Flat Printing: Lithographic and chromo-lithographic printing on paper, textile fabrics, leather, linoleum, metal, glass, porcelain and other materials. Work for business or mercantile purposes. Printing from zinc, aluminium, rubber, etc. Engraving and printing of music. Phototypy in one or more colours. Combination of various printing processes. Post cards, posters. Printing of drawings, plans, etc., by special processes. Raw materials, lithographic stones, tools.

Class 36. Engraved plate printing: Steel and copperplate printing, hand and power-press photogravure, rotary copperplate printing, monogram printing, etc.

Group XI.—Bookbinding.

Class 37. Historical exhibition of the development of bookbinding.

Class 38. Raw materials and tools for bookbinding. Bookbinding materials, leather, cloth, covering and end-papers, clasps, etc.

Class 39. Bookbinding: Handwork, cloth bindings, leather work, account books, stationery and letterpress binding.

Group XII.—Publishing. Sale of Books Retail and on Commission.

Class 40. Historical Exhibit: Development of publishing and trading methods. Special rights, protection of copyright, press censorship, etc.

Class 41. Publishing: New books and new issues, magazines, compilations, etc.

Class 42. Map Publications: Geographical maps, marine charts, atlases, geological, astronomical and physical charts, globes, hemispheres and astronomical globes.

Class 43. Retail and commission book trade, cash sales, school books, etc.

Class 44. Art Publications: Art journals of all kinds, portfolios and compilations.

Class 45. Musical works: Development of the system of writing music. Pieces of music. Literature of music. Discs and cylinders for mechanical musical instruments.

Group XIII.—Newspapers, News Department, Methods of Advertising and Canvassing.

Class 46. Historical exhibit of the development of newspapers, news supply and advertising methods.

Class 47. Daily papers and periodicals of all kinds. News service, telegraphy, telephony.

Class 48. Illustrated periodicals.

Class 49. Trade papers.

Class 50. Press puffing advertising, canvassing.

Group XIV.—Library, Bibliography, Bibliophilism and Collections.

Class 51. Fitting-up of libraries, library plans, views, furniture, catalogues of libraries, etc.

Class 52. Public libraries and reading rooms.

Class 53. Bibliography organisation of intellectual work.

Class 54. Amateur printing.

Class 55. Collection of posters, ex libris, stamps (philately).

Group XV.—Machinery, Apparatus, Materials and Implements for the Printing Industry.

Class 56. Power machines driven by steam, illuminating and other gas, benzine, petroleum or methylated spirits. Electrical and compressed air plant. Motors.

Class 57. Machines, apparatus and utensils for the manufacture of paper.

Class 58. Machines and apparatus for letter-founding, stereotypy and electrotypy. Typesetting and typecasting machines, etc.

Class 59. Machines, apparatus and utensils for letterpress printing, lithography, copperplate and other printing processes. Machines for reproduction purposes and colour printing.

Class 60. Machines, apparatus and utensils for bookbinding, preparation of paper and the manufacture of cardboard boxes, ruling machines, etc., etc.

Group XVI.—Measures for the Protection and Welfare of Workers.

Class 61. Ventilating, dust-removing, and dust-sterilising contrivances.

Class 62. Working clothes, safety and protective appliances, stretchers, first aid appliances, cupboards for clothes, baths, etc.

Class 63. Trade Unions, profit sharing, sick funds, clubs, etc., workers' dwelling-houses, social arrangements.

W. F. Sedgwick, Ltd.

The Firm's Annual Dinner.

The annual winter dinner of the above firm took place at the Angel Hotel, City-road, the other evening. A capital menu provided by the host, Mr. S. M. Kent, was paid ample tribute to. The National Anthem sung and the loyal toast duly honoured, the company prepared themselves for the admirable concert that followed, which proved a great aid to digestion. Most of the items on the musical programme were contributed by members of the company present, and as time progressed the fun increased, each artiste being a specialist in his particular line and an attempt to select one in priority to another would prove an invidious task.

Mr. W. F. Sedgwick, breezy and debonair, with a happy blend of dash and dignity, made an excellent chairman, and was supported in his duties by the popular manager, Mr. J. M. Gabler, both gentlemen setting a good example by appearing on the platform in baritone rôle and adding greatly to the evening's harmony.

The oratory, which was brief and to the purpose, interspersed with the music. The chief toast, that of the firm, was ably delivered by Mr. P. L. Deighton, the oldest employee and representative, a gentleman well known and respected in the world of journalism for nearly 60 years. In a humorous speech he gave much advice, and a retrospect of the firm's career during its 21 years' existence, and supplemented his eloquence with two songs rendered in rollicking style, which excited a mild surprise among the guests when his age was divulged, as he confesses to nearly eighty years. Messrs. Sedgwick and Gabler, in response, both expressed the pleasure it gave them to meet again their workmen at such a pleasant gathering, hoped that for many years to come they would unite at the festive board, and remarked on the past successful year and optimistically predicted many more, exhorting the men to pull together with the unanimity that has always existed between them.

Mr. H. Turner, a former employee of nineteen years' service, who has now left to take up a position in the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving, voiced the sentiments of the visitors.

"Auld Lang Syne" brought the pleasant evening to a close.

THE LIGHTING OF FACTORIES.—The Home Secretary has appointed a committee to enquire and report as to the conditions necessary for the adequate and suitable lighting (natural and artificial) of factories and workshops having regard to the nature of the work carried on, the protection of the eyesight of persons employed, and various forms of illumination. The members of the committee are:—Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., director of National Physical Laboratory (chairman); Mr. Leon Gaster; Professor Francis Gotch, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Mr. I. Herbert Parsons, M.B., D.Sc.; Mr. W. C. D. Whetham, F.R.S.; Sir Arthur Whitelegge, K.C.B., Chief Inspector of Factories. The secretaries of the committee are Mr. D. R. Wilson, one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and Mr. C. C. Paterson, of the National Physical Laboratory.

Telegrams:
"Inkholder, Fleet, London."
Telephone:
City 1414 (two lines.)



Let us introduce Premier Black

A NEW QUICK-DRYING INK OF QUALITY.

That is what we say to you, and what we want you to say to your machine men. We know it will be to your advantage, because Premier Black is so quick in drying that you will save the cost of slip-sheeting, however highly finished the paper—because Premier Black will print equally well the finest half-tone blocks and heavy type—and because Premier Black is an intensely black and lustrous ink. Premier Black was used for printing this issue of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," and Premier Black costs only **2/-** per lb.

JOHN KIDD & CO., LTD.,
11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE Bermondsey Borough Council require tenders for printing for one or three years from March 31st next. Particulars may be had and samples seen at the Town Hall, Spa-road, Bermondsey, S.E.

THE annual general meeting of the Machine Rulers', Bookbinders', Printers' and Kindred Trades' Overseers' Association will be held on Tuesday next, February 4th, at the "Ship," Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, E.C., at 7.30 p.m.

AN International Exhibition of original lithographs is being arranged by the Senefelder Club, and will be held at the Brighton Art Galleries next month (February) A number of exhibits from Continental countries will be shown, as well as British work.

THE death has taken place at Topcliffe, near Thirsk, of Canon John Julian, D.D., an authority on hymns, and editor of that colossal work, "A Dictionary of Hymnology," which sets forth the origin and history of Christian hymns of all ages and nations. Dr. Julian was also the author of many other well-known works.

THE death is announced of Mr. Reuben Charles Spark at Croydon-road, Newcastle. Mr. Spark had worked on the London *Morning Post*, the *Sunderland Herald*, *Northern Daily* and *Evening Express*, and the *Newcastle Daily Leader*. Since the stoppage of the last named journal he had been a superannuated member of the Typographical Association.

THE STATIONERS' SOCIAL SOCIETY.—The newly-elected president of this flourishing Society is Mr. W. Bornecke, a gentleman whose genial qualities are well known, and for whom we predict a most successful year of office. The annual dinner of the Society has been fixed for Saturday, March 1st, and will be held in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil.

TENDERS are wanted by the Corporation of Devonport for printing, stationery, books, etc., for one or three years. Forms of tender and particulars can be obtained at the Borough Treasurer's Office, 37, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport. Tenders are also wanted by the Corporation of Scarborough, for printing 80,000 illustrated booklets, Form of tender can be obtained from Mr. S. Jones, town clerk, Scarborough.

A MEETING was held in the Manchester School of Technology on Saturday last to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of shorthand. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those who took part in the proceedings were the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.), Mr. J. C. Maxwell Garnett (the Principal of the Manchester School of Technology), and representatives of the teaching profession, the newspaper press, and of commercial interests.

THE secretary of the Association of Chambers of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs conveying the terms of a resolution passed at the Newcastle meeting of the Association urging the Government to press upon foreign Governments the necessity of establishing as a universal law that "first public user" shall be the fundamental condition of ownership of a trade mark. The letter pointed out that the position of British manufactures with regard to trade marks is far from satisfactory in some foreign countries. The reply of the Foreign Office was to the effect that the resolution will be borne in mind and the subject brought up for discussion at the next International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property.

THE annual meeting of the Scottish Paper Box Manufacturers' Association was held at Glasgow, last week. In a statement of the work of the association during 1912, the determinations of the Trade Board with regard to the minimum rates of wages to be paid to female and male workers and to the value of the association as a medium for informing and advising paper box manufacturers in relation to their many obligations under the determinations were referred to. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz.:—Chairman, Mr. James M. Ritchie; vice-chairman, Mr. Daniel Browning; executive committee—Messrs. J. J. Thompson, J. F. Macmillan, R. M. Brown, W. E. Newboult, John Cullen, A. Shearer, W. Smith, and D. P. Ritchie.

THE rights of a reporter were involved in a case that came before the Bow County Court, last week, where Mr. W. J. White sued the publishers of the *Barking Chronicle* for a fortnight's wages, contending that he was entitled to a month's notice. He had received a fortnight's notice, which he accepted under protest. Three members of the National Union of Journalists gave evidence as to the custom of reporters receiving a month's notice. Judge Smyly held that the custom had been made out and was a very reasonable one. He gave the plaintiff judgment for £7 15s. 2d., a fortnight's salary and commission.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Angus, stationer and printer, 544, Argyle-street, Anderston, Glasgow, at the age of 64 years.

THE offices of our American contemporary, the *Graphic Arts*, have been removed from 85, Broad-street, Boston, to 530, Atlantic-avenue, Boston, U.S.A.

IT is announced that Colonel à Court Repington has retired from the position of editor of the *Army Review*, and the post has been taken by Major H. A. L. H. Wade, late the Royal Field Artillery.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* the number of failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, January 24th, was one; the corresponding week in 1912 showing three.

COLONEL SYKES, M.P. for the Knutsford division, and Mr. P. M. Oliver, the prospective Liberal candidate, have decided not to allow any picture posters to be used at the next election. This example, if followed, will be bad for colour printers.

A BIG ADVERTISER.—In some evidence before the Select Committee on Patent Medicines last week, Sir Joseph Beecham, of pill fame, stated that he spent a little over £100,000 a-year in advertising all over the world, his receipts being something like £360,000 a-year.

THE death has occurred, at Rawtenstall, of Mr. Thomas Hogg, at the age of 70 years. He was the oldest Rossendale journalist, and for some years was editor of the *Rossendale Free Press*. Previously Mr. Hogg had held positions on the Press in various Lancashire and northern towns.

THE death has occurred, at Liscard, of Mr. Thomas W. Kellet, head of the firm of Sharpe and Kellet, printers and bookbinders, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool. Mr. Kellet was in his seventieth year, and had been for fifty-six years in business in that city.

THE business calendar of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E., is of a handsome character, and well-executed. In size 18 by 14 inches, it consists of an elaborately engraved design in bank-note style, at the top of which is the firm's announcement; in a panel is a portrait of the King, and the dates are on tear-off sheets, one to a month, with engraved borders. A blue leatherette frame encloses the calendar which is an excellent example of the firm's work.

COLONEL SEELY, Secretary for War, speaking at the dinner of the London district of the Institute of Journalists, said he had been a journalist himself; not only a journalist, but also a newspaper proprietor, for when he came back from the South African War he was very much flattered by being invited to go on the board of an eminent journal, and he did so. When he went to a meeting of the board he found that the question was how they were going to continue to carry the journal on, and he was asked if he had £2,000. He faced it out as best he could by saying that he had no money at all, was overdrawn at the bank, and had a wife and family.

AFTER a hearing that extended over nine days the special jury engaged upon the libel action in which local gentlemen claimed damages from the *Belfast Evening Telegraph*, on the ground of alleged libel connected with the Belfast riots, failed to agree, and were discharged. Mr. Justice Kenny summed up in rather less than two hours. The jury were rather more than that time in deliberating, and when they returned into Court the foreman said he saw no possibility after all the points had been carefully considered of their arriving at a conclusion. His lordship and counsel for plaintiff agreed there was no use in longer detaining them, and the jury retired.

ON Saturday night, a message from the Queen was received by the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Institute of Journalists, at a dinner at the Shaftesbury Hotel, given in honour of Mrs. Carruthers as the first lady appointed to the chairmanship of the institute. The following is the text of the message:—"The Queen sincerely thanks the members of the Institute of Journalists assembled at dinner to celebrate the election of first woman chairman of the London district for their kind telegram. Her Majesty much appreciates the assurances of loyalty and good will to which message gives expression, and trusts that the members of the institute are enjoying a pleasant evening."

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

My innocent "Quad" of last week which recorded Mr. Austen-Leigh's observation that American printers were sometimes daily fellow-lunchers nearly got me into dreadful trouble. The word lunchers turned up in proof as "lurchers," yet poaching was the very last thing I had in mind.

o o o

Spelling is a tricky thing. Shakespeare in signing his own will spelt his name in different ways. Caxton, indeed, was not only our first printer, he was a great pioneer spelling reformer. He became this by a sort of necessity. People who wrote might spell how they liked, but some sort of uniformity was necessary in a printed book. So in default of finding a spelling style ready at hand, for reference, old Caxton made his own—more or less.

o o o

But let me see—what was I "on to," when I opened up a spelling dissertation? Ha! I've got it. I meant to ask you if you could spell "Pedagogue."

o o o

Because I fancy some of you can't, but think it should be "Peddie-gogue."

o o o

And because you dislike the supercilious air we associate with pedagogy, and have in some sub-conscious way attached the thought of that to the technical librarian of St. Bride, simply because his name's Peddie, you've been staying away from his Monday evening lectures on the printing of old British books. The attendance on Monday, January 20th, was not quite up to that of Monday, 13th.

o o o

If your reason was only that "sound" reason, it was—well, most unsound. For Mr. Peddie is quite human, with blood and not ink in his veins. And he's a born explainer. He puts himself at once and easily into the position of one who has not had the opportunity of getting acquainted with the typographical data of St. Bride's. He and you seem to be talking familiarly and pleasantly together about the whole subject, with a clear understanding at the beginning and a clear course pursued through the stages, and a clear and happy ending.

o o o

He was talking last week about the books of the sixteenth century. I am hoping to hear him to-night (January 27th) on our printing in the seventeenth century.

o o o

Do for goodness sake make a diary note of these Monday talks, and look at it when you've made it.

o o o

It won't be creditable to London printerdom if the great pains he has taken to equip himself for this task, and the labour he bestows on having specimens ready to show, should not be recompensed in the best of ways by a crowded hall. We were going on swimmingly till the 20th, but that night the muster was a bit disappointing.

o o o

Harking back to the "*Imprint*" which I mentioned last week, I will own up that in the first hasty glancing I had not noticed the interesting fact that its type was cut by the Lanston Monotype Co. at the instance of the *Imprint* editors. It is a 14 point upon a 16 point body. Certainly it is a beautiful letter

o o o

When I had to buy a Bible lately at the Oxford University Press for one of my family, I furtively stole—(After this admission our contributor will in future be excluded from our columns.—Ed.). Gently, gently, if you please. It was only a glance. I furtively stole a glance round the show-room, to see that no one was present to rebuke me if I chose almost a modern face type after all, instead of the old face which I knew very well I ought to be preferring.

o o o

The fact is the thick and thin of the modern were not too violently contrasted;

Digitized by Google

whereas the old face or old style did overdo the thing a bit. Broad, evenly broad, and black, evenly and terribly black, it stook out in startling violence against the white paper. It wasn't reposeful enough for me. It was a right thing done wrongly; and as I didn't really quite like it, I wasn't going to pretend that I did. "No man," said old Dr. Johnson, "is a hypocrite in his pleasures."

o o o

Now this *Imprint* type is a happy mean. William Morris would quite likely have toned it down a bit typographically. This letter is delightful and the judgment exemplified, and the vigorous initiative attested are distinct gains to printerdom.

o o o

I have been reading the first part of Dibdin's Decameron, in *The Imprint*. Dear old London parson, how he did love his old books. How he makes one love them too, and how worthy they were of being loved. It is a great service, which is being rendered to us by these Editors, in enabling us to get this Decameron "month by month," and finally to separate it and keep it bound as a distinct work.

o o o

Messrs. Blades, East and Blades gave a like chance when they issued a *facsimile* reprint of "Moxon's Mechanics" as a portion of their *Caxton Magazine*, and among the few thousands of printing craft journals which I possess these copies with their Moxon *facsimiles* are among the most valued. I have not detached the Moxon portion yet; but I will.

o o o

Our old bibliographer, Dibdin, is interesting enough in himself. He had also a very interesting relative.

o o o

His uncle, Charles Dibdin, was the famous writer of sea songs. He was an unpaid recruiting officer for the navy. In fact the Government gave him a pension at last, in gratitude for his "Poor Jack" and the 900 other songs that streamed from his pen. Nine hundred songs! He truly could say with Burns: "My barmy noddle's workin' prime."

o o o

He oughtn't to have been anything, and oughtn't to have been able to do anything. It was rank disrespect to the eugenic experts. For he was the eighteenth child of his mother.

o o o

However, "he didn't know his place" in the scheme of things; and so he presumed to call his soul his own and "to be somewhat"; and that from his very boyhood; for he had produced an opera at Drury Lane, written and composed by himself, before he was seventeen.

o o o

He wrote "Tom Bowling" in affectionate honour of his brother, about thirty years older than himself, who had died at sea. The brother was captain of an East Indiaman and was father of our bibliographic Dibdin, of the "Decameron."

o o o

The "Decameron" tells us a vast deal, and tells it all most pleasantly, about the great printers of the past. They are a sort of lay saints receiving gossipy old Dibdin's reverent homage.

o o o

"Decameron" is a fearful enough title. Its derivation exhibits it as a name for anything that requires ten days for its happening. Boccaccio gave the title to a collection of ten tales each supposed to need a day for its narration.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

THE late Mr. George Wynne, editor of the *Liverpool Mercury* from 1890 until 1904, has left estate of the value of £3,306.

A HANDSOME catalogue of paper slitting and re-winding machines, tube making and glueing appliances, etc., is issued by Mr. Ferd Emil Jagenberg, of Dusseldorf, Germany. It contains particulars of many excellent labour saving machines of an up-to-date character for the paper and allied trades, and possesses the advantage of being printed in English. The Jagenberg Works were established in 1878 and now employ 750 workmen, and cover an area of 30,000 square metres.

THE selection of matrices that is available for use on the Linotype machine offers a wonderful choice of faces to select from, and week by week sees additions being made to the number. Romans, clarendons, latins, titlings and display letter, such as De Vinne, gothic, doric, antique, and other sorts also figure in the specimen sheets that are issued by the firm. Such a variety in faces as is available to the Linotype user places the machine in the front rank for the general work of the printing office.



KLIMSCHS JAHRBUCH, 1913. Vol. xiii. 310 pages. Imperial 8vo. Price 4 marks. Frankfort-on-Main: Klimsch and Co.

All who are interested in the progress of the art and craft of printing in Germany will be delighted with a perusal of the 1913 issue of this well-known German printers' annual, on which a great amount of time, energy and money must have been spent. Some important alterations and improvements have been made since the last issue. Acceding to numerous requests, Messrs. Klimsch and Co. have this year for the first time dealt with all the new things that have been introduced to the printing and photo-engraving industry during the past year, fully describing them and in most cases illustrating them. This has added considerably to the value of the year book as a work of reference. At the same time the price has been reduced from six marks to four marks, and the edition increased to 2,000 issues. There are numerous signed articles, and the contents relate to the various illustrative and printing processes and the newest machinery and tools used therefor. At the end of the volume is a chronologically arranged summary of the events in the German printing world of the previous twelvemonth, a catalogue of the trade literature that was published, and a list of the German patents issued from July, 1911, to July, 1912. Following this are a number of specimens of fine printing and illustrations in various processes, suited to all manner of purposes. The execution of the work and its contents are on a high level, several of the art insets being of considerable artistic merit, whilst the printing of the text throughout, in a beautiful old-style roman type, is admirable. We understand that the present edition, which is twice as large as the last, has been already nearly sold out.

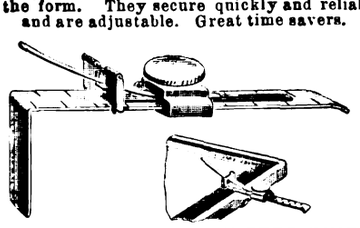
THE "Handy Newspaper List" for 1913 is the 23rd annual edition of this reliable and useful directory of newspapers which is published by Messrs. C. and E. Layton, 56, Farringdon-road, E.C. The arrangement of the book is such that any newspaper or periodical of which particulars are wanted may be easily turned up; the classification of the provincial press is excellent, and the book is remarkably well worth the sixpence charged for it.

THE PRESS ETCHING CO., LTD., which, by the way, has now completed its fiftieth year as a block-making firm, has issued a neat little booklet, treating of the subject of half-tone illustration in a way that should help users of blocks to select the size of screen mesh that will suit the paper on which the printing has to be done. It shows at a glance the effect of different screens, from 60 up to 200-line by means of a series of illustrations, so that the desired style may be indicated when giving an order.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

For your Platen Machines.

You need them to lay the sheets to easily and quickly, to get them all true and square in relation to the form. They secure quickly and reliably and are adjustable. Great time savers.



This is Megill's EXTENSION FEED GUIDE. For printing large sheets. Secured in the bale at edge of Platen.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane Street, New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturers.

Many Styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870.

Reference, National Park Bank of New York having Foreign Correspondents.

The following London firms carry stock of Megill's Gauges:—HUNTERS, LTD., 16-18, St. Bride-street, E.C., and H. W. CASLON & CO., LTD., 82 and 83, Chiswell-street, E.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

CUTTER-WAREHOUSEMAN seeks situation (28); all-round practical experience, London, Provinces; thorough knowledge Papers, giving-out, ordering, advising; knowledge departments; photographer.—Ashley, 53, Warbeck-road, Shepherd's-bush. 13150

Business for Sale.

FOR SALE as a going concern the old-established Printing and Stationery Business carried on by The Keighley Borough Printing Works Co., Ltd., at Cavendish-street, Keighley; central position; well equipped with modern plant turning out high-class work.—For full particulars and appointment to view, apply F. S. Pearson and Cryer, Incorporated Accountants, Keighley. 13151

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS. 1859-60, Kingdom of Sicily; 1861-62-63, Kingdom of Italy (with white head); 1870, Empire of France, all upon letters of the period.—Replies to E.P. 321, Nicosia, Sicily, Italy. 13152

SALESMAN wanted to Sell Riessner's Combination Gold Ink as a side line; liberal commission.—Address, T. Riessner, 57, Gold-street, New York. 13100

WASTE NEWSPAPERS wanted; any quantity up to 100 tons.—Address, C. Longdon, 87, Jamaica-row, Birmingham. 13145

KENNY & Co.,

TYPOGRAPHICAL MUSIC & GENERAL PRINTERS.

FIRST CLASS BOOK AND PERIODICAL WORK,

Machines up to and including Four Demy Perfecting. Hot Rolling by Gill's Machine. Price List on application. Paper Binding, &c.

25, CAMDEN ROAD, LONDON, N.W. Telegrams: "KENNICO, LONDON." Telephone No.: 1940 NORTH.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

THE Council of this Borough invite Tenders for the supply of (i.) Printing, (ii.) Books and Bookbinding, and (iii.) Stationery, for one or three years, at the option of the Council, from April 1st next.

Specimens of the various items can be inspected on application to the Town Clerk, from whom printed Schedules with full conditions and form of Tender can be obtained upon deposit of £1 1s. for each Tender, which will be returned if a bona-fide Tender be sent in by the day and time mentioned below, but will otherwise become forfeited to the Council. In the event of a Tender being withdrawn the deposit will also be forfeited.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders to be delivered at my office before Four p.m. on Thursday, 20th February next.

(By Order) ARTHUR P. JOHNSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hampstead, N.W.
27th January, 1913. 13933

ROBERT K. BURT,

Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,

19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Super Calendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



CATALOGUE

· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS

OUR SPECIALITY.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1792.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

SCANDINAVIA
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Label Stringing Machines	1
Offset Printing	1
American Machinery for Printers	2
Colour Photography	2
The Leipzig Exhibition	4
W. F. Sedgwick's Annual Dinner	5
Trade Notes	6
Quads	6
Reviews	7
State Printing in America	8
The Scottish Dispute	8
Trade Union Law	8
Early Stencilling	9
The Insurance Act	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
Company Notices	10
Commercial Intelligence	10
Gazette	10
The Scottish Printing Dispute	11
St. Clements Press Photographic Society	11
P. M. and O. A., North Midland Centre	11
Printing and Bookmaking	12
Auto Stationery and Easter Cards	12
A Stationers' Advertisement	12
A Foulis Exhibition	14
Patents	14
About Kraft Papers	18
About Modern Printing	16

State Printing in America.

WITHOUT going into the pros and cons of the advisability of a nation installing a State printing office and thus taking work away from private firms, it may not be amiss to note a few figures from the report of the United States Printer, which is contained in a book of over six hundred pages, and shows in detail the cost of the maintenance, operation and expense of the U.S. Government Printing Office, and the amount of work produced therein. The report shows that "the total appropriations for salaries, maintenance and operation during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1912, were $5,547,634. The appropriation for the office of the superintendent of documents ($255,884) was deducted from this amount, and there was allotted and made available for the production of public printing and binding $5,291,750. The charges for repay work (which consists of work performed for the departments and chargeable to appropriations other than that for public printing and binding) amounted to $959,043 92 during the fiscal year. The total disbursements and outstanding obligations amounted to $6,388,730.79, leaving an unexpended balance of $117,947.13 to the credit of the several appropriations. The total charge for work performed was $6,776,165.18, which exceeded by $468,402.44 the total charge for work performed during the preceding fiscal year. The total amount of expenditures for maintenance, operation and general expenses of the Government Printing Office, not including the expenditures for the office of the superintendents of documents, was $6,254,907.37. The total charges for completed work performed during the fiscal year ($6,776,165.18) exceeded the total expenditure to the amount of $521,257.81, which is 8·33 per cent. of the total expenditure. The expenditures for operating the printing office during the fiscal year 1911 from all appropriations except those for the salaries and general expense of the office of superintendent of documents amounted to $6,245,080.88, while the corresponding amount for the fiscal year 1912 was $6,254,907.37. The total charges for completed work during these two years were $6,307,762.74 and $6,776,165.18, respectively. Therefore, printing for which $1 was charged during the fiscal year 1911 cost 99 cents to produce as compared to 92 cents during the fiscal year 1912. These figures show the enormous quantity of work that was done by the Office, and although it may have effected a saving to the country as a whole to have it done there, it represents a considerable sum that would otherwise have been done by private firms.

* * *

The Scottish Dispute.

UNFORTUNATELY even thus early in the year, there is every likelihood of a dispute in the printing trades of Glasgow and Edinburgh coming to an open rupture. The Scottish Typographical Association some time ago drew up a service of rules to regulate working conditions in the trade, such as overtime, suspensions, and the regulation of employment during slack seasons, etc., and these rules it desires to enforce throughout the industry in Scotland. The master printers of the two cities named have, however, objected to some of the provisions in the rules, and negotiations have been proceeding for some months between the masters and their employees, culminating on Monday in a conference which came to naught, and the only result of which was to bring a threat from the masters to lock out their men on February 15th next if they did not in the meantime modify their demands. This lock-out will be the first open rupture between the parties concerned for a large number of years, and is the first occasion on which a lock-out has been resorted to. The number of men affected is about 2,000, and practically the whole of the book and jobbing offices of Glasgow and Edinburgh will be concerned. Let us trust that in the fortnight that is yet to elapse before the cessation of work some way out of the difficulty may be found that will be acceptable to both parties.

* * *

Trade Union Law.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for the general public to have become better acquainted with the important decision of the House of Lords in what has become familiarly known as the Vacher case, the seriousness of the position is becoming realised. It formed the subject of an interesting debate in the House of Lords last week-end. Trade unions have enjoyed immunity from actions in tort since the Trades Disputes Act of 1906, which was passed to allay the sense of injustice excited by the decision in the Taff Vale case, and now this latest decision of the Courts extends that immunity to the extent that a trade union cannot in any circumstances be sued for any tortious act, such as libel, slander, injury to person or property, etc., whether it has reference to a trade dispute or not. The Lord Chancellor explained that the object of the Act was to protect sick and benefit funds from being diminished as the result of the action of individuals who happened to be leaders of trade unions; that trade unions could not use the machinery of oppression with absolute immunity, and that though Parliament had decided a trade union could not be sued, that was a smaller evil than allowing the funds for the sick and aged to be attacked. Earl Russell, however, pointed out that though it was necessary to protect funds intended for the sick and the aged, yet trade unions had always reserved the right to use those funds for industrial warfare. Also that by the Act Parliament had set up an organisation that was above law, and that was an extremely dangerous thing to do; it would be easy for powerful organisations to do an untold amount of injury to individuals.

Digitized by Google

There is much to be said for this view of the matter, and we favour the suggestion of the *Manchester Guardian* that the danger would be removed by inserting in section 4 of the Act, which gives immunity to trade unions of workmen or employers from actions in respect of tortious acts committed by them or on their behalf, the words "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute," which are to be found in all the other sections of the Act, and the omission of which brought about the judgment in the case of Vacher *v.* the London Society of Compositors.

* * *

Early Stencilling.

THE first discovery of paper in China, according to Dr. M. Aurel Stein, who has published an account of a research campaign just completed, was made about 102 A.D. In all probability it dates back earlier, but Professor J. Von Wiesner has proved by a microscopical analysis that the documents found by Dr. Stein represent the earliest effort at present known in the production of rag paper. Another art of early origin still in use by the printer or bookmaker of to-day is stencilling. In some of the ancient Buddhist temples near Tan-huang Dr. Stein saw walls decorated with long rows of small pictures of Buddha, all alike in outline and pose, stencilled on the plaster surface. Prior to the introduction of paper, the stationery of the earliest Chinese consisted of wood and silk.

* * *

Criticism of the Insurance Act.

AT the first annual meeting of the Employers' Parliamentary Association, held at Manchester, recently, it was strongly contended that a material amendment of the Insurance Act, especially in the matter of its incidence, was necessary. It was pointed out that as employers, one thing which concerned them more than any other was the tax imposed upon employers merely because they were employers. The hon. secretary (Mr. J. R. Omerod) said: "The taxation of employers not upon profits, but upon the number of heads employed, in my opinion, cannot stand, because it is founded upon wrong principles, upon bad economy, and upon injustice to both employers and workpeople, and to the general community."

THE death is announced from Melbourne of Mr. Arthur Lloyd Windsor, who was the editor of the *Melbourne Age* from 1875 to 1900. Mr. Windsor was at one time connected with the staff of the *Melbourne Argus*.

Miehle Work
COMMANDS
Better Prices

Many Printers buy The MIEHLE for that reason alone

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is manufactured at the Broadheath Works by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17 Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4 Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29th, 1913.

THE demand for credit in the money market has shown no relaxation this week, and rates have ruled high. Supplies in the outside market have been insufficient, and the market has considerably increased its indebtedness to the Bank of England. Discount rates have also been put up. Large gold exports took place last Thursday, but the receipt of bar gold at the Bank since then has reduced the net efflux to date to £114,000. On Monday about £1,050,000 was offered in the open market, of which India and the trade will take about £200,000, the balance probably being secured by the Bank. The optimism which came over the Stock Exchange in the latter half of last week gave place to nervousness at the end of the week, owing to the change in the Balkan position, but a calmer and more hopeful feeling dominates markets now. Consols are steady, but are a trifle lower than a week ago, the quotations being 74⅝ to 74¾ for money, and 74 1/16 to 74 3/16 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has fluctuated from cheerfulness to depression, but at the time of writing it is steady, with business on a very small scale. Our list of printing, newspaper and publishing shares shows few movements, but each of them are upwards. They comprise rises in Amalgamated Press Ord. of 1/16 to 6½—6¾; in Associated Newspapers Ord. of 6d. to 24s.—25s.; in Kelly's Directories Pref. of ⅛ to 9¾—10¼, and in the Deb. of the same of 1 to 92—95. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 21s., 20s. 6d. and 21s; in Cassell and Co. at 98s. 9d.; in John Dickinson and Co. Deb. at 100¾; in Ilford Ord. at 13s., and in the Pref. at 19s.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 13s. 6d., and in the Ord. at 3s. 6d.; in in International Linotype at 81, 78½, 79½, 79 and acc. 78½; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at 10⅛ and 10 1/16; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 60, 61½ and 61, and in the B Deb. at 48 and 46½; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 3d., 16s. 3d., 15s. 6d., 15s. and 15s. 9d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 67s. 6d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9 5/16 and 9⅛.; in Standard Newspapers Pref. at 56s. 3d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 5; and in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 10½d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6¼—6¾
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 1/32—1 5/32
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4¾—5¼
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 5/16—1 5/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65xd
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	101—103
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84—87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½—¾
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1¼
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16—11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2¾—3¼
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	⅛—⅜
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	60—65
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	46—51
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	23/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3⅝
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2⅝—3⅜
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	¼—1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅛—5¼
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½—8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5—6
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 19/32—1 25/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 5/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	2 1/32—2 5/32xd

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WELDONS, LTD.—An interim dividend, payable February 10th, has been declared on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31st.

"SUNDAY TIMES," LTD.—With a capital of £100,000, divided into 30,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares and 70,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, the *Sunday Times*, Ltd., is about to issue 24,000 £1 preference shares at 22s. a share—2s. on application and 20s. on acceptance. Already 30,000 of these shares are issued, and 67,257 ordinary shares The paper has been established for 90 years, and the net profits of the past three years have averaged £12,000 a year.

GUARD BRIDGE PAPER CO., LTD.—The directors of the Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the past half-year.

RAMSBOTTOM PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—The report for 1912 states that the gross trading profits after payment of directors' fees, were £9,519; there were dividends received from Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co. of £9,000, and £9,055 brought forward, making £27,574. The directors place £2,000 to the depreciation fund and recommend a final dividend of 25 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, making 20 per cent. for the year, leaving to carry forward £12,231. The trading profit in 1911 was £8,454, and the total available £25,398. The figures for 1910 were £6,519 and £20,587. For 1911 20 per cent. was paid, and for 1910 15 per cent. The company holds 45,000 ordinary shares, valued in the balance sheet at cost, in the Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co., the present market value of which is considerably higher, while there are further investments to the amount of over £24,000.

COMPANY NOTICES.

POWER DIE PRINTING SYNDICATE, Ltd.

Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at 19 and 20, Holborn-viaduct, London, on March 4th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

NEW CHESHIRE COUNTY NEWS CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Rochdale, on December 18th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting, on January 10th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908," and at the last-mentioned meeting Mr. John L. Worthington, of 30, Park-range, Manchester, was appointed liquidator for the purposes of the winding up.

UNIVERSAL TYPECASTER (PARENT) CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on January 23rd, the following resolution was passed:—"That it having been proved to the satisfaction of the company that it cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up same, it is hereby resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Chas. Harris, of 26, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., be appointed liquidator to conduct such winding-up." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at 26, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., on February 12th,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re GORDON RAINS KELSEY.
A Printing Partnership.

This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Brougham on January 24th, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £1,752 17s. 8d. (unsecured £1,293 3s. 11d.), and assets "nil." Replying to Mr. W. G. Williams, official receiver, the debtor stated that in December, 1904, he entered into an arrangement to join Mr. W. H. Woodall at 4, Bond-court, E.C., as a partner in his business as a printer. No deed of partnership was executed, but he gave a letter to Mr. Woodall agreeing to the partnership, and to find £500 capital. Witness worked in the business at a weekly salary of £3, pending his raising the £500 from his interest under his father's will. The Court refused to sanction his charging his interest in that manner and the partnership arrangement fell through under terms that witness should pay 17s. 6d. in the £ on the business liabilities which amounted to £525. He had heard that the other 2s. 6d. in the £ had been discharged by Mr. Woodall. Witness added that from 1885 to 1890 he served in H.M.'s army as a rough rider. He attributed his insolvency to his income having been insufficient to meet his household and personal expenditure, lack of employment, ill-health and to his inability to raise money on his interest under his father's will. The examination was concluded.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

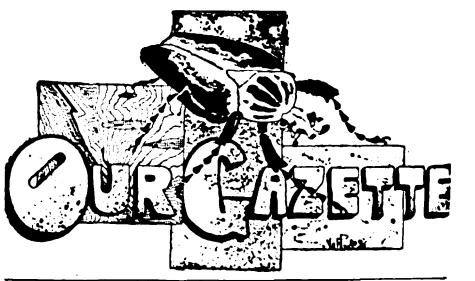
71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

St. Andrews Press, Union Street, High Barnet.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

WILL SELL BY AUCTION on the premises, as above, on THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1913, at 1 o'clock, valuable LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY:—Demy Wharfedale, by Payne; Crown Folio Platen; 26-in. Diagonal Guillotine; Super Royal Press; Reel Wire Stitcher; 1-h.p. Nominal Gas Engine, by Crossley; Stereo Foundry; 2½ tons Type; Chases; Galleys; Cases; Wood Letter; Frames, Racks, etc. Also the VALUABLE LIBRARY of about 3,000 VOLUMES, including Old and Rare Editions in Vellum; also the School Furniture, Band Instruments, etc.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

EDWARDS, W. J., HELSBY, J. B., and HUMFREY, R. N. P., trading as the Topical Press Agency, at 10, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C., photographers, etc. Debts by W. J. Edwards and J. B. Helsby, who will in future carry on the business. January 20th.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

HOLT-WHITE, W., formerly St. James'-road, Sevenoaks, Kent, now of 13, Champion-grove, Denmark-hill, London, S.E., journalist and author. Date of order, January 24th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors, February 6th, 11 a.m., and public examination of debtor, February 27th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

CHEVERTON, T. P., trading as T. Cheverton, Bond-street, Cromer, Norfolk, printer and stationer. Date of order and of adjudication, January 25th, made on the debtor's own petition.

ADJUDICATION.

STOKVIS, L., lately trading as Lewis and Co., at 127, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., advertising agent. Date of order, January 24th.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

SEGRUE, J. T., 1, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C., press agent. Claims by February 12th, to E. S. Grey, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

Digitized by Google

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

NICHOLSON, J. H., 16, Chapel-street, and 18, West-street, Bridlington, stationer and librarian. First and final dividend of 8s., February 5th, at the official receiver's offices, 48, Westborough, Scarborough.

DAVIES, F. W., trading as W. W. Davies and Sons, at 51, Broad-street, Bristol, advertising agent. First and final dividend of 1s. 3½d., February 3rd., at the official receiver's office, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol.

THORNLEY, A., Main-street, Cockermouth, Cumberland, printer, bookseller and stationer. Supplemental dividend of 11d., January 31st, at 34, Fisher-street, Carlisle.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

DAVIES, E., 14, Bridge-street, Llanfaes, The Bulwark, and Lion-street, Brecon, and the "Times" Office, Merthyr Tydfil, printer and stationer. To be heard March 12th, noon, at the Court House, Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

BAILEY, F. B., 4, Bridge-street, Boston, Lincs., stationer, etc. Trustee, F. C. Brogden, official receiver, 10, Bank-street, Lincoln. Released December 12th.

PEACOCK, C. M., 42, Mote-road, Maidstone, formerly 13, Station-road, Reading, newsagent, etc. Trustee, R. T. Tatham, official receiver, 9, King-street, Maidstone. Released December 12th.

Printers' Managers & Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

The North Midlands Centre held their usual monthly meeting at their headquarters, Queen's Hotel, on Saturday, 25th inst., when there was a record attendance, the accommodation of the room being taxed to the utmost to hear a lecture on the Linotype and Miehle, by Mr. C. Stern and Mr. G. E. Billington.

Mr. Stern was at a great disadvantage owing to a severe cold which made it difficult for him to speak, but in a short address he interested his audience in the features of the two-revolution printing press, illustrating by means of lantern slides the special points of the Miehle, drawing attention to the increased strength and general improvements of the new model now heing made in England.

At the close of Mr. Stern's lecture there was an animated and interesting discussion, taken part in by Messrs. Riddell, Pike, Morrell, Stokes and Wells.

The President, Mr. C. G. Budden, next called upon Mr. Billington to deliver his lecture on the Linotype, which was listened to with much attention, the lecturer being a fluent and ready speaker. Mr. Billington gave a short history of typesetting, tracing its development from the earlier times up to the latest models of the Linotype, paying attention to the early attempts at mechanical composing, tracing the developments of the various machines, mentioning amongst others the following names—Dr. Church, Windles, Hattersley's, a machine invented by a Manchester engineer in 1857, and in 1867 there was a machine invented by Fraser which was used for setting the Encyclopædia Britannica in Edinburgh. Coming to Dr. Mackie's invention which was worked upon the Jacquard loom principle (*i.e.*, a perforated sheet of paper). The Empire was referred to as being the first automatic spacing machine. Followed by the Thorne and Wicks typecasting machine, in 1887 Mergenthaler's Linotype came on the market, this being the pioneer of the original Linotype, to which many improvements have been introduced, the Linotype of to-day bearing little or no resemblance to the first model.

Mr. Billington then explained the making of the different models of the present day Linotype, which was excellently illustrated by a fine set of lantern slides. A detailed account of the working of the machine from the touching of the key to the casting of the slug was given and closely followed by those present. It was pointed out that some printers considered that the Linotype was only useful for straightforward matter, but this was not so, for in many instances the Linotype was being successfully used for jobbing work. If the samples shown were of value then the versatility of the "Lino" would now be recognised. There were many samples shown of tabular and complicated sheets of typesetting which created much interest.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
CHEAPEST EVER PRODUCED
3 COLOUR PRINTINGS AT THE PRICE OF ONE
BOOKS OF 50 DUPLICATES
SPECIALLY PRINTED
FROM 5/8d. EACH, SUBJECT
ASK FOR NEW BOOKLET AND PRICES
The DEBECEY W. & M. Co., 22, COLEMAN ST., LONDON, E.C.

The usual vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. A. E. Moore (Vice-President), and seconded by Mr. W. Wesson, secretary, Typographical Association, who paid a high compliment to the ability of the lecturer, and the excellency of the machines, also to the value of these lectures, which were doing a great work along educational lines amongst the printers in the district, as evidenced by the number of Linotype operatives who came to the meeting direct from their various offices.

Mr. Stern and Mr. Billington suitably replied, bringing a most interesting evening to a close at a late hour.

The Scottish Printing Dispute.

The conference between the Master Printers of Glasgow and Edinburgh, to which both sides have been looking for a settlement of the matters in dispute, was held on Monday at the Central Hotel, Glasgow, when the representatives of employers and employed had a prolonged meeting, to which the Press was not admitted. It was intimated, however, at the close that no agreement had been come to, and that, in consequence, the masters proposed to lock out the men as from Saturday, February 15th next. The men's officials state that the rules, which are the subject matter of dispute, were passed by a delegate meeting of the association as far back as June, 1911, and that they are in operation in every town in Scotland except Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The Typographical Society has issued notices that under no circumstances shall members work any overtime nor start work on night shifts in either Glasgow or Edinburgh.

St. Clements Press Photographic SOCIETY.

The second annual Bohemian concert of the above society was held on Thursday evening, January 23rd, at the Smith Memorial Hall, Portugal-street, Kingsway, W.C. After letters had been read from Mr. T. M. Bridgewater (president), Mr. George E. Brown, editor of the *British Journal of Photography* (vice-president), and Mr. Leo Weinthal, editor of the *African World* (vice-president), expressing their regret at not being able to be present,

Mr. George Eaton Hart (vice-president), in opening the proceedings, said he thought the Society was to be commended for providing an evening of music. It was a noteworthy feature of to-day that the recreations of working people were of a more elevated nature than had formerly been the case. Music, he assured them, was one of the best means of lifting people out of the monotony of their everyday lives. He felt that the St. Clements Press Photographic Society served two purposes—it was a source of great interest and pleasure, and it was also instructive as regards the trade to which its members belonged; for photography in its scientific aspect had a great future in connection with the development of the printing trade.

The programme under the able direction of Mr. H. Axtell, was both varied and excellent, and included Miss B. J. Maggs (soprano), Mrs. H. Axtell (contralto), Miss A. Burrell (songs at the piano); Mr. A. Hill-Shears (tenor), Mr. Sydney Hart (baritone), Mr. Frank Latimer (bass); St. Clements Quartette (part songs); Messrs. Will Green, Fredk. Wickes, and Geo. Wonfor (humorists); Messrs. A. Smith and F. Robson (banjo duets); and Mr. C. H. Hardy (pianist). During the evening Mr. W. Turner (committee) concisely reviewed the work and history of the Society.

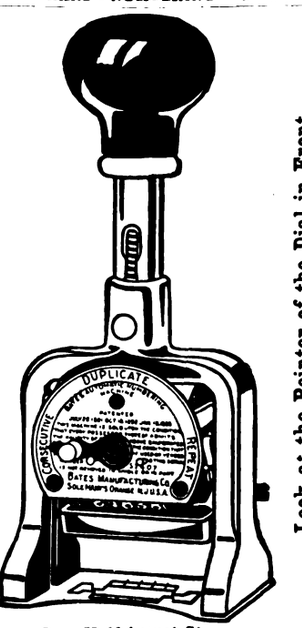
The hon. secretary, Mr. Albert Maule, and the committee, are to be congratulated on bringing to a successful issue an excellent entertainment.

IF you expect to be able to trace profitable results to every advertisement you run you will be disappointed. It is the general cumulative effect that pays in retail advertising.

A GOOD SALESMAN.—Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, relates an incident which occurred while he had occasion to stop at a country hotel in Connecticut. In a conspicuous place in the parlour was an inscription: "Ici on parle Francais." The mayor, as he noticed the sign, turned to the proprietor and said: "Do you speak French?" "Not me," the man replied. "United States is good enough for me." "Well, then," said the mayor, "why do you have that inscription on the wall? That means 'French is spoken here.'" "You don't mean it," exclaimed the hotel keeper. "Well, I'll be darned. A young chap sold that to me for "God Bless Our Home.'"

ACCURATE, RELIABLE EFFICIENT.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.



Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.
Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.
Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to Select from.

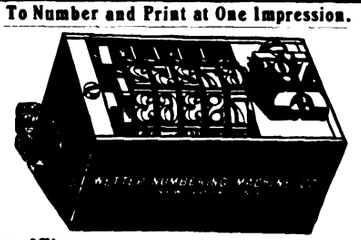
STYLE A 12345
STYLE E 67890
STYLE F 12345
STYLE G 67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G.				Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to	999	...	46-
4 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	9,999	...	52-
5 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	99,999	...	60-
6 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	999,999	...	68-
7 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	9,999,999	...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.
The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo.
Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE STANDARD "WETTER"
TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



Special prices for quantities.

Styles of Figures. Prices.
STYLE J.
Nº 12356 5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each
STYLE K.
Nº 12345 6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each.

THE PLUNGERLESS
"BETTERWETTER"
Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.
It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:
1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-
1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 98/-
THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.
Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.
ALWAYS READY TO WORK.

Digitized by Google

LECTURES ON THE
History of Printing and Bookmaking.

In his third lecture on "The History and Progress of the Arts of Printing and Bookmaking," at the St. Bride Foundation Institute on Monday evening, Mr. R. A. Peddie, librarian of the Typographical Library, covered the seventeenth century in a very interesting address, illustrated with lantern slides and examples of seventeenth century printing from the library.

The seventeenth century, said Mr. Peddie, was not one of the most interesting periods in the history of printing, for it had ceased to be an art, and had become merely an appanage of politics and theology. In many countries it was under the domination of State control in a form which simply limited its work. That was emphasied very forcibly by the fact that typefounding itself was, in England, by a decree of the Star Chamber in 1637, limited and placed under the control of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, and any other six commissioners they chose to join with them. Luckily, the Star Chamber decree only lasted some three years, and from 1640 to 1643 there was to some extent free trade. From 1643 to 1662 typefounding was free, there being no limit to the number of typefounders, with the result that the trade picked itself up considerably. In 1662 one of the Acts of Charles II. reimposed the restrictions on typefounders.

No typefounder's specimen book is known during the sixteenth century. Several typefounders, notably in England and Holland, issued type specimen sheets with specimens of their types, somewhat larger than the broadside issued by Erhard Ratdolt, in 1486. The first printer's type specimen book, showing an assortment of type, was issued in 1616, by Fuhrmann, of Nuremberg. Another was issued in 1628.

The first slide shown on the screen was a picture of a typefounder from Moxon's Mechanick Exercises, dated 1683, and the lecturer remarked that it was not till 1830 that a machine supplanted this hand method of typecasting.

Following the plan he had adopted of taking the devolopment of each type century by century, Mr. Peddie pointed out that there was no advance in roman type during the seventeenth century, the types invented in the previous century remaining the standard types. Moxon was a typefounder and publisher. He drew up a series of regulations for designing type, and his attempt to regulate the roman letter design seemed to have been very successful. But no real roman type was evolved during the seventeenth century. In France, towards the close of the century, a new type was designed, but it was based on previous designs and was degraded.

Italic type suffered loss during the period under discussion, although here and there a few fine founts were to be found. Fine printing in the seventeenth century was no doubt done in black letter, or gothic, because it was the official type. The Germans did not use roman type at all in the seventeenth century. In 1640 there were no less than four different varieties of Anglo-Saxon type used. Irish type was used in Dublin up to about 1650, and late in the seventeenth century Irish type was cut by Moxon.

A passing reference was made to music type, and a slide was shown of two pages of a liturgical book printed at Rome, the lecturer remarking that it was only towards the end of the seventeenth century that a method of printing music from engraved plates was introduced. Pierced initial letters, he said, were used right through the seventeenth century, and this led to a consideration of title-pages, many interesting examples of which were thrown upon the screen, demonstrating that the majority of title-pages of this period were based on an architectural motif. Among these was Heywoode's famous "Nine Varieties of the Histories concerning Women," which, the lecturer incidentally observed, was quite appropriate to the present time.

There was very little copperplate printing during the sixteenth century, but towards the end of the century it began to be used, and during the whole of the seventeenth century it went on increasing, so that towards the close wood engraving might be said to be dead. Illustrations by good artists were always put on copper.

Turning to the birth of the newspaper, Mr. Peddie observed that one of the earliest newspapers known was published at Antwerp, in 1616, by Abraham Verhoeven. The earliest specimen known of an English newspaper was dated 1622, though an earlier copy is registered by the Stationers' Company. This was the *Weekly Newes*, published by Nicholas Bowne and Thomas Archer. Pamphlet literature was specially prevalent during this century, the collection in the British Museum numbering 25,000. They were sold in the streets at about 4d. each.

Until 1639 there was no provincial press in this century. In 1642 a press was permanently started in York. English provincial printing was entirely killed by regulations and Government interference. In France the National Printing Office was established in 1640 and produced very good work indeed. In Holland there was the Elzevir Press, at Leyden, which was famous for two things—the correctness of the press and the distinctness of its work. It was connected with France and probably must be considered French. The book of the seventeenth century showed two tendencies, both to a larger and to a smaller size than in the previous century.

After drawing attention to the hand press used in the seventeenth century, views of the Blaew and the Daye presses being shown on the screen, Mr. Peddie concluded his lecture with some remarks on the literature of printing, which begins in this century. Moxon was the first to issue a work on practical printing, and a copy of that rare book, from the St. Bride Library, was exhibited.

Some questions at the close of the lecture having been answered, the company then inspected the interesting array of seventeenth century books arranged on a long table in the order in which they were referred to in the lecture. They began with the various types in use, showing the way the roman type became degraded during the century, till it almost reached the lowest ebb possible from an artistic point of view. These were followed by examples of title-pages, illustrations, and then the practical books on printing.

Next Monday Mr. Peddie will deal with the eighteenth century, the rise of the publisher, the revival of fine printing, the growth of the newspaper, and Bewick and wood-engraving.

CHRISTMAS
Auto Stationery and Easter Cards.

It is remarkably early even for a trade paper to talk about greeting cards for next Christmas, but Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons have called our attention to the fact that they have already completed their sample book of Christmas Auto Stationery for 1913-14, and we have had the pleasure of going through the examples of the beautiful collection that has been produced. There is good reason for having them ready for the market so exceptionally early, and it is one that the retailer will appreciate. His knowledge of what is right to buy is probably better now than it will be later in the year, because his experiences of the leading preferences of his customers during the so lately passed Christmas season are fresher in his memory.

Auto stationery has proved very popular, as we felt sure it was bound to do when Messrs. Tuck and Sons introduced it, because it is something more refined than the ordinary Christmas card and yet more personal and considerate than the formal private Christmas card with the machine-printed signature.

A very heavy line has been provided, the sample book containing about 400 different numbers, ranging in price from 50s. per dozen down to 4s. per gross. Every conceivable taste seems to have been provided for, and a wonderful fund of artistic ingenuity and skilful workmanship has been brought into play.

Starting with the more expensive numbers, a novelty is the introduction of real mother-of-pearl into the design, with a little hand-painted floral spray showing through the nearly transparent material. It takes various shapes, one of the prettiest being that in the form of a pendant jewel. Then in the general collection a new style that appears at various prices is suggestive of the beautiful work of the illuminated text artist. It is the rendering of a motto or seasonable wish in heavy black letter with large coloured initials, and a very elegant and intricate line design decorating the background and left margin. It is quite a distinctive style, and one that is sure to be widely appreciated. Another pretty idea is a red seal on which dainty little flower designs are hand-painted, and this on an English hand-made paper makes a charming combination. "L'Art Moderne" is the title given to an entirely different style—parchment folders, bearing beautiful figure designs, and little coloured views, and to these metal charms are attached. There are several other numbers in hand-made paper to which charms are secured, and mottoes or wishes are embossed in large script letters. Imitation tapestry is the motif of another style, and it is very tastefully treated. Appealing to admirers of the beautiful Wedgwood ware is a capital new series of choice designs in clever imitation of the ware. The cards that belong to the sixpenny boxes are truly wonderful value, and offer ample scope for the enterprising retailer to bring credit to himself for the high-class quality of his goods, and to make a handsome profit. Some of these numbers are the elegant hand-made folders, with wishes in script type, that formerly figured among the higher priced cards. The collection also includes some Masonic designs and some handsome Madonna studies in rich colouring. It may be added that two new prices appear in the book, namely, at 6s. and 10s. per dozen boxes.

The Easter cards are a wonderful line. Refined taste, artistic perception and the religious atmosphere appropriate to this great church festival are represented in an admirable manner. Combined with this the best art of the printer and the papermaker have been brought into play in the production of a fine collection in which there is not one false note. There are 250 numbers at various retail prices from 1s. each down to the popular penny cards. Hand-painted floral designs of a high degree of artistic merit figure largely in the collection, and a pretty embellishment is the attachment to many of the cards of a solid metal cross charm. Semi-opaque celluloid has been introduced into some numbers with pleasing effects, notably in the soft, mysterious effect produced when covering a design of a large cross. Designs of crosses are utilised in a variety of ways, in parchment, in velvet, in imitation tapestry, and other effective material. There is also a capital assortment of comic designs that will appeal to children. The latter part of this sample book is occupied with a nice selection of Easter post cards in all sorts of pleasing designs providing for every taste and sentiment.

Wholesale Stationer's Advertisement
200 YEARS AGO.

The following announcement appeared in the London *Daily Courant* of May 10th, 1717. It will be noticed that the paper dealer was a lady, whose place of business was in the same locality as that which still forms the centre of the London wholesale stationery trade. Amongst the sorts enumerated, it will be noticed, is a "Colebrook-size" cap, a term we do not remember to have come across before, perhaps derived from the first introducer thereof:—

"At a Warehouse in the Timberyard at the lower end of Castle Alley near Trigg-Stairs in Thames Street, London, any shopkeepers, Printers, Grocers, Tobacconists, or other Tradesmen, may be furnished with any sorts of English made paper, fine or coarse, viz., Demy, Crown, Foolscap, Pott, Lumber-hand, Large-hand, Middle-hand, Small-hand, Bag-cap, Large Colebrook Size Cap, Middle-size Cap, Grocers Four Pound, Paste Four-Pound, White and Brown Pound and Half-Pound and Blue Paper, by Wholesale or Retale, By Eliz. Fry."

THAT the picture post-card originated in Nuremberg is disputed, though the German city has been preparing to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the advent of such a card. The distinction of making and mailing the first is claimed by Leon Besnardeau, a bookseller of Sille-le-Guillaume, near Conlie, Department of Sarthe, France. In 1870, during the war with Prussia, he printed pictures on postal cards he was sending to clients. M. Besnardeau is still alive, and there are many of his old customers in France who have the cards as he posted them. The Germans, it is claimed by the Besnardeau partisans, adopted the idea for the Nuremberg Exposition in 1882.

TELEGRAMS: "LITHO, LONDON."
LITHO PRINTING FOR THE TRADE
Up-to-Date Plant Modern Methods
Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing, &c.
TOM BROAD, 76-78, Clerkenwell Rd LONDON, E.C.
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 381.



Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

THE
AMERICAN STATIONER.
Published Every Saturday.
15s. a year, postage prepaid.

Established 1874. THE STATIONER is the pioneer publication in its field, and has long been the recognised organ of the Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades of the United States and Canada. As a medium for reaching these trades none other is comparable.

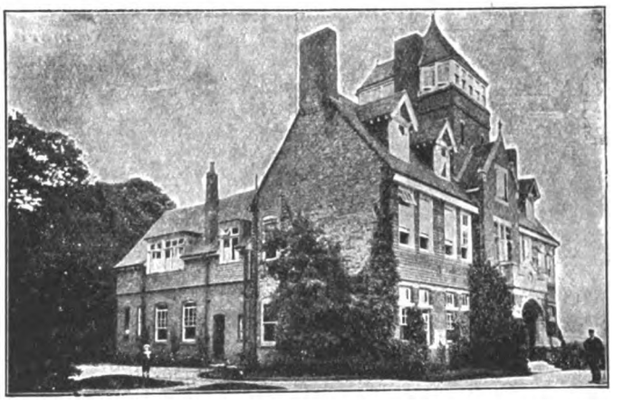
Specimen copy and advertising rates on application to the British Agents, Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., to whom orders for subscriptions should be addressed.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS
IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP,
POPULAR,
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING.
The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published in Coventry.
Established 1857.
Warwick and Leamington Times.
SATURDAY—(64 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. SMALE, 56, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

PARSONS & WHITTEMORE, Inc.
174, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Exporters of Paper & Printing Machinery.
AGENTS FOR
American Leader Envelope Machine.
Rosback Rotary Perforator, Punching Machines and Wire Stitchers.
Eclipse Newspaper and Job Folding Machines.
Cottrell Flat-Bed and Goss Rotary Presses.
Paper Ruling and Bookbinding Machinery.
Type, Tools and Printers' Materials.
Steel Filing Cabinets and Office Furniture, Addressing Machines, etc.
KEITH PAPERS AND PAPETERIES, PHOTO MOUNTS, INDEX BRISTOLS, BOX-BOARDS, AND ALL GRADES OF PAPER AND BOARDS.

Caxton Convalescent Home,
LIMPSFIELD, SURREY.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.
The only Convalescent Home exclusively devoted to the Printing and Kindred Trades.
Their own Freehold vested in their own Trustees for ever.
Thirty Beds. No waiting for vacancies.
Stands in its own grounds of 10 acres in the midst of charming country.



A real Haven of Rest.
Over 2,000 jaded Workers restored to health through its agency.
Supported entirely by the Voluntary Contributions of Workers and Employers.
Receives no help from the Hospital Saturday and Hospital Sunday Funds, or from any public source.
The Machinery and Administrative Trades are cordially invited to become Subscribers.
DEBT ON BUILDING, £600.
London Office. 3, CURSITOR STREET, E.C.
Secretary: E. J. CARR.

Quality. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** Uniformity.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP. 413. Birmingham Depot: 35, CORNWALL ST.

Digitized by Google

A Foulis Exhibition.

The Glasgow *Herald* announces that the Glasgow Bibliographical Society have arranged to hold a Foulis Exhibition, and the University has kindly agreed to provide accommodation for it within the University during the month of April. Admission will be free. The society desire to make the exhibition as complete as possible, and any help with exhibits will be gladly welcomed. The following sections have been provisionally agreed upon:—Books printed in Glasgow before 1740; Foulis books; the Foulis Academy of Art; Alexander Wilson and his typefoundry; personal history and portraits of the Foulises; personal relics of the Foulises; and friends of the Foulises. The society have already received intimation of several exhibits of great interest, and they believe that the exhibition will throw considerable light upon the literary history of Glasgow, as well as illustrate the development of printing within the city for a century and a half after its introduction. Those who are willing to lend books or other exhibits are asked to communicate with Mr. J. C. Ewing, librarian of Baillie's Institution, 153, West Regent-street, Glasgow, as soon as possible.

IT was a very hot day and the traveller for a well-known printing ink firm rushed to Liverpool-street Station to catch the 12.20 for Stratford; he got through the gate at just 12.21 and the ensuing race was watched by the people on the station, and by some of the passengers in the departing train. Failing to make up on it the knight of the road wearily sank into a seat at the end of the platform, when a young porter came up and remarked, "Mister, was you trying to catch that Stratford train?" "No, my son," replied the ink man; "No, I was merely chasing it out of the station."



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

962 BURDEN, T., and MARTIN, E. A., appliance for indicating or correcting errors in printers' galleys.
991 SHOLL, W. S., clips for holding fountain pens and the like.
994 TUBBS, H. J., envelopes.
999 WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., LTD., paper roll holder for printing machines.
1,048 FANTANI, V. R., envelopes and the like.
1,059 SMITH, E. J., attaching mechanism for the plates of printing cylinders.
1,078 KHOTINSKY, W., drawing pens.
1,124 DAVENPORT, J., and BAMBER, G. A., picture post cards and the like.
1,131 VALENTINE, H. J., covers of cut-out books.
1,159 FORD AND CO., LTD., and SHELLARD, E. E., advertising devices.
1,176 WEGUELIN, W. H., fillers for fountain pens and the like.
1,230 SWINDEN, C. F. E., advertising medium.
1,246 DAWSON AND NANCARROW, LTD., and HUDSON, B., delivery mechanism of printing machines.
1,258 HARE, F. C., manifold writing boards or tablets.
1,273 KOCH, R. and H., process for the preparation of bronze lacquer for direct printing.
1,319 MARKS, E. C. R., printing machines.
1,320 MARKS, E. C. R., printing machines and the like.
1,328 JUSTICE, P. M., machines for making boxes of paper or similar material.
1,387 SCHETTLER, G. A., machines for measuring the superficial area of sheet material such as leather, cloth, paper, and the like.
1,391 ELLIOTT, W. E, multiple magazine typographical composing and distributing machines for display work, head lines, and the like.
1,428 KAUFMAN, H., fountain pens, or other self-feeding articles of a similar character.
1,457 HEBBLETHWAITE, F., show-cards, signs, and the like.
1,477 ROTH, M., double paper for transfer and chrome paper and the like.
1,492 GREGORY, A. B., sealing paper packages, wrappers, and boxes.
1,498 MICHELIUS G.m.b.H. and STEIN, R., machine for affixing and cancelling postage stamps.

Specifications Published, 1911.

File and like binders—Harcourt; 27,583.

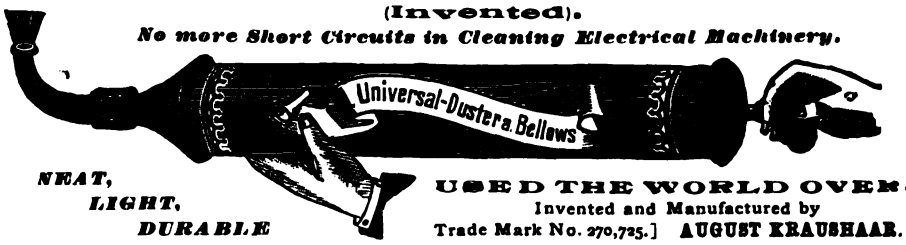
1912.

Apparatus for cleaning the ink-distributing and form rollers of printing machines—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Pearce; 384.
Advertising and like cards—Hewett and Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd.; 901.
Apparatus for use in applying, dating, or cancelling stamps or the like—Sargent; 1,068.
Apparatus for use in affixing adhesive stamps or the like—Adams; 1,090.
Paper tubes and the like and the art of making same—Wilson; 1,463.
Machines for folding sheets of paper or the like—Lake; 2,059.
Blotter holders—Hayes; 15,307.
Apparatus for the manufacture of curved stereotype plates—Annand; 17,319.
Envelope and like folding machines—Wantzen 17,340.



LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
JACOBS BROTHERS & Co.
SUPPLY
DAMPING CLOTHS,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS, &c
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS
(Invented).
No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.


NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE
USED THE WORLD OVER.
Invented and Manufactured by
Trade Mark No. 270,725.] AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.
For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1^{s} to $5^{0.05}$ cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.
AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.
Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.
Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER. 4th & Dickerson Street, Newark. N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Kloveniersburgwal, 99, Amsterdam.
LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.

ELECTROS for SALE
A large and first-rate selection of pictures suitable for Magazines, Books, etc., comprising the following subjects:—
SOCIAL LIFE, JUVENILE, NATURAL HISTORY,
DOMESTIC, BIBLICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL.
Corner, Head and Tail Pieces, Borders, etc.
Electro, Price 1/6
PROOFS SENT ON APPLICATION.
S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., Ltd., 21—22, OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH QUALITY | PROMPTITUDE MODERATE CHARGES

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE. E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 867.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 40a, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders, Manufacturers of Lino, Mono, Stereo and all classes of Metals, Brass Rule, etc. Telephone, 1213 and 1214.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.*

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) T G M Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL. SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS, GENERAL ENGRAVERS, BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS, etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.

Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Imitation and Genuine Kraft Papers.

By Sindall and Bacon.

The virtues and properties of the genuine kraft papers are so well known, being peculiar characteristics of this class of wrapping, that it is not surprising to find imitations put forward. These imitation krafts are now so well made, and got up with a finish and colour bearing such a strong resemblance to the genuine material, that it is not always easy to distinguish them.

The paper agent, continually handling both classes of material, is usually able to discriminate between the two on account of his experience and knowledge obtained in his business. He judges the genuineness of a kraft paper in most cases by its characteristic shiny appearance and its special flexibility when crumpled.

The manipulation of the wood pulp used in the manufacture of the imitation kraft has been modified from time to time in order to make it more difficult to detect the differences between it and the genuine article. This applies not merely to the actual processes of manufacture, but also to the kind of raw material treated. The same wood is now used for the production of the genuine and imitation krafts, the chief difference being in the process employed for reducing the wood to pulp.

For the *real* krafts spruce or some similar coniferous wood is converted into pulp by the sulphate or soda process; whereas in the case of the *imitation* kraft the wood is treated by the sulphite process. The colour of the pulp obtained in the latter case varies from reddish white to reddish brown according to the extent of the treatment, while with the genuine krafts the natural colour of the finished pulp is a light brown. The differences in manufacture are mainly concerned with methods used in beating the boiled pulp.

For the moment we are concerned in discussing laboratory methods for comparing genuine and imitation kraft papers, assuming that these are so much alike as to render the differentiation by mere inspection an extremely difficult task.

A complete examination of the two papers for this purpose involves measurements of the *physical* properties of the paper, such as strength, resistance to crumpling, bursting strain, etc.; and the application of methods of investigation for *chemical* differences, if any.

The physical constants and chemical tests which we propose to discuss must be taken as suggestive for a more thorough investigation of the subject than as an absolute and certain method of testing a single paper.

We have had occasion to compare imitation and genuine krafts with a view of finding such differences as would enable us to take any single paper and describe it as genuine or imitation in precise terms. That is to say, it was found necessary to find methods of analysis which would to a large extent do away with the personal factor which has hitherto played an important part in deciding whether a paper was a genuine kraft or otherwise.

Physical Constants.

A careful comparison of the two papers in terms of tensile strength, bursting strain and resistance to crumpling, reveals at once the marked superiority of a genuine kraft paper.

Taking a large number of cases we have found that the tensile strength of the paper is 30 per cent. greater and the bursting strain between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. greater. The genuine kraft also has a greater resistance to crumpling, and this is no mean advantage when we consider the uses to which papers of this class are put, namely wrapping and packing.

In the following table the differences in tensile strength are clearly indicated, the results shown being given not only in terms of the number of pounds required to fracture a strip one inch in width, but also in terms of the breaking length so that the slight variations in the substance of the paper may be allowed for :—

TABLE I.

IMITATION.			GENUINE.		
Weight per ream, 20 by 30.	Tensile strength, strip 1-inch wide, Mean.	Breaking length, Yards.	Weight per ream, 20 by 30.	Tensile strength, strip 1-inch wide, Mean.	Breaking length, Yards.
20·8	9·85	3,800	19·7	18·4	7,456
24·6	13·60	4,422	21·3	19·4	7,288
30·8	20·30	5,272	32·0	21·6	5,400
33·6	22·20	5,286	36·6	28·4	6,207
35·5	24·10	5,431	39·4	27·2	5,520
41·7	29·00	5,560	47·0	31·4	5,344
		4,962			6,202

In the same way the measurement of the bursting strain as determined on a diaphragm paper testing machine is given in Table II.,

TABLE II.

IMITATION.			GENUINE.		
	Bursting Strain.			Bursting Strain.	
Weight per Ream 20 by 30 lbs.	Lbs. per square inch.	Calculated to paper substance 100 lbs.	Weight per Ream 20 by 30 lbs.	Lbs. per square inch.	Calculated to paper substance 100 lbs.
20·8	13·5	64·90	19·7	30·3	153·0
24·6	17·3	70·32	21·3	34·3	161·0
30·8	25·6	83·11	32·0	32·0	100·0
33·6	29·0	86·31	36·6	47·5	129·8
35·5	30·6	86·20	39·4	42·3	107·3
41·7	39·1	93·76	47·0	54·0	114·9

the results being calculated for the purpose of comparison to a common standard, namely, the number of pounds per square inch required to burst a sheet of paper having the calculated or uniform weight of 100 pounds demy.

(To be continued.)

About Modern Printing.

Mr. Herbert L. Baker, of the C. B. Cottrell Co., and one of the best known printing experts in the United States, recently gave a lecture, at Harvard, on "Modern Printing," in which he said: "Perfected modern printing is less than thirty years old. It really dates from the time in the early eighties, when means were found for etching cheaply with acids on metal what the engraver had previously cut slowly and expensively on wood. Quickly followed the 'half-tone' etching, which exactly reproduced the photograph for the first time in history. Then came the bewildering development of colour-printing and other processes innumerable. Along therewith came new inks, new papers, new machinery, in breath-taking succession. Rotary presses made possible fine illustrated magazines at a popular price, and a national periodical literature was born. With nationally circulated periodicals came nation-wide demand for advertised articles. This made necessary thousands of catalogues showing goods not everywhere in stock. Printing received a tremendous impetus and increased until it now ranks as a great industry. Competition for trade has produced more and more expensive campaigns of advertising with printed matter in enormous editions. Special machinery has been devised to meet all the varying demands for printing and binding, in order to secure higher quality, and at the same time reduce the cost. One printing press concern alone has in its vaults. accumulated during the last twenty-five years, designs and drawings of improved machines which cost more than one and a half million dollars. And every department of printing machinery manufacture can tell similar tales. The process of development is still going on.

"But where to find the men to so manage these marvellous facilities as to get the most out of them and thereby translate them into terms of highest usefulness to humanity?

"Thirty years ago the implements of printing were few and simple. There were only a few styles of type, only two or three types of presses; but a few varieties of paper and ink: work was mostly by hand, and the whole gamut of facilities and processes simple and easily learned. A boy had plenty of time to learn the entire trade, go into business, learn the business end by hard knocks, and win success before becoming grey. But now—well, a boy has not sufficient time to learn more than one small branch and become a specialist in one department. There is too much to learn for one to grow up through the practical departments of the business into the commercial end with hope of large success.

"And yet the commercial end requires trained men as never before. The growth of great printing and publishing concerns calls insistently for trained men to manage their manufacturing and business departments. They must perforce be bigger and broader men than those who have spent their school years in learning the rudiments of a trade. Here a new profession develops, one requiring just as big men and just as much training as any other profession—an 'architect of the printing business,' not laying brick or cutting stone, but knowing how to get practical results—a 'musician' who knows the possibilities of all the instruments of the printing art and able to direct them into mighty business harmonies."

DIRECTOR RALPH, of the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and his official inventor have just perfected, after years of experimental work, an ingenious machine for printing postage stamps from a web of paper, just as newspapers are printed. If the machine proves as successful as its inventors believe, it will save the American Government nearly $300,000 a year.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

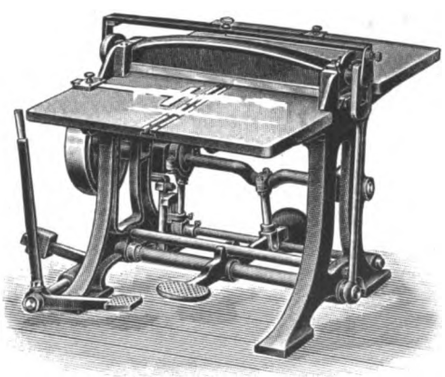
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Perforating Machine Dept.

Over
11,000
Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output
ABOUT
800 Machines

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms SUPPLIED

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* 723 Bank. *Works,* 469 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT to that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT are supplied at the rate of 2/6 *(payable in advance)* for twelve numbers, including postage. (Foreign postage 6d. extra.) Single copies, 2d. each.

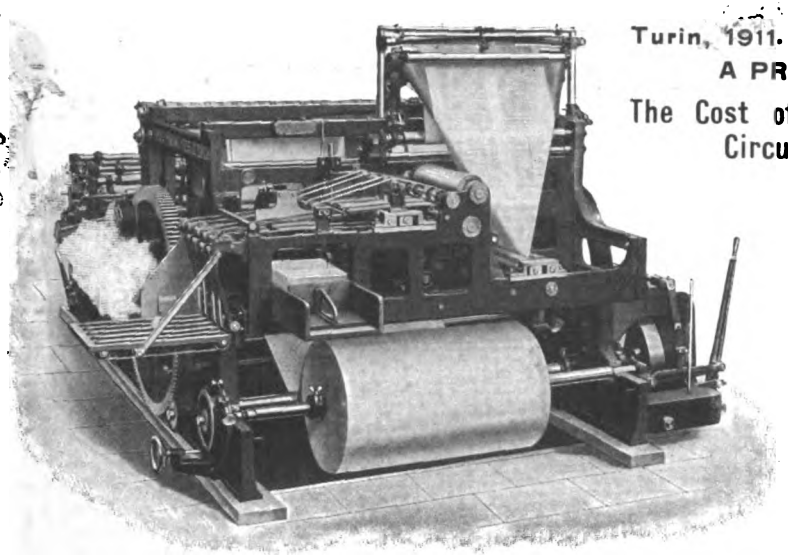
With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT issues should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, 58, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Throw the Stereo Rotary on the Scrap Heap



Turin, 1911. **Grand Prix.**

A PRESS FOR EDITIONS UNDER 12,000.

The Cost of Stereotyping of a Newspaper of Medium Circulation amounts to about £250 a year.

This sum is saved annually by the

SWISS-DUPLEX,

which delivers direct from type forms 5,500 to 6,000 complete copies per hour of 4, 6, or 8 pages, printed, pasted, folded, and counted, without stereotyping. Our Swiss-Duplex Type 1910 is a considerable improvement on every other system, and is guaranteed to yield faultless work on any printing paper, equally as well as any other Rotary. The new path of web avoids splitting and makes possible accurate register. The SWISS-DUPLEX has stood the test of 20 years' service, and is the most useful and practical Flat-Bed Rotary in the World. The smart publishers have printed medium sized editions for years on the SWISS-DUPLEX, and have discarded the Stereo Rotary, consigning it to the lumber room.

Any printing press engineer is able to fit up the machine. Detailed plans of erection and hints to pressmen are supplied.

Quick Delivery. Easy Terms. Send for Prospectus, Testimonials and Price.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Zurich, Switzerland.

Guschky & Tonnesmann

Maschinenfabrik, Dusseldorf-Reisholz.

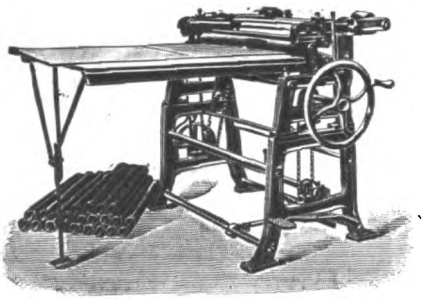
SPECIALITIES.

AUTOMATIC AND NON-AUTOMATIC TUBE WINDING MACHINERY,

For MAKING TUBES,

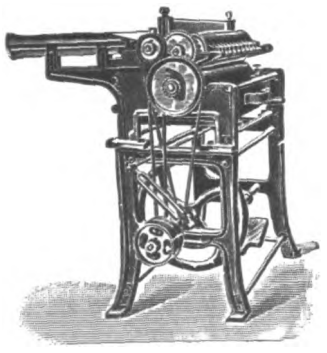
IN LENGTHS UP TO SIXTY INCHES.

Illustration of Non-Automatic Tube Winding Machine which Makes Tubes from Single Boards.



Automatic Tube Winding Machine makes Tubes from the Reel.
Output, from 800-2,000 Perfectly Round Tubes in 10 hours. Tubes of any Diameter can be made up to four inches.

GUMMING AND GLUEING MACHINE



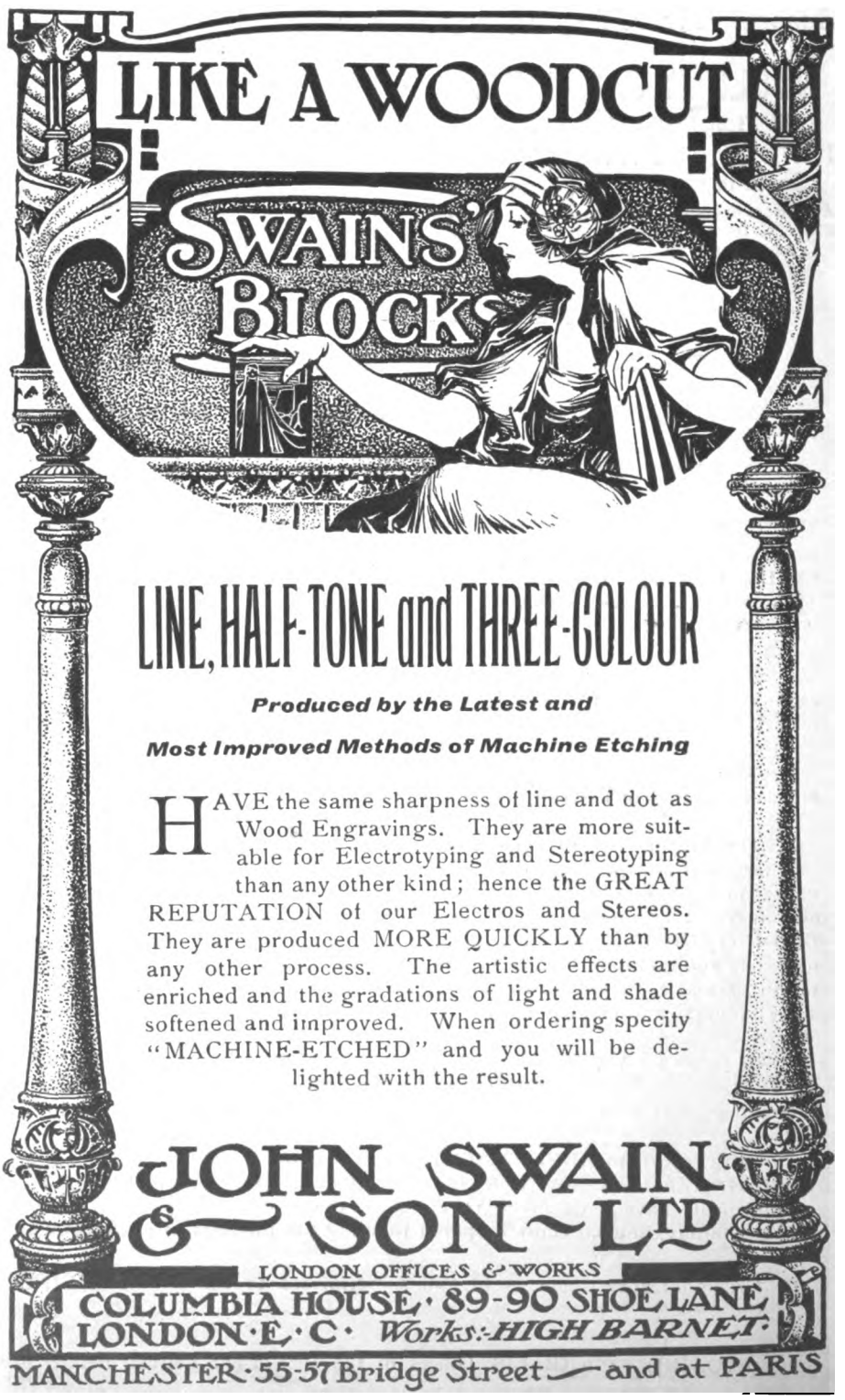
Fitted with Automatic Take-Off and Conveyor. From 6-in. to 40-in. wide for whole sheet gumming or strip work.
The most perfect machine offered and the best value.

For Full Particulars apply to Sole Agents :

M. C. RITCHIE,

107, CLIFTON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

Telephone: 46 CITY. Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON.



LINE, HALF-TONE and THREE-COLOUR

Produced by the Latest and

Most Improved Methods of Machine Etching

HAVE the same sharpness of line and dot as Wood Engravings. They are more suitable for Electrotyping and Stereotyping than any other kind; hence the GREAT REPUTATION of our Electros and Stereos. They are produced MORE QUICKLY than by any other process. The artistic effects are enriched and the gradations of light and shade softened and improved. When ordering specify "MACHINE-ETCHED" and you will be delighted with the result.

JOHN SWAIN & SON LTD

LONDON OFFICES & WORKS

COLUMBIA HOUSE, 89-90 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C. Works:-HIGH BARNET.

MANCHESTER-55-57 Bridge Street — and at PARIS

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—January 30, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

GENERAL L...
FEB 25 1913

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 6. LONDON: FEBRUARY 6, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE DAVIS TYPECASTER

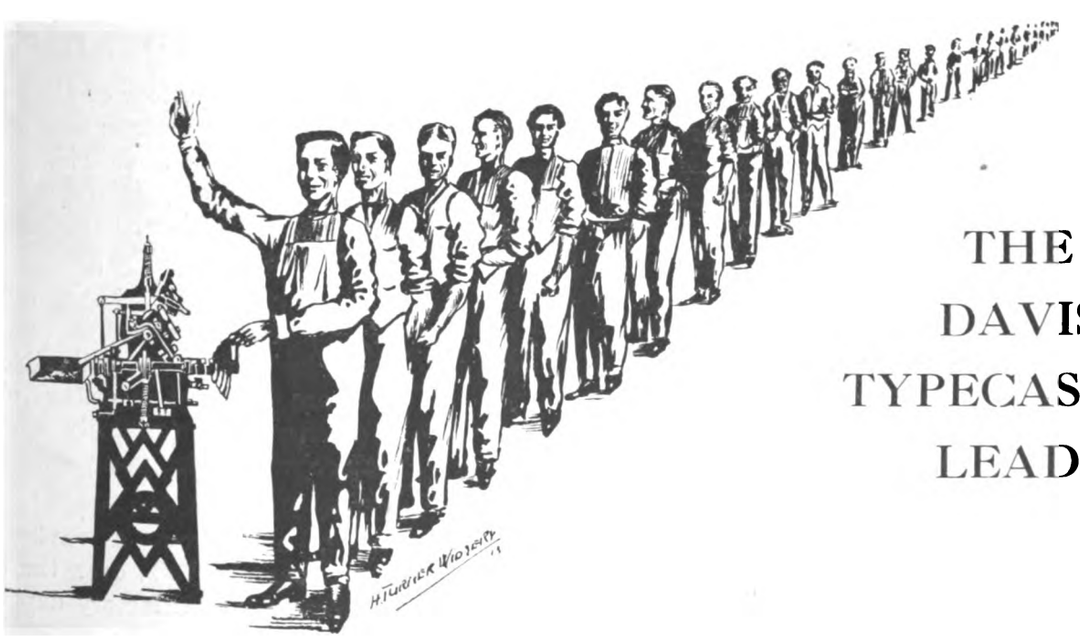
— means —

BETTER WORK

— at —

LESS COST.

BETTER WORK because you can keep your cases always full of bright new type which will give a clean impression and ensure a good appearance. You never need refuse a job on account of not stocking the type specified, because you can cast up any face required and re-melt (if desired) after the job is finished.



THE DAVIS TYPECASTER LEADS.

LESS COST because type cast on the DAVIS TYPECASTER costs **less than half** typefounders' prices. Moreover, the continued use of new type means a large saving of time and money in your composing and machine rooms.

Many of the Foremost General Printing and Newspaper Offices in the Kingdom are installing the DAVIS TYPECASTER and saving money. When are YOU going to investigate?

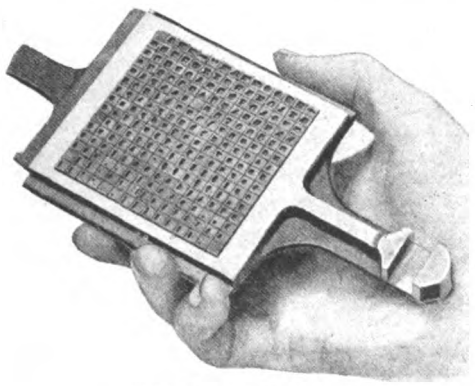
GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD.,

378, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, LONDON, W.C.

Digitized by Google

THE

MONOTYPE MAGAZINE



Weight 30 ozs.
Contains 225 Matrices.

"The word Monotype means much more than the name of a machine

It includes a complete system of Composing Room practice based on the work of the Monotype both as a Composing Machine and as a Type Caster.

"We may well say that the Monotype system has been made by Printers for the use of Printers. The makers of the Monotype claim no credit for the discovery of new processes. They have but perfected new methods of using the processes that have stood the test of time. The printing industry was born when movable types were invented, and so long as quality and economy count in that great industry, movable types will be used and new application will be found for

The Monotype System."

Composed and cast on the Monotype.

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LIMITED,
43 & 43a, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

3, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. 6, St. Ann's Passage, Manchester.
29, Eden Quay, Dublin.
Works: Redhill, Surrey

E & S "ALBERT GALVANO" QUALITY

WHAT IS AN ELECTRO

As applied to Colour Printing?

Last month it was shown that an A. G. (Lead Moulded) Electro is an exact duplicate of the original—possessing all the fine printing qualities of the original. Following this line of reasoning a step further, it will be seen that since each electro is an exact replica of its original, colour electros by this process must register perfectly.

We Want You to Grasp This:

If you take, say, four or eight sets of these colour electros, they are so perfect that, taken colour for colour, they are not only interchangeable amongst themselves, but also with the original.

Another point—It is impossible for the process engraver to produce duplicate originals of colour blocks that are identical in colour values with the first (original) set, no matter what price you pay.

Albert Galvanos are absolute facsimile, and show a saving of approximately 75% over the cost of these less satisfactory duplicate originals.

The Electro Department of
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, LTD.
NEW STREET HILL LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Eyre, London."
Telephone: Holborn 2200.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 6.

LONDON: February 6, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Nottingham University College.

Typographic Technical Classes.

The students attending the special advanced class for printers at the University College, Nottingham, recently had an interesting and valuable paper on "Advertising," read to them by Mr. J. A. White, from the office of the *Nottingham Guardian*.

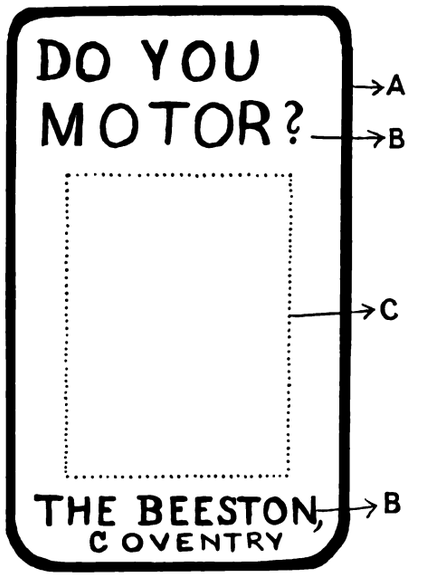
Mr. White dealt with his paper in an interesting and instructive manner, pointing out the great advantage the compositor has in becoming an efficient advertisement writer, for given the ability to benefit by a course of instruction on how to write an advertisement, his workshop training would enable him to plan and lay out an advertisement in such a way that the "comp" would have no difficulty in following the sketch and instructions. Mr. White prepared a few sketches which illustrated many of the points dealt with in an admirable manner. The following is a summary of the paper:—

In speaking to you this evening upon Advertising I do so as a printer, and from the printer's point of view, in the hope that these few remarks may prove of interest to you and tend to infuse some amount of enthusiasm for this important branch of the printing trade. As you are well aware, owing to the propaganda work carried on by various schools of education, any Tom, Dick, or Harry has been coached to become successful advertisement men, whereas the poor printer in many cases knows little, certainly not enough, of the art of business pulling. To my mind the right man for advertisement writing and designing is the practical compositor, the one who thoroughly understands all the technicalities of the case as well as its limitations. I propose to divide my lecture under several headings, amongst which will be the following: Designs, choice of types, the selling or principal parts of an advertisement, margins, balance, etc.

Designing.

As you well know designing an advertisement consists in sketching the framework, indicating the principal head lines or selling points and showing at the same time what margins or space you propose to allow for the text or body matter. Much care should be exercised when designing an advertisement, the simpler they are the more effective will they be. One or two display lines are far more effective and certainly easier to read than a host of so-called display which frequently crowd one another, and result in a mass of displeasing lines. The man who runs should be able to read is a very trite saying, and what is true of poster advertisements applies equally well to other and smaller announcements.

The first step in designing an advertisement is to sketch the full size, *i.e.*, the outline: (A), next choose the border, sketch in the principal display lines (B), and indicate what space the text or body matter will take up (C).



Choice of Types.

This is a very important step and should be carefully thought out. The article advertised, the medium in which it is to appear, all play a part, or should do, in choosing the dress of an advertisement. If the article is of the artistic kind and the medium a high-class magazine, the use of more ornate type is advocated, whilst should the advertisement be intended to appear, say in the local press, and representing some useful household commodity, plain outstanding type will be the most suitable. Avoid the use of too much italic as well as the spotty appearance bold-faced type gives an advertisement when used too frequently in the text or body matter. Italic head or sub head-lines can frequently be used with advantage as a contrast to the other faces and bolder faced type to give emphasis without involving any loss of space.

Initials, as you all know, are really survivals of the medieval period, when books illuminated by hand were more common than they are at the present time. Still they fill a very necessary want in some advertisements, especially those in which much text is used without a heading. They then perform the duty of acting as the starting post in directing the reader's eye to the beginning of the advertisement. The initial should be in strict conformity to the face of type employed, that is light where light-faced type is used, and heavy when used with bolder faced letters.

Paragraph Marks.—These signs are frequently employed in good class advertisements at the present time, and are advocated when it is necessary to break up a solid mass of text or body matter which would otherwise convey the idea of monotony. They are especially useful when it is intended the advertisement should resemble the printing of olden days.

Proper Type for Headings.—Type that is easily read, presents a clear surface, is strong, devoid of ornamentation, should be chosen as the most suitable face to use. Generally speaking, fancy type for headings weakens the advertisement unless it has some direct connection with the article or subject under review.

The Use of Sub-Headings.—The minor display lines, termed sub-headings, should be subsidiary to the main features, yet at the same time ought to have a direct bearing on those features, consequently the type chosen must belong to the same family. They should be just large enough to give sufficient emphasis or prominence to each section of the advertisement, and yet remain subsidiary. Sub-headings are very useful in conveying a new idea as well as in breaking up the solid, uninteresting aspect of the advertisement.

The Text or Body Matter.—Readableness of type should guide the compositor when setting up the text. As that part of the advertisement whose chief function is the giving of details it is, very necessary that it should be neat in appearance and in contrast to the general display. Where there is very little text it is permissible to use display type, but great care should be used in choosing same.

Spacing Out.

Balance, or the symmetrical adjustment of the various parts of the advertisement, needs careful handling. Avoid getting the advertisement top-heavy, bottom-heavy, or too strong in the display or selling values. Attention must also be paid to the spacing between rules and borders. Try to place your wording so that it will appear even throughout, and always remember the fact that in advertisements there is no real centre, the centre being just above the half-way line. The proper placing of blocks requires careful handling, for it is in this respect that much unevenness is practised.

Selling Parts of an Advertisement.

Instead of wondering what you should throw up or keep down, try to find out what the selling parts of the advertisement you have in hand really are. It is just possible there may be only one, or there may be perhaps four or even six. These you will find are the parts that require your attention in the matter of display. In the case of a well-known trade mark that will form one of the selling points, the heading is another, the price another, text and name and address of the advertiser are yet other points, all of which can be found if carefully looked for. Take the advertisement where the price is a cutting one, *i.e.*, much reduced, it will become apparent at first glance that that will form the main feature of the advertisement and should be made much of. Perhaps, again, it is the brand of the article that is well known, or may be the firm's name is known as that of an honourable house, these will all prove selling parts.

Digitized by Google

Others can be picked out if a little forethought is practised when sketching out the advertisement before setting up into type.

It should always be borne in mind that an advertisement owes its value to the selling points shown, as well as to the quality of the display, the illustration, or the adaptation of a good heading, set in type suitable to the occasion.

Some Final Points.

Always bear in mind that the chief purpose of display is to attract the favourable attention of the reader, when it will be readily understood that it must "please the eye," throw up the chief features, and, in short, make the advertisement a pleasurable one to read.

You can attract attention in many ways, such as by an unusual appearance in the shape, by the contrast between the light and dark portions, by unusual spacing out, etc., as well as by strong, business-pulling headlines, and readable copy.

The Cleveland Guild Exhibition.

The members of the Cleveland Guild of Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, and Kindred Arts and Crafts announce an exhibition to be held at Middlesborough, on Friday and Saturday, April 17th and 18th next, when prizes will be offered for the best examples of work sent in. The following is the schedule of the competitions as they apply to the printing portion :—

Section B.

Artists.—Best design suitable for reproducing as a 16-sheet poster in four printings. Subject: Metal polish; size of design, 30-in. by 20-in.; wording left to competitor. First prize, value 21s.; second, value 5s.

Artist Apprentices.—Best design for jam label in three printings; size of label 4-in. by 5-in. upright. Copy supplied by executive council. First prize, value 5s.; second, value 2s. 6d.

Engravers.—Reproduction of steel or copper-plate engraving, to be reduced to one-third of original size as zinco. Copy supplied by executive council. Proof to be submitted along with block. First prize, value 7s. 6d.; second, value 2s. 6d.

Section D.

Compositors.—(*a*) Front page of catalogue cover (laundry), 7½-in. by 10-in. upright, not more than two printings. Stock blocks and ornaments allowed. Specially engraved blocks and tint plates excluded. Choice of colours of paper and ink left to judgment of competitor. Six proofs to be pulled on 7½-in. by 10-in. paper. Copy supplied by executive council. First prize, value 15s.; second, value 5s.

(*b*) Newspaper advertisement, 8-in. deep, double column (*N.E. Daily Gazette* standard of width), in black ink. Copy supplied by executive council. Six proofs pulled in centre of 11¼-in. by 8¾-in. white paper. Stock blocks may be used. First prize, value 10s.; second, value 5s.

(*c*) Best three posters done during the year. Any size from double crown folio upwards. First prize, value 10s.; second, value 5s.

(*d*) Best mould and stereo plate (unmounted) from crown 4to form, which will be supplied by the executive council. Competitors to send one printed impression from plate, on 7½-in. by 10-in. paper. First prize, value 10s.; second, value 5s.

Apprentice Compositors.—(*a*) 8¼-in. by 5¼-in. upright circular in two printings. Colours of ink and paper at discretion of competitor. Copy supplied by executive council. (For senior apprentices, 18 to 21 years of age.) First prize, value 5s.; second, value 2s. 6d.

(*b*) 8¾-in. by 5⅝-in. upright handbill in one printing. Colour of ink and paper at discretion of competitor. Copy supplied by executive council. (For junior apprentices up to 18 years of age.) First prize, value 5s.; second, value, 2s. 6d.

Letterpress Machinemen.—(*a*) Best twelve impressions from form containing half-tone block, stereo, electro and type, black ink, white paper. Make-ready to be submitted along with impressions. Form and paper supplied by the executive council. First prize, value 10s.; second, value 5s.

(*b*) Best six specimens of jobs worked during the year. First prize, value 10s.; second, value 5s.

(*c*) Best six impressions from three-colour blocks. Blocks and paper supplied by executive council. First prize, value 10s.; second, value 5s.

Letterpress Machine Apprentices.—(*a*) Best four specimens of jobs worked during the year on a platen machine. (For junior apprentices up to 18 years of age.) First prize, value 5s.; second, value 2s. 6d.

(*b*) Best six impressions on white paper, in black ink, from form containing half-tone block and type, worked on a cylinder machine. Make-ready to be submitted along with impressions. Form supplied by the executive council. (For senior apprentices 18 to 21 years of age.) First prize, value 7s. 6d.; second, value 2s. 6d.

Section E.

Litho Transferers.—Best four specimens of jobs done during the year. Transfers to have been pulled, put on stone or plates and proved by the competitor. First prize, value 10s.; second, value 5s.

Litho Machinemen.—Best four specimens of jobs worked by the competitor during the year. First prize, value 10s.; second, value 5s.

Litho Apprentices.—8¼-in. by 10½-in. heading to be made up from several plates. Plate transfers to be pulled, patched up, run down, and proved in black ink on 21-lb. cream wove large post, entirely by the competitor. Copy and plates supplied by the executive council. First prize, value 5s.

Section F.

Estimating Competition.—Estimates for six jobs of a class which occur regularly in printing establishments in this district. This competition is open to all members of the Guild and will not be held if there are fewer than four entries. First prize, value 10s.; second, value 5s.

Haddon's Joinery for Printers.

In the excellent illustrated catalogue of printers' joinery issued by Messrs. John Haddon and Co., of Salisbury-square, E.C., and Market Harborough, there is a fine selection of cases, racks, cabinets, and other woodwork for the use of printers, shown and described, and full particulars are given of space and labour-saving accessories for the composing-room, all of which have been specially designed to meet the needs of the busy printer. These appliances are well worth inspection, and we may just briefly note a few that are specially noticeable.

Design A61 is a double broadside cabinet of particularly novel and useful design. It is the smallest possible fitment on the market, giving accommodation for two compositors, each of whom is furnished with as much working space as if he were using a double frame. This cabinet accommodates 40 cases, and there are no upper cases to obstruct the view, so that better control is possible.

Design A59 affords rack accommodation for 80 cases and four pairs mounted, thus giving frame room for four compositors. Also there is room on the top for two small combination cabinets. These utilise space that would otherwise be wasted, thus keeping down rent and facilitating output.

Design A174 shows the Multum in Parvo imposing surface and hardwood stand. The room beneath the imposing surface is utilised, with the result that work is carried out under the best conditions, and the comp's time is not wasted. Such an appliance is bound to save time and labour, not only in the composing-room, but also in the machine-room, by facilitating stone work and keeping at a minimum the time when the machine is waiting for a form.

These are but one or two noteworthy lines, and there are many others which are worth attention when affecting changes in the composing-room.

Printing in Chicago.

An official of one of the large printing establishments, writing to an American contemporary, says that contracts are now secured in Chicago from New York publishers, whereas a few years ago the Eastern city printers frequently came to that city and landed big orders because local houses were not equipped to fill them. "Ten years ago," said this gentleman, "many local commercial and publishing houses sent most of their big work to Eastern printers. Chicago could not take care of them. Now it rarely occurs that local printers do not get all the Chicago work. Plants here, which a few years ago occupied perhaps a few hundred feet of rented space, now are building magnificent buildings which are required for their growing business."

Continuing, he said: "One large establishment, which a few years ago settled itself in a plant which was pointed to as a model of size and equipment, now is building a larger structure further out. The old building is outgrown. One of the largest printers in the country recently moved into a building which occupies half a block. Their plant is said to be one of the most complete in the world."

Chicago has a big printing trade with European and South American countries. The volume of railroad and mail order business runs into big figures. Probably 90 per cent. of the railroad map and time table printing is done here. Book printing for publishing houses is also on the increase, and is becoming a very important factor. Allied so closely as it is to the paper business, it will be a matter of interest to the trade to know that statistics for 1912 show that more printing is done in Chicago than any other great city. Furthermore, the past year is reported the best in the city's history. In addition, 1913 is looked to surpass the record of last year.

New York is still the centre of the general printing business because of the many publishing houses centred there. Chicago leads the world, however, in the volume of printing done, a large percentage being commercial work. The mail order printing is a big item in establishing Chicago's supremacy in this field.

According to a Colonial visitor, printers work much harder in New Zealand than they do in the Old Country. More skill is also required. He had worked fifty hours a week in England, as against forty-eight in New Zealand, and he considered that if the compositors were given a forty-four-week here it would assist them to work better and faster. They would be better qualified to give the highest results. Of course he was a trade union man.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

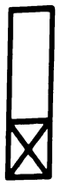
Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

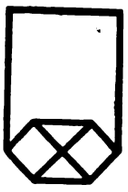
If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

A NEW BAG MACHINE



(Entirely Superseding Our Old Single-Former Machine)



For Making Square-Bottom Bags, Lined and Unlined, for Tea, Flour, Sugar, Salt, Cash-Bags, etc.: and Folding in either of these Methods. On this Machine several Bags are in Process of Making at the same time, with the Result that Easy Movements and Plenty of Pressure are combined with High Output.

For Prices and all Particulars apply to the Inventors and Sole Manufacturers—

LOVELL'S BAG & PACKET MACHINERY, Ltd.,

59 & 60, Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.



"The Editor and Publisher."

Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.

Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $1.50 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, 19, Park Row, New York, U.S.A.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.

Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE NO. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

MANUFACTURED FROM

COOKSON'S

REFINED LEAD.

99·8 Pure.

COOKSON'S

C BRAND ANTIMONY.

99.6 Pure.

THE PUREST TIN OBTAINABLE.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF PURITY AND CONSISTENCY OF SUPPLY GUARANTEED.

TYPE

LINO. STEREO. C REVIVING. MONO.

METALS

METALS AND ALLOYS SUPPLIED TO ANY SPECIFICATION.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

COOKSON & CO.

LIMITED,

DEPARTMENT M.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

(Established 1704).

LONDON OFFICE:—

CREE HOUSE,

CREECHURCH LANE,

E.C.

Digitized by Google

Untair Competition in Germany.

The German Law takes cognisance of unfair competition between manufacturing firms who may be in a similar line of business, and has made provision for the prevention of injury by means of misleading advertisements or by the procuring of trade secrets in regard to manufacturing processes or selling methods. In a recent consular report the German law is pretty fully dealt with by our Commercial Attaché in that country, Sir Francis Oppenheimer, who says that:—"In principle the law does in fact recognise advertising as a permissible help in trade and industry and leaves its fair use unhampered. Whether an advertisement is fair depends upon the conception of the public to whom it is addressed. Protection against 'unfair advertising' is by this law accorded to the competitor in the same trade and not to the public. These provisions of the law dealing with 'unfair advertising' were framed especially to remedy the grievance against competitors fraudulently using Royal Warrants, titles, medals, and also to deal with those cases of 'selling off' for the purposes of which stocks were being replenished.

"An injunction can be granted against any person who in public notices or communications intended for a wider circle of persons makes incorrect statements, if such statements, capable of conveying the appearance of a particularly favourable offer, concern his business, more especially the quality, origin, method of manufacture or the price of goods (including professional and industrial services), the method of supply or source of his merchandise, the title to distinction, the cause or purpose of sale, the quantity of his stocks."

In regard to the disclosing of trade secrets it is provided that:—"Any employee, workman or apprentice in a commercial enterprise who communicates during his term of employment business secrets with which he is entrusted in consequence of his business employment, or of which he has otherwise obtained knowledge, provided the secrets are thus communicated for the purpose of commercial enterprise, becomes liable to a maximum term of imprisonment of one year and (or) a maximum fine of 5,000 marks. To the same punishment becomes liable he who utilises for his own benefit or communicates to others business or trade secrets of which he has obtained knowledge by one of the methods designated in the foregoing subsection or by some action on his part which is contrary to the law or good faith.

"The obligation to secrecy on the part of an employee is limited to the term of his employment. The secret must be a trade secret or a business secret; the fact which the law protects must be a real secret, but need not be an absolute secret (*e.g.*, when the proprietor of the business has himself already communicated the fact to several customers who are, by law, regarded as partners in the secret); the secret need not constitute an absolutely new fact, but must appertain to the business in question and be unknown to others; the proprietor of the business must have an interest in the secrecy of the fact. 'Trade and business' secrets embrace, *e.g.*, list of customers, origin.

"The employee is prohibited from communicating during his term of employment business secrets to others, but he cannot be prevented from utilising them for his own purposes; after the term of his employment he can communicate secrets which he obtained during his term of office and can utilise them, provided he has not obtained his knowledge through the unfair communications of another employee or by some action contrary to law or good faith.

FRENCH FOR OFFSET.—The *Bulletin Official* of the French master printers says that it will henceforth use the term "*roto-calco*" as the generic equivalent of the English term "offset." So far, the German printers have used the word "offset" as they found it, but no doubt the purists will sooner or later introduce a purely Teutonic term.

IN distributing, be careful never to throw type larger than 12-point into the cases. The larger types should be replaced in the boxes with a certain degree of care, as otherwise battered letter will soon spoil the proportion of their founts and decrease their usefulness.

A Common Mistake.

It is a mistake to believe that things sell themselves—and this is the reason why the most important thing in the world is salesmanship. The great majority of people are perfectly satisfied to "let well enough alone." The great majority of people are satisfied with conditions until they are advised and convinced of something better. The world does not go searching for some new method of lighting a city, paving a street or operating a business. The man who has an improvement for lighting a city goes to the people of that city to persuade them that it will bring about an improvement of conditions. After resistance on the part of many and hesitancy on the part of all, the improvement is tried. When the experiment is successful the rest of the world does not immediately adopt the idea for the purpose of improvement, but it is necessary to employ the finest, cleanest and most forceful salesmanship to introduce this same improved condition into other cities.

So the moral is: If you have something to sell, advertise it! Talk it to every man who needs it, whether he knows he needs it or not. Proclaim its merit from the housetop, and if you believe in something really worth while, if you have at your disposal something of value to the rest of mankind or to your community, remember the rest of mankind or the community will never come to your door demanding the particular thing you have to sell.

If you hide your light under a bushel, you are digging your own grave and writing your own epitaph. Demands are the result of advertising campaigns, which not only sell merchandise, books, literature and ideas, but which benefit the entire world in an educative way that nothing else has ever done.—*Merchants' Journal.*

A NEAT little booklet is issued by Messrs A. E. Dent and Co., Ltd., Broadway, E.C., in which they give examples of their three colour and half-tone blocks, which show the excellent quality of work that is turned out by this firm. The booklet is beautifully printed.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
JACOBS BROTHERS & Co.
SUPPLY
DAMPING CLOTHS,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

W.F. SEDGWICK Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 or 4 Colour)
237 & 236
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON S.E.
TELEPHONE 520 HOP
CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
× OUR SPECIALITY. ×

SHACKELL'S
FOR
QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

BUKAMA 45



is a UNIVERSAL-AUXILIARY MACHINE for the Manufacture of Loose-Leaf Books, Calendar-Boards, Card-Index system requisites, and sample cards.

DISPLACEMENT of the Hole and Stamping-out Punches 30 c.m. (12 inches) at each side.

DISCHARGING 25 c.m. (10 inches)

STRONG CONSTRUCTION, with Rib-strengthening under the Plate.

PRICE with Stand ... ... £7 5s.
,, without ,, ... £5 10s.



£1 £1 2s. 18/- 8/-

O. HOPPE & Co. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

T.E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: **LEEDS.**

Telegraphic Address: **"METALS, LEEDS."**



London Office: **GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.**

Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned. TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.* Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) **T G M** Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL. SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

A Century of Papermaking

Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.

OLD BAILEY LONDON

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

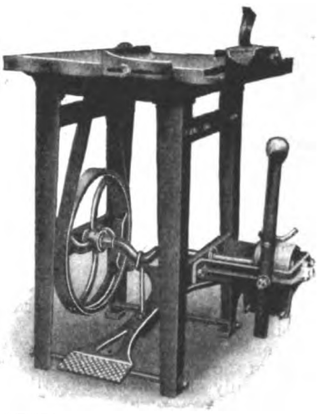
WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND The Best of Everything for the Printer.

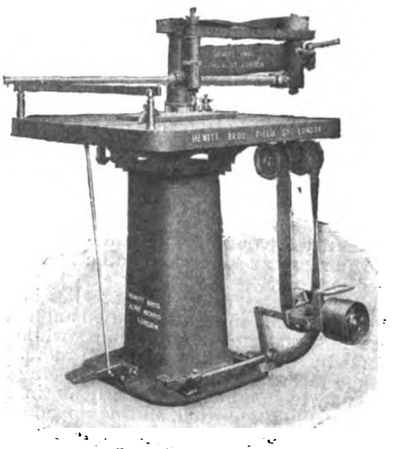
SHOE LANE, E.C.

HEWITT BROS.,

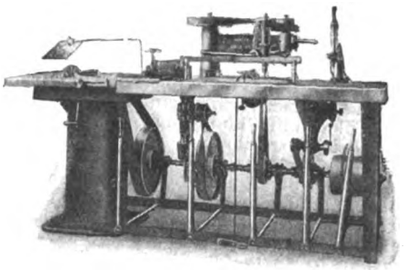
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.



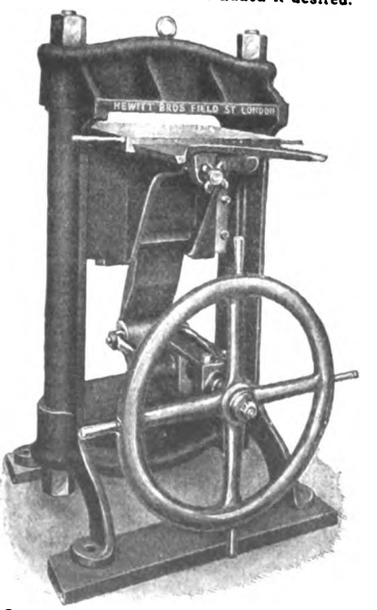
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH for Power or Treadle Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.



Stereotypers' Toggle Press. (*New Type*). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS FOR CHASES. Field St. Kings Cross. London

The Ghent International Exhibition.

Precautions Against Fire Dangers.

The mention of an international exhibition cannot fail to suggest the danger of fire ever since the terrible disaster which befell the Brussels Exhibition of 1910, when, in a matter of minutes, besides other buildings, the British and Belgian Industrial Sections with their priceless contents were entirely destroyed.

But the world learns its lessons from disasters and it is safe to say that there will never be another serious fire at an international exhibition. How fully the lessons of Brussels have been learned is well shown by the arrangements which have been made by the authorities of the Ghent International Exhibition.

At Brussels the disaster was largely due to the failure of the water supply, so at Ghent a powerful supply has been installed quite distinct from all other water supplies, and the grounds are mined in all directions by water mains, the largest of which are 300 millimetres, while the greater number are 200 and 150 millimetres in diameter. These mains serve the hydrants scattered throughout the grounds and pavilions. In no part of the whole exhibition, the authorities state, are two hydrants more than 50 metres apart, the average distance being considerably less.

The water supply itself is derived from the river Scheldt by means of large automatic pumps at a pressure of five atmospheres, and the hydrants will consequently be capable of throwing water to the top of any of the buildings. That the supply will be adequate in quantity is vouched for by the fact that these pumps can supply 600 cubic metres of water per hour.

But the greatest safety from fire lies in the fact that the buildings are isolated and in no place less than ten metres apart, while in practically all cases they are much more. A special fire brigade station is also being installed by the municipal fire brigade in the centre of the Exhibition, and equipped with motor fire engines and a staff of 25 men. This brigade will be able to reach all parts of the Exhibition owing to the space between the buildings, and will also be independent of the water supply from the mains owing to the artificial lakes in the grounds. A supply of electric fire alarms connecting with the fire station will also be in operation, just as in the London streets, while hand extinguishers will be placed in all buildings.

The British section will have yet another safeguard—and one of the greatest—in the fact that the floors are laid direct upon the ground and all platforms packed with earth. This completely prevents the spreading of fire in the space below the flooring and confines a fire to where it can be reached at once.

Light and Reading.

In a New York publication entitled *Good Lighting*, Dr. Leonard K. Hirshberg has been writing on the relation of lighting to the paper and types of our present-day books. As the light fades in the evening, says the doctor, as quoted in the *Manchester Guardian*, the white paper of a printed page becomes darker and darker, until finally it reflects to the eye little more light than the black ink of the printed letters, which consequently no longer stand out clear and distinct. In order to admit all the light possible, the pupil enlarges, and in doing so lessens the distinctness of the retinal image; more important than this, we hold the page closer to the eye, thereby enlarging the retinal image and increasing the intensity of stimulation, but throwing far more work upon the pupillary muscle to focus for the near object. All of these unfavourable conditions taken together place undue strain upon the mechanism of accommodation. Hardly less objectionable is excessive illumination of an object. After a certain intensity of light is reached the retina no longer responds to increase of stimulation with increase of visual reaction. To apply this principle, we have only to remember that a printed letter is not absolutely "dead black," but reflects some light. When the illumination is moderate this reflected light hardly affects the retina at all, and the contrast between the black letter and white paper is marked. As the intensity of illumination increases contrast is lessened, and sharper accommodation as well as closer attention is needed to see distinctly. The use of fine type should be reduced to a minimum, because it necessitates greater effort of accommodation and intensifies all the evils of improper illumination. Any printed matter which must be held less than eighteen inches from the eye in order to be seen clearly is undesirable for long-continued reading.

Closely connected with the size of the type is the character of the paper on which it is printed. This should be as dull as possible in order to avoid the confusing effect of a glossy surface. The use of highly calendered paper in many books and serial publications, because such paper lends itself more readily to the reproduction of pictures in half-tone, is a sacrifice of hygienic considerations to cheapness. The source of illumination for near work should be as free as possible from unsteadiness or flicker, since a flickering light necessitates the most accurate accommodation. A "student's lamp," "tungsten burner," or incandescent electric lamp is preferable in this respect to candles, gas-jets, and arc-lights for near work. For the same reason caution is demanded in the matter of reading on railroad trains. American railway trains have recently become so heavy, and the road-bed and rails have been so much improved in various ways, that the danger of reading or writing while travelling by rail is much less than formerly. At the same time the danger still exists, and reading on many railway and trolley cars is still to be done with caution, or, better still, avoided altogether.

L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving AND LITHOGRAPHY.

The report of the Principal on the work of the above school during the two sessions 1910–11 and 1911–12 has been issued in one volume, which also contains many admirable examples of the work that is taught in this institution. This period covers the transfer from the temporary premises in Fleet-lane to the newly-built school in Bolt-court.

Dealing with the last session, the Principal reports that the total number of individual students who entered the school was 595, as compared with 605 in the previous session, a smaller decrease than might have been expected considering the nature of the premises. Students attended from 228 separate firms. Twelve students took the full course in the daytime, three of whom, completing their two years' course, obtained situations in the photo-engraving industry. During the session 24 men were admitted free during temporary unemployment. In the Photo-engraving classes the students have been more numerous than ever, and the character of the work has been quite up to the level of the previous session. There has been a distinct increase over previous sessions in the numbers and attendance of students in the Preparation of Originals class, and a good average was maintained to the end, whilst the quality and quantity of finished work submitted by students for competition were far above that of previous sessions. In the Photogravure class a new copperplate press installed enabled students to pull very much better proofs, and plates were also produced in this class for rotary photogravure machine printing, both by carbon resist and fish-glue methods. Progress was good in the practical part of the work in all sections of the Collotype class, and good work and excellent progress was made in the Lithographic class. Three mills were visited by the Papermaking class, and the students attending the Stationery lectures are reported to have been more interested and eager than in previous courses. The question of establishing afternoon classes for boys employed in the photo-engraving craft is under consideration.

The typographic illustrations in the book have all been printed on the school premises, and comprise a mezzotint, several photogravures, line blocks of borders, initials, head and tail pieces from designs by the Design Class, reproduction of a wash drawing in half-tone printed on cheap paper in a double tone ink, half-tones, three-colour reproductions, a collotype reproduction, lithographs in colours and monotone, and photo-lithography and embossing. The work is of high merit, and testifies to the value of the instruction given at this institution.



"BYTA" (Trade Mark Registered).
IS THE DRESSING
FOR MACHINERY BELTS
—Stops Belts Slipping—
Free Sample and Terms from
THE BYTA MANUFACTURING CO.,
24, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ARTISTIC · MODERN
YOUR POST CARD : OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING Co
21 Cannon St. MANCHESTER
COPPER & STEEL PLATE DIE & BRASS SIGN ENGRAVERS

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

LECTURES ON THE
History of Printing and Bookmaking.

The fourth lecture in the course of six, on "The History and Progress of the Arts of Printing and Bookmaking," by Mr. R. A. Peddie, at the St. Bride Foundation Institute, was delivered on Monday evening, and related to the eighteenth century. Again it was illustrated with lantern slides, and a display of eighteenth century books arranged on a table in the order in which they were referred to by the lecturer.

Mr. Peddie said this period was somewhat different to those he had already dealt with. There was no outstanding variety of type to be found through the eighteenth century, and there was no great invention introduced. It was curious in many respects. It represented a dull level, and yet at the same time one or two new type faces (not new varieties) were introduced which had a very great effect indeed on the printing of succeeding centuries. As it would be difficult to deal with the several countries of Europe in a lecture of the length he was limited to, Mr. Peddie said he would not go far beyond the borders of England.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century type in England was almost entirely of Dutch origin. Nearly every printer, German and French as well as English, got his type from Holland, the Dutch having secured almost a monopoly of the typefounding industry. There were only one or two typefounders in England, and they were comparatively small at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The great Bible printed by Baskett, known as the "Vinegar Bible," because in the parable of the vineyard the latter word was misprinted vinegar, was printed in a very fine roman type, but it was not known from what foundry it came. It was believed that it was English type because Baskett, in order to print that Bible and some other works, mortgaged the whole of his stock and to raise a loan had to give a catalogue, or bill of sale, of all his stock, and from this they knew where he got his type. The type of this Bible, however, was not indicated, but they had strong reasons for supposing that this fine roman type of 1717 was really the first work of the celebrated William Caslon.

This brought the lecturer to the first great English typefounder. William Caslon was born in 1692, and began type-founding in 1720, or thereabouts. The first books known to be printed in Caslon type were the works of Selden, the jurist, in six volumes, dated 1722 to 1726. These volumes were printed by Bowyer, who had the type cut by Caslon, and this was the first use of the celebrated old-faced Caslon type, an excellent type, which prevailed through the greater part of the eighteenth century, and upon the style of which the other founders, not only of England, but abroad, modelled many of their own faces. Caslon's type, added the lecturer, has hardly been equalled since, and certainly has not been surpassed.

The eighteenth century was a century of individualities, who were typefounders rather more than printers. Baskerville, of Birmingham, was not only a typefounder, but a printer. His first book appeared in 1757, and was an edition of Virgil on which he had been working for many years. The principal value of Baskerville's work was a return to the real simplicity of the early years. His title pages were absolutely simple. He used very few ornaments, if any, and certainly never used one in an edition of the classics. He exercised enormous care in printing. We found in all his books cancelled leaves right the way through. It appeared that in looking through a book he had printed, if he hit upon a mistake or a bit of printing he did not like he had that page reprinted, the old one being torn out and the new one put in its place. It showed Baskerville's great care in printing, but his disregard for the make-up of the book from the typographical standpoint. His Bibles and Prayer Books were the finest pieces of work. He printed two Bibles, one for Birmingham and one for Cambridge, and the lecturer thought the latter was perhaps the finest. Baskerville's work, however, was not a success. The booksellers did not support him, and he got disgusted, and tried to sell his business as a going concern. As a typefounder he did not succeed either. He died in 1775, and his widow subsequently sold the whole of the type to a printing office in France. Where the punches and matrices went to is not known. No doubt Caslon was too strong for Baskerville, and in the struggle Caslon won.

A Scottish press which made improvements during this period was the Foulis Press at Glasgow. The brothers Foulis printed a large number of books, mostly classics, and they printed for the Glasgow University. A Greek type was cut for them by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

Firmin Didot did for France what Baskerville did for England and Bodoni for Italy. As typefounders the firm of Didot lasted for many years, and their type had a great influence on French printing. The books produced by them were really the last struggle of French typography before it descended into the region of mediocrity, where the lecturer was afraid it still was, with the exception of one or two outstanding printers.

In Italy a similar man to the above was Bodoni, born in 1740. He practised his art at the printing office of the Propaganda at Rome, but ultimately settled at Parma, and died in 1813. He was a great printer, and no doubt his books saved Italian printing from being absolutely ignored during the eighteenth century. His printing was of a wonderful character. The clearness of the type and the size of the margins alone would differentiate it from any work of its kind in Italy at that time.

Ibarra was a printer in Madrid about this time, who did most excellent work. The notes to a book he translated from the Italian into Spanish were in a roman type that had a strong resemblance to Caslon's.

Turning to illustration, Mr. Peddie said that during the eighteenth century it was almost entirely copperplate. He would not say that wood engraving was non-existent, but what there was, and there was not very much, was very bad indeed. Copperplate engraving had reached its highest point. Bewick, born in 1753, re-invented or re-constructed the art of wood engraving. He devoted himself to it in 1777, and there was no doubt he restored wood engraving to a position almost as high as it held some 200 years previously. He used a harder wood and engraver's tools rather than the knives used previously. They were wood cutters before that, and Bewick was really the first wood engraver.

With regard to typographic colour printing, the lecturer said the printer still used his ordinary red and black, though not red so much as had been used in previous centuries, but he knew nothing of other colours. There was a printer in Mentz in 1722, however, who printed diagrams in a scientist's works in colours, a copy of which was exhibited, one diagram being in five colours. Up to 1750 there was no colour printing except this, and chiaroscuso, invented in the sixteenth century. The three-colour theory was discovered by Le Blon about 1710. He used three mezzotint plates, one in each of the primary colours, of course selecting the colours himself. It was the first attempt at a scientific method of colour printing, and his method was adopted by a few printers for anatomical books, books on natural history, etc. Towards the end of the century there was a great development in England of printing in colours from ordinary engraved plates in line, mezzotint, stipple and aquatint.

Speaking of the printing press, the lecturer pointed out that there was exactly the same press at the end of the eighteenth century that they saw in the early part of the sixteenth century, with only slight improvements. In 1790 William Nicholson took out a patent which was the germ of the modern cylinder press, but the hand press remained the same, with only slight improvements made to facilitate working.

On the subject of book sizes, Mr. Peddie said in the early part of the eighteenth century the majority of books were 8vo., but later on there was a great tendency to produce large 4tos., and folio books.

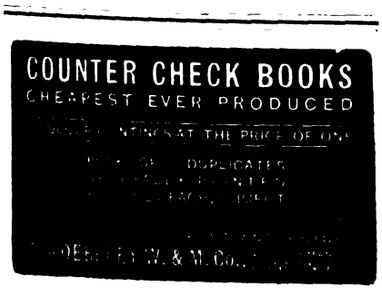
The press was practically free in this country during the eighteenth century. The laws of the Star Chamber, the Acts of Parliament and the regulations of the Stationers' Company were all practically dead letters. The consequence was that there was an enormous output of provincial printing in this country. Until 1793 there was no legislation against the setting up of a press, but in that year the Act against sedition contained a clause stating that every printer must register his press with the Clerk of the Peace. It was not put into force to any great extent, and in some counties it was ignored.

Mr. Peddie's concluding remarks related to newspapers, which developed during the eighteenth century from the mere sheet containing a few paragraphs of news to the real newspaper. The first daily newspaper in London and in England was the *Daily Courant*, which appeared on March 11th, 1702, and the early provincial papers were almost contemporary with that newspaper. The size of the newspapers was limited by the size of the press used. Magazines were introduced in the eighteenth century, and during that period a curious fight was going on between the magazine on the one side, the pamphlet on the other, and the newspaper between the two.

Next Monday Mr. Peddie will deal with the development of printing in the nineteenth century.

The official "note-takers," otherwise shorthand writers, at the "Titanic" enquiry, are to receive fees and remuneration amounting to £680.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
CHEAPEST EVER PRODUCED



ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

"PERFECTION"
WIRE STITCHING
MACHINES.

KNOWN AND SOLD



THE WORLD OVER

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

The J. L. MORRISON CO.,
65-69, Mount Pleasant,
London, W.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

MR. BONAR LAW has accepted the invitation of the Press Gallery of the Houses of Parliament to be the guest of the evening at their annual dinner in April.

THIS year the Newspaper Press Fund celebrates its 50th anniversary and Prince Arthur of Connaught has consented to preside over the jubilee dinner at the Hotel Metropole on Saturday, May 24th.

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER was issued on Saturday last, showing a supplementary estimate for the Civil Services for the year ending March 31st next, and amongst the contributions required is the sum of £162,000 for stationery and printing.

AT the Liverpool Assizes last week, a solicitor was awarded £100 damages against the *Liverpool Evening Express*. In reporting a case at the last assizes the newspaper described Mr. Barton in a headline as an "ex-solicitor," and in the body of the report as "formerly a solicitor."

THE Special Printing Trades Supplement, which the *Times* issued with its 40,000th number on September 10th last, has been reprinted in the form of a cloth-bound 4to vol. of 220 pp., published at 6s. Apart from a few necessary corrections, the matter stands as it did in the Supplement itself.

FOR some time past the printers employed by the *Buteman*, the *Chronicle*, and the *Express* newspapers at Rothesay, on the Island of Bute, have been agitating for an increase of 4s. per week. We understand that the matter has now been settled on the basis of the men receiving an advance of 3s. per week.

MESSRS. LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., 188-9, Fleet-street, E.C., are sending out to customers cases for holding the "London Telephone Directory." They are well made and will be a great convenience to recipients, while at the same time they will serve to keep the firm's specialities well advertised while they are in use.

TENDERS WANTED.—By the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office for the supply of graphs, graph composition, etc. Particulars from H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W. By the Blyth (Northumberland) Education Committee for a supply of books, stationery, etc., for three years. Forms of tender from H. T. Rutherford, Blyth.

IN a report that appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* on the state of trade in the Island of Jamaica, it is stated that in paper, and stationery other than paper, the United States of America are making serious encroachment on the United Kingdom trade, and it would be well if United Kingdom manufacturers were to take note of this competition.

ON Saturday evening the annual dinner of the Northern Society of Journalists was held at the Palatine Hotel, Sunderland, Mr. F. W. Betty, president, in the chair. Councillor Baxter, in proposing the toast of "The Northern Society," spoke of the value of the Press from a public man's point of view, and also of the good that could be attained through organisation.

ACCORDING to a report on the trade of South Africa during the ten months ending October, 1912, that appears in the *Board of Trade Journal*, there was an increase in the imports of printing paper amounting to £18,000, and a decrease in the imports of printing machinery to the amount of £11,000, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1911.

MESSRS. SELLS, LTD., advertising agents, 167-168, Fleet-street, E.C., have issued sheet No. 4 of "How to Increase your Sales," a publication that gives a list of the leading markets abroad for the sale of British goods. The various countries and the exports thereto for the year 1911 are given in tabular form. Messrs. Sells, Ltd., will be pleased to send a copy of the sheet to any of our readers who may apply for it.

THE First Cost Congress of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom is to be held in the Hall of the Stationers' Company ,by permission of the Master, himself King's Printer, and the Wardens, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 18th and 19th, beginning at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday. A cordial invitation is extended to every master printer in the United Kingdom to attend and take part in the proceedings.

ON Tuesday evening the 23rd annual dinner of the Associated Wholesale Newsagents was held at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. Frank Lloyd. The Association's guests included the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., Sir George Riddle, Sir Frank Newnes, Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., Mr. George R. Sims, Mr. H. F. Le Bas, and Mr. Arthur Spurgeon.

THE late Mr. A. E. Hewitson, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Preston Chronicle*, has left estate of the value of £6,983.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. William Etchells, printer, of Carlisle, which took place very suddenly the other evening.

ANOTHER labour newspaper is announced to make its appearance under the title of *The Call*. The publishing offices will be at High-road, Kilburn.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* the number of failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, January 31st, was six; the corresponding week in 1912 showing two.

THE annual meeting of the Manchester branch of the National Union of Journalists was held on Saturday evening, when the following officers were elected:—Chairman and representative on the National Executive, Mr. F. F. Hamer; vice-chairman, Mr. B. Farrington; treasurer, Mr. E. H. Prince; corresponding secretary, Mr. A. Harrop; financial secretary, Mr. J. C. Menzies; assistant financial secretary, Mr. J. A. Woodbridge; insurance secretary, Mr. N. E. Nash; auditors, Mr. G. Gilliat and P. Rudd. The annual report and balance sheet was adopted and showed the branch to be in a very flourishing condition.

REFERRING to Mr. Reuben Spark, the oldest Newcastle printer, whose death we announced last week, a correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* writes:—"Among the veterans of the craft who survive may be mentioned Mr. Fenwick Loraine, fairly active, at about 84 or 85; Mr. Thomas Proctor, Mr. Alexander Forrest, Mr. Wm. Sims, and others who are enjoying the superannuation pay of the Typographical Association. Others still in active work include Messrs. Alex. Mortimer, Henry Wm. Hastings, Wm. Lindsley, James Brown, George Mayne, and George Green. The veterans of 60 and over are so numerous in local printing offices that a lengthy list of their names might be readily compiled."

IN the Old Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, on Saturday night last, at the annual social and dance of the *North Mail*, *Evening Mail*, and *Leader*, about 200 ladies and gentlemen were present when a very enjoyable evening was spent. On the excellent floor of this popular ballroom dancing was kept up until midnight. At intervals in the evening Mr. Pearson contributed songs with his wonted skill, for which he received well-merited applause. Messrs. G. Lyall (secretary), C. N. Athey (treasurer), R. Gadon, E. T. Hawkes, E. Nicholson, G. R. Kent, M. G. Peers, and J. Richardson were the committee in charge of the arrangements, the duties of M.C. being in the capable hands of Messrs. J. Hutchinson, J. M. Robson, P. Knox, G. R. Kent, and J. Wise.

AN interesting event took place the other evening, at the "White Swan," Salisbury-court, when Mr. J. J. Jagelman was presented with a gold watch by the members of the composing department to commemorate his twenty-fifth year as printer of *Lloyd's News*. Mr. Batt, father of the chapel, in making the presentation, said they were all very glad to have the opportunity of showing their practical appreciation of Mr. Jagelman, and hoped he would be able to continue his duties for many more years. Mr. Jagelman, in returning thanks, spoke as to the vast changes that had taken place during his forty-one years on the paper; and acknowledged the cordial co-operation of the composing-room staff. In conclusion, he said it was interesting to note that the average service per man of the 'ship of 31 worked out at 22¼ years, and the average age 41¾, the oldest being 56 and the youngest 25 years. A capital musical programme concluded the evening.

ON Monday the settlement of an action for libel against *Vanity Fair* was announced to Mr. Justice Bucknill in the King's Bench Division. The plaintiff was Mr. Arthur W. Waterlow King, of Messrs. P. S. King and Son, Parliamentary printers and publishers, of Westminster, who, counsel said, was a mumber of the Acton Urban District Council, and certain grave suggestions of misconduct were made in regard to the council. The St. Clement's Press (the printers) at once apologised, paid £200 into court, and agreed to pay costs. Mr. Lee (proprietor and editor) went on with his defence, but now stated that the materials for the article were supplied by a correspondent on whose good faith he relied. He was now satisfied that there was no foundation for the suggestions made, and he expressed his regret. His lordship expressed his satisfaction at the settlement, which he thought was a very proper one, and the case was then struck off the list.

THE Amsterdam compositors, who have been on strike for some time, have decided to resume work, accepting the conditions of the employers, who have partially agreed to the increase of the wages demanded.

ON Tuesday, in the Chancery Division, Lord Justice Farwell, sitting as an additional Chancery Judge, heard a motion for judgment in default of defence in the action of the official receiver and liquidator of the Birkbeck Permanent Benefit Building Society against Mr. Ben Tillett. Mr. Galbraith said that the Twentieth Century Press, Ltd., requested the society to advance certain moneys, which it did on certain guarantees, one of the guarantors being Mr. Tillett, whose liability was not to exceed £100, with interest at 5 per cent. The bulk of the advance had since been paid by the other two guarantors, and he (counsel) now asked that Mr. Tillett should be ordered to pay his proportion, which was £77 13s. 4d., and interest down to December 7th last. His Lordship made the order.

The Scottish Printers' Dispute.

A *résumé* of the progress of the dispute between the master printers of Glasgow and Edinburgh and their men, up to the time of our going to press, appeared in our last issue, and since then both sides have been preparing for a struggle, while at the same time hoping for a peaceful settlement before the 15th inst., when the lock-out notices expire. On Wednesday of last week lock-out notices were posted in the printing offices of more than 120 firms affiliated with the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers and Kindred Trades and the Association of Master Printers in Glasgow and Edinburgh, intimating that the services of all members of the Scottish Typographical Association, excepting foremen, sub-foremen, and apprentices, employed by them will be dispensed with on February 15th. These firms employ fully five-sixths of the Association men engaged in the jobbing and book industries in the two cities.

On Thursday the board of the Glasgow Master Printers' Association issued a statement to the members in connection with the dispute. After giving a review of the history of the trouble, the circular states that what is wanted is a definite recognition by the Scottish Typographical Society and its branches of the principle that no new rules or alterations in the existing rules which may affect mutual interests may be passed by employers or employees without mutual agreement. If this principle is recognised, the employers state, and if satisfactory arrangements are made for embodying it in practice, the present unfortunate position might at once be at an end.

On the same day at a meeting of the Typographical Association Executive, instructions were issued to the workmen to the effect that men who are employed from day to day in printing offices were to cease work at once, and those who require to give only a week's notice must tender their notice.

In a circular issued by the master printers the history of the dispute is given, and it continues:—

> "You may also have noticed in the press that the secretary of the Scottish Typographical Association refers to a proposal made by five of his delegates after the conference had been closed on January 27th. At the conference itself, Mr. Reid, the vice-chairman, representing the employees, said distinctly that largely attended meetings of the members of the men's organisations had in each case answered a decided negative to the proposal that, while negotiations for modification were in progress, the proposed new rules should be suspended. The suggestion of Mr. Reid and his friends, after the conference, was that they would recommend the members of their organisations to give an affirmative answer to the question to which, a week before, they had given a decided negative. Our experience has been that proposals involving recommendations have not led to a definite or satisfactory result. What is needed is a definite recognition by the Scottish Typographical Association and its branches of the principle that no new rules or alterations in the existing rules, which may affect mutual interests, may be passed by employers or employees without mutual agreement. If this principle is recognised, and if satisfactory arrangements are made for embodying it in practice, the present unfortunate position might at once be at an end.
>
> "I am also instructed to inform you that very full arrangements have been made for the execution of work in other parts of the country, and our organisations are prepared to assist any employer who may be in difficulty as to the execution of any work."

Digitized by Google

On Saturday the dispute entered on a new phase, with a demand by the men for a substantial increase in wages and a reduction in the working hours. At a mass meeting of the men in the evening a resolution was unanimously carried that in the event of the employers locking them out they would not return to work unless they received £2 for a 48 hours' week. It was also decided that unless a favourable answer was received by Thursday (to-day) they would give in their notices. The demand represents an increase of 4s. and a reduction of working hours by two per week. Delegates from Edinburgh were present at the meeting and stated that both sections of the trade there intended to ask for an advance of 4s., making the minimum wage 37s.

At the same meeting Mr. John Robertson, secretary of the Glasgow Branch of the Typographical Society, reported on the conference with the employers. He said he was proud of the solidarity of the Glasgow Typographical Society. With one or two exceptions, foremen and sub-foremen and managers had given in their notice along with the men affected by the lock-out. They were out to win, and they were going to win more than they would be locked out for. He said the official report of the conference stated that it was held for the purpose of discussing the working rules and with the object of securing a definite settlement of these which might be mutually agreeable to the Master Printers' Association of Glasgow and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Branches of the Scottish Typographical Association. The point he wished to bring out was that they did not meet to discuss the Edinburgh or the Glasgow rules, but the rules of the whole association. The subjects in dispute were rules that were passed by a delegate meeting composed of representatives from all the branches in Scotland, who had full power to appoint a committee to draw up rules which became operative in all the branches of the Scottish Typographical Society. That delegate meeting had been held time after time, and its rules had never before been called in question by the Masters' Association. Mr. Robertson then detailed what took place at the conference and led to the intimation by the employers that notices would be posted.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Buy your *Illustrated London News* this week and next; you may find some rather startling information regarding machine photogravure. Things are moving and moving very fast.

o o o

The Huebner-Bleisten process, it is said, is about to emerge under a new direction; with new organisation; and new financial support.

o o o

Meantime the Miller-Molley method is in being; is actually doing important work. *Beati qui possidentes.* Latin's a portmanteau much-in-little sort of language, and those three words mean; Other-things-being-equal-you're-safe-in-pawning-your-shirt-and-going-nap-on-the-man-who's-first-in-delivering-the-goods.

o o o

So don't listen to those who say the three words only mean that those in actual possession are the happy men.

o o o

Talking of business happiness, what's wrong with Waterlow and Sons' reported 17½ per cent. dividend? Or with the increases of selling prices also accredited to them, by which wise policy this handsome dividend has been made practicable.

o o o

I admit it's not quite up to the 200 per cent. profit of some shares in Maypole Dairy.

o o o

It will be a great event for printerdom if the London County Council acts upon the very important suggestions put forward by the Committee of the British Association regarding the types and the manner of illustrations which alone are suitable for children's eyesight at particular stages of the children's development.

It would mean an enormous new ordering of educational books for London; and sooner or later for the whole country. Which would not be content to lag behind London.

o o o

The Committee of the British Association has called to its aid various typefounders and accredited spokesmen for the printing craft. Its report can be bought for 4d. from the British Association's office at Burlington House, Piccadilly. Sizes of the types declared to be appropriate to children of particular ages are given in a Typographical Table; both in "point" and in millimetres.

o o o

Roughly there are about three points in a millimetre.

o o o

I ran over to Brixton the other day to pay my respects to Mr. Farlow Wilson. He is 83 years young, and still alert of mind, quick of hearing, with, I think, good sight and a fondness for and plenty of physical force for his daily constitutional. To be sure his legs begin to protest a bit. His understandings are weaker than his understanding.

o o o

I shall be glad to hear that that lighter construction and cheaper newspaper rotary is actually on the stocks.

o o o

Mr. Peddie at 7.30 next Monday will deal in his lecture at St. Bride Institute with the printers of the nineteenth century. There was a good and deeply attentive audience last Monday when the eighteenth century was covered. He was in fine form, racy and informative, refreshing always, and brief withal.

o o o

Result: Plenty of time for questions and plenty of questions in the time.

o o o

Do go next Monday evening, even if you haven't gone to any earlier lecture in the course.

o o o

Mr. Peddie takes great pains with the display of his old books to illustrate points in his lecture. You or I might talk interestingly on these topics but could we invite our audience to turn their heads as we spoke of this Franklin of 1744, and that Le Blon on three-colour, of about the same time; and the other Baskerville Bible or Foulis book of poems, or this Bodoni greek, or that roman folio, or that Didot volume—to turn and see the actual things of which we were talking. St. Bride Library is extraordinarily rich and Mr. Peddie has all the art and all the love of the librarian.

o o o

I cannot quite agree with Mr. Joseph Pennell. But then he cannot quite agree with himself. He starts off an *Imprint* article with a "frightener." "The illustrated magazine and weekly will die."

o o o

I sent my lad out to buy crêpe as soon as I read that; just as F. E. Smith says he did when his daily told him there had been a massacre at Pekin.

o o o

I've now got a bit of crêpe to sell cheap; for the lad had hardly got out of earshot before I read on:—"I do not for the moment mean that illustrated magazines like the 'Century,' 'Harper's' or 'Scribner' will be killed or even be injured by newspaper competition."

o o o

My solicitor is applying to him for compensation. I'm not going to have my nerves jarred needlessly in this way, without "knowing why." It's all very well for him to explain as he does that the things which are to die are "the immense numbers of the cheap monthlies and cheap weeklies with which every bookstall is loaded, and which simply live on sensation and imitation, and which are always, save by accident, a month or so behind time." He conveyed at first that *all* the illustrated magazines were doomed. It was that that gave me the thrill; and the crêpe merchant his order.

o o o

However, on second thoughts, I shall forgive him, for the sake of the really delightful article telling incidentally the story of the great series of pictures illustrating the work of the London County Council which the *Daily Chronicle* published in 1895. It was the paper I was then taking in, and I have never forgotten them. They were magnificent; unequalled before or since.

o o o

Mr. Pennell tells us that they nearly wrecked the presses, ruined the proprietor—(come, come!)—"made the engraver, Hentschel, work for nights, and the printer, Bugg, day and night; and nearly caused a strike in the stereotyping department of the *Daily Chronicle*.

o o o

"Twenty-four illustrations were printed, I believe, and twenty-five seats lost to the Reform Party—for whom we were supposed to be working—and some people blamed it on the art."

o o o

Be it noticed that Mr. Pennell is not down upon process-engraving as is the journal which publishes his talk. Its editors seem ashamed to have anything to do with it. It's the unclean thing. But they are so right-minded, and on the whole so open-minded, I cannot but feel that they will alter that conclusion, and will recognise that not process-engraving, *per se*, but bad process-engraving, is the thing at which to gird.

o o o

For us to deprive ourselves of the enormous benefit of process-engraving simply because some engravers turn out shoddy plates, would be no wiser than the action of the man whom during my rambles I found mutilated and unconscious. In his vexation at repeated small twinges, he had cut off his leg to cure a corn. (Ed.:—"You swear you saw it?") Well—it looks better to state it as a personal experience, don't you know? It carries more conviction.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

MESSRS. GARRATT AND ATKINSON, Warwick House, Ealing, send out a selection of designs for parcel labels, all of which are neatly printed in colours in an attractive style. The blocks used are the "G and A" line colour blocks, and the labels have been printed on a platen machine with effects that rival lithography. The net trade prices at which Messrs. Garrett and Atkinson supply these blocks should make it worth the while of printers to investigate their merits.



FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PRINTING INK

IN THE WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

CH. LORILLEUX and CO.,

2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,

New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.

Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

Digitized by Google

STEREO PLANT for SALE
(NEARLY NEW).

Powerful Planing Machine,

for both type-high or pica plates, with spare knife, bed 24-ins. by 14½-ins., three pulleys for forward and reverse motion. In excellent order.

Combined Melting Furnace and Hot-Air Chamber,

fitted with hot-air oven, etc., for plaster process, with strong staple screw press. Chamber, 8-ft. by 2-ft. 2-ins. Melting Pot, 19-ins. in diameter. Platen, 2-ft. 2-ins. by 2-ft. 4-ins., flues, etc. Total length, 10-ft., and stoking tools complete.

Strong Staple Screw Press,

gas-heated with patent burners, 2-ft. 6-ins. by 2-ft. 6-ins., complete.

Can be seen any time by appointment.

Apply to C. P., Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Re D. HARPER AND CO.

PURSUANT to an Order dated the 30th July, 1912, made in an Action of *re* Harper (deceased), Jay *v.* Garstin, 1912, H. No. 1,908.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Old-Established Business of Advertisers' Novelty Manufacturers, Manufacturing Stationers, Show-Card Printers, Diary Publishers, Ticket Writers, and Gold Blockers, carried on under the Trade Name of D. Harper and Company at 258, 260, and 262, Holloway Road, London, N.

Tenders are to be sent under cover addressed to Charles Hulbert, Esq., Master at Mr. Justice Warrington's and Mr. Justice Parker's Chambers at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, not later than two o'clock on Monday, the 17th February, 1913.

The Tenders will not be made public but will be opened by the Master at the said Chambers, on Tuesday, the 18th February, 1913, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the persons having tendered may if they think fit attend personally or by their Solicitors.

Particulars of Sale and Conditions and Form of Tender may be obtained (gratis) of Mr. Percy Mason (the Receiver), 64, Gresham Street, E.C.; of Messrs. Marston and Robinson, 30, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., Solicitors; of Mr. J. C. Brookhouse, 8, Queen Street, E.C., Solicitor; and of Messrs. Henry Holmes and Co., 6, Mortimer Street, W., Auctioneers and Valuers. 13945

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of the Patent No. 10,781 of 1899, for "Improvements in Bottles or Receptacles for Gum, Paste, and the like," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license and otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country.—All communications to Haseltine, Lake and Co., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 7 and 8, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 13940

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los libreros. Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Estere-l'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3.00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. JOHN STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1793.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

SCANDINAVIA
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Nottingham Technical Classes	1
The Cleveland Guild Exhibition	2
Haddon's Joinery for Printers	2
Printing in Chicago	2
Unfair Competition in Germany	4
A Common Mistake	4
The Ghent Exhibition	6
Light and Reading	6
L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving	6
History of Printing and Bookmaking	7
Trade Notes	8
The Scottish Printers' Dispute	8
Quads	9
The Crawford Library	10
A Short-Sighted Policy	10
Some Good Advice	10
German Printings	10
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Notices	12
Commercial Intelligence	12
Gazette	13
P. M. and O. A., London Centre	13
The Guild of Press Correctors	14
Canadian Paper	14
A Poster Competition	15
Patents	15
Japan's Paper Industry	16
Scottish Paper Trade History	18
Canadian Paper Trade	20
American Imports of News Paper	20

The Crawford Library.

THE death of the Earl of Crawford, last week, brings to notice that he was an enthusiastic book collector and possessed one of the finest, if not the very finest, private collection of volumes in the kingdom. The deceased Earl did not simply collect for collectings sake, but was remarkably intimate with their contents, and extremely liberal in the use that he allowed others to make of his library. Among the books in his late Lordship's library at Haigh there are some 8,000 Papal bulls, briefs and similar documents, dating from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, dealing chiefly with the civil and ecclesiastical history of the city of Rome and the States of the Church, and formerly in the possession of the House of Borghese. Another collection is that of early editions of Luther's works, and there are sections devoted to philately, to proclamations, and to books on astronomy. Recently he has been specially interested in collecting printed matter on the French Revolution and the Napoleonic era. Like his father Lord Crawford was an author, his contributions to literature being mostly of scientific and astronomical interest.

* * *

Raising Printing Prices.

IN the February issue of the *Organiser* the recent communication of the Master Printers' Federation notifying an increase of prices to customers is commented on as follows:—"No doubt the increase is largely due to the shorter hours now generally worked in the printing trade and to the better labour conditions given to the men. Probably most buyers of printing will not complain of an increase in wages and the general betterment of conditions, though they will wish that the unions associated with the printing trade would impose fewer irritating restrictions as to the manner in which work is turned out—that they would make it easier to 'get things done.' Printing, to a large proportion of our readers, means printed advertising matter; very few of them would object to a small increase in price provided they could get better service. The majority of printers are incompetent where advertising work is concerned; they do not know how to set up and display printed matter in a way that will help the advertiser to sell his goods. The man who has made a study of this question is getting good prices. Advertisers have a right to expect that printers shall keep good, clean, modern display and body types, and know how to use them so as to get something approaching the maximum value from the printed page. Much of the best work is laid out by men who are not printers."

* * *

A Short-Sighted Policy.

THE writer in the *Organiser* then goes on to say that:—"Another influence which must be having an effect on the prices of advertising printing is the abandon with which some printers will spend their money in order to get a job. It is no unusual thing for a large advertiser who has been frequently canvassed by printers' travellers to be requested by a number of firms to be allowed to submit designs. The cost of the designs in some cases must be almost equal to the price of the work. This must be paid by the consumers eventually. Quite recently some friends of ours were in the market for a poster. Four firms asked permission to submit designs, and this was given on the understanding that it was their own funeral. They sent in twelve colour drawings by excellent artists to compete for one job. The printer who submits a large number of sketches would do far better to send in one good drawing—the best possible. We like the printer who says, 'We have thought this proposition out carefully, and this represents our idea,' rather than the man who brings a large number of sketches in the hope that by some lucky chance one of them will be suitable."

* * *

Some Good Advice.

"HERE is advice"—says our contemporary—"to the Federation-of-Master-Printers-and-Allied-Trades-of-the-United-Kingdom-of-Great-Britain-and-Ireland and also to the buyer—do what you can to cut out this terrible waste of useless designs and go hard for efficiency. The Federation aforesaid might use its influence by representing such views as have been expressed here, to its members. The buyer will find it will pay him when he wants a design either to go to an artist and pay that artist for producing it, or to select the printer who he thinks is most likely to give him what he wants, tell him as clearly as he can the purpose of the design, ask him first of all to submit a rough black and-white sketch, and when that is approved to prepare the finished drawing. It must be to the interests of both sellers and buyers of printing to do what they can to eliminate waste. . . . Another word of advice to printers. It would pay you as a trade if the individual members concentrated more on holding their present customers. Give them the finest service possible; "do" them as little as human nature will allow, and keep the 'extras' low. The individual will find this a cheaper means of increasing his trade than spending so much money trying to tear his competitor's customers away from him." The foregoing extracts contain a considerable amount of truth that may well be thought over by master printers.

* * *

German Printings.

GERMANY is not a large exporter of reel paper to the United Kingdom. It is in printings or writings, not on reels, that German mills do an important business with this

Digitized by Google

country. Our total imports last year of paper of the latter class amounted to £836,468, and of this sum the supplies from Germany accounted for £253,334. Hitherto it has been the policy of the Association of German Printing Paper Manufacturers to maintain prices on a profitable level in the home market, and to export the surplus to the best advantage, which, particularly in times of glut, means undercutting. This competition has at times been keenly felt by the British papermaker. According to recent advices, several members of the German Association are in favour of its dissolution, and in the event of such a happening, increased competition would no doubt lead to a lowering of prices in the home market. It is reported that wholesale buyers are showing a disposition to hold back orders in anticipation of a break in the Association in the near future. With a decline in home consumption, the export trade would be pushed more actively than is the case at the present time. In discussing the condition of oversea paper export trade, the *Hamburger Frendenblatt* remarks that German manufacturers are in many cases so busy for home trade that they are not giving the same attention as before to exports. Hamburg commission houses are consequently paying attention to the distribution of Norwegian and Swedish products in current grades, while German papers are still preferred in medium and better descriptions. Japan, China and India are displaying enhanced purchasing capacity in better grades. London, formerly the central paper buying market for all oversea countries, is now being more or less superseded by Hamburg, the exporters of which city are paying growing attention to the paper trade.

A £1,000 PRIZE novel competition for colonial authors is being promoted by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. Four prizes of £250 are offered for the best novel submitted from a native or resident of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, the Empire of India, and British Africa, and any colony or dependency not included in the other Overseas Dominions. The competition is open to all writers, wherever at present living, who are connected with the colony or dependency by birth or by residence of not less than one year.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Liverpool district of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Tuesday. It was reported that the members in the district numbered seventy-one, and that local grants and pensions to distressed members, widows, and dependents during the past year amounted to £305.

An Example

of the many letters received every week from enthusiastic Linotype users.

Increased Work.

Speed in all Changes.

Standing Matter.

Avoids Overtime.

Anticipates Another Machine.

The Purchase Justified.

I am very pleased to say that since the installation of Linotype Model 4 Triplex Machine, the work has increased to such an extent that, without its many strong advantages, it could not have been undertaken. As it is, with the simplicity and quickness of change of body and measure, not to speak of the advantages of the Automatic Quadder, I have easily overcome the extra pressure. When I take into account that a large amount of the work at present in hand will have to stand for some time, and that this will be free from "pi," and not require any of the men picking various letters therefrom, it adds considerably to the value of the matter set. In fact, I don't know how I have done without the machine so long; but for it I would have been working overtime for weeks, whereas I have had no overtime at all. These facts give me every hope that, with the continuance of the present orders, I may ere long be compelled to consider the advisability of again placing an order with you for a machine similar to this with different body founts.

I should like to add that in every respect your points of recommendation in persuading me to purchase the machine have been fulfilled to the letter, whilst the courtesy and attention all through the transaction and afterwards have been most marked.

This is the experience of thousands of Linotype users. Linotype advantages are available to *every* Printer who permits himself to have them.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5th, 1913.

MONEY became scarcer as the end of the month drew near and the demand showed no falling off, but with the turn of the month there was a considerable turnover of money, and with a lessened demand for loans rates for short accommodation became easier. The market has been able to pay off several moderate amounts falling due at the Bank of England. Supplies were less plentiful yesterday and rates were firmer. There is an easier tendency in the discount market. In the bullion market several movements have taken place, but the Bank has purchased a considerable amount of bar gold, and the result to date is a net efflux of £20,500. The general tendency of stock markets has been satisfactory, the renewal of the struggle in the Balkans being taken calmly. The gilt-edged section is dull in tone, but Consols are a little higher than a week ago, the quotations being 74 1/8 to 74 1/8 for money and 75 to 75 1/8 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been very quiet this week, and yesterday prices fluctuated with considerable irregularity. In the section relating to paper and print a rise occurred on Friday in Amalgamated Press Ord. of ¼ to 6¾–7; and falls have taken place in John Dickinson and Co. of 1 in both the Cum. Pref. and the 2nd Cum. Pref. to 100—102xd. respectively; in *Lady's Pictorial* Pref. of ¼ to 2½–3, and in Weldons Ord. of 1/32 to 1 9/16—1 11/16xd. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 9d. and 21s. 6d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 6d.; in Cassell and Co. at 5 1/16 and 5; in John Dickinson and Co. Deb. at 101½ and 100, and in the 1st. Cum. Pref. at 100xd.; in Ilford Ord. at 12s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Deb. at 64; in International Linotype at acc. 78½ and 79; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 3d. and 15s. 6d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9½; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 98s. 9d.; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. at 7¾; in Weldons Ord. at 30s. 7½d., 33s. 1½d.xd. and 31s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 19s. and 20s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6¼–7
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 1/32—1 5/32
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4¾–5¼
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½–5½
"Country Life," 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102xd
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102xd
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84—87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—½
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¼—½
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16—11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½–3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	⅛–⅜
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	60—65
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	46—51
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¼–2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼–3¾
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9–9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¼–3¼
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	¾—1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅞–5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½–12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½–8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5—6
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½–7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	19/16—1 11/16xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 11/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

PERRY AND CO., LTD.—The directors of this company (manufacturers of steel pens) recommend payment of dividends, as for the last six months of the past year, as follows:—On the preference shares 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. per annum (fixed rate). On the ordinary shares 7½ per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax, and also a bonus of 1s. per share, free of income-tax, making a distribution amounting to 20 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year, being the same as last year.

FINANCIAL NEWS.—The directors of the *Financial News*, Ltd., recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, which, with the 5 per cent. already paid, will make 10 per cent. for the year. They further propose to pay a bonus of 2s. per share, making a total distribution thereby of 20 per cent.; to place a further £2,500 to the second reserve fund and to carry forward the remaining undistributed profits.

COMPANY NOTICES.

FABRO PRINTING PROCESS CO., Ltd.

Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at 13A, Finsbury-square, E.C., on February 7th.

SMART SET PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that the order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division), dated January 16th, 1913, confirming the reduction of the capital of the company from £10,000 to £5,000, and the minute (approved by the Court) showing with respect to the capital of the company as altered the several particulars required by the Statutes, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on January 31st, 1913; and the said minute is in the words and figures following:—"The capital of the Smart Set Publishing Company Limited and Reduced henceforth is £5,000 divided into 10,000 shares of 10s. each instead of the original capital of £10,000 divided into 10,000 shares of £1 each. At the time of the registration of this minute the whole of the said 10,000 shares have been issued and the sum of 10s. has been and is to be deemed paid up on each of the said shares.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re GEORGE FREDERICK HUNDLEY.
Testing a Printing Machine.

The first meeting of creditors in this case was held last Monday, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. W. G. Williams, official receiver. The debtor, described as of 16–18, Harp-alley, St. Bride-street, E.C., filed his petition on January 17th, and his public examination has been fixed for February 27th. A statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities £713 11s. 2d., and assets "nil." The chairman reported that it appeared from the debtor's statement that he started business as a lithographer in February, 1896, at St. Andrew's-hill, Queen Victoria-street, and subsequently traded in succession at Godliman-street, Cannon-street, Bread-street, and Harp-alley. In the early part of 1910 he was joined by two partners under the Limited Partnership Act, and they traded as Geo. F. Hundley and Co. In August, 1910, a fire occurred on the premises at Harp-alley and everything was burnt out. The firm was uninsured to the extent of £1,000, and suffered loss to that extent. Just before the fire they had delivered to them, for the purpose of testing, a valuable printing machine, which they had contracted to purchase subject to the test, but the fire occurred before the necessary steps could be taken. A claim was made by the vendors (W. and J. Rounce, Ltd.) for the price of the machine, about £95. Acting under legal advice the partners repudiated the claim on the ground that no purchase had been made as the test had not taken place. The trial resulted in a judgment being given against the firm for the amount claimed, and an appeal against that verdict was dismissed with costs. Owing to differences between the debtor and his partners the partnership was dissolved in September or October, 1910, the debtor continuing the business and paying £200 to the retiring partners. He kept the business together until the premises were rebuilt, and at the close of 1910 sold it to the City of London Lithographic Co. for £50, and was retained as manager at a salary of £3 per week. In March, 1911, he executed a deed of assignment under which he was to pay a composition of 5s. a week by three equal instalments, but was only able to meet the first payment, and being pressed by creditors he filed his petition. The debtor attributed his failure to loss by fire, the adverse judgment in the Rounce action, and to law cost. In the absence of any offer the case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

Re WILLIAM ALBERT WOODROFFE,
Printer's Manager.

The public examination of this debtor, described as of 20, Waghorn-street, Peckham-

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

rye, was held last week, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing a liability of £412 11s. 11d. against assets "household furniture, £5." In reply to Mr. Egerton S. Grey, official receiver, the debtor stated that in August, 1909, he became manager of the printing department of the Twentieth Century Press, Ltd., at a salary of £3 per week. In April, 1911, an action was brought by Mr. George Cox, of Hastings, against him and others for damages for libel published in a newspaper called *Justice*, of which the said company were the printers; the action came on for hearing in March, 1911, and resulted in a verdict against him and his co-defendants for £200 damages and costs. The publisher filed a bankruptcy petition at Hastings, and witness being unable to comply with the terms of an order for the payment of the debt under a judgment summons, filed his petition to avoid arrest under a committal order. The examination was concluded.

Re ANTONIE PHILIBERT.
"Le Courrier de Londres."

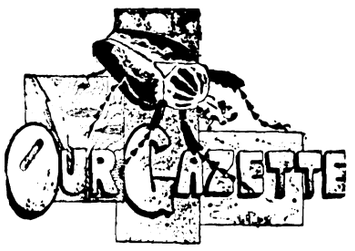
This debtor attended last week at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £4,605 13s. 11d. and a deficiency of £4,532 13s. 11d. Replying to Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, the debtor stated that he was a French subject, and in that country practised as an *avocat*. He came to this country in 1902 to study the English language and was appointed as French lecturer in the first instance in the London County Council schools, and subsequently at the Regent-street Polytechnic at a salary of £250 a year. In April, 1910, witness and two others joined in the printing and publication of a French weekly newspaper in London entitled *Paris Nouvelles*; one of his partners financed the paper, and witness acted as managing editor. In December, 1910, he took over the paper agreeing to pay £1,617 to his partners, the amount which had been expended in producing it up to that time. Subsequently friends assisted him by loans to continue it, but it was not a success; and in April, 1911, he changed the name to *Le Courrier de Londres*. By March, 1912, witness had got heavily in debt for advances to keep the paper going, the cost of production ranging from £40 to £45 per week, and on March 25th, 1912, with a view to obtaining further capital he transferred it to a company with a capital of £10,000, registered as *Le Courrier de Londres*, Ltd. As vendor witness received 6,000 £1 shares, and was appointed managing director at a nominal salary of £2 per week; sufficient capital was not subscribed to continue the publication, and the company was wound up on January 3rd, 1913. Witness was sued by a cash creditor who obtained judgment and instituted these bankruptcy proceedings. He attributed his failure and insolvency solely to the liabilities incurred in connection with the publication of the newspaper, his loss upon which he estimated at £4,274. The examination was concluded.

Re A. SAVILLE,
Stationer, etc.

The affairs of this debtor who carried on business at 179, Leigh-road East, Westcliff-on-Sea, came before Mr. Registrar Linklater, last week, at the London Bankruptcy Court, in reference to his public examination. The receiving order was made on November 25th, 1912, upon the petition of a creditor. Mr. Egerton S. Grey, official receiver, reported that the debtor had not surrendered under the proceedings, and no statement of affairs had been filed on his behalf. A letter had been received from his solicitor to the effect that

Digitized by Google

his present address was 31, Peter-street, Toronto, and notices of the proceedings had been sent there by means of registered letters, but no reply had been received. Under those circumstances he asked for the public examination to be adjourned *sine die*. His Honour made an order in those terms.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

MARDON, D. A. AND E. A., trading as Mardon Bros., Bishop's Stortford, Herts, newspaper proprietors and printers. Debts by E. A. Mardon. December 31st.

HOSKINSON, C., JOHNSTON, W. C., EDWARDS, J. A., and BODEN, A., trading as the Phœnix Bookbinding and Stationery Co., 3, College-lane, Liverpool, wholesale manufacturing stationers. Debts by C. Hoskinson, W. C. Johnston and J. A. Edwards. January 24th.

CANNING, R. S., and TAYLOR, J. M., trading as the "Kleen" Manufacturing Co., Chester, manufacturers of ink and office requisites. Debts by J. M. Taylor, who will in future carry on the busines. January 27th.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

SMITH, H. S., 19, High-street, Starbeck and Station Square, Harrogate, Yorks, printer, stationer, etc. Date of order January 29th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors, February 14th, 3 p.m., at the official receiver's office, The Red House, Duncombe-place, York. Public examination of Debtor, February 28th, 11 a.m., at the Courts of Justice, Clifford-street, York. Date of adjudication order January 30th.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

CHEVERTON, T. P., Bond-street, Cromer, Norfolk, printer and stationer. First meeting February 8th 12.30 p.m., at the official receiver's office, Norwich. Examination February 12th, 11 a.m., at the Shire Hall, Norwich.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

WILKINSON, S., 47, Oldham-road, Failsworth, Lancs, paper dealer. Claims by February 12th to H. Booth, official receiver, Greaves-street, Oldham.

HARRINGTON, F. C. A., 11, Market-street, Eastleigh, Hants, stationer. Claims by February 19th to T. Easton, official receiver, Midland Bank-chambers, High-street, Southampton.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

STOKVIS, L., lately trading as Lewis and Co., at 125, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., advertising agent. Trustee, A. R. K. Farlow, C.A., 50, Gresham-street, E.C. Appointed January 24th.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

DAVIES, B., lately trading at 32, Northgate-street, Chester, stationer and newsagent. Trustee, L. Hughes, official receiver, Crypt Chambers, Eastgate-row, Chester. Released December 19th.

EVERY variety of taste seems catered for in the February *Pearson's Magazine*, which is filled with first-rate fiction and light articles of topical interest. Major Philip Trevor tells some very funny stories in his anecdotal article on "Soccer Tricks and Tangles." Barry Pain's delightful old charlady, Mrs. Murphy, seems to improve the better one knows her, and her latest dissertation "On Experience" is full of shrewd wit and quaint sayings. "The looted Island" is an exciting instalment of the "November Joe" series; and in "Smith and the President's Daughter" F. E. Baily relates another episode in the career of Dare-devil Smith. Other stories are interesting, and the issue is well illustrated.

MESSRS. TAYLOR AND HENDERSON, King's Printers, of the Adelphi Press, Aberdeen, issue a calendar advertising their business which has at the top portraits of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII. and King George V.; the dates, on tear-off sheets, follow, and at the foot is the Royal arms and the firm's announcement. "Under Three Crowns" is the phrase used at the top of the calendar to indicate that Messrs. Taylor and Henderson have held the Royal appointment under the three sovereigns whose portraits are given. The calendar is excellently printed in gold and colours on a light brown background, and is neat and effective.

Printers' Managers & Overseers ASSOCIATION.

LONDON CENTRE.

The monthly general meeting of the London Centre of the P. M. and O. A. was held on Tuesday evening at the Old Bell, Holborn, E.C., when Mr. C. J. Gray (President) was in the chair, and the evening was devoted to Association business.

After the reading and passing of the minutes of the January meeting, the following nominations for membership were confirmed:—Mr. T. B. Lapworth (*British Medical Journal*—composing; Mr. G. H. Limbrey (Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd.—works manager); Mr. A. J. E. Overal (*Financier and Bullionist*—composing); and Mr. E. Proctor (Messrs. Dudley and Co.—works manager).

Some discussion ensued in relation to the Bohemian Concert (Ladies Night), when the chairman asked for the appointment of stewards. Mr. F. W. SEELEY said that he and his fellow stewards at the last Concert had come to the conclusion that it was arranged to hold it at a bad time of the year to get a good programme and a good attendance, and for those reasons they declined to act again as stewards. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that no alterations could be made in the arrangements now as the room had been booked, and the SECRETARY remarked that it was only a week later than last year, and that was one of the most successful concerts they had ever held. Ultimately Mr. JACK proposed and Mr. BERRYMAN seconded the appointment of Messrs. H. W. Jackson, W. W. Curtis, and R. B. Hardie as stewards for the next Bohemian Concert, on May 17th, and the motion was carried.

A lengthy debate took place on the question of "Trade Custom as to Notice," and correspondence with the Centres was read as also the report and recommendation of the Council. The discussion was private. The following resolution was carried:—

"That the Council, with reference to the resolution of the General Meeting of October 1st, 1912, having now received replies from all the Provincial Centres, unanimously agreeing that the reply of the Federation cannot be considered, recommend:

"That the National Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation be informed that the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association insists on maintaining the established trade custom as to notice for managers and overseers under all circumstances.

"That the Council be instructed to raise the question with each of the trade unions, so far as London is concerned, and that each Centre he recommended to adopt the same course with regard to the local organisations."

In reply to Mr. A. J. WILSON, who enquired when the report of the Committee on Future Policy would be presented, Mr. E. H. BERRYMAN, the chairman of that Committee, said that when they went into the question of the recommendations there were so many points to consider and re-consider that he thought, when they were able to present the report—it might be about April—they would agree that they had not taken too long over the matters they had considered.

The PRESIDENT having drawn attention to the annual dinner to be held on Saturday, at the Holborn Restaurant, the meeting terminated.

A SERIOUS accident occurred at the *Royal Gazette* offices, Falmouth, the other night, when one of the employees had his hand caught in a cylinder printing machine, and crushed so severely as to necessitate his removal to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, where it was found necessary to amputate the first two fingers.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

SMART TRAVELLER wanted, to call upon Business Houses for Commercial Printing and Office Stationery.—Address, No. 13150, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13156

Situations Wanted.

PRINTING INK MAKING.—Advertiser, young, energetic, 14 years' experience, thoroughly practical, latest methods, seeks position of trust; would travel (London) if desired.—Address, No. 13155, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13155

Business for Sale.

FOR SALE as a going concern the old-established Printing and Stationery Business carried on by The Keighley Borough Printing Works Co., Ltd., at Cavendish-street, Keighley; central position; well equipped with modern plant turning out high-class work.—For full particulars and appointment to view, apply F. S. Pearson and Cryer, Incorporated Accountants, Keighley. 13151

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

Miscellaneous.

BOGNOR (in centre of town opposite Banks, G.P.O., Arcade, etc.).—Twelve Shops now being erected, completed March-April. Six already let to Draper (2 shops), Boot Maker, Hosier, Irish Linen House, and Ladies' Outfitter. Good opening for high-class STATIONER. Rent, £80-£100.—Apply, Henry R. G. S. Smallman, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., Architect, 8, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 13154

PARTNERSHIP in old-established Engineering Works connected with the Printing Trade. Cash required, £500. Good results assured.—Address, No. 13153, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13153

BERGER AND WIRTH,

MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE
PRINTING INKS
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

Telegraphic Address: "BERGWIRTH, LONDON."

National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.

CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.

OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Digitized by Google

The Guild of Press Correctors.

THE SECOND ANNUAL DINNER.

The Guild of Press Correctors held their second annual dinner the other evening at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C., Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Chairman of Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., the president of the Guild, in the chair, supported by the vice-presidents and others. There was a company of about seventy present, the principal guest of the evening being Sir R. Melvill Beachcroft. During the progress of the dinner, Kaydon Pearsall's band rendered a choice selection of music. After the loyal toasts had been proposed by the president and duly honoured,

Mr. A. G. Gronow proposed the toast of "The Guild of Press Correctors." He said the membership of the Guild was steadily increasing, and the principles of the Association were based on freedom of thought and action without being vindictive. These principles were necessary for the foundation of any great and successful undertaking. They had shown themselves adherents to those principles, and he trusted they would always exercise them in a manly, considerate, yet none the less decisive manner.

The President, responding, said the Guild was founded because of the events that happened nearly two years ago when there was a slight difference between some members of the trade unions and some people who did not see quite eye to eye with them. At that time the firm with which he was connected had to take a strong position, and so had several other firms, with the result that a large number of the readers stood by their employers. The secession of these readers from the trade union in defence of their principles resulted in the forfeiture of pension and other benefits, and it was to replace in some measure those lost benefits that the Guild was started. Their membership was increasing in a gratifying manner, the number successfully emerging from the entrance examination being most gratifying. Every effort was being made to establish a pension fund, and this it was hoped would be realised in the near future. One of the most satisfactory things in regard to the Guild was that it now had members in all parts of the provinces.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. C. S. Frankling) proposed "Our Guests" in suitable terms, and gave some interesting details of the work of the Guild. He stated that he had received many letters of regret at inability to be present, the chief of which were from Viscount Wolmer, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Sidney Lee, Sir George Paish, Sir Henry Lucy, Sir Seymour King, Colonel Trench, Mr. Reginald Lake, Mr. Wray Skilbeck, Mr. R. Herries, and Mr. Howard Ruff, and mentioned that the majority of them were accompanied by cheques. He reported that the amount received towards the Pension Fund greatly exceeded the sum subscribed last year previous to the dinner, and as that was afterwards more than doubled, he trusted the same happy consummation would be achieved this year. The response of the members themselves to the invitation to contribute to the Benevolent Fund had also been gratifying, and during the ten months the scheme has been in existence had realised a considerable amount.

Sir R. Melvill Beachcroft, responding to the toast, said he noticed with regret two specific changes in regard to people of the present time when compared with those of sixty years ago. Modern people seemed to have lost their independence. He could not move outside his front door without stumbling over an inspector. People now seemed to depend upon the State and upon the municipalities. He held the old-fashioned view that that dependence had gone quite far enough. The second great change he noticed with regret was the loss of freedom. Trade unions had changed their character. The love of politics introduced by the leaders of trade unions had, in his judgment, done everything that was possible to ruin the real object of trade unions. He was astounded that trade unionists should allow themselves to be dragooned by those who ought to know better.

Mr. Brooke (vice-president), proposed the toast of "The Ladies" in felicitous terms; and Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh responded in a humorous and racy speech. He commented wittily on the condition of the reader, whose word was law in the printing office, as contrasted with his position as a mere individual amongst others—for instance, he often felt curious to know whether in the privacy of the domestic circle he was always permitted to maintain his dominating attitude. However, in the gathering that night at any rate no question of the sort arose, and he ventured to say that the ladies around him would agree when he said on their behalf that they accepted with pleasure the recognition of the grace their presence had lent to this pleasant function, so aptly expressed by the proposer on behalf of the Guild.

In reply to the toast of "The Vice-Presidents," proposed by Mr. Hodges (vice-chairman of the Council) in appreciative terms, Mr. W. A. Waterlow expressed himself as more than gratified with the progress of the Guild, which had his warmest sympathies and would receive his heartiest support. It was a great satisfaction to him to read the resolution passed by the Council of the Guild deprecating the Treasury recognition of a given number of hours for a working week, without any mandate for such recognition by way of an Act of Parliament passed for the purpose. He gave instances of the value of the reader in the work of a general printing office, and in particular one case where the acumen of the reader had avoided a ludicrous mistake.

Mr. P. Purdon (chairman of the Council) proposed the health of "The Chairman." He recounted the great interest the President had taken in the Guild, and the valuable assistance he had given both financially and by wise suggestions for the consideration of the Council. He thought the success of the Guild would depend largely on the attitude taken by employers as to the quality of the men employed. The chairman briefly acknowledged the toast and said he would certainly do all in his power to further the interests of the Guild, and thanked the members for re-electing him to the honourable office he now held in the Guild, of which he was naturally very proud. He read a further list of subscriptions he had received during the dinner, and a most enjoyable evening terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The second annual general meeting of the Guild was held at The Old Coffee Pot, Warwick-lane, E.C., the chairman of the Council presiding. The annual report stated, *inter alia*: "It is gratifying to be able to record steady progress, though in many quarters a certain mistrust still exists owing to the unfortunate strike of February, 1911. In course of time, when the policy of the guild becomes more fully understood, it is believed these misapprehensions will disappear entirely. The anticipations with which the entrance examination was instituted have been fully realized, and this test of ability will eventually carry great weight with intending employers, guaranteeing as it does the competency of members of the guild to occupy the post of reader. The examination has, moreover, prevented our ranks from being leavened with undesirable and ill-equipped members, and thus preserved the status of the members as a whole. The quarterly meetings in July and October were great successes from a social point of view, and the invitation extended to ladies to participate was justified by results. No fewer than forty-two berths had been secured for members through the agency of the guild during the past twelve months, most of which would probably not otherwise have been so readily accessible to them. Members in their own interests should endeavour to strengthen the Guild by every means discoverable. The Guild had necessarily years of up-hill work before it, and only by the solidarity of its members and their loyal co-operation would it rise to the position of eminence which undisputedly awaited it." The balance-sheet, which showed a sum of £82 odd standing to the credit of the guild at their bankers, together with the report, was unanimously adopted. The whole of the officials were then re-elected with acclamation, and the council was strengthened by the inclusion of several additional names. A glowing tribute was paid to the work of the secretary, whose work was entirely honorary, with the result that the whole of the business for twelve months, including the rent of their office, had been effected at the very small cost of £19. Thanks having been rendered to the chairman, vice-chairman, and the hon. secretary for their services, the meeting entered on the consideration of the amendment of the rules and other business.

THE Darwen branch of the Typographical Society has become affiliated to the Darwen Trades Council.

Canada's Imports and Exports of PAPER.

A QUARTERLY dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the preferred shares of the Riordan Pulp and Paper Co.

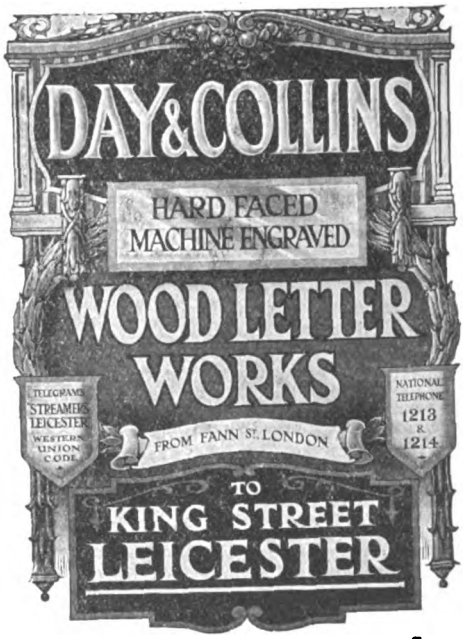
Official figures show a very considerable increase in the total imports of paper and manufactures of paper into Canada during the seven months ending October, 1912, as compared with the same months of the previous year.

The imports totalled $4,672,912, as compared with $3,526,125 in the 1911 period, those from the United States amounting to $3,171,255 and those from the United Kingdom to $1,040,307.

The exports of paper were valued at $2,763,255, as compared with $2,058,161, the value going to the United States being $1,780,492.

The exports of wood blocks for pulp in the seven months were valued at $4,687,183 as compared with $3,550,888, the whole amount exported going to United States manufacturers.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

DARLINGTON'S HANOBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S
"Nothing better could be wished for."—British Weekly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—London Daily Chronicle
"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes."—The Times.
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our west city that we have seen."—The World.
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—Liverpool Daily Post
"Most emphatically tops them all."—Daily Graphic.
Fifth Edition, Revised. 6/-. 80 Illustrations, 16 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References)
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.
60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.
NORTH WALES.
100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, 5/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.
50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.
50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.
Visits to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Lynmouth, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhayader, Llandrindod, Aberystwith, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Portmadoc, Llandudno, Abergele, Colwyn, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Scottish Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANOBOOKS, 1s. each
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

TELEGRAMS: "LITHO, LONDON."
LITHO. PRINTING FOR THE TRADE.
Up-to-Date Plant. Modern Methods.
Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing &c.
TOM BROAD, 76-78, Clerkenwell Rd LONDON E.C.
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 381.

Digitized by Google

A Poster Competition.

The directors of the Grocers' and Bakers' Exhibitions held annually at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, propose offering prizes, viz., gold, silver and bronze medals in a Poster Competition, the object of which is to bring before the wholesalers, retailers and owners of proprietary articles of the country designs for posters suitable for their use and incidentally, of course, to encourage grocers and provision dealers to use posters in advertising their business.

The competition will be held during the Exhibition in September next, and will be open to all who have any ideas on the subject in order that the large number of those visiting the Exhibition may have placed before them the most suitable designs for the promotion of their trades. It is proposed to make the entry fee for each design for a poster sent in £1 1s., which will go towards the expenses of the display, judging, etc.

We understand that the Exhibition authorities will be glad to hear of any suggestions or alterations regarding the particulars for this competition from any firms who may be interested.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

1,533 PAUL, A. V., and POLLARD, H., process for preparing or levelling the impressions of letterpress printing plates.

1,590 VISIBLE WRITING MACHINE CO., LTD., and ROSE, H. L., typewriting machines.

1,602 GREENWALD, advertising and displaying devices.

1,620 FARIS, I., apparatus for printing and recording tickets and the like.

1,706 JOHNSON, RIDDLE AND CO., LTD., and GUNN, A. L., show-cards.

1,761 CLEGG, W. H., machine for displaying photo, pictorial or advertising cards.

1,789 MARKS, E. C. R., typewriters.

1,809 HERMANN, C., rotary printing machines.

1,834 SMITH, E. T., envelopes, postal wrappers, and the like.

1,901 GEO. MANN AND CO., LTD., and PAYNE, R. P., rotary printing machinery.

1,962 HARE, F. C., book or like covers.

1,965 PUGSLEY, F. J., foldable stationery cases with combined writing panel and blotting pad, devised as means for advertising.

1,973 LINOTYPE MACHINERY, LTD., typographical composing machines.

1,983 DAU, G., receptacle combined with an arrangement for viewing post cards and the like.

1,987 JAMES, F., loose-leaf binders.

1,989 MINCHIN, W. A., files or fasteners for holding papers or the like.

2,005 SPRUGLER, C. C., pencil holding means for pencil sharpeners.

2,024 BABBY, A., cardboard and other like boxes, drawers, or the like.

2,053 KELLETT, G. W., loose-leaf binding systems.

Specifications Published, 1911.

Machines for casting stereotype plates or the like—Goss Printing Press Co. of England and Pettigrew; 27,926.

1912.

Typographic composing machines—Booth and Lanston Monotype Corporation; 1,187.

Inking devices for rotary duplicating machines—Green; 2,172.

Printing presses, numbering, or similar machines—Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate; 7,982.

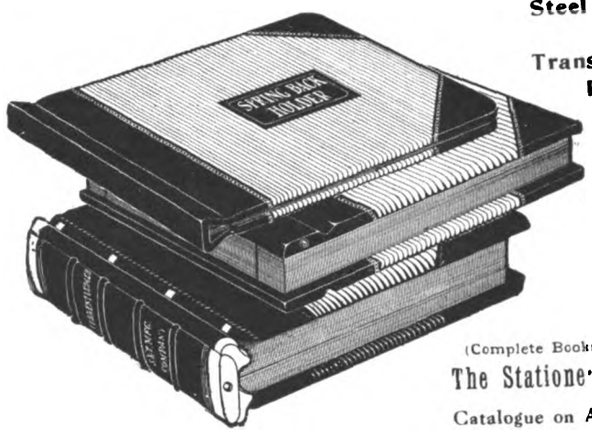
Machines for casting and composing separate type—Schimmel; 10,174.

Paper perforating and folding mechanism—Kros; 16,181.

Typographical composing machines—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.; 17,304.

Calendars—Andrien; 24,328.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—Offices, 644 Central and 721 Bank. Works, 486 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Quality. J. HOLLAND & Co., Uniformity.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for Refining and Rejuvenating.

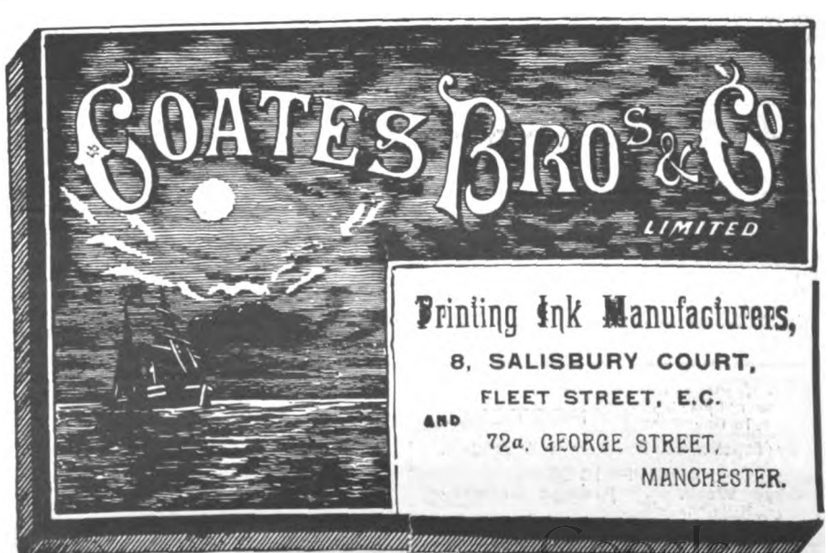
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP. 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

THE PRINTING ART.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts
Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain
KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.



Digitized by Google

Japan's Paper Industry.

The Tariff Effect on Imports.

(From the "Japan Trade Review.")

The importance of the Austro-Japanese Commercial Treaty on the paper industry of Japan is so great that the remarkable animation of the Japanese made papers, which has followed the conclusion of the treaty, may be looked upon as the determining factor and ultimatum on the future of the papermaking industry of the Japanese Empire. In the past, we have seen the first new era opened in this industry at a time of remarkable economical expansion of Japan which followed the China-Japanese War, and the second new epoch marked after the war with Russia. The establishment of a number of paper mills on a large scale, such as those of Tomokomai, and Ebetsu, each producing no less than 6,000,000–7,000,000 lbs. per month, coupled by the general tendency of enormous increase of demand at home and in China, cannot but bring about once more a new phase. The enormous swell in the outputs of Japanese mills is evident in the fact that in the last five years an increase of 57 per cent. has been effected. Supposing the amount of output for 1912 to be 260,000,000 lbs., the Japanese papers being excluded, it is none the less an advance of 16 per cent. compared with last year. Though this percentage is a little smaller than the maximum in the past, the remarkable progress brought about during this year is noted in the extraordinary enhancement in value which is due to the fact that Japanese mills turned their effort to the manufacture of superior quality goods since the enforcement of the new tariff, the kind of goods which had been chiefly imported from the West.

The chief supplying countries to Japan are Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, Belgium and Austria. Since the enforcement of the new tariff, the amount of paper imports has been exceedingly reduced, but it should not be overlooked that the quotation of papers has moved in inverse ratio to the duty imposed. An interesting phenomenon in this connection is observable in the fact that the sum of paper imports for last year shows a diminution of 16 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, the figure for which shows the maximum on record. It would appear natural to argue that a striking advance must be seen in the figure for last year, on account of the powerful purchase of goods in anticipation of the raising of tariff. Nevertheless, the fact has proved just the opposite.

It goes without saying that printings occupy the foremost position in the paper market of Japan, of which "news" amount to one-third of the annual total output at home. Printings also amount to one-third or four-sevenths of the aggregate of paper imports. As the result of the substitution of the tariff *ad. valorem* for the specific tariff, the imported goods of superior quality belonging to this group, such as art paper, were lowered in the ratio of duty imposed upon them, and this fact, coupled by the general increase of demand at home, is stimulating their trade. A similar tendency is observable also in the coloured printings, there being no material difference between the duty of 0.9 sen per pound according to the new tariff and the one per cent. of the former *ad. valorem* tariff. Except these several higher descriptions, Japanese home mills, by dint of the protective tariff wall and the progress of the industry, are now capable enough to compete successfully with the imported goods in quality as well as in price. The commercial attachés and other authorities of Germany, Austria, and Belgium for Japan have been investigating the cause of drawback in imports of this line, and they seem to have come to perceive unanimously that it is principally due to the natural development of the art of manufacture. Thus, in the case of a number of varieties of printings, the prohibitive policy has already accomplished its aim.

Next to the unglazed "news," printings of lower kinds may be mentioned as the varieties which have received a serious blow in trade. This is also the case with the drawings of ordinary qualities. These papers have an extensive market, as they are used by school children, and the Japanese mills are now ready to meet their demand. It calls our attention to the fact that the quotation is now more or less lowered in the news printings, writings, and drawings. With the news printings, a drawback of about 3 per cent. is observable in the current price, in comparison with the quotation of five years ago; with the writings for school children's use, the quotation at present offered by the Tomokomai and Ebetsu mills is about six sen, whereas the imported kinds value in average six sen (about 2½d.) and half a pound; the ordinary drawings are now amply supplied by the Fuji and Mitsubishi mills with the market price of 6.5 sen (about 2d¾.) against the quotation for the imported kinds of 11 sen (about 5d.), and accordingly there has been no importation of these kinds since last June. With the last mentioned, it is to be noted that the Fuji and the Mitsubishi mills offered a quotation of 10 sen (about 3¾d.) when they commenced the manufacture of these drawings, which, however, was met by the keen competitive prices of foreign mills, the subsidy by the European Export Association having been increased to 1.8 (about ½d.). In spite of the import duty of 2.6 sen per pound (about ¾d.), the European drawings were so powerful, that it seemed for a while almost impossible for Japanese mills to continue the manufacture in this line, and it took a space of ten months for the latter to compete successfully with them. As for the drawings of superior qualities, however, there is yet no room for the development of the home make, and we can reasonably expect the natural increase in the importation of the higher quality drawings in the coming years, though with the common varieties there seems no room left for the foreign goods to secure a firm market in Japan.

The increase noticed in the demand at home for packings is really remarkable in accordance with the recent development of productive industries, which require great quantities of wrappers for their commodities. Besides this we notice the encroachment of packings to the lines where other materials have hitherto been employed, such as their replacement for the mats for silkworm's bedding in the sericultural districts, the driving out of the Japanese papers from use as pouches and bags and sacks to put in miscellaneous articles, the expulsion of the Japanese water-proof wrappings, and so on. The packings of low qualities are now almost amply supplied by the home mills, but the high quality goods are not manufactured by them, and consequently they will have a promising future as an import item. The present specific tariff imposes on the foreign packings 11.2 sen a pound (nearly 5d.), and this rate, compared with the ten per cent. of the former conventional tariff, shows no material difference, and the protective policy exerts comparatively little influence in this line. A similar phenomenon is observable in match papers, the increase of import duty being only 0.35 sen (about ⅛d) a pound, but the competition of the Japan make and the foreign make is very keen, the condition being favourable rather for the former. With cardboard and pasteboard, the nice qualities which the Fuji mill commenced to manufacture since last March proves that price is the sole object of competition of the home and Western manufacturers.

The imitation Japanese paper and the tissue paper have been strikingly diminished already before the revision of the tariff. The effect of the protective policy upon all the imitation varieties has not been evident till the first half of this year has elapsed, owing to the inertia of the trade in the past, though the activity of the home mills has been expended powerfully in this direction. At present, however, the accumulation of the imported goods is gradually increasing, while the outputs of the home mills are increasing their supply.

To sum up, we see evidently the success of the paper manufacturing industry of Japan in unglazed news printings and the Japan absorbing paper; and remarkable progress in the imitation qualities, common drawings, and card and pasteboards, owing to the enforcement of the protective tariff and the progress in the art of papermaking on the part of our manufacturers. For the printings, writings, drawings of high qualities, on the contrary, the condition is favourable for the imported goods, in accordance with the striking increase of general demand at home for them on the one hand, and the smallness of the influence of the revision of tariff upon them on the other. This tendency will probably undergo no abrupt alteration, though the gradual change of the market scene will sooner or later result if the industrial undertakings on a grand scale, such as The Kiso Kogyo Kaisha (The Kiso Industrial Co.), which will commence its work in the near future, and the Nippon Paper Manufacturing Co., the establishment of which is now rumoured, would bring the anticipated results.

After referring to the high cost of pulps in the European markets, the article goes on to say that the exportation of the products of paper mills in Japan to the Chinese markets has been increasing, and the conditions of trade for the last half of 1912 was presenting a new aspect. Moreover, the quotations of bar silver being favourable towards Japan, the net profits of the mills seem to be not less than 18 per cent. On the other hand the rising of the cost of production is engaging the attention of those in the industry. In respect of wages alone there has been an increase of 10 per cent. "These strong competitive elements," adds the writer of the article, "being now active against the favourable circumstances which are working for the development of the paper manufacturing industry in Japan, the future of the trade in the Far East is a topic great in importance and full of interest."

THE Gujarati Typefoundry, of Bombay, has issued a catalogue of electro blocks which they offer to the printers of India, and the East generally. There is a great demand for blocks suited for native purposes, and emblematical of the lives, pursuits and religious beliefs of the people, and a considerable portion of the selection shown in the catalogue is of that character, and engraved by the firm's experts. There are also commercial and other designs in profusion that offer something for every taste. Letter headings, account and invoice blocks are also shown, and a feature is that the descriptions are given in Sanskrit, Gujarati, and Marattic dialect in different varieties of types to enable a printer to judge the subject matter. The Gujarati Foundry is keeping well to the front and is supplying Indian printers with up-to-date material, presses and appliances of every sort, for which there is a considerable growing demand in our Eastern dependencies.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet.
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.

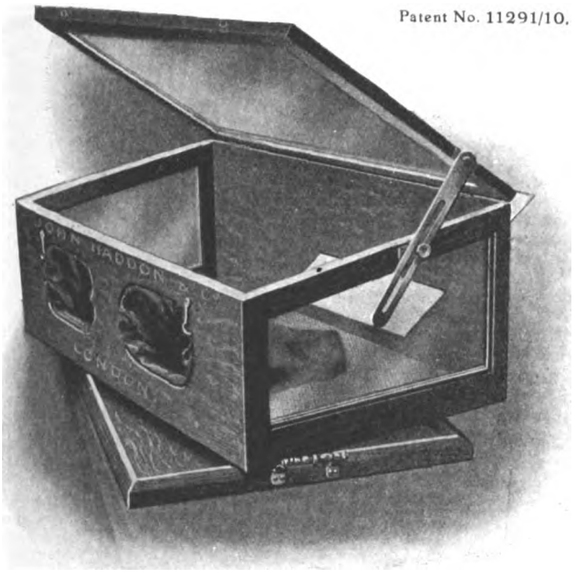
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. **LEEDS.**

Digitized by Google

Safety Bronzing Cabinet

Patent No. 11291/10.



Cabinet Open, and showing Detachable Tray.

BEST QUALITY WORK
NO DANGER TO OPERATOR
NO WASTE OF BRONZE
INCREASED OUTPUT

THIS Bronzing Apparatus has been introduced to enable Bronze Powders, etc., to be applied by hand without any particles of powder floating about the room, or being inhaled by the operator.

It consists, as shown in the illustration, of a box fitted with hinged transparent top and transparent ends. The side nearest the operator has apertures fitted with flexible sleeves with springs to close round the wrists of the operator, so that, although his hands and arms are free to move inside the box, no powder can escape.

The bottom of box is perforated and allows the surplus powder to fall into a detachable tray underneath. The sheets or cards to be bronzed are fed direct from the platen into a narrow horizontal slit fitted with sloping feed board.

This apparatus is made throughout in our own Works, and the edges of the lid and detachable parts are made dustproof. There is no waste of bronze and no injury to the health of the operator, and nothing to wear out. The bronzing is executed immediately under the eyes of the operator, ensuring finest quality work.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
SALISBURY SQ.
FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.



Cabinet in use.

This Cabinet is designed to cope with work up to and including Foolscap Folio in size **Price £3-3-0**

Other sizes to order at proportionate prices.

ACCEPTED BY H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORS. **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. This appliance complies with the instructions contained in this Act and which reads as follows: "Regulations 2.B. Appliances so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room."**

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. Perry, Ltd.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only Trade Protection Socirty that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information for the whole of the Three Kingdoms.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS TO

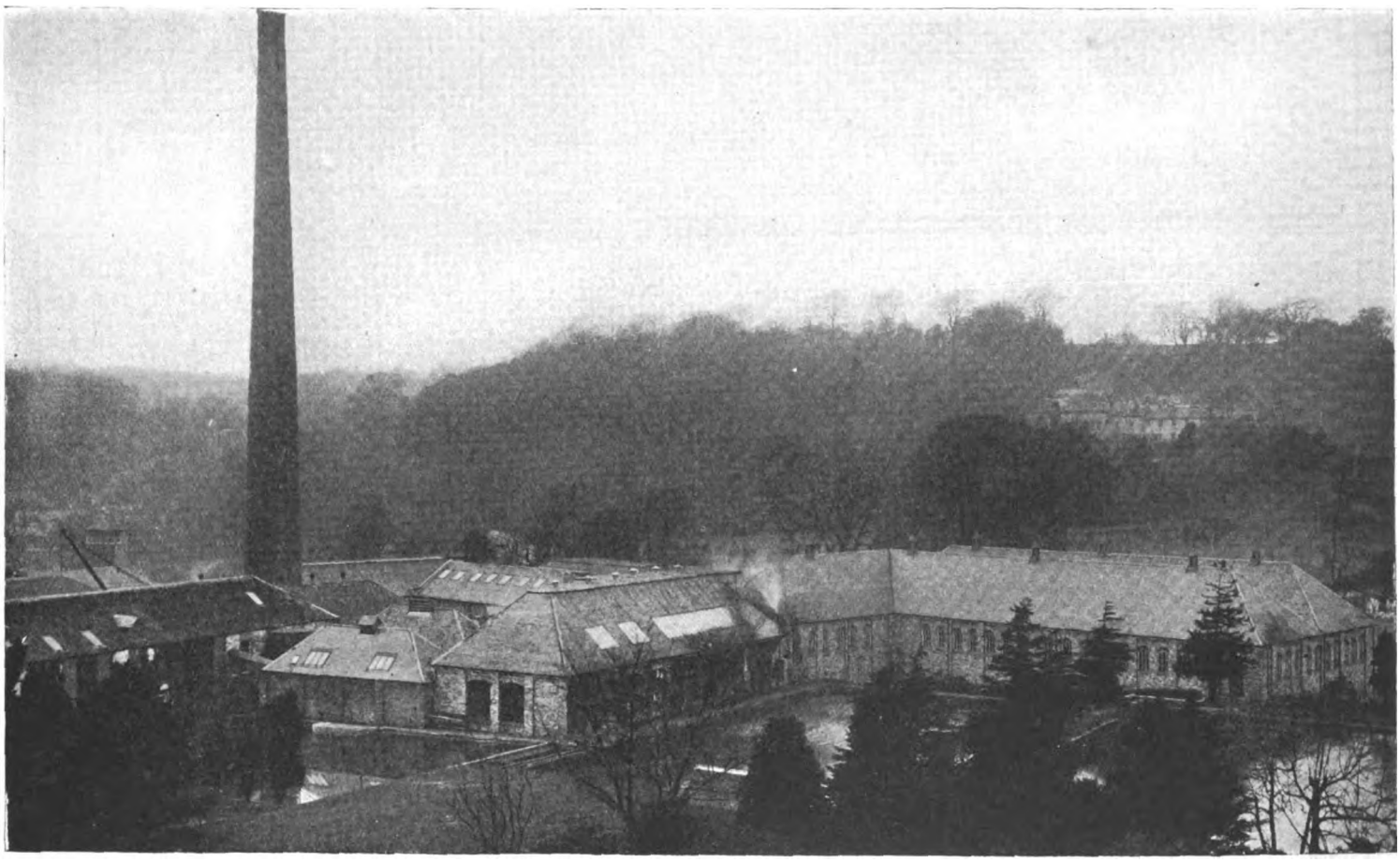
Scottish Paper Trade History.

VIII.

Most of the Scottish paper mills founded in the eighteenth century have already been mentioned, but two or three still remain to be dealt with. Amongst these is No. 28, Polton, said to have been started soon after 1750, and which has been since 1798 in the hands of a well-known local papermaking family, the Annandales, whose name has long been associated with paper manufacture in the Esk Valley. As far back as 1756, William Annandale, of Auchendinny—on the North Esk, about midway between Penicuik and Polton—was making writings, and was in that year awarded two silver medals by the Edinburgh Society, for making a larger quantity of those sorts than any other entrant in a competition of that nature. He does not, however, appear to have been related to the Annandales of Polton. There was a mill at Auchendinny (No. 24) as late as 1832, in the hands of the Cadells, and in 1825 it was apparently on about the same scale as that at Polton, containing two vats and one machine.

Prior to 1774 Polton Mill appears to have been worked by a co-partnery, under the title of the Polton Paper Mills Co. The business was presumably not successful, as in the *Edinburgh Advertiser* for July 8th, 1774, is an advertisement of the sale of the premises by public roup. The mill then contained four vats and three "engines," no doubt beaters. The company had an Edinburgh warehouse in Skinners' Close. At that period, that branch of the Annandale family which is now seated at Polton was engaged in papermaking near Newcastle, the great-grandfather of the present Mr. Jas. H. Annandale, of Polton, having a mill on the Tyne, where he was assisted in the business by his two sons, Alexander and John. These latter, however, considered that there was not sufficient scope for their energies in their father's mill, and accordingly resolved to start business on their own account elsewhere. John remained in the old neighbourhood, founding the well-known firm of John Annandale and Sons, at Shotley Bridge, whose mill has only recently been shut down. The elder son, Alex. Annandale, eventually bought Polton Mill about 1798. It was of course then a hand-made mill, but by 1825 a Fourdrinier machine had been installed, though two of the vats still remained. Writings and printings were then the principal makes. It may be interesting to chronicle the fact that when the Fourdrinier machine output was originally introduced into the market it was eulogised as being superior in all respects to the hand-made article, and was thus offered at a higher price, as being of much greater regularity, etc. There is no doubt that up to the time when the premature rush for a big out-turn degenerated the quality of machine-made papers there was much to be said in favour of the assertion, indeed with the full recognition of certain factors a sheet of paper can be made on a machine equal to any that can be made by the hand process. By 1832 another of the vats had been shut down. The firm's Edinburgh warehouse was then in Adam's-square. About 1835 Mr. Annandale took his son (the father of Mr. Jas. H. Annandale) into partnership, and in due course, *i.e.*, about 1858, that son's eldest son came in in his turn. In 1860 there was a 57-in. machine, but the last of the vats had been turned out about 1846, when the mill was burnt down. In 1863 Mr. Alex. Annandale considerably extended the scope of the business by erecting a new mill at Beltonford, near Dunbar, where a 74-in. machine, and later (1873) a 90-in. were put down, and run on tub-sized and other makes. Mr. Annandale, junr., assumed control of the new mill, and his energy and enterprise soon placed it in the front rank of Scottish paper factories. Early in 1866 it was making some twenty tons of printing paper a week, on the one machine that was at first put in. The establishment was assessed by the local authorities, for valuation purposes, at £2,000, but Messrs. Annandale and Sons contended, in an appeal they brought against the decision, that they should be assessed on the same basis as other Scotch paper mills. The average valuation of twenty-two of them worked out at about 11s. 2d. per ton of paper made, and the assessment of Beltonford was ultimately reduced to correspond, *i.e.*, to £580. A few months later, owing to the slackness of trade, the firm announced a reduction of ½d. per lb. in the price of fine papers. In 1885 they introduced a new watermarking process, which was patented. In the following year the business was converted into a public company, which took over both the Polton and Beltonford Mills. The latter was thoroughly overhauled, with the result that 70 tons per week was turned out from the restart in 1887, or about double the previous output, and within another five years the mill was making 80 tons a week. In April, 1892, Beltonford mill was burnt down, and the directors decided not to rebuild it. Some 400 hands were then employed, so that the enforced shut-down was a source of considerable loss to the locality. At the end of 1899 the company was reconstituted under the former title of Annandale and Son, Ltd., the new concern, which had a nominal capital of £130,000, taking over the Polton mill and other property of the old one. The mill is situate close by the Polton branch of the North British Railway, about eleven miles from Edinburgh, and contains a 66-in. machine, which runs on superfine and T.S. writings, bank, account book and envelope papers, as well as the "Polton Patent" linen and ledger papers—the latter first manufactured at the end of 1899—and Polton linen bond. Though the mill now only runs one machine, it is capable of an output more than double what used to be attained by the two old machines. Very little wood pulp of any kind is used, pure rag papers being the Company's speciality, which is well in keeping with the traditions of this old Scotch mill.

We have just had occasion to mention the medal awarded to Wm. Annandale in 1756.



THE POLTON MILLS OF MESSRS. ANNANDALE AND SONS, LTD.

It practically inaugurated a praiseworthy and probably not altogether unavailing effort to popularise the trade. Following the Act of Union in 1707, and the conditions of social and commercial stagnation which were to some extent the outcome of it in Scotland, came the disturbances and general feeling of insecurity caused by the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745. After the Stuart hopes were finally crushed at Culloden, and matters had settled down, a fresh era of prosperity began and considerable efforts were put forth in various quarters to improve and extend Scottish industries and manufactures.

In May, 1754, a "Select Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Sciences, Manufactures and Agriculture," was founded at Edinburgh. At one of its first meetings, a Committee was appointed to carry out the objects indicated by the Society's name, and

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
FOR
EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluеing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds: Punches: Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Cardboard Flat Stitching Machine

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.

Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.

Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

WRITE TO

FRY'S FOR METALS

For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO LINO MONO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.

Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:—17, TOOKS Ct. FURNIVAL St. LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:—ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd. STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:—"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:—"6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

Digitized by Google

it came to the conclusion that prizes should be offered for various inventions and improvements in connection with trade and manufacture, as well as in Art and Science. One of the first subjects taken up was the manufacture of paper. The report upon it states that "to the shame of this country (Scotland) it is supplied with paper from countries which use not half the quantity of linen that is here consumed. In order to remedy this defect; to render people more attentive to their own interest, as well as to the interests of their country; to shew them the consequence of attention to matters which may seem trivial; it was resolved (by the Society), that for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth parcels of linen rags, gathered within a limited time, a reward be assigned in proportion to the quantity and goodness of each parcel." The prizes were of the respective values of £1 10s., £1 5s., £1, 15s. and 10s., and the quantity and value of the rags was to be ascertained by a declaration from the managers of the mills to whom they were sold. The Scots rag merchants of that day seem to have been largely of the female sex, as at least four of the prizes were awarded to ladies. For the following year (1756) the scheme was extended, a prize of two guineas being offered for superfine rags of linen, cotton, muslin, etc., worth 5s. a stone or more. From the fact that there were no entrants for this it may be assumed that no such rags were produced in Scotland in any large quantity. A guinea was offered to "the gatherer of the greatest quantity of fine rags, comprising linen, cotton, muslin, etc., not under thirty stone weight, worth from 3s. to 5s. per stone," and a like sum for a similar minimum quantity of "all sorts of linen and tweeding, etc., that have passed through the process of bleaching, and blue checks, worth from fourteen pence to sixteenpence per stone." Silver medals were offered for the greatest quantity above six reams of (1) best post paper; (2) best *pro patria* paper (*i.e.*, writings); and (3) best printing paper. The prize for bleached rags fell to Jean Christie, one of the successful candidates in the previous year; the apportionment of those for paper was referred to in a letter which was published in our issue of October 25th last.

The result of these competitions appears to have been considered satisfactory, as for 1757 the Society still further extended its efforts to improve the Scottish paper trade. For the collection and sale of 300 stone or upwards of white rags for papermaking, worth not less than 1s. 2d. per stone, a guinea was offered, and it was secured by Janet Mitchell of Tranent, who collected 606 stone; to the next six highest gatherers 10s. 6d. each was paid, the quantities varying from 554 stone, got together by Wm. Scot, of Dalkeith, down to 295 stone, and there was still another half dozen competitors who got 5s. each, their lots averaging down to 178 stone, which represented the collection of Jean Christie aforesaid. It may be interesting to place on record here the names of those Scotch paper stock gatherers, of more than a century and a half ago. They were Jean Ross, Ann Walker, Elizabeth Sharp, Barbara Ballingall, Jno. Macpherson, Wm. Innes, Elizabeth Morrison, Margaret Mackenzie, John and Peter Robertson, but their places of abode are not stated in the only account the writer has been able to consult. A prize of a guinea was offered "to the person who shall collect, in any private family, the greatest quantity of superfine rags for the paper mills, worth from 2s. 6d. and upwards per stone. It went to Miss Betsy Gibson, the daughter of an Edinburgh merchant; a second prize of 15s. going to Miss Jeanie Hill, also of Edinburgh. Five prizes were offered for paper, the minimum quantity to be submitted being at the same time mostly raised from 6 to 20 reams, or more. For post and "propatria" sorts silver medals were awarded to Messrs. Hutton and Fleming, papermakers in Edinburgh, and they also got one for a parcel of more than 40 reams of brown cap in royal size, for packing purposes. Another Edinburgh papermaking firm, Gavin Hamilton and Co., were awarded silver medals for printings and "deep blue paper for lapping fine linen." Similar prizes were offered in 1758, under like conditions, and there was one of two guineas for the best pair of brass wire paper moulds. This was taken by "Walter Moodie, near Pennycuick,"* the first Scottish paper mill furnisher of whom the writer has found any record. The prizes for rag collecting went in several cases to previous winners in that branch, though the names of Geo. Livingston and Janet Ritchie are fresh. Miss Gibson was again the successful family rag saver, and got two guineas by way of reward. Wm. Annandale, of Auchendinny, again secured a silver medal for post paper; those for propatria, printing and brown going to Henig and Hutton, but that for blue lapping to Hamilton and Balfoor,† then a well-known Edinburgh bookselling firm, who were printers to the University there, and perhaps had their own paper mill. For 1759 the minimum quantity of paper for which prizes were offered was raised to 100 reams in the case of post, propatria and printing, and the amounts awarded were increased to six guineas in these instances. It was stipulated that the paper should be lodged in some warehouse in Edinburgh, so that the Society could be satisfied that all the reams were of "equal goodness."

In 1760 thirty-nine prizes were offered for the collection of rags, ranging in amount from five guineas downwards. In addition to the prize for post paper a further sum of five guineas was handed to the prize winner, for the purpose of being distributed to the most deserving of his workmen. There were no prizes for printings or writings. For the following year there was practically no change in the arrangements, save that it was stated that persons employed in lapping houses and manufactories were excluded from competing for the prizes for rag collecting. The quantities of rags produced exceeded those of former years, and all the prize winners seem to have been ladies, at any rate all those named were. The largest quantity got together produced a reward of five guineas for Helen Thomson. All the prizes for paper went to Gavin Hamilton and Co. Next year (1762) a silver medal was offered for the best writing post, or "King's Arms" paper (no doubt so watermarked), not being less than 40 reams. This also went to Hamilton's, who took four out of the five prizes for paper, Feming and Hutton securing that for packing paper. The first prize for the collection of superfine rags, worth not less than 2s. 6d. per stone, went to John Macpherson, who collected 35 stone, 3 lb. He also gained it in 1763, with 55 stones, 12 lb.

By this time the novelty of the thing had worn off, and in Scotland, it was said, "every disinterested plan of public utility is slighted" as soon as it grew stale. So in 1764 the Society had to make an appeal for more subscriptions, and at the same time to cut down the number of prizes offered. Those for rags were retained, but those for paper were discontinued. The writer has not been able to trace any later references to the Society, so that it presumably ceased to exist shortly afterwards. The facts that have just been narrated go to prove that the Scottish paper manufacturing industry was on only a very limited scale at this period, as the names of only four paper manufacturers are preserved in connection with all the competitions. The earliest Edinburgh Directory (Williamson's) was not published until some ten years later. In the edition for 1775-6 we find only one papermaker mentioned, viz., James Spottiswood, of Miln's Court. Three years later he had removed to the head of Niddry's Wynd, and at the same time Robert Douglas, of the Old Fishmarket Close, was referred to as being a papermaker.

* Some time later Moodie must have moved into Edinburgh, as we find him located at Castle Barns there as late as 1776.

† The Gavin Hamilton already mentioned appears to have been a partner in this firm, and probably had the "Paper Miln on the Water of Leith," of which the writer has found mention about this time.

(To be continued.)

AN international competition has been organised by our Italian contemporary, the *Risorgimento Grafico*, the subject being a design for a modern book. Each competitor must send in designs for the following pages: Fly leaf, title-page, dedication page, first page of text, page of text with notes. The aim of the competition is to render the book the object of study and research for the purpose of modernising its form; therefore no limit is placed on the size or style of the type; it is only obligatory to present well finished designs, such as can be reproduced photomechanically. The competitors can make use of any decorative form; full liberty is permitted with regard to the headings adopted; two colours can be used. The date-limit for the despatch of the works is the midnight of March 31st, 1913. The jury, nominated by the direction of the *Risorgimento Grafico*, will meet in Milan, and the result of the competition will be published in that paper. All enquiries about this competition should be addressed to the Direction, Milan (Italy), *via* Tadino, 51.



Canadian Paper Trade.

Remarkable Developments in News Print Manufacture.

In reviewing trade conditions during 1912, the *Toronto Globe* publishes a contribution by Mr. E. B. Biggar, of Toronto, who states that last year witnessed the greatest development the Canadian pulp and paper industry has ever known.

"A remarkable feature of this development has been the number and capacity of the new mills devoted to news print, these mills representing the last word in mill designing, in capacity of paper machines and in rapidity of production. The following is a list of these news print paper mills:—

	Daily capacity in tons of paper.
Power River Co., B.C.	200
Dryden Timber and Power Co., Ontario	40
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ontario	155
Ontario Pulp and Paper Co., Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	45
Sault Ste. Marie Mill, Ontario ...	200
International Falls Mill, Fort Frances, Ont.	100
Ontario Paper Co., Thorold	120
Price Brothers and Co., Jonquieres, Que.	150
Edwin Crabtree and Sons, Quebec	20
Smaller new mills and additions to old mills, say	170
	1,200

"We have thus an increase of 1,200 tons per day in news print. It is not strictly correct to say that this is the work of a calendar year, for some of these new mills were started in the latter part of 1911, while two of them are not yet finished and will not be in operation till the middle of 1913, but the increase which can be credited to 1912 will still be about a thousand tons per day.

"Another noteworthy feature of the industry is the increase in the production of kraft pulp and paper. The production of kraft has been increased during the year by about 100 tons per day, while one new mill produces sulphate (kraft) pulp to the amount of 90 tons per day for sale to other mills. There is a large and growing market for kraft, and Canada can compete successfully with Scandinavia, Finland, Germany and England in the markets of the world for this class of paper, as well as news.

"New ground wood pulp mills have been built, with an aggregate capacity of 200 to 250 tons per day, and sulphite or chemical fibre mills to the capacity of 100 tons per day.

"Speaking of wood, the price of spruce in Canada has advanced during the year by about $1.50 per cord."

American Imports of News Print.

During November the United States imported news print, as under, from the countries mentioned:—

	Pounds.
Belgium	174,755
Canada	21,994,372
England	63,625
France	168
Germany	33,090
Netherlands	134,060
Norway	137,145
Scotland	35,248
Sweden	320,308
Total	22,894,771

Of the total import 78 per cent. was admitted free and 22 per cent. paid duty. The former all came from Canada and was valued at less than 2¼ cents per pound.

The imports in pounds for January-November, 1912, and the previous year were:—

Jan.-Nov.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
1912	108,926,997	38,975,685	147,902,662
1911	19,088,000	81,648,000	100,556,000

THE printer who succeeds in taking a piece of plain copy, a raw photograph, a crude drawing, an undeveloped idea, and with this material produces a business bringing book, such as many of the modern catalogues are, has attained as high honour in his line and is deserving of as much recognition from business men, from writers, from those who give credit in any line, as is any architect, engineer, surgeon or other skilled worker in the great field of achievement.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey. London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS,
TICKETS.
of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S
Cards, Books etc.
ARE ALWAYS THE SAFEST TO STOCK
BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS
Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

PRIESTLEY
BROTHERS. LIMITED.
PRINTERS TO THE TRADE
180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON S.E.
NEAR ST GEORGES CHURCH
FACTORY WARREN PLACE

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.
CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,
Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,
25 & 27, BAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY
By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.
THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,
32A, FLORENCE ROAD,
Upton Park, London, E.
Telephone No. EAST HAM. 430.

BTF
TYPE
IS
30%
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros
FOR VARIOUS TRADES.
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.
DIES. SKETCHES:
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: City 3937.

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks
NOTE-HEADS
Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. Our NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS IN TWO COLOURS HALF TONE. ALSO CHARMING CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS
H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.

ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

P. LAWRENCE,
Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.
103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers
5667 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {381 BANK / 12 HOP.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

Established 1868.

Contractors for Thirty Years past to H.M. Printing Offices, etc., etc.

Rollers for every class of Machine.
Rollers for every class of Work.
Rollers in every size from the largest Rotary to the smallest Cameo.

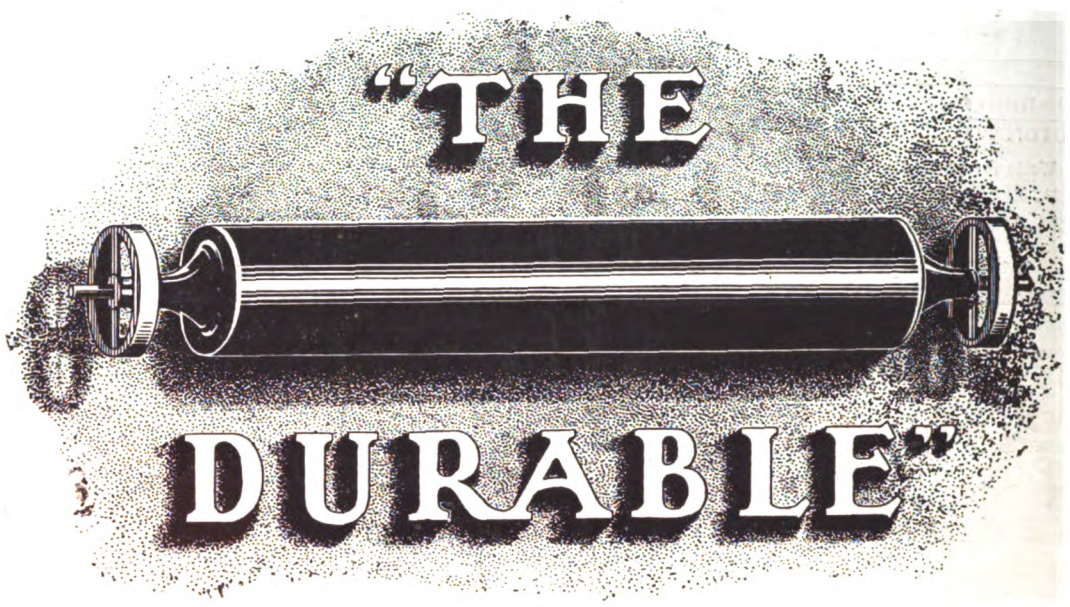
SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

The Cost of your Rollers shown at a glance.

The "DURABLE" Composition
The BEST that can be made

The "ALDINE"
the very best at the Price.

Special quotations for quantities.
Samples on application.



"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478. Established 1876. Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

For your Platen Machines.

You need them to lay the sheets to easily and quickly, to get them all true and square in relation to the form. They secure quickly and reliably and are adjustable. Great time savers.



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE
Vice-grip. No pin points. No paste.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

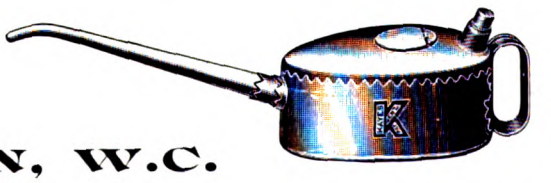
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane Street, New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturers.
Many Styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870.
Reference, National Park Bank of New York having Foreign Correspondents.

The following London firms carry stock of Megill's Gauges:—HUNTERS, LTD., 16-18, St. Bride-street, E.C., and H. W. CASLON & CO., LTD., 82 and 83, Chiswell-street, E.C.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.





BADDELEY BROTHERS,

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, COPYING and EMBOSSING PRESSES, &c.
PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, &c
MENU CARDS. BALL PROGRAMMES, &c.

MOOR LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—February 6, 1913.

GENERAL LIBRARY
MAR 4 1913

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

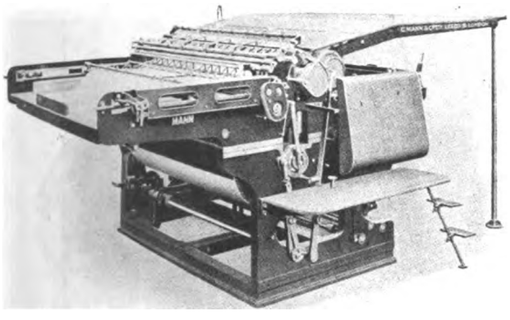
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 7. LONDON: FEBRUARY 13, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

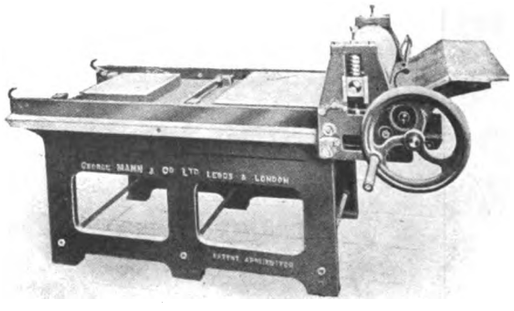
THE MANN OFFSET



SIZES—DEMY QUARTO TO EIGHT CROWN.

The Ideal Machine for YOUR Class of Work.

Offset Proving and Reversing Press



The LATEST and BEST Proving Press on the Market.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.,

LONDON ADDRESS: Henry Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

INCREASE the INCOME from YOUR WASTE PAPER.

150 European and Colonial Houses have adopted our All-Steel Bailer in the last Few Months.

HAND AND POWER.

The Handiest Hand and the Best Power Presses and SIMPLEST, STRONGEST, CHEAPEST.

Also—Sheet Sorting Machine. Oswego Mill Cutters and Guillotines. Slitters and Re-Winders. Paper Macerating and Paper Wool Machines.

THE CANADIAN AMERICAN MACHINERY Co., Ltd., 8, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

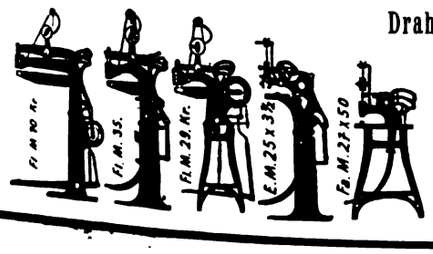
Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade  Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.

FOUNDED 1882.

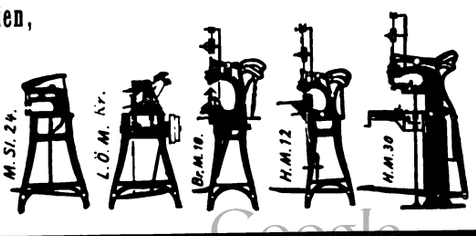
Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.



Drahtheftmaschinen-Fabrik Wilhelm Mallien,
Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.

CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.



Digitized by Google

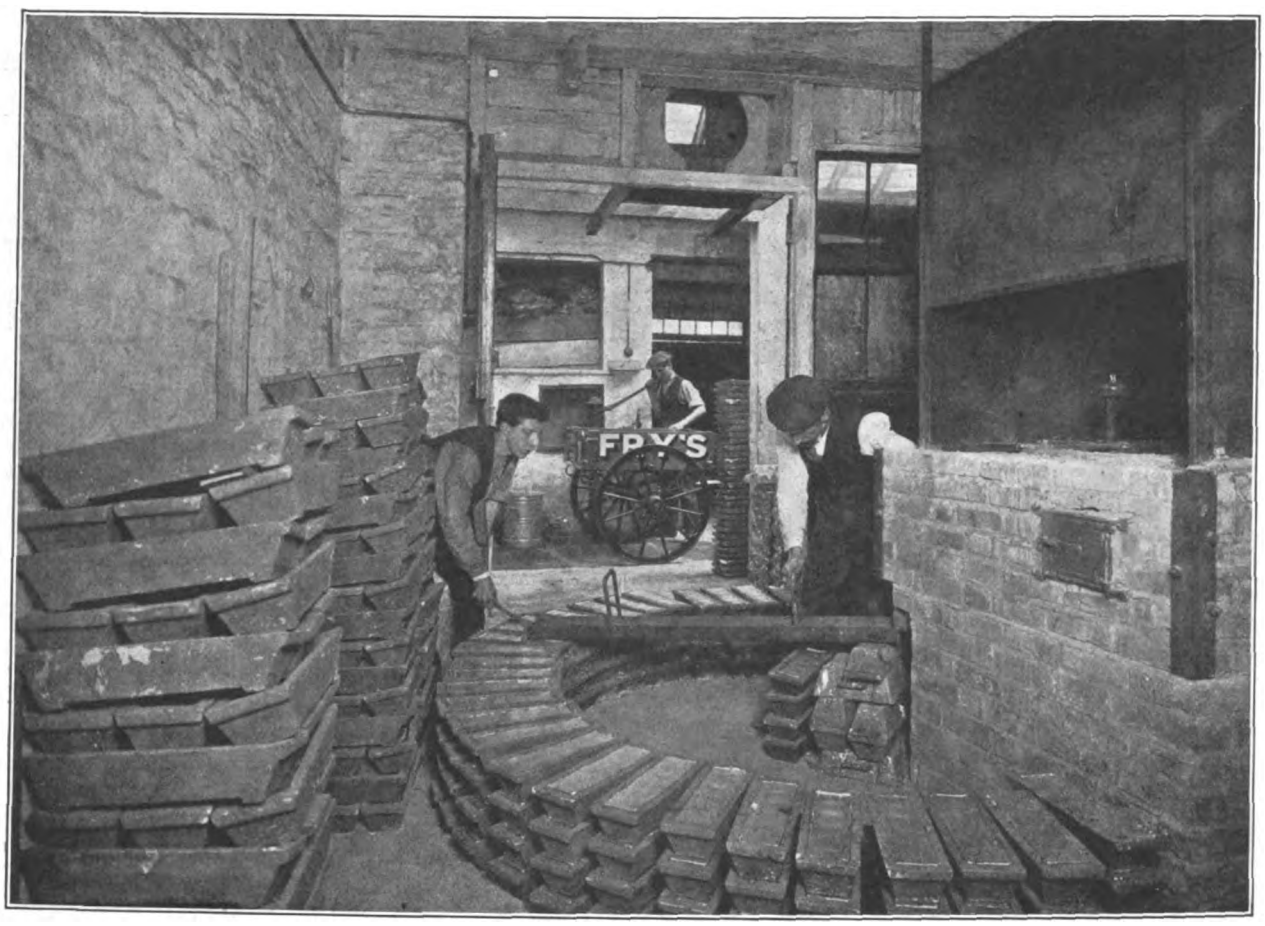
All METALS for PRINTERS

All Metals Guaranteed.

STEREO
LINO
MONO
TYPO
Etc.

Absolute Reliability.

49 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.



Write for PRICES and SAMPLES.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25—30, Holland Street, **BLACKFRIARS,** London, S.E.

Telephone: HOP 3754.

Telegrams: "FRYMETALOS, LONDON."



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—
"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:—
Offices, 644 Central *and* 723 Bank
Works. 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

Notice to Employees

The **BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER** is supplied at **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or **2/6** FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 7.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 13, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers Prices.

ARE YOUR HOURS CHARGED RIGHT?

BETTER PRICES WANTED. MORE UNIFORM ESTIMATES. FAILURE OF MASTERS' CLUBS. LESSONS FROM AMERICA. EFFORTS OF FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS. WHAT IS THE P. M. AND O. A. DOING? COST FINDING AND PRICE PROVING SYSTEMS. REMARKS ON ESTIMATING.

A LECTURE by Mr. H. RAGLAN CALDWELL, before Members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

AT the February meeting of the Liverpool Centre of the P. M. and O. A., held at the Hanover Hotel, Hanover-street, Liverpool, the president, Mr. Harry Firth, presiding, Messrs. Wm. Stewart and Isaac A. Walton were elected auditors. The suggested programme for the united meeting of the Centres was submitted for confirmation by the members and unanimously approved. The following is a copy of the programme:—

8.0 a.m. Meeting of Stewards and Guides at the Hanover Hotel.
8.10 a.m. Breakfast at the Hanover Hotel for early visitors.
10.45 a.m. Meet at Landing Stage (Cunard tender) for visit to a liner. (Number limited to 50).
1.0 p.m. Official reception.
2.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. River cruise on Chartered Ferry Boat, from Landing Stage to Perch Rock Battery and Lighthouse and up the river to Eastham.
6.0 p.m. Tea followed by Social Evening.

The ordinary routine business concluded, the President called up Mr. H. R. Caldwell to give his lecture on "Printers' Prices."

Mr. CALDWELL read a paper including the following:—In looking for a subject I thought that the matter of cost of production, and profit for the employing printer, was one of the most vital to the trade, and to me one of the subjects that I could speak on with authority, having made quite a study of the subject for many years, and from the absurd prices quoted by many printers I am convinced that they are organising expensive equipments, working them at high tension, wearing themselves out in the process and not getting the return that masters receive from other businesses that require the same amount of capital and industry.

If you pick up a trade paper of any kind, you are sure to find an article on costs of some description, and while all of them are written in the same strain and are trying for the same end, one does not always see eye to eye with the writers in some of the details.

The printing trade has been much concerned during the past few years with the question, "What is the matter with the Printing business?" and much good has probably resulted to the craft from the earnest consideration that has been given to the problem by men who have the interest of the trade at heart. New systems for determining the absolute cost of work have been evolved, and these have been installed in many plants throughout the country with considerable success. It has occurred to me, however, that some have been drawn up by theorists or by men at the office end of a printing works who seem to think that the only way to prove whether the prices are right, is by getting printed a lot of forms and gathering together a multitude of statistics which would require the whole time of a clerk if orders were 100 per week and, if those orders only realised £150, that clerks' wages would be a considerable addition to the expenses.

I hope you will find in the remarks I am about to make something that will be of interest to you, and if you are not already working on a cost system I trust the simple scheme I shall outline will arouse your enthusiasm, because I am confident that until every printing office finds out for itself whether their hour charge covers all cost of production we shall never get near a uniform scale of charges, and we shall continue to



Mr. H. R. CALDWELL.

have estimates varying to the extent of 80 per cent., as frequently happens when quotations are asked for.

Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh sums the matter up very nicely in the last Masters' Circular when he says, "We want co-operation in order to get a uniform system of costing, and want a proper knowledge of costs to help us to co-operate and not to cut into each others prices. The first step is to make up our minds not to sell a thing at less than it costs us, and not try to make up for selling things by selling a lot of them." When we have educated the old school to know that composition costs more than 1s. per hour and we have found out what work really costs, then—and not till then—will we know and not guess what to charge per hour.

Why is Printing Poorly Paid?

I think we are all agreed that from the master printer to the "devil" the return each one gets from printing is far too low. The master printer would make much more money if he invested his capital in insurance shares, and himself held a director's position, while the workmen in the trade get less remuneration than bricksetters or painters, so that considering the capital and intelligence required it is impossible to say that printing is highly paid.

Now what is the remedy for this? It means that we need better prices for the product of capital, brains *v.* labour as represented by printing, and I hope to show you, gentlemen, before I have finished what a great deal the members of the P. M. and O. A. can, and ought to do, to stop the practice of doing work at any price rather than let the other fellow have it. This we will only accomplish in one way, and that is by finding out for ourselves and our employers whether we charge enough to cover works costs, or whether the so-called profit put upon the job by the office is really not a profit at all, but simply a percentage put on, that only covers undercharges in the works.

You will say this is an old tale and has been talked about for years by the master printers, and there you are right! It has been TALKED about, and various methods have been adopted to try and stop price cutting, but until recently very little headway has been made. Originally various clubs and associations were formed by masters in most large towns, the main object of which was to prevent the system of large jobs being sent through the trade for estimates until one or other of the firms made a mistake and so got the order. The idea of these clubs was "great," and if they had been properly supported would have served a useful purpose, but most of them came to an untimely end, and what was the cause of the failure? It was because the masters were not faithful to themselves or each other. One or two of these associations had a rule of each member sending all jobs they received for estimate of over £5 in value to a secretary with the price that member had quoted, and the secretary would then send a copy to each member, and it was agreed that all that were asked to quote should send the same price, and so leave the customer to decide which printer should execute the work. In one club I heard of this worked very well until a Bazaar Book was sent round the town. The price was sent in as usual, but one of the masters was not to be relied on, for he offered a donation of £5 if he secured the order for printing the Bazaar Book, and needless to say, he secured the order, but very shortly after the club was disbanded. We hope that matters are now better, and I think we can safely say that the Masters' Federation are

Attempting a Splendid Work,

but still I am afraid the average master is not alive to what can be gained by supporting his brother employer against the common enemy. There has not been that freemasonry among masters that one would like to have seen in this country, and I think we get an object lesson from America in this respect, where they have frequent meetings, congress meets annually, and there is a freedom of speech and exchange of ideas and figures not heard on this side of the Atlantic, and the re-

Digitized by Google

sult is that prices are based on their own and other firms' experience, and because they have adopted a uniform cost finding system, prices have been considerably improved, and I suppose we can take it for granted that the social standing of printerdom has improved also.

Some years ago a small committee from the Federation of Master Printers went to considerable trouble to find a cost system that would adapt itself to printing offices of all descriptions, and they eventually gave publicity to their efforts. Now the amount of time and thought these gentlemen devoted to this work must have been considerable, but I am sure that the reward to the trade has not been in ratio to the amount of labour that was expended at that time, or even in later years by such gentlemen as Mr. Howard Hazell, Mr. Wm. Turner, and Mr. Baird. And that is what I want to draw your attention to. *It is the Masters' Federation Council and a few stalwarts who are giving thought to the printing trade and not to the rank and file of Master Printers.* I don't think that more than 50 per cent. of the employing printers of Great Britain with over £2,000 capital are members of the Federation, and if we only get about 10 per cent. of the members who follow up the recommendations of the Council, you will see how small a proportion of Master Printers are really showing that interest in their own welfare that one would expect from an intelligent body of employers.

Necessity of a Cost System.

Now a cost system is almost as necessary for the up-to-date printing office as the power to drive the machinery. It is all right to let the going rate or market price control one to some extent, but there are innumerable instances where the actual knowledge in connection with the cost of a particular job is of inestimable value, so much so that it often means the difference between profit and loss.

The master printers have returned to the attack again, and, in a report issued about three months ago, recommend the adoption of a uniform costing system as the only remedy for unremunerative prices. I see also that they are to have a conference in London, and the good work done by the mere coming together of employers who have perhaps never spoken to one another before, in establishing confidences in each other, should be an immense help to the smooth working of such a scheme. But one meeting is not enough and will have to be followed by regular meetings in each large printing centre, or I am afraid their labour will be comparatively fruitless unless they get some powerful assistance.

Who is going to give that assistance? I say, gentlemen, that there is nobody more fitted or more capable than the members of the P. M. and O. A., for all successful printers' managers or overseers should know what constitutes cost. We ought to assist them by every means in our power to raise the status of the trade and show that our Association is alive to the danger of price-cutting. We claim to be enthusiastic and that we meet for educational purposes, so let our enthusiasm run into a practical groove, and let us educate our members to the necessity for a cost system. Education in this respect can do no harm and should do much to bring about the desired reform. We have many advantages over the Masters' Federation in that we have a common meeting place at *frequent* intervals, where we can see each other face to face, and consequently are not so suspicious of our fellow members. Then the social distinction is not so extreme. Also the peculiar difficulties and anxieties of a printing office so absorb the masters' attention that they have no time for investigation, and we who are more conversant with the actual production are perhaps in a better position to notice the small things that add to the cost of production.

Many of you may say you are not able to put a system into practice because your plant is too small or you have no time. These excuses will not hold water if you are really in earnest, because no business is too small and the time taken after the initial plunge is so little that only those afraid of the results would shirk the trouble, whilst you have the satisfaction of knowing whether your prices are right, and we are told that "an ounce of fact is worth a ton of argument." You may not all be in a position to do what you would like in this direction, but I certainly think you ought to be prepared, so that if you get the opportunity you know how to go about it.

What System to Adopt

is the question that now arises, and after reading most of them that have been published I don't think we can do better than take the one embodied in the report of the Masters' Federation. It is almost identical with that recommended by the Cost Congress in America some time back, and while the first impression is, that it is rather elaborate, you will be surprised if you go into the subject deeply and give it a fair trial how simple it really becomes.

The system which has been carefully considered by the Masters' Federation is given in the following recommendations:—

Item 1. That the standard unit of the production of printing shall be the hour.

„ 2. That the unit shall comprise the whole cost, *i.e.*, Direct Departmental Costs (which include labour) and proportion of Overhead Expenses,

Personally I do not consider that it is the best way to add the proportion of Overhead Expenses to Departmental Costs and call that the hour cost. I contend that the Overhead Expenses should be charged at a percentage on Works Costs and added as a separate charge, because after all they are really the charge for another department, *i.e.*, Office, which cannot be run by the hour cost, but the labour and expenses incurred has just as much right to be made a charge for as actual production of goods. Now if you make the charge for Overhead Expenses a separate item you are able—if you keep a record of them—to tell whether the percentage you are putting on works cost does actually cover your Establishment Charges or whether it is like many works charges are—mere guesswork. My argument is this,

Make the Office a Department

and put all Establishment Charges against it, and treat it as you would any other department and see whether your charges are sufficient to cover your expenses. Another reason is if you take the actual non-chargeable time on individual orders, you will find that they are not in proportion to the size of the job, as a small order of 10s. or even less requires just the same amount of bookkeeping, and often as much attention from travellers as a £10 order, and as these are large items in the overhead expenses, you will see that if you lump the proportion of establishment expenses to the works hour cost on a large order, you are charging more than is your actual cost for this unproductive work, whereas, if these are kept separate, you can charge these expenses on a sliding scale—more in proportion to the actual cost, and yet be quite satisfied that each job is bearing its fair share of Establishment Expenses. Another point is in the event of a particular department showing a loss at the end of say, twelve months, you are not able to tell with any degree of certainty whether the expenses of that department are heavier than they ought to be, or whether it is caused by excessive Overhead Expenses.

Item 3. That the method of apportioning the cost shall be, first to charge each department with all items that strictly belong to it, and then to distribute the Overhead Expenses *pro rata* on the basis of the Direct Departmental Cost.

My remarks on the last item of course apply to this one, and that is keeping Establishment Expenses a separate item for Works Expenses.

Item 4. That a minimum of 10 per cent. be added to the price of all material to cover the cost of handling and other expenses with it.

To this I would suggest that a further 10 per cent. be added to the price of paper, for all jobs that take less than a ream, if out of your own stock. If you did not stock that paper, the dealer would charge you an extra 10 per cent. for breaking the ream, so you have no right to let your customer have goods at better terms than the papermaker would give you.

Depreciation.

Item 5. That for the purpose of cost-finding the regular rate of depreciation on all plant (plus annual additions) including type, machinery and fixtures, etc., be taken at 10 per cent. on the diminishing value.

The American system recommends 10 per cent. on the PURCHASE PRICE of everything except type and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the original cost of type. This must be a very heavy tax on the cost of production, and no doubt many of you will smile when you think of the years some of your type and machinery has been in use, and wonder what has become of the amount written off each year as depreciation. It has probably been taken by the firm instead of the profit that should have accrued.

Item 6. That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital employed be considered a cost.

„ 7. That Ink be charged on weight as a special item and not included in the unit cost of machine work.

„ 8. That in each printing centre a cost finding branch of the Federation be formed to which results should be forwarded (under numbers for secrecy) and that standard rates for various operations be fixed for the district.

„ 9. Having ascertained the cost, the master printer must bring into account the difficulties and risks of the trade and add a substantial amount for profit.

You see, even the Federation think it necessary to impress upon masters that they must add profit, and the Americans say not less than 25 per cent. on cost should be added.

These then are the recommendations of the Master Printers' Federation Council, and if you have read the report of the American Congress you will see that there is very little alteration from what is known as the Uniform Cost finding system of America, and I think you will agree with me the adoption of a system based upon these principles should go a long way to stop the price cutting that is rampant in the printing trade to-day.

You are not bound to "go the whole hog" and I want to tempt you to make an effort, because after you have started you will want to go further. There are

Three Chief Factors

in this system, and so long as you get these you will soon find whether your works charges are really covering cost.

First, you must divide your business into departments.

Second, treat each department as a business by itself and charge all direct departmental expenses against it, over a period.

Third. Credit each department with the amount charged to the customer as works costs during the same period.

This forms a very simple system, and while it is not carried out quite the same way as the one recommended by the Masters' Federation,

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

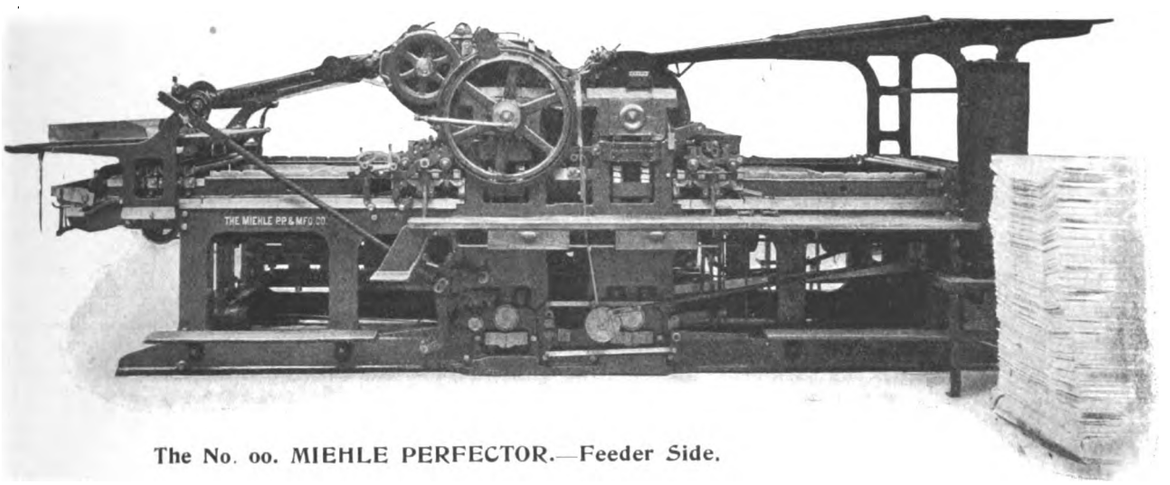
FLAT BED PRESSES

Manufactured by the MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING Co., of Chicago.

SINGLE COLOUR PRESSES in TEN SIZES.
TWO COLOUR PRESSES in THREE SIZES.
PERFECTING PRESSES in THREE SIZES.

Arrangements can be made for the Various Machines to be seen working.

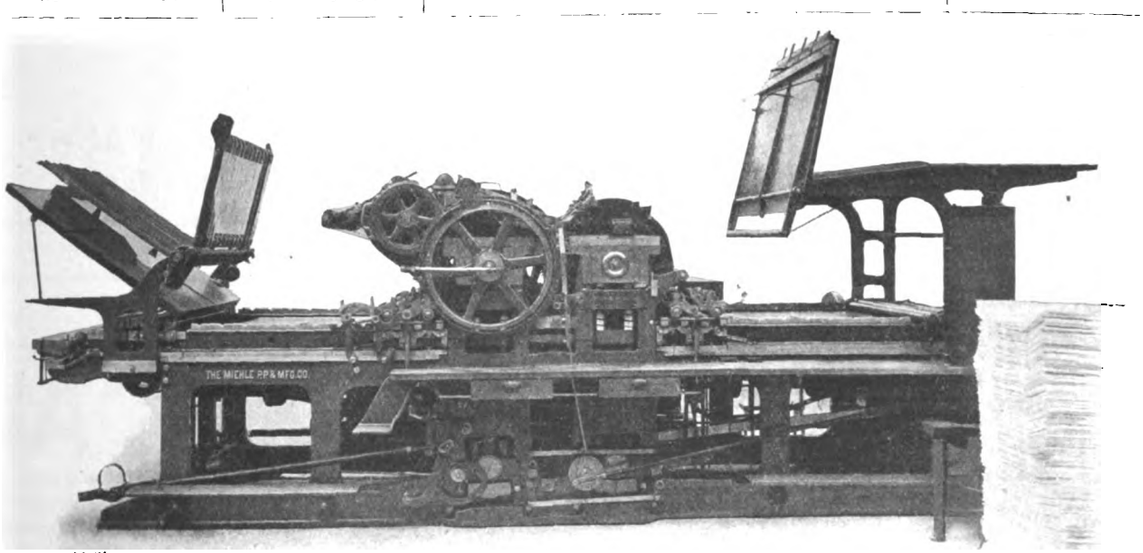
Views of the MIEHLE PERFECTOR now running in London.



The No. oo. MIEHLE PERFECTOR.—Feeder Side.

Sizes and Particulars of MIEHLE PERFECTOR.

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by Four Forme Rollers.	Largest Sheet which can be Delivered.	Guaranteed Practical Speed Per Hour.
00000 (Eight Crown)	48½ by 69	42½ by 64	45 by 68½	1,600
00 (Quad Royal)	44 by 56	38 by 51	40 by 55½	1,800
1 (Quad Demy)	40 by 53	35 by 48	37 by 52½	1,900



The No. oo. MIEHLE PERFECTOR, showing Fly-frame and Feed-board raised, and Offset Rollers removed for make-ready purposes.

In the case of each size Perfector the width between bearers is sufficient to allow for two lays-on of the full size half-sheet.

QUICK DELIVERY.

For Prices and Full Particulars apply:

The MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

ACCURATE, RELIABLE EFFICIENT.

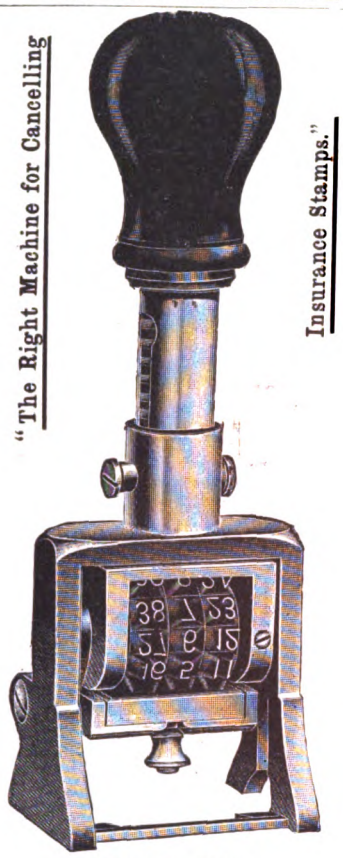
National Health Insurance Act.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.

"OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED."

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."



ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL Engraved Wheels.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Easily Set for immediate operation.

Size of Stamps to be cancelled $\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Size of figure $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in. Base of figures $\frac{9}{16}$ in.

Price 14/6 each in Box complete.

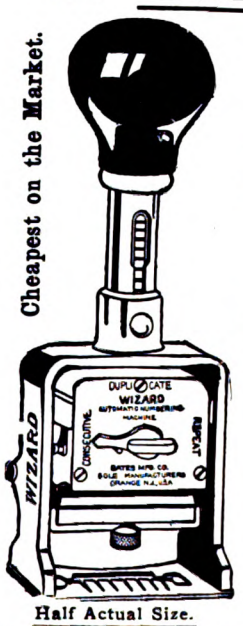
Supplied in large quantities.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

"Any of the recognised abbreviations may be "adopted in stamping the date for cancellation "purposes, and so long as the date shows clearly on "the face of the cancelled stamp the position of "the date is immaterial."

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "duplicate," or "repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE E

67890

STYLE G

67890

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, **42s.**; 6 wheels, **52s.**

Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink, extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, **1s.** and **2s.** Bottle, post free.

Pads, **7d.** each; **6s. 6d.** per dozen.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR QUANTITIES.

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,

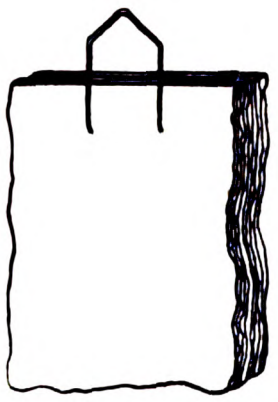
LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOUREAU, LONDON."

BUKAMA 49



is a patented Fastening Machine, which staples layers of advertising papers, wrapping paper, bags, packets and tear-off blocks up to 15 m/m thickness, and provides them at the same time with a hanger.

Especially adapted for large outputs, 20,000 to 30,000 fastenings per day.

Cheapest hanger arrangement without holes and suspenders, wire used per 1,000 costs about $1\frac{1}{4}$d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$d., according to thickness.

Best of Testimonials.

O. HOPPE & Co. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

it is based on their foundation and only differs in detail, but has the advantage of only requiring three books and a work ticket, while that recommended by the Federation is a Cost *finding* system. I assume that all printers have an hour charge at present, and this simple method will go to prove whether that hour charge is correct.

The dividing of the business into departments is not a difficult matter, and a book we will call the work book should be made that will take all orders for a year and ruled with columns for each department. They would read, composing, mechanical composition (if you have more than one typesetting machine), stereo, machine, ink, litho, ink, ruling, and then have two columns for binding, headed labour and material, and also a column for outside charges, and if you wish your system to cover the paper warehouse and overhead expenses, this is quite possible by having additional columns. Next you must have a book to enter all expenses in, and the columns must correspond with the work book except that you omit the columns for ink and binding material, and these purchases are kept in a third book called Stock Book, so that if you add the amount charged to customers and deduct the total from purchases, this should always tally with stock at the year end, and thus you are in a position to know whether you have charged your customers enough or otherwise.

Three Books and a Work Ticket.

These are the three books I mentioned a few minutes since, and with the work ticket made up in duplicate books you save time in entering. An order comes in, and a work ticket is immediately made out, and the duplicate copy left becomes the day book, thus saving two entries. This work ticket, which ought to have all available instructions on it, then enters the works and travels with the job through every department, and all time and material used is entered on that ticket by the workpeople, and finally the ticket reaches the forwarding department with all time and material entered on it. It is then returned to the overseer, and he fills in the *cash* charge from the particulars on the ticket. This is one of the things that I think ought to be always done by the works overseer, and not charged by clerks, who perhaps only work to rule of thumb. For instance, the work ticket might show two hours for the comp, but if he had received standing matter worth four hours the charge should be for six and not two as would most likely occur if left to clerks, because the type and material has been standing idle and not earning the interest on capital or the depreciation which will be charged against it, so that the customer should pay. Then in the machine-room a crown sheet might be worked on a double royal machine, and you ought not to charge your customer the same hour rate as for a double demy sheet, and again in the binding three hours for a girl might mean a girl at 4s. a week or one at 14s., and if this kind of work is left to a man who does not know the details of production I can easily understand how charges are not always in keeping with the work produced.

The cash value (*i.e.*, works costs) having been put upon the work ticket, these prices are then transferred to the work book, and thus a record of charges made for works cost is kept, and is the amount each department is credited with. The ticket then leaves the works, and establishment expenses and profit are put on to get the charge to the customer.

Now, gentlemen, if all these amounts put upon the ticket are covering the cost of the special item they are supposed to do, the amount put down for profit would be real profit, and as we are told by the American Congress that a minimum of 25 per cent. should be put on all costs, every master printer should be making

A Profit of at Least 20 per cent. of His Total Sales.

Are they? I doubt it, for I feel sure there are not many Liverpool masters paying income-tax on one-fifth of their turnover.

You have seen how I credit each department with the amount put upon work tickets, and now, of course, we must look at the expenses of each department. The allocating of Direct Departmental Expenses is to be recorded in the expenses book, and I suggest you make a return every three months. This I think is better than each month, because you are apt to get actual charges of such items as gas and electricity instead of going on the previous year's figures, and thus you get a truer return of expenses, as these items do not appear monthly, and others may be special ones which if spread over THREE is much better than putting them against ONE month's expenses.

The chief item is *wages*, and presents no difficulties as to how to charge the amount to various departments. It will be necessary to divide readers, pressman, store-keeper and composing-room foreman between hand and machine composition according to the amount of service rendered to each department. The wages of the works overseer is divided between all works departments, and all wages not incurred in the works are put into Establishment Expenses, unless you run the paper warehouse as a separate department, and then stockkeepers' and porters' wages are put against that department. The *Rent* should be allocated by number of square feet of floor space occupied by each, and *Rates and Taxes* based on the rent. *Light*, according to the number of gas jets or candle-power of electric light used in each department. *Power*. If electricity, divide in proportion to the total horse-power in each department if you have no meter. This may not be quite true as a larger motor than is necessary is sometimes installed to allow for increase, and also some motors only run at short intervals, but a fair average can be decided on by the horse-power. *Heating* can be charged on the number of persons in each department or by the cubic space. *Insurance*—fire is dividend on the valuation of the plant and workmen's compensation in ratio to the wages paid while health is treated as part of wages. *Depreciation* at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and *interest* on the capital invested at 5 per cent. per annum should be charged each quarter, but based on the plant valuation on the first day of your financial year. All other Direct Departmental Expenses are charged against their various departments and small additions to plant if under £1 in value are also treated as expenses. All charges that cannot be allocated to Departments must go to Overhead Expenses, and include bad debts, commissions, advertising, petty cash, carriage, etc.

What the Hourly Rate Reveals.

Having made all the various charges against each department and also credited each with the value of work charged to customers as works cost you have only to total them up, and if the hourly rates are absolutely correct, and the works have been fully running, there should be no balance on either side of the account. This will rarely happen, and this departmental account will show whether the hourly rates charged on tickets are sufficient to cover all the expenses of running the department. If not, the hourly rate must be increased or the leakages found out so that eventually this account nearly balances.

If by chance you are able to show a profit on any department—well and good—go on and leave your prices alone for you are in Prosperity-street, but if otherwise it is up to you to find a remedy.

The chief recommendation for the scheme I have briefly outlined is its simplicity. It is really only an analysis of work done, and does not require a cost clerk, yet it should serve its purpose. If you are not satisfied with the results (and I never heard of a man yet who put in a cost system who could possibly believe the figures before his eyes), then by all means go further and adopt the whole of the Federation recommendations, the chief of which is the daily time docket to be filled in by the workpeople. These are in vogue in many offices that produce large quantities of printing, and are really the best means of finding leakages, but they present one or two difficulties, especially with small work, and if insisted upon in a small jobbing business would be a source of trouble to collect and check and might become so expensive that it would be a case of costing gone mad. The daily time docket does not always give a true record of a man's doings during a day, for if he has handled several jobs during that day he usually puts down the time he ought to have taken and fills up with clearing, oiling or washing up, so that much of their value is lost. However, on larger work, dodging of this kind would soon be detected, and if these dockets are kept in a proper manner you are able to keep a record of the number of hours you can charge and those which are called non-chargeable. It will show the percentage of clearing, time lost re-setting, alterations, corrections on Lino machines (and these latter are a very expensive item when they are only found in the press-room). Then if you care to count the number of ens set on typesetting machines for a period of, say, a month, and divide by the number of hours, you will get the number produced per hour, which is what you want, and not the fancy figures often quoted by the machine manufacturer. It will also show you how many hours machines are running, how much time spent on making-ready, and also the time lost through waiting or standing through lack of work, and when all these figures are gathered together you will find

The Actual Production Per Hour

per man or machine is very low and not quite what we would estimate if asked the question before we had taken these statistics, and if you go into every detail and divide small and large machines you will probably find the investment on the larger presses make these less profitable than the smaller ones, because the charges are not always in ratio to the capital outlay, power and increased running charges.

I fancy I can hear you saying, "Why, we won't be able to do any work." Nothing of the kind! It will take time and labour, but not more than it is worth. Records and statistics up to a point are necessary to every business, so why should the time be denied? To carry out a price proving system, to make a statement every three months, to allow for depreciation, to be able to pay the bills when they are due—all this means that master printers, managers and overseers must get together through their organisations and adopt prices that will pay. The idea of doing work for any price rather than let the other man have it ought to be stopped, but all those who have studied the subject know that it will not end until the heads of the trade have found out what it *costs* to produce printing, and even then you must not be like the printer who told a prospective customer that he had installed an efficiency system and could therefore quote him a much lower price than any other firm in the town. You may know your costs accurately, but if you don't pass them on "plus" to your customers—well, you must be a philanthropist. A cost system is not a cure for all ills, but when a prospective customer tells you that the man down the street will do the job for 20 per cent. less you know that the other fellow does not know his cost, or the prospective customer is not telling the truth.

So then let us find out whether our prices are covering cost and if we weed out those jobs that do not pay, we shall probably do less work, but there is no doubt that ere long we shall be making more profit and if the other fellow wants to take work at ruinous prices - let him—give him sufficient rope and sooner or later—the pity is, it is often later—he will hang himself.

One of the things closely related to the cost question is estimating, and I look upon it as one of the most important duties in a printing office. You come across such strange experiences in this connection that no wonder the people asking for prices think that some printers are making fabulous fortunes.

Estimating

is not an easy matter, and we are apt to lose sight of several points which I think the keeping of a cost system would bring home to us better than anything else, because then we should know, not guess the cost of production. One of these pitfalls is giving the advantage of up-to-date expensive machinery to the customer instead of reaping an extra profit. In fact we frequently make less profit owing to the lower cost of production. Let me explain. A job comes to be estimated for, that would take a comp 20 hours to set and if your hour cost is 1s. 6d., 30s. would be your works charge and you put your percentage for overhead expenses and profit on that, but now you have installed a typesetting machine and you will be able to set the job in 4 hours machine and 6 hours hand, so that if your machine rate is 3s. the total works cost is only 21s., and yet only the same percentage is put on. Do you see my point? By marking down your cost, you also cut down the profit which is based on cost and you not only give the customer the benefit in reduction of cost, but you also reduce the profit you would have made had you secured the order before you installed this expensive machine.

The same thing applies in the press-room. Machines do not cost the same amount and all are not suitable for certain classes of work, yet, if a job is for estimate you quote to do it on the machine most suitable at the lowest possible price, and if by chance you cannot do it on that particular machine, when the order comes in, your hour cost is wrong, and indirectly you have suffered because of having an up-to-date machine. In this respect I think a standard should be drawn up for certain sizes of paper at price per 1,000 sheets, plus making ready—the hour cost of making ready to be the same as the 1,000 sheets price. This price should be sufficiently high to cover printing, say a double-crown sheet on a double-royal machine, because it is not always convenient to wait until a double-crown machine is

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
CHEAPEST EVER PRODUCED
3 COLOUR PRINTINGS AT THE PRICE OF ONE
BOOKS OF 50 DUPLICATES SPECIALLY PRINTED FROM 5/8d. EACH, SUBJECT
ASK FOR NEW BOOKLET AND PRICES
The DEBECEY W. & M. Co., 22, COLEMAN ST. LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

vacant, and it might happen that your larger machines required a job, but if the price quoted only covered the smaller press you would be reluctant to use the more expensive one, so that allowances must always be made when quoting for machine work.

We are apt to estimate the time that certain jobs would take to produce by our own ability. We ourselves could probably do the job in the time we estimate, but seldom does the average workman get through in the time allowed, so we must be careful to estimate the time of the ordinary man, not the smartest man of our staff.

Finally do not be too modest when estimating, and take care to cover yourself for unforeseen circumstances as is done in all other trades, and if you secure less orders don't worry, for you make more profit, and bear in mind, the office which secures more than 30 per cent. of jobs that are offered is on the highway to the Bankruptcy Court.

DISCUSSION.

A long discussion ensued, in which members who had kept a cost system were quite in accord with the lecturer, and thought that the members of the P.M. and O.A. would do all they could to urge masters to install a cost system, although what was the use of this, it was argued, if, when they knew exactly what their hour cost was, a traveller would come and say, "We want to cut in very low with this job," and when you told him it will be so much, he immediately takes it to the master, who brings it back, and says he can never get that price. Travellers who work on commission were one of the chief factors against better prices, and the pity was that employers who would not believe what was cost were frequently talked into allowing estimates to be sent in that practical people know would only cover *works* costs. This was all right for the traveller, but not good for the business. It was generally admitted that masters were continually complaining about low profits, and the speakers knew it was quite true, but the average master was more anxious to rob someone else of a job than make a profit for himself.

Mr. DAVY said the first thing to do was to educate the customer, who had no idea of the expense incurred or how printing was produced, and he was sorry to say that both master and clerk were apt to side with the customer if he complained that the charges were too high.

Mr. WALTON said that the masters themselves were to blame for the prices ruling. He was afraid the Masters' Association was only a myth in Liverpool, and matters such as this were never discussed by them. If they did not find out for themselves what printing cost, it was they who wanted educating, and not the customers. A cost system was very necessary, and the simple scheme Mr. Caldwell had put before them that night should appeal to master printers if they really wanted to increase their profit.

Mr. POOLE contended that the printers in back streets and out of the city would always have an advantage over the bigger and more pretentious firms, and he thought the best way was to have a standard price list for all operations, so that if the time estimates were right the prices quoted would not differ very much. He knew of one job that was being done for £6 that cost the previous printer £10 to set, and wondered whether that firm really knew the hour cost, or was it a case of clerks estimating. He thought 25 per cent. was too little to put on for profit, considering the risks and expensive equipment.

Mr. HANNAH said he had had experience of the so-called daily time docket, but he thought a better name would be the daily "liar." A cost system was very necessary, but if, when you had found your hour cost, the masters would not stick to the prices, the labour was thrown away.

Mr. BURNS thought it a little unfair that a firm with better facilities should be expected to keep up their prices so as not to be lower than that of another printer, as enterprise would not receive its true reward.

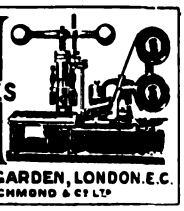
Mr. FIRTH then remarked how necessary it was that printers should see that all small items should be charged up against a job and so be sure that the final charge would show a real profit.

Mr. CALDWELL, in replying, said that all the arguments raised only went to show that the cry of poor prices was general throughout the trade. The position of the printers' overseer was not a bed of roses. He was "pulled over the coals" if there was little or no profit, and if he ventures to tell the master that the charges are not high enough, is told that they cannot get more and the works must be kept going. He thought more profit would be made if the works did less, if only jobs were figured on proper cost prices, and not based on a price that was just below some other firm. It was impossible to educate the public, and the better way was to educate the masters, as they should be like brothers to each other. But the difficulty was that masters could not be persuaded to adopt a cost finding system and go into details themselves, take the advice of the people who really know, or even discuss the matter among themselves; and consequently not knowing what was actual cost were not firm enough to refuse a job rather than come down in price. The standard price was a fine thing in theory, but if one was fixed, half the masters would not believe it was right, and consequently they would not stick to it as rigidly as if they found it out for themselves. Then again, the expenses of some offices may be so high that the standard rate might not cover cost in that particular office, and the reverse would be the case where an office was equipped with special facilities for certain kinds of work. As the idea was not to stop legitimate competition and enterprise, it was much better that printers should go to the trouble of finding their own cost, and then perhaps there would be some hope of them being firm. There should be a spirit of "live and let live" among printers, but it was a case of "don't let the other fellow print the job, even if we lose on it." The Council of the Masters' Federation were making a big effort to stop this kind of thing, but unfortunately the members did not respond, and there was lack of enthusiasm. Members of the P. M. and O. A. were in 75 per cent. of the offices in England, and could exert a powerful influence by determining what their workshop costs were, and he hoped they would urge upon their employers the necessity of knowing what it cost, and to give the cost finding system a fair trial.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. STEWART and supported by Messrs. DAVY and CONWAY. Each remarked how thoroughly Mr. Caldwell had gone into the subject, and suggested that the paper should be reprinted in full and circulated throughout the trade as a strong argument in favour of a cost system, a simple scheme that would not entail a lot of clerical work, but sufficient to show whether each firm was covering cost, and a stepping-stone to the more elaborate arrangement of the Master Printers' Federation.

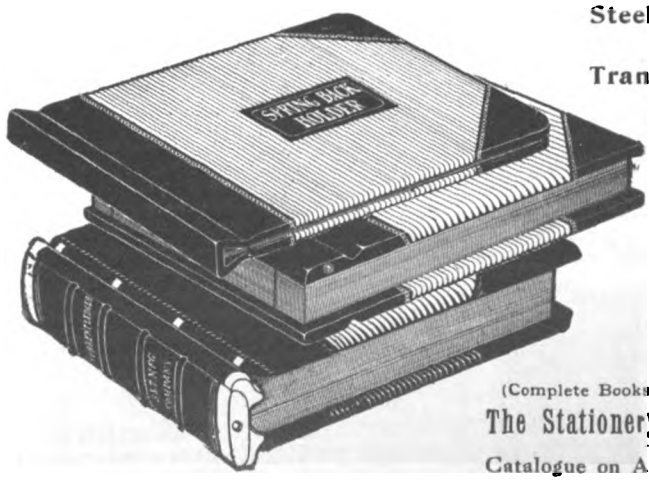
THE ONLY WAY.—The right price to charge for a job of printing is one that will leave a profit over and above all cost, including stock, labour, depreciation, spoilage, advertising, insurance, power, light, fuel, rent, taxes and the thousand and one other items of expense the printer is called upon to pay. Rule-of-thumb methods, second sight, mind reading, telepathy and similar methods will not give that cost. It requires a well planned and operated cost system to do it; and the quicker a printer installs that, the better he will succeed.—*Buckeye Printerdom.*

ONE of the most artistic and chaste-looking dinner programmes that we have seen is to hand from the Griffith-Stillings Press, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. It is got up in quite a novel manner, the covers of white cartridge holding a six-page inset of heavy Japanese paper to which is attached the panels, on thin paper, bearing the programme, these being very delicately printed in black and red. The programme was that used at the annual banquet of the Griffith-Stillings Press Benefit Association, and was got up by the employees of the firm in their own time. The job is worthy of all praise and is a credit to all concerned in its production.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.


Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

ARTISTIC MODERN
YOUR POST CARD: OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING CO
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER & STEEL PLATE
DIE & BRASS SIGN
ENGRAVERS
PLATE PRINTERS LITHOGRAPHERS

Digitized by Google

A Hint re

Deferred Valuation Orders.

I have definite order for, or intimation of, valuations (of printing or newspaper or studio or foundry plant) to be placed in my hands in the autumn, and even a year from date.

It becomes increasingly convenient and even necessary to fix up such arrangements many months ahead. Will printers therefore not refrain from communicating on the point merely because they may not want the valuation to be done at once,

F. COLEBROOK,

Printers' and Newspaper Valuer,

146, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Phone: HOLBORN 2288.

Digitized by Google

The Deal Home Musical Society.

This newly formed society held its first concert at the "Falcon Hotel," Gough-square, last Friday, a large number of persons being present. This society is inaugurated to aid the funds of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, Kent, an Institution which is doing an immense amount of good amongst all sections of the printing trades In this historic hostelry, Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson used to meet. Here, too, in later years, the generous-hearted William Crespin foregathered with his colleagues, Tom Scott and Fred Apps, and initiated the now famous Auxiliary movement, whilst quite a host of honoured names connected with printerdom have been associated with this time-honoured rendezvous of printers. It is a happy augury full of promise that the Deal Home Musical Society made its *debut* at such a place, and it may mean that the prosperity that followed the labours of Crespin, Scott and Apps will again accompany those whose efforts are exerted for such a noble cause. It was really pathetic to hear the chairman, himself blind, pleading so eloquently for the suffering ones and the poor factory girl, and a grander object lesson it would be difficult to find.

The two gentlemen occupying the chairs, although widely known in their respective spheres, are worthy of special mention. Mr. F. E. Giles started his career as a master printer, but had the misfortune some 17 years ago to lose his sight through a shock when travelling in a railway train. He was then in the employment of Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, in which firm he has been in continuous employment for over 30 years. His services were so much appreciated at the time that Messrs. Winstone and Sons decided he should be escorted by one of their representatives over a radius of 40 miles from Shoe-lane, so as to enable Mr. Giles to be in his own home every night. It is much to his firm's credit to be able to chronicle the fact that this representative (Mr. Ralph Manuel), has been in their employ for even a longer period than Mr. Giles himself. Despite his sad affliction, Mr. Giles continues to take great interest in all philanthropic movements connected with the trade, whilst his charming personality has endeared him to a very large circle of friends in the printing fraternity.



Mr. T. J. Lewis.

Mr. T. J. Lewis, the proprietor of the "Falcon" Hotel, is a well-known athlete, and naturally attracts those of an athletic turn of mind, thus it is not surprising to find that the North of the Thames Cross-Country Athletic Association, the Hampstead Harriers, the Finchley Harriers, or the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports' Association, hold gatherings at their esteemed *confrères* house. In addition to Mr. Lewis being the N.C.U. champion for Berks, Oxon, and South Bucks during 1893 and 1894, and also for Guildford and Ripley from 1892 to 1894, he was a well-known member of the Bucks Yeomanry. Mr. Lewis is a mine of information on all form of sports, and is a great help to clubs and to secretaries in their work. He is as genial as he is generous, and those that know him thoroughly are just those who respect him most, whilst his quiet gentlemanly ways win and command universal respect.

Amongst those present were Messrs. Wm. Brett Plummer (Swain and Co.), H. Heasman (Shackells), E. T. Newton, T. A. Newnham (chairman of the Deal Home), H. Coombes, A. W. Paul, F. Shaw, T. Harrison, H. W. Howes, W. Wordham, A. Ritchie, J. Mulligan, S. A. Robins, G. Loveland, R. Manuel, W. H. Geard, J. L. Camp, and Arthur W. Paul.

The Secretary of the Home, Mr. H. F. Parker, well known as the hon. general secretary of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association, read an interesting letter from the Matron of the Home. In thanking the chairman, Miss L. M. Gray said she felt sure that they would feel well paid for what they were doing if they could see some of those who came to the Home, not only weak and ill, but feeling that the world was a very hard place. Her staff assisted her in making these sad souls see that not only was the world not quite so hard, but that kind-hearted men could be found who were willing to sacrifice both time and money in a cause devised for their special benefit. The Secretary stated that the National Health Insurance Commissioners had sanctioned their making special arrangements with approved societies whereby single persons could reap the full benefits of the Act—a point that secretaries of sick and benefit societies should note. He was also pleased to say that Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, on behalf of his firm, had generously headed a subscription list with a gift of 50 guineas, and it was confidently believed that the employees would subscribe the remaining sum required in time to name a *Daily Express* bed during the coming summer months. Mr. Parker said that about 30 men and women—all convalescents engaged in the printing and allied trades—were at present in the Home. Such facts, he thought, could be well left to speak for themselves. Funds were urgently needed to maintain the 61 beds in the Home, all of which would be shortly occupied. His committee wanted it to be a a printers' Institution, as far as was possible, and the best way of carrying out so laudabie a desire was for every firm to become interested in the work. He was ready at all times to address any chapel, or other gathering, and to explain the objects and scope of their work. He also wished everyone to know that they did not want to divide any subscription at present given to their sister charity—the Limpsfield Home. That Institute was most useful to the trade, and they could all wish it God speed and prosperity. The Secretary concluded in calling upon Mr. F. E. Giles for a few remarks.



Mr. F. E. Giles.

Mr. F. E. Giles, in a really eloquent speech pleaded for the co-operation of all earnest workers interested in trade charities to assist them in making the objects of the Home more widely known. He was speaking to a large employer a few days ago, and he was surprised to learn that such an Institution existed. He could see the great advantages it offered to the female portion of his employees, and he felt sure that they would avail themselves of such an admirable Home. It was just the one thing which was lacking in their charitable undertakings—a place for the sick or weak female employee. Mr. Giles thought that nothing better could be devised than the plan of getting their workpeople fit, and of keeping them well and strong. What more charitable act could one do than to give a poor girl three weeks free stay at this beautiful seaside resort, and pay her railway fare into the bargain. He had travelled all over the United Kingdom, and from Newcastle to Penzance no better air could be found than at the delightful old-fashioned town of Deal. The air was peculiarly bracing and invigorating, and it could not fail to help those numerous nervous breakdowns that the rush and tear of modern machinery had been so productive in bringing about. The City Police rented a complete wing at the Home, which in no way affected the comfort or the accommodation of the ordinary patients. They could all feel glad that their beautiful Home—it had been described to him as being equal to a first-rate hotel—was of some use to such a grand body of men as the City Police. Personally he was greatly indebted to them, and he was sorry that Chief Supt. Stark—who was a member of the Deal Home Committee—could not be present so that he could have thanked the City Police through his agency. It was a testimonial to any institution that such a fine body of men had selected it as their Home, for they all knew how particular the "Force" was in such matters. Mr. Giles concluded with a most eloquent appeal to his hearers to work for this glorious trade charity.

Mr. H. F. Parker, in a few sentences, proposed the health of the Chairmen, which was most enthusiastically received and accompanied with musical honours.

Mr. T. J. Lewis, in reply, said that he felt it a duty to do his utmost for the printers' charities. He never met with a more charitably disposed body of men than the printers were, and it was a real pleasure to assist them in the many methods they selected to give effect to this grand trait of human character. As Mr. Giles had said all that was really necessary he would not delay them further than to thank them most sincerely on behalf of himself and his co-chairman for the very kind manner in which they had received the toast.

The Secretary, in announcing the "plate," said that they were truly grateful to the Chairmen, whose efforts had resulted in the handsome sum of £19. He was informed that it would eventually be increased to over £20.

Mr. F. E. Giles said that he should like to thank Mr. W. A. Fricker and Mr. W. J. Mould, the hon. secs. of the Musical Society, for having provided them with such an excellent programme. Their best thanks were also due to the artistes who had so kindly given their services.

Mr. W. A. Fricker, in reply, said it was a great pleasure for him and Mr. Mould to be able to assist in making the concerts the success which this one had proved to be. He trusted that everyone present would be at their next concert on Friday, February 28th. He thanked them one and all for their attendance and support, and was obliged for the kind words that had been said about himself and Mr. Mould.

Mr. W. J. Mould said that both he and his co-secretary would undertake to maintain the quality of the concert which they had provided on this occasion, and he appealed to them to help them to carry on the work and thus enable the Committee to increase the benefits of their magnificent Home from Home at Deal.

The following is a brief outline of the concert:—Mr. A. H. Cooke is a most efficient accompanist, and his playing greatly contributed to the success of the singers. Mr. Lionel James sang "Drake is going West" and "Tommy Lad," Harry Piper contributed two humorous turns, Mr. F. C. Pratt gave "Down in the Deep," Mr. B. T. Davies, accompanied by Mr. Bruce Andrews, scored in "My Dreams," Mr. Bruce Andrews also sang "The Floral Dance" most effectively. Mr. Harry Roberts (a great favourite at printers' concerts) sang "I tried to keep from laughing" with immense success. Mr. Dick Lewis (Ilford) contributed a couple of monologues in his usual inimitable style, and Mr. S. A. Robins sang "Rose of my Heart" and "Marie, my girl" with effect. Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer is well-known to trade concert goers, and his singing of "I've got the time I've got the place" and of "Gee—I wish that I had a girl" met with great applause. Messrs. King and Jack are very amusing in their comedy songs and cross-talk, and met with a good reception. The Norlen Concert Party, Messrs. B. Davies, D. Davies, Norman Browne and Bruce Andrews, was a great success, and their quartettes, "Mulligan Musketeers," "The Catastrophe" and "Farewell," were excellent. Master George Lewis has a pretty soprano voice and that was heard effectively in his two songs, "May Morning" and "Sweet Vale of Avoca." Mr. J. L. Camp gave a dramatic reading of the "Correct Card," that proved him to be an artiste of sterling merit. Altogether an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent, which must have been encouraging to the promoters.

THE Insurance Commissioners, under the powers conferred on them by Section 66 of the National Insurance Act, have submitted to the High Court the question whether lithographic artists, process workers and engravers are employed by way of manual labour within the meaning of Part II. (g) of the First Schedule to the Act, and it is anticipated that the Court will deal with the question at an early date.

TELEGRAMS: "LITHO, LONDON."
LITHO. PRINTING FOR THE TRADE.
Up-to-Date Plant. Modern Methods.
Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing &c
TOM BROAD, 76-78, Clerkenwell Rd LONDON, E.C.
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 381.

Digitized by Google

THE PIONEER WEEKLY PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL.

Important Notification to

Printers' Engineers and Brokers, Typefounders, Stereotypers' Foundry and Matrix Furnishers, Engravers, Bookbinders' Furnishers, Papermakers, Wholesale Stationers, Dealers in Stationers' Sundries, and Manufacturers for the Export Trade generally.

There is an Immense market for British Productions in the above Trades throughout INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CANADA, etc.

YOU have to SELL What the COLONISTS want to BUY.

WHAT IS THE MOST EFFICIENT MEANS FOR INTRODUCING YOUR GOODS TO THEM?

Undoubtedly the publicity of an OLD ESTABLISHED and WIDELY CIRCULATED Trade Journal.

WITH THIS FACT IN VIEW THE PUBLISHERS OF THE

British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

(Established 1878.)

Propose to issue, early in March next, another

SPECIAL EXPORT NUMBER

for Circulation in India, Canada, South Africa, Australasia and British connections throughout the

ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD.

A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THESE NUMBERS IS

THE BUYERS GUIDE An Up-to-Date, Selected, and Comprehensive List for Colonial and Foreign Buyers. **TO THE EXPORT HOUSES**

In deference to the wishes of a number of our Advertisers, who consider that the utility of these Special Issues will be thereby increased, arrangements have been made to give them a large

HOME CIRCULATION ALSO.

ADVERTISERS WILL PLEASE NOTE

that in future our Special Numbers will be entirely separate and distinct from the ordinary weekly issues, an arrangement which will permit of more time and attention being given to their preparation and contents.

The very extensive advertising support accorded to these special issues of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer for many years past, by firms catering for the printing and allied trades, furnishes sufficient evidence of their value from an advertiser's point of view.

It is not intended at present to make any increase in the ordinary rates for advertisements, so far as the special numbers are concerned, and in this connection it may be pointed out that with the adoption of our new size and style at the commencement of this year the charges for advertising were greatly reduced. A copy of our new advertisement scale will be sent on application, together with a pamphlet containing 170 testimonies from readers, advertisers, and the Press, to the value and utility of the journal.

Advertisements Should be sent in **PROMPTLY, AND** For considerations of Display and Fine Printing **THE** SOONER BETTER

BUT MUST REACH US NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 28th.

Publishers and Proprietors:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE *Church Times*, having attained to 50 years of existence, has celebrated its jubilee, and has issued an interesting supplement which it publishes in the form of a retrospective survey of its 50 years' work.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were no failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, February 7th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed but one.

THE Library Association has arranged for Mr. R. A. Peddie to deliver a course of six lectures on bibliographical research on Saturday afternoons, beginning on February 8th, at 3 p.m. in the Lecture Room of the British Museum. Admission is free, without tickets.

THERE passed away on Sunday last, at the age of sixty-five, Mr. George Stephenson, newsagent and postmaster, Gosforth, near Newcastle. Mr. Stephenson commenced business as a newsagent in Gosforth in 1870. He was appointed sub-postmaster shortly afterwards, and held the position up till his demise.

TENDERS are wanted for printing, stationery, and account and other bookbinding for three years for the Corporation of Norwich. Particulars from Mr. A. H. Miller, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Norwich. Tenders are also wanted by the Holborn Borough Council for the supply of stationery, of which particulars may be had from Mr. L. Walford, Town Clerk, 197, High Holborn, W.C.

IN honour of the attainment of his 70th birthday, the staffs in all departments of the *Lancashire Daily Post*, the *Preston Guardian*, and *Blackburn Times*, and the general printing works at Preston and Blackburn, last week presented to Mr. John Toulmin, J.P., the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Geo. Toulmin and Co., Ltd., a silver salver suitably inscribed, and accompanied by an address signed by the employees.

"THE WAR AGAINST BRIBERY" is the title of a red-covered pamphlet written by Mr. R. M. Leonard and published by the Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League, Incorporated, with a preface by Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B. It contains a brief history of the legislation on the subject of secret commissions, and of the work of the League formed to enforce that legislation and abate the evil, in which work Mr. Leonard has had a large share.

MR. HERBERT W. JORDAN, managing director of Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., gave a lecture on Company Promotion and Flotation, on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Secretaries' Association, at Winchester House, E.C. The subject is of wide interest and the lecture has been published in a pamphlet. It deals *inter alia* with the history of companies, their duration and utility, the purpose of formation, "freak companies," and the procedure that has to be gone through in the formation of a limited company.

A NUMBER of type specimen sheets are to hand from Messrs. J. G. Schelter and Giesecke, the well-known Leipzig founders, who have produced a new face which they term "Monos," a bold heavy letter that is suited for jobs requiring strong type or special emphasis. There is a complete series ranging from 12-point to 60-point, and a similar series in a condensed style. The specimen sheets show examples of display in which the types have been used to advantage, both in black and colours. Other two faces of a light character are "Rolando" and "Rolando Script," both of which lend themselves to delicate display.

IN the Chancery Division, last Thursday, an action came before Mr. Justice Neville, in which Messrs. William Stevens, Ltd., claimed an injunction against Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., to prevent the issuing of a magazine or periodical under the name of the *Magazine of Fiction*, or under any other name which was calculated to lead to the belief that the defendants' publication was a publication of the plaintiffs'. After hearing counsel, the Judge said:—"In my opinion the plaintiffs show no title to relief. It is a matter of importance to protect a trader from any unfair attempt to take advantage of the reputation he has acquired for his goods or in his business. But it is equally important to protect his Majesty's subjects in their use of the English language, and the law does not recognise a monopoly of the King's English. Here the plaintiffs claim an exclusive right to the words *Magazine of Fiction*. In my opinion those words are purely descriptive and indicate that the publication contained nothing but fiction, and I defy any better description of it than *Magazine of Fiction*." The action was dismissed with costs.

THE death is reported from Italy of Col. Charles N. Jones, chairman of the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., New York. In his early days he was associated with the American daily press and political work of the States, but lately he had given his attention to trade journalism, and owned several organs associated with the paper trade.

EGYPTIAN TENDERS.—H. M. Consul at Cairo reports that tenders for the supply and delivery of about 160 rolls of green and 40 rolls of red thin art leather binding cloth required during 1913, will be received by the Director, National Printing Department, Cairo, up to 27th February. Copies of the conditions of contract and form of tender, with samples of the cloth may be obtained from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. Samples may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.

There was a goodly gathering of printers and their friends at the Penge and Beckenham Liberal and Radical Club on Monday last, the occasion being a printers' reunion in aid of the various trade charities. Mr. A. Wilson presided, and was supported by, amongst others, Mr. J. Monk, Mr. C. Sibley, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. H. Reardon, Mr. Rowley Cowper, etc, and a capital programme was provided under the direction of Mr. C. Cripps. The hon. secretaries, Messrs. W. T. Ridgwell and J. French, together with the committee, have every reason to be proud at the success of their efforts.

WITH the January issue the *Theosophical Path* (the official organ of the Theosophical movement, edited by Katherine Tingley, Point Loma, Cal.) enters upon its fourth volume, its pages full of interest, not alone to the student of Theosophy, but to the general reader. There are splendidly illustrated and charmingly written articles on "The Louvre" and "Genoa." "One of the noblest monuments of Paris, and the one above all others that belongs to the race as well as to France, is the Palace of the Louvre." Of Genoa the superb, Kenneth Morris says: "And, indeed, superb it is, this city of white palaces looking out over the azure sea; this fair imperishable monument to the boundless genius, political, artistic and commercial, of the Latin race." Dr. George Wharton James continues his interesting series, "With the Zunis in New Mexico," telling some of the thrilling experiences which he had among them, and the whole magazine is a splendid production.

THE fifth concert of the season of the City of London Printer's Musical Society auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Monday, Mr. W. Watts, chairman of the executive, presiding. Supporting the chairman were Alderman Hunt, Mr. C. Creswick, Mr. F. W. Shaw, Mr. A. J. Richie, Mr. E. P. Woodman, Mr. Geo. Tams, and other strenuous workers. The concert was up to the high standard characteristic of these gatherings, and included Miss Marion Battishill, a deep rich contralto vocalist; Miss Nora Freeley, an excellent violinist; Miss Edith Williams, a dainty comedienne; Miss Amy Brook, with comedy songs at the piano and ventriloquism; Mr. Ernest Stepan, a pleasing tenor; while the humorous side was provided by Miss Hilda Hudson and Mr. Dick Lloyd, comedy duets; Mr. Arthur Verne, Mr. Fred Rome, and Mr. Tom Feestal. Mr. C. G. Wood and Mr. T. C. Stokes most capably accompanied the various items. The last concert of the season takes place on Saturday, March 8th, when the members of the committee will preside.

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS.—A useful list of advertising sheets, giving miniature impressions of them, has been issued by the well-known Leeds printers, Messrs. Taylor Bros. The patterns comprise some very effective and elegant designs, carefully lithographed in suitable and harmonious colouring, and all offered at a low price. Some of the designs are more especially suited for cricket announcements, but they may be used for various other purposes, such as football, cycling, fishing, bowling and swimming clubs, entertainments, local time tables, etc. The general scheme of the designs is a large central panel, with a decorative border or background, surrounding which are numerous smaller panels in a variety of square, circular and oval shapes, to receive advertisements. A number of artistic half-tone pictures, characterising different games and recreations, are separately provided, so that a particular one may be selected by the customer to be printed on the sheet, or the picture space thereon may be ordered to be left blank. Lithographed cards are also supplied of a similar character.

A FINE array of fiction by famous novelists distinguishes the *Windsor Magazine* for February, for here are the latest complete episodes in Halliwell Sutcliffe's new series, "The Open Road," Justus Miles Foreman's strenuous romance of modern life, "The Six Rubies," and the late Robert Barr's sequel to the former adventures of Young Lord Stranleigh. The record of Trader Carson's journeyings in West Africa is also carried a stage further by John Barnett, with another exciting narrative. A delightful tale by that favourite chronicler of child life, Ethel Turner, and other complete stories, grave and gay, by popular authors, all of which are attractively illustrated by leading black-and-white artists, complete a notable fiction programme. The fine-art feature of the issue consists of a collection of reproductions from the pictures of the late Philip Calderon, R.A., of whose work there has hitherto been no collected record in volume form.

DURING January printing type was imported into the United Kingdom to the extent of 5 tons, valued at £753, compared with 1 ton for the corresponding month of last year at £442, and 7 tons for January, 1911, valued at £1,346. The export trade from the United Kingdom for January totalled 48 tons at £7,312, as against 59 tons at £6,367 for January last year, and 36 tons valued at £6,156 for the same month in 1911.

MR. GEORGE ANDREW HUTCHISON, the founder and editor of the *Boy's Own Paper* and other publications, died on Tuesday at Leytonstone of heart decease, at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Hutchison was the author and editor of over 125 volumes, including science, theology, and general literature. He also took a great interest in the work of the Mission to Deep-sea Fishermen, for which he had acted as general editor since 1875.

PAYMENT BEFORE DELIVERY.—In the City of London Court, last week, before Mr. Registrar Wild, the sum of £2 was claimed by the Graphotone Co., Ltd., 34, Paternoster-row, against Messrs. Albert and Brown, stationers, 37, High-street, Hornsey, for picture post cards supplied. For the plaintiffs it was said that the order came from the defendants through a traveller. After the goods were put in hand the defendants wished to have their name imprinted upon them. The defendants were informed that there would be 1s. 6d. extra to pay. These terms were accepted. They had informed the defendants when the post cards were ready, and had stated upon receipt of remittance goods would be forwarded. The post cards had been ready some time, but the defendants had not done anything. The post cards were useless for any other purpose, having the defendants imprint upon them. The defendant, Mr. Albert, said he gave the order to the plaintiffs' traveller upon the understanding that he was to receive the post cards which he was to sell during last summer. After a lapse of time he received a *pro forma* invoice. He had given the order some two or three months before. Although the goods remained upon the plaintiff's premises he was sued for the price of goods he had never had. Had they been delivered to him he could have sold them. He did not think the plaintiffs should have judgment for the price of the goods and also have the goods. The Registrar said it appeared to be a question of the payment of cash before the delivery of the goods. The defendant said he did not mind an order being made against him for payment in a month providing delivery was enforced. The Registrar said the defendant did not appear to deny the position of affairs as alleged by the plaintiffs. There would be judgment for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed, payment to be made in a month. After the defendant had paid the money he would get the goods.

The Scottish Printers' Dispute.

Pending the meeting of the conference on Monday there was but little development in the situation at the week end, beyond the striking of a few of the men as a protest against the lock-out notices that were posted in Edinburgh and Glasgow offices. A mass meeting of the men was held in the Berkeley Hall on Saturday afternoon.

On Monday the conference between representatives of the masters and men was held in the North British Station Hotel, Edinburgh. Mr. W. B. Blaikie, president of the Scottish Alliance, presided, and the employees were represented by Mr. Charles Bowerman, M.P., chairman of the National Federation, and by other officials, as well as officials of the British Typographical Association, the Glasgow Typographical Society, and the Edinburgh Typographical Society.

The conference met again on Tuesday, when it was announced that an agreement had been come to, the particulars of which will not be disclosed until both parties constituents have seen them. The lock-out notices are of course withdrawn.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

On no account miss that Costing Conference of Master Printers to be held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th instant. It begins at 2.30 on Tuesday.

o o o

Laurens Coster, or to give his title more precisely, Laurens the Coster, will preside in spirit.

o o o

The invention of printing may not be due to him; nor even the invention of the tale that the invention of printing was his. Be all that as it may, his name is a good one for this occasion. A "Coster" is one who studies costs; he is our man.

o o o

I understand that Laurens the Coster meant simply Laurens the Custodian. He was a glorified caretaker, or taker of care. He was Churchwarden and treasurer of the Church of St. Bavon, in Haarlem.

o o o

All that printers are now asked to do is to take care. In the old wheeze perhaps pardonable once again, our business presents need for not the slightest scare, but for the greatest care. And once again I will quote Gladstone to his son, "Keep your accounts; and the easiest way to keep them is to keep them carefully."

o o o

He was himself most scrupulously careful and exact in his personal account-keeping through his long life. Even so, he did not wholly escape some financial stress, and once I believe took steps to sell a good many private possessions. It says much for British public life that no Premier, Liberal or Conservative, has accumulated during official life any private fortune worth speaking about.

o o o

I am simply concerned here, however, to note that he did regularly keep his accounts, and also that when unusual financial stress, from whatever cause, came upon him he met it with determination and thoroughness. He met new dangers by new and fitting action.

o o o

That two-fold example is worth pondering. The last especially, perhaps. For undoubtedly a new position has arisen.

o o o

Hours have been shortened. Wages have somewhat, though not greatly, risen. Government and other changes have occasioned new costs. Materials are very much dearer than they were a few years ago. Type particularly was advanced 4d. a pound in two twopenny advances only last autumn. There seems no valid ground for anticipating any appreciable easement in any of these particulars.

o o o

All this means that master printers, who after all are also servants, must ask the public, "the ultimate employer of us all," for more money. Or, at the very least, must cease to suppose that they can make the same net profit from the same gross figures as they lately could.

o o o

At the very least they must get to know just where they are.

o o o

I throw in that word about "the very least," because I want to lead the pessimist gently along. I am an optimist myself. I believe that we not only can ascertain our costs more carefully, but that we can raise prices. I have put this to the test several times in work of my own, and in work for those who were employing me in years gone by, and in work for a whole trade.

o o o

It is true the scale on which this has been successfully done in my own experience has not been great. In one trade where I had the satisfaction of being largely instrumental in raising prices, there was undoubtedly a special opportunity for such an achievement from the circumstance that there were only a score or two of firms in that trade in the Metropolis to be induced to take this price raising line.

o o o

None the less even that trade presented its peculiar difficulties. Some who conducted it were men of less experience of affairs and perhaps it is permissible to say, were of less education and less general culture than the typical master printer; and lack of education and culture are apt to have their accompaniment in the undue presence of suspicion.

o o o

In general, despite all the exceptions that can be urged—in general, men who distrust each other through and through, do so because they do not know each other through and through.

o o o

Under pressure of straits, self created or brought upon one by others, under pressure of straits a man may make moral blunders. But the average business man means the "square deal." Hear Rabbie Burns on that:

"I'll no say men are sinners a',
The real heartless wicked,
Who know no check but human law,
Are to a few restricted."

o o o

But on that price raising that was accomplished.

o o o

The general manager of one firm in the trade to which I am alluding said to me, "The three and a half years during which that agreement was in full operation were the best period in our whole fifty years course.

o o o

The managing director of another house in the same trade said to me, "While that price raising agreement lasted we made so much (naming a sum) in our business at ———. Directly it fell into abeyance for a year or two, we lost about the same amount per annum.

o o o

That price raising was really a lasting success, although there was a falling off for a while after three and a half years. The reconciliation is that the falling off was itself but temporary.

o o o

The circumstances which had lead to that halt were reconsidered.

o o o

A new arrangement upon a better plan was adopted, and the trade's prices are now higher and firmer than they have ever been. I believe, too, that not a single man in the trade has been in any way injured, whether he has concurred in this price raising arrangement or not.

o o o

An arrangement with journeymen in the trade is a part of the success of this particular effort. But put that aside. It is still worth while to ascertain costs more carefully, and it is still practicable to raise prices. In American printerdom where the 48 hour rules, masters were never so hopeful by all indications; certainly were never so strenuous; and no working arrangement with journeymen has come into the matter there.

o o o

Don't go into the Conference with a prejudgment that "It can't be done."

o o o

"The man who says a thing can't be done is sometimes rudely interrupted by somebody doing it."

o o o

Don't go into the Conference with a grudging sort of feeling that although it perhaps "can be done," it will mean a lot of trouble. Let it. What's trouble? Grasp trouble and it changes its nature. Let's give to the task not what effort we barely *must*, but all the effort we *can*.

o o o

Don't go into it full of derision of past talk and past failure. Granted that there have been comedies. What of it? Who will pay for "presenting," as stage managers phrase it—for "presenting" the comedy? For presenting ourselves as the comedians? No one will pay us, because no public attends our performance. We are the players and the audience too. When we deride we are deriding ourselves.

o o o

To which I would attach this little bit of philosophy also, that two things in life are not worth worrying about; things that can be helped and things that can't be. Personally I'm ready to worry about all the rest. But I've never been able to find them.

o o o

Bad costing can be helped. Go into the Conference next Tuesday determined to help it. Don't worry. Work.

A preachment I know, but there are times for all things. This week is a week for a preachment, and I have a right to preach. I use that right, and end with this quotation from I don't know whom, but I pasted it inside my pocket wallet as a hint to myself:—

o o o

"Nature gave you greater intelligence than you use—finer feelings than you obey. Nature designed you for success."

o o o

FRANK COLEBROOK.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

AGENCIES required by competent TRAVELLER with connection amongst Printers and Stationers in the North and Midlands; 20 years' experience in the trade; good references.—Address, No. 13,157, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13157

PRINTING INK MAKING.—Advertiser, young, energetic, 14 years' experience, thoroughly practical, latest methods, seeks position of trust; would travel (London) if desired.—Address, No. 13155, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13155

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

FOUNDED 1866.

The London, Provincial and Colonial

PRESS NEWS

PUBLISHED THE 28TH OF EACH MONTH,
PRICE 2D; POST FREE 3D.

For Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, Lithographers, Publishers, Bookbinders, and all connected with the Press.

ADVERTISERS will find this Old-Established and Influential Journal a Reliable Medium for bringing their announcements prominently before extensive buyers.

EVERY MONTH it contains Interesting and Practical Articles; Latest News; Notes on Current Topics; Correspondence; Queries.

Subscription, 3s. per ann. post free.

DORRINGTON BROTHERS,
111, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Removed for Convenience of Sale.

SALVAGE.

Mr. WILLIAM F. LAING

WILL SELL by AUCTION, at the Warehouse, 29, Fulbourne-street, Whitechapel-road, London, E., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1913, at 12 o'clock,

STOCK consisting of 50 Tons Assorted Paper, Printings, Writings, Copyings, Loans and Hand-Made, Cartridge, Manilla, Manifold, Blottings, Enamel, Card Board, Tinted, Brown Leather Boards, Strawboards, Wrapping, etc.

Large quantity Plain, Ruled and Printed Waste.

500 Gross Lead Pencils, Inks, Pens.

5,000 Gross Rubber Bands, Book Covers.

Quantity of Book Cloth, 30,000 Volumes Poetical and other Works, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, two Rare Editions History of Cheshire, by Thos. Helsby, Cartoons from "Punch," etc.

Die Presses, Copying Presses, Splitting Machine, Studding Machine, two Platform Weighing Machines, 100 Cases Horticultural and other Glass which are in good condition.

Goods on view day prior and morning of Sale. Catalogues on the premises and of the Auctioneer, 148, Whitechapel-road, London, E.; and Graham-road, Mitcham, Surrey. Telephone: Central 3114.

13959

FOR SALE.

THE following Second-Hand Machinery and Sundries at exceptionally Low Prices to Clear. All Machines thoroughly overhauled.

Quad Royal Wharfedale, by Payne, geared inkers, balanced flyers, slitter; splendid condition; will accept £150 for immediate sale.

Double Demy Dawson Wharfedale, wind up flyers £50

Double Crown Columbian Press £15

Crown Folio "Peerless" Platen £14

Crown Folio Cropper Platen £20

Cutting Machine, by Ullmer, 30-in. hand... £20

Cutting Machine, by Furnival, 42-in. hand clamp, side clutch for power £35

Cutting Machine, by Horne, self clamp, hand power... ... ... £15

Label Punching Machine, platen 30-in by 11⅜-in. £15

Millboard Cutting Machine, 36-in. iron bed £8

Galley Proof Press, 28-in. by 6 in.... ... £5

Box Wire Stitcher, 12-in. arm £4

Gold Blocking Press, 14-in. by 10-in. for hand... ... ... £14

Gold Blocking Press, 16-in. by 12-in. for power £20

Gas Engine, by Furnival, 2-h.p. £5

TYPE.—We have a splendid assortment of practically NEW Type, mostly display, at second-hand prices. Some never been inked.

CHASES.—We hold a large stock of second-hand Chases, wrought and cast. All sizes cheap.

CASES.—500 second-hand, all at 1s. each. Cash with order, carriage forward.

Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Plummer Blocks, all sizes second-hand. Less than half price.

W. J. CONNOLL & CO., 5, Maclean's Buildings, New Street Square, London, E.C. Telephone Holborn 5183.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1794.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS:
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Printers' Prices	1
The Deal Home Musical Society	8
Trade Notes	10
The Scottish Printers' Dispute	10
Quads	11
The Coming Cost Congress	12
Avoiding Industrial Disputes	12
Machinery Assessments	12
Co-Partnership	13
Financial	14
Dividends and Reports	14
Company Notices	14
Commercial Intelligence	14
Gazette	15
New Inventions	15
The Clavering Press Dinner	16
The History of Printing and Bookmaking	16
P. M. and O. A., London Centre	17
,, Manchester Centre	18
,, Yorkshire Centre	19
For Destroying Public Documents	19
Finishing Paper and Cardboard	20
American Paper	20
Canada's Trade with Australia	22
The American Paper Trade	22
Patents	22

The Coming Cost Congress.

THE first organised effort in this country to bring master printers from all parts of the kingdom together for the purpose of studying and discussing the best methods of conducting the printing business on profit-producing lines is about to be brought to fruition. By the time our next issue goes to press the first British Cost Congress will have just completed its labours, and master printers from the leading towns of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales will be pondering the studied reasoning of our most enlightened printers on such vital questions as organisation, systems, costs, selling prices and processes. As was briefly announced in our last issue, the London Master Printers' Association have arranged a Cost Congress to be held in the historic Hall of the Stationers' Company on Tuesday and Wednesday next, to which are invited master printers, large and small, works managers, overseers, cost clerks and bookkeepers—indeed, "everybody in the trade who is anxious for enlightened assistance in the work of making the business he is engaged in a profit-earning concern." The remarkable success that has attended the working of the costing system in America and Canada, together with the unbearable condition to which the printing trade in this country is rapidly tending, has prompted the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain to take the necessary action which has resulted in the holding of this important Congress, with its many possibilities for the future welfare of the craft. That action was the calling together of some of the brightest brains in the craft to help them perfect a simple yet effective system whereby, with the minimum of labour and expense, every printer may tell at what figure it is positively dangerous for him to take a job, because it will show him the precise cost of labour and material in each department. This is a great achievement, an invaluable possession for the master printer, and it remains to be seen how far it has been realised. It is to be hoped that the printers who attend the Congress will take a broad view of the whole matter, avoiding all side issues in whatever discussion they may take part in, and keep an open mind for the support of that which will be uplifting for the craft as a whole.

* * *

Avoiding Industrial Disputes.

A REPORT has been issued by Sir George Askwith on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada. Sir George visited Canada in the months of September and October last, at the request of the Government, and inquired into the working of this Act, popularly known as the "Lemieux Act," which requires that any dispute arising in the class of industries named shall be submitted to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, with a view to arriving at a settlement before a strike or lock-out can be legally brought about. At least 30 days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours is to be given, and pending the proceedings before the Board, in the event of the change resulting in a dispute, the relations to each other of the parties to the dispute are to remain unchanged, and neither party is to do anything in the nature of a lock-out or strike. There are heavy penalties for infringing the provisions of the Act. The finding of the Board is not binding, but leaves the parties to the dispute free to take such action as they may respectively choose, but, on the other hand, they may agree to be bound by it. Sir George Askwith's conclusion is that where the Act has been frankly accepted as a means of preventing disputes it has worked very well, but where by the imposition of penalties efforts have been made to enforce it the results have not been so satisfactory. Sir George thinks that an Act on the lines of conciliating parties, and of making recommendations where conciliation was unavailing, omitting the restricting features of the Canadian Act, would be quite suitable and practicable in this country.

* * *

Machinery Assessments.

ENGLAND, unlike Ireland and Scotland, has many disadvantages in regard to assessments and taxes. Why there should be a difference in say one industry, seems hard on the English manufacturer. Take the system of fixing assessments: In one district in England the assessors include loose machinery, whilst in another they do not, and it is contended now that there should be a uniform system throughout the country. The question is of paramount importance to owners of printing works and those engaged in the allied trades, as it is necessary that the law should be amended in some shape or form. Mr. Humphrey-Davies, surveyor to the Machinery Users' Association, recently delivered in Manchester a lecture on the subject, and he pointed out that the difficulties experienced at present in England arose from a decision by Lord Esher in a Tyne boiler works case. In Scotland by the Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1902—passed at the instance of the Machinery Users' Association—it was enacted that "Section 42 of the Valuation Act, 1854, shall be read and constructed as if the following proviso were inserted after the words 'and all machinery fixed or attached to any lands or heritages, that is to say: Provided that in any building occupied for any trade, business or manufacturing process, the expression 'machinery' fixed or attached' shall be construed as including all machinery, machines, or plant in or on the lands or heritages for producing or transmitting first motive power, or for heating or lighting such building, but save as

Digitized by Google

herein provided shall not include machines, tools, or appliances, which are only so fixed that they can be removed from their place without necessitating the removal of any part of the building." In Ireland the law was substantially the same thing. What is now wanted in England is an Act passed similar or equal to the Scottish Bill, and those who are heavily rated should not rest contented until they get it.

* * *

Co-Partnership.

At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, Mr. Aneurin Williams dealt with co-partnership in a very interesting paper. He expressed the opinion that co-partnership gave the worker an accumulating interest in the capital, and, as the worker's voice in control increased, the absolute *régimé* to which he was subjected was necessarily modified, and eventually transformed. As for objections on the employers' side, it had been said that every form of profit-sharing meant the employer giving away a part of his profit which properly belonged to him in return for his work and the risk which he took. Mr. Williams contended that where the employers showed more consideration for the interests of their workers, and where the workers had a direct interest in the result of their work, the amount of profit to be divided was increased, so that it was perfectly possible for the employees to receive a share without the employers receiving less than they would under the ordinary wage system. Then as for the plea that the employer was asked to give away the control of his business into the hands of men who had never been trained to exercise it, he declared that, while the working shareholders were accumulating capital and voting power, they were also accumulating experience. Mr. Williams also pointed out that the co-partners in the South Metropolitan Gas Co. owned, on an average, £80 each in the capital, which, he said, must mean that those who had been there since the system started averaged at least twice that sum. Might it not be that when the system had been working twice as long, the capital of the workers would be several times as much? Applied generally, would not a change be gradually wrought which, acting with other forces of reform would, to a large extent, do away with the distinction between owners and workers, and transform capitalism into a form of co-operation

Miehle Work
COMMANDS
Better Prices

Many Printers buy
The MIEHLE for
that reason alone

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is manufactured at the Broadheath Works by
LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED
who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17 Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4 Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12th, 1913.

SUPPLIES of money have continued scarce, and Lombard-street has increased its obligations to the Bank of England during the past week. The demand has been keen, and rates have ruled high. The general charge for both short loans and weekly advances yesterday was 4¾ per cent., and plenty of the former changed hands at 5 per cent. The tone continues firm in the discount market. Bullion movements this week have resulted to date in a net efflux of £115,000. In stock markets the German navy announcement made a good impression, but the Balkan struggle has a checking influence, and there is no sign of development in business. Consols are weak and a little lower than a week ago, the quotations being 74½ to 74⅝ for money and 74 1/16 to 74 3/16 for the account.

Business in the miscellaneous industrial market has been inactive and dull this week, the opening of the new Account on Tuesday bringing no increase in the volume of business. Our list of printing, newspaper and publishing shares shows three upward movements and none downwards. Amalgamated Press Ord. are up ⅛ to 6⅞–7⅛; International Linotype have risen 1 to 78–83; and Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. have improved 1/16 to 4 15/16–5 1/16. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 20s. 7½d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 6d., 20s. 3d. and 21s.; in Sir Joseph Causton and Sons Pref. at 5⅛; in John Dickinson and Co. 1st. Pref. at 101xd.; in Eyre and Spottiswoode Deb. at 86¼; in Ilford Ord. at 13s.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Deb. at 64½; in International Linotype at 82 and 79; in *Lady's Pictorial* and *Sporting and Dramatic* Publishing Pref. at 58s. 9d.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 60½, 60 and 60¼, and in the B Deb. at 46½; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 6d., 16s., 15s. 3d., 16s. 3d. and acc. 15s. 3d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 66s. 3d. and 68s. 9d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s. 3d., 19s. and 17s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 5 1/16, 5 3/32 and 5 5/32; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. at 7 1/16; and in Weldons Pref. at 19s. 4½d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6⅞–7⅛
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 1/32–1 5/32
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/– 25/–
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6–21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4½–5⅛
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½–5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 3/16–1 5/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55–65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102xd
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102xd
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99–102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84–87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜–½
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	7/16–7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½–¾
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1–1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16–11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32–31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32–9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63–68
International Linotype	Stock	100	78–83
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾–10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92–95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½–3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	½–⅝
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	60–65
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	46–51
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾–2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32–27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼–3½
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9–9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¾–3¼
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80–85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	⅞–1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 15/16–5 5/16
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½–12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25–27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½–8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5–6
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½–7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 9/16–1 11/16xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 5/16–1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32–25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"FINANCIAL TIMES."—The directors of the *Financial Times*, Ltd., recommend a dividend on the preference shares for the half-year ended December 31st last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, making 5 per cent. for the year, and on the ordinary shares for the same period at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, making 15 per cent. for the year. A bonus of 12½ per cent. on the ordinary shares is also recommended, making, with the dividend paid in September last, a total distribution on the ordinary shares for the year of 27½ per cent.

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" AND "SKETCH," LTD.—The directors of the *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch*, Ltd., report that the result of the past year's working is a trading profit of £38,213 3s. 10d. After deducting the interim preference and ordinary dividends and interest on debentures and directors' fees already paid, there remains a balance of £14,477 18s. 10d., to which is added £3,505 13s. 8d., the unappropriated balance from the previous year, making £17,983 12s. 6d. The directors recommend a final dividend of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December last, making 6½ per cent. for the complete year. A balance of £3,921 2s. 6d. is carried forward to the current year. The dividend for the full year of 1911 was at the rate of 6 per cent.

COMPANY NOTICES.

BIRMINGHAM ADVERTISING TABLET CO., Ltd. And Reduced.

Notice is given that the Order of the County Court of Staffordshire, held at West Bromwich, dated January 14th, 1913, confirming the reduction of the capital of the company from £10,000 to £6,334 10s., and the minute (approved by the Court), showing with respect to the capital of the company as altered the several particulars required by the Statutes, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on January 31st, 1913. The Minute is in the words and figures following:—"The capital of the Birmingham Advertising Tablet Co., Ltd., is £6,334 10s., divided into 10,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each, and 2,669 deferred shares of 10s. each, numbered 17,332 to 20,000 inclusive. At the time of the registration of this Minute, 7,331 of the said Ordinary shares have been issued, and have been and are to be deemed fully paid up, and none of the said Deferred shares have been issued.

DAILY EXPRESS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a petition for the winding-up of the company was, on January 31st, presented to the Court by the Right Honourable James Baron Joicey, a creditor of the company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court, at London, on February 18th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re LUCIEN STOKVIS. "Sporting Luck."

The first meeting of creditors was held the other day, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, under the failure of this debtor, described in a creditor's petition as a banker, stock and share broker and newspaper proprietor. Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, reported that these proceedings had been consolidated with those of Lewis and Co. which were already in the Court, and in connection with which Mr. Stokvis had already been adjudged bankrupt. It appeared from his statements that he had assisted his wife in the business of a turf commission agent carried on as "Joe Drake." In June, 1911, he started business as a stock and share dealer at 1, Austin Friars, in the name of Stokvis and Zoven. He never had any capital and did very little business there, but had backed horses with a fair amount of success and thus kept it going until the receiving order was made against him. In March, 1912, he started an advertising business in Fenchurch-street under the style of Lewis and Co. Then in the following June he started *Sporting Luck* at Whitefriars-street, and in November last he promoted the Sporting and Financial Press, Ltd., with a nominal capital of £25,000, to acquire it. The purchase price of £15,000 was paid in shares, which he still held but had not yet attained any value. The company was still working the paper and the debtor acted as managing director at a salary of £250 a year. His liabilities, roughly estimated at £3,400, were chiefly in respect of money borrowed to run the paper and of Stock Exchange differences. The debtor had also promoted the Simplex Polish Co., Ltd., of Northampton, and *Quizzes*, a weekly 1s. sporting leaflet. Apart from his shares in the Sporting and Finance Press, Ltd., the debtor retained no assets. He had speculated in South African mines and in American, Canadian and Home rails, with the result that since November, 1911, he had lost £1,000. The failure was attributed to those losses on the Stock Exchange, law costs, loss

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

3 SALES BY AUCTION of LETTERPRESS, STEREOTYPING & ELECTROTYPING PLANT, MACHINERY & STOCK by ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, Printers' Auctioneer and Valuer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C

1.—HOLBORN, W.C.

Re Ivorite Nickel Electro Foundry Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).
5 and 6, Fulwoods Rents, Holborn, W.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions by H. H. Bobart, Esq., F.S.A.A., to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises as above, on TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1913, at 2 o'clock, the valuable PLANT AND MACHINERY of the IVORITE NICKEL ELECTRO FOUNDRY CO., LTD., including:—Two Depositing Dynamos, by Canning and Grauer; five Depositing Tanks; Rods and Plates; Presto Matrix Machine; "Lion" Radial Arm Routing Machine, by H. Williams and Co.; "Lion" Vertical Rotary Planing Machine, by H. Williams and Co.; two Rotary Edge Planing Machines, by Esson and Williams; two Circular Saw Benches; Stereo Plate Planing Machine, by H. Williams and Co.; Powerful Toggle Matrix Press, by Hewitt Bros.; three Stereo Casting Boxes; two Stereotyper's Hot Presses; 32-in. Shooting Board and Plane; Hand Piercing Machine; four Iron Imposing Surfaces; Steel Beating Surface; two 6-cwt. Stereo Melting Pots, with atmospheric gas burners and hoods; 2-cwt. ditto; Ladles; Core Boxes; Column Moulds; Shafting; Belting; Office Furniture; Dey Time Recorder for 50 Hands.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of Messrs. Saunders, Bobart and Saunders, 22, Basinghall Street, E.C., and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

2.—HIGH BARNET.

St. Andrews Press, Union Street, High Barnet.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises, as above, on THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1913, at 1 o'clock, valuable LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, comprising:—Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, by Payne, with flyers; Crown Folio Minerva Platen, by H. S. Cropper; 26-in. Diagonal Guillotine; Super Royal Columbian Press; 25-in. Iron Ink Table; Reel Wire Stitcher, by Kampe; 1-h.p. Nominal Gas Engine, by Crossley Bros., Ltd.; Shafting, etc.; Foolscap Folio Stereo Foundry; 2¼ tons Book and Jobbing Type; Chases; Galleys; Cases; Wood Letter; Frames, Racks, etc. Also the VALUABLE LIBRARY of about 3,000 VOLUMES, including Old and Rare Editions in Vellum; also the School Furniture, Band Instruments, etc.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

3.—LONDON, E.C.

Expiration of Lease.
33, King William Street, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions by Messrs. J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., who (owing to the re-building of the Street) are relinquishing this Branch, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above on THURSDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1913, at 1 o'clock, the

Digitized by Google

valuable and extensive LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, comprising:—Nearly new Double Demy Standard Babcock Cylinder Machine; two Double Demy Wharfedale Printing Machines, with geared inkers, by Dawson and Sons; Double Crown Bremner Cylinder Machine; Royal Folio Britannia Platen, by Furnival and Co.; Demy Folio Chandler and Price Platen; Crown Folio "Little Wonder," by Powell; Crown Folio Cropper Platen; Demy 8vo Model Press; 8-h.p. Otto Gas Engine; Shafting; Belting, etc.; 32-in. Guillotine Cutting Machine, by Greig and Sons; 16-in. Card Cutter; No. 7 Reel Wire Stitcher, by Aug. Brehmer; Double Crown Albion Press; four Iron Imposing Surfaces; Lead Cutter; Mitreing Machine; about Four Tons Book and Jobbing Type; 400 Cases; Chases; Galleys; Fixtures; Fittings; Office Furniture; Dey Time Recorder for 50 Hands; Mahogany Bookcase; Counters, etc.; Oak Roll Top Desk, etc.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE Council of the above Borough is prepared to receive Tenders for the Binding of Books for the Public Libraries for one, two or three years (at the option of the Council), commencing 1st April, 1913. Forms of Tender and Contract may be obtained on application at the Town Hall, Upper Street, N., on and after Monday, 17th February, 1913. Tenders (properly endorsed) must be received by the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, 27th February, 1913.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. F. DEWEY,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Upper Street, N.
6th February, 1913. 13958

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE proprietor of the British Patent No. 27,497, of 1910, relating to PAPERMAKING MACHINES, is prepared to accept tenders for the manufacture of the invention in Great Britain or to consider applications for the grant of licenses or disposal by purchase of his rights. Applications in the first instance should be addressed to Messrs. KILBURN AND STRODE, Chancery Lane Station Chambers, High Holborn, London, W.C. 13952

THE proprietors of Letters Patent No. 10,187, of 1910, relating to

"TYPECASTING MACHINES"

desire to dispose of the Patent or to grant licences to interested parties on reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patent in this country.

Enquiries to be addressed to—

CRUIKSHANK AND FAIRWEATHER, LTD.,
International Patent Agency,
65-66, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
13966

THE Proprietor of the Patent No. 10,781 of 1899, for "Improvements in Bottles or Receptacles for Gum, Paste, and the like," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license and otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country.—All communications to Haseltine, Lake and Co., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 7 and 8, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 13940

of about £5,000 in connection with *Sporting Luck*, the non-success of that publication and his consequent inability to deal with his shares in the company. Mr. Richard Farlow, C.A., had been appointed as trustee under the proceedings of Lewis and Co. and would consequently also act to this estate.

A WATERY ADVERTISEMENT.—If we are to believe the *Novelty News*, a new form of advertising recently made its appearance in Paris. It is a by-product of the stringent police decree prohibiting the dropping of handbills in the streets. This ordinance has hampered the business of handbill distribution very seriously, and advertisers are on the alert to discover other means of bringing themselves and their wares before the pedestrian audience of the boulevards. The latest device to which we have referred consists of specially constructed shoes, with immense soles of india rubber. There is, of course, a man inside them to keep them on the move. By an ingenious contrivance, the rubber soles form a pad which is continually kept damp by water contained in a can on the man's back, and flowing to his feet through pipes concealed beneath his clothes. Thus at every step an advertisement is imprinted in wetness on the pavement. It lasts for quite sufficient time to enable quite a large number of people to peruse it.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

GOODWIN, E. J., late of Carlton Holme, Buxton, advertising agent. Claims by March 19th, to Batty, Ford and Buckley, 2, Booth-street, Manchester, solicitors for the executrix.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

WORSTENCROFT, A. W., lately trading as J. Brandwood and Co., at 21, Saville-street Oxford-road Manchester, bookbinders' materials manufacturer. Date of order and of adjudication order, February 6th, made on the debtor's own petition.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

JOHNSON, A. L., lately trading at 183, Broad-street, and 189, Alum Rock-road, Saltley, Birmingham, stationer, etc. First meeting, February 19th, noon, at 191, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Examination, March 10th, 2.30 p.m., at the Court House, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Date of adjudication order, February 6th.

ADJUDICATIONS.

HOLT-WHITE, W. E. B., 13, Champion-grove, Denmark-hill, London, S.E., journalist and author. Date of order, February 6th.

CHARLEY, F., late of 31, Hilldrop-crescent, Holloway, London, N., journalist. Date of order, February 4th.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

DEWHIRST, R., trading as R. Dewhirst and Sons, 63, Halifax-road, and Herald-buildings Todmorden, Yorks, printer, publisher, etc. Claims by February 22nd to H. Eastwood, 15, Church-street, Todmorden.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

BLIGH, W. H., Caxton House Works, Broad-street, Ramsgate, printer. First dividend of 10s., February 19th, at the Official Receiver's Office, 68a, Castle-street, Canterbury.

KING, J., 20, Hartington-road, Middlesborough, paper merchant, etc. First and final dividend of 1s. 11½d., February 18th, at the Official Receiver's Office, Court-chambers, Albert-road, Middlesborough.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

WRENN, E. W., 45, High-street, Alton, Hants, bookseller and stationer. To be heard March 19th, 11 a.m., at the Castle, Winchester.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

PEARSON, J. R. J., trading as A. Flint and Co., 68, Church-street, Camberwell, London, S.E., fine art publisher, etc. Trustee, A. Willmott, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C. Released January 29th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

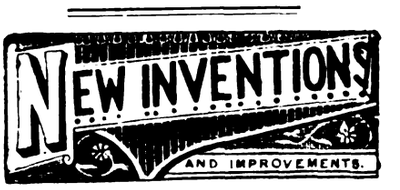
FIRST MEETINGS.

THE SWIFT PRESS, LTD., 27, Clement's-lane, London, E.C. First meeting of creditors, February 26th, 11.30 a.m., and of contributories, same day, noon, both at 33 Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

SCOTLAND.

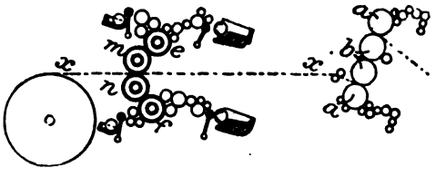
SEQUESTRATION.

THE GOVANHAUGH PAPER CO., Pollokshaws, Glasgow, papermakers. Sequestrated February 8th. Meeting to elect trustees and commissioners to be held February 20th, noon, at the Faculty Hall, St. George's-place, Glasgow. A. Brownlie, 147, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, agent.



Rotary Offset Machines.

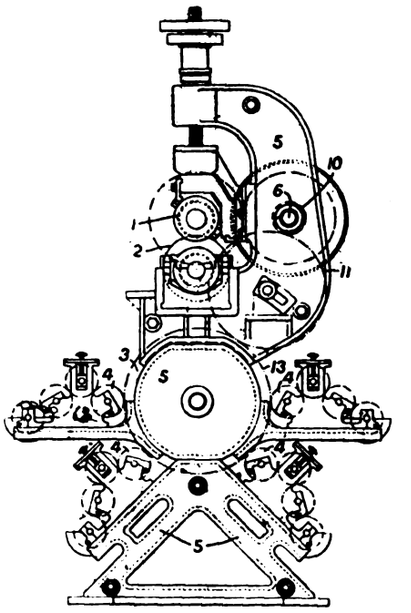
In this invention, patented by Messrs. C. and E. Hermann, a machine for printing a web of paper for the production of illustrated newspapers, books, paper bags, wrapping paper, etc., of the kind by which the illustrations are printed separately from the letterpress by offset apparatus, comprises a rotary typographic printing mechanism and a web supply reel, and an interposed lithographic offset printing mechanism. The lithographic offset printing apparatus comprises planographic printing cylinders *e*, *f*, with suitable damping and inking devices, and offset cylinders *m*, *n* by which the web is simultaneously printed on both sides. The



typographic printing is effected by printing cylinders *a*, *a*, and impression cylinders *b*, *b*. The web *x* is led between the cylinders *e*, *f*, by which it is printed on both sides with the illustrations, and then to the typographic printing mechanism.

Rotary Embossing Machines.

Mr. H. W. Sanderson has patented a combined printed and embossed wall-paper produced in one machine, and the printing rollers and the embossing rollers are of substantially the same size and are driven at substantially the same speed by driving all the rollers from a common shaft. The printing rollers are formed slightly larger than the embossing rollers to allow for gathering up of the paper due to the depth of the embossing, and correct register is thus assured. The paper passes first around an impression roller 3 co-operating with printing rollers 4, and then between embossing rollers 1, 2 which are



geared together. The rollers are mounted in framings 5 in which is also mounted the main driving shaft 6. This shaft is geared directly to the roller 1, and to the rollers 4, through gear wheels 10, 11, 13, the last being free on the shaft of the impression roller and being geared to the rollers 4. The paper may be dried after printing prior to embossing, and the apparatus may be used for separate embossing or printing and have their edges trimmed. The apparatus may act on papers formed of two layers secured together as described in Specification 29,493, 1909, and after the webs are united they are passed through lined or ribbed rolls which slightly indent the combined web on one or both sides.

Music Printing—Transfers.

The invention of Mr. W. Enderlein is specially suitable for the production of "music-print originals, as substitutes for music engravings, music compositions (in type) and autographic music." A transparent sheet is covered with an elastic transparent coating of gelatine, celluloid, etc., and collodion, and is then varnished and coated with a metalliferous colour. A suitable tool ("Noteurastal") is used to form the lines of the staves, by removing the colour so that parts become permeable to light, and "a ridge is formed by the tool on one side of each line, which ridge is required for the insertion of the music characters." The notes, bars, rests, etc., are then apparently produced by magnetised engraving tools or wheel dies which take away the metalliferous colour. "The originals are covered over with an opaque colour and are transferred to a transparent sheet so as to transfer directly to a printing surface without necessitating the usual double printing."

Digitized by Google

LECTURES ON THE History of Printing & Bookmaking.

The fifth lecture in the course of six on "The History and Progress of the Arts of Printing and Bookmaking," by Mr. R. A. Peddie, at the St. Bride Foundation Institute, was given on Monday evening, and related to the nineteenth century. On a table were a number of nineteenth century books illustrative of the lecture, including type specimen books, Kelmscott Press works, specimens of coloured illustrations, books printed by the German Imperial Printing Office, and a number of enlarged specimens of German types from negatives produced for William Morris.

Mr. Peddie said the hundred years comprising the nineteenth century were so crowded with events, inventions and developments in the printing industry, that it was exceedingly difficult for anyone who wished to go through the period in the short time at his disposal. At the beginning of the nineteenth century everything was done by hand. Printing was entirely hand printing, papermaking was entirely by hand, and photography did not exist. So that in 1800 we were no further advanced than we were almost at the beginning of the period of historical printing. The type faces of the early part of the nineteenth century were not good; they had no artistic basis. They were clumsy, fat-faced types of the most inartistic character. Here and there they found a good type in the specimen books, but the prevailing type that was wanted by the printer and the public was this fat-faced type that was so prominent about 1830. There was a strange development in the way of ornamented types. All the serifs were exaggerated, and there were wonderful Gothic and Renaissance ornaments round the letters.

For the first quarter of the century one was generally told to refer to the Chiswick Press but chronologically speaking it was not quite accurate, because the first Whittingham was not a remarkably good printer; there was nothing in his printing to mark it out as different from anybody else's. The first Chiswick Press printer really of consequence was Charles Whittingham the second, who founded the press in Took's-court. He was a nephew of the first Charles Whittingham, and he ultimately became the owner of the original Chiswick Press at Chiswick. Pickering was an artist in book production, and the simplicity and dignity of his publications had a great influence on the work of his time. From 1828, when the first work was printed by Whittingham for Pickering, until his death in 1854, the close association of printer and publisher went on and produced most excellent results.

At this time a curious circumstance resulted in a complete change of the type faces in common use. Pickering wanted to issue an edition of Juvenal in an old form of roman type, and Caslon's were asked to look up their old specimen books and punches. They found the original punches of the old-faced type cut by the first Caslon, and the Juvenal was ordered to be printed. There was a hitch in the printing, and in the meantime the Chiswick Press got an order to print a work entitled "The Diary of Lady Willoughby," the idea being that it should be printed in an old-faced type to imitate as far as possible the work of the seventeenth century, and the Caslon type being in use, it was printed with that. This was the first book we knew of printed in a revival of old-faced type.

From 1840 to 1890 was a period of expansion. Cloth binding advanced considerably during the first part of this period. The materials used in book production were sound. They did not care in the least about the relative proportion of margins and type faces, but they produced books that were lasting. During the 80's and 90's someone discovered there were various kinds of coloured inks to be obtained, and in nearly every job produced every colour of the rainbow was put in, and every form of type face to be found in the office.

A revival started with the Kelmscott Press in 1891, a revival showing what could be done by the printing press when under the guidance of an artist. Having briefly referred to the influence exerted by William Morris on printing in this country and America, Mr. Peddie turned to illustration, and dealt with the more dominant processes, such as chromolithography, which attained the height of good workmanship in the early fifties, and reached its greatest height in Paris, and process work, which began to be used in 1885, and early in the nineties was adopted for colour printing.

Coming to the mechanical side of the craft, the lecturer said it was the most important because the development of the whole printing trade in the nineteenth century depended upon it. He then gave a brief outline of the development of the printing press from the first iron press invented by Earl Stanhope in 1800, the efforts of Koenig, who first applied power to the printing press, the introduction of the flat-bed and platen, down to the web machines and the enormous newspaper presses of to-day.

The lecture, which was illustrated with lantern slides, was very closely followed by a fairly large audience, and numerous questions were asked and answered at the close.

Next Monday, Mr. Peddie will give his concluding lecture of the series, and will describe the rapid developments of to-day, dealing also with type faces of the twentieth century, new methods of illustration, paper, and the book of the immediate future.

The Clavering Press Dinner.

Under the auspices of the companionship of Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, the annual dinner was held on Saturday evening last at the Norfolk Hotel, Grey-street, in that city. A goodly number assembled under the presidency of Mr. Geo. Macdonald (father), supported by Mr. C. Allan (works manager), Mr. G. D. Stafford (overseer), Mr. J. C. Hadden (secretary, Newcastle branch of the Typographical Association), and several other visitors.

After the removal of the salt, a lengthy programme of song and recitation (which was fully up to that annually submitted, and withal "All Robinson's"), was gone through in capital style. Many beautiful old numbers were given: "My Old Shako," "The Blue Alsatian Mountains," "The Skipper," "Where the Mountains Sweep Down to the Sea," "Excelsior" (duet), "Mary," "Annie Laurie," and many old favourities were heard once more. An attempt was made by Mr. Waters to shelve the old love, "Mary Macintyre," but he submitted with good grace, and the vim put into the chorus proved her lasting popularity. Mr. Darby's sweet tenor voice was one of the treats of the evening; Mr. Macdonald rendered his good old numbers with all his wonted power and skill; Mr. Dixon's versatile contributions were highly appreciated, especial favour being accorded the old Tyneside favourite, "Keep your Feet Still, Geordie Lad"; Mr. Wedderburn's "Poor Old Joe" was another which was well supported; also "The Sad, Sad Sea," by Mr. Burns; while Mr. Graham's "Skipper" was excellent. Mr. W. Lee gave "The Execution of Montrose" with a power and pathos which proved that the veteran was still full of vigour and feeling, and his contribution well merited the unstinted applause.

The toast of the evening, "Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd.," coupled with the name of Mr. C. Allan, was proposed by the chairman, who expressed the hope that the amicable relations which had so long existed between them and the firm would continue in the future, and that 1913 would be a lucky year. The toast was accorded musical honours.

Mr. Allan, responding, said it gave him very great pleasure to be with them, and to see around him so many of the old familiar faces. As to the superstition about the unlucky 13, as far as the year had gone it promised to be a very prosperous one indeed. He thanked them for the hearty manner in which they had received the toast of the firm, and said that with their hearty co-operation in the work they need fear no rivals.

"The Chapel" was proposed by Mr. T. Wedderburn in a eulogistic speech, and was ably responded to by the Father.

The pleasant reunion was concluded with "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. James Shiel was the accompanist.

The card issued was embellished with apt quotations, the following preceding "Auld Lang Syne":—

> When case and pressmen a' agree
> To spend an hour in harmony,
> And cares and troubles for the day
> Have struck their tents and stole away,
> What care we hoo the warld should hang?
> We'll toast and sing a joyous sang.

THE *Liverpool Mercury* says that recently sold as junk because there was no use for it and no place to store it, the plant of the *Cherokee Advocate*, the only newspaper in the world printed in an Indian language, in Indian characters, may be retained intact at Fort Gibson as a matter of sentiment. The *Advocate* was first published in Georgia, prior to the migration of the Cherokees to Indian Territory. The types for the paper were manufactured by a typefoundry in Chicago, and were very expensive, the moulds having to be made especially for this one order. In order to keep the paper going it was necessary to take young Cherokees and teach them to set type. No one except Cherokees could read the characters, of which there were eighty-six. The Cherokee National Council saw to it that there were always as many as four compositors in the nation who could set this type.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Leys.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

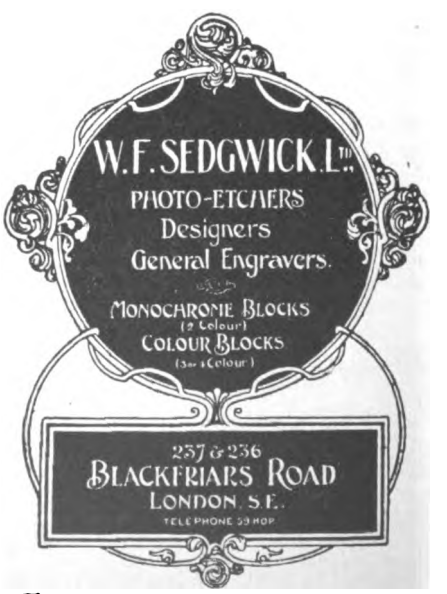


THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'.

Monthly Publication about 100 pages and many artistic Supplements.
Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades
Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.
Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number,
15/3 POST FREE.
SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'
19 Dennewitzstrasse, BERLIN W. 57.



CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Annual Dinner of London Centre.

The nineteenth annual dinner of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Patent Body) was held on Saturday evening, at the Holborn Restaurant (Venetian Chamber), when the President, Mr. C. J. Gray, was in the chair, and there were also present: Messrs. F. W Bridges (Organiser of Printing Trades Exhibitions), T. E. Naylor (Sec., London Society of Compositor), J. Mortimer (Sec., Printers' Pension Corporation), E. W. H. Walker, W. Scotcher, J. N. Poole (Hon. Sec., Liverpool Centre), H. B. Lane (President, Birmingham Centre), W. H. Davey (Birmingham Centre), J. R. Riddell and A. E. Hudson (North Midlands Centre), R. F. Francis (Manchester Centre), J. Davies (ex-President), T. A. Catling (vice-president), E. C. Moyce (secretary), F. W. Seeley (trustee), C. Durston (treasurer), R. B. Hardie, H. W. Jackson, W. F. Moore, G. Phillip, J. G. Pugh, W. W. Curtis, E. H. Berryman, W. Cole, M. C. Davenport, W. H. Edbrooke, W. Hermon Gill, F. Hedger, R. Innes, D. J. Milne, J. J. Smith, A. Spring, G. W. Terry, J. G. Wicken, L. Wiles, H. L. White, etc., the company numbering about 200.

A telegram was despatched to the Manchester Centre, sending "Hearty greetings to Manchester from Parent Association and representatives of other Centres, hoping to meet you in the rival port next June," and in reply to a telegram received from the Edinburgh Centre—"Edinburgh sends hearty greetings to the old folks at home"—one was sent back reciprocating the greetings and sending best wishes from London.

The Association and its Majority.

In proposing the toast of "The Association," Mr. F. W. Bridges spoke of his great interest in the P. M. and O. A. and his long association with the printing trade. Referring back to the first printing trade exhibition with which he was connected, held at the Crystal Palace in 1902, he mentioned the names of some gentlemen who were connected with the exhibition, among them Mr. Hedger who was present that night, Mr. Thompson of Clowes, Mr. De Wilde, and many others. He attached great importance to the Association and the members who comprised it. Not being able to find a copy of their book of rules giving the qualifications of membership, he had put down on a piece of paper what he thought must be the qualifications to become a member of this Association, formed from his personal knowledge of its members, whom he had been privileged to meet at various times and under a variety of circumstances. First of all they must be intelligent, then they must be very unselfish, they must be capable, enterprising, sociable, loyal, and they must be plucky. All those qualifications he felt every member of the Association possessed, and he wished the employers could get to understand more than they did what those qualifications meant. They not only applied to each of them in their connection with the Association, but they applied in a stronger manner still to their attitude to the employers. The reason he put the qualification of pluck down was this: in 1902, when he had his first printing exhibition, they did—he was going to say a risky thing, and again in 1904 they adopted the same plan: they gave awards. They had to look round and find who could be the adjudicators of the exhibits, and they went to certain members of the P. M. and O. A. That showed they considered they possessed the necessary qualifications for being jurors. As regards the pluck, he did not know of very many men who would have cared about taking on that job. It was only a small exhibition in 1902, but in 1904 when some of the same gentlemen undertook the same work again he thought it was exceedingly plucky, because the manufacturers and exhibitors were naturally anxious to get the awards, and he wondered those jurors were not torn to pieces. They had such a lively experience in 1904 that they did not repeat the experiment in 1910. After congratulating the Association on the great success it had attained, and that to succeed the "grand old warrior," Mr. Davies, they had chosen a President who had a full determination to carry on the success still further, he spoke of their vigorous and healthy offspring, and wished that they might long continue to flourish and carry on the grand work they were doing. If they were able to accomplish all their worthy President had in mind their Association would become increasingly powerful, and he was sure in twelve months' time, when they celebrated their majority, they would everyone of them be prouder than ever of their Association. He wanted to participate with them in the commemoration of their majority. He had another printing trades exhibition coming on in 1914, and he hoped everyone of them would accept the invitation that would be sent to them by the management of the Exhibition, inviting them to take part in that great exhibition. He wished success to the Association, coupled with the name of one who was responsible very largely for its success, their esteemed Secretary, Mr. Moyce. (Applause.)

An Appeal to a Sense of Justice.

Mr. E. C. Moyce, in responding, thanked Mr. Bridges for the kind manner in which he had proposed the toast of "The Association," and for his kindly references to himself. They knew he was a very good friend of the Association. With regard to his allusion to the forthcoming Exhibition in 1914, which coincided with the twenty-first year of the Association, they remembered the big function they held at the Agricultural Hall in 1910, when they had a successful united gathering of all the Centres. Manchester held a combined meeting last year, Liverpool was going to hold one this year, and they had been already talking about holding a big united gathering in 1914 to celebrate the coming-of-age of the P. M. and O. A. Mr. Bridges had said theirs was a vigorous Association. They hoped it was. They had tried as far as it lay in their power to make it vigorous. They had gone along very successfully since he last addressed them in that room. They had practically added three new Centres to their list of Provincial Centres—Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dublin. They were now represented in the whole of the British Isles. Other Centres he hoped were coming along. The total membership of the Association was over a thousand. (Applause.) He remembered the time when he said, almost in the same place as he stood that night, that his great ambition was to see the membership reach 300. Considering that even 20 years in the life of an Association was a short time, they had done wonders, and it only rested with them and their friends in the provinces to double their membership again in another ten years. That the Association had done useful work had been said over and over again. They had done a great deal in charitable directions to help each other, and they had done a full share in assisting the interests of the craft to which they belonged. They had passed through various critical periods in the printing trade. He did not know whether they could say that the Association was affected very much either by the Insurance Act, or by the Super Tax as much as they deserved to be, but they had one little matter of their own affecting the trade which he wished to say a word about that night. They had as they knew for some time past been worrying round the vexed question of the notices to which overseers and managers were entitled. Many members of the Association had retained the membership of their trade unions. In normal times there had never been any question as to the fact that they were entitled to a notice beyond that to which the journeyman was entitled to give and receive. They had that recognised by every association in the trade—by the employers and by the workmen. They claimed that they were entitled to that notice at all times, that they were in honour bound to adhere to that term of notice at all times. (Hear, hear.) Some little time ago they opened this question in various quarters, as to whether they were or were not to hold their membership of the trade unions, and to adhere to the term of notice to which they were legally entitled, and to which, under an agreement verbally, tacitly, or by custom, they were bound to adhere. They tried by a conference with the Federation of Printing and Kindred Trades to settle the question by getting them to admit at all times what they acknowledged, and what they had acknowledged in writing, they were legally entitled to at normal times. That conference, up to the present time, had not resulted as they had hoped it would. He thought in what he said he would have every member behind him. Whilst they wished to be in harmony with all sections of the trade, upon this point there could be no compromise. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Having failed with the Federation, they were hoping to try another effort with the unions themselves in detail. Gentlemen present representing the unions must not think he was throwing down any gage of battle or anything of that kind. He was sure they would, as men of the world, recognise that what they had engaged to give in time of peace they must also concede in time of war, in the same way as they, in tendering their notices to the employer, honourably adhered to the agreement they had made for a fortnight's notice. (Hear, hear.) In the interests of their members, many of whom had held membership in their unions for long years, and in many instances—he might almost say, all instances—had never received any benefits, he contended that they should receive some of the consideration to which they were entitled on account of their risk in being called upon to meet a heavy sacrifice on the one side or upon the other. He hoped that an appeal to the sense of justice in the right quarter would have its proper and due reception. He would like to be allowed one personal note before he sat down. He had been accustomed for so many years to see their dear old friend, Mr. Davies, in the presidential chair now occupied by Mr. Gray, that he felt just a little something missing. He could not sit down without expressing how deeply grateful he felt for the many kindnesses he had shown to him, and to the other officers of the Association during the time he occupied the chair with so much honour and benefit to the Association. They had a new president, and he trusted that he would fill—and he had not the slightest doubt that he would—that honourable position with the same measure of popularity as had been accorded to his predecessor. (Applause.)

"The President."

Mr. F. W. Seeley, in submitting this toast, said he thought the Association was fortunate in being able to command the services of Mr. Gray for President, whose election was warranted by his record of services to the Association. His work in connection with the technical side had been such that they felt certain as president he would fall into the footsteps of their late president. (Applause.) The toast was received with applause and accorded musical honours.

The President, in responding, said it was fourteen years since they had a change of presidents, and it was just six years before he became a member of the Association. The time was too young yet to judge of the wisdom or unwisdom of their action in electing him president. He felt his position was somewhat unique, and therefore anything he might say that night might be used in evidence against him on a future occasion. However, he prided himself in thinking that this position was something he had earned while a member of the Association. He asked them to credit him with sincerity of motive, with courage of conviction, and an earnest desire to raise the dignity of their particular calling, and for the general improvement of all engaged in the printing profession. In the presence of representatives of the workers, and he would like also to have said in the presence of representatives of the employers, he urged closer affinity as a means of securing amicable working and harmonious conditions. He would advocate a triangular board on which this Association should be represented as experts and advisers, and where the human side would be put forward as the best understood by the men. It was not maudling sentiment to recognise the human side in their profession, and he felt the almost insatiable desire for printing contrivances and mechanical appliances had rather tended to make this important factor forgotten. He had always endeavoured to advocate honourable and peaceful working for our trade. Mr. Seeley had touched very kindly on the question of technical instruction for the lads, a subject that appealed to him very deeply, and could only appeal to those who were in touch with and saw the results of the examinations of the lads after they had passed through a course of printing instruction in our technical schools. For four or five years now he had had the privilege of examining the papers the lads produced at the practical tests, and he regretted to say there must be something radically wrong with the training, when lads or budding compositors could not be produced who were more capable of becoming more efficient craftsmen in their trades. It was a very serious matter, and he had tried to do what he could for the betterment of the training, which he hoped would bear fruit. He was grateful to the Council of the Association for permitting him to couple the privilege of occupying that chair with the work he gloried in—doing what he could for the practical instruction of the lads who were passing through the City and Guilds of London Institute. (Applause.)

The Invitation to Liverpool.

The Vice-President (Mr. T. A. Catling) gave the toast of "The Visitors" in appropriate terms, coupled with the names of Mr. J. N. Poole (hon. sec., Liverpool Centre), and Mr. T. E. Naylor.

Mr. Poole responded in a racy and humorous speech which was much appreciated Having apologised for the absence of the President of the Liverpool Centre, he said it was nine years since the Liverpool Centre was formed, and they were the first provincial Centre. He had spoken to Mr. Moyce several years ago of the desirability of holding united meetings occasionally, and Mr. Moyce agreed

Digitized by Google

with him. Since then Birmingham and Manchester had held united meetings, and Liverpool as the oldest provincial Centre now considered it their right to have a united meeting, and so their President had determined that the next united meeting ought to be held at Liverpool, and he had sent him down to boom Liverpool. They had drawn up a provisional programme at their last general meeting, and he would like to put it before them. Mr. Poole then detailed the programme, which begins with a breakfast at the Hanover Hotel, followed by a meet at the Landing Stage for a visit to a liner (the "Mauretania"), limited to 50. Then the visitors would be taken round the sights of Liverpool. There would be an official reception by the Lord Mayor, a river cruise, afterwards high tea at the St. George Hotel, concluding with a musical and social evening. Birmingham, added Mr. Poole, had promised a party of 70, and he asked what was London going to do? Mr. Poole concluded by speaking appreciatively of the cordial reception he had when he came to London last May, and the Liverpool Centre would like to have a chance of paying them back. On behalf of the Birmingham and North Midlands Centres and other visitors he thanked them for their most hospitable and enjoyable entertainment that night. (Applause.)

The L.S.C. Secretary's Diplomacy.

Mr. T. E. NAYLOR, in responding, said it would be a mild way of expressing the pleasure he and his colleagues felt in being with them to say that they were pleased to be there, because although they met them so often, the occasions upon which they met were not so pleasant as that upon which they met that night, and they (their hosts) were not always smiling upon them. He had seen them when they were sad, and he had seen them when they were bland, and he was bound to confess that "The gladness of your gladness and the sadness of your sadness is nothing to your madness when you are mad." Somehow or other they always, in the pursuit of their business, found it necessary to cultivate the good-fellowship of the printers' managers and overseers, and he supposed it arose out of the eternal fitness of things that they should not always be in agreement. He had heard it expressed that the overseer and the management had to hold the scales evenly, if that was possible, between the journeyman on the one side and the employer on the other. (Hear, hear.) They had heard Mr. Bridges that night describe as one of the attributes of a good overseer the spirit of loyalty, and they would pardon him if he claimed that the spirit of loyalty should be, and generally was found to be, exercised not only on behalf of the employer but on behalf of the men in charge of the manager or overseer. He took it that it was the business of a trade union representative—and some of them perhaps might think it strange that he should give expression to such a thought as this; but he held it to be the business, if not an actual duty of a trade union representative, to do his utmost to make it easy for the overseer to work with the union. (Hear, hear.) Many of them he knew personally, and he thought they would agree that the day had gone by when the trade union representative was to be left outside as a person who ought not to be consulted on any occasion. He was bound to say that in the printing trade, at least, they who represented the men almost invariably found that the printers' overseer was as accessible as they could wish to find him. Right through London, when their business took them first to one office and then to another, it had been his experience, and he thought he could speak for others there that night, that the printers' overseer was always willing to listen to reason. But it did sometimes happen that their opinion of what reason is was sometimes found to differ. (Laughter.) What was reasonable to one side might conceivably come to be unreasonable to the other. When that happened it was necessary, of course, for those who had it to exercise a little diplomacy. That was one of the qualities that he had never yet educated himself up to. (Laughter.) He thought he was proving that in his speech that night. Before he sat down he felt sure they would endorse his opinion, but he had not finished yet. If he might be allowed—although he felt he was taking advantage of a toast that did not admit of any general remarks, but as Mr. Moyce had referred to one matter as being a question of great importance to them as overseers and managers, and as a question upon which they could not consent to any compromise, he would like to be allowed to say this: If that question was to come before the different unions now comprising the Printers' Federation it would not be dismissed without due consideration. (Applause.) He for one had always realised, with the trade unions in the printing industry, the importance of maintaining within their ranks the men who held the positions that they held. He did not believe in taking up an attitude that might at any time tend to sever men in their position from their unions, and he was and had been never prouder than when he was able to point to the fact that this Association had for its chief officers members of the London Society of Compositors. That being so, he thought it behoved them, realising what an asset to their societies overseers and managers really were, to pay every attention and the utmost consideration to representations on such a question as that presented by Mr. Moyce. (Hear, hear.) Now they would understand, after what he had said, just what he thought upon that question, but do not, at their next business meeting, let it be said that Mr. Naylor, secretary of the L.S.C., in a weak moment after dinner, when he was not quite so staid as he might be on other occasions, had actually admitted that whether an overseer was a member of the union or not he was entitled to give and receive a month's notice. They would observe, although he had in a way expressed his opinion of the consideration that they should give to the question, he had not yet let them into the secret as to what his personal view was upon the matter. (Laughter.) That was where diplomacy came in. Concluding, Mr. Naylor expressed the hope that their invitation to the trade union representatives year after year meant a continuation of the friendship that ought to exist, and which he claimed had existed between their Association and the printing trade unions of London. They had much in common. A man who was an overseer was not necessarily a being apart from the workman he employed, and a proper understanding of the element of human nature that was in each and all of them, whether they were employer, manager, overseer, or journeyman, helped them to appreciate each other's difficulties, and should inspire them with a desire to understand one another's position. If they brought themselves to the point of understanding each other's position he thought that was taking them a long way towards a common agreement upon the various matters that came between them.

Mr. R. J. DAVIES (ex-president), in a happy little speech, gave expression to the gratefulness he felt to all for their kind expressions of opinion. He said he felt now very much like an old comp.: when in the presidential chair he was always on piece work, but now he was on 'stab. (Laughter.) But as far as the Association business was concerned, they would always find him on piece. He concluded by asking the members to continue their loyalty to the new occupant of the chair.

The last toast was that of "The Stewards," submitted in eulogistic terms by Mr. J. PUGH, and responded to by Mr. H. W. JACKSON.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The ninth annual dinner was held at the Exchange Hotel, Fennel-street, Manchester, and proved a great social success, the dinner being well served under the careful eye of Mr. A. Frey, the manager. Everyone who was present at the luncheon of the opening day of the North of England Printing Exhibition in April, 1912, had nothing but praise for Mr. Frey, and so it gave the Manchester Centre faith in holding their dinner this year at the Exchange Hotel. Amongst those present we noted Mr. Thos. Kirkwood, president; Mr. F. Burnett, vice-president; Mr. H. C. Critten, trustee; Mr. Jas. E. Mayo, treasurer; Mr. H. R. Caldwell and Mr. J. E. Wilson (Liverpool Centre); Mr. J. Albinson (Oldham), Mr. J. H. Burton (Eccles), Mr. and Mrs. A. Bartlett (Hale), Mr. and Mrs. Clark (Ashton-on-Mersey), Mr. Geo. H. Clough (Rochdale), Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dalby (Fallowfield), Mr. W. G. Gane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gavin (Reddish), Mr. W. Goulding (Moston), Mr. F. O. Hoole (Rochdale), Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McVay, Mr. J. McCosh (Trafford Park), Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nuttall (Chorlton-cum-Hardy), Mr. T. Rignall (Old Trafford), Mr. R. F. Singleton (Stockport), Mr. G. E. Shearsmith (Chorlton-cum-Hardy), Mr. Thos. Sproat (general secretary, Lithographers' Union) and Mrs. Sproat, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Teer and Miss Teer (Levenshulme), Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Whitehead (Bury), Mr. and Mrs. D. Wain (Hyde), Mr. R. Calverley, Miss M. Harding, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. S. York, Miss K. Mancer, Mr. W. Mancer, Mr. T. Borthwick, Mr. H. Robertson, Professor Cross, Miss Timperley, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. S. Cash (Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. C. Foster (*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*), and Mr. F. J. Hughes, hon. secretary, and others.

After the removal of the cloth the White Coons opened the musical proceedings, and then the PRESIDENT gave "The King," in eulogistic terms, the toast being acknowledged with musical honours.

The HON. SECRETARY read apologies from other Centres and friends, and telegrams from the Parent Centre and the Edinburgh Centre who were holding their dinners on the same evening.

Vice-President F. BURNETT gave "The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association," and said Manchester was always pleased to welcome those from the sister Centres, and he trusted Messrs. H. R. Caldwell and J. E. Wilson would go back to Liverpool with happy recollections of their short stay in Manchester. Their presence showed good feeling and brotherhood existing amongst Centres and that was one of the mainstays of the Association. He hoped the United Meeting in Liverpool on June 21st would be another knot in the bond of friendship. The Association was rapidly growing, two Centres having been formed during the past twelve months. The Provincial Centres were anxious to have some say in the management of the Association, and the suggestion that representatives be drawn from all Centres was a good one, which he hoped in the near future would be realised and bear good fruit. The Birmingham resolution of one representative for every 50 or part of 50 members was a reasonable one, as too bulky a representation might be cumbersome from a financial and other points of view. The representatives might meet twice a year or at such other times as circumstances might require. The National Council could attend to the interworking of Centres, fixing up particulars of the annual united gathering, general expenses, etc. It would be a more practical, business-like and broad minded body, as each Centre would be able to choose the most efficient worker for its representative. One important question that had been dealt with during the past twelve months was that of trade custom, and the meeting held in London with the National Printing Federation showed that both sides were anxious to work amicably together. The one fault he found with the Parent Centre was that they appealed to the Trade Federation which was made up of some two dozen societies, whereas the P. M. and O. A. only directly touched two of them, namely, the Letterpress and the Lithographic. Had there been a joint meeting of the Masters' Federation, the two unions before-named and the P. M. and O. A., he believed the question of trade custom would have been settled. However, according to the report of the Parent Centre in the present issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, he found that a further consideration of the matter was requested. He hoped those who had it in hand would not forget the motto, *Audi Alteram Partem* (hear the other side), but also let them hear the P. M. and O. A. side of the question in a definite and persuasive manner.

Mr. H. R. CALDWELL, in replying, thanked the Manchester Centre for their hospitality. He felt it an honour to be chosen as the representative of the First Provincial Centre. There was a great amount of enthusiasm amongst Liverpool members to make sure that the united gathering on June 21st would be equal, if not better, than those held previously in other Centres. The temporary arrangements were sight-seeing 8.30 to 10 a.m., a limited number to visit the Mauretania at 10.30, a civic reception at one o'clock, a channel cruise, a good tea and concert at Hotel St. George in the evening. He laid great stress upon the date, because it was the individual whose presence was required to make the outing a success.

Mr. J. E. WILSON said it was his first official visit to Manchester, and his reception had been so warm and enthusiastic that whether chosen or not he would come again and bring with him his good lady.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances ex-President Richard Bates was unable to give "The Printing Trade," and the hon. secretary was called upon to fill the gap. In his remarks he said there was nothing startling to record, as the disturbing influences of the past twelve months had not been of a record nature and employment had been fairly good all round. The system of costing which was spreading from that great and mighty land across the herring pond had caught on with the British master printer, and discussions were taking place in different parts of the country. In London at the close of 1912 there was an echo of the 1911 strike, a responsible Government official deciding that 50 hours per week should be recognised for work done for the nation, some 60,000 people being affected by this decision. About July the Copyright Law was favourably settled. As to type and spacing material an advance in price was the chief feature. Rotary intaglio printing had entered the field of competition, and the work shown in the pages of some of the illustrated weekly publications was very pleasing. The Factory Act regulations had been more carefully attended to as regards fencing of machinery, cleaner work-rooms,

Digitized by Google

and better sanitary conditions for the employees.

Mr. Thos. Sproat replying, first had a tilt at his own kinsman, the Laird of Galashiels, for not having the courage to appear in the Garb of Old Gaul. Mr. Hughes, before coupling the speaker's name with the toast, had remarked that 50 hours was recognised in London by the Government, but that only referred to the letterpress section. Unfortunately the lithographers, who had tender and sympathetic hearts, had helped the masters all they possibly could, and found that their sympathies on the question of overtime were now demanded by the masters, and therefore trouble was being caused. The litho was having none of it, and he wished to be on the same footing as his letterpress brother. In Scotland, he was sorry to say, all was not working smoothly, and had not been for some time, but he hoped and trusted all the disputes would be settled by wise and peaceable counsels. The development of machinery displaced labour, and although they did not kindly take to it when introduced, yet after a time it usually added to the numbers employed. When machines were producing at something like 9,000 copies per hour compared with the 500 or 1,000 previously it was bound to affect the workers until the demand was greater. Only the other day in Manchester he came across a letterpress master printer who in all earnestness said he had an apprentice running four machines. A man was running five machines, and when asked why he left his last place was it because his employer wanted him to run seven machines. Well might it be said that the letterpress man put his plates on a shutter and went home to bed, knowing the work would be done by the time he got back next morning. In the litho trade he had always found one machine was quite enough for any man. He looked on the letterpress and lithographic as indivisible trades, and it was the employers, managers and overseers who could do much for both. When block printing came into vogue everyone said the litho trade was going to the dogs. When three-colour work came it was certain death to the litho. Offset printing had during the last few years come forward and set the lithographer upon his feet again. To show his idea of inter-relationship, there were many catalogue borders that might easily be litho'd and then the letterpress man would print in his work, thereby one helping the other. A fair number of employers expected good results from old crocks of machines that had done service in their father's days, forgetting that new machines were perfected for producing better work, and that the letterpress and lithographic printers were creatures of circumstances. Vice-President Burnett had touched upon the topic of trade custom, saying that the appeal should have been made only to the letterpress and lithographic union. The National Federation was composed of many societies and no decision could be arrived at without consulting the whole. The question had been favourably received, the voting being somewhere near equal. The P. M. and O. A. should generally recognise the difficulty of the subject. In times of stress it may be better for the manager or overseer to be in the works, and it may be otherwise, as the employer would have a greater help by the manager or overseer being able to organise the new staff. Under normal conditions they were willing to recognise the month's notice. If it was necessary to proceed further he was afraid he could not do any other than say they must take the question in hand themselves. If the custom was acknowledged under all circumstances it might be of interest to managers and overseers, and it might not be detrimental to the union members. Of course, it had to be proved. He thanked the Manchester Centre for their hospitality to himself and good lady and wished every success to the P. M. and O. A.

Mr. Ed. McVay gave "The Ladies and Artistes," and Musical Director, Mr. Wm. Teer, briefly acknowledged. "The Finger of Time" pointed to the parting hour, and the company rose and sang "God Save the King," afterwards each dispersing to their respective homes, vowing that the dinner and concert had been one of the best held under the auspices of the Manchester Centre.

In the afternoon a party of visitors inspected the mammoth publishing works of Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd. The firm is recognised as the most progressive outside the capital, and when we state that the capacity of the newspaper printing room is capable of producing 1,248,000 copies of an eight-page newspaper per hour, the people in the hub of the universe, and other centres can form some slight idea of this North of England house. They possess all the latest saving devices for the economical production of all classes of letterpress work, and no expense is spared to keep the business in the front rank of the printing trade.

P.S.—May we add a note that we do not think it "business management" to hold so many Centre dinners on one day. There would be a better opportunity of mixing together and extending the bond of good fellowship if each Centre avoided fixing its annual function on the same day as another.

Wee Macgreegor.

YORKSHIRE CENTRE.

The sixth annual meeting of this Centre was held at headquarters, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. H. Ellis, in the absence of the President through his long-continued illness.

The following is the Report of the Council for the year 1912:—

"To the Members of the Yorkshire Centre of the P. M. and O. A.

"Gentlemen,—In presenting the Sixth Annual Report and Balance Sheet, the Council have, for the first time, to report a decrease in the membership. Commencing the year with 76 members, five have been transferred to other Centres, one member has died, and three lapsed through non-payment; six new members have been elected; the membership, therefore, now stands at 73.

"Balance Sheet.—The balance to the credit of the Centre on December 31st was £2 10s. 1d.

"Social.—The meetings during the past year have been kept up to the usual high standard, but the Council regret to report that the attendance at some of the meetings has been far from satisfactory."

The Report then details the several functions.

"Death Benefit.—During the year the Centre has lost one member by death, Mr. H. Emmott, of Bradford. The full benefit of £50 was paid to his widow.

"Acknowledgments. — The best thanks of the Centre are due to Mr. J. W. Worthington, Mr. J. H. Reed, Mr. Jas. Trotter, Mr. G. W. Hughes, of the Birmingham Centre, and Mr D. Greenhill, of the Parent Association, for their excellent lectures during the year; to Messrs. Pawson, Pullan, Lister, Gascoigne, and others, for the assistance given at the Annual Dinner and Smoking Concerts; to the Council and Members of the Manchester Centre, for the excellent arrangements made for the combined visit of all Centres to Manchester.

"There have been eight meetings of Council, and a record of attendances is published below. Messrs. Benson, Dixon, Hogg and Norrie retire according to rule, and are not eligible for re-election.

	Possible.	Actual.		Possible.	Actual.
H. Walkington	8	2	V. S. Blakey ...	8	8
J. H. Ellis	8	8	W. H. Crowther	8	6
J. H. Singleton	8	6	H Dixon	8	8
J. Thackrah ...	8	7	J. W. Gibbon ...	8	4
G. W. Wilkinson	8	6	F. W. Hogg ...	8	5
W. H. Dalby ...	8	8	E. Norrie ...	8	5
A. Pickard ...	7	7	H. Ruddock ...	8	7
R. Benson ...	8	6			

"The Council regret that, owing to ill-health, our President has been unable to take an active part in Association matters since the early part of the year. It is hoped that the coming year will see him fully restored to health, and able to take up his position again. His interest in the business of the Centre is as keen as ever, and his advice on Association matters, although he has been unable to attend meetings, is very much appreciated by the Council."

The report concludes with an expression of disappointment with the few nominations for membership received during 1912, and asks for the energetic support of members during the coming year to remedy this defect.

The auditors, Messrs. Briggs and Chadwick, having resported that they had examined the accounts of the Association and found everything satisfactory, the balance-sheet was adopted on a resolution proposed by Mr. L. C. Mennell, and seconded by Mr. A. Briggs.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the December meeting, two vice-presidents were elected to act alternately in the absence of the President, whose continued illness was sympathetically alluded to. Messrs. Benson and Dixon having been nominated for the position were unanimously elected.

The remainder of the officers remaining as before, a ballot was taken for the four vacancies on the Council, and the following were duly elected out of nine nominations:—Mr. J. H. Dews, Valley Printing Works, Cleckheaton; Mr. R. F. Dickson, Beck and Inchbold, Ltd., Leeds; Mr. J. H. Ellis, Alf Cooke, Ltd., Leeds; and Mr. L. C. Mennell, Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd., Leeds.

A hearty vote of thanks having been passed to the auditors and the retiring officers and the newly-elected members of the Council having thanked the meeting for their election, the meeting was brought to a close.

The sixth annual dinner of the Centre is fixed for March 1st at headquarters. Professor Sadler, vice-Chancellor of the Leeds University, has signified his acceptance of the Council's invitation to attend, and an excellent entertainment is being arranged by the dinner committee.

The *Chamber of Commerce Journal* says that Mexico offers a good opening for picture post cards. There is no local production, and the sale of these goods is fairly important. Offers by correspondence do not appear to have given good results, and it would be preferable to have a representative on the spot.

For Destroying Private Documents.

A Paper Macerating Machine and Other Useful Appliances.

In banks, insurance offices, and other commercial establishments, one of the difficulties that has to be contended with is how to get rid of important or confidential papers when they have served their purpose and are no longer wanted, for, often, to allow such to fall into the hands of outsiders might lead to considerable complications if not to actual frauds on the business whose private transactions might thus be divulged. At present a considerable quantity of business books, confidential documents, etc., are handed over to the waste paper dealer under the charge of secrecy, but how this secrecy is to be kept when the material is given into the hands of employees to destroy is another matter, and so business houses should welcome the appliance that has been introduced by the Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., 8, Bouverie-street, E.C., under the title of "Macerating Machine." This is a reliable appliance for destroying cheques, business books, documents, railway tickets, or in fact anything in the way of business papers, and converting them into paper shavings, such as is known as "Excelsior" and used for packing purposes. Different sizes are made, the numbers 3 and 4 styles being suitable for the business office. They are constructed with rotary cutters and can be set up in any auditor's department, occupying only a space of 22 by 32 inches. An office boy or girl can operate them, no experienced hand being required. A table is attached to the machine from which the operator feeds the paper into the hopper and the cut product is delivered into a box or other receptacle, or a motor can be attached and driven from connection with an electric light fixture. The machine can also be run by hand by attaching a handle to the balance wheel. The larger sizes, numbers 1 and 2, are intended for the use of paper-makers, and will cut up large quantities of waste paper for reducing to pulp. In these Macerating Machines the cutters are made of the best tempered steel, and will cut binding wire, so that in the case of books it is only necessary to tear off the covers and feed in the pages in sections. The number 1 machine is capable of dealing with 2,000 lbs. of waste paper per day, and the number 4 about 250 lbs., the prices ranging from £125 to £30. The appliances are wonderfully compact and take up but little floor space.

In connection with the use of these paper destroyers we may again call attention to the All-Steel Baling Press that is supplied by the Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., by the use of which waste paper can be stored and baled with a minimum of fire risk, and with cleanliness and economy. The waste from the Macerating Machines can be well pressed and packed in these balers whose good qualities we have before pointed out to our readers, and that they are appreciated by users is evidenced by the many testimonials that are received. Thus Messrs. Hughes and Harber, Ltd., write:—"The Steel Baler you recently supplied to us is one of the most useful and time-saving devices we have ever purchased. The machine is cleverly designed, strongly built, and its holding capacity marvellous, although it takes up so little space. By its use all litter is avoided, fire risks are reduced to a minimum, and its numerous advantages over the old and clumsy method of bagging paper are at once apparent. We are very pleased indeed with the Baler which we thoroughly recommend." And another testimonial is given by Messrs. Unwin Brothers, Ltd., who say:—"We are pleased to be able to say that the "All-Steel Baler" which you delivered to us a little while back, is giving great satisfaction. We find a saving of labour in the actual baling, and a great saving of space which the waste now occupies. There is also less liability of the waste catching fire, being in such tight bales as against large bags, never at the best of times very tightly packed. We also make a substantial saving on account of the reduced rate which the railway company charge us for the carriage, a truck containing quite double the quantity that it used to contain when the paper was simply in bags. We are exceedingly pleased with it, and shall be glad to testify to its usefulness and economy to any would-be purchaser that you care to refer to us." Such recommendation is gratifying and shows that the Balers are giving every satisfaction.

Another machine that is handled by the Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., is the "Spiess Sheet-Sorting Apparatus that is designed to select the best sheets from a pile of paper and to reject those that have any damages, specks or other defects on them. This appliance is particularly suited for paper

Digitized by Google

mills for sorting out the sheets and selecting the perfect ones for making up in reams. It does away with the necessity for employing a number of girls on the work, feeds automatically, piles up the selected sheets, and turns the faulty ones out. It has a speed of from 2,700 to 3,000 sheets per hour, and can be attended by one girl.

The firm also offer a bag-making machine that makes a powder-proof bag at a speed of from 60,000 to 80,000 bags per day.

Particulars and prices of all the foregoing machines may be had from the Canadian-American Co., Ltd., on application.

Finishing Paper, Cardboard, etc.

Improvements in finishing paper, cardboard, pasteboard, etc., form the subject of a patent granted to Messrs. H. B. and H. S. Toone, of the firm of Messrs. A. S. Toone and Sons, Radford, Nottingham. The object is to save time, produce a better face, and to obtain a superior article with a less expenditure.

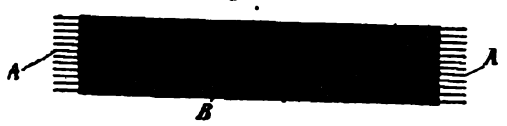
Fig. 1 is an elevation showing a series of sheets of paper, cardboard, pasteboard, and the like arranged in the form of a wad, with finishing plates introduced between each so as to finish them on both sides according to the present invention; Fig. 2 is an elevation with finishing plates introduced between every other sheet so as to finish them on one side only.

Pasteboard, for example, which is produced by pasting a series of layers of papers together, is finished without loss of time, by placing it

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



as soon as the pasting process is completed, between finishing plates preferably comprised of metal having smooth or polished faces, then placing them under pressure in a press which can be heated by steam or other convenient means, and leaving them subject to pressure and heat for the requisite length of time. The action of the heat converts the moisture into vapour, which permeates the whole of the pasteboard, and causes the layers of the latter to make a perfect contact with each other, and the outer faces to make perfect contact with the faces of the finishing plates, so that the smooth faces of the latter are transmitted to the boards.

The finishing plates may be formed of incorrodible metal, or be plated with an incorrodible metal. Of the more common and inexpensive metals, nickel is found to be the most suitable for the purpose, as it is unaffected to any material extent by the moisture in the boards, or that given off therefrom in the form of vapour, in the process described.

According to the patentees, their process takes the place of the independent processes of drying and pressing, and the subsequent process of rolling or calendering, which is necessary when it is desired to give a smooth face to the boards. The time expended in drying and the labour entailed in rolling are both saved, the boards are therefore finished much quicker, and more economically, as the expense attendant on rolling is saved. The amount of paste required to cause the layers of paper to adhere is much reduced. A more perfect face is at the same time put on the boards, and they are not reduced in thickness as is the case with the process of rolling. The boards may be pressed in wads, that is to say, a series of them super-imposed as is usual, and if a face is required on both sides of each board, a finishing plate A is introduced between each board B, as shown in Fig. 1. If a face is only required on one side of each board B, it is only necessary to introduce a finishing plate A between every two boards B, as shown in Fig. 2.

Paper or board is pressed between the finishing plates in a heated press, either before it has become dry, or if dry, it is damped and subsequently treated as described. The process is specially applicable for finishing pulp and other classes of board, which are faced with paper, and it gives a much superior finish to this class of goods. The paper face is pasted upon the Board, either on one or both sides, and it is then in a wet state, placed between the finishing plates and subjected to pressure and heat. The process takes all the irregularities and creases out of the facing paper, and brings it into perfect contact with the board, it also removes the roughness or grain from the pulp board, which would under ordinary circumstances show clearly through the facing paper. The result is that a faced board with a perfectly dead smooth face is obtained, when using inferior pulp board, and common facing paper. The process of producing such board is greatly facilitated, the process of damping the boards and paper is unnecessary, the amount of paste required is less, and the process of drying is accelerated.

The faced boards may be treated in wads as previously mentioned, the finishing plates being introduced between every board when they are faced on both sides, and between every two boards when they are to be faced on one side only.

AMERICAN

Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

November—	1911.	1912.
Printing paper ...	$203,113	$452,540
Paperhangings... ...	174,558	164,864
Photographic paper ...	91,041	118,114
Coated paper	41,456	41,012
Wrapping	57,545	58,450
All Other...	201,963	277,468
Jan.-November—	**1911.**	**1912.**
Printing paper ...	$2,429,623	$3,132,147
Paperhangings	2,287,488	1,663,059
Photographic paper ...	895,000	1,031,466
Coated paper	561,831	528,784
Wrapping	312,102	792,483
All Other...	3,016,545	2,521,798

Exports.

November—	1911.	1912.
Printing Paper... ...	$262,042	$384,555
Writings and envelopes...	85,131	107,403
Playing cards	25,243	27,805
Hangings	23,256	25,147
All Other...	397,364	291,235
Jan.-November—	**1911.**	**1912.**
Printing Paper... ...	$3,310,184	$3,712,653
Writings and envelopes	1,021,449	1,180,574
Playing cards	249,180	268,671
Hangings	349,919	380,400
All Other.	4,474,355	4,093,670

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S
"Nothing better could be wished for."—British Weekly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—London Daily Chronicle
"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—The Times.
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—The World.
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—Liverpool Daily Post
"Most emphatically tops them all."—Daily Graphic.
Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-. 60 Illustrations. 24 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.
60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.
NORTH WALES.
100 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.
50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.
50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.
Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Ilsdeford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Ross Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Hedgeiert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd.

DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.
38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London

WEISE BROTHERS
5, 6 & 7 SINGER STREET LONDON E.C.
SHOWCARDS
EMBOSSERS
Manufacturing Stationers
CALENDARS
DESK OR HANGING

THE
Nordisk Boktryckarekonst
Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland
A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.
Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper
Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.
ADDRESS:—
NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

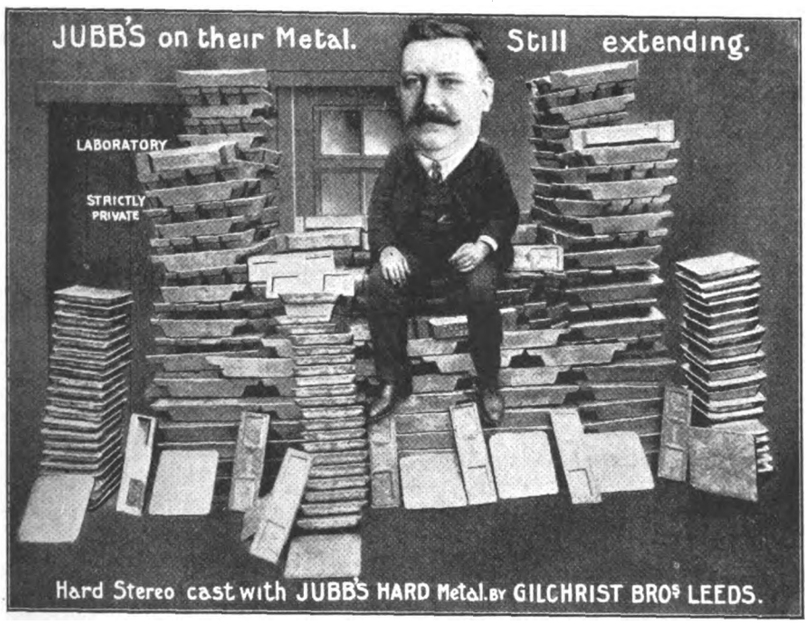
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."

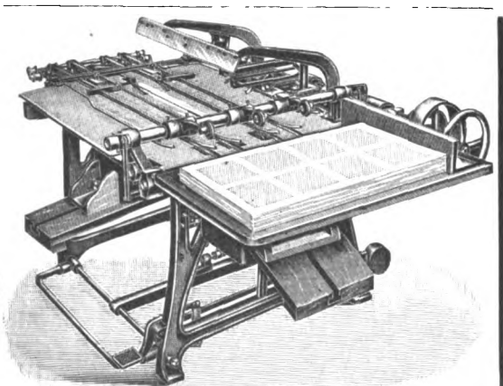


London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

More than
1,000
Folding Machines



Of our Manufacture are at present installed in

All Civilised Countries of the World.

On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.

A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.

Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, 7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.



PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

ESTABLISHED 1806.
For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to "Antetype Rothus" London.**

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
The Best of Everything for the Printer.
SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Canada's Trade with Australia.

A Retrograde Movement.

That imports of Canadian printing paper into Australia are declining is shown in a report received by the Government from Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, a part of which runs as follows:—

"Trade returns disclose the fact that Canadian printing paper is not maintaining the position held by it in recent years in the Australian market. The reason is donbtless capable of explanation, but the cause of dimimishing values is hard to define in view of the expansion of the industry. More profitable domestic business and the demand in markets where there may be less competition than in Australia are likely factors in the result arrived at. Several of the largest Canadian paper mills have experienced and capable representation in Australia, and the decline cannot be attributed to any disadvantage in that respect. As printing paper is duty free the competition is upon an equal footing, but Continental shippers obtain a more favourable freight rate. The imports from Norway and Sweden increased from £75,618 in 1909 to £120,444 in 1911, while the imports from Canada in the same period declined by £2,896, although the total imports expanded by £137,017."

Mr. Ross then gives a table showing that the imports of Canadian news print into Australia in 1909 equalled £136,099, as compared with £133,203 in 1911. From the United States the imports in the same period advanced from £98,343 to £106,611.

"The detailed schedules," he says, "should impress manufacturers not only with the extent of the Australian requirements of paper of all kinds, but also (excluding printing paper) with the comparatively small benefit Canada derives from this constantly increasing trade. Canadian paper boards are being introduced, and while the figures are yet diminutive the outlook for increased returns is promising. Wrapping paper to the value of over £170,000 was imported in 1911, of which Sweden, Germany and Norway contributed to the extent of £150,000, and Canada £206 only. Some manufacturers of wrapping and cartridge papers have recently received from this office samples and particulars concerning competitive prices, which is encouraging evidence of interest being aroused in the trade."

The American Paper Trade.

The Views of Mr. Arthur C. Hastings.

Mr. Arthur C. Hastings, president of the American Pulp and Paper Association, says:—"The paper industry of the United States represents an investment of some $400,000,000, with an annual business of some $300,000,000, comprising an output of nearly 800 establishments located in thirty-two States, employing some 80,000 people. At least 85 per cent. of the production of these mills is of a quality of paper that could be imported into this country, being of a value of not over 4 cents a pound at point of shipment, thereby coming in free under the value requirements of Section 2 of the so-called Reciprocity Act. The importation of paper and pulp during the years that we have knowledge of has constantly increased under the duties that have prevailed, and to such an extent that it has been a detriment to the manufacturers of this country, and whom it has menaced most seriously under Section 2 of the Reciprocity Act, first because it has not only thrown open our doors to our greatest competitor—Canada—for her surplus production, but we are in great danger from other nations which are claiming the same privilege. This would flood our market to such an extent (through the lower cost of production) that many of our mills would positively be forced out of business and some would have to curtail their operations to the extent of showing an actual loss in operation."

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

2,056 EMETT, A., pencil holders for diaries, pocket books, and other books and wallets, purses and the like.
2,075 SPIESS, G., paper sheet feeding or like machines.
2,077 MACMASTER, P., renewable leaf book.
2,124 PETERMANN, O., typewriting machines.
2,133 WOOD, C. H., binders and covers for loose-leaf books.
2,134 ELLIS, R., mechanism for displaying, indexing and controlling travelling bands for advertisements and the like.
2,148 SAMPSON, C. H., printing machines.
2,174 SCHMIDT, F. L., envelope machines.
2,240 WATKINS, A. H., fountain pens.
2,274 HOFFMAN, F. C. and F. E., envelope-closing and stamp-affixing machines.
2,299 WEINBACHER, J. G., fountain or stylographic pen.
2,304 BLACKMORE, P. R., mounts for printers' and like blocks.
2,317 WRAY, O. J. P., and JACKSON, C., rollers for printing or lithographing machines or for the like or other purposes.
2,379 LAKE, W. E., sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines.
2,384 SAVAGE, B., note-books and the like.
2,389 HIME, W. W., paper-binder applicable also for use in ledgers of the loose-leaf type.
2,404 LAKE, W. E., inking mechanism for printing presses.
2,427 NORRIS, T. G., envelope for use of printers, stationers, manufacturers and others.
2,500 COGSWELL, A. G., machines for detaching pieces of paper or card, such as postage stamps and tickets from a perforated strip.
2,517 WILLIAMS, H. B., and JACKSON, J. A., captive holder for pencils, penholders and the like.
2,523 FURNIVAL, H. S. and F. S., guillotine cutting machines.
2,549 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., and PARKER, T. R G., offset printing from intaglio surfaces and presses therefor.
2,550 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., and PARKER, T. R. G., offset printing from intaglio surfaces and presses therefor.
2,551 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., and PARKER, T. R. G, printing and presses therefor.
2,552 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., typographical composing machines.
2,568 MARSH, N. J., and SARVER, A., postage stamp perforating.
2,592 STRAKER, H., loose-leaf books.
2,609 HEADLEY BROS., and HEADLEY, B. H., inking roller shield for printing machines.
2,613 MILLER, H. C., loose-leaf binders.
2,621 BRAIN, H. E, perpetual calendar.
2,622 E. T. W. DENNIS AND SONS, LTD., process of photographic and lithographic printing.
2,662 BILLING, F., LANCASTER, M. L. and A. L., paper bags, cartons and like containers and the manufacture of same.
2,694 KUHRUBER, F. C., binders or loose-leaf holders.
2,702 SCHERBEL, W., fountain pens.
2,709 BIRKBECK, H., postal envelopes, wrappers, lettercards, or like postal articles.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Flat-bed printing machines—Payne; 2,119.
Counting mechanism for rotary duplicating printing or other machines—Green; 2,169.
Safety devices for power presses, paper cutters and similar tools—Brown; 2,337.
Transfer reversing and offset printing press—Waite, and Waite and Saville, Ltd.; 3,823.
Electrotype and process for the production thereof—Murray; 8,746.
Envelopes—Thomas; 10,025.
Machine for use in the manufacture of cardboard and like boxes—Somers; 10,966
Process and apparatus for making envelopes for letters and the like—Reis; 11,781.
Pencil—Brothers; 24,298.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1912.

Machines for cutting books—Votteler 25,369.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
JACOBS BROTHERS & Co.
SUPPLY
DAMPING CLOTHS,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS, &c
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.
The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1864.
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published in Coventry.
Established 1867.
Warwick and Leamington Times
SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

Digitized by Google

SAFETY VACUUM Bronzing Machine

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

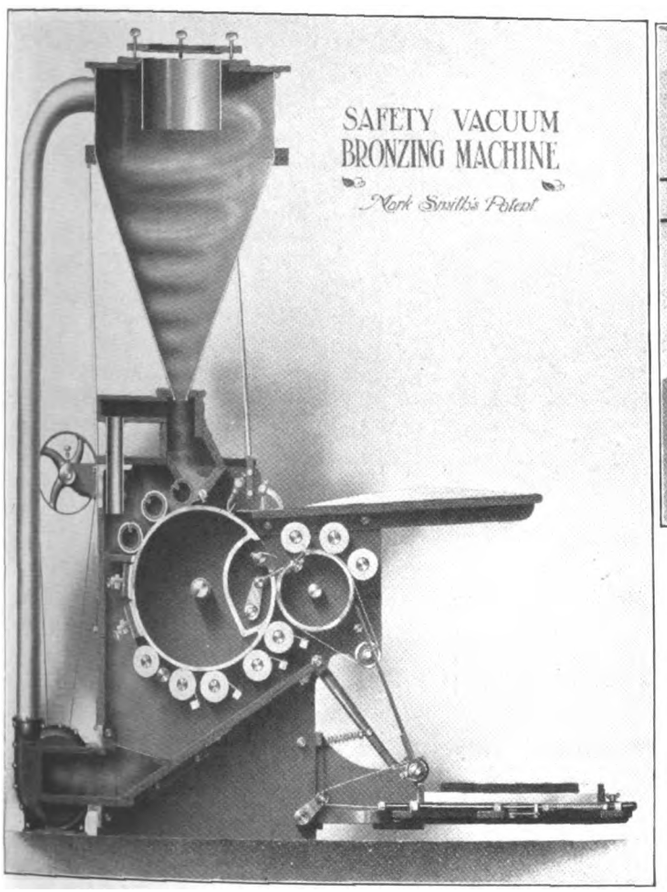
Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

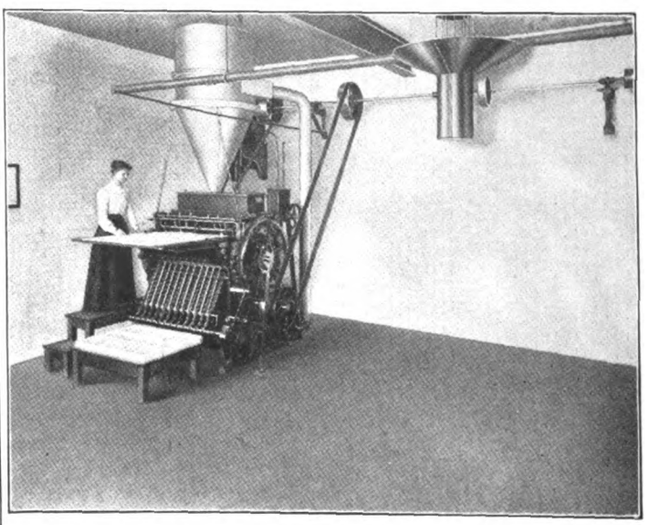
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN ENGLAND

and

10 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN AMERICA





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other countries.

Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder.

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America: The United Printing Machinery Co, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street, West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. Perry, Ltd.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only Trade Protection Society that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information for the whole of the Three Kingdoms.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W, Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

ROBERT K. BURT,

Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,

19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Super Calendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result.

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to: . . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,

Printing Machinery Department,

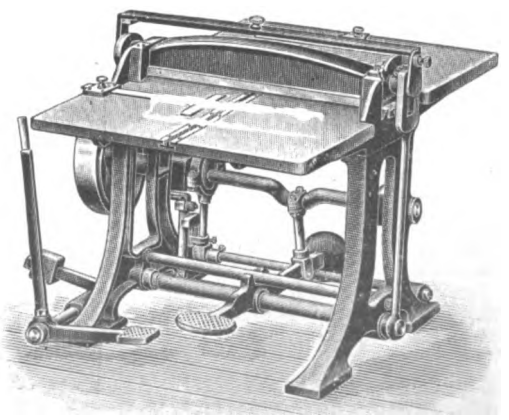
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory. Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,

PERFORATING MACHINES,

STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Perforating Machine Dept.

Over

11,000

Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output

ABOUT

800 Machines

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12**s. **6**d.; *13 insertions,* **£1 10**s. *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES
Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey. London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS,
TICKETS.
of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
N.B.- TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S
Cards, Books etc.
ARE ALWAYS THE SAFEST TO STOCK
BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS
Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

PRIESTLEY
BROTHERS, LIMITED.
PRINTERS TO THE TRADE
180 GREAT DOVER STREET, LONDON, S.E.
NEAR ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
VIA TORY WARREN PLACE

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.
CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,
Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,
25 & 27, BAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY
By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.
THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,
32A, FLORENCE ROAD,
Upton Park, London, E.
Telephone No. EAST HAM, 430.

BTF
TYPE
IS
30%
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

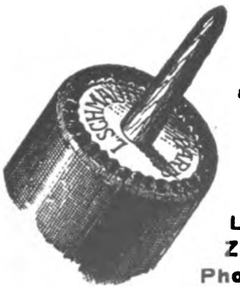
Stock Electros
FOR VARIOUS TRADES.
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.
DIES. SKETCHES:
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: City 3937.

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks
NOTE-HEADS
Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS IN TWO COLOUR HALF TONE. MANY CHARMING CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS
H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine,
PARIS.

ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

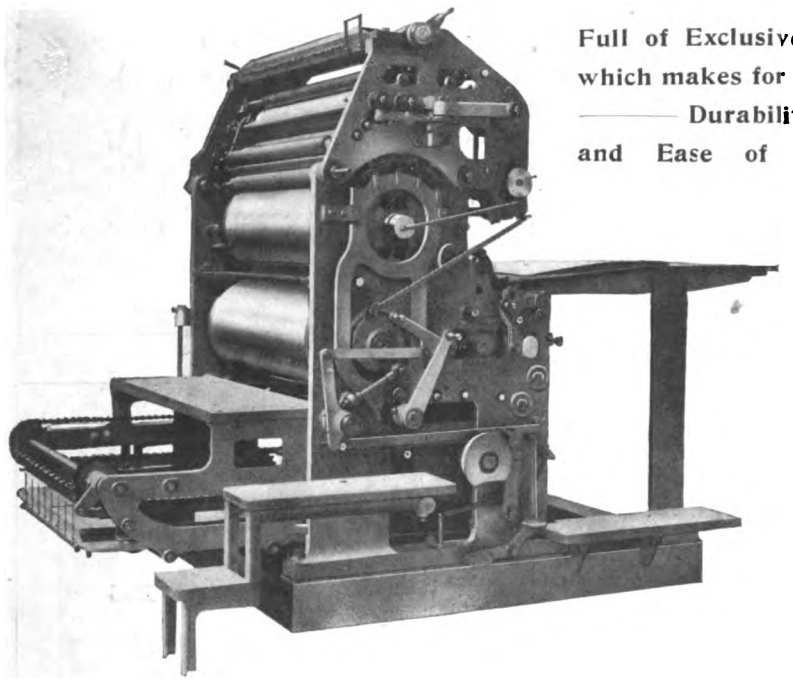
P. LAWRENCE,
Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.
103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {3811 BANK 12 HOP.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality.
Samples on Application.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS . AEROGRAPHERS .
Show Card & Calendar Makers
5687 SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

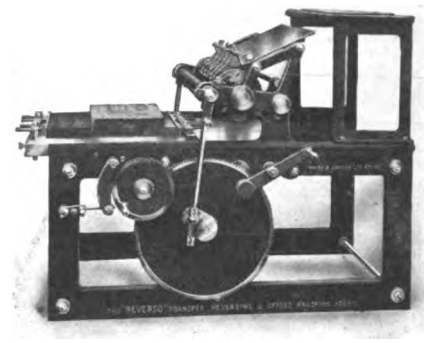


Full of Exclusive Features which makes for Efficiency, Durability and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio to Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.,

FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.*

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) TGM Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

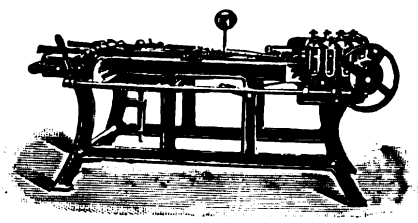
London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

Guschky & Tonnesmann

Maschinenfabrik, Dusseldorf-Reisholz.

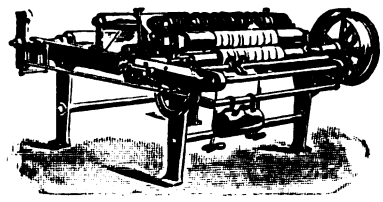
SPECIALITIES.

ROTARY FOLDING BOX GLUEING MACHINE.



Recommended for square or tuck-in-ends plain or embossed boxes. Simple and quickly adjusted. Feeding, Glueing, Folding, Pressing, Drying and Delivering Automatically.

SLITTING & RE-WINDING MACHINES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR WAX PAPER TO TAG STOCK, Also for Rubber Calico Insulating Material.



Perfect Cutting, and Re-Wound into Hard Reels from ½-in. wide Upwards.

For further Particulars apply to:—

M. C. RITCHIE,

107, CLIFTON STREET. FINSBURY, E.C.

Telephone: 46 CITY. Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

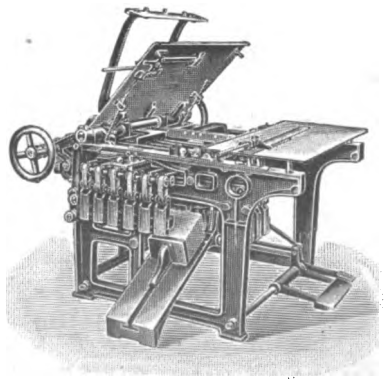
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Sheet and Newspaper Folding Machine.

THE WORLD'S *Paper Trade Review* IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 58, Shoe Lane, London

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—February 13, 1913.

Digitized by Google

95,5
862

GENERAL LIBRARY
MAR 1 1913

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 8. LONDON: FEBRUARY 20. 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

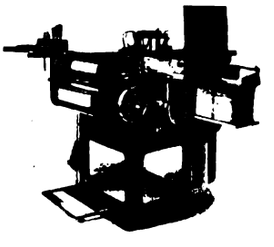
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



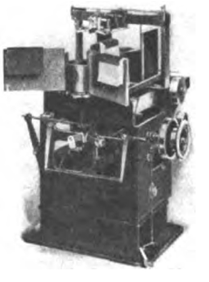
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: LONGEST LIFE
and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

Speciality:

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.



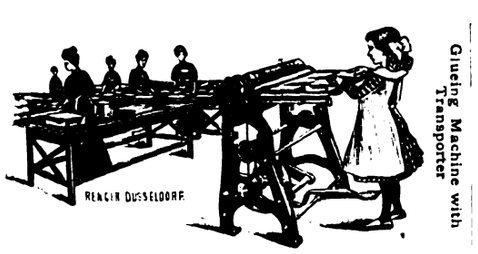
BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.



Gluing Machine with Transporter

Don't Buy a:

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machine,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, etc., without offer from:

Joseph RENGER, Machine Works, DUSSELDORF (GERMANY.)

Digitized by Google

A BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT IS PUBLISHED WITH THIS ISSUE.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS



Cardboard Corner Stitching Machine

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890&6891 HOLBORN"

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes."—*The Times*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised. 6/-. 80 Illustrations. 24 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of Hotels Referenced).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- **THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.**
A Hand-Book to the Leading Hotels throughout the World

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Ilfracombe, Portsmouth, Ventnor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Lands End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Dulverton, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhos Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwith, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Portmadoc, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS, THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

Color Printing for the Trade.

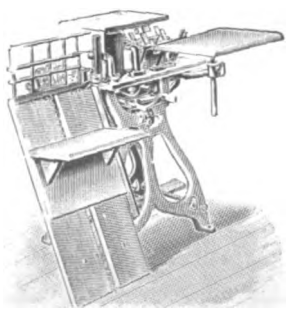
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

W. F. SEDGWICK Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS (2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS (3 or 4 Colour)
237 & 236
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP

CATALOGUE

· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.



BREHMER'S END-SHEET PASTING MACHINE No. 62.

The Machine is suitable for pasting end-sheets, plates, maps, etc., to sections, and the output of it is up to 2,500 sections per hour. It may also be had for folding the end-sheets round the sections and pasting the fold on, thus strengthening the end-sections considerably.

Over 400 Machines Sold.

QUOTATIONS AND OTHER PARTICULARS FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Book-Sewing and Stitching Machines, Folding, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Box-making Purposes.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 8.

LONDON: February 20, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

About Calf Leather.

Its Treatment for Bookbinding.

Dr. J. Gordon Parker, of the London Leather Industries Laboratory, Bermondsey, is lecturing on skins at the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, in Southampton-row, W.C., and one of his discourses, on February 5th, had reference to calf leather used for bookbinding and other purposes. Needless to say, the subject is of great interest, not only to those engaged in the tanning industry, but to bookbinders, and the lecturer has a very happy way of riveting the attention of students and practical workers in the general outlines he conveys on the treatment of skins. To make the lectures more interesting limelight views and samples are introduced, and on the latter some practical and theoretical hints are given by Dr. Parker in a very lucid manner.

* * *

Early in January Dr. Parker described the first treatment of the rough manufacture of calf leather and he showed how the process was carried out, dealing with the skins and the various treatment they have to go through, viz., the removal of the hair, etc., and the usual process of tanning. His lecture on February 5th concerned the transforming of the skin into material suitable for bookbinding and for general purposes.

"Here is a sample of calf skin," said Dr. Parker, holding up a sort of tanned material, "practically just the same as it comes out of the tanner's pit. It has been stretched, shaped, and thinned down a bit, but if anything of that sort was supplied the bookbinder, I am afraid he would not look upon it as a suitable raw material."

The sample, as a matter of fact, bore marks of the wrinkles that were on the calf's neck and there were a certain amount of irregularities of colouring which were not all of the same shade. These faults, the lecturer explained, were due to the tanner being unable to get all the same shade owing probably to dirt being retained in the skin and other difficulties. Before the skin became suitable, for say bookbinding purposes, he added, it must be treated in some way in order that the skin might be dyed all the same colour, and, also, it must be treated in such a way that all irregularities might be removed.

Turning to other samples, Dr. Parker selected one similar to the first skin and said it had received a colour of reddish oak. It was tanned with different tanning material and it produced leather quite different in feel and quite different in colouring, showing that a purchaser would have the full substance of the fully tanned calf skin. By a secondary treatment a different material was again produced. Dr. Parker displayed a sort of dark cream skin and said it had been shaved down and then treated to a second change in order to produce a perfectly level bottom—that is a perfectly level foundation on which the tanner can afterwards work to produce any special shade of colouring or any special leather he may require. A century ago, or perhaps less, there was no doubt no methods were known by which they could remove all these inequalities—no methods known by which they could get the skin to a regular even shade of colouring; also, undoubtedly leather was not manufactured as it was to-day. That was to say, the leather was tanned in the olden days, but after the tanning process to-day there was re-manufacture after the material had left the tanner's pit, and it was in this re-manufacturing process that instead of increasing the wearing properties of the leather, the re-manufacturing only improved its appearance and proved detrimental to the wearing powers of the leather.

Dr. Parker pointed to a skin that had been thinned down by shaving and he mentioned that the first process it would have to go through would be to get the excessive tanning out, then stretched on a table, or either by hand, or machine "set-out." The "set-out" process consisted of stretching the skin and laying the fibres level. Grease was then taken out and a certain amount of inequalities were removed. In some cases it was necessary to get the grease out of the skin. The more fat the animal was, the more natural fat there was in the leather and grease was a disadvantage from the finisher's point of view, because, when there was a considerable amount of grease the dye would not take and the result was an irregular dyed skin unsuitable for most purposes. He was afraid, added the lecturer, this process had done harm to leather generally, viz., the process of degreasing leather. The process was: The skin was hung up in a chamber and petrol or benzine allowed to trickle on it carrying away the grease.

* * *

"There is one point I want to make clear," observed Dr. Parker, "and that is—a skin without grease has no strength, and you cannot get strong animal fibres unless there is grease in those fibres." After dealing with the tanning process and the effect of sumach, the lecturer pointed out that sumach was one of the finest tanning materials. Incidentally he also mentioned that unless the skin was dried in a stretched condition the fibres were liable to recontract and then wrinkles reappeared.

Turning to samples dyed in maroon, yellow, etc., shades sold in London to-day, Dr. Parker said that only the grain of the skin was left on when they were dyed. "Now," he added, "you have probably heard a great deal about skins or bindings repeatedly decaying. The fault of that decay is in the fault of the dye; it is due to the application of it. In the olden days the dye of leather was carried out very largely with wood extracts, extracts of berries, leaves, or barks, but it was always a difficult matter supposing you wanted to dye 10,000 calf a nice dark red colour for some specific purpose and a special shade of red was made and then the lot sold. "Then supposing," observed the lecturer, "you were asked to dye another shade of the same colour. It would be a most difficult thing to repeat. But civilisation and education have altered things. Men get a sample the size of a postage stamp now and are asked to match it. In the early seventies the first aniline dyes began to be produced in larger quantities and two kinds of dye were put on the market—both made from aniline compounds. If you take any special library like the British Museum, and obtain old volumes, you will find the leather made before 1870 is good, and the leather subsequent to that period gone into red decay. The leather in the latter, in nine cases out of ten, is gone through the introduction of mineral acids. It was thought that if you threw skins into water that you could wash out the acids, but it has been proved beyond all possible doubt that if you add mineral acids that the actual fibres of the skin absorb them and the skin will not give them up again."

"No one," added Dr. Parker, "should buy book-binding leather unless the leather is guaranteed to be prepared without the use of mineral acids. Then you are absolutely safe. Of course it depends on the man you are dealing with—if you deal with a good firm you get the guarantee."

Applying the dyes to the skins was the next point raised by Dr. Parker, one system being the use of the tray, another what is known as the brush dye, and a third a system by which the skins are placed in a drum with a certain amount of warm water and the dye added and the skins turned round and round, etc., until sufficiently dyed. Some skins, he mentioned, were more open in the pores than others, the result being that the former took the dye better than the latter. When a skin comes out of a dye bath it is dull and has no face on it—the dye is not fixed on it. The fixing was done in a process which came under the heading of finishing. The skins were seasoned, said the lecturer, and the seasoning process consisted of coating them over with a sustance which helped to protect the skin and keep the dye stuff fixed. After this protected coating was formed above the dye, the glazing took place.

* * *

After outlining in the minutest details the various processes through which the skin passed, Dr. Parker showed lantern slides of some of the modern machinery in the factories to-day. The setting out of a skin is now done very largely by a machine instead of by hand. The result is that it is well stretched and becomes perfectly level. There was also a machine for brushing out and washing out any of the excessive tanning not wanted in a skin.

An interesting illustration was the process of shaving. It showed an operator working with a double-bladed knife, a scene common to many who have by chance visited a tannery, knocking off the shavings. The modern system is carried out by the use of a machine on which there is a spiral roller, and as the skin advances to it the shavings are cut off. Then there is a machine for splitting the skin—an invention that has revolutionised the leather trade. One can regulate the exact thickness a skin is to be split. The machine for glazing is another wonderful appliance. When the skin is seasoned it is dealt with by the glazing machine, and by being moved about the polish is effected.

A unique machine is that used for embossing. Dr. Parker showed an illustration of it, and by its use sheep skins can be transformed into the appearance of alligator or lizard skins.

Samples of velvet leather next engaged the attention of the lecturer, and he incidentally remarked that it was now in fashion for the time being, and how long it would remain so no one knew. Velvet leather, he said, was simply the same tanning, the same everything, absolutely the same treatment it received as what he had described, except as regarded the grain, which was taken off by a fine buffing, leaving the nap underneath in order to produce that soft velvety finish.

* * *

An interesting demonstration was given by Dr. Parker towards the conclusion of the lecture. He said that he had been asked to give an idea of some tests by which one could, to a certain extent, examine leather prior to use. Now he could assure his audience that was a difficult problem, viz., the examining of leather, and to know what one was going to get out of it. They could by a certain simple test that was known to everybody test the strength of the leather. He did not believe in the test of tearing the skin—

Digitized by Google

that was foolish. They could tell whether leather was tough, or not, by taking the back of a gentleman's pocket knife and putting it underneath the skin. The skin should then be pulled firmly over it and efforts made to see if it could be cracked. If the leather could stand that after a good stiff pull it may be assumed that the leather had not been spoiled in manufacture, or treated with any substance. The test could guide one as to whether the leather was tender or tough.

With regard to the presence of mineral acids in leather, he was sorry to say there was no method for testing, except by careful chemical testing. That was about the best way of finding acids in leather; but one must have the apparatus.

Dr. Parker did not appear to like alum being used in the tanning. Alum, he said, was not a tanning process; besides alum did not stand damp.

"Is salammoniac detrimental to leather?" enquired a student.

"I don't see that it should be of any harm to the leather," replied the lecturer; "but it is not a good thing to use in solutions. It may darken the colour you will have to use, and it may make it weak."

"Is ordinary vinegar detrimental to leather?" was another query.

"No," observed Dr. Parker, "but commercial vinegar will have an effect, as it often contains an amount of vitriol to give it a bite."

After answering these few questions the lecturer gave two hints to his audience. He said: "Never use a large skin to cover a small book. It's ten chances to one that it is shaved down and loses its fibre strength. Use a small skin as thick as you can stand on the book—that is as thick as the book will take it."

Tariff Changes

AND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

From the "Board of Trade Journal."

ST. VINCENT.

A Customs Duties Bill has been introduced into the St. Vincent Legislature in order to give effect to the Canadian-West Indian Reciprocity Agreement signed at Ottawa on April 9th last.

Provision is made in the Bill for it to come into operation on such day as the Governor shall notify by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

Under Table A, paper of all kinds and manufactures thereof (if not exempted), hitherto dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, will, after the Bill comes into operation, only be so dutiable in the case of goods imported from Canada, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, and being the produce or manufacture of those countries (termed the Preferential Tariff). In case such paper, etc., is imported from foreign countries and British Possessions not specifically granted preferential treatment under the Ordinance, the maximum tariff of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* will apply. The table of goods exempted from import duty includes all those imported by the Committee of Management of the Free Public Library for the use of that institution; labels, paper wrappers, hand stamps and stencil plates for labelling, wrapping and stamping packages containing produce for export, and printed labels for passengers' luggage, steamer ticket-books and printed material: pictures, music, manuscripts, books, and printed papers—not including unused account books or printed forms or labels; printing presses and parts thereof, printing paper, printing ink and type and all printing accessories. Machinery of other kinds, used in the printing and allied trades, is to be subjected to the same duties as paper.

The list of goods prohibited to be imported includes indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings or other indecent or obscene articles.

ITALY.

It is announced that bands of paper consisting of two strips super-imposed one on the other and glued together, one coloured in the pulp and the other not coloured, between which were inserted at long intervals longitudinal and parallel threads of hemp, to strengthen the article, is dutiable as "manufactures of paper, not specially mentioned," under No. 256 of the Tariff, at the rate of about 28s. per cwt.

FINLAND.

Paper in sheets with rounded corners, prepared with oil and used for copying letters, is dutiable under No. 235 (5) of the Tariff, at the rate of 176.50 marks per 100 kilos., or about £3 10s. per cwt.

AUSTRALIA.

It is announced that paper towels are dutiable under No. 357 B of the Tariff, at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 25 per cent. if of British origin.

U.S.A.

The Treasury Department have decided that grammars, spelling books, readers, dictionaries, and other books, printed partly in English and partly in foreign languages, intended for use in the study of foreign languages, unless it clearly appears that the text of such books is chiefly in English, may be imported free of duty, under paragraph No. 518 of the Tariff.

There's Always a Boss.

When I began this printing game, I kicked an old style Gordon press, pulled down three dollars every week, but wasn't happy I confess. You see, the fellow over me would scold me fierce and make me sob, and how I longed for the happy day that I'd be able to hold his job. Well, time rolled on as it always does. At last one day my dream came true, I had his job, I had his pay, also another point of view. The foreman now was over me, a grouchy cuss with frowning face, so now I had another boss, and soon I longed to take his place. A foreman later I became and thought that I was surely free, but a superintendent now I found had several things to say to me. When the super flitted hence, I was Johnny on the spot, I got the place but found there was a manager to say what was what. A manager I was by and by, new troubles here I had to face, for I was bossed and cussed and blamed by the big live wire who owned the place. When I'd saved a goodly sum I bought some presses, type and ink, at last I was a genuine boss, was I free? yes—I don't think. I was bossed by those I owed, also by those who did owe me—by my competitor up the street—I found that a man is never free. In this mortal vale of tears, from the time you're born until you're dead, you find, no matter where you work, there's always someone just ahead. The man at the top's no better off, he pays the price for place and power, he doesn't work from eight to five, but punches the time clock every hour. He has a hundred bosses now where formerly he had but one, if he makes mistakes they cost him dear, a good excuse will help him none. The only man who's really free is the worthless tramp in his tattered coat, and even he acknowledges that a wicked bull dog gets his goat.—*Harris Monthly.*



"BYTA" (Trade Mark Registered).
IS THE DRESSING
FOR MACHINERY BELTS
—Stops Belts Slipping—
Free Sample and Terms from
THE BYTA MANUFACTURING CO.,
24, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



ESTABLISHED 1840.
JACOBS BROTHERS & Co.
SUPPLY
DAMPING CLOTHS,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,
Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.
196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS
For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:
News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.
Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.
CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.
If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

The Scottish Dispute.

A Settlement Arrived At.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The conference between the employers and employees of the Edinburgh and Glasgow printing trades, to which we referred in our last issue, resulted in a settlement of which the full terms are as follows :—

Minute of Agreement between the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades, the Edinburgh Master Printers' Association and the Association of the Master Printers of Glasgow of the first part (hereinafter called the first parties), and the Scottish Typographical Association and its Edinburgh and Glasgow branches of the second part (hereinafter called the second parties), with the consent and concurrence of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the United Kingdom, witnesseth :—

(1) The first and second parties hereto, with consent aforesaid, agree to the principle that no new rules or alterations in existing rules which may affect mutual interests may be passed by either employers or employees without mutual agreement.

(2) To embody the above principle in practice, the first and second parties hereto, with consent aforesaid, agree to confer forthwith on the Scottish Typographical Association proposed new rules, 1912 (both national and local), affecting working conditions in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

(3) The first parties agree that the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades and the Association of the Master Printers of Glasgow will not, pending and during conference, ask employees in Glasgow to work more than nine hours' overtime in any one week.

(4) The first and second parties hereto, with consent aforesaid, agree that from and after the date of this Agreement all proposed alterations of rules affecting mutual interests shall be submitted for mutual consideration and agreement by both employers and employees.

(5) With the view of giving adequate time for negotiating on and adjusting the said Scottish Typographical Association proposed new rules, 1912, and any other proposed alterations in rules affecting mutual interests, the first and second parties hereto agree that no alteration which may affect mutual interests shall be put into force at the instance of either employers or employees prior to December 31st, 1913, unless by previous mutual agreement.

(6) The second parties hereto agree to submit forthwith this Agreement to the members of the Scottish Typographical Association for acceptance or rejection, as a whole, by voting paper, the result thereof to be reported to the secretary of the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades at the earliest possible date.

(7) The second parties hereto undertake to recommend to the members of the Scottish Typographical Association the acceptance of this agreement by voting paper. This agreement, if confirmed by a majority of the votes so taken, shall be binding upon the delegate meeting of June, 1913.

(8) Upon this agreement being signed for and on behalf of all the parties and consenters hereto, the present dispute is hereby declared at an end, and both lock-out and strike notices are hereby withdrawn.

(9) The first and second parties agree, with consent aforesaid, that as a result of this settlement there shall be no victimisation on the side of either employers or employees.

The agreement is signed on behalf of the men by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and eighteen other representatives, and on behalf of the masters by Mr. W. B. Blaikie, president of the Scottish Alliance, and fourteen other representatives.

At a meeting of the master printers, held after the conference, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: — "That this meeting of employers in the Glasgow printing trade homologates and expresses its cordial approval of the terms of settlement secured by the employers' representatives as embodied in the formal agreement now submitted, and tenders to them its heartfelt thanks for their sustained and successful efforts on the employers' behalf."

A LARGE American printing office at Montville, N.J., has been burned down, the loss running to about £150,000.

Presentation to a Shields Journalist

Mr. G. B. Hodgson, editor of the *Shields Daily Gazette*, was the recipient, on Saturday evening last, of a handsome composite picture containing the photographs of himself and the members of the District Committee of the North-Eastern District of the Journalists' Institute, in commemoration of his being elected president of the Institute.

In presenting the picture, Mr. R. W. Johnson (*Newcastle Daily Journal*), alluded to Mr. Hodgson's many efforts on behalf of the Society and the District Committee, of which he had been a member for 20 years. They were highly honoured by Mr. Hodgson's appointment as president of the Institute, and felt that the least they could do was to present him with some token of their regard and esteem.

Mr. Hodgson, responding, said that the North-Eastern District was one of which they must all feel proud, being recognised as one of the most progressive in the Institute. The Council of the Institute had decided that from March 1st the unemployment benefit should be 25s. per week instead of 20s. The benefit ceased on a member reaching 65 years of age, but that limitation had been recently partly removed by ordaining that a member over 65 should not take the benefit in two succeeding years. If the recommendation in regard to the subscriptions were passed by the committees and the conference, he thought that limitation could be abolished entirely in the course of another year.

Several toasts were honoured, and the sub-committee—Messrs. R. W. Johnson, E. S. Edwards and T. Greene—were thanked for their services.

The gathering took place at the "Golden Lion" Hotel, South Shields, and there was a large and representative attendance of Pressmen.

London and Norwich Press, Ltd.

Annual Social and Dance.

The staff of the London and Norwich Press, Ltd., held their annual social and dance at the School of Music, Norwich, the other evening. It was attended by nearly the whole of the staff, together with their wives and friends, and presided over by the managing director of the company (Mr. H. Wingfield, M.A.), supporting whom were Mr. J. V. E. Taylor and Mr. E. M. Calvert (directors), Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Peat, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Turner, and Mr. W. H. Marson. Others present included Mr. A. F. Sherlock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Green, Mr. T. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Muspratt, Mr. J. L. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Page, Mr. R. W. Nockolds, Mr. and Mrs. T. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Minns, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dorey, Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Heard, Mr. W. J. Page, Mr. H. Faux, Mr. and Mrs. Weston, the Misses G. Mace, E. and M. Baker, Eglington, Driver, Neale, Moore, Platten, and Scarnell.

The proceedings commenced with a tea, excellently served, and this was followed by a delightful musical programme, interspersed with dances. The speech-making was of the briefest possible description.

Mr. Wingfield expressed the great pleasure it afforded his co-directors and himself to meet the staff once again under such happy circumstances, and, in a brief reference to the business, mentioned that it was nearly two years since he joined the board of directors. During that period, he was pleased to say, the business had improved immensely, and to-day, thanks largely to the splendid support accorded the board by the employees, matters could hardly be looking better under any conceivable circumstances. On behalf of the directors and himself, he heartily thanked the employees for the admirable way in which they had worked to bring about such a happy state of affairs.

Mr. Taylor, in returning thanks for the kind invitation and the hearty welcome given to his fellow directors and himself, said he had pleasant recollections of past functions in connection with the London and Norwich Press, and was, indeed, delighted to be with the staff that evening. They would be glad to know that the firm was fast gaining a reputation in London for the excellence of their work, and he was sure it would be the ambition of each and everyone of the employees to work hard in order that such a reputation should be maintained. For such a pleasant evening they were largely indebted to Mr. A. J. Page, who threw an immense amount of enthusiasm and attention into the organisation of such gatherings, and in the name of the directors he heartily thanked Mr. Page for his efforts in attending to the social wants of the employees.

The vote was warmly accorded, and Mr. Page made a brief acknowledgment.

Mr. S. Smith having spoken of the pleasant relations which existed between the employers and the employees,

Mr. R. J. Peat, general manager, expressed the thanks of the staff for the encouraging remarks of Mr. Wingfield and Mr. Taylor, and also remarked on the splendid way in which the management was backed up by the employees. On their behalf he cordially thanked Mr. Page and the committee for the excellent arrangements made for the success of that gathering.

Mr. A. G. Turner, works manager, seconded the vote of thanks, which was enthusiastically accorded; and Mr. A. J. Page, in returning thanks, said he was only too pleased to do all that was possible for the enjoyment of his fellow-workers, for it was such annual gathering that rubbed off the hard corners and cemented the good feeling between the employers and the employed. He desired to heartily thank the singers and the musicians for their kind assistance that evening; also Messrs. R. W. Dorey and W. B. Heard for the efficient way in which they had acted as M.C.'s for the dancing.

The following comprised the committee which acted with Mr. Page in arranging the function :—Miss Read, Mr. T. Beckett, Mr. H. Brook, Mr. A. Miles, Mr. R. W. Nockolds, Mr. J. Richards, and Mr. S. Woodhouse.

The "Illustrated London News."

Its New Method of Illustration.

We have referred in several recent issues to the adoption by the *Illustrated London News* of the photogravure method of illustrating its pages and the fine results thereby attained. At the annual meeting of the company, the other day, the chairman, Mr. Charles L. N. Ingram, in a reference to the new departure, said :—

"Last year I pointed out what a wonderful advance we had made with the improved colour photography. We published some wonderful photographs of Egypt, and also for the first time in the illustrated world, coloured photographs of Academy pictures. But we did not stop there. For several years past we have been experimenting with the new photogravure process. About a year or so ago we got so far advanced that we were able to publish in our papers some photogravures of our own construction, but we wanted to be able to give the public photogravure prints every week. It came to our knowledge that there was a firm in Germany who were capable of supplying the necessary machinery, and we arranged with them accordingly. Of course, the machine that we saw in Germany was very small in comparison with the large one which we now have on our premises. The chief reason why we bought this process from the Germans was that they hold the master patent for letterpress and pictures. Without that patent it would not have been of much use to us, so we can congratulate ourselves on having secured that. I consider that we are at least two years ahead of any other illustrated journal. I think, therefore, the prospects for your illustrated papers have never been so good as they are to-day, and I see no reason why next year we should not be able to slightly increase the dividend. Perhaps that is rather boastful, but still, if we pay even the same dividend I think we shall be fairly well satisfied, for the reason that we have to expend a much larger amount of money than we used to do on our publications. Whereas formerly we had to spend hundreds of pounds, we have now to spend thousands. We are always wide awake and looking out for improvements, and I have no doubt that the next great advance in the printing world will be the three-colour photogravure process. We shall watch it carefully, and if we find it is going to be successful you may be certain that we will be there, as we have always been in every new invention which has come out."

Mr. G. J. Maddick also referred to the photogravure installation as follows :—"We have the finest photogravure production in the world. There is no limit to what this process is going to do. Anyway, we hold the position in our hands for a considerable time, because machinery like this cannot be put up in a few days, weeks or months. For at least one or two years the *Illustrated London News* and the *Sketch* will be the only two papers that can produce work similar to what we have been doing during the last few months."

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Robert Curme, formerly employed in a Bury newspaper office, but for a long time on the press in Manchester.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE *Liberal Magazine* with its February number enters on the 21st year of existence.

THE Berkshire County Council require tenders for the supply of account books, printed forms and stationery, etc. Forms of tender may be obtained at the Treasurer's Office, Shire Hall, Reading.

THE *Bristol Times and Mirror*, in commemoration of its bi-centenary, presented, with its issue of Saturday last, a special supplement of eight pages, in which it traces its descent from the Bristol *Post-Man* of 1713.

THE annual social gathering of the employees of the *Oldham Chronicle* was held in the Alexandra Hall, Park-road, Oldham. Between 80 and 90 employees of the firm and friends spent a very enjoyable evening.

THE Board of Trade are informed, through the Foreign Office, that the Imperial Ottoman Government have decided to forbid the introduction into the Turkish Empire of playing cards bearing on them the effigy of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

A VERDICT for £50 was given in the sporting libel action in which Mr. Thomas O'Rourke, the New York boxing manager, complained of statements in the English journal, *Boxing*, published by *Health and Strength*, Ltd., and printed by Messrs. Hayman, Christie and Lilly.

AT the monthly meeting of the Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, on March 4th next, Mr. E. A. Clifford, the honorary solicitor to the Association, will give a lecture on "Employers' Liability," at "The Ship," Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, E.C. Overseer friends will be heartily welcomed.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., will preside at the nineteenth quarterly meeting of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, at the L.S.C. Offices, St. Bride-street, on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at 7 p.m. At the conclusion of the ordinary business a meeting in connection with the proposed First Aid Classes will be held. All possible students are invited to attend.

ON Monday, in the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, the case of De la Rue and Co., Ltd. *v.* the Onto Manufacturing Co. and Waterman Speciality Co. was heard. This was an action to restrain by injunction the defendants from selling or advertising any fountain pens or other stationery under the name of "Onto," calculated to lead to the belief that they were "Onoto" goods sold by the plaintiffs, Thomas de la Rue and Co., Ltd. His Lordship made the order asked for and ordered an inquiry as to the damages sustained by the plaintiffs.

THE *Financial Times* celebrated its 25th anniversary last Thursday by issuing a special 25th Anniversary number, which contained many interesting special articles and illustrations, and a mass of information of particular interest to everyone concerned with finance and commerce. The number ran to 20 pages with a 16-page Special Mining Supplement, and there were numerous illustrations to the special articles. One article described where and how the *Financial Times* is printed, at the St. Clements Press, Portugal-street, Kingsway, W.C., and another the indispensable functions of modern financial journalism. Altogether it was a notable issue.

IT is proposed that pensions in perpetual memory of Charles Dickens, who was president of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution from 1854 until 1870, be established at the annual meeting of the institution on February 26th.

MR. CHARLES S. FRANKLING, who has acted as hon. secretary to the Guild of Press Correctors for the past two years, has resigned that position much to the regret of the Council and members generally.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were two failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, February 14th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.

QUITE a number of persons engaged in the printing and allied trades will regret to learn of the retirement of Mr. E. J. Carr, from the position of secretary of the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, Surrey. Mr. Carr has had indifferent health for some time past, and that in conjunction with his ripe old age, has brought about his retirement. In connection with this Home a movement is on foot to merge the secretaryship with some similar association in the trade, and it is argued that such a combination would result in a considerable saving to both associations.

AT Tower Bridge Police Court, on Friday last, the Magistrate gave his decision on summonses against the Leadenhall Press, Ltd., for printing certain booklets and circulars without imprint and for publishing them, and against Edmund Eaton, Colonel the Hon. Hubert Duncombe, D.S.O., and Daniel Wallace Heims for aiding and abetting. Mr. Gill dismissed the case against Colonel Duncombe. With regard to the Leadenhall Press, he accepted their statement that they acted in accordance with what was a common practice, although an illegal one, in omitting the imprint on the prospectus. He imposed penalties amounting (with costs) to £10 15s. in the case of the Leadenhall Press, and in the case of Messrs. Easton and Heims to £27 6s. each.

The First Cost Congress.

On Tuesday afternoon the first Cost Congress of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was opened auspiciously in Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, W.C., the large number attending, nearly 1,200, rendering it necessary for it to be held in this Hall instead of the Hall of the Stationers' Company as originally intended. Col. W. Wright Bemrose (President of the Federation of Master Printers) occupied the chair, supported on the platform by Messrs. Howard Hazell (London), J. E. T. Allen (Manchester), Harry Cooke (Leeds), C. Herman Lea (London), W. A. Waterlow (London), C. B. Johnson (York), J. Forman (Nottingham), W. Blaikie (Edinburgh), R. A. Austen Leigh (London), A. C. Roberts (London), A. F. Blades (London), Reginald J. Lake and E. Taylor Thomlinson (secretaries), etc. Every seat in the large Hall was occupied, and the proceedings throughout were marked by enthusiasm.

After extending a welcome to master printers and others present on behalf of the Council and Costing Committee, the CHAIRMAN said he had received numerous letters of regret for non-attendance, and it was gratifying to notice that one and all were sympathetic with this movement, and some of them expressed the advantages they had already derived from working a cost method of their own, whilst many went further and added that they would be very pleased to contribute towards the expenses of inaugurating this system. The Chairman then read a paper on "The necessity of a costing system: what we expect from its universal adoption," in the course of which he advocated closer and better business relations with one another, mutual respect and confidence within the trade, explained that the movement was largely an educational one, and pointed out that it was the lowest price which ruled the market. The Costing Committee, he said, were offering them advice based on the results of their own systems. The suggested scheme might therefore be taken as the best general one that could be produced, although it might require some modifications to suit varying businesses.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL next explained in considerable detail, with the aid of large diagramatic sheets hung at the back of the platform, the system recommended by the Special Committee of the Master Printers' Federation, pointing out its advantages, that it did not interfere with the ledgers, day books, and other books of account, and that it would be possible to start the system with one department only, and gradually to extend it. He urged the printers to adopt the system, as he was convinced that it would lead to less reckless cutting of prices, greater uniformity in prices, and consequently improved profits for all printers. A number of questions were put to Mr. Hazell, who promptly answered each. Ultimately the Chairman had to stop questioners as time would not permit of longer discussion.

MR. ARTHUR C. ROBERTS, F.C.A. (expert and general adviser to the Costing Committee and accountant to the Federation), followed with an exposition of the practical working of the system, etc., in connection with the dockets and cost of production and other forms.

Following a discussion on Mr. Roberts' address, Mr. W. B. BLAIKIE (Ex-President and President of the Scottish Alliance) addressed the meeting, pointing out how necessary it was that every printer should adopt this system, and appealing for a strong union. In support of the latter appeal he gave, in a few words, an object lesson on what had occurred in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

MR. HARRY COOKE (Leeds) spoke on the machine unit as adopted by the Costing Committee, elucidating his arguments with numerous diagrams. A lengthy and interesting discussion followed, and the chairman adjourned the meeting at 5.45.

In the evening a conversazione took place in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, and the Congress was resumed on Wednesday morning. We shall give a fuller report of the Congress in our next week's issue.

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

The annual meeting of the above Associa was held at the "Ship," Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, E.C., on Tuesday, 4th inst., when an unusually large number of members were present. The President (Mr. F. C. Peacock), took the chair, and was ably supported by Mr. J. E. Dixon (vice-president). The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed and some lengthy correspondence was also read. Among the latter was a letter of congratulation from Mr. E. C. Moyce (Secretary of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association), who has been instrumental in introducing members to this Association and in other ways cementing the good fellowship which has arisen.

Three candidates—all warehouse overseers—were admitted to membership:—Mr. H. Milton (London Colour Printing Works), Mr. A. G. Aves (City Press), and Mr. G. Pavier (Temple Press). After each had been duly

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

elected, the chairman gave them a warm welcome to the Association, to which they suitably replied.

In introducing the annual report and balance sheet, the president announced that there had been good progress made during the year. Though there had been a kind of "fining-down" process it gave him much pleasure to record the healthy condition of the Association generally but more particularly from the financial standpoint. Notwithstanding a membership of 124 there had only been one claim for unemployed benefit during the year. The two claims for funeral benefit was exceptional, only making three such grants since the Association was founded in 1904. Though this state of affairs was probably unique he maintained that the law of averages would eventually tell and the claims become more frequent, but there was need for congratulation up to the present that this Association was apparently composed of such a healthy body of men. That things would not always run so smoothly was apparent from the remarks in the letter from Mr. E. C. Moyce, whose wider experience also showed the necessity of reconstructing the death benefit rule. In further proof of the need of immediate action the chairman recorded his experience with the considerably fluctuating death rate in a small society with which he was previously connected. By grappling with these difficulties early they should be ready to meet these contingencies when they arose and thus make the Association even a greater success in the future than in the past. In conclusion, he commended his executive, which had done such good work for the welfare of all concerned. The report and balance sheet were eventually adopted as printed.

The election of officers coming next under consideration there was the usual reluctance shown in nominating a president in the place of Mr. Peacock, but on the latter's insistence that an occasional change was essential to the general welfare. Mr. J. Walker at length proposed that the presidential chair should be occupied by the second in command—Mr. J. E. Dixon. Here again was experienced a check by the vice-president refusing point-blank to occupy his senior's position. Finally, however, he was induced to yield and Mr. Dixon was elected president for the ensuing year amid applause. Enthusiasm ran high when the meeting elected Mr. J. Walker to the vice-presidency.

Mr. A. W. Hunt was re-elected as treasurer, and Messrs. S. J. Wills and J. Lee were again returned to the trusteeship. Having every confidence in their integrity it was not deemed expedient to change such positions which would necessitate considerable alterations in the books and at the bank. Mr. G. A. Eden was also re-elected as secretary. Mr. Peacock's services were retained in the executive by his election as committeeman, together with Mr. J. Knight and Mr. J. Fleming who were the successful condidates securing the greatest number of votes. Messrs. A. H. Smith, W. Archer and H. Budd remained in office, while Messrs. F. Pearse, F. J. Wedge and W. Vernum retired in rotation as per rule. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring committeemen on the motion of Mr. H. Budd.

The bohemian concert was deferred till March by general consent to allow more time for arrangements. The suggestion to merge the concert and the annual dinner with a mixed assembly caused much discussion, but it was eventually decided the "ladies concert" should be kept separate from the dinner, as on previous occasions. Messrs. J. Fleming and F. C. Cordingley were unanimously elected as stewards for the annual dinner to be held in April.

The ordinary business having been concluded, the meeting resolved itself into a special committee for alteration of rules. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Pearse, Mr. J. Walker introduced the matter of the funeral benefit rule, on behalf of the Executive.

The Chairman explained the idea for the establishment of a definite fund with the probable prospect of eventually eliminating the death levy. After discussion it was agreed that the recommendation of the executive be carried and that the rule be adopted as printed on the agenda.

It was also resolved that the entertainment fund should be established on the lines laid down by the executive in the last agenda item and that this should take effect from that date.

The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks for Mr. F. C. Peacock's successful chairmanship, he having occupied the onerous position of president for the past four years. The motion was carried unanimously with applause.

THE death is announced from New York of Mr. James B. Hammond, president of the Hammond Typewriter Company, who died suddenly while on a yachting cruise for the benefit of his health. Mr. Hammond was the inventor of one of the first practical typewriters and founder of the typewriter company which bears his name.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions, TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

MACHINE-ROOM FOREMAN (experienced), open for permanency; thoroughly competent; first-class work; all kinds machinery; smart; n.s.; good references.—Shaw, 4, Angus-street, Cardiff. 13159

PRINTING INK MAKING.—Advertiser, young, energetic, 14 years' experience, thoroughly practical, latest methods, seeks position of trust; would travel (London) if desired.—Address, No. 13155, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13155

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

Miscellaneous.

PARTNERSHIP required in Stationery and Printing Business by young Man with experience; moderate capital; strictest investigation.—R. H., 2, Station-parade, Balham. 13151

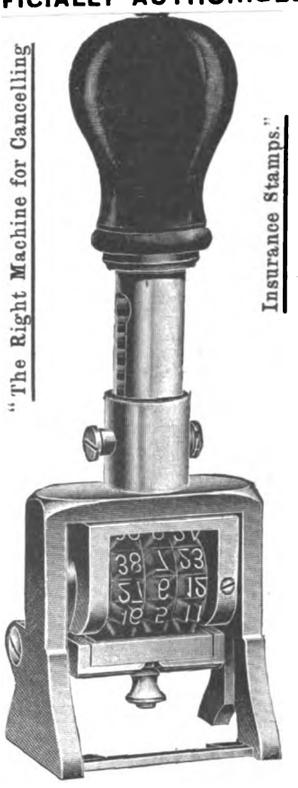
ACCURATE, RELIABLE EFFICIENT.

National Health Insurance Act.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.

"OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED."



ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL Engraved Wheels.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Easily Set for immediate operation.

Size of Stamps to be cancelled $^{11}/_{16} \times {}^{7}/_{8}$ inch.

Size of figure $^{1}/_{8} \times {}^{1}/_{16}$ in. Base of figures $^{9}/_{16}$ in.

Price 14/6 each in Box complete.

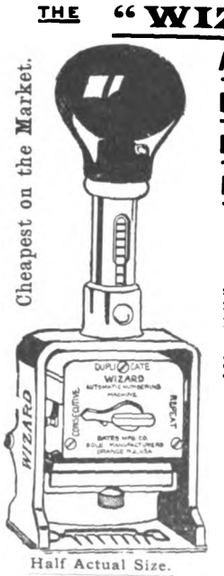
Supplied in large quantities.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle. No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

"Any of the recognised abbreviations may be "adopted in stamping the date for cancellation "purposes, and so long as the date shows clearly on "the face of the cancelled stamp the position of "the date is immaterial."

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "duplicate," or "repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE H

67890

STYLE G

67890

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, **42s.**; 6 wheels, **52s.**

Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink, extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, **1s.** and **2s** Bottle, post free.

Pads, **7d.** each; **6s. 6d.** per dozen.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR QUANTITIES.

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,

34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,

CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."

Telephone: 7355 London Wall.

Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FLINCKE & CO. Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."

FOR

EXITYP DRY FLONGS

Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE proprietors of Letters Patent No. 10,187, of 1910, relating to

"TYPECASTING MACHINES"

desire to dispose of the Patent or to grant licences to interested parties on reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patent in this country.

Enquiries to be addressed to—

CRUIKSHANK AND FAIRWEATHER, LTD.,
International Patent Agency,
65-66, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
13966



MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents



THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

T. E. BINGLEY.

TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER

OUR 4 POINTS

STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1795.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS:
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
About Calf Leather	1
Tariff Changes	2
There's Always a Boss	2
The Scottish Dispute	3
Presentation to a Shields Journalist	3
London and Norwich Press Social	3
The "Illustrated London News"	3
Trade Notes	4
The First Cost Congress	4
Bookbinders' Overseers Association	4
Building Surveyors' Fees	6
Photographs by Telegraph	6
The Ghent Exhibition	6
Financial	8
Dividends and Reports	8
Commercial Intelligence	8
Gazette	8
Quads	9
The History of Printing and Bookmaking	10
Patents	12
Celluloid Cliches	12

(BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT.)

Bookbinding Notes and News	1
Works on Bookbinding	4
New Bookbinding Patents	4
The London Binders' Price Book	5
Some Notes on Edge Gilding	6
Tipping Maps into Books	6
How to Estimate for Pamphlet Binding	7
A Cost System for Bindery Plant	8

Building Surveyors' Fees.

A WELL-KNOWN South London printer, Mr. F. F. W. Oldfield, of Camberwell-new-road, has been having trouble over an addition to his premises. It appears that Mr. Oldfield, who employs a large number of workpeople, had received complaints from them as to the fumes arising from a gas engine which was running in the factory, and to obviate this he decided to remove it to a building outside the factory. The main building had been erected at a cost of about £6,000, and he obtained an estimate from his builders for the erection of a building 26 feet long by 25 feet in depth for the purpose of housing the engine and keeping the same apart from the main building. The builders' estimate for the new building was £72 15s. 0d. The district surveyor claimed to be entitled under the 3rd schedule of the London Building Act, 1894, to one half the fee charged in the case of a new building calculated upon the area of the whole building, upon the ground that the erection was an addition to the main building and not a new building. Mr. Oldfield objected to this charge, and the case was taken into court. In the course of the hearing it was elicited that if this were a new building and not an addition to an old one the district surveyor's fees would be £2 2s., which amount Mr. Oldfield had offered to pay. Mr. Wells, for Mr. Oldfield, said that he hoped to convince the court that this was a new building and not an addition. Supposing a £50 addition were put up at the Bank of England could the district surveyor charge half fee upon the main building? He further pointed out that the fees worked out at a heavy percentage on the cost of the new building. He did not think the legislature ever intended that the district surveyor should have such fees which it was conceivable might amount to more than the cost of the addition. Mr. Oldfield's object in coming into court was to protest against such fees, which were a serious handicap to an employer. He had erected the building in order to remove the engine from his workpeople and entirely for their comfort and convenience, and if such fees could be legally recovered from him he hoped that there would soon be an amendment of the law in regard to same. The magistrate, Mr. Hopkins, however, did not sympathise with that view of the case, and made an order for the payment of the amount claimed by the district surveyor, £10 17s. 6d., with 13s. 6d. costs. The magistrate's decision may have been quite in accordance with the law, but it does seem somewhat of an anomaly that a man who erects an addition to a building already existing should have to pay surveyor's fees on the whole of the main building, and it is as well that printers should know how they stand in such a matter.

* * *

Photographs by Telegraph.

A GOOD many inventors have turned their attention to perfecting methods of transmitting pictures by telegraph from one point to another, and now it is reported from Paris that a French inventor, has succeeded in telegraphing a photograph from Bordeaux to Paris in the record time of four minutes. Mr. Belin's process differs radically from Professor Korn's method, as instead of using selenium he prepares a photographic plate, the basis of which is bichromated gelatine and the surface of which is uneven. A small metal point, passing over the uneven surface of the plate, causes a variation of the electric current, which renders possible the transmission over a telegraph or telephone wire of the lights and shades of half-tone plates and is attended with remarkable regularity and speed. The most interesting feature of Mr. Belin's invention is that it is possible to carry about a small apparatus, weighing about 16 pounds, and immediately attach it to any telephone station. This renders possible the telephoning of pictures over long distances. In the experiment recently made a photograph 6 by 5 inches, was sent by the portable apparatus from Bordeaux to Paris. An hour was occupied in preparing the plate with the uneven surface, but only four minutes were occupied in the transmission of the photograph thereon. The results obtained are said to be in advance of anything yet done in this direction. The sending of photographs by wire may at times be necessary, but all the processes yet introduced have been too costly for ordinary commercial use.

The Ghent Exhibition.

The trade and technical press of this country is to play an important part in the British Section at the Ghent International Exhibition, which opens at the end of April, for a collective display is being organised by the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade. A number of papers have already arranged to participate, and, under the scheme which has been adopted, the display is certain to attract a deal of attention.

The exhibit will take the form of a large reading-room and library where current numbers of the papers will be found on reading tables and bound volumes on the shelves which line the walls. A visitor will consequently be able, not only to see the latest copies of the papers which interest him, but also to refer to back volumes to see the range of subjects dealt with.

The library will have a second interest in its decoration, for it has been specially designed by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., and the work is being carried out under his personal direction. The book shelves are being made of a special light wood stained to a silvery grey, not unlike the grey of the lichen in an old orchard, while the wall above the bookcases will be decorated with black and gold stencilled panels. These panels are new

Digitized by Google

being carried out in Mr. Brangwyn's studio in London, and when they are in place will, in conjunction with the severely simple, yet striking, design of the bookcases, make the whole a most characteristic example of Mr. Brangwyn's work.

It has been found possible, too, to allot one of the best positions in the British Section to the library. On one side it opens direct on to the main avenue through the exhibition grounds, and a large proportion of the visitors entering the British Pavilion must pass through it. On another side it communicates with the offices of the British Section. It also leads out of the gallery devoted to Arts and Crafts, and all visitors to that section are certain to visit Mr. Brangwyn's work.

This is the first occasion that such an exhibit has been made by British trade papers, and there is no doubt that it will create great interest among Continental business men, who will thus have an opportunity of becoming familiar with not only our trade papers, but also their advertisements of British manufacturing firms. The exhibition will remain open for at least six months, and during that time a great deal may be done to advance British trade interests.

The Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade have arranged for an official of the British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium to be in charge of the Library, in order to answer all questions and furnish daily reports to the proprietors and editors of the papers taking part.

"THE STORY OF A PRINTING HOUSE" is always interesting, and few such narrations will repay reading better than the handsomely got-up booklet bearing the above title. Originally issued in 1911, it has lately been published in a second edition with additional matter, and its compilation reflects great credit on Mr. Richard A. Austen-Leigh, a director of the firm whose history forms its subject matter, the well-known one of Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd. It is lavishly illustrated, and great names like Samuel Johnson, Benjamin Franklin, and David Hume occur frequently in its pages, which are otherwise full of interesting facts concerning printers and printing, from the beginnings of the business in 1749 down to the present day. Would that some other of our old printing houses provided us with like histories!

THE *Board of Trade Journal* announces that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply of index-cards and covers required for the use of Government Departments during 1913. Sealed tenders, accompanied by samples of the articles it is proposed to supply, will be received at the Ministry of Finance, Cairo, up to March 31st. A provisional deposit of 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer is required with each tender. A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

An Example

of the many letters received every week from enthusiastic Linotype users.

Increased Work.

Speed in all Changes.

Standing Matter.

Avoids Overtime.

Anticipates Another Machine.

The Purchase Justified.

I am very pleased to say that since the installation of Linotype Model 4 Triplex Machine, the work has increased to such an extent that, without its many strong advantages, it could not have been undertaken. As it is, with the simplicity and quickness of change of body and measure, not to speak of the advantages of the Automatic Quadder, I have easily overcome the extra pressure. When I take into account that a large amount of the work at present in hand will have to stand for some time, and that this will be free from "pi," and not require any of the men picking various letters therefrom, it adds considerably to the value of the matter set. In fact, I don't know how I have done without the machine so long; but for it I would have been working overtime for weeks, whereas I have had no overtime at all. These facts give me every hope that, with the continuance of the present orders, I may ere long be compelled to consider the advisability of again placing an order with you for a machine similar to this with different body founts.

I should like to add that in every respect your points of recommendation in persuading me to purchase the machine have been fulfilled to the letter, whilst the courtesy and attention all through the transaction and afterwards have been most marked.

This is the experience of thousands of Linotype users. Linotype advantages are available to *every* Printer who permits himself to have them.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19th, 1913.

AT the end of the last week cash displacements were considerable; about £3,000,000 of Treasury Bills maturing, and there were cash calls to a considerable amount. On Friday the discount market was a little easier, and on Saturday was again in better supply, rates being inclined to ease a bit; there was an influx of £41,000 in gold and Consols remained fairly steady. Monday's markets, however, opened with a cheerless outlook, caused by the unsettled aspect of affairs in relation to Austria and Russia. Most stocks suffered in consequence and there was a fall in prices. Yesterday a better tone prevailed and prices revived slightly. Consols remained weak and were quoted for cash at 74 5/8 and for account 74 7/8.

The industrial market has not been active during the week, consequently there is but little to report. Business has been done in Amalgamated Press Cum. Pref. at 21s. 3d. and 21s. 6d.; in Associated Newspapers Cum. Pref. at 20s. 6d. and 21s.; in John Dickinson and Co. 1st. Mort. Deb. at 101½; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 3s. 9d. and 4s. 4½d., and Cum. Pref. at 13s. 6d.; in International Linotype at 79½, 79½ and 81¾; in Ilford Cum. Pref. at 18s. 3d.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 62½; in George Newnes Cum. Pref. at 15s. 6d. and 15s.; in C. Arthur Pearson Cum. Pref. at 68s. 9d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Cum. Pref. at 97s. 6d., 98s. 9d. and 100s.; in Weldons Ord. at 31s .3d., 31s. 10½d., 31s. 3d. and 33s. 9d., in Cum. Pref. at 20s. 3d. and 19s. 9d.; and in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 26⅞ and 26⅝.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6¾—7⅛
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 1/32—1 5/32
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4½—5½
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102xd
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102xd
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84—87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅛—⅜
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¼—⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16—11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—⅜
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	78—83
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½—10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	¼—⅜
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	60—65
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	46—51
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅞—2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3½
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2⅜—3⅛
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	⅞—1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅛—5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½—8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5—6
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	19/16—1 11/16xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

WINDING-UP ORDER.—In the Chancery Division, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady made a compulsory winding-up order on petition against the *Daily Express*, Ltd. The petition does not concern the present company, the *Daily Express* (1908), Ltd.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
[illegible] EVER PRODUCED
[illegible] THE PRICE OF ONE
[illegible] DUPLICATE [illegible]
[illegible] BOOKLEY, AND PRICES
The DEBECEY W. & M. Co., 22, COLEMAN ST., LONDON, E.C.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

W. B. FORDHAM AND SONS.—The directors of W. B. Fordham and Sons, Ltd., recommend a final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, for the half-year ended December 31st last, making 5 per cent. for the year, the same as for the previous eight years.

"COUNTRY LIFE," LTD.—The profits for the year amounted to £20,136. A final dividend is declared of 5 per cent., together with a 2½ per cent. bonus on the ordinary shares, an interim dividend of 5 per cent. having already been paid on these.

BAXTER'S LEATHER CO., LTD.—The report of Baxter's Leather Co., Ltd., for 1912, to be submitted at the meeting on the 28th inst., states that, after providing for all expenses, salaries of managing directors, depreciation of plant and bad debts, the year's trading shows a profit of £10,460. There was a balance brought forward of £1,271. The directors recommend a further dividend of 5½ per cent., less income tax, making 8 per cent. for the year, placing to reserve £2,000, bringing the total reserve fund up to £18,000, and carrying forward £1,232.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERS.—The Birmingham Printers, Ltd., in their report say that, "assisted by the new Insurance Act, we have been able to induce every employee to become a member of his or her trade union." The trade for the half-year ended December 31st, 1912, amounted to £3,356, making a total for the year of £6,489, an increase of £1,598 over the figures for 1911. Increases of wages and the cost of the Insurance Act reduced profits; these however amounted to £406, for which capital had 5 per cent. interest plus a bonus of 1d. in the £, the employees a dividend of 9d. in the £ on their wages, and customers a return of 6d. in the £ on their trade. £40 was placed to the reserve fund and £121 carried forward. The share capital is £5,307, and the accounts owing by customers at the end of the year was £1,885. If the present progress continues the committee feel they will find it necessary to add another storey to the premises, plans for which have already been prepared by the architect.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re THOMAS PRICE CHEVERTON, Printer and Stationer.

At the Norwich Bankruptcy Court, recently, before Mr. Registrar Cooke, this debtor came up for examination. The gross liabilities are £339 17s. 2d., expected to rank £306 0s. 11d., deficiency £245 15s. 7d. Debtor stated that he was brought up as a printer. Up to April, 1907, he was in the employ of his father, and from then up to 1910 was in the employ of his father and cousin, who were in partnership. The printing and stationery business originally belonged to the debtor's father, who made over the plant to his daughters, and they carried on the business. In 1907 debtor's father and cousin, William John Cheverton, entered into partnership, and also into an agreement to hire the machinery and plant from the Misses Cheverton. Under the partnership agreement there was a clause to the effect that when debtor came of age his father could if he liked, put him into the business in his place. Debtor came of age in 1909, and May 8th, 1910, his father sent him a letter stating that he would be happy to carry out the arrangement by which debtor was to take his place in the firm of W. and T. Cheverton. On that date debtor became partner with his cousin, and ten days later they asked debtor's father to remain with them, and he accepted. The firm then consisted of T. Cheverton, sen., W. J. Cheverton, and Thomas Price Cheverton, and traded under the style of W. and T. Cheverton. The partnership continued until September, 1912, and then debtor's cousin retired from the firm, pursuant to a notice he had given six months earlier. That left debtor and his father alone in the firm. The retirement of debtor's cousin from the firm was not gazetted, but notice was sent to the creditors. On January 7th this year the debtor was served with notice by his father to terminate the partnership at the end of six months. Within the last few days his father had died. On January 25th, when his father was dangerously ill, debtor filed his petition in his own name alone. Debtor stated that the business had not been thriving for some time, and last season was a bad one. The examination was closed.

Re C. S. DIXON, Printer and Stationer.

The affairs of this debtor, who failed in 1836 whilst carrying on business in Aldersgate-street, E.C., came before Mr. Registrar Hope, last week, at the London Bankruptcy Court, in respect of a final dividend sitting, when an order was made for the distribution of a dividend of about 1s. 6d. or 2s. in the £. It cannot be hoped that any of the creditors are still alive, but their representatives will no doubt welcome the notification that subject to the claims having been established they will be entitled to the dividend.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and
Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

WORSTENCROFT, A. W., lately trading as J. Brandwood and Co., at 21, Saville-street, Oxford-road, Manchester, bookbinders' materials manufacturer. First meeting, February 25th, 11 a.m., at the offices of the official receiver, 11, Dale-street, Liverpool. Examination, March 3rd, 11 a.m., at the Court House, Government-buildings, Victoria-street, Liverpool.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

RICHARDS, T. A., "Neath News" Office, Ropewalk, Neath, journalist. Claims by February 26th, to H. Rees, Government-building, St. Mary-street, Swansea.

BIRCH, W., trading as M. A. Birch, 23, Oxford-road, and 7, Gun-street, Reading, stationer, etc. Claims by March 1st, to C. Mercer, official receiver, 14, Bedford-row, London, W.C.

RASMUSSEN, J., 3, Southwark-bridge-buildings, Southwark-bridge, London, S.E., printer. Claims by March 5th, to A. Willmott, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

BREWER, G., 183, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, London, W., printer. First and final dividend of 1s. 6½d., any day except Saturday, 11 till 2, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

CHALFONT, W. W., and GRIGGS, H. J., trading as W. W. Chalfont, at 84, Union-street, Marylebone, London, W., printers and stationers. First and final dividend of 7s., February 19th, or any subsequent Monday or Wednesday between 10 and 1, at the offices of F. Nicholls, White and Co., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.

WESTALL, L. W., the Lyttleton Estate and Merton-road, lately also at Richmond-road, Malvern Link, Worcestershire, printer, stationer and publisher. Supplemental dividend of 7½d., February 22nd, at the official receiver's office, 11, Copenhagen-street, Worcester.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

CHAPPELL, H. V., trading as Chappell and Co. and the Castle Stationery Co., Three Queens-lane, 35-36, Church-street, Temple, and 19, Castle-street, Bristol, printer and stationer. To be heard March 14th, 11 a.m., at the Guildhall, Bristol.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

KENNEDY, B., Dudley House, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C., author. Trustee, G. W. Chapman, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released October 28th.

ARTISTIC MODERN
YOUR POST CARD: OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING Co
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER · & · STEEL · PLATE
DIE · & · BRASS · SIGN
ENGRAVERS
PLATE · PRINTERS · LITHOGRAPHERS

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

There will naturally be very great attention to what the Lord Chancellor had to say regarding the Vacher judgment, as to which the comment is so constantly being made that it has placed trade unions above the reach of the law. The Earl of Dunmore, in the House of Lords, called attention to this Vacher decision.

o o o

He said it has now been made clear that the immunity of trade unions extended to all circumstances—that was to say, with the exception of breach of contract, any procedure for which the law ordinarily provided a remedy could be committed by a trade union with absolute impunity. The powers accorded to trade unions under the recent decision had in Lord Dunmore's opinion undermined every principle of justice and equity, and, in the circumstances, he asked whether the Government intended to propose any alteration of the Act.

o o o

Viscount Haldane, in replying, said the object of the Act was to protect sick and benefit funds from being diminished as the result of the action of individuals who happened to be leaders of trade unions. He had always felt critical of the remedy for the evil, and would have preferred rather to restrict the law of agency, but the result would have been the same.

o o o

Lord Haldane added, however, that it was not the fact that trade unions could use the machinery of oppression with absolute immunity. The individuals who put that machinery into operation were just as liable as ever. It was true Parliament had decided a trade union could not be sued, but that, he thought, was a smaller evil than allowing the funds for the sick and aged to be attacked.

o o o

It was, I always considered, the peril to those funds, provident and superannuation, which led to the 48 hours application of about two years ago. That form of peril was connected, not with litigation, but with the heavily increasing annual drain in payment to members. Printerdom in general seemed to have very little information as to how immensely those payments had grown of late years and how they seemed likely to grow.

o o o

Had it known these things—had it any rate realised them—it would have recognised that some such action as was taken was to be expected.

o o o

As Herbert Spencer says, there is such a thing as a social science, though to be sure it is not an exact science if any science can really be called by that name, which he seems to doubt.

o o o

February 18th, the first Congress day, dawned gloriously. A bright sun, and a keenness in the air. I told my friends as I met them that I was glad I was alive; I wished they were. You do say things like that to your friends sometimes. If it comes to that, we are most of us becoming alive nowadays.

o o o

There may be plenty of room for differences of opinion regarding "Costing Systems," but I think all will agree that American printers do well, and give us a hint in one particular. I am referring to the way in which they list on the back of certain of their Standard costing forms a number of headings under which time will certainly or may very likely be spent.

o o o

Using those forms and referring to those headings on the back, the compositor or pressman can give a great deal of information to the counting-house by merely putting down a few figures, 2 or 7, or 11 as the case may be.

o o o

Another good feature of the Standard American forms (I believe the forms I have seen are known as the Standard) is that there are quite a number of different headings under the caption "Delay time." These, too, are listed upon the back of the forms. "Faulty blocks" for instance is one item in the list, and its number 8 or 12, or whatever it may be is pretty sure to have a place in the pressman's list. This may not always be perfectly fair to the blockmaker; but if accusations are verbally made against the platemaker (or if that is the explanation which is certainly going to be given if the cause of delay be demanded), it is certainly wise that there shall be some record of the experience or the opinion.

o o o

Seeing faulty blocks referred to or condemned, may lead the printer to reflect that he may have been making a very false economy in cutting down his platemaker's prices. He may have saved a few pence at the cost of many shillings.

o o o

He may have been attempting indeed quite a hopeless task. For although he can doctor ink, or mature paper, or adjust impression, or transfer responsibility for a job from one man to another, or attain some modified effects by interlaying or underlaying or overlaying, he cannot put into the block the work that is really not there at all.

o o o

He may see the wisdom of taking a dose of his own medicine. He may decide that he himself will buy the best and pay the best price, that he can afford, and will take good care, on his own part, to call for the justice from his customers which he renders to the platemaker, whose customer he is.

o o o

I doubt if very many really take account of the large amount of time occupied in work for which they can hardly propose to make a charge.

o o o

American dockets look formidable at first, but are not nearly so troublesome to handle as they appear. You have only to look into them to see the difficulties vanishing.

Since writing the foregoing I have attended the first day's sitting of the Costing Congress. It has been the greatest and most hopeful event in British printerdom for a generation. At last the craft is in earnest to reform itself: to become really businesslike; to recover and maintain self respect; and to seek and ensure all possible co-operation and companionableness among its thousands of members. No word evoked heartier response than Col. Bemrose's appeal at the opening for a little more mutual confidence.

o o o

Too much trust may be weakness; too much distrust is paralysis.

o o o

Happily there is a large sanity in printerdom at all times—even the worst times, and I think it will save the position now.

o o o

Twelve hundred master printers attended the Congress; a thing almost unbelievable a few months ago.

o o o

The chief personal triumph of the day was Mr. Howard Hazell's. He entered the hall a big man, and left it a much bigger. The thoroughness of his grasp of the committee's costing scheme, his lucidity, his readiness, the ease with which the gathering could generally hear him in that large and crowded hall, his directness, terseness, and engaging frankness in reply—all these things impressed and delighted the Congress.

o o o

Mr. Harry Cooke, of Leeds, also did remarkably well. He had been at very great pains to prepare abundant tables, and these were effectively staged. Here we had the typical straight, plain, able Yorkshireman; modest, with all his position and powers. Unquestionably he scored.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

"LLOYD'S PENNY FARM AND ALLOTMENT BOOK" which is published by *Lloyd's Weekly News* (post free, 1½d.), appeals directly to the many thousands of farmers, small-holders, and allotment-holders in Great Britain and the Colonies. Within the compass of 100 pages every phase of the subject is explained with remarkable amplitude. The information, all of which is supplied by experts, is quite trustworthy; and the contents of the book have been verified by the Board of Agriculture officials.

THE late Mr. John M'Queen, printer and stationer, of Galashiels, has left estate valued at £4,602.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: **LEEDS.**

Telegraphic Address: **"METALS, LEEDS."**



London Office: **GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.**

Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: "LITHO, LONDON."

LITHO. PRINTING FOR THE TRADE.
Up-to-Date Plant. Modern Methods.
Engravers, Copper-Plate Printers &c.
TOM BROAD, 76-78, Clerkenwell Rd LONDON, E.C.
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 381.

Digitized by Google

LECTURES ON THE
History of Printing & Bookmaking.

The concluding lecture of the course of six on "The History and Progress of the Arts of Printing and Bookmaking," by Mr. R. A. Peddie, was delivered at the St. Bride Foundation Institute on Monday evening, when he dealt with the state of printing of to-day. There was an interesting display of German book productions, type specimen books, offset printing in colours, and a collection of English and continental books. In addition to this each member of the audience was presented with a collection of specimens of the productions of some of the English typefounders and of offset printing.

Mr. PEDDIE divided his lecture into two parts, first roughly describing the present position of the printing industry as applied to book crafts, and secondly, pointing out what should be considered a kind of canon of book production—the element which goes to make the real book. To look at things at the present day, he said, one could not but hold the opinion that everything was in a rapid process of change, and since it started, say in 1800, there had been very little stopping of the rate of progress. Since 1890 we had seen typesetting machines became an actual part of the printing industry. Before that they were really more experiments than anything else. But the linotype, and still more recently the monotype, had revolutionised a very large portion of the printing industry, and the rate of progress had largely increased.

New methods of illustration had also increased the rate of production. Then again new printing machinery had had a similar influence. The printing machine manufacturer was always turning round in his mind methods for making the machine produce faster results with very slight alterations to it. They saw that everything was tending towards rapidity of production and new methods helping in that direction.

The lecturer then turned to a consideration of the type faces of to-day. Of the four principal countries—England, France, Germany, and the United States of America—England still remained faithful to two styles of type for book production: old faced type and revived old style. France still remained faithful to a few rather old fashioned letters which were used about 1800, which was a design from the types used by Bodoni and the printers of France in the eighteenth century. Very few new types were used in France to-day. On the other hand, Germany had shown the greatest development, perhaps, of any country in the way of varieties of type and combinations of those varieties. Naturally, the largest number of types would be found amongst the Gothic varieties. but, at the same time, there had been during the last 20 or 30 years enormous progress in the number of new roman types made in Germany. In America one could not say there was any definite American type. America had not developed a type of its own. She had developed a large number of display types—many of them based on English models—but there was nothing definitely American.

It was in illustration that we found considerable development at the present day. It was generally considered that half-tone and three-colour process were not the last word in book illustration. Mr. Peddie drew attention to the reproductions of the Old Masters by the Menpes Press as the high-water mark in three-colour production, and to the colour printing by Mr. Chris. Fowler on unglazed paper. On the perishability of paper he said everyone was looking for a process in which a picture could be printed on a lasting paper, and which would have all the effects of the half-tone without any of its disadvantages. In two directions progress had been made, namely, offset lithography and machine photogravure. Having shown examples of this work, Mr. Peddie next turned to the book itself.

The book of to-day, he said, was as a rule not a specimen of good craftsmanship. More than that, the physical value of the book did not increase with the price paid for it. Many were printed on a featherweight paper which did not allow the stitches to get a hold, and the book went to pieces very quickly indeed. The surface was rough, and held every scrap of dirt with which it came into contact, and therefore was useless for library purposes. There was no doubt printing paper as a whole had lost in quality during the past few years. A well-known authority put it down to the fact that paper was re-made—that paper was made from paper, and there was not sufficient new fibre put into it to hold it together. It went through the process of beating once more, and consequently was beaten too much, the fibres were too short, and the paper would not hold together. The majority of books to-day were printed on one of four kinds of paper: (1) antique, or featherweight; (2) printing papers with a moderate finish or surface; (3) highly surfaced printing papers, and (4) art papers, which consisted of paper surfaced on both sides with mineral matter. He advocated the limitation of the use of art paper as much as possible, illustration on a separate paper to the text and printed on one side only, and the avoidance of a too thick or too thin paper for the size of the book.

With regard to the printed page, this should not be scattered upon the paper, but the surrounding margins should be graduated, so that when the two pages were opened they would show a pleasant proportion. Seventy-five per cent. more was wanted at the fore-edge than in the inner margin, and the relative figures for each of the margins were 4, 5, 7 and 8¾. A larger type was better than a small type with much leading. Use one character of type face in as few sizes as possible for the whole display of a page. The old-face or revived old-style was the best for book work. For illustrations line blocks were more in harmony with the type than half-tones.

Mr. Peddie's concluding remarks had reference to publishers' bindings and the inside making-up of the book, in the course of which he said sewing by machinery was not objected to, but in nine cases out of ten wire sewing was bad. If it was necessary to use wire, a rust-proof must be used, and the fabric on the back must be of a much stronger character than if the book was sewn with thread. The date of the book should be on the title-page as well as on the cover. Every book should have a list of contents, an index, a list of plates, the title of the plate should be on the plate itself, head-lines should not be the repeated title of the book; one wanted the contents of the page they were reading. If that was not possible, let it be at least the contents of the chapter. The printer's imprint should be given, and there should be at least one blank leaf at the beginning and end of the book.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

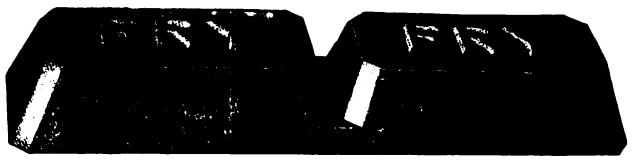
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209
Telegrams: Algraphy. London.

TELEGRAMS "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON
BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED
CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION.
SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns

WRITE TO
FRY'S
FOR
METALS
For PRINTERS.
BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STEREO
LINO
MONO
TYPO, ETC.
FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—" FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

SHACKELL'S
FOR
QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 68—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds: Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los libreros. Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Estere-l'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. JOHN STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Price 6d. Net.
Per Ann. 6s.
Post Free.

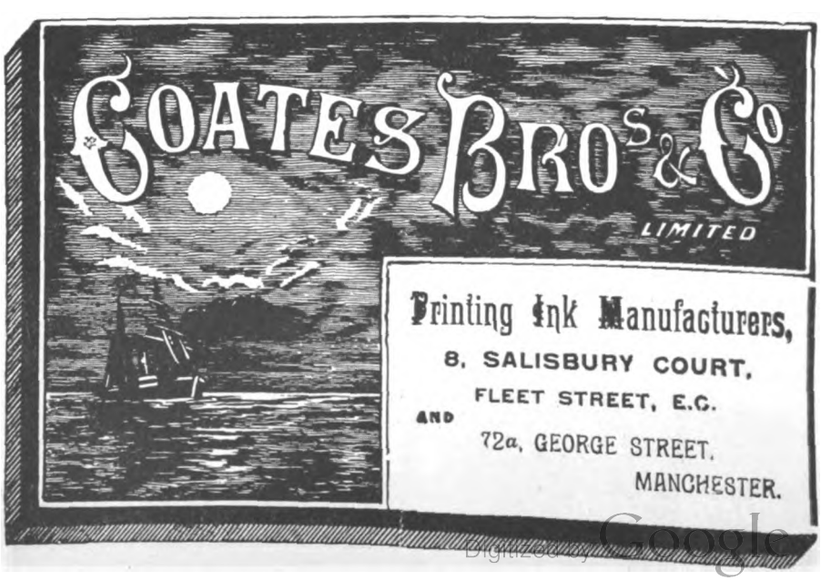
THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY
THE PROCESS PHOTOGRAM ESTABLISHED JAN. 1894

Foreign
Subscription 8s.
Post Free.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.



Digitized by Google

Celluloid Cliches.

The object of a recent French patent, by Mr. F. Germani, is a process for direct printing on celluloid, so as to economise material and save time, compared with lead stereotyping. The movable type is engraved reversed (negatives) which when set up gives a positive cliché. A sheet of warm celluloid is applied to this cliché and then both are pressed together in a machine for the purpose. The celluloid is then allowed to cool and bears upon it another negative cliché, upon which a direct impression is made to obtain a positive. Employment of celluloid in printing works, the inventor says, will be of incalculable value for book work, from the hygienic point of view, as lead and antimony are unhealthy, and from the point of view of economy of time, labour and material. With celluloid, it is claimed, stereotyping can be executed for newspapers, books, pamphlets, designs, posters, etc. These clichés take up very little room and are convenient to handle as they are very light.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

2,729 BURROWS, A., appliance for facilitating the making of paper and similar packages by hand.
2,750 PRINTING MACHINERY CO., LTD., apparatus for finishing and cooling curved stereotype plates.
2,751 PRINTING MACHINERY CO., LTD., apparatus for casting, finishing, and cooling curved stereotype plates.
2,762 KING, R. G., document filling devices.
2,802 DUNN, F. G., combined envelope sealing and stamp applying devices.
2,208 JENSEN, C. A., filling apparatus.
2,867 PAYNE, R. P., rotary offset lithographing printing machines.
2,874 DICK, A. B., typesetting and distributing apparatus.
2,874 DICK, A. B., type holders.
2,996 WILLIAMSON, W. R., inking devices for rotary newspaper and other printing presses.
2,798 NORMAN, J. E., sheet delivering and piling apparatus.
3,072 HAITHWAITE, F., direct rotary multicolour lithographic printing machine.
3,079 SHILLABEER, W., and WESTON, P., advertisement show cases and the like.
3,117 HARRIS, F. W., and ROSENHEIM, H., advertising.
3,154 CHURCHILL, H. C., typewriters and the like.
3,168 SHAW, A. J., sheet-feeding apparatus.
2,243 SHAND, G. E., and G. SHAND, LTD., reservoir pens.
3,291 MELVILLE, G., memorandum tablet.
3,292 LISHMAN, D., and BLUNT, F. R., guide for postage, insurance and other stamp affixing and date stamping machines.
3,303 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., and PEARSON, J., typographical distributing mechanism.
3,304 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., and PEARSON, J., typographical composing and similar machines.
3,332 GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO. (of England), LTD., type chases for printing machines.
3,340 HILL, J. S., device for use during the filling of fountain and stylographic pens.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Machines for folding sheets of paper or the like—Lake; 2,099.
Sheet-feeding mechanism for rotary printing and like machines—Green; 2,249.
Impression rollers of rotary duplicating or printing surfaces—Green; 2,270.
Cutting devices used in machines for making paper and like bags—Henderson, Henderson and Henderson; 2,488.
Machines for forming cardboard cylinders—Lovell; 2,835.
Cardboard box (or carton or skillet) making machines—Thompson; 5,785.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1912.

Machine for cleaning and graining lithographic stones, zincs and the like—Boullet and Le Sablage Industriel; 24,498.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

MANUFACTURED FROM
COOKSON'S
REFINED LEAD.
99·8 Pure.
COOKSON'S
C BRAND ANTIMONY.
99.6 Pure.
THE PUREST TIN OBTAINABLE.
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF PURITY AND CONSISTENCY OF SUPPLY GUARANTEED.

TYPE
METALS

LINO. STEREO. C REVIVING. MONO.

METALS AND ALLOYS SUPPLIED TO ANY SPECIFICATION.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
COOKSON & CO.
LIMITED,
DEPARTMENT M.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
(Established 1704).
LONDON OFFICE:—
CREE HOUSE,
CREECHURCH LANE,
E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12**s. **6**d.; *13 insertions,* **£1 10**s. *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.- TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE SAFEST TO STOCK

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

PRIESTLEY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PRINTERS TO THE TRADE

180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON S.E.

NEAR ST GEORGE'S CHURCH

FACTORY, WARREN PLACE

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,

32A, FLORENCE ROAD, Upton Park, London, E.

Telephone No EAST HAM, 430.

BTF

TYPE

IS

30%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. Our NEW LIST of PRETTY GIRLS' HEADS in TWO COLOUR, HALF-TONE, also CHARMING CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G. WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {3811 BANK / 12 HOP.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

31, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · SHOW CARD & CALENDAR MAKERS

56&7, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Established 1868.

Contractors for Thirty Years past to H.M. Printing Offices, etc., etc

Rollers for every class of Machine.
Rollers for every class of Work.
Rollers in every size from the largest Rotary to the smallest Cameo.

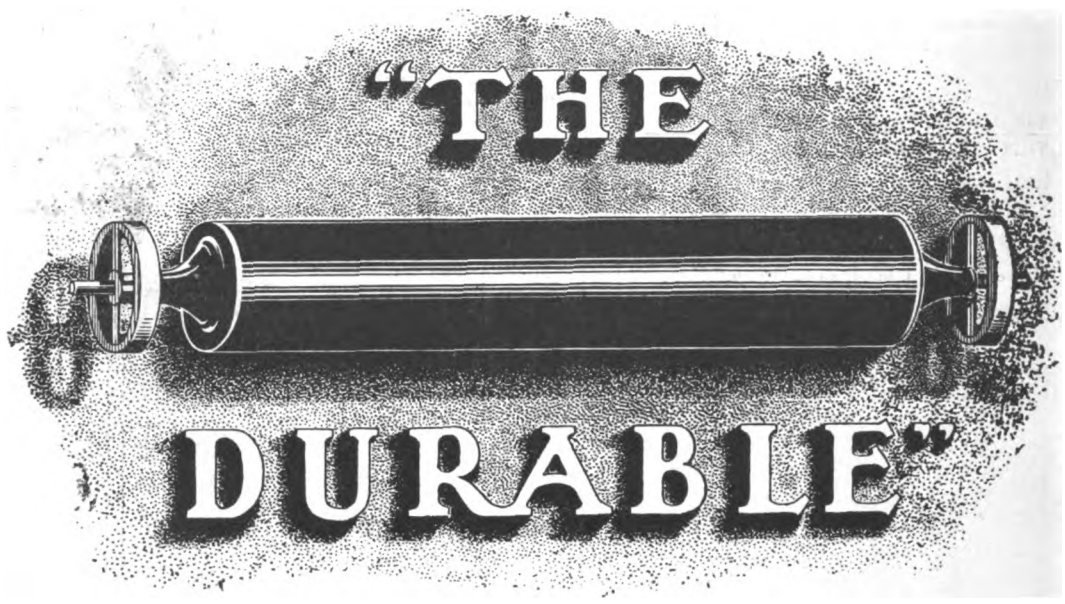
SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

The Cost of your Rollers shown at a glance.

The "DURABLE" Composition
The BEST that can be made

The "ALDINE"
the very best at the Price.

Special quotations for quantities.
Samples on application.



"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London. —OR—

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone New Cross 1214

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

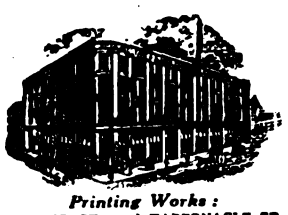
OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) TGM Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST. FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:— Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank Works, 459 London Wall

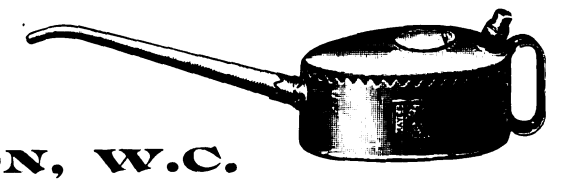
BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE. LOMBARD ST., E.C.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON**, Newsagents, 11, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONERY, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—February 20, 1913.

The British and Colonial

Printer and Stationer.

BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT.

No. 28. LONDON: FEBRUARY 20, 1913. Issued Monthly, with the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The Manchester bookbinding trade dispute may be considered as terminated. The previous conference having failed, a fresh one was held, between representatives of the Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Association and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom. The discussion lasted all day, and in the end an agreement was arrived at, viz., an advance of 2s. a week, making the minimum 35s., to be given at once, and a conference on binding conditions to be held within a month. If the conference arrives at an agreement, then another 1s. a week is to be paid forthwith, thus bringing the minimum up to 36s., but failing an agreement the granting of this extra shilling is to be postponed till July 1st. The question of the re-instatement of the strikers who were still out was raised, and whilst making no definite promises, the employers agreed to do their best for them. They also informed the workers' delegates that some form of time docket would have to be put in force in the trade. On the whole, the result of this strike is a victory for the men. Speaking generally the conditions agreed to have been faithfully observed, but in one or two cases it is alleged that the agreement as to no victimisation has been flagrantly disregarded, and this has caused some ill feeling. Some of the firms have been too eager to anticipate the proposed conference regarding the alteration of working conditions, and there is a danger that if this policy is persisted in the men will refuse to meet the employers in conference, and further trouble will ensue.

After Manchester, Scotland? It will be within the knowledge of many of our readers that in September last the Scottish District Council of the Bookbinders and Machine Rulers' Union sent a Memorial to every employing binder and ruler in Scotland, asking that no more female learners be introduced after December 19th to any branch of those trades, save folding, sewing, plating and end-papering in cloth work; folding, sewing and plating in letterpress work; folding, sewing, paging and perforating in stationery work; and laying-on and folding in ruling. This was duly considered by the local employers' associations, who ultimately passed the matter on to the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades, asking for their views. A committee was appointed to go into it, and in the end the Bookbinders' Union was informed that the prayer of the memorialists could not be acceded to, owing to the drastic nature of the proposal. The Bookbinders and Machine Rulers' Union, however, whilst expressing their disappointment, took up the position that they considered the new rules in force from the date mentioned in the Memorial, though they were willing to meet the employers and exchange views. Accordingly, a conference took place at Edinburgh on January 3rd, and both sides reported the result to their headquarters. The outcome of the employers report was that a statement of their position was forwarded to the Scottish District Council of the Bookbinders and Machine Rulers' Union just before the publication of our last Supplement. A reply was naturally looked for, but up to the time of writing these lines has not been received. It was mentioned in the employers statement that the number of female workers in the trade who would be displaced if the Union had its way is considerably in excess of the whole number of Union journeymen and apprentices in Scotland; and further, that the number of girls being more than six times that of the apprentices, it is impossible that the work done by the displaced female hands could be done by the apprentices.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued good generally during December, and was better than in the same month of 1911. The percentage of unemployed trade unionists in London, out of a total of 3,424, was, however, greater than in November (3·1 against 1·8), but below the 5·7 recorded in December, 1911. In other districts the percentage was 2·0 out of 3,110, as compared with 2·1 in November and 2·2 in December, 1911. With fancy leather workers' employment was generally good, much overtime being reported. London Bookbinders report a slight falling off in employment during January, and women bookfolders have also found trade quiet recently.

The Belfast *Northern Whig*, reviewing the conditions of local trade during last year, says it is not so long ago that efforts to place the bookbinding industry on a solid basis locally were looked at askance, but experience has justified the foresight of those who made the experiment, with the result that the department is now a thriving one, with every prospect of a great future before it.

The contracts placed by H.M. Stationery Office during December included the following:—Binding 20,000 Manual of Map Reading and Field Sketching, J. Adams, 76-78, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; Binding 6,000 Wireless Telegraphy Manual for H.M. Fleet, Vol. I., A. Straker and Son, Smith Bros., Ltd., 4, Carmelite Street, E.C.; Binding 8,500 Technical Instructions XVI., E. Symmons and Sons, Ltd., Belvedere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, N.

Owing to the success of the Social Evening held by the students of the Bookbinding Class at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, it is proposed to hold another one on Saturday evening, April 12th. It is also proposed that it shall be open not only to present and past students of the class, but also to members of the bookbinding and allied trades and their lady friends. In order to complete arrangements, it would greatly assist the Committee if old students and others would notify as soon as possible the number of tickets required, to Mr. P. McLeish, at the Central School, and they will be forwarded in due course. Tickets (1s. 3d. each) include tea, and the concert will wind up with an hour's dance. Volunteers towards the programme, instrumental or vocal, will be cordially welcome, and should communicate with Mr. W. H. Green, at the Central School.

The usual annual Exhibition of the work of the Students at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts closed on Monday last, after being open some three weeks. On this occasion only one case was devoted to examples of bookbinding, of which there were rather more than a dozen, including a few quarter and half-bound books, and some to which the exhibitors names were not attached. There was not very much of importance, but two or three items are worth noting. J. Adams showed a folio volume bound in red morocco, the upper cover of which, surrounded by a plain three-line border, was divided up by a series of leafy sprays into sixteen lozenge-shaped compartments, enclosing flower-and-leaf ornaments. The spandrels between them were in part filled with single leaves, the remainder being occupied by the date 1912, the school initials C.S.A.C., and those of the binder. All the tooling was in gold, and the design was a neat and well-balanced piece of work, which formed a welcome relief to the rectangular style of book cover decoration so much in favour lately with some of the art schoolmen. H. Hallinon exhibited a large folio volume, "Illustrations of Incised Slabs," in maroon morocco. The upper cover has six concentric single-line borders, the innermost enclosing a large centre panel, plain except at the upper part, which bears the inscription in four lines of bold roman lettering, the ends of the alternate ones being filled out with leaf ornaments. There is also a three-leaf ornament at each corner of the board, and a single leaf in each panel of the back. This is, on the whole, a fine and dignified example of plain gilt binding. J. G. Chapple had a folio volume bound in green morocco, the upper cover having, in the lower centre, a shield set angle-wise, composed of four inlays of coloured leather, surmounted by a helmet and crest, and surrounded—nearly to the edges of the board—by a sort of mantling in the form of masses of wavy-leaf foliage, in part composed of white and grey inlays. The gilding on this cover seemed heavy, and the design, though well conceived, rather too coarsely executed.

Amongst other items on view at the Exhibition may be mentioned an embroidered book cover for an 8vo. copy of Emerson's "Essays," by C. Style, fully worked out on a blue silk ground. The upper cover has a rectangular panel formed by a sort of chain of simple ornaments, worked in vari-coloured silks, with corner ornaments in similar style. The lower cover has only a large central ornament to match, and the back is divided into four panels, filled with flower and leaf sprays worked in the same way. We liked this better than the design for an imperial 8vo. embroidered cover shown by M. Acton. This has a maroon-coloured ground, intended to be decorated with groups of vine leaves and fruit, worked in natural colours, alternating with small panels filled with leaf ornament, a flamed sun occupying the central space. The lower cover (which had a group of gilt stars in the centre) and back were ornamented with scrolled line designs round the edges.

The seventh Annual Exhibition of the Cleveland Guild of Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, etc., Middlesborough, will be held on April 17th and 18th next. The following competitions will be held in the bookbinding section, and any member is entitled to send specimens. Rules and conditions, together with entry form, may be had from the Secretary, Mr. S. H. Walker, care of Jordison and Co., Ltd., Middlesborough. All entries must be sent in by March 26th.

RULER JOURNEYMEN.
Best Six Specimens of Work done during the year; also one test Specimen of Ruling from instructions supplied by the Executive Council. First prize, value 7s. 6d.; second, value 5s.

RULER APPRENTICES.
Best Six Specimens of Work done during the year; also one Test Specimen of Ruling from instructions supplied by the Executive Council. First prize, value 5s.; second, value 2s. 6d.

BINDER JOURNEYMEN.
Specimen of High-class Binding. Size, leather and style to be selected by the competitor, who must do all the work entailed in binding the book. First prize, value 15s.; second, value 5s.

BINDER APPRENTICES.
A Letterpress Volume, bound half-Persian. First prize, value 5s.; second, value 2s. 6d.

The old-established bookbinding business carried on at 16, High-street, Camden Town, N.W. (and formerly at King's-cross) by the late W. R. Balls, has been purchased by Mr. Jas. Adams, 76-78, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

Messrs. Bailey Brothers, wholesale bookbinders, of Clarendon-buildings, Ronald's-

Digitized by Google

road, Highbury, N., notify that they have much increased their floor space, and have laid down the newest and most up-to-date machinery for cloth binding, which they are now able to undertake on favourable terms.

Messrs. Corby and Co., account book makers and machine rulers to the trade, off St. Andrew's-hill, E.C., have formed their business into a private company, with the title of F. W. Corby and Co., Ltd. Mr. Corby is managing director.

The specimens of work issued with the Report for 1910–11 of the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography include a full-size facsimile of the upper cover of the book presented to the King on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the County Hall (see our Supplement for April last). It is reproduced by photography and lithography, in the colours of the original, and embossed by an electro taken from the leather itself. The work was carried out by Sukumar Ray, and reflects much credit on him.

The "Industrial Directory" for 1913, just published under the auspices of the Board of Trade, contains lists of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Friendly and Co-operative Societies, etc., throughout the United Kingdom. The following is a list of the organisations of this kind associated with the Bookbinding Trades, with the names of the secretaries:—

Association of Master Bookbinders and Machine Rulers of Edinburgh—W. A. Orrock, 3, Coates-crescent, Edinburgh.

Glasgow Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers' Association—Wm. Brodie, 77, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

London Association of Employers in the Bookbinding Trade—R. W. Leach, 41, Ellesmere-road, Dollis Hill, N.W.

Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce—C. E Musgrave, Oxford-court Cannon-street, E.C.

Master Bookbinders' Association—H. Miller, 1, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, E.C.

London Society of Machine Rulers—H. Morter, 29, Camden-road, Markhouse-road, Walthamstow, E.

Book Edge Gilders' Trade Society (London)—E. J. Hubbard, 106, Ruskin-avenue, Manor-park, Essex.

Manchester and Salford Society of Women employed in the Bookbinding and Printing Trades—Miss I. Forsyth, 5, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers—J. Kelly, Campfield-chambers, 312, Deansgate, Manchester.

London United Society of Fancy and Morocco Leather Finishers—R. de Bell, 18, Eastlands-road, Perry-hill, Catford, S.E.

Provincial Friendly Society of Spanish and Morocco Leather Finishers—W. H. Stancer, Ivy Villa, Greenfield-street, Nottingham.

Fancy Leather Workers' Trade Society—C. H. Clark, 77, Mann-street, Walworth, S.E.

Women's Trade Society of Fancy Leather Workers—Miss L. Stapleton, 9, Albert-square, Manchester.

Bookbinders' Co-operative Society, 17, Bury-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

The (London) Society of Women Bookbinders, after an existence of 40 years, has had to disband, as the workers could not afford the Insurance payment as well as subscription to the Society. Many of the old members were very sad at the final meeting, which was held on January 15th. A huge cake was presented for the occasion by Miss Jean Grieve, who sympathised keenly with the older members of the Society. The cake was made like a big open book, iced, and on one of the gilded leaves had in old English characters: "The Society of Women Engaged in Bookbinding, 1873-1913," and on the other page the names of the founders: Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hodgson Pratt, Mrs. Sims (mother of George R. Sims), Lady Dilke, in mauve lettering, and Miss Eleanor Whyte, the Secretary for thirty-nine years, in pink and white lettering.

The Report of the Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society for 1912 shows a cash balance in hand of £82 3s. 5d. at the end of the year, as compared with £80 6s. 1d. at the close of 1911. Two pensioners have died during the year, and it has been decided to fill one of the vacancies, for which there are four candidates. The amount of the Benefit Funds on December 31st, 1912, was £2,399 17s. 8d. The Seventieth Annual Meeting of the Society will be held this (Thursday) evening at the St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, London, E.C., at 8 p.m., when Mr. A. C. Clements will preside.



The London County Council have passed a resolution that in future a 50-hour week be recognised as the practice obtaining in the London Bookbinding Trade, and all future contracts placed by the Council will go only to firms who observe this rule.

The January number of the *Studio* contains illustrations of several of the bindings referred to in the article on the Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society which appeared in our December Supplement.

In the course of a lecture on the Art Bookbinders of Europe, delivered before the Times Book Club on January 30th, by Mr. Cyril Davenport of the British Museum, that gentleman expressed his opinion that Mr. Cobden Sanderson was the best bookbinder in England, and that he was followed closely by Sir Edward Sullivan, Mr. A. de Sauty, Mr. Sutcliffe, and Miss McCall.

Those of our readers who are in a position to sell books in fine modern bindings should procure a copy of the "Illustrated Trade Catalogue of Miscellaneous Books in various Leather Bindings," recently issued by Messrs. R. Rivière and Son, 29–33, Heddon-street, Regent-street, W. It extends over upwards of a hundred 8vo. pages, is well printed on art paper, neatly bound in boards, and contains detailed particulars of a very large selection of standard and other popular works in most branches of literature. Practically all of them are supplied in several styles of binding, progressively priced according to material and design, and of these there are numerous illustrations. The frontispiece represents a fine example of hand tooled work, on a copy of the ubiquitous Rubaiyat.

In connection with their call for tenders for bookbinding for the Public Libraries, the Wandsworth Borough Council received the following tenders:—A. West and Co., Enfield Town, percentage above schedule prices, 15 per cent. three years; W. Easy, Hatton-garden, E.C., percentage below schedule prices, 2½ per cent. one year, 2½ per cent. two years, 2½ per cent. three years; A. R. Wills and Son, 47, Upper Tooting-road, percentage below schedule prices, 2½ per cent. one year, 2½ per cent. two years, 5 per cent. three years; G. F. Banting, Putney, percentage below schedule prices, 5 per cent. one year, 7½ per cent. two years, 10 per cent. three years; James Adams, 76–78, Gray's-inn-road, W.C., percentage below schedule prices, 10 per cent. three years; W. Newbury, East Ham Bookbinding Works, E., percentage below schedule prices, 7½ per cent. one year, 10 per cent. two years, 10 per cent. three years; G. Wheeler, 46, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, percentage below schedule prices, 10 per cent. one year, 12½ per cent. two years, 15 per cent. three years. The Library Committee recommended the acceptance of Mr. Wheeler's tender for a period of three years.

The Borough of Islington is asking for tenders for the binding of books in its Public Libraries for either one, two, or three years, from April 1st next. Forms and particulars may be had at the Town Hall, in Upper-street, N. The last day for receiving tenders is the 27th inst.

The imports of book cloth into the United Kingdom during last month amounted to 32,853 yards, value £767, as compared with 29,870 yards, value £763, in the same month of last year, and 22,123 yards, value £591, in January, 1911.

To commemorate the amalgamation of the four London sections of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, a special invitation is being extended to non-unionists, and it is pointed out that, if only they will organise, important concessions can be obtained. The national rule for qualification for membership has been revised, and for a few weeks the entrance fee has been reduced and immediate benefit will be paid. The opportunity should be specially welcomed by piece-workers, especially those on Government and London County Council stationery contracts. The Union contends that every bookbinder in London, on any class of binding, should be receiving not less than 35s. for a 48-hour week. Application for membership forms should be made to the Secretary (Mr. E. Friend), at 16, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, E.C.

By employing a woman bookbinder instead of sending books to a binder to be repaired and bound by contract, the Fulham Council has in six months saved £20, and proposes to give her permanent employment at £1 2s. 6d. per week. This important fact recently led the *Pall Mall Gazette* to publish a long interview article with an eminent public functionary of this sort. The young woman told the reporter that: "I started this work when I was a girl of fourteen, and have been at it ever since. I was apprenticed to a firm at 5s. a week. There were many other girls there, for nearly all the sewing is done by women, though very few learn the whole process of binding. It may take one to three years to learn the work, according to intelligence." She then went on to say that she preferred working in the library to working in the shop. The hours are from eight till seven, with an hour-and-a-half for lunch, half-an-hour for tea, and a half-holiday on Saturday. Also, she had no "stupid little apprentices" to teach. The amount of work done in a day varied. One day, if the books were not very thick, she would do as many as forty, and another day only about fourteen. Some books, like the cheap editions of the Bible, are not easy to do, as they are usually on very thin paper. "In the last six months I have mended exactly 1,066," she said.

According to a Parisian contemporary, the "Municipal Council of London" (presumably the L.C.C.) has asked the Master Bookbinders' Association in the French capital to furnish some details of the organisation of its technical classes,

The last two parts of our Belgian contemporary, *Le Musée du Livre*, contain a long article on "Modern Bookbinding," by M. Henri Liebrecht, apropos of the recent exhibition of art bindings at Brussels, referred to in our July Supplement. It is beautifully illustrated with forty-three reproductions of the finest bindings shown, printed in tints. Amongst them are eleven English examples, by Messrs. Cedric Chivers, Sangorski and Sutcliffe, J. and J. Leighton, and W. H. Smith and Sons. As it is always interesting to know what other nations think of our work, we present the following translation of that portion of the article which deals with the English bindings.

"If the English binders were not very strong in numbers at the exhibition," says M. Liebrecht, "they were at any rate strong in the matter of quality, for some of their specimens were quite beyond the reach of comparison. What beautiful vellum Cedric Chivers employs! Specially remarkable in this connection was the 'Knyght of the Towre,' bound in purple levant morocco, with ornamentation on vellum, designed by S. Poole in the mystic hieratic style affected by Fernand Knopff. The bindings of this firm are perfect in quality, thanks to the good standard of taste they have made their own and the sumptuous but at the same time sober style exhibited. Messrs. J. and J. Leighton affect classic bindings in irreproachable moroccos, or imitations of old bindings, in which they excel. Certain forms of panel decoration, ornamented with small tools, are very delicate, and of a simplicity well worthy of imitation. Amongst the bindings of Sangorski and Sutcliffe were some in superb levant moroccos, with brilliant but perfect colour schemes, lightly gilt and jewelled, such as the Thomas à Kempis, which may be contrasted with the happily-designed 'Story of Elayne.' Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons, of Letchworth, sent some bindings of extreme beauty. I specially remember one, a copy of the 1687 edition of Chaucer, bound in greenish sealskin, with a mosaic of white flowers and reddish leaves, which was a work really unique. A volume of Shakespeare's Poems in plain morocco, with the boards covered with leafy spirals, was altogether a delicate and beautiful piece of work. There was a copy of the Sonnets, too, in plain green morocco, with a simple panel design on the covers, enclosing a fleuron with some inlaid flowers, which was really a delight to the eye." We may mention that in addition to the illustrations in the text of this article there are half a dozen fine separate plates of ancient and modern bindings of an exceptionally remarkable character, represented in the colours of the originals. Two are examples of that essentially modern Continental style, *cuir cisele*, in which the covers are decorated with inlays of coloured leather, cut and moulded to form pictorial or other patterns in taint relief. Still more bizarre is the binding of a copy of Ed. Picard's drama, "Le Jure," in plain leather, having on the upper cover a bust portrait of the harrassed-looking subject of the play, regarded from three of the four corners by grinning skulls. This is by Madame Mary Hellens.

Digitized by Google

It may be mentioned that the *Musée du Livre*—one of the most artistic of our Continental graphic trades contemporaries, is the official organ of the Maison du Livre at Brussels, which serves as the headquarters of some 40 organisations connected with the printing and allied industries, comprising in all upwards of 10,000 members. Last year's volume of the *Musée* contained 253 fine plates, very many of which are really works of art. The production of this beautiful publication (issued in quarterly parts) is in the hands of MM. Edm. Gregoir and J. van Overstraeten, to whom great praise is due for their share in this laudable work. By the way, the authorities of the Maison du Livre intend to organise, if possible, a thoroughly comprehensive Exhibition of Bookbinding, to be held in 1915. With this object in view, they will, it is expected, shortly invite the principal binders and schools of bookbinding, in all countries, to co-operate by furnishing representative exhibits in order to make the display a complete and perfect one.

Employment in the German bookbinding trade was rather slacker in November than in October, so that the percentage of unemployed trade unionists in that line, out of a total of 32,983, rose from 1·8 (in October) to 2·0, the same as in November, 1911.

The Swiss Bookbinders Federation has decided to agitate for a revision of the existing import duty on bound books. At present, it is said, tons of bound books are imported nearly every day, and are only subject to a trifling duty of 5d. per cwt., whereas bookbinding materials have to pay a much heavier tax, a state of things that presses hardly on the local bookbinding industry.

The operative binders in the Italian Province of Como have recently been conceded a new wages scale, which will continue in force for five years, till the end of 1917. A proportion of 50 per cent. of apprentices is allowed, and during the first three years of their term their pay ranges from 1¾d. per hour up to 3¼d., and during the second three years goes up to 4½d.; subsequently a regular rise every six months takes the worker up to the maximum, i.e., 5½d. per hour, although high-class finishers are expected to get more than this, by arrangement with their employers. Women are to be paid not less than 75 per cent. of the men's wage. The 9-hours day is observed, between 7 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., and there must be an hour-and-a-half interval at mid-day. Overtime is paid at from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. above the ordinary scale, and Sunday work at 80 per cent. extra. A new scale for a similar period has also been put into force in Turin and district. The rates of pay vary but little from those at Como, the highest weekly minimum wage being 24s. 0d. and the lowest 10s. 9d. Ruling machine operators get the highest wage, and this is also the case with female workers, who can earn a minimum of 16s. 9d. weekly when thus employed, provided they are fully qualified; otherwise only 9s. 8d. to 12s. In other branches of binding (sewing, etc.) their minimum is from 8s. to 13s. One apprentice is allowed to three journeymen, two to four or five, three to from six to ten.

According to the last annual Report of the Norwegian Bookbinders' Union, for the year ended June 30th last, the organisation then contained 708 members in its eight branches. The Report states that the condition of the Union remains entirely satisfactory.

A dispute arose some time since between the New Zealand Bookbinders and Paper Rulers' Society and the employers at Wellington, and as the parties failed to come to any agreement, the matter was referred to a Council of Conciliation. The demands of the Society were for a week of forty-eight hours, the regulation thereof to be mutually agreed upon. "The minimum wage for competent journeymen, who are required to work the full forty-eight hours, shall be £3 10s. per week. If a journeyman be employed for less than a week's continuous employment, he shall be paid not less than time-and-a-third per hour." The usual provisions are made for overtime, holidays, under-rate workers, apprentices, and preference of employment to unionists. Up to the time of going to press we have not seen any account of the Conciliation Council's findings.

There is said to be a demand for bookbinders in Dunedin, New Zealand.

Having regard to the letter on Technical Instruction in Bookbinding, which appeared in our last Supplement, it may be of interest to mention the recent experience of a member of the Brisbane (Queensland) Master Printers' Association. He was approached by a would-be employe as a finisher in the bookbinding department of his business. First, the applicant stated he had fifteen years' practical experience, was a young man, yet knew all the intricacies of the trade, even to a thorough knowledge of the loose-leaf ledger; in addition, he had English references of the best kind. After further enquiries the applicant was engaged, though at the time resident in another State. To make a long story short, after every negotiation had been entered into, even to the paying of his fare, it ended up by the frank confession that he was not capable of doing the work he engaged himself for, which was most galling to the employer.

The series of articles on "Bookbinding for Libraries," by W. E. Reavis, which has been appearing in the American journal *Bindery Talk*, is continued in the November-December issue. The present instalment, the fourth, deals with "End-papers and joints." In the course of this article, the ordinary methods of "laced-in" and "split-board" are recommended for books well sewn on cords or tapes, but "a very considerable portion of the volumes which the binder of library books and magazines has to deal with cannot *or ought not* to be sewed in either such way. Instead, a through-and-through stitch—overcasting, whipstitch, Chivers', Holloway, or some other variety of this type of stitching—is required; and such sewing permits of a better attachment than through either cords or tapes, though by no means always (or even generally) employed. We refer to the sewing of a cloth strip (a free flap) to front and back of the book, employing the same stitches as sew the sections of the book. By this we mean that in sewing together the first and second sections of the book, the inner end-sheet, with its cloth strip, is laid in place and with the through-and-through stitches closely sew the end-sheet, first and second section together, so that the cloth flap of the end-sheet thus becomes an integral part of the book. This flap, when glued into split boards, makes the sewed leaves and cover practically one, so that only intentional destruction of the joint can part them. This method we have found satisfactory and practicable, and at the same time not too expensive for general use." The Editor has considered of particular interest to readers of *Bindery Talk* the article which appeared in the *Times* Printing Supplement, entitled "Bookbinding: Modern Methods and Machinery," from the pen of Geo. A. Stephen, Norwich City Librarian, and he has reprinted a considerable portion of it.

The Report of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders (U.S.A. and Canada) for 1912 suggests that the subscriptions of members will shortly have to be raised. The accounts in connection with the publication of the Brotherhood's trade journal shows a debit balance of some £430 for last year: the funeral fund was only £11 behind, though the funeral benefit was increased from £10 to £15 in 1910; the organisation fund has a deficit of £2,270 on the figures for 1912, but the defence fund was nearly £1,500 to the good, owing to there having been very few strikes and lock-outs to contend with. The present scale of membership fees dates back to 1904.

On January 17th, the U.S. Congressional Committee, at Washington, gave a hearing

Oscar Friedheim,

7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM, LONDON." Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.

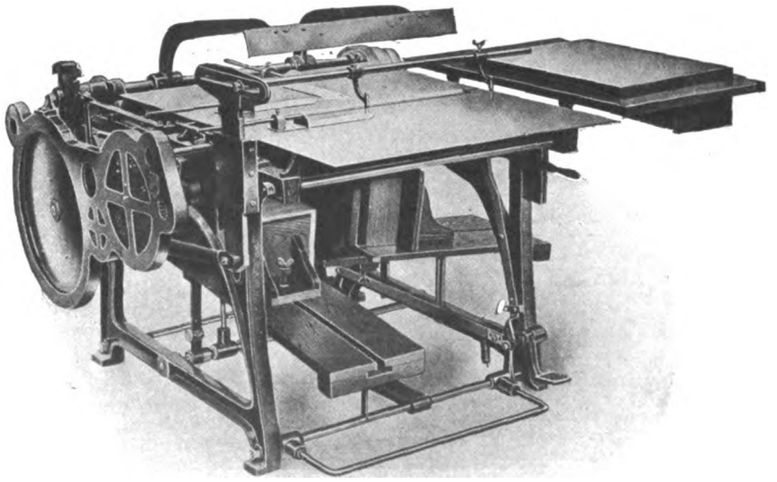
THE LARGEST STOCK AND SELECTION OF MACHINERY FOR THE

BOOKBINDING & PRINTING TRADES

FOLDING MACHINES

WITH EITHER

HAND FEEDING, DROP BAR FEEDING, or AUTOMATIC FEEDING.



WILL FOLD ALL PAPERS including HIGHLY GLAZED ART PAPER

WITHOUT CREASING.

EXACT REGISTER GUARANTEED.

QUIET AND QUICK IN RUNNING.

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. CHEAP IN PRICE.

Call at Showrooms:

AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

Digitized by Google

to those interests which are desirous of having the present Customs Tariff revised, as regards items concerning paper and print. James L. Feeney, of New York, representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, asked that the provision in the present tariff law admitting books printed over twenty years ago free of duty be amended to provide that the books admitted free must also have been bound twenty years ago. Mr. Feeney said that ten years ago 1,000 men were employed in "art binderies" in the city of New York, and that to-day but 200 were so employed. He credited this condition to the practice of sending old books abroad to be rebound by "cheap foreign labour" and reimporting them free. Representations to the same effect were made by Mr. Brassil, of the Brassil Bindery at New York.

Works on Bookbinding,

For Employer, Craftsman, and Amateur.

To do good work and to keep thoroughly abreast of the times it is necessary for the employer and the craftsman alike to supplement workshop practice by the study of the literature of their craft. With the view of assisting those engaged in the bookbinding industry, the following descriptive list of current works concerned with their occupation has been compiled. Employers would doubtless find it conducive to good work if they had in their workshops a select library of technical works which could be consulted by their employes. We should be pleased to supply any of the works at the net prices affixed; the postage to places abroad would be a few pence extra.

ADAM, PAUL. Practical Bookbinding. Translated from the German by T. E. Maw. 1903. 127 Illus., Cr. 8vo., pp. viii + 183, 5s. net; post free, 5s. 4d.

THE ART OF MARBLING, and Treatment of the new Bronze Colours. (Halfer's method) 2nd edition. 1904. Illus., Demy 8vo., 32 pp. Paper covers, 5s. net; post free, 5s. 2d.

COCKERELL, DOUGLAS. Bookbinding and the Care of Books; with drawings by Noel Rooke. (*Artistic Crafts Series*). 3rd edition. Illus. 1911. Cr. 8vo., pp. 342, 5s. net; post free, 5s. 4d.

CORNWALL, H. E. Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints and Wrinkles. n.d. 24mo. 24 pp. Paper covers. 6d. net; post free, 7d.

CORNWALL, H. E. Practical Estimating for Printers, Bookbinders, Rulers, etc. n.d. 12mo., 28 pp. and extra leaves for notes. Leather covers, 2s. post free.

COUTTS, H. T. and STEPHEN, G. A. Manual of Library Bookbinding, Practical and Historical; with an introduction by Douglas Cockerell. 1911. Illus. Crown 8vo., xi. + 251 pp., 7s. 6d. net; post free 7s. 10d.

CRANE, W. J. E. Bookbinding for Amateurs. 156 Illus. Cr. 8vo., pp. vii. + 184. 2s. 6d. net; post free 2s. 10d.

DAVENPORT, CYRIL, V.D., F.S.A. The Book, Its History and Development. Part of chapter II., and the last four chapters, deal with bookbinding and book decoration, with 58 Illus. 8vo., cloth, viii. + 258 pp. 1907. 6s. net., post free 6s. 4d.

FERNBACH, R. LIVINGSTON. Glues and Gelatine. 1907. Cr. 8vo., pp. ix. + 208. 10s. 6d. net; post free 10s. 10d.

HASLUCK, PAUL N., *Editor*. Bookbinding (*Work* Handbooks). 1907. Illus. F'cap. 8vo., pp. 160. 1s. net; post free 1s. 2d.

HERRICK, T. P. Embossing. Blocking, and Die-stamping. 2nd. edition. Cr. 8vo., 61 pp., paper covers. 1s. 6d. net; post free, 1s. 8d.

LAMB, M. C., F.C.S. (Director of the Light Leather Department of the Leathersellers' Company's Technical College). Leather Dressing, including Dyeing, Staining and Finishing. 2nd edition, London, 1910. Pp. 498 + xx., and 195 patterns of leather. £1 1s.; post free, £1 1s. 6d.

MONK, J. LEONARD. Complete Guide to the Handling and Pricing of Account and Letterpress Books. 1909. Demy 8vo., 44 pp. 3s. 6d. net; post free 3s. 9d.

MONK, J. L., and LAWRENCE, W. F. A Text Book of Stationery Binding. A Treatise on the whole art of Forwarding and Finishing Stationery Books, including chapters on Ruling, Marbling, Leathers, and Papers. 8vo., IV. + 140 pp. Illus. Buckram. 1912. 4s. 6d. net; post free, 4s. 9d.

PEARCE, W. B. Practical Bookbinding (Marshall's Practical Manuals, No. 7). 1908. Illus. Cr. 8vo., pp. 132. Boards, 1s. net; post free 1s. 3d.

PHILIP, A. J. The Business of Bookbinding (Library Technical Manuals, No. 2). 1912. Crown 8vo. viii. + 223 pp. 12 illus. and 53 samples of cloth and leathers. 6s. net.; post free, 6s. 4d.

ROYAL SOCIETY of Arts. Report of the Committee on Leather for Bookbinding; edited by the RT. HON. VISCOUNT COBHAM and SIR HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD. 1905. Illus. Cr. 4to. 120 pp. 10s. 6d. net.; post free, 10s. 10d.

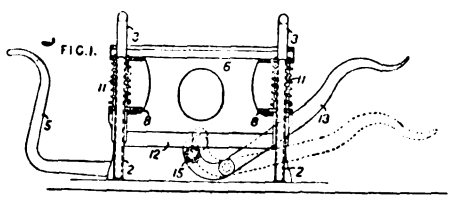
SPRECKLEY., S. R. Practical Paper Ruling. 1908. Illus. Demy 8vo. p.p. xviii. + 84. Paper covers, 2s. net; post free, 2s. 2d.

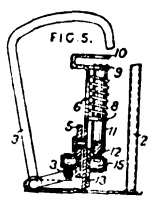
ZAEHNSDORF, JOSEPH W. The Art of Bookbinding: practical treatise: (*Technological Handbooks*). Seventh edition. 1912. Illus. Cr. 8vo. 5s.; post free, 5s. 4d.

New Bookbinding Patents.

What is described as a new type of ledger, with movable interchangeable leaves, is the object of a recent French patent by Mr. A. A. Laurenson. The essential feature of the device is its simplicity and the small number of different parts. Another advantage claimed is that the entire volume can be utilised, *i.e.*, the dimensions of the binding and those of the contents correspond, so that no space is lost. Finally, the binding is durable and easily handled. Near the transverse edge of the binding (cloth, leather, etc.) on the back of the book there are two strips of metal, bent at a right angle, buried in the binding, and covered over. A flat bar is screwed on the vertical parts of these two strips, and two wormed pins are screwed through, one into the other. By screwing and unscrewing the pins by the aid of a little key, the leaves can be placed inside or removed to another place.

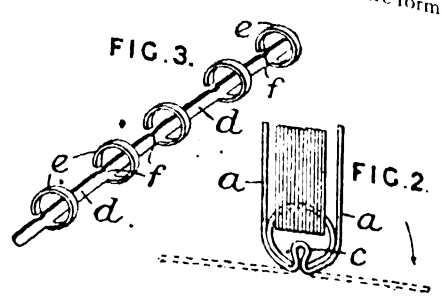
A patent by Mr. F. H. Sterling is for a file comprising fixed and movable wires or tubes 2, 3 of the usual type combined with punching apparatus supported within the wires by a punch plate 6, the upper end of which is bent as at 10 to form a gauge for the papers to be perforated. The punches 11 are adapted to work through perforated lugs, etc., 8, 9 on the punch plate and through perforations in the upper part of the gauge 10. The lugs 8, 9 may be formed by cutting and bending outwards portions of the punch plates. The



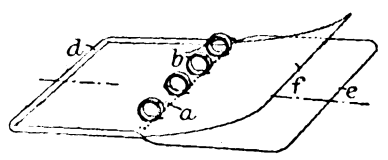


punches 11, which may be made in pairs by bent wire, are normally spring depressed, but are adapted to be operated by a lever 13, an extension 15 of which bears on a frame, etc., 12 which carries the punches. The movable filing wires 3 are operated by a similar lever 5 mounted on the other side of the punch plate. In apparatus in which several punches are used, a series of levers corresponding in shape to the extension 15 may be pivoted at intervals across the punch plate, and be linked together so as to be operated in unison from a single lever 13. The lever 5 may similarly serve to operate a number of movable filing wires. The apparatus may be simplified for use with a single punch.

In a loose leaf binder, the invention of Mr. E. H. Elder, special means are provided for attaching the filing parts to the cover. The flexible back of the cover *a* is bent up along the hinge line to form a rib *c* which is gripped between the open ends of split filing rings *e* and the edge of a back piece *d*, on which the rings are preferably integrally mounted. The back piece *d* is notched at *f* opposite the ends of the rings *e*, and these ends and the notches are preferably rounded. Mr. Elder has also patented an invention in loose-leaf binders of the type in which the leaves are held on rings connected by a bar, etc.; the rings are formed



by bending up alternately long and short arms *b* on the bar *a* into split ring formation, the splits in the rings being staggered. The



bar *a* is bound into the covers *d*, *e* underneath the lining *f*, which is perforated for the passage of the rings.

All new ruling machines should run a few days with a slack blanket and apron, and be oiled twice a day, says an American authority. This is done for all parts to find their bearings. To keep the ruling machine in good running condition, put a drop of oil in each socket once a day, and clean the sockets with naphtha at least three times a year. Too much oil in the sockets will work out on the rollers, saturate the cords or strings and soil the paper. Thumbscrews were made to tighten with the hand and not with a wrench. Using a wrench will split the clamp. The sun should not be permitted to shine on the machine, as it might warp the rollers and contract the blanket. If cloth runs to either side, adjust it by tightening the end to which it runs. Belts must be tight, and the apron or lower cloth loose enough to prevent the cord from indenting the paper. Rollers over which the ruled paper passes must be covered with blotting paper to prevent smearing; it should be renewed three or four times a year. When the ruling machine is not in use, cover the blanket and ink bowls. A fixed rule in all establishments should be to cover the machine over night. This will prevent dust from settling on the blanket and in the ink bowls.

BOOKBINDER,

Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,

"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING."
BY ALEX. J. PHILIP.
6/- Net
STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.

By H. E. CORNWALL.

Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size, etc., etc.

A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size. 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.

Copies may be had from

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE CENTENARY OF A London Binders Price Book.

For some time past efforts have been in progress in America, and—more recently—in this country also, to establish a uniform price list for all classes of binding work, in order to avoid, not only mere wilful "cutting," but likewise errors in estimating, which often lead to the loss of profit.

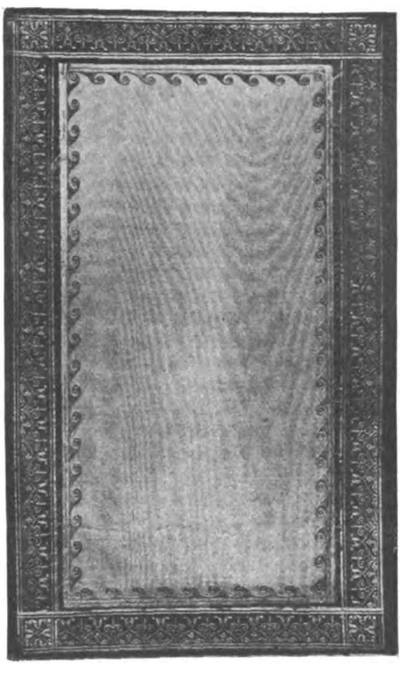
The "cost system" advocates mostly claim that their methods are quite new, but although this may be the case in America, or in fact generally so far as the means of arriving at the standard prices are concerned, the regulation of prices in the bookbinding trade was an object of solicitude centuries since. In our Supplement for April last we gave some particulars of the prices agreed upon by the London trade as far back as 1695. This was apparently only a rough-and-ready sort of scale, but as time went on much more elaboration in matters of detail was successfully initiated. The older prices being then largely out of date, it was felt desirable, in the early part of last century, to compile an altogether new list, and accordingly the binders of London and Westminster put their heads together with that object in view. A fresh scale was ultimately drawn up and submitted to a general meeting of the trade, held at the "Crown and Anchor" Tavern in the Strand, in December, 1812. Being approved of by that assembly, it was ordered to be put into force from the commencement of 1813. Thus it is now just a century since this "Bookbinders' Price Book" was first introduced to the trade at large. It is an octavo volume of some 50 pp., and was published at half a guinea, a big price for so small a volume, but of course its circulation was limited and the cost of composition considerable, as it consisted almost entirely of tables. The "Associated Master Bookbinders of London and Westminster" were responsible for its production, and it appears from a list of names which follows the title-page that no less than 159 firms were pledged to charge out their work according to the rates quoted. Some names still familiar in the trade appear in this catalogue of a hundred years ago, including Bohn, Egleton, Kitcat, Leighton, Suttaby, Westley and Burn, as well as others like Kalthoeber, Staggmeier, and Lewis, now better known to the collector of fine bindings of early nineteenth century date.

Although bookbinding operations are much more extensive to-day than they were a century since, the enumeration of them in a detailed price list would not occupy anything like fifty pages, but the bulk of the Price Book of 1813 is accounted for by the fact that it was on particular and not general lines, *i.e.*, the tables were merely lists of "Precedents," or rates which it was determined to charge for binding certain named books, it being understood that volumes of similar dimensions, both as regards size of page and thickness between covers, would be charged to the customer at the same rate. The first 30 pp., therefore, are occupied by lists of books, commencing with one for "32mo. to medium 12mo.," and following up to "Atlas Folio to large royal 8vo." Then follow some tables of "Miscellaneous Precedents," after which come prices for binding school books, bibles, prayer books, reviews, magazines, newspapers and music, the volume closing with rates for gilding and blacking paper and cards, and for insetting plates or cancel leaves, or tissue paper.

No useful object would now be served by repeating any of the tables here, quite apart from the fact that even one of them would occupy two or three pages of this Supplement.



(a) Cover.



(b) Doublure.

A Binding of 1813.

but it may be of interest to give one or two typical examples of the method of arrangement adopted. For this purpose, we will take the table of crown 8vo. to medium 8vo. sizes. Works of these dimensions were sorted out into five classes, viz.: Crown 8vo., royal twelves, copying 8vo., demy 8vo. (nearly as long as all the others put together) and medium 8vo. Each of these classes was again subdivided, according to the number of sheets contained in the books enumerated in it. Thus in "royal twelves" we have "Wilkes' Letters," and "Junius" (2 volumes), of 15 sheets each; "Hudibras," and "Coelebs" (2 volumes), 20 sheets each; and Richardson's "Correspondence," 25 sheets. The number of pages in the volume varied, according to whether it was made up of whole or half sheets, the latter containing one-sixth less in number of pages, on account of the extra folding and sewing. The "number of pages" included title, contents, preface, dedication, index, etc., and if it exceeded one page more than the number given in the tables, then it fell into the next class, and this was also the case if the book exceeded, by more than a half sheet, the number of sheets allotted in the table. In sets of books the average was to be taken. All the works mentioned above, except "Coelebs," contained plates, so that of course the charge for dealing with these, if more than four, was added to the cost of binding. This charge, in the case of 8vos and 12mos, was, for from 5 to 8 plates, 1d., 9 to 16, 2d., 17 to 24, 3d., and so on in proportion. The variety of styles of binding quoted for in the "Tables of Precedents" is much greater than usually occurs in a modern binder's price list. For an example, we may take Richardson's "Correspondence," just referred to, which was set down as containing 612 pages if made up from whole sheets, or 512 if from half sheets. The rates quoted are presumably trade price, *i.e.*, those charged to the booksellers, who seem to have been in agreement with the binders on the point. For binding this royal 12mo volume, then, the following prices were to be charged, and of course they applied to any other book of similar dimensions and bulk:—

	s.	d.
Morocco elegant, bands and loose (i.e., hollow) backs, g.e.	9	3
" " and bands, g.e.	9	1
" " rolled border, g.e.	8	11
" single-line border, bands and loose backs, g.e.	8	1
" with bands, single-line tooled, g.e.	7	11
" single-line tooled, g.e.	7	9
Russia or roan, gilt back, marbled edges, bands, loose backs and grained (i.e., diced)	6	9
Ditto, ditto, not grained	6	3
Russia or roan, gilt backs, bands, and m.e.	6	1
" " " m.e.	5	11
" " " roll border	5	9
" " single-line border, m.e., bands, loose backs, and grained	6	1
" " single-line, m.e., bands and loose backs	5	7
" " " bands	5	5
" " " "	5	3
" " " extra	5	1
Calf, super-extra, m.e., bands, fancy coloured, and loose backs	5	2
" " " " and fancy coloured	5	0
" " " "	4	10
" " " "	4	8
" " " "	4	6
" extra, m.e., bands, fancy coloured, and loose backs	4	5
" " " " coloured	4	3
" " " " or half-bound morocco	4	1
" " " or half-bound morocco	3	11
" " or half-bound morocco	3	9
" half-extra, m.e., bands, fancy coloured, and loose backs	3	11½
" " " " fancy coloured	3	9½
" " " " or half-russia or roan	3	7½
" " " or half-russia or roan	3	5½
" " or half-russia or roan extra	3	3½
" gilt bands and loose backs	3	1
" " and bands	2	11
" " or half-russia gilt	2	9
" lettered, bands and loose backs, or half-russia or roan	2	9
" " " or half-russia or roan	2	7
" " or half-russia or roan	2	5
Half-bound, calf backs and corners and lettered, bands and loose backs	2	1½
" " " and corners, lettered and bands	1	11½
" " " lettered, and bands	1	9½
Sheep, rolled and lettered, double paper, good boards	1	7½
Extra boards		7
Common boards		6
Brown calf, charged extra		2
Graining		6
Rebound books		2

In this long and minutely detailed list we have an enumeration of all the styles of binding in common use 100 years ago, save vellum, perhaps not alluded to as being rarely called for. Cloth is, of course, not mentioned, its introduction to the trade not taking place till some seven or eight years later. In the case of small job work, gilding the back of such a royal 12mo. volume would cost 4d, or merely lettering it 3d. A few definitions may be of interest. Books bound in "calf half-extra" were to be forwarded carefully, lined with common marble paper, provided with two coloured silk head-bands, narrow rolled round the sides, and plain rolled inside. "Calf extra" had three coloured single silk head-bands, was lined with better marble paper, and narrow rolled inside and out. "Calf super extra" had double head bands, broad instead of narrow register, and had two narrow rolls or one broad roll for outside decoration. If hollow backs were made on "extra boarded" 12mos. a halfpenny extra was charged, as it was also if a sheep board binding was provided with four leaves of paper at beginning and end. Fancy bands were charged as double bands, and filleting 12 mo's cost a penny extra, and the same was the case if a book was bound in red sheep. Guarding plates was double the price of folding; 12mo.'s provided with leather joints cost about 2s. extra. Very large books were expensive to bind, even in the commoner styles. For example, a super-royal folio Oxford Bible cost 23s. to bind in rough sheep, or 21s. 6d. in rough calf: a royal folio Common Prayer Book 15s. 6d. and 14s. respectively, or 7s. 6d. in sheep, though 24mo.'s cost only 1s. 3d., 1s. 2d., and 7½d. in those styles. There were only four quotations for binding newspapers. The *Times*, half yearly, half bound in calf or basil, and gilt lettered, cost 10s. 6d. To make a portfolio with basil back and corners, in size 2 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 1 in. (atlas), cost 10s. 6d.; crown size, 4s. 9d.; or half-crown, 2s. 2d. Only a few styles of binding were quoted for magazines and reviews, *i.e.*, half russia or calf, gilt, calf or half russia lettered, and half calf, lettered. A number of school books were listed, but only one style of binding was referred to in connection with them, *i.e.*, sheep, filleted, and the highest price quoted, for a demy 8vo., was only 1s. 8d., except for those with plates, which cost a few pence more. Music was then generally bound in the same style, at a cost of from half-a-crown, for a volume containing 24 royal 4to. pieces, to 7½d. for six foolscap 8vo. ditto. "Song size" cost from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., and old made-up volumes

Do you ever print Catalogues?
Then you will save Cost on your first order by
The Production of the Printed Catalogue,
By ALEX. J. PHILIP,
5/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

of large music from 5s. up, according to thickness, condition, and general trouble.

So far as can be judged from the lack of detail in the older list, the cost of ordinary binding for a royal 12mo. volume had increased from 8d. in 1695 to about half-a-crown 118 years later. To-day, 100 years later still, it would cost in the neighbourhood of four shillings to do such a job, according to circumstances. If full bound in best morocco it would cost about three times as much, as compared with the nine shillings of a century since, and this 33⅓ per cent. increase seems to largely represent the difference between the leather binding prices of our time and those of the latter end of the reign of George III.

The accompanying illustrations have no connection with the price book, but are printed here as examples of bookbinding in 1813. The volume is a copy of an edition of Cotton's Poems, published in London by Lackington in 1808, but as the fly leaves used by the binder bear the watermarked date of 1813, his work may be referred to that year. The size is the "royal 12mo." referred to in the price book, and the material used is olive green morocco; the roll borders are gilt, but the ornament in the centre panel of the outer cover is stamped in blind, probably from a single die, gold dots being placed at the points where the lines of the pattern intersect. The inner panel of the doublure is of pale blue silk.

Some Notes on Edge-Gilding.

The theory of edge-gilding is known to most forwarders, but to become a good edge-gilder requires a great deal of practice and a proper and thorough knowledge of the various processes necessary to the making of a perfectly gilt edge. Then again, a good knowledge must be possessed of the different classes of paper. At one time all paper was much the same so far as the gilder was concerned, but year by year his task becomes heavier, as new classes of paper are continually coming on the market, and I am afraid if some old-time gilder were to come back to earth again he would get a fright on seeing some of the stuff books are nowadays printed on. The object of this article is to place before readers the proper way to make the size required in this operation, and also to give particulars of a little-known size which gives excellent results. Many members of our craft are quite at sea when asked to mix up a dish of size, though they can use it all right when it is mixed up for them. Even among gilders in large shops I have found that one man mixes up all the size for the others, and in one special instance the preparation is a secret one, known only to one man in the shop.

The size most commonly used is made with the white of an egg, to which is added three-quarters of a pint of water, the whole then being well beaten up, until the egg is thoroughly mixed with the water. It is then allowed to stand a few hours, when it is strained through a fine piece of linen and a few drops of spirits of wine are added, which helps to deposit any fleshy particles of the egg remaining in the size. In some shops where the finishers use albumen, the gilders often use the same stuff, which is made up in the same manner as the foregoing, but in my estimation is not nearly so clean as the white of egg.

Another size, but one which is not much used, is made with vellum cuttings, which are placed in a pan with water covering them, and allowed to simmer for several hours, until the vellum has become dissolved in the water. It is then allowed to cool, when it forms a kind of thick jelly, a piece of which, about the size of an egg, is then taken and mized with water to the requisite strength. This makes a very good size for certain classes of paper, but entails a good deal of work in its preparation.

The last size I would here draw attention to is one that I myself am very partial to, and which I find to work well on all classes of paper. It is made with flake gelatine, and is exceedingly clean and economical. For twopence from 18 to 20 cakes of this gelatine can be purchased at most chemists, and as half a cake makes as much size as an egg, for your twopence you get the equivalent of from 30 to 40 eggs, which is a great saving in itself. As this size is not known to any great extent throughout the trade, the following explanation of its preparation may be of interest to readers, and the writer can confidently recommend gilders to give it a trial. A half cake of the gelatine is placed in a jar, and about three-quarters of a pint of water poured over it and stirred with a clean folder, while the water is being added. Care must be taken that the water is boiling, as it needs to be so in order to dissolve the gelatine. When the water strikes the gelatine it turns it a dirty straw colour, but as it dissolves that entirely disappears, leaving a beautifully clean and pure liquid, which is immediately ready for use without the addition of spirits of wine. This size remains in good condition for an indefinite length of time, as I have experimented with it after keeping it for over three months and find it work just as well.

The solidity and burnish of a gilt-edged book constitutes its great beauty, and while the burnishing has a great deal to do with the brightness of the edge, unless a perfectly clean size is used no amount of burnish will produce a perfect edge. These few notes are penned with the hope that they may prove of some use to members of our craft, and help them over what may at times have been to them a source of difficulty in the producing of one of the most important parts in the binding of a book, at least from the customer's point of view.

ANDREW CURRIE.

Tipping Maps into Books

BY

MACHINERY.

By JOHN J. PLEGER, MANILA.

Since the impetus given manufacturing by the invention of machinery, hand labour is dispensed with wherever possible. Yet we find there is in many binderies labour performed by hand which might be done with machinery. Very often machines do work not designed for them by their manufacturer. With a proper understanding of both hand and machine methods, a machine could do the work which is now done by a long tedious process of inserting stubs and whipstitching by hand. Books containing maps have the thickness of the folded map on the binding end taken up by stubs from one-half to three-fourths of an inch wide. Such books are far from attractive, and look awkward, to say the least. Where the maps are longer than the book-page, a common method employed is to cut out about three-fourths of an inch of the binding end of the map, leaving the bottom end one-half of an inch smaller than the page uncut: they are then folded and tipped in after the book is bound. If folded maps exceed one-eighth of an inch in thickness, stubs are provided by cutting strips of paper and glueing them together on the edge, then

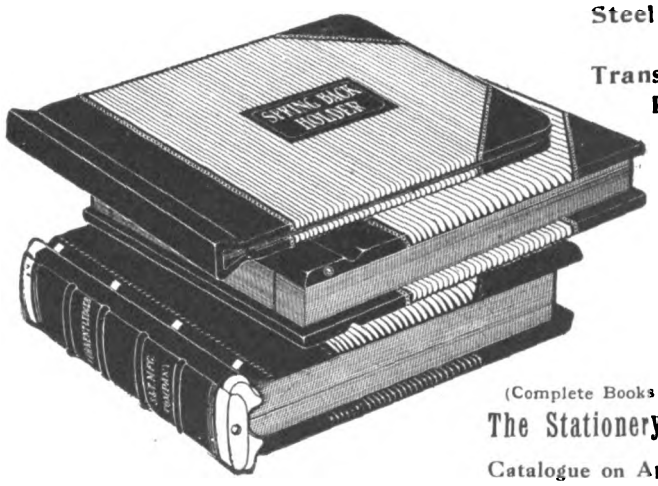
ACID FREE.
MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS
To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.
NICKERSON BROS.,
Makers of all Classes of Leather for Book-binding.
99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, ETC.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD.,
LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 CITY.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Insetting.
OSWEGO BROWN and CARVER CUTTERS, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.
CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,
8, Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

FREDK. ULLMER, Ltd. Estab. 1825.
Manufacturers & Complete Furnishers.
EVERYTHING for the PRINTER and BOOKBINDER.
"STANDARD" WORKS, CROSS STREET,
FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.

Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Digitized by Google

sewing them in the place of the map by means of an overcast or whipstitch. To trim the book, fillers must be inserted and the forwarding is then done in the usual manner. This, at any rate, is the American practice. Many binders are of the opinion that the bottom left end of the map must be tipped into the book, presumably to enable the book to remain on the desk or table when the map is opened out. This may be true, provided the map is not larger than the desk or table, in which case this method has no merit. This method on side-stitched pamphlets containing one or two folds for the length necessitates tipping the map in before or after the pamphlets are trimmed. To save the tipping on all side-stitched pamphlets containing thin maps, cut out the bottom left end of the map enough to clear the binding space, or about three-fourths of an inch. The distance from the head to the cut is one-fourth of an inch inside of the length trimmed margin. The first fold is close to the cut-in edge, the second three-eighths of an inch from the head, and the third even with the first fold. In adopting this method the map can be gathered or inserted without the danger of trimming the folds, and the unsightly tipping in of maps in side-stitched pamphlets after the work is completed is eliminated. A common method on side-stitched pamphlets containing a number of large maps is to trim the text and supply the thickness of the maps with stubs one-half to three-fourths of an inch wide on the binding end. The maps and stubs are put in place and the book stitched. This, besides being a very slow method, is hardly in keeping with the progress of the times and the oft-heard phrase that "time is money." There are obsolete signatures in all binderies, and these can be utilised to good advantage as fillers by perforating them one-half to three-fourths of an inch from the fold and gathered in sufficient number to take up the thickness of the folded map. Thus prepared the books can be sewn on a sewing machine or stitched, and the necessity for fillers is obviously eliminated. After the books are bound, the places provided for the maps are cleared at the perforation, leaving the regulation stub to take up the thickness. The maps are tipped on the stubs at the left end, the top even with the head of the book and the bottom end cut-in about three-fourths of an inch; the distance from the top of the map to the cut is one-fourth of an inch inside of the length of the trimmed margin, the first fold is close to the cut-in edge, the second three-eighths of an inch from the top, and the third even with the first fold; this to be repeated until the entire length of the map is folded. The width is folded three-eighths of an inch inside the front trimmed margin and back to the cut-in edge; this is repeated until the entire width is folded. A tremendous saving of time is thus effected on small maps which can be inserted in side stitched pamphlets, as well as in sewed, by substituting machine for hand work, and in forwarding by eliminating fillers and handling it as regular work. The edges and stubs present an even appearance, and what was once considered an awkward looking book is transformed into one which is easy of access and invites perusal.

How to Estimate for Pamphlet BINDING.

We had occasion in our December Supplement to refer to the differences between the various binding-cost experts, in the matter of prices, and the same is of course the case with the binders themselves. This was pointed out recently by our New York contemporary, the *Printing Trade News*, in dealing with an enquiry sent in by a Pennsylvania printing and binding concern, for "correct charges" for binding a price list with cover. It is questionable, says the *Printing Trade News*, whether there are two binders in the United States who would agree as to the selling value of this work. Certainly there are no two binders who would agree as to the method of arriving at the selling price and the price itself. Here are the specifications:—

32 pages and cover; saddle stitch, three wires. Kindly give us your opinion on the correct charge for binding 25,000 of these; forms run to the best advantage, which would be 25 by 38, 16 pages to the sheet.

The binder says the best way to run this is on a sheet 25 by 38. If this applies to the binding proposition only, it may be correct; but in a large city many printers would find a better way. At the present time, however, we are only interested in the binding and will pass the printing queries which naturally arise in a little problem of this kind.

The size of the trimmed sample is 12 by 9½ inches; the job was run in four 8's, or 16 pages on a sheet, and one 4-page sheet. That means that a 4-page insert was collated into two 16's, and the 36 pages thus collated were inserted in a cover and then secured with three wires, trimmed, packed and delivered.

The bases for all this work, as established by the Cost Committee of the Ben Franklin Club of Chicago and the Cost Committee of the Binders' and Rulers' Club of Chicago, are as follows:—*

Folding—One-fold, 27 cents per 1,000; two-fold, 70 cents per 1,000; three-fold, 95 cents per 1,000; four-fold, 1 dollar, 25 cents per 1,000.
Gathering—27 cents per 1,000 sections.

The folding of the 16's means a three-fold for 50,000 sheets. This would ordinarily be done on a machine; hence, the hand prices would be reduced from 95 cents to about 80 cents per 1,000. There is then left the folding of the 4-page insert—one-fold—and the folding of the cover; a total of 50,000 one-fold at 27 cents per 1,000. This can be reduced on account of quantity to 25 cents.

The next process is the gathering or collating, which should not be figured at less than 25 cents per 1,000 sections. As there are four sections in the price list, the result cannot be much less than $25.

The Committees previously referred to recommend 27 cents per 1,000 sections for gathering.

The next item is stitching, and again the scale of the Cost Committees should carry

* We have allowed these prices to stand, although being very much higher than British quotations, they will be of little or no use to the British reader. It is of course the methods followed in applying them that give most interest to this article (1 dollar, i.e., 100 cents = 4s. 2d.).

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,
Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,
71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.
SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

A GOOD NUMBERING MACHING IS A NECESSITY IN EVERY BUSINESS.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE 'BATES'
and The 'WIZARD' AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.
The 'WETTER'
Automatic Type-High Numbering Machines ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.
Write to Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,
34, Queen-street, Cannon-street, London, E.C.
Teleg. Insull, London. 'Phone 7355, London Wall.

The Librarian and Book World
is the
Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly in THE WORLD
And is All about Books.
SIXPENCE Net, Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns—not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

some weight. These made the following suggestion as to stitching:—

Saddle Stitching without cover, two stitches to pamphlet, 60 cents per 1,000, pamphlets consisting of one section, with raise of 15 cents per 1,000 for each additional section. Additional stitches, 20 cents per 1,000 stitches.

Hence, we get 60 cents per 1,000 for the first section, and 15 cents per 1,000 for each additional section. In this case there are three additional sections, or 45 cents per 1,000. The additional stitch is 20 cents per 1,000. Now we have a total of (60c., 45c. and 20c.) $1.25 per 1,000 pamphlets. This can be cut 10 per cent. for quantity, and the result is $1.12½ per 1,000 for stitching alone.

We now reach the trimming, and the Cost Committees referred to suggest

65 cents per 1,000 pamphlets up to 32 pages, with raise of 15 cents per 1,000 on each additional 16 pages.

This recommendation is not quite so clear as it might be. If the trimming of 32 pages is worth 65 cents per 1,000. 36 pages and cover—a total of 40 pages—will be worth 75 cents per 1,000; this, less 10 per cent. for quantity, will be 67½ cents per 1000 for trimming.

Then comes packing and delivery, which for 25,000 copies—7,000 pounds—is easily worth $3.

All these bases of selling prices are figured on pamphlets up to 6 by 9 only. The Cost Committee's scales are for pamphlets up to 6 by 9; for larger sizes, up to 10½ inches, add 10 per cent.; over 10½ inches, add 20 per cent.

We will now tabulate the entire job of binding as follows:—

	Dols.
Folding, 25,000, at 80 cents	20.00
Gathering, collating, or inserting, 25 cents per 1,000 sections, four sections to book	25.00
Stitching, 25,000 price lists, at dols. 1.12½ ...	28.25
Trimming, 25,000, at 67½ cents	15.75
Total, for pamphlet 6 by 9, or smaller	89.00
20 per cent., for pamphlet over 10½ inches...	18.00
Packing and delivery, over 7,000 pounds ...	3.00
Selling price	110.00

Some few binders would ask $125 for this job. Others would do this work for from $50 to $100.

A Cost System for Bindery Plant.

In the Bookbinding Supplements for October and November last we dealt with the advantages of a "cost system" in the bookbinding business, and gave examples of its working. Those former articles, however, mostly dealt with labour, whereas the following is devoted to binding machinery. It formed the substance of an address delivered recently before the Missouri Valley Cost Congress, by Mr. F. S. Crane, of Crane and Co., Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A.

The cost of bindery machines seems to have been neglected by the cost experts, or rather there has apparently been no attempt, except by scattered individuals, to consider the matter in the proper light. As the company with which I am connected has used a cost system of some kind for a great many years, and I have devoted a great deal of time and thought so bindery machines, I feel that I can say something on this subject which will be new. For a good many years I made an effort to find out how others ascertained their costs, and charged for the output of bindery machines, with unsatisfactory results. I have read lots of books and articles in trade journals and other publications that have come to my attention, and unless I misunderstood the recommendations of those who have written on the subject, none of the authorities tell *how* to find the cost, or if they do, they simply apply the same rate to every machine in the bindery, without regard to cost of machine, floor space occupied, power required, or the number of hours the machine is kept busy. Practically all of those who have written on the subject have said in effect, "Find the hour cost of your machines, and charge the machine rate for that class of work." You have all noticed from time to time in the trade journals and other publications, reports showing the cost of "hand work" and "machine work," without making any distinction between different machines. As I understand it, the same rate is to be charged for every machine used, no matter what the actual cost may be. While I do not claim that our method of handling the problem is perfect, I do believe that it is more nearly correct than any other I know of, and every printer ought to give the matter careful thought, and make a charge of some kind based on each machine separately, instead of establishing a rate to be charged for all machines. In the first place, we use a Daily Time Ticket with a column provided to show the number of the machine used on a given job. Every machine used in the factory has a number, and the cost clerk each day transfers from the time tickets to a special form the productive time of every machine in the factory. On some machines, like a folder, we keep the time of setting the machine and the running time separate, in order to keep a record of the average output while the machine is running, but in our record of productive hours we credit each machine with all the time charged to the customer. Using these figures as a basis, we consider each machine as a separate department, and when we make a charge we add to the hour cost of each machine the hour cost of the operator. In our Statement of Cost (familiarly known as Form 9-H) we use four columns for the bindery: "Class A" covers the finishing-room only; "Class B" covers forwarders and others whose wages are $12 or more per week; "Class C" covers employees receiving less than $12 and more than $8 per week, and "Class D" covers all those receiving $8 or less. The bindery department in our Statement of Cost includes small machines such as round-corner cutters, hand numbering machines, etc., and also includes the hand backing machine, hand board cutter and other machines used frequently, but often only one or two minutes at a time. We treat these machines as "tools," and the interest, depreciation, etc., are taken care of accordingly. In all departments except the bindery the time tickets are made out in 6-minute units, but in the bindery we use hours and minutes, because of the very many operations requiring less than a unit of time. Each of the following machines we carry as a separate department, and use a special form in arriving at the hour cost of those machines: Cutter, folder, rotary perforator, hand perforator, small wire stitcher, large wire stitcher, patent stub-sewing machine, pamphlet sewing machine, book sewing machine, gathering table, power paging machine, book trimmer, crimper, creaser, rotary board cutter, gold embosser, ink embosser, power punch and signature press. All machines using power, as well as some of the hand machines, are carried on this sheet. Depreciation, rent, taxes, insurance, power and gas, and machine expense (such as repairs, wire, thread, etc.), are charged to each machine, and from our record of productive hours we arrive at the actual cost of each machine on the floor. The cost of power and gas depends on the number of hours in operation, and we charge the actual cost each month, having ascertained the exact cost per hour of power and gas required by each machine in the factory. Up to this point we have simply used the necessary forms and done the necessary work to find the actual cost per hour of each machine, independent of the operator. Sometimes a Class B employee will use a machine ordinarily operated by a girl or boy who belongs to Class D. In such cases, the person making the price on the complete work uses his judgment in adding the cost of the operator to the machine cost, but as a rule the cost of the operator is figured at the rate of the class which would ordinarily handle the work. In other words, if the boys or girls in Class D should be very busy, and an employee in Class C have very little to do, we would have the Class C employee do the work, but we should charge the customer at the Class D rate. The phase of the question which has always puzzled me, and on which I have been unable to get any information from others, is *how to charge for the machine.* Should we make a charge based on actual cost, or not? Should we establish an arbitrary rate on each machine and disregard the cost, or not? Some years ago we manufactured school books in large quantities, and to cheapen the cost of manufacture purchased machines which are seldom used in a bindery doing ordinary commercial work. We have school book plates and copyrights, but still make a speciality of edition work of all kinds, and print and bind a good many books each year, although this work does not keep these special machines busy very much of the time. Of course, the customer whose work requires the use of these machines should pay for them, but should he pay an exorbitant price because of the fact that we do not have enough of that class of work to keep the machines busy a reasonable proportion of the time? To illustrate, we have a rotary board cutter which will cut six or eight covers for small books at one operation. This machine was actually running only fifty-one hours last year, and the cost per running hour was 72 cents. We have other machines on which the cost is abnormally high, because of the large amount of standing time. Probably nearly all of you have one or more machines which are considered necessary to your business, but which stand idle a great deal of the time, and you do not know how to charge for them when they are used. It is not right to charge the same rate per hour for a wire stitcher costing $200, and used 900 hours per year, that you charge for a book-sewing machine costing $1,000 and only used 500 hours per year, yet that is just what you do if you follow the suggestions of the cost experts, unless I have misconstrued their instructions. We have solved the problem in a way by establishing an arbitrary rate for each machine. This rate is determined partly by what our competitors charge and partly by the number of hours we consider the machine *ought* to be in operation. If the cost amounts to more than the earnings we throw the difference into the "overhead" or "miscellaneous" expense of that department. For instance, in the month of October the working of the embossing and stamping machine costs $8.99. The machines earned (at 15 cents per hour for one and 25 cents per hour for the other) $4.75. The difference of $4.22 was added to the miscellaneous expense of the department. The same idea is carried out with all the machines in the factory. Many will offer the objection that this is wrong; that the man whose work does not require machines should not be charged with machine expense. There is no question about the objection being a proper one, just as much as the objection to charging all machines at the same rate. Our method of handling it is offered only as a temporary solution until something better is evolved, or until there is a uniformity of charge all over the country. I believe that there should be a standard charge for practically every operation in the business. A national organisation, receiving reports from all sections of the country, could ascertain the average cost in each section and establish standard prices to be charged by every one in a given locality, no matter what the costs of the individuals were. If any individual could operate a machine at a less cost than standard, the added profit should go to him for his ability.

A MACHINE for stamping or printing on the edges of books has recently been invented by Ex-Mayor John Robinson, of Colorado Springs, U.S.A. It will be valuable for printing advertisements on the edges of directories and for indexing Bibles and other books of many pages. The printing of such advertisements on edges, as now done with a rubber stamp, is a slow hand process, but it is claimed for Mr. Robinson's invention that it will print on the three edges of a book of any size at a rapid rate, and that coloured edges and even gold leaf can be applied with the same device.

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium—the

Inland Stationer

The BUSINESS EQUIPMENT JOURNAL.

An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.

The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.

The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.

You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER*—BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.

Inland Stationer,

BUSINESS EQUIPMENT JOURNAL,

120-130, Sherman Street, CHICAGO, U.S.A

London Representatives:

Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C

Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year

Send for Sample Copy.

NOTICE.

The "Bookbinding Supplement" is published on the third Thursday of every month.

All subscribers to "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" (10/- per annum, post free inland 12/- in the Colonies and abroad) receive the Supplements without extra charge. Special subscriptions to the issues of "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" which include Bookbinding Supplements are accepted at 2/6 per annum post free inland, 3/- abroad.

Advertisements for the next issue of the Supplement should reach the office not later than Saturday, March 15th next. Rates on application.

Communications should be addressed to the Publishers, STONHILL and GILLIS, 58 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

LONDON: Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—February 20, 1913.

Digitized by Google

Z95.5
1862

GENERAL LIBRARY
MAR 15 1913
MICH.

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

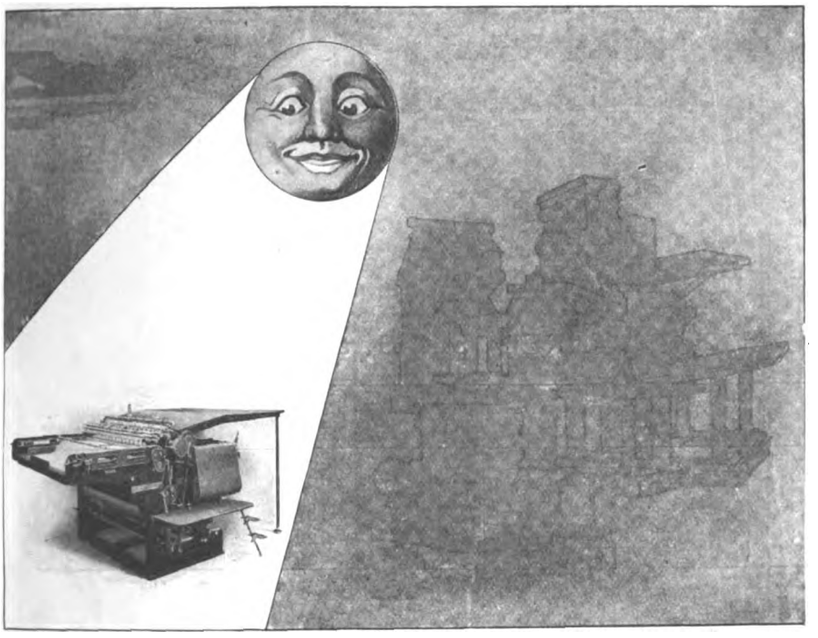
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 9.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 27, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.



OUT OF THE MIST.

THE MANN OFFSET STANDS ALONE—

UNRIVALLED.

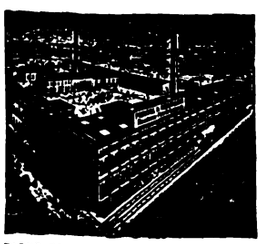
PARTICULARS

LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

GEORGE MANN and CO., LTD.,

BIRMINGHAM, PARIS, BERLIN, etc.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.

LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4 000 Folded Sheets. Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines

"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS" Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on All Classes of Printing Machines.

Maker:

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.

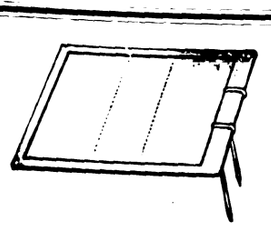
"Inkermann" Works,

HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,

And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester."

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



BUKAMA AUTOMATIC MACHINES

For the making of

Needle Engraved Labels, Adhesive Labels, and Fashion Labels.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

DRY FLONGS and "EVERWEAR" Oil & Ink-Proof PRESS RUBBERS

Should be Used in every NEWS Printing Office.

WILLIAM J. LIGHT,
127, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agent For—
"IDEAL" & "CLEARTYPE" DRY FLONGS.
"EVERWEAR" PRESS RUBBERS.
"CLAUS" FELT SUBSTITUTE, and
"IDEAL" Ready-Made QUICK DRYING FLONGS, for Jobbing Printers.

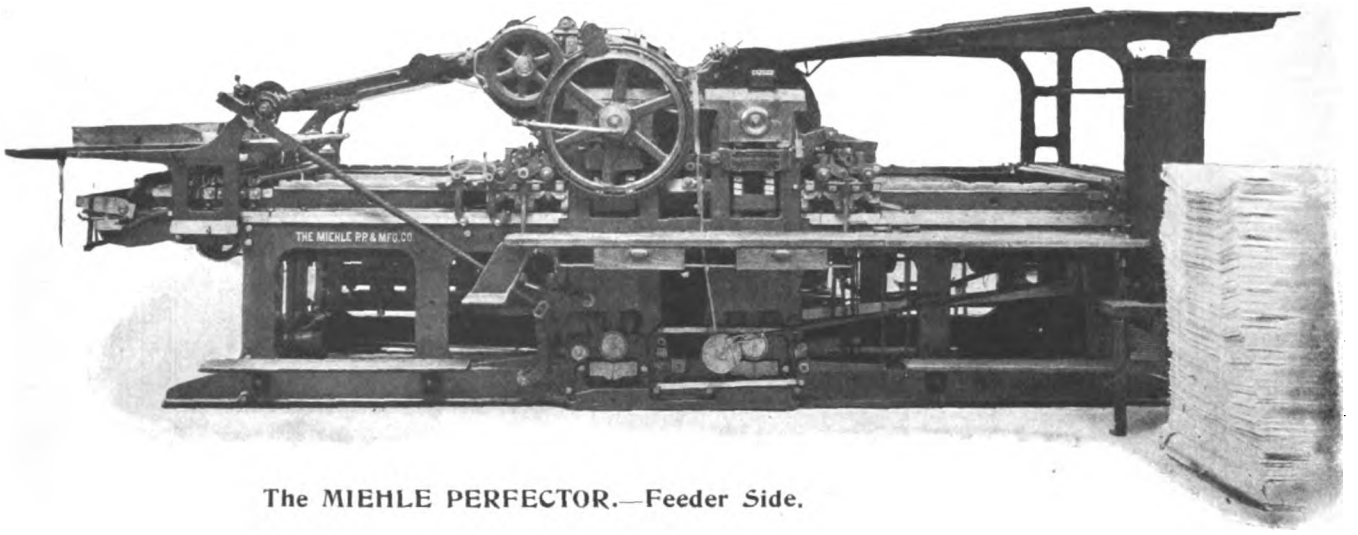
Digitized by Google

FLAT BED PRESSES

Manufactured by the MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING Co., of Chicago.

SINGLE COLOUR PRESSES in TEN SIZES.
TWO COLOUR PRESSES in THREE SIZES.

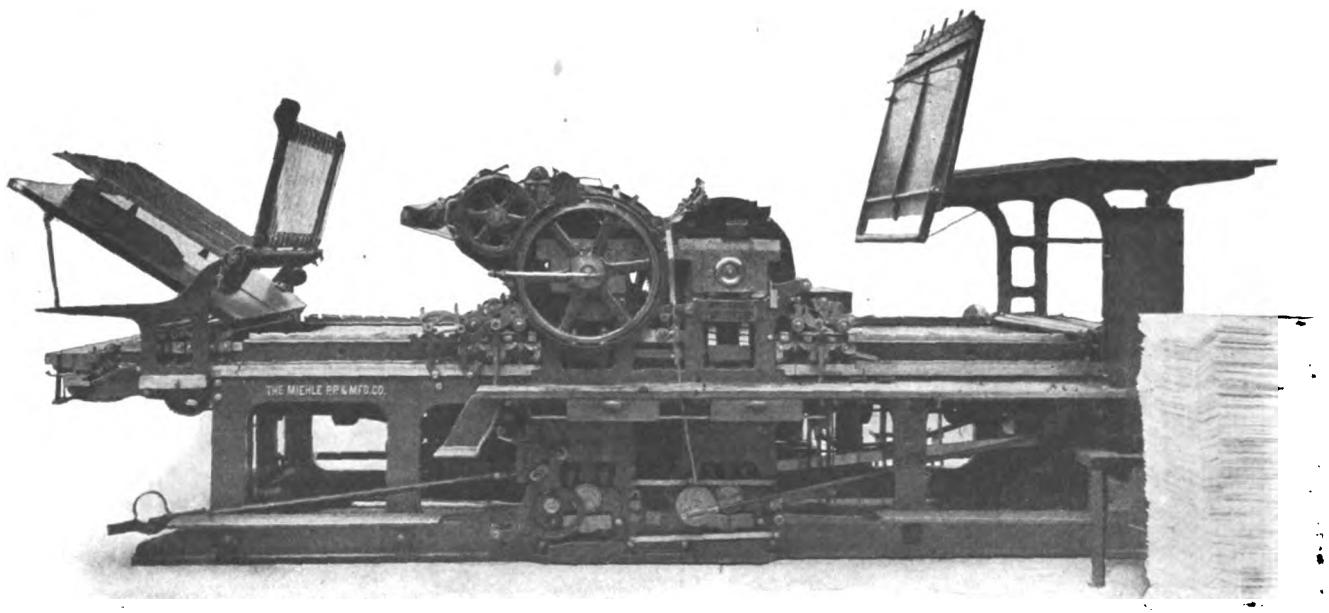
Views of the MIEHLE PERFECTOR now running in London.



The MIEHLE PERFECTOR.—Feeder Side.

MIEHLE PERFECTOR In THREE SIZES as under:

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by Four Forme Rollers.	Largest Sheet which can be Delivered.	Guaranteed Practical Speed Per Hour.
00000 (Eight Crown) -	48½ by 69	42½ by 64	45 by 68½	1,600
00 (Quad Royal) -	44 by 56	38 by 51	40 by 55½	1,800
1 (Quad Demy) -	40 by 53	35 by 48	37 by 52½	1,900



The MIEHLE PERFECTOR, showing Fly-frame and Feed-board raised, and Offset Rollers removed for make-ready purposes.

In the case of each size Perfector the width between bearers is sufficient to allow for two lays-on of the full size half-sheet.

Arrangements can be made for the Various Machines to be seen working.

QUICK DELIVERY.

For Prices and Full Particulars apply:

The MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 9.

LONDON: February 27, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The First Cost Congress.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

THE OFFICIAL COST SYSTEM APPROVED.

A Campaign to be Organized and a Cost Congress to be held Annually.

THE First British Printers' Cost Congress was held last week, under the auspices of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom, the first day's proceedings of which were briefly reported in our last issue. The amount of support and enthusiasm it received surpassed all anticipations, so much so that the fine Kingsway Hall, had to be substituted at the last minute for Stationers' Hall, where it was originally intended to hold the Congress, owing to the large number attending, amounting to nearly 1,200. The Congress assembled at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 18th inst., when the chair was taken by Col. W. Wright Bemrose (President of the Federation of Master Printers), who was supported on the platform by Messrs. W. Howard Hazell (Hazell, Watson and Viney, London), J. E. T. Allen (Taylor, Garnett and Evans, Manchester), Harry Cooke (Alf Cooke, Leeds), J. Forman (T. Forman and Sons, Nottingham), Cecil B. Johnson (Ben Johnson and Co., York), C. Herman Lea (Wertheimer, Lea and Co., London), R. A. Austen Leigh (Spottiswoode and Co., London), W. A. Waterlow (Waterlow Bros. and Layton, London), Arthur C. Roberts (Roberts, Wright and Co., London), accountant to the Federation, the foregoing being members of the Costing Committee; also Messrs. W. A. Clowes (Wm. Clowes and Son), President of the London Association), W. B. Blaikie (T. and A. Constable, Edinburgh), President of the Scottish Alliance, A. F. Blades (Blades, East and Blades, London), and Reginald J. Lake and E. Taylor Thomlinson (secretaries).

The Chairman extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the Council and the Costing Committee to the master printers and others present, and said the letters he had received from master printers unable to attend were too numerous to read or even give the names of the writers. They came from the remotest corners of the United Kingdom—all sympathetic, and many offering assistance in money or in other ways. The Chairman then proceeded to read the following paper, entitled:

"The Necessity of a Costing System: What we Expect from its Universal Adoption."

I. Your attendance here shows that considerable interest is now being taken in the question of Costing and the necessity of some action being taken to increase the profit-earning capacity of our trade. The difficulties we realise to-day are nothing compared with those we shall have to face if we do not speedily amend our present methods of doing business.

II. I have an idea that we should not congratulate ourselves too freely at this stage, for should we not have taken up this all-important question of Cost finding long ago, before our difficulties became so acute? Let us rather make up for lost time by being thoroughly in earnest now we have met to consider the present unsatisfactory state of our trade.

I do, however, congratulate those houses—and they are steadily increasing in number—who have put in a Costing System, and more particularly those of them, who, after realising the benefits to be obtained, have so persistently placed their views before our trade, and have at considerable personal inconvenience, worked the whole question out for the guidance of the trade generally.

III. Before we can put our trade on a better footing we must have closer and better business relations with one another, mutual respect and confidence within the trade, and what the Americans call "horse sense" in our dealings. I look to a friendly exchange of ideas during this Congress.

Let us at the commencement fully realise that no Costing System—no matter how good—will work itself. It must be carefully adapted to the particular business, and introduced without haste, so that the staff may understand its working, and the employees realise that it is not against them, but for their interest as well as for that of the house.

Whilst the introduction of a system will soon be of immense advantage in the working of any business, yet we shall not realise our larger anticipations of a better state of things generally unless and until Costing Systems are adopted very extensively throughout the trade—let me emphasise this. It will be better for the trade if a large number of houses adopt some system, although they slightly differ in detail, than if few houses only adopt a uniform system. We must have combination and unanimity of action if we are to succeed.

IV. This movement is largely an educational one. We can all learn something, for scientific costing, apart from estimating—which are two separate things—is largely an accountant's business, and has consequently often been neglected by printers. Let us look out for the best suggestions that may be offered, and assimilate all there is to be got out of them. The knowledge of what others are doing will enable us to act together, and this is all important in any trade.

Need anything further be said to convince us of the necessity of accepting the Committee's suggestion, as amended at this Congress? We have all suffered from the present unreasonable practice of careless estimating and the cutting of prices, a practice which aims at seeing how little we can do a given work for, instead of ascertaining its proper value—a practice which continually results in reducing former prices, and must go on doing so, irrespective of whether they were formerly remunerative or not; a practice which takes no account of the continued increase in costs of production; a practice which is quite worthless, haphazard, and misleading; a practice which does not even give satisfaction to the customer.

V. We must remember it is the lowest prices which rule the market. We all know of cases where undercutting has only resulted in spoiling the price for the firm who have previously done the work, because they frequently retain it, but at a lower price. How, under such circumstances, can good service be given to the customer?

We are often under the delusion that it is our customers who reduce prices. May I suggest it is we ourselves who hammer each other's prices down, and the customer merely takes the favourable opportunity of getting his work at lower prices.

There need be no fear, on the part of our customers, that the introduction of a system for the better working of our businesses will materially raise prices. There will still be far too much competition to allow of this. But no one should take exception to the competition being on fair and reasonable lines.

Some increase in price must inevitably occur, as in all other trades. We printers are not magicians, we cannot evade the universal increase which has occurred in the cost of production in all products, nor will our customers expect it. What we must attempt is to give a better service to our customers, and this can best be obtained by the disclosure of defects in management, the more accurate allocation of cost to the individual order.

Thus, and thus only, can we expect to give a good service, without those extremes in price, which cause our customers to lose confidence in us, and are frequently responsible for bad work and bad feeling.

May I, for a moment, also look at this question from the employee's point of view? He should realise that it is well to be employed in a trade which is in a healthy and sound basis. He himself pleads that commodities have increased in price; he also knows that wages have constantly increased, and that hours have been reduced.

These increases in cost affect printing, as well as other manufactured goods, and it is therefore obvious that all reasonable steps must be taken to put the trade in a better condition to meet these additional costs, and that the prevention of anything injurious to the trade is to his benefit as well as to his employer's.

We ask our employees' co-operation, if only for the simple reason that a successful trade is in a better position to give a more sympathetic response to the applications of those it employs.

What may we expect from the introduction of such a System as is suggested? First of all, to obtain the necessary data on which to scientifically manage our respective businesses, with a view to making each order, each department, and the business as a whole, produce a profit.

To enable the management to select such classes of work as the particular business finds it can profitably produce, and to reject such work as a Costing System shows it cannot, for one reason or another, produce at existing low market rates; in short, to prevent orders being booked at a loss.

To prevent continued losses, arising from under-estimating, for if the System does not prevent errors of judgment (*i.e.*, estimating of time), it does at least show them as they occur, and thus prevents their repetition.

And the gradual extermination of the present suicidal tendency to scramble for orders at any price, and so secure ourselves against ridiculous prices. To-day we are much too prone to accept orders at prices we

Digitized by Google

are told some other firm will do the work at—an altogether unbusinesslike action. Reliable costs would give us more reliance in ourselves, and so we should be less swayed by the figures of others.

Our keenness to obtain orders should not be allowed to over-ride our judgment of the fair value of the work. The anxiety to obtain an order should be in proportion to the profit it is likely to produce.

The increase of our profits is the one thing we should work for, instead of too frequently considering the turn-over as more important. All businesses are valuable in proportion to the profit they earn, irrespective of the amount of work they do. Better management means profits.

It by no means follows that a business doing a large turn-over and involving a large and continuous capital expenditure for plant and buildings will make more profit than a smaller one. We must look elsewhere for the profit-producing factor.

The Costing Committee do not suggest that you should do something they themselves have not found satisfactory. They are offering you advice based on the results of their own systems. The suggested scheme may therefore be taken as the best general one that can be produced, although it may require some modifications to suit varying businesses. If it is open to improvement, the discussion we are about to enter upon will show in what particulars it can be improved.

The Committee confidently believe that good results may be anticipated by those who put the scheme into operation. This course will take some thought and expenditure, which will be nothing in comparison with the beneficial results that may be expected.

There are members of the trade, our fellow-craftsmen, who could tell you, and will tell you I hope to-day, that by the introduction of a system they have actually increased their profits, although their turn-over has gone down in amount. What individual members can achieve is absolutely nothing compared with what the trade can do if it will only act in a united and systematic manner on this question of costing. United action in this matter would undoubtedly draw us together in other ways, and such a result in itself would be invaluable to us all.

May I suggest that we forget the days when it was admitted, and actually accepted by some, that the composing-room could not be expected to pay? When work was taken to "fill up" irrespective of price, and when it was a practice with some to offer to take work at so much per cent. less than another house's price, leaving the customer to fix such price. If we cannot give up these old and expensive habits we must not expect any good results from our present attempt to put our trade on a better basis.

I hope you do not anticipate that we shall arrive at a final conclusion by attending one Cost Congress, but we expect to arrive at useful decisions. We may not end all our troubles now, but we may—and will, if you so determine—very much improve matters relating to our trade; but this is for you to determine. (Applause.)

The System Recommended.

Mr. W. HOWARD HAZELL next very lucidly explained the details of the Costing Committee's recommendations, and the system formulated for general adoption, illustrating the working of the System with the aid of a number of large diagrams hung at the back of the platform. The following is a summary of his admirable speech:—

The Committee had considered the American and Westminster Systems, and various Cost Systems in use in this country, and had taken the best features of all, and produced a System that was adaptable to a business of two or twenty departments, ten or one thousand employees.

In the printing business it is difficult to arrive at the cost of each process, as the general expenses are very heavy, and are steadily increasing, and vary considerably in the different processes.

The basis of estimating and charging for printing should be the "hour" of employees actually working on jobs, and their time should be charged at an hourly rate which would cover their wages and the wages of miscellaneous workers (whose time cannot be recorded on jobs), and the value of machinery used in each process, and a percentage to cover all the general expenses of the business.

In order to find out what is the hourly rate for each process, and the cost of each job, the system recommended is as follows:—

That each printing business should be divided into departments, each department as far as possible only including one manufacturing process. The expenses of the previous year, or the average of previous years, as shown by the Profit and Loss Account, should be divided into—

1. Wages.
2. Materials.
3. All other general expenses.

The first step is to allocate all the general expenses as far as possible to the different departments according to where the expenses are incurred. For example—rent, rates, taxes, and heating should be divided according to the floor space in each department; depreciation and insurance according to the value of the plant, etc. By this means a large proportion of the general expenses will be allocated to the departments, and the weekly cost of these expenses must be found.

The remaining general expenses, such as office salaries, bad debts, discounts, etc., cannot be allocated exactly to each department, as they are an overhead expense on the whole business, and are recovered by adding a percentage to the value of materials supplied and the cost of each department (*i.e.*, wages paid, plus general expenses).

A weekly statement should be prepared which shows the wages paid, the general expenses which are allocated to the department, and the percentage added to cover overhead expenses. This shows the total cost of the department for the week.

Each worker whose time can be recorded against the jobs on which he is working, should make out a docket, and the total number of hours worked on each process, multiplied by its own hourly rate, will give the value of work produced in each department.

If the hourly rates are correct, the value of work produced will, over a number of weeks, approximately balance with the cost of the department, and if they are incorrect, the difference will show by what amounts the hourly rates must be increased. At the same time the hours worked on each job, multiplied by the correct hourly rates, give the exact cost of producing each job.

The Committee strongly recommends that the basis of costing in the composing department should be the "compositor hour," which should be the time a compositor takes in composing, imposing, and correcting jobs, and that the time on distribution, reading, proof pulling, etc., should be covered by the hourly rate at which the compositor's time is reckoned.

The machine hourly rate—which varies with the size and class of each machine—should be such as to cover all the costs of the machine department, including idle time. The actual value of ink used on each job should be added separately, and not included in the hourly rate, as the value of ink varies considerably.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell further pointed out the advantages of the system, as it did not interfere with the ledgers, day books, and other books of account, and that it would be possible to start the system with one department only, and gradually to extend it. Estimates should be worked out on the same hourly basis as that on which the costs were found, so that the accuracy of the estimates could be checked.

It is essential that the system, when once inaugurated, should be maintained, as costs were increasing rapidly. If a printer had found his hourly costs a year or two ago, those costs were incorrect now, owing to the Insurance Act, shorter working hours, and increased cost of coal and other materials. He urged the printers to adopt the system, as he was convinced that it would lead to less reckless cutting of prices, greater uniformity in prices, and consequently improved profits for all printers.

The CHAIRMAN invited questions on Mr. Hazell's remarks and these flowed in in quick succession from all parts of the Hall, and were as promptly answered, with a fluency and conciseness that delighted the large gathering. Among them a Norwich printer asked for more light on the 10 per cent. on material, which he thought was hardly sufficient, and Mr. Hazell, in reply, said the Costing Committee believed themselves that 15 to 20 per cent. was nearer the mark as the percentage on materials. But they thought if they recommended that, some sceptics would be saying the Committee did not know what they were talking about. They therefore recommended 10 per cent. as a minimum, but urged the printer to work out for himself what the costs of materials really were. Each printer should go through the expenses in the overhead expenses column and carefully analyse them and transfer travellers' commission, bad debts, and all other expenses that really could be transferred as a material cost, and then he would probably find that the percentage was a good deal more than 10 per cent.

In answer to a Manchester printer Mr. HAZELL said that if they did not write to expense of business 5 per cent. on capital they must then add on to the cost dockets a greater amount of net profit. The Committee thought it better that printers should consider 5 per cent. as an expense on business because much of the capital they employed cost them 5 per cent.

To another questioner Mr. HAZELL said he thought 10 per cent. on the original value would be a great deal too much. On an average the Committee thought 10 per cent. on the diminishing value would be approximately correct.

As to the amount of clerical assistance necessary, Mr. Hazell said they first wanted a skilled investigation to arrive at the allocation of general expenses, etc., but afterwards it was mere routine work. He did not like to give definite figures, because the number of clerks would depend on the size and character of one's business.

Other inquiries elicited the explanation that the Committee recommended that rent, rates and taxes and similar expenses should be allocated for overhead expenses on the square foot and not on the floor space. Overhead expenses were allocated on the total of wages paid in the department and placed to departmental expenses. That approximately was labour output and that was directed and controlled by the overhead and office expenses, and therefore the overhead expenses should be in proportion to the labour output or departmental expenses.

With regard to idle time, the chargeable hours were divided into the costs, which gave the hourly rate of the chargeable time. If there had been any idle time, the chargeable time would go up. The idea of the System was to find out that hourly cost in each printer's works which would cover distribution, idle time, breakdowns on machine and so on.

Many other questions were put and answered, and the Chairman had to call a halt as time would not permit of longer discussion.

The Working of the System.

Mr. ARTHUR C. ROBERTS (expert and general adviser to the Costing Committee, and ac-

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.- Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

countant to the Federation) next addressed the Congress, giving an exposition of the practical working of the System, etc., in connection with the dockets and cost of production and other forms. Explaining how to collect the chargeable hours, he said the first was to settle what was chargeable and what was not chargeable. The non-chargeable hour as a rule was waiting time, and in the composing department distribution was the non-chargeable time. He did not think he had met a compositor who wrote "waiting time"; it was generally "dissing." (Laughter.) Every possible hour should be made chargeable. They must divide a business up into compartments whatever business it was. The Committee had decided to recommend dockets for three compartments: composing-room, machine room, and warehouse or bindery. They had decided to give printers an easy system which would not bother them, and with as few forms as possible at first, so as to avoid any confusion in the minds of those printers who had never thought out a cost system at all. They were posing as business doctors, and gave their medicine in small doses at first. Under this system they could take one department at a time if they wished To get the chargeable hour every workman who did any work that could possibly be charged to the job must write a daily docket. A daily docket was recommended as preferable to a weekly docket, as it was much easier to control. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Roberts said that whatever cost system they decided to adopt, he hoped they would see it through. If they had no time to put one in themselves, it was very easy to get someone to do it for them. He impressed on printers the vital importance of a cost system not only to themselves but to the trade as a whole.

Mr. W. B. BLAIKIE (President of the Scottish Alliance) spoke of the necessity of each printer adopting this System, and appealed for a strong union. He referred in a few words to the recent printing dispute in Edinburgh and Glasgow, as providing an object lesson on the value of a strong union. A strong union based on justice had helped them to get over the difficulties they had had with their workpeople in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and had helped them to come out of this dispute successfully. They were able to convince their workmen that their cause was just. The reason was perfectly simple. They had found in the last two years that it was necessary to make Scotland a sort of unit on its own, and to work it locally. Realising the necessity of mutual interests being agreed upon, Edinburgh and Glasgow joined hands for the first time in the history of the trade. After they had decided to post the lock-out notices they were visited by the heads of the men's federation, and through their interference they were able to stop the lamentable lock-out. The strenuous conferences they had held had made that possible, and his personal experience of those conferences was that he did not wish to meet more capable and more straightforward men than those who came from the men's federation to discuss the matter with them. He hoped henceforward they would be able to trust each other. The introduction of this costing system they hoped would prevent that abominable system of self-sweating that printers had adopted in the past, and which was principally caused by three things—ignorance, timidity (or cowardice, if they liked), and mistrust. They did not trust each other as they ought to do; if they met oftener it would do a great deal to prevent that feeling of mistrust. Any system must first of all be built on justice to the customer, and secondly, on knowledge of the state of their own affairs They had made a very good start that morning, and he hoped it would be the beginning of a period of mutual trust and justice to themselves.

Questions were then taken on Mr. Roberts' address, some being answered by Mr. Roberts and some by Mr. Howard Hazell. The latter answering an inquiry as to how to get the machine hours when a man was working on more than one machine, said the man would make out a docket to account for his time, and if he had various machines under his control he would show each machine working so many hours. Then he would have a rate for each machine and would charge it up. It would not be the rate per hour, but the hours each machine was running. The question of having a separate docket for each machine was a matter for the printer to settle for himself.

Replying to other inquiries he said the Committee came to the decision that the average printer was such a sceptical creature that it was no good giving him the actual costs of the hourly rates. The point they had each to consider was what was going on in their works, what was cost, and what was wrong. The advantage of the System was that it pointed out any defects in management; if they found that the hourly cost of composition was working out higher than it should be for the district, they knew there was something wrong in the business and they would stop it.

The Machine Unit.

Mr. HARRY COOKE, with the aid of numerous specially prepared tables, gave an admirable address on the method adopted by the Costing Committee for finding the machine unit. They had first to reckon the labour on machines, and secondly, as machines varied in size a different rate had to be established for different classes of machines, so that each class would only bear its fair proportion of cost. The machine-room cost must be divided into two separate groups: first, all expenses of the department other than the actual wages paid for running the machine; and the second group consisted of the wages paid for running the machine, namely, the wages of the minder and the feeder. The number of the machine units was multiplied by the average hours. Dividing the costs by the total hour units of the departments for the week gave them 2·55d. as the unit rate.

To the inquiry as to whether there was any discrimination between making-ready and running time, Mr. Cooke said he thought it would work out on the average better to have a fixed rate for the combined time, a statement that met with decided expressions of approval.

Replying to another enquirer as to the advantages of the unit system in the matter of accuracy, Mr. Cooke said it had been considered, taking all things into consideration, as the soundest way of getting at what a machine really cost. The system was reasonably accurate, and at the same time it had the advantage of being easily understood; there was certainly a real simplicity about it which no other system which the Committee had studied gave them.

Another point was that if a job on a quad demy machine was put on to a double demy machine, owing to a rush of work, the machine was costing the printer no more, but the working of the job was, and he must charge it at what it cost him and not what he would like it to cost him.

A speaker having expressed the hope that Mr. Hazell would have touched on the final margin which represented profit, Mr. Hazell said the Committee did consider making a recommendation. The American system recommended 25 per cent. added as net profit. He only wished they could recommend that. Possibly if they all put in this System they might be able to. The percentage that must be added for net profit would be added over the total cost of material and all labour, and what that profit was would depend on the connection of each printer and his salesmanship.

At this stage the Congress adjourned till the next day, an enjoyable programme of music being performed in the evening at a Conversazione, given by the London Master Printers' Association, in the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C., which was largely attended.

SECOND DAY.

The Congress resumed at 10.30 on Wednesday, 19th inst., with Mr. HOWARD HAZELL answering a few more questions he had received in writing since the previous day.

The first had reference to a difficulty as to chargeable and non-chargeable hours, and the explanation was that in the composing-room the definition of chargeable time was the time taken by compositors in composing, imposing, and making corrections, whether house or author's corrections, and sending the job to machine. That was chargeable time. Non-chargeable time was the time of readers, overseers, readers' boys, proof-puller, storekeeper, and all those miscellaneous workers who did not or who could not easily account for the whole of the day for the jobs on which they were employed. The question was raised the previous day as to whether picking should be considered chargeable or non-chargeable. The point had never been raised previously, but, after giving it fair consideration, Mr. Hazell thought a moderate amount of picking could not be considered as non-chargeable time. Even in the best managed business there would probably be some picking, and as a reasonable amount of picking could not be avoided a charge should be made against the job.

How is the printer to deal with the handling charge on material supplied by customers, such as paper, was another query. This was a point printers too often overlooked, said Mr. Hazell, and the best way of dealing with it was to go through the expenses in the materials column. If the printer was handling customer's paper, he had to pay rent for it, and he had to pay for lighting and heating of the room. There was no depreciation, because it was not his paper, and probably he would not be responsible for insurance. There would be no interest, because he was not buying and supplying the paper, but there would be the wages of the warehouseman. He should find approximately the number of reams of paper he handles in the year, and find out how much the rent, rates and taxes and those special expenses of warehousing the paper amounted to per ream. That was the expense he incurred in handling his customer's paper, and when he estimated for a job he should remember the handling of paper was not included in the compositors' rate nor in the machine-room rate, and as he could not add a percentage in charging for material he should put down a charge per ream to cover the cost of handling that material.

Someone asked if 10 per cent. depreciation on type was sufficient, and Mr. Hazell said it was not. The Committee recommended that 10 per cent. depreciation all round would probably meet the case. But if the printer wanted to be accurate he must put in the average in each department. If all printers would write the proper depreciation, he added, we should be getting nearer to accurate costing.

America's Example.

Mr. R. A. AUSTEN LEIGH addressed the Congress on the advantages of a costing system as exemplified in America. He began by referring to a few of the difficulties they had in America in persuading some people to install a cost system. He enumerated a few of the various classes of people that were met with, punctuating his remarks with amusing anecdotes. The cost of installing a system, he said, was only another way of taking out an insurance policy, as it insured them against taking unremunerative jobs. But to arrive at your costs was not everything. Having got your costs, if you have not got an efficient organisation you can go on losing money just as readily as before. There was an economic law which said that large profits can be permanently secured only by efficient organisation. In the machine-room the Americans made one great discovery: the enormous over-equipment in the way of machinery. They all knew how easily it arose. Their competitor put in a new and expensive machine, and they thought they were bound to put it in two, and they did not always wait to think if they were going to have the work to fill it. Perhaps they had a great rush of work for a month, and their foreman told them he could not get the work out, that they were working excessive overtime, and he wanted the employer to put in two more machines. They allowed themselves to be persuaded that the rush was going to continue, and they ordered two new machines. The rush passed by, and they found there was not enough work for them. The printer then tried to get more work by cutting prices, and his last state was worse than the first. If they wanted to control their works they must be careful how they added machinery; be sure they had the work first. They should have enough machines to meet their average demand, and when they could not meet the rush one month, let them look round and see if their neighbour could not lend them a machine for that month. If they found out that they had too much machinery, through a Cost System, let them see if they could not scrap their old machines. If they sold them they were only enabling someone to compete with them at a lower price. The Americans found the cost system showed the number of impressions got out of the machines for every running hour. It came as a shock, because they found it was very much lower than what they were told the machine could produce.

Among other advantages the Americans found the cost system gave them, Mr. Leigh said that in the first place it gave every printer who installed it a better and proper grip of his business. Among the details it revealed to the printer, Mr. Leigh mentioned customer's stock in the warehouse not charged for, capital locked up in standing type for which the customer was charged nothing, that overtime was the reverse of an economy, that the standing charges were at least 6d. per chargeable hour. A properly equipped cost system should give the printer an inventory of his machinery, which was a great gain, supposing he had the misfortune to be burnt out. It would also give him a proper check on his materials, and it made it an easy and simple thing to make out a monthly profit and loss account.

On the question whether the result was going to diminish the printer's turnover, the speaker said a printer should expect a profit on every job that goes through. Probably at first his turnover would diminish if he lived up to this rule. But he gave a word of caution. Supposing he had been doing a lot of work and found out for the first time that he had been taking it a regular loss, he would not say, at once turn out that work because it did not pay. That was a dangerous proceeding. What he could do, when he saw what jobs paid and what did not, was to dis-

Digitized by Google

cover some economy by which he could reduce the expenses on non-profitable work. If that was not possible, there was still the step of going to the customer who, if it was regular work, he supposed would be a friend, and possibly he would get him occasionally to pay an enhanced price for it, especially if he showed the customer that the cost had been arrived at on a perfectly fair basis. As to new work, he thought those who put in a cost system would register a resolve not to take any work in future except that which would show a profit. If they were going to get any improvement at all, they had got to make that resolve sooner or later, and therefore he said make it at once. With regard to their attitude towards the fill-up job, he advised printers to avoid like the devil taking jobs at less than cost because it was a slack period of the year.

The result of the cost system in America had been to revolutionise the whole outlook of the trade. A few years ago it was just as bad there as it is here to-day; it was despised by the whole community and especially by the banker. Three-and-a-half years ago the first cost congress took place in America. A permanent committee was set up to draw up forms and carry on the movement. They had held a cost congress each year since all over the country, so that hardly a month passed without a cost congress being held in some State or other. An entirely new spirit had come into the trade in America, mainly brought about through the adoption of a cost system and also by the co-operation which it led to. The American managers and foremen benefitted by the greater ease with which they carried on their duties, and the employees stood to benefit just as much as the master and manager.

Concluding, Mr. Leigh said he was sure they all wanted to see the standard of comfort increased, and they would be glad to add to the wages of their workmen were there a little extra margin left for extra pay. It would be an unsatisfactory feature of the Federation's System if they thought that the men could not benefit through it as much as the masters. Therefore, they must get them to help as much as they could in the movement. They could hinder it to a slight extent in not filling up the dockets, but someone else would then be go to do that, because it had got to be done somehow or other. They had been able to study the American cost system and take the best points of it. He was sorry the Americans had got the start of us in the movement, but they must see if they could not overtake them. (Applause.)

Some Testimonies to the System.

Mr. BISSETT (secretary to the Scottish Alliance) addressed the Congress on the practical value of a uniform costing system. As a professional accountant, he gave his experience of the definite value a costing system had been in another trade, and then spoke of the benefits of a uniform system. He described what they had been doing in Scotland to get the cost idea pushed forward, and added that they had arranged to hold a Scottish Cost Congress in about a month's time. He knew of no trade in which the same amount of brains and capital and energy was expended with so little result.

Mr. MUIR (Belfast) said they had at this Congress the means of organizing practically every district in England, Scotland and Ireland, and when he went back to the north of Ireland he proposed to have lantern slides made of all the Forms exhibited in the Hall. Before he left Ireland it was suggested that he should give an address to the printers of Belfast and district on what he had heard at the Congress. He suggested that that plan might be adopted in other centres.

Mr. CECIL B. JOHNSON (York) addressed the Congress on "What the introduction of a cost system has done for me." He said he had been running the System for the past three years. It was introduced as the result of his brother's visit to America, where he was shown costing systems in operation in various offices, the majority of which, he noticed, were running identically the same systems. He himself was opposed to its adoption in his business at first, but was pursuaded to go into the matter, the result of which was that they developed the System to cover every department they had. The foreman was distinctly opposed to what they were doing, but it was explained that he had better not condemn the System until it had had a fair trial, and their people all accepted that view. After six months it had proved to them that certain of their rates were too low, while others were approximately correct. They were losing money on some classes of work they had thought they were making money on, and other classes of work were carrying that loss. A little consideration convinced them that other printers were in the same happy state, and they decided not to accept any work not covered by their new rates, and to endeavour to relieve other printers of work they knew they must be making a profit on without quite knowing it. Now the men liked the System, because they realised that it was absolutely fair, and they had not made any attempt to play off one man against another. The foreman liked it, because it saved him trouble, and the output per hour for each machine helped him enormously in estimating. The management liked it because the materials were dealt with satisfactorily, and the time taken could no longer be guessed. Travellers liked it because they had confidence their prices were correct, and if others were 20 per cent. below them they knew the work was not worth having. The directors liked it because the profits were larger and the anxiety was less. Whilst the fact that their turnover had increased steadily since the System was put in proved that their customers liked it.

Mr. WILLIAM ASHTON (Southport) spoke on "A Co-operative Costing System in Practical Working." By way of encouragement to printers as to what could be done, and had been done in one small town to enable them to apply the knowledge which had been so lucidly explained to them the previous day and that day, Mr. Ashton recounted his experience of introducing and running a system in a printing and binding business, the results of which had been distinctly beneficial, having enabled them to eliminate all work being done at less than cost. He did not think there was a machine running now in Southport at any time of the year that was not working at a profit, and no more work was sent out of the town than was previously. It had had indirect benefits in bringing members of the trade together, and they were very real.

Mr. L. POLLARD (Exeter) gave a short account of their experiences of the costing system in Exeter, which they adopted two years ago, and these were almost identical with Mr. Johnson's in York. The System looked more formidable than it really was.

Mr. RUSHTON suggested some little rearrangement of Form 1, after which

Mr. FRANK BIRD (Manchester) read a paper on "Accuracy and System in a Printing Office," which he said really endorsed the statements so ably put forward by Mr. Howard Hazell.

After an adjournment for lunch the Congress was resumed in the afternoon, when

Mr. PAUL WALMSLEY (manager, Messrs. Vacher and Co., London) addressed the Congress on "Cost Finding from a Manager's Point of View." He remarked that the Federation's System was not a new system; a sytem had been in use in this country a good many years, though of course confined to a very few offices. A close examination of it and comparison with the American system showed that it was on a much simpler basis. He recommended it as a thoroughly practical system. It had been established and was in successful working in a good many printing offices in London and in the country. Mr. Walmsley then dealt in detail with the hourly costing rates, and emphasised the point that its accuracy largely depended on arriving at the correct non-productive percentage, or unit, in connection with the productive hours.

The CHAIRMAN here intimated that he could not ask for any more papers, in order to enable them to end the Congress by five o'clock. After Mr. Hazell had answered several more questions, and other questions had been replied to by Mr. Austen Leigh and Mr. Walmsley,

Mr. EDWARD UNWIN (London) addressed the Congress. He suggested the desirability of seeking to put the utmost cost on to the cost docket, and also rubbed in the point about adding 5 per cent. on capital. Referring to book work he remarked that corrections were a big item, and that they were often asked what was the price per hour for corrections. He prayed them to consider that while it might be perfectly right for them to have the unit hour in their charges, when they made a charge for corrections or alterations they should always charge *ad valorem* and resist giving a price per hour.

Mr. WILLIAM BELLOWS made a few remarks, in sympathy with a former speaker in the Hall, from the standpoint of the small printer. He hoped the printing profession would be saved by consolidation, but that would not be unless they were willing to meet their friends in the smaller businesses. He hoped some simplification of the costing system would be adopted to suit the purpose of the smaller printer employing perhaps five or six or eight men.

Mr. G. S. COOPER (London) illustrated the need there was for system in the printing office with some interesting experiences, forcibly denouncing the pernicious custom of accepting work at bare cost to put on idle presses. He deplored the lack of backbone some printers suffered from.

Mr. J. R. RIDDELL (principal, St. Bride Institute Printing School), spoke of his practical experience in regard to costing, observing that a costing system would show any leakage as the result of faulty management, such as picking, the amount of which that goes on in printing offices he believed employers did not fully realise. He asserted the importance of educating the employees in the costing system, and the need of giving them some explanations of its aims and objects before they could expect to get the results they required, and trusted the enthusiasm of the meeting would not evaporate when they left the Hall.

Mr. REYNOLDS (George Reynolds and Son, Stepney) paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Roberts, who, he said, originated the Forms and introduced this System to the Federation. He was dubious about the benefits of a cost system unless they got uniform prices, as no matter what economies they effected or how efficient they made their printing offices in London, the costs would be more than they were in country printing offices, and after putting a reasonable profit on to their costs in London they would find the work going into the country. They wanted a uniform scale of printing prices for the public throughout the country.

Among several more questions answered at this stage was an inquiry whether the Committee recommended that the departmental cost of composing room alterations should be charged separately and at a less price than the cost of composition. Mr. HAZELL said it was an interesting point. From an accountant's point of view it was not correct, because the hourly rate covered the cost of composition plus the cost of distribution, about 25 per cent. But when a man was correcting there was no distribution in consequence of those corrections, and so the cost of corrections should be charged at a lower rate.

The Chairman's Summary.

The CHAIRMAN said he had received a letter written in connection with the City and Guilds of London Institute, expressing a desire to work more closely with the Federation in this matter. It admitted that some of their instructors were "extremely weak," and gave an assurance that a committee would go into the matter to the end that the instruction given to the coming generation should be more in accord with what they advocated. The Chairman then expressed the Congress' thorough appreciation of the excellent explanatory papers that had been read, and said personally he felt that with the papers and the pertinent questions that had been put they had gone very much further and deeper into details that they could have hoped, and he trusted that the matter was going to be taken up very vigorously at each of the centres. Provided the necessary funds were forthcoming, the London Council were going to arrange for experts to lecture at the large and important centres throughout the country.

With reference to what had occurred at the Congress he asked them to remember these few points. That the unit, whether it be a time or office unit, must be the whole cost; that is, it must include the whole of the expenses of the department, and in fact everything but profit. It must be inclusive. He wanted them to make a very careful distinction between the chargeable and non-chargeable hours. They were the vital points of the System. To do this they must start at once with daily dockets to get details. He was afraid in the past too many of them had assumed that the total hours worked were somehow or other charged. With reference to the 10 per cent. minimum on materials, that had been pretty well thrashed out, but the question was raised as to whether it was enough. He would remind them again that it was suggested as the minimum. It did not include profit and should be added to the papers they handled although they belonged to other people. Again, a depreciation of 10 per cent. on the diminishing value had been proved conclusively to be fair and reasonable. A question had been raised as to whether the Inland Revenue authorities would agree to that. In some centres they did and in others they did not. Then the machine unit was a most interesting matter, and one that they would all require to work out most carefully for themselves. As to the distinction between cost finding and estimating, the Chairman pointed out that cost finding was the finding of the cost per hour or the piece unit, while estimating was the finding of what amount or figure of the hours they thought or knew a certain job was going to take. Here they might have very large differences of opinion, but a costing system if properly worked would show what a similar job cost before, and therefore in an estimate of it guessing should be done away with. If they saw they were wrong in their figures and were certain they were right in their rates they would know the error was one of time, and that could be easily remedied. They must not forget the uniformity of this System. They wanted the costing systems to be as uniform as possible, and they wanted as

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

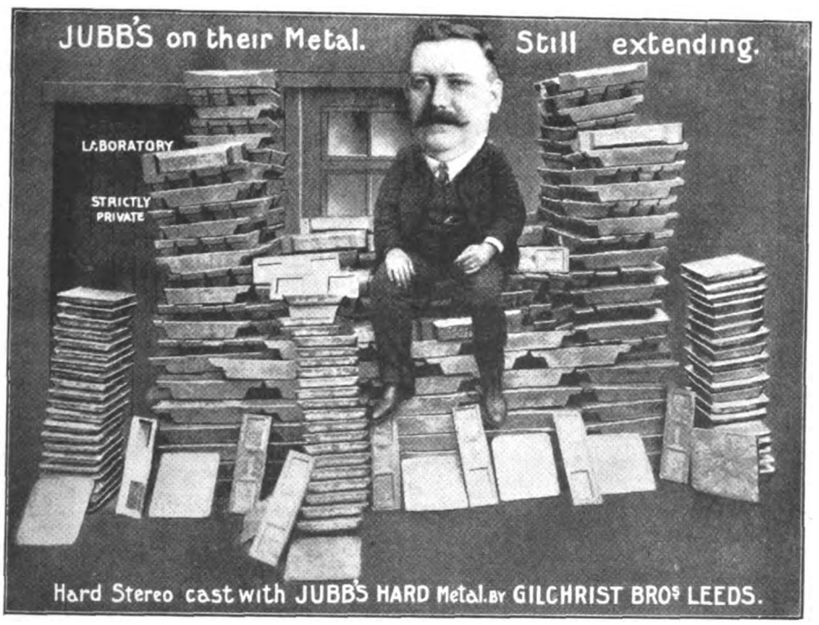
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works: **LEEDS.**

Telegraphic Address: **"Metals, Leeds."**



London Office: **GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.**

Telephone: **5275 Central.**

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to "Antetype Rothus" London.**

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

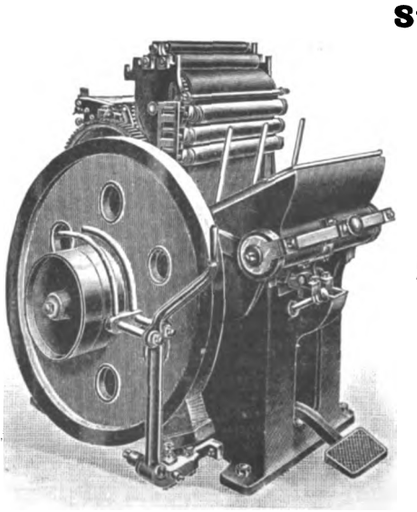
We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Platen Press Dept.:

Over

9,000

Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output:

700

Machines.

Digitized by Google

many houses in the country to adopt them as they could possibly induce to do so. He was pleased to tell the Congress that the Committee would endeavour to prepare a simpler scheme for the smaller houses. That would be prepared as soon as they could manage it, and it would be published for the use of all concerned. Their Secretary, Mr. Lake, had undertaken to have lantern slides made of the various Forms, and they would likewise be at their disposal. The Chairman concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to each member of the Congress to take the matter up locally, form local committees and go into the question thoroughly, adopt an hour rate for each operation for the district and adhere to the rates which should be agreed upon.

The Resolutions.

Mr. W. A. WATERLOW then moved the following resolution :—

That the Cost System discussed by this Congress, with any necessary amendments, be approved and strongly recommended for universal adoption by the trade.

He remarked that the Committee had come before the Congress with a cut-and-dried scheme, which they felt was the best way to deal with the matter. It was a system which, after consideration, they came to the conclusion was the best to recommend to them, and they had fully discussed all the systems that were brought to their notice during the eighteen months they had been working on this subject. The house he was connected with installed a system on practically identical lines with this five years ago, and it had given the directors and management the very greatest satisfaction; they would not be without it to-day for anything. Until they installed this System they could have no idea of the added interest that it would give them in their business. Mr. Waterlow pointed out the great advantages it gave them in the case of disputes with their customers, and especially when they had to take legal proceedings.

Mr. JAMES FORMAN (Nottingham), in seconding the resolution, said the enthusiasm of the meeting was convincing proof of two things, first, that a large number of printers were satisfied there was something very wrong with the state of printerdom, and, secondly, that a large number of them were determined to find a remedy. He confirmed every word that Mr. Waterlow had used, and said their experience of installing a system had been almost identical with his.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously, with loud applause.

Mr. W. A. CLOWES (President, London Association) moved, and Mr. THEO. MAY seconded the following resolution :—

That the Costing Committee be warmly thanked for their labours and requested to immediately promulgate the System, with any necessary modifications and forms, and to organise a campaign of instruction in all important centres by lectures and demonstrations by experts, and that a Permanent Costing Committee be appointed to carry on the work, to consist of not more than twelve members.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. J. E. T. ALLEN (Chairman of the Costing Committee) having responded, Mr. A. F. BLADES moved, "That the expenses of the Committee and of the campaign be defrayed by a fund to be at once raised; each master printer present at the Congress to be asked to contribute." Mr. E. CROFT (Plymouth) seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. R. H. H. BAIRD (Belfast) then proposed "That a Cost Congress be held annually at a time and place to be arranged." Mr. HERMAN LEA seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was carried with applause, on the motion of Mr. GEO. H. HARRISON (President of Leeds Association), seconded by Mr. J. THOMLINSON (Glasgow).

Mr. HOWARD HAZELL, who received an ovation on rising, responded for the other speakers and himself.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. SIDDALL (Sheffield), seconded by Mr. HOBBS (Bristol), and the Chairman's response, brought the proceedings to a close about 5 p.m.

IN January printed books were exported of the value of £208,898, compared with £199,386 in January, 1912, and £177,999 for the corresponding month of the previous year.

HARD ON THE REPORTERS.—In a case at Oldham, the other day, in which a youth was summoned for having discharged a gun without a licence. The chief constable said :—"Can I try it (the gun) on one of the reporters? There are times when I should like to do so." A magistrate: "Would it not be better to go to the other end of the court if you are going to shoot at the reporters?" The chief constable: "No, I should like to be a little nearer." The owner of the gun was told it would be confiscated, and he would be fined 10s. and costs.

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment was fair on the whole during January in the printing trades, though not so good as a month ago. (See Table.) At the end of the month it improved. It was better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of January, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Jan., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Jan., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,402	5·8	7·4	7·5	— 1·6	— 1·7
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,794	4·3	3·8	4·9	+ 0·5	— 0·6
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,190	4·7	4·6	6·5	+ 0·1	— 1·8
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,713	2·7	1·6	3·6	+ 1·1	— 0·0
West Midlands	2,773	3·2	2·9	5·2	+ 0·3	— 2·0
S. and S. W Counties and Wales ...	4,100	2·8	3·6	3·0	— 0·8	— 0·2
Scotland	5,269	4·2	4·4	3·6	— 0·2	+ 0·6
Ireland...	2,566	7·2	5·8	8·3	+ 1·4	— 1·1
United Kingdom	51,807	4·9	5·4	6·0	— 0·5	— 1·1

In London, employment with compositors was reported as slack; there was, however, a considerable decrease in the percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with the end of December. In other branches employment was fair, and showed little change compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, a general improvement was reported.

In other centres, employment showed a general decline as compared with a month ago. With letterpress printers it was fair, and better than a year ago, while with lithographic printers it was only moderate, and worse than a year ago. At Leeds employment was slack.

FOREIGN.

From France it was reported that employment in the printing trades was good during December, both at Paris and in the Provinces. In Germany, however, it was rather slacker, so that the percentage of unemployed amongst trade unionists rose to 4·7 out of a total of 65,794, as compared with 3·6 in November, and 3·9 in December, 1911. In the Dutch printing trades there was but little change, the percentage of unemployed, out or 6,136 unionists, being 0·5 in December, against 0·6 in November, and 0·8 in December, 1911. In Norway the percentage rose from 0·6 in November to 1·3 in December (out of a total of 2,061), which is above the 1·1 recorded in December, 1911.

A Good Belt Dressing.

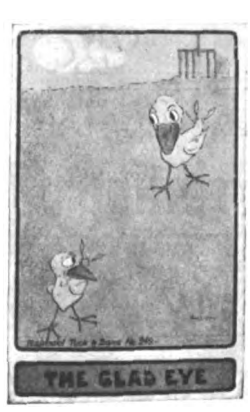
One of the sources of waste of power in the factory that is not often taken into consideration is the slipping of belts, especially when there is a heavy load on the machines driven. This it is often attempted to cure by the tightening of the belts, and so the trouble is made worse, for tight belts cause heavy friction, with a corresponding waste of power and time. To eliminate this waste a preparation has been introduced by the "Byta" Manufacturing Co., 24, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, E.C., under the name of "Byta," and it is claimed for it that it gives belts such a grip on the pulleys that they may be run slack, thus eliminating friction, economising power, and lengthening the life of belts, bearings, and pulleys. "Byta" contains no injurious ingredients and renders the belts pliable and easy running. It is used by many of the leading firms, amongst others by:—The Gas Light and Coke Co., Ltd.; the London United Tramways Co., Ltd., London; the London and North Western Railway Co., Crewe; the Great Northern Railway Co., Doncaster; the Edison-Swan Electric Light Co., Ponders End; the Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith, London; Messrs. Roneo, Ltd., Romford; Messrs. Page and Pratt, Ltd., London; Messrs. W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast; and Messrs. W. Boss and Sons, London.

Those troubled with their belting should communicate with the firm.

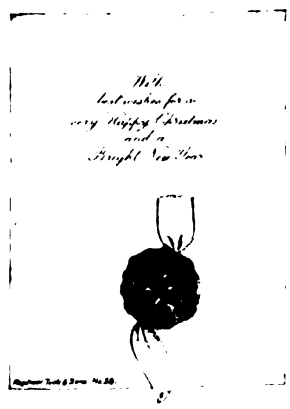
MODERN ADVERTISING.—A lecture was delivered recently by Mr. Edmund Street, at the Society of Arts Rooms, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., on the subject of "Modern Advertising." The lecturer referred to the progress made in the adaptation of art to commerce, and pointed out that each step of progress made in art had its corresponding stride forward in commerce. One had only to compare the artistic display of advertisements in the newspapers of to-day with the sameness in the newspapers of the past to realise the help that art had been to commerce. Consumers still clung to the error that they paid for advertisements in the price of the article, but the truth was that the increased demand for the article advertised enabled the manufacturer to produce it at a much lower cost. Many manufacturers preferred a larger sum with smaller profits to a smaller sum with larger profits. Advertising had by no means assumed its final shape. New ideas, new improvements were daily forthcoming, and would continue to do so as long as there were active minds at work, resulting in forceful advertising. No section of social life could progress without advertising.

Tuck's Auto Stationery.

In our issue of January 30th we noticed the Christmas Auto Stationery that has been prepared already for the coming season by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., and







herewith give our readers a few illustrations of designs that are included in the selection, which is one that beats all previous records in this direction.

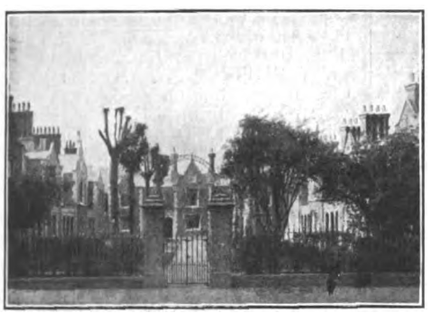
Digitized by Google

THE Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum SOCIETY.

Saturday was a red-letter day in the history of this Society, one of the oldest trade institutions. The proceedings lasted from 4 to 11 p.m. The Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association Committee, who were responsible for the event, undertook, through the services of Mr. Kennedy Jones, the President of the Swimming Section, to raise £500 to create a Kennedy Jones Charity Sports Association Pension, and to name one of the cottages in the President's honour. It was in the fulfilment of this that the gatherings took place.

Mr. Kennedy Jones was met at the gates of the pretty almshouses in Balls Pond-road, by Mr. W. T. Rawlinson, the secretary, Mr. Frank E. Bailey, treasurer; the members of the Bookbinders' Pension Committee, and the officials of the Charity Sports Association, and an inspection was made of the grounds and cottages. The interior of the cottages revealed a scene of homeliness, with comfort and content as its dominating factors.

The party gathered in front of the centre cottage at the end of the lawn, when Mr. H. F. Parker, the general hon. secretary



The Almshouses, Balls Pond-Road, where the Home is to be Endowed

of the Charity Sports, in an address, said they were there to ask the President of the Swimming Section of the Charity Sports Association to unveil the tablet of the Kennedy Jones Cottage in recognition of his kindness in raising £500 for the Bookbinders' Pension Society during his year of office. Their President had not only succeeded in doing this, but he had gone a step further and gathered £200 for the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home at Deal, which was now doing such a good work for the employees of all sections of the allied trades. It was a compliment, because he (Mr. H. F. Parker) happened to be the secretary of this popular Home, and as such he sincerely thanked Mr. Kennedy Jones. In conclusion, he thanked their President for his services to the cause of charity, and in the name of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Committee asked him to unveil the tablet to commemorate the occasion.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, in reply, expressed how pleased he was with all that he had seen, and said he felt that his humble services had been well employed in aiding such a grand work. He felt that, after all, some of the praise was due to Mr. Parker, through whose energies he had become interested in the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society. He was glad to see the inmates looking so well and contented—that was a sign that this Institution was controlled wisely and efficiently. He was pleased, therefore, now that he had seen them all, to become better acquainted with them and their work, and trusted to again have the pleasure of visiting these pretty cottages. He thanked all for their presence, and concluded by unveiling the tablet and expressing the hope that many more such tablets would be placed over the other cottages in imitation of the fashion which he had the pleasure of now instituting.

Mr. W. T. Rawlinson, the secretary, thanked Mr. Kennedy Jones on behalf of the Bookbinders' Pension Society, and assured him that the good work which he had been instrumental in doing could not be measured by the value of the money they received. Gratitude in many an aged soul would be felt whenever they paused beneath the tablet of the Kennedy Jones Cottage to read of the kindness of their benefactor. He could assure Mr. Kennedy Jones that his name would not only live in the annals of the Bookbinders' Pension Society, but would for many years to come be gratefully remembered by the recipients of his munificence. In the name of his Society he thanked the Charity Sports Association and their esteemed President for creating this red-letter day in the history of this poor, but none the less deserving, trade charitable institution.

Mr. Frank E. Bailey (the treasurer of the Pension Society), thanked Mr. Kennedy Jones in the name of the residents of the Homes for his presence. He had brought a ray of sunshine, he said, into their dull surroundings, and aroused a sense of gratitude within their hearts that would find an echo in many a heart outside their gates, amongst those who might one day be forced to accept the gift which he had so generously given them when he handed them the cheque for £500 that afternoon.

The party then dispersed and rallied again at the concert to celebrate the occasion, held at the Manchester Hotel in the evening, everyone feeling that a most delightful and inspiriting afternoon had been spent.

The speeches at the evening function were, like those of the afternoon, characteristically short and to the point.

Mr. J. Knight, the Hon. Treasurer of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, in the name of this Association thanked Mr. Kennedy Jones for the great service which he had rendered both to sport and to charity. He felt sure that the immense amount of good which would result was, in a way, some little recompense for his efforts. At all events he could assure Mr. Jones that both his committee and Binders' Pension Committee were deeply grateful to him for his generosity and for the keen personal interest which he had taken in their work. He would ask him as the president of their Swimming Section, to hand to the treasurer of the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society the enclosed cheque.

Mr. Kennedy Jones said that he must let the company into the secret that the envelope just handed in merely contained a slip of paper with some writing upon it—as a matter of fact the real article had been handed to Mr. Bailey at the close of the proceedings in the afternoon. He might tell them that when he arrived home his esteemed wife wanted to know what had kept him so long. When he told her about the inmates in the Balls Pond-road cottages she became quite interested, so much so in fact, that she handed him a cheque for £150 to give to Mr. Bailey at this evening's function. This was clearly an instance where the staying out late had resulted in a most satisfactory manner. He felt sure that Mrs. Jones would take an interest in their work, and he had much pleasure in handing Mr. Bailey the cheque. He could not sit down without giving them a bit of sound advice, and that was, whatever they did they were not to lose Mr. H. F. Parker. He could assure them that it was only by his untiring



Mr. Kennedy Jones.

efforts that he had ever heard of their institution and of the immense amount of good which was steadily going on in their midst. He concluded by toasting Mr. Parker's health, which was received with musical honours.

Mr. H. F. Parker thanked Mr. Kennedy Jones for the great compliment which he had paid him, but said he was sure there were many others who ought to have shared the honours with him. Mr. Besley (late private secretary to Mr. Jones), Mr. A. G. Wills, the Hon. Secretary of the Swimming Association, Mr. J. Knight, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. A. Fricker, Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. and Mr. J. Codling, Hon. Sports Secretaries, Mr. C. G. Fletcher and his comrades in the Boxing Section, Mr. H. H. Walker and his co-secretary in the Miniature Rifle Section, Mr. Geo. V. Maddams and his co-secretaries in the Football Section, and Messrs. W. A. Lowe, Alfred W. Paul and Walter Herring had each most materially contributed to the success of the Charity Sports Association's work. Mr. Parker felt sure that each one had done his utmost, and he could not allow them to be left out in the share of praise so publicly expressed by Mr. Jones. They were a grand set of fellows, and he was proud to be associated with them. Mr. Parker said that they were all very grateful to Mrs. Kennedy Jones in so handsomely contributing to the funds of the Bookbinders' Pension Society, and it would be their pleasure to add that amount to the list of contributions which Mr. Kennedy Jones had been responsible for collecting. It was a tremendous task to beat such a record as this—being the largest sum ever raised by any similar organisation in this country. It was the duty of sportsmen to endeavour to lower every record that was made. They had a most difficult record to beat, but, nevertheless, they would do their utmost to beat it. He thanked them one and all most sincerely for the kind manner in which they had received the toast.

Mr. Frank E. Bailey, the Treasurer of the Pension Society, tendered to Mr. Kennedy Jones and his good lady their heartfelt thanks for their generosity. In doing so he not only re-echoed every person's opinion in the room, but those of everyone interested in their work. The old people in their almshouses appreciated their kindness, and wished him to thank Mr. Jones in their name. They were also grateful to Mr. Parker and his Committee, for they had by their efforts displayed that true spirit of comradeship that gave a helping hand to the weaker brother. Unfortunately there was no disputing the fact that they were the poorest branch in the allied trades. Such kindness would long be remembered by the members of bookbinding craft.

Mr. W. T. Rawlinson (Secretary of Pension Society), in thanking Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Jones for their kindness, said it was the proudest moment in the history of their institution. Never before had they had such kindness shown them, and as the kindness came from quarters that might be considered as outside the ranks of the bookbinding fraternity, it was all the more remarkable. Their gratitude was both deep and sincere. He concluded by asking the company to toast the health of Mr. Kennedy Jones, coupled with the health of his esteemed wife. The toast was enthusiastically received with musical honours.

The concert room was packed to its utmost capacity; and a splendid programme was arranged by the popular comedian, Mr. Fred Morris. Miss A. Orrell and Mr. Stephen Moorcroft were particularly good in their duet "Le Misere Scene, from Il Travotore," whilst the only lady singer, Miss Winifred Burden—a promising and dainty soprano—was heard to advantage in her second song, "You, Just You." Mr. Fred Clements is a talented humorist who kept the audience in continuous laughter in his song "Funny Phrases." Mr. J. W. Green's violin solos were much appreciated, as also were the remaining turns, Mr. W. J. Francis, Mr. Tom Foster and Mr. Herbert Pearce.

A Masonic Installation.—The traditions of the Masonic Lodge of United Strength, No. 228 (it is now 115 years old) were ably maintained the other evening, on the occasion of the installation of Bro. W. J. W. Hart, which took place in the Grecian Temple, at the Great Eastern Hotel. Lodge was called for 4 p.m., and under the presidency of the retiring W.M. Bro. R. J. Ranson, the preliminaries were disposed of in due form. The installation and investiture of the officers for the ensuing year followed, both ceremonies being carried out in an excellent manner. The new W.M. (Mr. Hart) then proceeded to give the Brethren some idea of the work they might expect in the coming year by initiating other members into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry. At the close of the Lodge the Brethren adjourned to the Banquetting Room, where an excellent repast was partaken of, followed by the usual toast list, and a good programme of music. Bro. Walter John Wilden Hart was born March 25th, 1873, at Clapham, and was initiated in the Richmond Lodge, at Manchester, in January, 1900. He is P.S. in the Royal Arch, and has served four Stewardships for the Charities. We extend our congratulations to him on having attained to the Chair of so ancient and honourable a Lodge, and hope he will have a very happy year in office. Mr. Hart has been with the firm of Mrs. Coates Bros. and Co., printing ink manufacturers, for the past twenty-five years.

The importation of ink has greatly increased of late years at Smyrna. The annual imports may be estimated at 90,000 francs (£3,600), one-third of this sum representing the city of Smyrna, and the remainder the islands and provinces. The importing countries are Germany, England, and France. The superior qualities are supplied by England and France.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietors of the British Patent No. 18,214, 1911, relating to

LITHO WEB OFFSET PERFECTING ROTARY

for Illustrated Newspapers, Magazines, and the like, Applicants of British Patent for TWO-CYLINDER PAPER and TIN OFFSET ROTARY for sheet feed (also Intaglio direct or Offset), the simplest, best, quickest and practical Offset on the market (better than any Three-Cylinder Machine), are prepared to accept tenders for the manufacture of the inventions in Great Britain, or to consider applicants for the grant of Licenses or disposal by purchase of the rights.

Machines are in practical use in Germany and sold in NUMBERS to the GREATEST GERMAN and FOREIGN PRINTING HOUSES.

Applications to

FELIX BOTTCHER MFG. CO.,
Schönbachstr. 91,
13984 Leipzig, Germany.

The Premier House

FOR

Aluminium or Zinc Plates,

Offset Blankets,

and

Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone: New Cross 1209 Telegrams: Algraphy, London.

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1796.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS:
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1913.

CONTENTS

	Page
The First Cost Congress	1
Condition of the Labour Market	6
A Good Belt Dressing	6
Tuck's Auto Stationery	6
Bookbinders' Pension Society	7
Trade Notes	8
Quads	8
A Paper Agent's Claim	9
A Presentation	9
The Cost Congress	10
An Interesting Newspaper	10
The Encyclopaedia Britannica	10
The Halfpenny Newspaper	10
A New Paper Calculator	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Winding-up Petitions	12
Commercial Intelligence	12
Gazette	12
Vellum Binders' Provident Society	13
Commercial Advertising	14
The Printing Crafts Guild	14
Printing Crafts Guild	18
Paper for Offset Machines	20
Stationery Exports	20
Patents	20

The Cost Congress.

THE First Cost Congress has been a great success, and the Cost System formulated by the Special Committee of the Master Printers' Federation has been approved and recommended for universal adoption by the trade. It embodies all the best features of the American and Westminster Systems and others that have been studied by the Committee, as Mr. Howard Hazell pointed out, and is adaptable to a business of two or twenty departments, and ten or a thousand employees. Furthermore, as the result of suggestions made at the Congress on behalf of the small country printer, a still simpler scheme will also be prepared to meet these cases. The elasticity of the System is one of its most promising features. What is wanted now, as the Chairman was at pains to emphasise, is for as many printing establishments as possible throughout the entire country to adopt and adapt this costing system for their own particular needs, and obtain as much uniformity as possible. A costing campaign is to be organised to instruct British printers in the principles of the Federation's System, and the Cost Congress is to be an annual one. So that the ball has now been given a good and determined start, and printers must keep it rolling to ensure the attainment of that better condition of the craft for which we have been seeking so long, and from which benefits will accrue to all who are engaged in it in whatever capacity.

An Interesting Newspaper.

WHILE so many Labour and Socialist newspapers are aspiring to reach a sound financial footing, it is interesting to hear of a little weekly, published at Huddersfield, that has attained to a life of seven years, and is being run at a profit, with a circulation of about 9,000, the districts covered being the town of Huddersfield, and the Colne and Holme Valleys, and extending even to Manchester, Leeds, and Bradford, where a good number of copies are sold. The paper is called the *Worker Press*, and has quite a large staff, including an editorial committee of three, one of whom writes the leader, another the leaderettes, and the third the special articles. Besides these is a staff of district correspondents. About seventeen hands are employed in the mechanical department, and the commercial and other sections employ another half-dozen. A Labour printing business is also run, and the whole enterprise is successful. Perhaps the reason for this that its policy is not dictated by anybody, it being quite independent of all outside associations.

* * *

The Encyclopædia Britannica.

THE report of a law case on another page of this journal, in which the paper for the Encyclopædia Britannica is the matter of dispute, is a reminder that this useful publication made its first appearance in the year 1768, the first edition being issued in weekly numbers, and the complete work only reaching to three volumes. The men responsible for the enterprise were a printer in Edinburgh, named Colin Macfarquhar, an engraver called Andrew Bell, and another printer, William Smellie. The second edition was also issued in parts, and took from 1777 till 1784 to complete, reaching, however to ten volumes this time, and from then on the success of the enterprise was assured. Since then edition has followed edition, until to-day it has reached to a number of volumes that practically form a small library, treating of every subject under the sun that it is desirable that man should have information upon, and some idea of the magnitude of the work may be formed from the proceedings in the case referred to, where orders for 1,745 *tons* of paper were stated to have been ordered for the issue of the last edition of this monumental work.

* * *

The Halfpenny Newspaper.

A WRITER in a trade contemporary having had a tilt at the halfpenny papers and their contents, and ridiculed especially the information given in the home topics pages, the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* took up the cudgels, and in the course of a long article pointed out the great influence possessed by the halfpenny press of the kingdom. The writer says:—"A glance ot the homeward bound trains and trams in the evenings shows that the halfpenny paper reaches all classes. The professional man and the business man have more time for newspaper reading in the evening, and it is to the halfpenny paper they turn, the penny paper having been glanced at earlier in the day when time was more precious. Then there is hardly an halfpenny paper which has not its aristocratic subscribers. One of the oldest and more regular readers of the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* was the late Duke of Abercorn, while this journal finds its way daily into some of the highest families in Ulster, as well to the homes of the very poorest. Its sales are greater than the sales of any other newspaper printed in the country, and four times greater than that of all the Belfast papers combined. It is an indisputable fact that halfpenny papers are read by all classes to an infinitely greater extent than penny journals. Of the substantial character of the readers of the modern halfpenny paper there can be no doubt. . . . The upper ten, the professional classes, the mercantile classes, the artisan classes, and the labouring classes are all readers of the halfpenny paper, which has in most quarters by sheer merit and enterprise lived down the ancient prejudice that the penny paper has a monopoly of prestige.

Digitized by Google

Another proof of the substantial character of the readers of the halfpenny paper is the substantial character of its advertisements. The biggest firms in the country advertise incessantly in the halfpenny paper, and obtain splendid returns thereby from articles which are far beyond the purse of the lower classes." The halfpenny paper certainly is a power in the land, and, quite apart from its politics, is doing a good work in the education of the masses.

THE Derby Printers, Ltd., have just acquired a piece of land in Willow-row from the Corporation, on which to erect new premises. Last year's trade was £2,040, of which £989 was done in the last six months. After providing for interest, depreciation, etc., the amount of disposable profit was £147, from which a dividend of 1s. in the £ was given to labour on wages, and 1s. in the £ to customers. £321 was paid in wages in the half-year, and £423 expended in paper, ink, etc.

A New Paper Calculator.

All who handle paper in quantities have experienced the trouble of calculating quantities and finding out the costs and weights of different sizes in the same substance, and to aid in getting out results a good many tables have been compiled and systems invented, but one that has been submitted to us recently seems to bear the palm for speed and accuracy in getting out results. It is styled the "Flash" Paper Trades Calculator, and is published by Messrs. Gall and Inglis, the well-known printers and publishers, of Edinburgh and London. It is in the form of a long narrow booklet that may be used on the desk or carried in the pocket, and it is so ingeniously designed and constructed that it performs the most intricate calculations instantly. On opening the covers, a series of upright columns of figures are seen, and four of these work on the principle of a slide rule. By adjusting these to the figures denoting weight, size, price, etc., the most difficult problems connected with paper buying may be worked out. The calculations are given for 480 and 516 sheets to a ream, and if a paper, say, 27 by 34, 64 lbs., 516s. is required, and if it is desired to know what substance this would be in a standard size, it is only necessary to put "64" on column C to 27 by 34 on column D, then looking down column A to "demy," we find the substance is demy 26 lbs. 480. or 28 lbs. 516. This is only one example of the use of the calculator, which will give the differences in price, even to quires and sheets, the price per cwt. when compared with ream price, net cost with discount, and, in fact, every calculation necessary for the paper user. The calculator is well got up, and neat and handy, and in its working is simplicity itself. It should be a boon to papermakers, printers, wholesale stationers, cardboard manufacturers, and all connected in any way with the making or using of papers. The firm also publish tables of a similar class for other trades, and a "Universal" Calculator that should be of the utmost value to those in business or in manufacturing operations.

An Example

of the many letters received every week from enthusiastic Linotype users.

Increased Work.

Speed in all Changes.

Standing Matter.

Avoids Overtime.

Anticipates Another Machine.

The Purchase Justified.

I am very pleased to say that since the installation of Linotype Model 4 Triplex Machine, the work has increased to such an extent that, without its many strong advantages, it could not have been undertaken. As it is, with the simplicity and quickness of change of body and measure, not to speak of the advantages of the Automatic Quadder, I have easily overcome the extra pressure. When I take into account that a large amount of the work at present in hand will have to stand for some time, and that this will be free from "pi," and not require any of the men picking various letters therefrom, it adds considerably to the value of the matter set. In fact, I don't know how I have done without the machine so long; but for it I would have been working overtime for weeks, whereas I have had no overtime at all. These facts give me every hope that, with the continuance of the present orders, I may ere long be compelled to consider the advisability of again placing an order with you for a machine similar to this with different body founts.

I should like to add that in every respect your points of recommendation in persuading me to purchase the machine have been fulfilled to the letter, whilst the courtesy and attention all through the transaction and afterwards have been most marked.

This is the experience of thousands of Linotype users. Linotype advantages are available to *every* Printer who permits himself to have them.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th, 1913.

STRINGENCY was felt in the money market last week until Friday, when there was a better supply of credit. On Saturday there was a large turnover of cash in Lombard-street, while credit was still a little more plentiful, and the demand not being so strong rates eased. On Monday supplies were scarce again, and borrowings were resumed at the Bank of England. Though the scarcity continued yesterday, rates were unchanged. Bullion movements this week have resulted to date in a net efflux of £214,000. Stock markets were depressed last week-end, but there was a greater feeling of hopefulness on Monday. They were not very cheerful yesterday, Mexican news having had a disquieting effect. Consols finished with a small improvement, the quotations now being 74 9/16 to 74 11/16 for both money and the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market is quiet and irregular, and movements in the section relating to paper and print have occurred both ways. International Linotype have fallen 1 to 77–82; Linotype and Machinery A Deb. have dropped 1 to 59–64 and the B Deb. 1 to 45–50. Waterlow Brothers and Layton Ord. have risen ¼ to 5¼–6¼, and the Pref. of the same ¼ to 6¾–7¾. Business has been done during the past week in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 6d. and 20s. 3d.; in Cassell and Co. at 5⅛; in John Dickinson and Co. Pref. at 101½; in Ilford Ord. at 13s. 6d. and 12s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 18s.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 4s., and in the Pref. at 14s. 3d. and 13s. 3d.; in International Linotype at 78½, 78½, 79, 80½, 78½, 77½ and 78; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 61½, 60, 58½ and 58, and in the B Deb. at 47½, 45¾ and 45; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 6d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 9d. and 15s. 9d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9⅜; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s. 6xd. and in the Pref. at 5 1/16; in Waterlow and Sons Def. at 25½; and in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 19s. 3d., 19s. and 19s. 3d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 13/16–6 15/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 1/32–1 5/32
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/–25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6–21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4½–5½
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½–5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13/16–15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55–65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99–102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84–87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜–½
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16–7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½–¾
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1–1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16–11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32–31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32–9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63–68
International Linotype	Stock	100	77–82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½–10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92–95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½–3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	⅛–⅜
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	59–64
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	45–50
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛–2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32–27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼–3¾
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9–9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¾–3¾
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80–85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	¾–1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅛–5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½–12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25–27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½–8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¼–6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¼–7¼
Weldons Ord.	1	1	19/16–111/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16–11/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32–25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

CASSELL AND CO.—The report of Cassell and Co., Ltd., for 1912, to be submitted at the meeting on the 28th instant, states that, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and after providing for depreciation and all expenses of management, the accounts show a profit of £32,397. Deducting £4,276 interest on debentures, there remains £28,121, which, with £2,085 brought forward, makes the net balance £30,206. The directors recommend a dividend of 3½ per cent., less income-tax, leaving £16,285 to be dealt with. They propose to place £8,000 to the reserve fund and £6,000 to the copyright equalisation account, leaving £2,285 to be carried forward.

The report of *Freeman's Journal*, Ltd., states that the surplus of income over working expenditure for the year to December 31st was £2,942, the balance to credit from 1911 was £2,275, making together £5,217. After payment of debenture interest, £1,440, and amount allocated to bad debts reserve, as recommended in last report, £500, and amount recommended for allocation in last report to make provision for discounts and adjustments, £750, the sum remaining available is £2,527. The directors recommend that £1,000 be allocated as an addition to the bad debts fund, and that £500 be written off machinery for depreciation.

YORKSHIRE CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER.—The directors of the Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co., Ltd., recommend a dividend of £5 per share.

WINDING-UP PETITIONS.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN GAZETTE (1911), Ltd.

The petition for a compulsory winding-up order, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady on Tuesday, was allowed to stand over for a week.

CROYDON AND COUNTY NEWSPAPERS, Ltd.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, on Tuesday, allowed the petition of W. Guppy and Co., for the compulsory winding-up of the company, to stand for a week, and gave liberty to amend.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. H. BOTTOMLEY'S AFFAIRS.

An application was made on Monday to Mr. Justice Phillimore, sitting as Bankruptcy Judge in the King's Bench Division, arising out of the bankruptcy of Mr. Horatio Bottomley. Mr. Hansell stated that he appeared for Sir William B. Peat, the trustee under the bankruptcy, in support of the application which had been referred to his Lordship by Mr. Registrar Hope because it must raise some points of legal difficulty. It was an application that a certain portion of the debtor's salary payable to him by *John Bull*, Ltd., should be set aside for the benefit of the creditors. When *John Bull*, Ltd., were served with notice of the application they alleged that they had a charge upon the salary. Having regard to the fact that various points of considerable legal difficulty would have arisen with regard to the application, the parties had come to an agreement, subject to the sanction of the Court. The trustee, having obtained the consent of his committee of inspection, had agreed with *John Bull*, Ltd., and also with the debtor, that a substantial sum should be set aside for the benefit of the creditors on the terms of a minute which he (Mr. Hansell) had agreed with Mr. Frank Mellor, who appeared for *John Bull*, Ltd. His Lordship made an order in those terms.

Re ALEXANDER MACLEOD BURGHES, Agent.

This debtor, late of Paternoster-row, attended the other day, before Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for public examination upon accounts showing gross liabilities £758 3s. 5d. (unsecured £678 13s. 10d.), and assets "bad book debt £10." Replying to Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior official receiver, the debtor stated that he commenced business in 1879 as a business transfer agent in the printing, bookselling and stationery trades, and in the following year also as literary agent. In the course of his business he arranged for the purchase and sales of printing and other concerns, he further read manuscripts and submitted them to publishers. In February, 1907, in consequence of illness he withdrew from the business, there being a tacit understanding between himself and his son that the latter would take it over. Witness, however, regained his health in the following July and returned to the business which was subsequently continued as his own until December, 1910, when, being again in ill-health he retired, the business thereafter being continued by his son. No formal document was prepared to show the transfer of the business. Witness attributed his insolvency to bad trade, to the business having declined in 1910, mainly through his having been incapacitated from attending to it for about three months in consequence of an accident, to the drawings of himself and his son in that year having exceeded the net profit by over £400; to depreciation in the value of house property; and to loss on the forced sale of his household furniture. The examination was concluded.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

O'CONNOR, C., and WATSON, S. L., trading as B. Connor and Co., 27a, Blackfriars-street, Manchester, lithographic printers. Debts by S. L. Watson, who will in future carry on the business under the same style, December, 31st.

PICKARD AND COPE, 216, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C., paper agents. Debts by E. Pickard, who will continue to carry on the business under the old style. November 21st.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated July 2nd, 1910, and executed by A., B. and L. Russell, trading as Russell and Co., 268a, Broad-street, Birmingham, newsagents. Claims by March 12th to A. P. Taylor, C.A., the trustee.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, executed on November 14th by J. T. Wilcock, Main-street, Bentham, Yorks, newsagent, etc. Claims by March 20th to R. Turner, Belle Bank, Bentham, the trustee.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

BLIGH, W. H. Caxton House Works, Broad-street, Ramsgate, printer. Claims by March 12th to J. O. Morris, official receiver, 68a, Castle-street, Canterbury.

BECKWITH, J. W., trading as Beckwith and Co., at 18, Rutland-street, Leicester, bookbinder. Claims by March 12th to E. Barlow, official receiver, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

WHITWORTH, S. M., Union-street, Dewsbury, newsagent. First and final dividend of 20s., March 3rd., at the official receiver's office, Bank Chambers, Corporation-street, Dewsbury.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

LEVER, J., 39, Royal Arcade, Weston-super-Mare, stationer and bookseller. Trustee, C. H. King, official receiver, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Released October 31st.

STANESBY, C. B., 2, St. Albans-road, Watford, bookseller, stationer, etc. Trustee, C. Mercer, official receiver, 14, Bedford-row, London, E. C. Released October 14th.

CHAMBERLIN, F. P., 56-61, St. Albans-road, Watford, newsagent, stationer, etc, Trustee, C. Mercer, official receiver, 14, Bedford-row, London, W.C. Released October 14th.

HALLETT, H., 27, Bridge-street, Castleford, Yorks, stationer and newsagent. Trustee, B. S. Briggs, official receiver, 21, King-2treet, Wakefield. Released October 14th.

BOURN, W., 42a, George-street, Richmond, and 8, York-street, Twickenham, stationer. Trustee, E. W. J. Savill, official receiver, 132, York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, S.E. Released October 21st.

COX, H. DE F., Jermyn-court, Jermyn-street, London, W.C., newspaper proprietor. Trustee, E. James, C.A., 48, Gresham-street, E.C. Released January 29th.

GARDNER, A. J., 211-213, Spring-hill, lately of 116, Aston-road, Birmingham, printer and paper merchant. Trustee, A. S. Cully, official receiver, 191, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Released November 11th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

WINDING-UP ORDER.

THE DAILY EXPRESS, LTD., 23, St. Bride's-street, London, E.C. Date of order, February 18th.

Digitized by Google

Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society.

There was a large assembly of members and friends at the St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., on the 20th inst., for the seventieth annual meeting of this society and the election of a pensioner. Mr. A. C. Clements, of Messrs. Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., presided. Mr. F. C. Peacock, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, said a member of the firm of Clements, Newling and Co. required very little introduction to the members of this society, they having been among its most generous supporters nearly the whole of the seventy-one years it had now been in existence. He felt that Mr. Clements would receive a cordial welcome from all present.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read, notably from Mr. B. Newling (a former trustee and member of the chairman's firm), expressing the pleasure it gave him to see the younger members of the business coming to the support of this society, and regretting that increasing years and infirmities prevented him being present with them, but enclosing a cheque as a solatium. Also one from Mr. Wm. Boyle (Boyle, Son and Watchurst, Ltd.), whose sixty odd years of membership and eighty odd of age still sit lightly upon him, but do not permit of the late hours of an annual meeting at St. Bride. He wrote that he still felt the same keen interest in the society's welfare, and expressed his regret at not being present to support the chairman. Three scrutineers being required for the election of a pensioner, Messrs. T. Hunt (Thomas and Son, Ltd.), W. H. Stewart (Truscott and Sons, Ltd.), and H. Cecil (C. and E. Leighton), were unanimously selected.

Mr. A. E. Clements, upon rising to submit the annual report and balance sheet for adoption, had a hearty greeting. He said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to occupy the chair that evening and support a society which the report showed, and they all knew, did such good work amongst the aged and worn out members of the joint trades. There had been a very long association between the firm which he represented and the Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society, an association which he trusted would long continue, and the letter they had heard read from the former head of his firm showed that the interest which Mr. B. Newling had always felt in the society's welfare still remained strong within him. He saw in the report instances quoted of the large sums received in pensions by individual recipients for the small sum contributed—in one case £644 for an outlay of under £2, and this made him wonder how any of those employed in the trade, who were eligible to become members, could remain outside their ranks. Such possibilities should, in his opinion, bring home its advantages to every worker, to which would be added the knowledge that by a little thrift in their younger days they not only made some provision for the darker days of need, should they come along, but that they made the path easier for some other unfortunate comrades. This feeling was good, both for those who contributed and those who received, and engendered a spirit of independence which he considered to be to the benefit of every man and woman. He saw death had been busy, and, amongst others, had taken from them one of the most earnest of their workers and committeemen, the late Mr. F. W. Gadenne. He trusted his good example would be remembered by those who followed him, and though gone from them, his good work for the cause would continue. This was the seventieth annual meeting, and although that period was looked upon as near the allotted span of life in man, the life of this society did not appear to be affected by its length of years, but seemed likely to go on improving and increasing. The best way, he thought, to ensure that result was for every member to make it his personal duty to bring the advantages of the society under the notice of every young man and woman in the trade, and to assist the executive in their efforts to obtain new subscribers and donors, and thus enable them to increase the number of pensioners, and prevent the disappointment of the unsuccessful candidate shut out for the lack of funds. He felt sure the good work of the society only needed to be brought persistently under the notice of the employer and employee for a considerable accession of strength both numerically and financially to be ensured. With considerable pleasure he moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet for 1912. This, having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

The Secretary having given a *résumé* of the work done during the year, and made a special appeal for support of the Annual Benefit, which not only enabled them to support another pensioner, but brought the society under the notice of many persons who would not otherwise know of its existence. Also for their more generous support of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports, which was doing so much for this and all other trade charities.

It was proposed by Mr. H. J. Mills, seconded by Mr. C. Burton, and carried unanimously, that the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Treasurer, Mr. Frank Garrett, for his valued services during the year.

Votes of thanks to the Trustees, proposed by Mr. J. F. Walker, seconded by Mr. W. Gueran, and to the auditors, moved by Messrs. Jacobs and Finch, were unanimously carried.

Mr. W. M. Newton (Clements, Newling and Co.) said that last year he had the pleasure of proposing that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the committee for their gratuitous services during the year, and he had great pleasure in doing so again this. They all knew that the success of societies like this depended entirely upon the enthusiasm and work of the committee and secretary, and he felt they were very fortunate in having such men as those who were now serving them. The society should be like a rolling snowball, for ever growing larger; and to ensure something in that direction, he should have much pleasure in increasing his subscription next year. He trusted the younger men would come to the front, and ensure continued activity and vigour in future. The vote having been seconded by Mr. P. R. Aves was carried with applause, and Mr. Higgins briefly responded.

The election for committee was then taken, and Messrs. J. Hall, R. W. Pearse and W. H. Stewart, being eligible, were unanimously re-elected; whilst Mr. W. Finch (Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson) and Mr. P. R. Aves (Bank of England) were elected to fill vacancies on same.

Mr. F. C. Peacock, after some complimentary remarks by the proposer, Mr. C. Atkins, and several other members, was unanimously re-elected secretary.

The counting of the ballot having been completed, the Chairman said he had to announce that Mr. H. Barton, with 128 votes polled that night and 191 brought forward, had a total of 319; Mr. J. Berryman, 81 that night and 68 brought forward, a total of 149; Mr. S. Chapman had polled 86; and Mrs. A. White 65, which, with 39 to bring forward, made her total 104. He, therefore, had to declare Mr. H. Barton duly elected. Mr. Barton briefly thanked the members and friends who had supported him.

This having concluded the agenda, Alderman T. J. Hunt said he had the pleasing duty to perform of proposing a sincere and cordial vote of thanks to their respected Chairman. A busy man from a busy firm, he still found time to assist them in their endeavours to lighten the lot of their more unfortunate and aged brethren of the trade; and he felt sure all would unite with him in wishing that both their Chairman and his honoured firm would long go on and prosper.

This having been seconded, was supported by the Secretary, who said it was always a pleasure to call at his firm, for however busy they might be, he was always courteously and kindly received; and when he pointed out that, in addition to the firm's annual subscription, Mr. B. Newling and Mr. W. M. Newton also subscribed individually, and he had also received a handsome cheque that evening from their Chairman, Mr. A. Clements, they would see how indebted they were to the firm, and he felt sure they would carry the vote with acclamation. This having been done, and Mr. Clements having returned thanks for their kindly vote, a very successful meeting concluded at 9.30.

The following tenders have been accepted:—For printing 75 copies of index to minutes for the year, for the Woolwich Borough Council, H. Price and Son. For printing work for the Corporation of Portsmouth, W. H. Barrell, Ltd., printing M.O.H. annual report, printing 50 copies of public analyst's report, W. T. Williams, Ltd., printing annual abstract of accounts, Charpentier and Co., supply of an Oliver typewriter. For supply of printing and stationery for the Corporation of Bristol, Jefferies, Sons and Co.

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!!

All wise Stationers Stock it

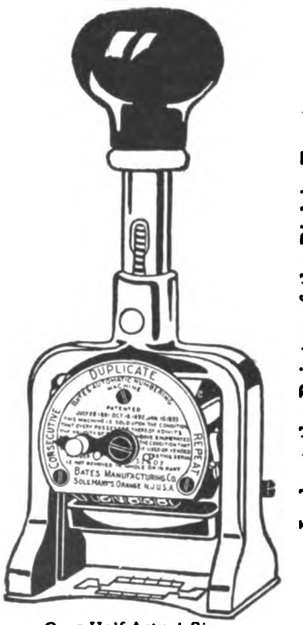
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO., 22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ACCURATE, RELIABLE EFFICIENT.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"

AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE A 12345

STYLE E 67890

STYLE F 12345

STYLE G 67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G.				Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from 1 to	999	...		46-
4 ,, ,, ,, 1 to	9,999	...		52-
5 ,, ,, ,, 1 to	99,999	...		60-
6 ,, ,, ,, 1 to	999,999	...		68-
7 ,, ,, ,, 1 to	9,999,999	...		76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.

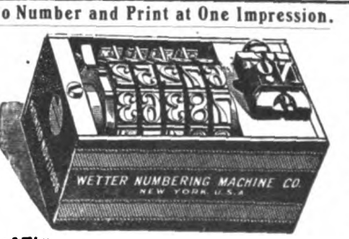
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE STANDARD "WETTER"

TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



Special prices for quantities.

Styles of Figures. Prices.

STYLE J. No 12356 — 5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each

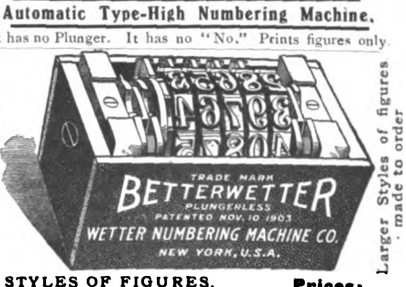
STYLE K. No 12345 — 6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each.

THE PLUNGERLESS "BETTERWETTER"

Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.

It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:

1234567890 — 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-

1234567890 — 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 96/-

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,

34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,

CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."

Telephone: 7355 London Wall.

Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

ALWAYS READY TO WORK.

Digitized by Google

The Printing Crafts Guild.

The other Friday evening between fifty and sixty members of the Guild chartered a special from Manchester, and journeyed to the ancient town of Radcliffe, which is situated in the heart of the papermaking industry of Lancashire. Upon alighting, they were met by Mr. John Seddon, the under-manager, and received a hearty welcome, afterwards being transferred to the genial secretary, Mr. A. Ogden, who, on behalf of the East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., set the wheels in motion for them to see the processes of paper manufacture from start to finish. When they gleaned the particulars of the ups and downs of this company, their thoughts wandered back to boyhood's days when old Daddy Walters called us from the middle of the class to give our first recitation.

It was on August 9th, 1860, that a few bright stars in Lancashire laid the first foundation stone for the buildings which were to house the business of "The East Lancashire Paper Mill Company." On that day there was feasting and rejoicing amongst the inhabitants, and by the summer of 1862 those optimistic satellites were able to see paper being manufactured. The business was commenced on something of the nature of co-partnership, because in 1863 we find the controlling power consisted of a chairman, machine committee, works committee, and financial committee. The company was one of the first limited liability companies in the district, and during its early career was very successful. After a run of some thirty years the satellites began to lose their luminosity, and darkness crept on until they were almost lost in chaos. However, about 1897, an extremely bright satellite which looked like a diamond in the eyes of the directors was discovered near Heap Bridge, and after the customary observations, was claimed by them in the person of Mr. Charles Robert Seddon, a gentleman who is thoroughly practical, and has that keen foresight which is possessed by few individuals. From the time that he came into the business to the present day Dame Fortune has extended to the company her bountiful smile, and one of the keys to unloose Fortune's gates was the discarding of old and obsolete methods and the replacement of the latest modern labour-saving devices. As years rolled on the management, whilst making further observations, noticed a small luminous body close to that of the Great Luminary. They carefully watched its development until they found that Mr. John Seddon, who, "Like father, like son," was a capable organiser and economist. He has fully come up to all expectations, and under the guidance of these two great lights, there is every prospect of many successful years for the East Lancashire Paper Co., Ltd. The party have had the pleasure of inspecting several paper mills during the last quarter-of-a-century, but never before had they seen such an excellent equipment of modern appliances, and such a cleanly and sanitary establishment. Their peregrinations took them through the esparto stores and willow-room, after which they saw esparto boiling, esparto washing, pulp store, pulp breakers and bleaching engines, wood pulp drainers, waste recovery house, beater-room, press-pâte, six paper machines, reeling machines, super-calenderer, cutters and layers, salle-room, reel store-room, mechanics' shop, water filters, electric generators, engine-room, soda recovery works, sample-room, etc. The company is one of the largest users of esparto in the North of England, and amongst the variety of papers made are printings, fine news, super-calender, imitation art, litho and music papers; chromo, enamelling, gumming and pasting papers; drawing, cartridges, antique laids and woves, writing and envelope papers, etc. In two hours' ramble they, as printers—[who was it said "spoilers"]—of all classes of paper, severely questioned their guides, Mr. W. Allen (chemist), Mr. Kirkman (engineer), Mr. J. Prestwich (foreman), Mr. A. Ogden (secretary), Messrs. W. Howarth and N. Allen (laboratory), and the "Little Philosopher," who so willingly assisted in his first attempt to act as guide and friend. However, every question put forward brought forth a satisfactory answer, and many came away with the thought that printers' troubles were insignificant compared with those of the paper manufacturer. All having again assembled in the Board Room, each willingly placed his autograph on the scroll of fame in the hope that when King George pays his visit to Lancashire in the summer he will add his royal autograph and endorse these views, "That the East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., are truly worthy of all patronage and support that can be given by British subjects."

President R. B. Fishenden fittingly proposed a vote of thanks to the company, Mr. F. J. Hughes, hon. secretary, seconded, and Mr. A. Ogden in acknowledging same, stated he would convey it to the proper quarter.

WEE MACGREEGOR.



The Public and Commercial Advertising.

SIR,—The character and methods of commercial advertising have serious public importance. Every year adds to the number of respectable manufacturers and producers who use newspaper advertising and other methods of publicity. Great interests of one kind and another, including the newspaper Press, whose aggregate revenue from advertising must approach £100,000,000 per annum, derive support from the expenditure of advertisers. All of it is repaid through economies in the distribution of merchandise to the public and in the cost of selling goods.

An engineer, a chemical analyst, a patent agent, an accountant, or a specialist in almost any other important aid to commerce owes allegiance to some authority. The advertising community has no organisation for the protection of itself and of the public. An Institute of Advertising would have great public usefulness. It would protect this great commercial force from abuse. It would make advertising accessible to a great number of important producers who at present hold aloof from a mode of trade promotion which has no recognised ethics and no enforced standards. Thus such an institute would both promote advertising, and, by its disciplinary powers, protect the public. Its control should be independent and unselfish, the executive officers, while possessing practical experience, being debarred from individual practice.

Newspaper proprietors, printers, railway advertising contractors, billposters, and advertising agents could do a great public service by creating, what I submit that public interest urgently demands, an Institute of Commercial Advertising.

Yours, etc.,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
President of the Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants.
Clun House, Surrey-street,
London, W.C.
February 11th, 1913.

THE late Colonel Thomas Innes, a director of the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Newspaper and Printing Co., Ltd., has left, in addition to real estate, personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £27,865.

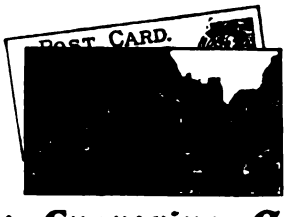
BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

SHACKELL'S
FOR
QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

WRITE TO
FRY'S
FOR
METALS
For PRINTERS.
BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STEREO MONO
LINO TYPO, ETC.
FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.
ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.


WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

Digitized by Google

A Hint re

Deferred Valuation Orders.

I have definite order for, or intimation of, valuations (of printing or newspaper or studio or foundry plant) to be placed in my hands in the autumn, and even a year from date.

It becomes increasingly convenient and even necessary to fix up such arrangements many months ahead. Will printers therefore not refrain from communicating on the point merely because they may not want the valuation to be done at once,

F. COLEBROOK,

Printers' and Newspaper Valuer,

146, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Phone: HOLBORN 2288.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

Caxton Convalescent Home,

LIMPSFIELD, SURREY.

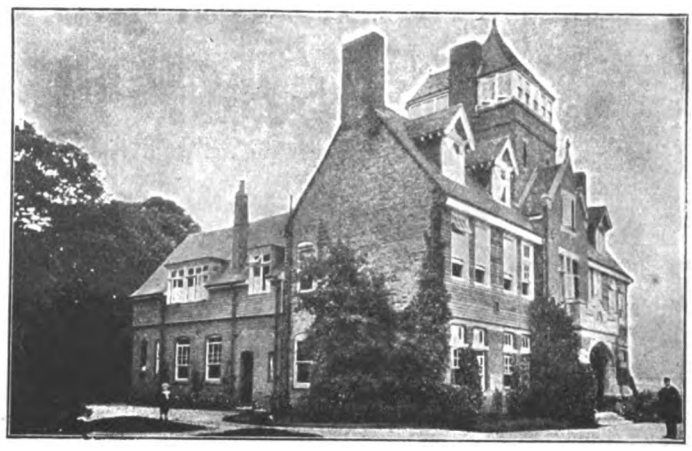
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

The only Convalescent Home exclusively devoted to the Printing and Kindred Trades.

Their own Freehold vested in their own Trustees for ever.

Thirty Beds. No waiting for vacancies.

Stands in its own grounds of 10 acres in the midst of charming country.



A real Haven of Rest.

Over 2,000 jaded Workers restored to health through its agency.

Supported entirely by the Voluntary Contributions of Workers and Employers.

Receives no help from the Hospital Saturday and Hospital Sunday Funds, or from any public source.

The Machinery and Administrative Trades are cordially invited to become Subscribers.

DEBT ON BUILDING, £600.

London Office. 3, CURSITOR STREET, E.C.

Secretary: E. J. CARR.

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS

(Invented).

No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE

USED THE WORLD OVER.

Invented and Manufactured by
Trade Mark No. 270,725.] **AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.**

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1^{s} to 5^{000} cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.

Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.

Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER. 4th & Dickerson Street, Newark. N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Kloveniersburgwal, 99, Amsterdam.

LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Guschky & Tonnesmann

Maschinenfabrik, Dusseldorf-Reisholz.

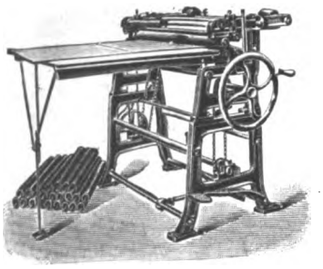
SPECIALITIES.

AUTOMATIC AND NON-AUTOMATIC TUBE WINDING MACHINERY,

For MAKING TUBES,

IN LENGTHS UP TO SIXTY INCHES.

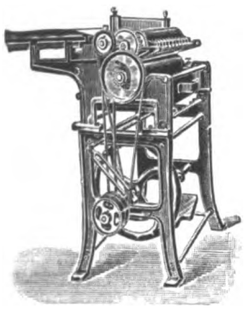
Illustration of Non-Automatic Tube Winding Machine which Makes Tubes from Single Boards.



Automatic Tube Winding Machine makes Tubes from the Reel.

Output, from 800-2,000 Perfectly Round Tubes in 10 hours. Tubes of any Diameter can be made up to four inches.

GUMMING AND GLUEING MACHINE



Fitted with Automatic Take-Off and Conveyor. From 6-in. to 40-in. wide for whole sheet gumming or strip work.

The most perfect machine offered and the best value.

For Full Particulars apply to Sole Agents :

M. C. RITCHIE,

107, CLIFTON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

Telephone: 46 CITY. Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.

Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES : ALMANAC, LEEDS.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS

F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.

38 FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

PARSONS & WHITTEMORE, Inc.

174, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Exporters of Paper & Printing Machinery.

AGENTS FOR

American Leader Envelope Machine.
Rosback Rotary Perforator, Punching Machines and Wire Stitchers.
Eclipse Newspaper and Job Folding Machines.
Cottrell Flat-Bed and Goss Rotary Presses.
Paper Ruling and Bookbinding Machinery.
Type, Tools and Printers' Materials.
Steel Filing Cabinets and Office Furniture, Addressing Machines, etc.

KEITH PAPERS AND PAPETERIES, PHOTO MOUNTS, INDEX BRISTOLS, BOX-BOARDS, AND ALL GRADES OF PAPER AND BOARDS.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS.

Strong and Transparent.

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) **T G M** Thick Glazed Manifold.

For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS, GENERAL ENGRAVERS, BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS, etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.

Telephones : HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.

Telegrams : "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND The Best of Everything for the Printer.

SHOE LANE E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printing Crafts Guild.

A Lecture on Advertising.

At a recent meeting of the Manchester Printing Crafts Guild a lecture on "Advertising" was given by Mr. Oliver, from which we extract the following:—

Mr. OLIVER began by asking, "What is Advertising?" Continuing, he said: The word is derived from Latin "ad" meaning towards, and "vertere," to turn, thus literally to "turn towards." In its modern meaning, however, it implies much more than this. There have been many definitions put forward, but I think the most satisfactory one is "The art of selling through publicity." The reason I prefer it is because of the inclusion of the word "through." Under modern conditions in many branches of business life, it is quite impossible to effect direct sales by means of advertising, for instance in the case of large machinery, but there is no doubt that publicity is a very valuable factor in the sale, and it is *through* its instrumentality that the products of the firm are kept before the right public, so that when a purchase is contemplated, the advertising firm is given an opportunity to quote. There are people even in this enlightened age who doubt the efficacy of advertising. To be sure they are not many, and it is hardly necessary to defend the system for the benefit of this unprogressive minority.

It may, however, be interesting to consider (1) the development, and (2) the use or value of advertising. Modern advertising is essentially a development. Its recorded beginnings were way back in the days of ancient Rome, and it would seem that some kind of advertising has been felt to be necessary in all ages, though naturally not in the form of the printed page, poster, etc.

Speaking to an audience composed mainly of printers, or those connected with the printing craft, I need only say that modern advertising is the offspring of printing, and that the child developed into a full-grown man has in its turn materially assisted the craft to attains its present enormous dimensions and influence.

There is one aspect of our subject which must be mentioned at this point. Until comparatively recently an idea has been afloat that advertising is a medium for selling something of poor or doubtful value. Unfortunately, there has been in the past a considerable amount of truth in this idea; and even now one occasionally comes across examples of it. Let me say, however, that this is most emphatically not the rule nowadays. Whilst undoubtedly it is possible to make temporary sales of a doubtful or fraudulent character through the medium of advertising, in some form or other, it is absolutely impossible to build up a business on these lines.

It follows then that far from advertising being aimed at defrauding the public, it is a guarantee—the best possible—a guarantee of £ s. d. that the advertiser considers that he has something of value to offer, and that he is prepared to lay down large sums of money to let the public know that he sells it, and incidentally why it is better than other similar things. Also that he has confidence that the public will buy it and will keep on buying it. As has been truly said, "the wagging tongue of a satisfied customer is your best advertisement."

Another myth that is always popping up is that in the case of an extensively advertised product the consumer pays for the advertising. Nowadays it is usually impossible to manufacture economically on a small scale. Everything, from motor cars to matches, must be produced in large quantities, and it is only by advertising that the necessarily large sales can be effected. I am not sufficiently familiar with production costs to enlarge on this point, but I submit that those household commodities of which one is reminded on every hoarding, and in every newspaper, are not dearer than those which the shopman says are "just as good."

I have tried to indicate how consistent advertising is a guarantee of quality without increasing the cost of the commodity to the consumer. A very important point to the manufacturer—and I am referring now more particularly to the manufacturer of articles in general use—is that advertising limits price cutting.

The purpose of advertising is to give notice intelligently, and its primary aim is to sell goods. It all depends then on the amount of intelligence displayed in the cash appropriation, selection of media, preparation of "copy," including designs, trade marks, etc., and the display, how far it will be effective. I am going to ask you shortly to consider the steps necessary in the preparation of a press advertisement, because whilst I do not in any way wish to underrate the compositor's part of the work, I think that at times some printers are inclined to overlook the quite considerable amount of work necessary before the "copy" is complete, and I am anxious for all of us to have a better understanding of each other's work, to the end, I think, of a higher mutual appreciation.

We are, of course, all of us quite familiar with the so called advertising expert, who poses as an authority on typography, and breaks compositors' hearts by assuming that type is made of indiarubber, and stipulating twelve-point where only eight-point will go in, but then he is rapidly becoming more scarce, and on the occasions when he does appear the language of the composing-room is generally quite equal to the task of showing him the error of his ways.

Having dealt in a very brief manner with the broader aspect of advertising, let us now consider the various classes into which it may be divided. Let me say here, that these necessarily correspond with the method of marketing, and the area and location of the proposed selling ground.

Obviously, two methods of classification are open to us. These are (1) according to territory, and (2) according to method of marketing. No. 1—according to territory—can be sub divided into:—(a) Local advertising which is confined to a limited area and is generally put out by retail houses relying for their business on the residents in the immediate locality; and (b) General advertising, which may be either national or world-wide, and is usually in the interests of a manufacturer who, although he does not deal directly with the public aims at creating a demand, which the retailer will be compelled to meet by stocking his products.

The second method of classification—according to method of marketing—can be again divided into four divisions:—(a) Retail; (b) Mail order; (c) General publicity or indirect advertising; (d) Trade advertising.

In order to make this clear let us look at the various methods of merchandising available. There are six principal routes by which the goods may pass from the manufacturer to the consumer, and it must be understood that

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Super Calendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 85, Broad St., BOSTON, U.S.A.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

Digitized by Google

these remarks refer *only to manufactured articles*. Raw material is an entirely different problem, and cannot be dealt with here.

No. 1 route involves three middlemen—the importer, the wholesaler and the retailer; No. 2, the wholesaler and the retailer; and No. 3, the retailer only. These will be seen to include the retailer in each case. Coming to No. 4, we have the manufacturer dealing directly with the consumer, and this is usually effected by means of a chain of shops. Routes No. 5 and 6 are more generally used in the United States than in Great Britain, though there is little doubt that the mail order business is developing very rapidly here. In No. 5 the manufacturer sells to the wholesaler, who supplies the mail order house; in No. 6, the mail order house buys direct from the manufacturer.

These then are the six main trade channels, but it must be understood that they may be modified to an unlimited extent and that endless combinations and variations occur. You will probably ask, "why not eliminate the middleman altogether, and save the profits absorbed by him?" The answer is simple. Very few firms manufacturing general commodities can afford to send their travellers to call on the thousands of small retailers all over the country to push the sale of the one thing they manufacture. The wholesaler, however, carrying a number of non-competitive lines, all appealing to one class of retailer, is able to take an order large enough to justify his time and expense.

We come back now to our classification of advertising and we can pass over the territorial method as it is covered by the various methods of marketing. These latter are, as you will remember:—(a) Retail; (b) Mail order; (c) General publicity; (d) Trade advertising.

Each of these classes must be dealt with as a separate proposition; the appeal must be different in each case, and the selection of media must be made with a view to the public which it is desired to reach.

How can one estimate the pulling value of a paper; how decide whether press, poster, novelty, circular letter or any other of the many methods of advertising will give the best return for a given outlay? Much can be done in the matter of selecting publications by enlisting the aid of a reputable agency. Many of them have great experience of the respective merits of different media, and some of them have file records of the comparative results obtained under certain definite conditions.

Now to apply this to our four methods of marketing:—(a) Retail. The object in this case is to attract the residents in the locality to the shop of the advertiser, and any of the following methods would be applicable. Local dailies or weeklies, church magazines and theatre programmes (these two latter generally charge ehxorbitant rates), tramcars, tram-tickets, local railway station advertising, house organ, house to house distribution of hand bills, screen advertising in local theatres, and, of course, attractive window displays; (b) Mail order. In this case the field is represented by the extent of postal facilities It is generally used by manufacturers who do not deal directly with the public, but who wish to create a demand for their products. The sphere of general publicity is absolutely unlimited and includes dailies, weeklies, monthlies, posters, show-cards, railway and tramway advertising in all forms. (d) Trade Advertising. The section we are now dealing with is undoubtedly the least developed of the four. The trade papers are chiefly used, supported by catalogues, etc., and those of you who are familiar with trade papers will, I am sure, agree with me that as far as their advertising is concerned, they are depressing to an extraordinary degree. Our American cousins are able to show us a decided lead in this respect, and as our magazines have improved by virtue of their example, so I am sure will our trade papers in the near future,

The older and more conservative papers seem to cling to the so-called Gothic type, the chief merit of which seems to be unlimited capacity for squashing large quantities of ink on to, and through to the other side of paper. May I appeal to all printers who are connected with trade papers to assist in the work of overthrowing the Gothic tradition, and helping on to a cleaner and more refined state of affairs. Even our printing trade papers, which should take the lead in these matters, are inferior typographically in many respects to the monthly magazines.

Having selected the papers most suited to our requirements, we are faced with the problem of filling the space we have bought to the best advantage; in other words, presuming the selection has been sound, we have obtained an interview with the prospective customer, and now have to decide what we are going to say to him in order to effect a sale. Our "copy" will, of course, have to be totally different for each of the four classes of advertising, just in the same way that the media were selected. There are, however, two great divisions into which "copy" may be divided, *i.e.*, "reminding" or "suggestive copy" and "reason why" copy. In the first named, the aim of the advertiser is simply to keep his name or the name of his product fresh in the mind of the public.

Reminding copy depends on the cumulative effect of repetition rather than on description and argument, and is used mainly in connection with general publicity.

"Reason why" copy, or "salesmanship on paper" is the happy hunting ground of the able copy writer. While it has probably as much cumulative effect as the purely reminder advertisement. It aims at, and if properly written and arranged, achieves a great deal more. In the case of mail order advertising, its purpose is to effect a sale; in retail advertising, to bring the prospective purchaser to the shop; and in trade advertising generally to create an enquiry, although direct sales may be made in some cases.

In spite of all the alluring offers of schools of advertising, it is quite impossible to write satisfactory "copy" according to rule. There are, however, a number of steps through which the mind of the reader must be taken before the decision to buy is reached.

(a) In the first place, favourable attention must be obtained, as, unless the advertisement is noticed it will not have much effect. In the case of whole-page newspaper advertisements there is little danger of their passing unnoticed; their very size and weight is sufficient to ensure their being seen.. It is

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

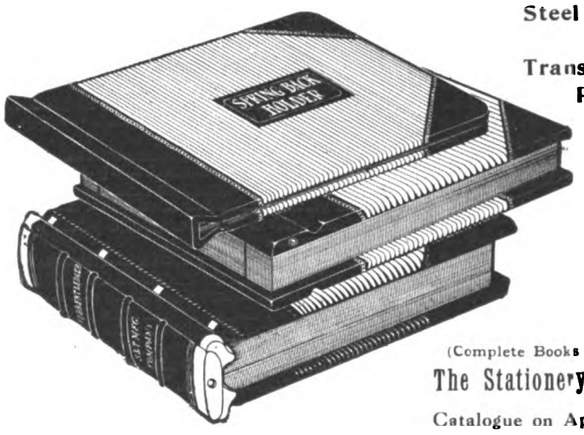
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents



ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,

25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

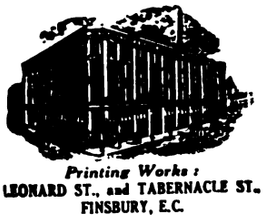
THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.





Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."

Telephone Nos:—*Offices*, 644 Central *and* 721 Bank. *Works*, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Digitized by Google

essential, however, that the attention should be of a favourable nature.

The means of securing favourable attention are of course by attractive display and illustration. The headline is a most important part of the advertisement in this connection, and must be of a selective nature, so as to attract and hold the attention of those interested in the commodity to be sold. It may take one of many forms, but in all cases should be terse and to the point, so that the reader may take in the meaning at a glance. Tests were recently made with a view to determining the number of words which could be read in this manner, the decision being that from three to five formed the ideal number, and that when five are used they should be short ones.

But, important as the headline is, there can be little doubt that the main attention-making force of the advertisement must be in the general appearance, the *tout ensemble*. As the science develops so does the taste of the public, and nowadays I am sure most readers are attracted by a tasteful display with artistic borders and suitable illustration, if the subject is susceptible of it. In this connection it is always advisable to depict the article in use wherever possible.

(To be continued.)

Paper for Offset Machines.

Occasionally one hears of "offset paper." Well, all paper is good paper for offset printing, and there is nothing peculiar about that when the offset process is understood. Any kind of paper that can be printed on at all can be printed on by the offset process—provided, of course, that it is not so cheap and utterly devoid of strength that it will not stand the slight strain of the grippers holding it while it is being carried around the cylinder.

Specimens of offset printing have been sent in from many shops using offset presses printed on numerous kinds of paper, from the thickest and softest to the thinnest and hardest, and good work has been done on them. We have specimens of work done on the cheapest and thinnest of label paper, in many colours. Specimens of post cards are common. Blotter has been printed frequently, and fine half tones on hard bond paper are common among the products of the offset press. And so it is safe to say that every paper which is used in the printing and lithographing shops of the country could be included in the list of "offset papers." The sooner the lithographic salesman finds the truth of this statement and commits it to memory the sooner he will cease to have trouble in landing work for the offset press.

Not only will the offset press successfully handle all kinds of paper, but it will handle them dry. Many kinds of paper have to be dampened in order to properly print on a stone press—notably hard bond paper—but in the case of the offset no dampening is necessary. The rubber blanket will pick up and reproduce every line and dot in a half-tone on a hard paper without dampening.—*National Lithographer.*

Stationery Exports.

The following are the exports of stationery, other than paper, from the United Kingdom for the month of January, compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years:—

To Germany ...	£7,931	£8,569	£12,840
„ France	4,735	4,026	3,663
„ United States of America ...	6,294	5,339	4,59ff
„ British India ...	15,012	15,503	18,883
„ Straits Settlements ...	3,627	3,768	4,518
„ Ceylon	2,180	1,741	2,935
„ Australia ...	12,956	13,781	14,887
„ New Zealand ...	2,901	4,068	4,257
„ Canada	4,003	5,525	6,689
„ Other Countries	70,847	76,119	78,251
Total... ...	£130,486	£138,449	£151,515

DURING the year 1911 the value of the stationery stores purchased by the South African Government Railways was £50,572.



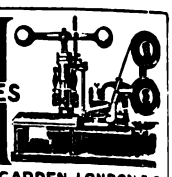
Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

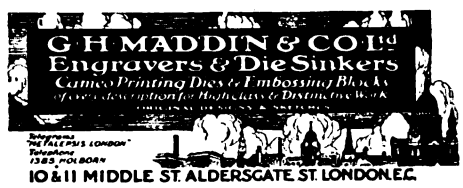
3,358 HEAP, J., detachable binders or clips for loose-leaf pocket books.
3,385 BEHRENS, H., method of manufacturing articles of paper.
3,400 MACKENZIE, J. W. typecasting and composing machines.
3,410 HIRSCH, L., apparatus for producing a glazed coating on those parts of unglazed paper which are to receive the impression of a picture.
3,428 BEAUFORT, P. S., chromo-lithography.
3,456 WIDMER, H. A., pens or nibs.
3,500 HAYWARD, E. E., device for improvement of piercing with tapering tags as used on cord file laces for papers.
3,545 PRIEST, A., advertising device.
3,548 LANAKSHEAR, A. W., book clasps and provisions for convenience in carrying the books to which they are applied.
3,608 BIRTS, C. J. W., reversible book flap.
3,628 DE GRUCHY, J. E., paper bags or carriers.
3,680 ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITATS GES., apparatus for printing tickets or the like automatically by selectors.
3,776 WILLIAMSON, W. R., distributing roller waving gear for newspaper printing presses all contained in the bearing.
3,812 HOPKINS, C. E., machines for making stereotype printing plates.
3,826 LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., type moulds.
3,827 LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., centreing or adjusting mechanism for type machines.
3,838 DAWKINS, F., hand stamper and dater for affixing and dating insurance and postage stamps.
3,845 VAKIL, J. A., means for affixing postage and other stamps, adhesive labels, and the like.
3,879 MIDDLETON, M., rotary and offset printing machines and the like.
3,888 McPHERSON, A., printing and like machines.
3,890 SMITH, M., and TAYLOR, GARNETT, EVANS and CO., LTD., intaglio printing machines.
3,891 SMITH, M., and TAYLOR, GARNETT, EVANS and CO., LTD., intaglio printing and presses therefor.
3,907 HARE, F. C., loose-leaf holders or covers.
3,916 HARRISON, N. W., duplicating machine.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Filing device for loose leaves and the like—Webster; 325.
Method of and means for conveying sheets in connection with Wharfedale printing machines—Hollings, Richard and Richard; 390.
Blocking in gold and other metallic leaf, and presses therefor—Hooley; 2,729.
Steel plate printing presses—Lathey; 3,618.
Binders for binding single and sectional sheets—Cartwright; 5,521.
Paper fasteners or clips—Alderson; 5,793.
Receptacles made of paper—Taylor; 6,984.
Ticket printing apparatus—Regina Machine Co.; 11,402.
Stylographic reservoir pens—Wade; 11,730.
Boxes for containing and displaying pens and penholders—Myers; 13,384.
Wiping mechanism for printing machines—Lathey; 14,237.
Advertisement displaying devices—Canton; 16,969.
Printing devices—Addressograph (1910), Ltd.; 17,236.
Printing form sections—Addressograph (1910); 17,248.
Pencil sharpeners—Lichtenstein; 17,347.
Typewriting machines—Penny and Sewell; 20,538.
Paper feed for packing or other machine—Parsons; 21,341.
Lead pencil holder with adjustable lead—Gerspacher; 22,633.
Devices for affixing and printing labels, stamps and the like—Von Bylicki and Parenski; 23,658.
Blotting-pad holders—Benedict; 26,381.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD

ESTABLISHED 1840.
JACOBS BROTHERS & Co.
SUPPLY
DAMPING CLOTHS,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

G H MADDIN & CO Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers

10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.
"Nothing better could be wished for."—British Weekly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—London Daily Chronicle.
"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—The Times.
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—The World.
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—Liverpool Daily Post.
"Most emphatically tops them all."—Daily Graphic.
Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-. 250 Illustrations. 24 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.
60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
NORTH WALES.
100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.
50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.
50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World
Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Tenby, Aberystwyth, Harlech, Criccieth, Portmadoc, Beddgelert, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llandudno, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 8a, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

ARTISTIC · MODERN ·
YOUR POST CARD : OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING Co
21 Cannon St. MANCHESTER
COPPER · & · STEEL · PLATE
· DIE · & · BRASS · SIGN ·
ENGRAVERS
PLATE · PRINTERS · LITHOGRAPHERS

KENNY & Co.,
TYPOGRAPHICAL MUSIC & GENERAL PRINTERS.
FIRST CLASS BOOK AND PERIODICAL WORK.
Machines up to and including Four Demy Perfecting. Hot Rolling by Gill's Machine. Price List on application. Paper Binding, &c.
25, CAMDEN ROAD, LONDON, N.W. Telegrams: "KENNICO, LONDON" Telephone No.: 1940 NORTH.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey. London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

PRIESTLEY

BROTHERS LIMITED.

PRINTERS TO THE TRADE

180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON S.E.

FACTORY WARREN PLACE

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,

32A, FLORENCE ROAD,

Upton Park, London, E.

Telephone No. EAST HAM, 430.

BTF TYPE IS 30% Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Advertis. Our NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS IN TWO COLOUR, HALF-TONE, MANY CHARMING CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {3811 BANK 12 HOP.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 30 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS AEROGRAPHERS

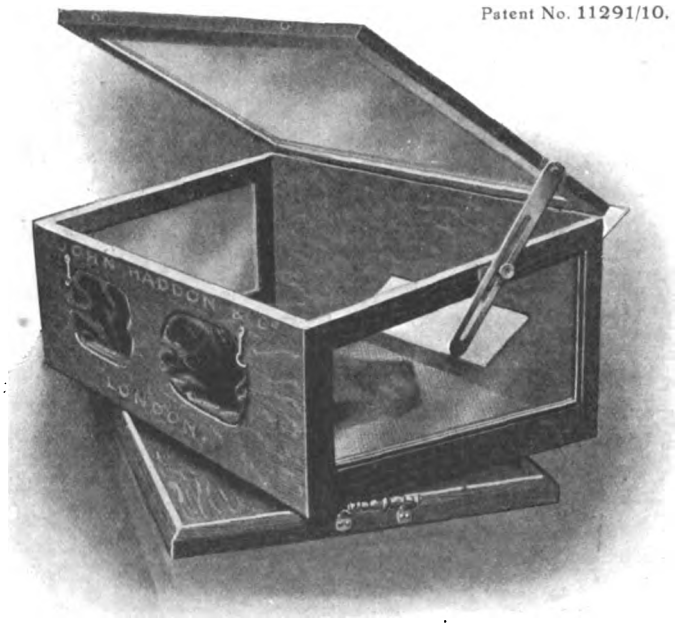
Stencil & Cypher Makers

4637, SINGER St. LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Safety Bronzing Cabinet

Patent No. 11291/10.



Cabinet Open, and showing Detachable Tray.

BEST QUALITY WORK
NO DANGER TO OPERATOR
NO WASTE OF BRONZE
INCREASED OUTPUT

THIS Bronzing Apparatus has been introduced to enable Bronze Powders, etc., to be applied by hand without any particles of powder floating about the room, or being inhaled by the operator.

It consists, as shown in the illustration, of a box fitted with hinged transparent top and transparent ends. The side nearest the operator has apertures fitted with flexible sleeves with springs to close round the wrists of the operator, so that, although his hands and arms are free to move inside the box, no powder can escape.

The bottom of box is perforated and allows the surplus powder to fall into a detachable tray underneath. The sheets or cards to be bronzed are fed direct from the platen into a narrow horizontal slit fitted with sloping feed board.

This apparatus is made throughout in our own Works, and the edges of the lid and detachable parts are made dustproof. There is no waste of bronze and no injury to the health of the operator, and nothing to wear out. The bronzing is executed immediately under the eyes of the operator, ensuring finest quality work.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
SALISBURY SQ.
FLEET STREET.
LONDON. E.C.



Cabinet in use.

This Cabinet is designed to cope with work up to and including Foolscap Folio in size **Price £3-3-0**

Other sizes to order at proportionate prices.

ACCEPTED BY H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORS. **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. This appliance complies with the instructions contained in this Act and which reads as follows: "Regulations 2.B. Appliances so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room."**



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, COPYING and EMBOSSING PRESSES, &c.
PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, &c.
MENU CARDS. BALL PROGRAMMES, &c.

MOOR LANE, E.C.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied at **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or **2/6** FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK C ;8, Shoe Lane, of n Viaduct), Lo 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B502
GENERAL LIBRARY
MAR 24 1913

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 10. LONDON: MARCH 6, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE SMALL PRINTER REQUIRES A DAVIS TYPECASTER

and

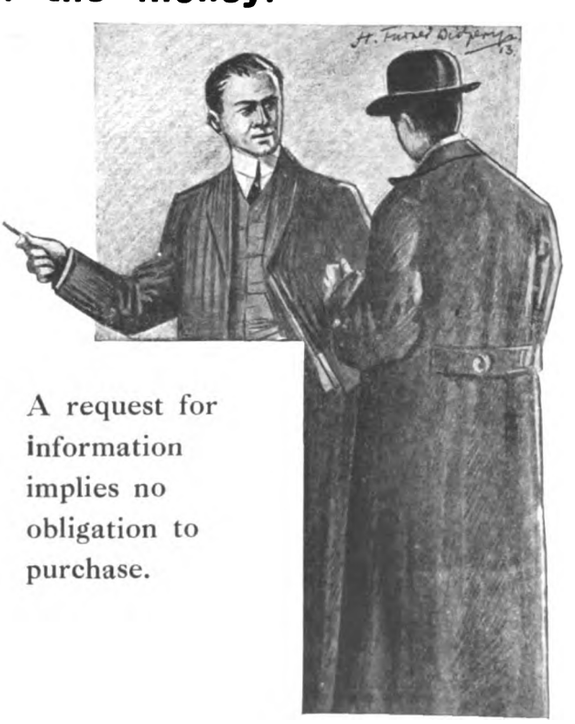
THE LARGE PRINTER SEVERAL OF THEM.

THE PRICE OF TYPE IS STILL GOING UP!!

some printers are buying at the increased rate—others are installing

The Davis Typecaster

and casting their own type for half the money.



A request for information implies no obligation to purchase.

THE SERVICE that increases the efficiency of PRINTING Works and saves money.

Ask the "DAVIS TYPECASTER MAN" to explain the service.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., Ltd.,

379, AVENUE CHAMBERS,
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.

Digitized by Google

The Consumer OF PRINTING

THERE IS BUYING POWER FOR THE MERCHANT, MANUFACTURER OR PUBLISHER—IN FACT, ANY CONSUMER OF PRINTING —IN THE QUALITY OF HIS PRINTING.

Quality in printing, as well as pulling power, is largely good composition, and if you give the purchaser quality you create a satisfied customer.

There is business-building power and prestige for the printer in his ability to help his customers tell about their goods in an attractive and forcible way.

Advertisers want distinctive faces : and distinctive faces—to set by hand—cost money.

THE MONOTYPE COMPOSING MACHINE IS THE ONLY EFFICIENT MACHINE THAT GUARANTEES A PRODUCT EQUAL TO NEW FOUNDRY TYPE SET BY HAND, AND IS, IN ADDITION, A COMPLETE TYPE FOUNDRY, BECAUSE IT WILL CAST ALL DISPLAY TYPE, BORDERS, ORNAMENTS AND SPACING MATERIAL UP TO AND INCLUDING 36 POINT.

Composed and cast on the Monotype.

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LIMITED,

43 & 43a, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

3, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. **6, St. Ann's Passage, Manchester.**

29, Eden Quay, Dublin.
Works: Redhill, Surrey.

E & S "ALBERT GALVANO" QUALITY

WHAT IS AN ELECTRO

As applied to Colour Printing?

Last month it was shown that an A. G. (Lead Moulded) Electro is an exact duplicate of the original—possessing all the fine printing qualities of the original. Following this line of reasoning a step further, it will be seen that since each electro is an exact replica of its original, colour electros by this process must register perfectly.

We Want You to Grasp This:

If you take, say, four or eight sets of these colour electros, they are so perfect that, taken colour for colour, they are not only interchangeable amongst themselves, but also with the original.

Another point—It is impossible for the process engraver to produce duplicate originals of colour blocks that are identical in colour values with the first (original) set, no matter what price you pay.

Albert Galvanos are absolute facsimile, and show a saving of approximately 75% over the cost of these less satisfactory duplicate originals.

The Electro Department of
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, LTD.
NEW STREET HILL LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Eyre, London."
Telephone: Holborn 2200.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 10.

LONDON: March 6, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Postage Stamp Printing.

A High-Speed American Machine.

In a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Record* there appeared an account of a new postage stamp-making machine invented in the United States. The machine, it is claimed, eliminates twenty-three processes in the old method of printing postage stamps; the only use, so far, to which it has been applied. The paper is fed automatically from the roll, enclosed in a safe-cylinder, to the press, which prints the stamps, dries the ink so that there is no trace of offset, gums the back of the stamp-printed roll, dries the gum, perforates and counts, and either rolls up the strips of stamps or slits them into strips of a single stamp's thickness for use in stamp-vending machines, also rolling them up, or cutting them into sheets, which are automatically fastened into packages of the required number. This machine is the invention of Mr. B. R. Stickney, a mechanical expert and designer to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington; his machine, it is declared, leaves nothing to be done, nothing to be added, and is complete in every particular. The stamp is made, and made in finished form, only a moment after it leaves the original roll.

The device also means a great saving in space occupied and in manual labour. The press is about three feet wide and twenty-five feet long, with a height of seven feet. Human direction will be required only to run the press and to direct the perforating machine - a man and a girl will make a crew.

In the old way of making stamps there was much handling, with many separate processes. The paper on which the stamps were printed was regarded as a valuable asset, and had to be guarded, so that in the unprinted bulk it was carried to a place of security after work every night, and back again to the presses every morning. The paper, before it is ready for printing by the new process must be made wet, and wet according to a certain accurate standard of moisture.

This is done by a machine of Mr. Stickney's devising, whereas until two years ago it was done by hand. The old stamp presses could not apply the pressure necessary for dry printing. The plate printing press which Mr. Stickney has evolved prints from the dry paper. The paper in the roll is locked into a sheet-metal cylinder box, whence it does not have to be removed for safety after work hours, but can be fastened and locked up just where it is.

From a slot in this cylinder box the roll is fed automatically into the press, with devices which regulate the tension, an important factor in the feed operation. The sheet of unrolling paper ascends over rollers and is fed from overhead into the press. It passes down between the feed roller and the printing cylinder, on which is fixed the engraved plate from which the stamps are printed, receiving the impression in passing. The steel-engraved plate is in one piece. Rolled into a perfect circle, the plate is attached to the plate cylinder by means of recesses on the under side of the plate and clamps on the plate cylinder, so that the edges are brought together perfectly, forming a uniform face of a stamp engraving, without break or variation in the registry at the point where the plate's edges are joined.

The feed roller is controlled by a small wheel so that varying pressure, according to the requirements of the operation, can be applied to improve the character of the impression from the ink. In order to enable the printing to be done on dry paper, eliminating the moistening of the paper in the old method, a tremendous pressure is needed at all times, and this is attained by means of the feed roller. The plate is wiped dry of surplus ink by a vibrating device, felt faced, over which is fed automatically a wiping cloth from a roll that needs to be replenished about three times a day.

The ink fount is just to the rear of the plate cylinder. It is fed on the plate by automatic arrangements that insure an even distribution. The paper, having received the stamp impression from the engraved plate, proceeds to a roller at the bottom of the press, and then ascends again to the top, where it passes through a group of ten cylinders, all heated by electricity.

This is the method of drying the ink, and so effective is it that not a trace of offset is shown. From this drying battery the paper descends to the gummer. A glass cylinder, a device invented in the Bureau to do away with the corrosion and dirt of brass cylinders, distributes the gum evenly over the imprinted side of the paper roll as it proceeds at great speed. Through the steam-heated drying box, about eight feet long, passes the roll for the drying of the gum. A metal roller, with slight corrugations encircling it, breaks the dry, hard gum as the paper passes over it.

About Carbon Paper.

Mr. H. C. Pindar, of the Union Ribbon and Carbon Co., gave the following interesting address on carbon papers and their manufacture, before the Philadelphia Stationers' Association, at a recent meeting of that body:—

"It affords me great pleasure to be given this opportunity to address you upon a subject which is very interesting to me, and is becoming more interesting to you every day. As you well know, the demand for carbon paper is increasing all the time; as a method of record it has almost entirely displaced the letterpress and copy book, and there is good profit for you in this branch of your business, if handled intelligently. Most of my talk to-night will be for the benefit of the men who sell carbon paper, and I hope to be able to give them some information that will enable them to serve their customers more intelligently.

"Nine people out of ten, who use carbon paper, do not use the kind of a sheet that should be used to get the best results on the particular work which they are turning out, and it is important that you should be able to put your customer right, and tell him why you are recommending a certain sheet for his work; it will show him that you are interested in him; that you have a knowledge of the article which you are selling; and, if you happen to be the only man who has given him some information on the subject that will benefit him, he is going to appreciate it, and it seems to me that you would be the man who would get the repeat orders, and these repeat orders are the ones that count. Until you get the repeat order you do not know whether either your talk or the goods first delivered were satisfactory.

"Carbon paper, and at this time we will only consider typewritten carbon, is made in three weights:— 7 pound or standard, 5½ pound or medium, 4 pound or light weight; and these three weights are made for a reason. The 7 pound or standard weight sheet is made for use when one to three copies are desired, the 5½ pound or medium when five to eight copies are required, and the 4 pound or light weight when eight to twenty copies are necessary.

"In addition to the different weights, there are innumerable coatings, but classified as hard, medium and soft. The sheet which has a hard coating, one tnat you cannot disturb, even by heavy pressure between the thumb and finger, is intended for a few clean, clear, not strong, copies, and the maximum of durability. For instance: the 7 pound sheet will give from one to three nice, clean copies, and you can rub your finger over the copy and not smear the work in the least; if you hold the sheet of carbon up to the light, you will note that but little of the coating has been removed, showing it to be a durable sheet. A sheet of this kind ought to be good for at least a hundred letters, in other words, it could be used a hundred times. Now when you sell a customer a sheet of this quality, you are giving him the best possible value for his money, and here I am going to give you a few reasons why this class of goods is so much superior to other grades, so that, when you ask good prices, you will know that you are not only justified in doing so, but are really doing your customer a favour if you succeed in selling him a good grade of carbon.

"To begin with, the paper upon which the 'dope' is run costs 45 cents per pound; and you gentlemen know that a 45-cent paper must be a pretty good sheet; the wax that is used costs 52 cents to 60 cents per pound, latest quotation; the colour from $1 to $2.50 per pound. Now please try to carry all of this in your mind until I have finished. These are just the cost of the raw materials, and when you add to these the labour of extracting all the impurities from the wax, the weighing out of the colours, sometimes to a few grammes, the mixing of the colours, always at a certain temperature, the grinding and re-grinding of these colours, they having to go through the grinding machine as often as eight or ten times, and these grinding machines by the way, cost something like $800 to $1,000 each, the mixing of the wax with the properly ground colour, watching the thermometer all the time, and finally the application of the 'dope' to the paper, which, in itself, is a very important part of the work and a very trying proposition because of lack of uniformity in the paper itself.

"In spite of the high cost of this paper, one edge may be thicker than the other, causing it to hug the ink roll tighter than the other edge, or the paper may be wound carelessly, or on an imperfect core, and be tight in the centre and loose on both edges. It means that it requires the constant attention of a man from the time the paper is put into the machine until it is taken off with the coating on it. As soon as the roll of paper is in place the machine is started, and the man adjusts the paper feed and guide rolls. When these are working properly he looks at the coating, and as soon as he thinks it is right he tears off a piece from the roll, stops the machine, and compares the piece with a standard sheet; if it is all right he goes ahead; if not, he adjusts the coating regulator and then makes another comparison, and under no circumstances does he proceed with the run until the sheet tests up to the standard sheet. He must be sure that each of the machine rolls has its respective temperatue so that the finish

Digitized by Google

of the sheet will be right; he must see to it that the brushes or jiggers are properly adjusted; in fact, the entire job is one which requires constant care and skill.

"All of the reputable manufacturers, making a high-grade sheet, use the same grade of paper which I referred to earlier in my talk, Crompton by name. This paper comes from a small town—Bury, I think—in England; they all use the high-grade Canauba or vegetable wax. This wax collects on the leaves of certain trees in Brazil, and is simply scraped from the leaves. They all use the same high-grade pigment colours, not necessarily from the colour makers, but high-grade colours just the same; and they all exercise the same care and diligence in the compounding and running of the product, so that you cannot get in wrong when you handle the goods from any of these manufacturers. The goods to be let alone are those made with fugitive colours, and we will come to those later.

"Now that we know the cost of materials, and have some idea of the care exercised in the manufacture of the goods let us return to the customer. You call upon him and seek an order and, perhaps, he tells you to send him a box of carbon. You ask the colour, size and weight, and he replies, 'black, light weight, 8½ by 11'; here is your chance to find out if he is using the proper weight sheet, and you should ask him how many copies he requires at one writing? If he says three or four, you will suggest the use of a medium or a standard-weight sheet and tell him why. When giving this advice and deciding whether the 7-pound or 5½-pound weight is the preferable, you must take into consideration the weight of his letter paper and second sheets, also the make of typewriter and the style of type. This may seem strange to you, but when I tell you that no two makes of machines strikes the same blow, and that the difference between the heaviest and the lightest is greater than the difference between a light-inked ribbon and a heavy-inked one, you will realise that it makes quite a difference and must be considered; if a machine is fitted with 'Elite' or small type (a size which is becoming quite popular), you should recommend the medium-weight sheet and sell him the hard, clean goods, because this style of type, on account of small size, particularly the characters and fractions, will only make a blurr if struck through too great a thickness, or if the 'dope' is so sensitive that a lot is given off at a writing. I don't propose to talk ribbons, but will just say that only a lightly inked ribbon should be sold for this style of type if the best class of work is desired.

"If the machine is one that strikes a strong blow, and is fitted with 'pica' type or larger, the 7-pound sheet will give the requisite number of copies and will last much longer, for two reasons. One is because it carries more 'dope' than the lighter sheets, and the other is that it will not wrinkle or 'tree' so readily if machine feed-rolls are not true. As soon as a sheet 'trees' it is thrown away because wherever the 'tree' occurs the copy will be blurred and illegible.

"If your customer is one who is accustomed to a stronger writing sheet and prefers it to the hard sheet, it is up to you to tell him which weight he should use, and you must decide whether to give him the medium sensitive or soft sheet, remembering all the time that the softer and stronger writing on the sheet the less wear it will give and the dirtier the copy after it has been handled a few times.

"Now it may interest you to hear something about the cheap end of the business, though possibly none of you have any cheap competition, and I will try to give you a few points. We will now forget the Crompton paper, and we have left the French, Austrian and domestic. There is very little difference in the cost of these papers; the cost of running, inspecting, cutting and boxing a cheap sheet is just the same as for the best grade, so there is but one place to cheapen the article and that is the 'dope.' The colour used is cheaper, the wax used is generally a mineral wax, some costing as high as 15 cents and others as low as 5 cents per pound; these mineral waxes contain a large percentage of sulphur which tends to kill the colour and detracts greatly from its permanency. You can readily see that the cheap sheet is not cheap after all, and yet you feel compelled to handle a certain amount of it; but with this information you will be in a position to tell your customer just what he may expect, and will probably be able to sell him a better grade. The cheap sheet can be made to look just as nice as the better grade, so looks count for nothing, and to emphasise this I will tell about the best looking, and at the same time the most dangerous sheet, and the one that you probably understand the least—namely, the '*oil*' sheet, or the sheet made with oil colours.

"These colours are soluble in oil and have great covering power because of their solubility; they cost about half as much as the cheapest pigment colours, and an ounce will cover as much surface as a pound of pigment colour, and, worst of all, the work of a sheet made with oil colour is stronger, brighter, has more tone and brilliancy than the highest grade sheet made. You can now understand how it is possible for some manufacturers to furnish a sheet at a very low figure, and also why the ignorant consumer buys the sheet.

"The manufacturer knows that these colours are absolutely fugitive; most of the men selling these goods do not know and do not care, looking only to their profit. As a matter of fact the sheet made with oil colour is absolutely worthless, and you should impress this upon the mind of any customer who uses such a sheet. Most men will appreciate the information, and will not only abandon the sheet but will immediately have duplicates made of all their important records. To emphasise this, I will relate the experience of one of the largest users of carbon paper.

"The buyer did not purchase a straight oil sheet but one that contained a large percentage of oil colour, put in to tone up the other colours used, and he was ignorant of this even. He was simply doing what a great many large buyers are doing to-day, only looking at the saving in purchase price. He bought a large quantity and distributed it to the various branches of his company, and in the course of a year one of the branches burned out, practically everything being destroyed excepting the contents of the fireproof safes. Upon opening these the papers were found intact, but when they were taken out and examined, they were perfectly blank, not a vestige of colour upon them, every record of this immense business gone."

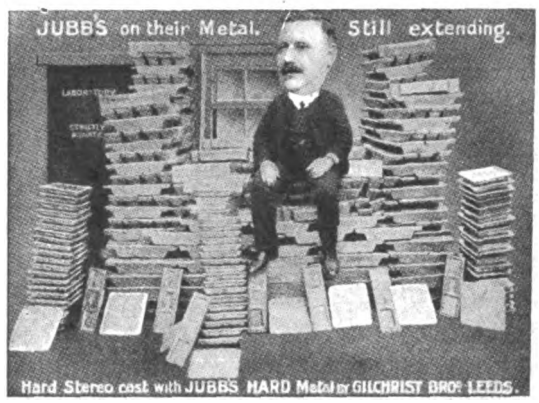
SIAM.—The imports of stationery into the district of Puket, during the year ended March 31st last, were of the value of £3,021, as compared with only £1,996 in the preceding financial year.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, **LEEDS.**

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.
Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND The Best of Everything for the Printer.

SHOE LANE, E.C.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ **If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.** ☚

Digitized by Google

The Times PRINTING NUMBER

Reprinted from the 40,000th Issue,
September 10, 1912, now published

IN BOOK FORM.

IT constitutes a History of Printing from the very earliest times tracing the Growth and Progress of the Mechanical Side of Daily Newspaper Production, and forms an invaluable book of reference.

Articles on Fine Printing in Germany, Lithography, Offset Printing, Intaglio Printing Methods Photo-Mechanical Intaglio Engraving, Collotype, Printing of Postage Stamps, History of Three-Colour Process, Multi-Colour Process, Paper Making, Early Water Marks, Ink Manufacture, Machinery and Electric Driving Equipment, also appear amongst numerous other important articles.

300 Pages
Medium 4to

Cloth

SIX
Shillings
NET

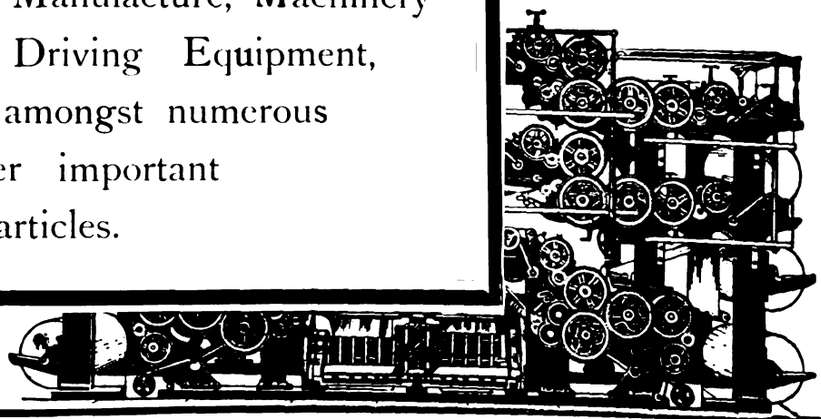
ORDERS for COPIES

can be received at all News-shops and Book-stalls or direct by

The Publisher

The Times

Printing House Square,
LONDON,
E.C.



Digitized by Google

TELEGRAMS: "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

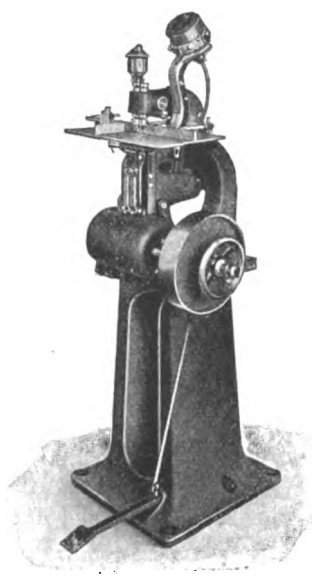
CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION.

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.



BUKAMA 101

Is the simplest machine, which punches at the same time as eyeletting,
EASY INTERCHANGE of the stamps for eyelets at choice.
PRACTICAL ADJUSTMENT of the table height, sliding rails, strikers.
TOTAL ABSENCE of weak parts, therefore maximum output and minimum wear.

O. HOPPE & Co., NACHF.
LEIPZIG 14.

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.
The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1864.
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published in Coventry.
Established 1857.
Warwick and Leamington Times.
SATURDAY—(64 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

MANUFACTURED FROM
COOKSON'S
REFINED LEAD.
99·8 Pure.
COOKSON'S
C BRAND ANTIMONY.
99.6 Pure.
THE PUREST TIN OBTAINABLE.
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF PURITY AND CONSISTENCY OF SUPPLY GUARANTEED.

TYPE METALS
LINO. STEREO. REVIVING. MONO.
C

METALS AND ALLOYS SUPPLIED TO ANY SPECIFICATION.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
COOKSON & CO.
LIMITED,
DEPARTMENT M.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
(Established 1704).
LONDON OFFICE:—
CREE HOUSE,
CREECHURCH LANE,
E.C.

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONERY, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Stationers' Social Society.

Ladies Entertained.

It was a very happy and enjoyable gathering that took place at the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil on Saturday night. The occasion was the 29th annual winter dinner of that flourishing body known as the Stationers' Social Society, and the success and brilliance of the function was enhanced by the presence of the fair sex, a feature that has grown in favour during the last four years. The newly-elected president is Mr. W. Börnecke, a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. H. Bertram and Co., of 12-13, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and judging from the hearty reception accorded to him during the evening, his election is a most popular one. The President and Mrs Bornecke received the members and guests, and when dinner was announced the gathering numbered over 200. Amongst those present were:—Messrs. J. Brough, F. L. Cayzer, W. E. Green, W. A. Kershaw, C. D. Marshall, R. E. Wedgwood, J. A. Kidd, F. E. Wrigley, J. W. Kahrel, A. L. Panton, L. Lightfoot, C. T. Cork, R. Kemp, R. Poole, F. Crossley, A. F. Hall, J. Waldron, A. E. Brown, M. Relph, J. G. Morrison, H. Buck, G. Thomerson, C. W. Davidson, G. S. Weeks, F. Ross, W. Darkin, M. Henry, W. Bass, J. F. Whitburn, P. Kennett, C. Pretzlik, P. S. Porteous, G. J. Ralph, C. D'Oyley Mears, W. V. Marchant, E. H. Sharman, J. G. L. Smith, R. Bowater, N. Bowater, J. T. Tunbridge, H. Ling, J. Dobson, E. H. Raynham, E. Gray, J. Atkins, E. M. Fells, G. Buchanan, J. W. Johnston, J. Wilson, R. R. McKenzie (hon. sec.), A. E. Mist (assistant hon. sec.), etc., etc. An excellent dinner was served, after which grace was rendered by Miss Ethel Williams, Miss Mary Williams, Mr. Harold Wilde and Mr. Harry Barratt.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured,

A Presentation

was made to Mr. John A. Kidd, the late president of the Society.

The President, in rising to perform this pleasurable task, was greeted with quite an ovation. He said it was twenty years since he had made Mr. Kidd's acquaintance, and



Photo, Arthur Weston, London, E.C.

Mr. W. Börnecke.
(President).

they had rubbed shoulders together in business rivalry, without in any way interfering with friendship. In the name of the Society, he thanked Mr. Kidd for the splendid work he had done during his year of office. He had, by his influence and charming manners, upheld and added to the dignity of the Society in the paper trade. Many new members had joined. Mr. Kidd had also revived the summer outing. He (the President) had great pleasure in handing to Mr. Kidd a past-President's badge. [The proceeding of attaching it to his coat was greeted with enthusiastic applause.] Continuing, the President said he was sure Mr. Kidd would always honour the badge, and it would remind him of the pleasant hours spent in advancing the welfare of the Society. He regretted that Mrs. Kidd was absent owing to illness, and he expressed the best wishes of the company for her speedy recovery. He asked them to drink to the health of their past-President and his dear wife.

Mr. John A. Kidd expressed his thanks for the kind references to his presidency of the Society. He was afraid their president had been too flattering. ("No, no.") Having been honoured in being elected as president, he had tried to make their social functions as successful as possible, and he was glad that they had met with the approbation of the Society. He greatly appreciated the presentation just made to him of a past-president's badge, which would serve to remind him in days to come of the pleasure he had had in the chair. He wished to thank their president for the kind words he had spoken in reference to his dear wife, who, he was glad to say, was much better in health, and, he hoped, was well on the way to an early recovery. He congratulated their president on his election, which was popular with all members of the Society, and he wished him a happy and prosperous year of office (applause).

"The Paper Trade."

In submitting the toast of "The Paper Trade," the President referred to the influence for good exercised by the Society, which had a membership of over 200. They did not pretend to interfere with business, but by holding social gatherings they met on common ground and promoted a strong friendly feeling. The result was that business was made smoother. He was glad to say that the paper trade had had a successful year, and papermakers had done well, also paper merchants and the wholesale trade. This prosperity was all the more remarkable, as difficulties had had to be contended with, for instance, the railway strike, the coal strike, and the London dock strike. The export trade was also good, and the British colonies were increasing their purchasing power. Canada, he considered, as a good market. Although increasing quantities of news were being made in that country, he thought there was an increased outlet for many other qualities of paper. Canada, too, was destined to become one of the largest suppliers of raw materials. Trade was likely to be good, particularly when the uncertainty in regard to political affairs was removed, The paper trade had to face higher costs of raw materials, and enterprise had been shown, in order to reduce manufacturing expenses, by the installation of improved machinery. In the manufacture of paper they had drawn upon resources which had not been replaced by nature, and he was afraid that higher prices must prevail in the future. Connected with the industry, however, they had many clever gentlemen able to grapple with any situation that may develop. They had that evening the pleasure to welcome as one of their guests Mr. J. Rowland Brough, head of Messrs. Brown, Brough and Co., who, in spite of his business claims, took an active interest in civic affairs. Mr. Brough had been Mayor of Stoke Newington, and had been elected deputy alderman of one of the City of London wards. In coupling his name with the toast he was sure they all extended to him a hearty welcome. (Applause.)

Mr. J. R. Brough, in response, expressed his thanks on behalf of himself and Mrs. Brough, for their kind reception. He was honoured in being called to respond to the paper trade, which he described as a varied trade. It was admitted that in Parliamentary life, however bitter and severe a man's remarks concerning another in the House may be, outside they would link arms together; so it was in their business life, the many jealousies were overcome by social gatherings that had been a feature of this Society for some thirty years. His experience of the paper trade covered a period of 34 years, and consequently one was prone to indulge in reminiscences, which, however, he would not encourage in view of the excellent musical programme which had been arranged for their delectation. Enormous changes had taken place in the paper trade. At one time they secured good sized orders, but to-day they were rung up on the telephone for supplies for immediate requirements, and promptitude was necessary in order to maintain custom. The wholesale stationer was ground down between the agent and the consumer. The paper agent comprised two classes—the good and the bad. The foreign agents on the plea that prices would go up booked good orders, and paid nothing in the way of taxes in this country. The other class, like their esteemed president, settled down in this country, and thus took his share of the burdens. The speaker then referred to the advantage of unity in the trade, and mentioned the Associated Stationers as an organisation that had done some good. He instanced the action of the railway companies in the matter of the dispatch of parcels, pointing out that as an individual concern very little redress could be obtained, but with a body of traders their views received more consideration. He advocated the value of social intercourse, as it tended to remove the asperities of business life. Reference had been made to the City Corporation, with which many prominent members of the paper trade and of this Society had been and were connected. He recalled Lord Mayor Green, Sir T. Vezey Strong, and his (the speaker's) own Alderman, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, who would be shortly in the civic chair. In conclusion, the speaker said it was his first visit to one of their gatherings, and he was glad to find himself amongst them.

"The Visitors."

This toast, with which was incorporated "The Ladies," was proposed by Mr. W. E. Green. He was sure all members were pleased to see so many ladies present, and he thought it possible, in a few years time, they might have a lady president. In appreciation of their presence, he asked the ladies to accept a small present. [A cut-glass bottle of perfume, neatly and tastefully encased in a fancy box, with card enclosed, "With the Stationers' Social Society's compliments, March 1st, 1913," was handed round to each lady.] Continuing, Mr. Green said they had during the many years existence of their Society many members who had first been visitors, and he hoped those visitors present that evening would in due time become members. Their number was unlimited.

Mr. Simmons briefly responded on behalf of himself and other visitors and thanked the Society for their hospitality.

"The President."

Mr. E. M. Fells, in submitting this toast, regarded it as the toast of the evening. He predicted for their president a record year. It was a happy inspiration of their committee to let their choice fall on Mr. Bornecke, who, although not a British subject, was held in the highest regard and esteem. It was not, he thought, since 1889 that a representative of foreign pnpermakers had been elected to the office of President. Since taking the chair he (the president) had introduced sixteen new members, and every one bid fair to become future presidents. Those who were brought into friendly rivalry with their president knew his many good qualities; he had the happy faculty of wearing a smile that "won't come off." He was one of the best, and the speaker asked that the toast be received with record enthusiasm.

The President, in reply, thanked Mr. Fells for his kind words, and the members for their hearty acceptance of the toast. It was with the promise of their support that he had the courage to accept the office of president. During the many years he had been in this country he had made many friends, and he was proud to be their first president not of British blood. He appreciated the fact that, as Englishmen they were fair and broad-minded, and that the question of being a foreigner did not stand in the way. He took the opportunity of thanking the members of the committee, and Mr. McKenzie, the hon. secretary, for the immense amount of work performed in carrying out the arrangements for that evening's gathering; also Mr. Bradshaw, the musical director, in providing so excellent a programme. He asked the company to testify their appreciation by clapping hands.

The Musical Programme.

A feature of the gatherings of the Stationers' Social Society is the prominence given

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. Telegrams: "Flongs, Liverpool."
FOR
EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

to the musical programme, and on the present occasion the arrangement was such as to give the highest satisfaction and pleasure. Mr. R. E. Bradshaw, the musical director, evidently has the happy faculty of selecting the right artistes. The contributions, without exception, met with an enthusiastic reception, and encores were the order of the evening. The artistes included Miss Ethel Williams, Miss Mary Williams, Mr. Harold Wilde, Mr. Harry Barratt, Mr. Will Edwards, Mr. Will Bentley, Mr. Cornll Bard, and Mr. Clifton Richards, with Mr. William E. Manaton at the piano.

The proceedings terminated shortly after 11 o'clock, with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," and the committee—Messrs. E. Bradshaw, A. E. Brown, F. L. Cayzer, W. E. Green, Matthew Henry, P. S. Porteous, and G. S. Weeks, with Mr. R. K. McKenzie (hon. secretary) and Mr. A. E. Mist (hon. assistant secretary)—are to be congratulated on their successful arrangements.

Trade Notes.

THE *Acadian Recorder*, a well-known news paper published in Halifax, Nova Scotia, has just celebrated its one-hundreth anniversary.

FOR printing the band programmes for 1913, for the Corporation of Southend-on-Sea, the tender of Mr. J. Francis and Sons, Southend, has been accepted.

AT the annual meeting of the Radcliffe and District Newsagents' Association, the other day, Mr. J. H. Hall was elected president, Mr. Tom Lord, jun., treasurer, and Mr. Harry Garner, secretary. Mr. James Booth was appointed delegate to the Northern Counties Federation of Newsagents.

MR. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, who was for 26 years editor of the *Northern Chronicle*, Inverness, was entertained at a cake and wine banquet in the Alexandra Hotel in that town, and presented with a cheque for £72, on the occasion of his departure for Aberfeldy, his native district. A silver salver was presented to Mrs. Campbell.

IN the case of Leicester *v.* Dixon and Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, in the King's Bench Division, on February 20th, we understand that an appeal was lodged on Monday against the judge's decision on the question of execution in regard to the orders obtained by the plaintiff for the defendants in the course of business. A report of the case appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* on February 27th.

MESSRS. F. E. BROWN AND CO., manufacturers of the original diamond-engraved screens for process engravers, "Diamond" Works, 5½, Guthlaxton-street, Leicester, have appointed Mr. Wm. Ziegler, 55, Berners-street, W., as agent for the sale of their screens, etc., in London. Mr. Ziegler holds a good range of samples of different rulings, and besides screens, stocks lens, prisms, process plates, bromide and gas-light papers, etc.

MESSRS. JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD., Columbia House, 89-90, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C., have issued a very effective calendar for 1913. On an extra thick board measuring 15 by 20 inches is the firm's name, boldly printed at the top, monthly tear-off tablet at the bottom with trade description and address, while the centre is occupied by a fine coloured print of a modern liner side by side with a vessel of Elizabethan days, to which the significant title "Progress" is appended.

THE Ilford Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension, Almshouses and Orphan Asylum Corporation held their Bohemian Concert in the Masonic Hall, at the "Cauliflower" Hotel, Ilford, on Saturday evening last. Presided over by Mr. E. W. H. Walker. The concert was a great success, and the result of the collection for the charity was the largest during the present session. The president was supported by several well-known gentlemen in the printing trade. Among whom were Messrs. J. Mortimer, C. H. Drummond, F. H. Walker, H. W. Howes, E. Shanks, A. Paul, W. Peasgood, F. Woodward, G. Harrison, H. Smith, A. Wells, and W. Scotcher. The local organising secretary (Mr. A. Paul) was congratulated upon the financial success of the concert.

ARTISTIC MODERN
OUR POST CARD : OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING CO
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER · & STEEL · PLATE
DIE · & BRASS · SIGN
ENGRAVERS
PRINTERS · LITHOGRAPHERS

THE death has occurred at Waterford, at an advanced age, of Mrs. Annie O'Mahoney, proprietress of the *Waterford Star*. Deceased was the widow of the late Mr. John O'Mahoney, who started the *Star* over 20 years ago, at the time of the Parnellite split.

AT THE Mansion House Police Court on Friday, before the Lord Mayor, Benjamin G. C. Sawyer, a clerk, was charged with embezzling £1,087 3s. 7d., belonging to the St. Bride's Press, Ltd., of Bride-lane, E.C. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE Printed Book: Its History and Development to the Present Day," by Robert Alexander Peddie, author of "Conspectus Incunabulorum," "National Bibliographies," "The British Museum Reading Room," etc., will shortly be published, with over 100 illustrations, by Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd.

WE may again remind our readers that the annual Bohemian concert of the Machine Rulers', Bookbinders, Printers and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association will take place on Saturday, 15th inst., in the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury - square, Fleet - street, E.C. Particulars and tickets may be had from the Secretary, Mr. Geo. A. Eden, 9, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E. The annual dinner of the Association will be held at the same place on Saturday, April 19th.

THE 74th annual meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Provident Institution was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C., last week, when a new rule was passed establishing pensions for one man and one woman not exceeding £25 and £20 per annum respectively in perpetual memory of Charles Dickens, who "by his influence and exertions as President of this Society, from 1854 to 1870, raised the Newsvendors' Institution from obscurity to a large sphere of useful philanthropy." The Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., who presided, said relief and pensions to the amount of £1,712 had been paid during 1912 out of a funded income of £2,898. The institution had not become an Approved Society under the Insurance Act.

THE London County Council has under consideration proposals for the establishment at the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography, at Easter next, of a day trade school for boys. In the event of the scheme being approved, the Council will award annually six scholarships tenable at the school; the scholarships, which will be awarded in accordance with the trade scholarships regulations, will be open to boys who are less than 14 and not less than 13 years of age on March 31st in the year of award (July 31st in 1913 only), and will consist of free tuition for two years as from Easter, with maintenance grants of £6 for the first year and £15 for the second year (£6 and £10 for the awards to be made in 1913 only).

TENDERS WANTED.—By the Deal Town Council for printing for one year from March 25th. Particulars from the Town Clerk's Office, High-street, Deal. By the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Tramways Committee, for the supply of tickets and the rights of advertising thereon. Forms of tender from Mr. M. E. Hatton, Tramway Offices, Manors, Newcastle-on-Tyne. By the Bucks County Education Committee, for printing articles specified in schedule for one, two, or three years from March 31st. Copies of specification can be had from Mr. C. G. Watkins, Education Office, Aylesbury. By the Corporation of Darwen, for the supply of account books, stationery, and printed forms for three years ending March 1916. Particulars from Mr. W. P. Halliwell, town clerk, Darwen. For printing for the Barry Urban District Council. Specifications may be obtained from Mr. T. B. Tordoff, clerk, Council Offices, Barry. By the Guardians of the Poor for the City of London Union for the supply of printing and stationery. Forms of tender from Mr. E. R. Woodward, 61, Bartholomew-close, E.C. For the supply of school books, stationery, account books, printing, etc., Hanwell Schools, Particulars from Mr. Geo. P. Morrell, The Schools, Hanwell, W. For the supply of printing, books, stationery, etc., for the Paddington Borough Council. Forms of tender from Town Hall, Paddington, W.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD.' have issued a new series of picture post cards conspicuous for their artistic taste, skilful workmanship and high-class finish throughout. They include views of "Modern Athens —Edinburgh," reproduced in the Oilette process from original paintings; "Country Idylls"; beautiful flower studies; "Life in Chickendom," a humorous set; "Beside the Seaside," appealing especially to the local retailer in seaside towns; some charmingly reproduced ladies' head studies; "The 'Constable' Country," a highly artistic series of views depicting scenes immediately connected with work of this famous artist, reproduced in monotint with a deckled edge finish, and a "Real Photograph" post card of H.M.S. "New Zealand," the battle cruiser which was presented to the British Navy by the people of New Zealand, and recently inspected by the King.

MESSRS. LECLERCQ AND CHARERAT, 15-16 Cullum-street, E.C., are pushing a transparent material, under the name of "Cellophane," that is intended for use in the stationery and printing trades as a substitute for gelatine for window envelopes, and for varnish for show-cards, while it has many other uses that render it a desirable material. Extremely thin and clear as glass, "Cellophane" is unexplosive, insoluble in water, and air, grease and odour proof, and it can be dyed, printed, grained, embossed and cut out without difficulty. A thin film of the material is an excellent substitute for varnish, and is also useful for the covering of fancy boxes. For Christmas and other decorative cards it should be found useful. Those interested should apply to the firm for samples and prices.

The L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

There was a fine gathering of members on February 13th at headquarters to participate in Competition No. 18—which was to design from wording supplied a page advertisement for the Swan Fountpen. The Competition was judged by Mr. Jas. Dyer and Mr. C. Whitehead, and three prizes were put up for the best arrangements. The results were as follows:—

1st—"Tano," Mr. H. Goffee; prize, a Swan Fountpen, valued at one guinea, presented by Messrs. Mabie, Todd and Co.
2nd—"Dunit," Mr. L. Lomas; prize, two technical handbooks, presented by the *Printers' Register*.
3rd—"Stat," Mr. A. C. Hayward; prize, value 5s., presented by Mr. C. J. Gray.

The competition was judged and results made known the same evening.

Mr. E. G. Strong then read a short paper on "Squaring-up in Display work," illustrated by sketches and actual jobs; but owing to the lateness of the hour it was decided to re-introduce the subject at the next Guild meeting on Thursday, March 13th, at 7-9, St. Bride-street, when it will be taken up by Mr. E. G. Strong, Mr. A. C. Hayward and Mr. F. Harvey—the subject then being thrown open to the meeting for general discussion. Members are invited to bring up proofs or copies of actual work (affected by the subject) for criticism, for the general benefit of the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the subject.

The Falkirk Herald.

In a recent issue we announced the installation of a three-roll press in the offices of the *Falkirk Herald*, and since then there has been a noticeable improvement in the appearance of that paper, and the other journals issued from the office, and the proprietors hope that shortly there will be no paper in Scotland that will be better printed. In looking over recent copies of these papers, the *Falkirk Herald* Saturday issue (10-pp.), *Linlithgowshire Gazette* (8-pp.), and the Wednesday issue of the *Herald* (6-pp.), all of which are printed on the new press, we find that they are well printed and have a look of prosperity about them. The *Falkirk Herald* claims to be the largest country paper in Scotland, and its advertising features include a phenomenally large number of births, marriages, deaths, etc., on front page, and a large number of small advertisements, including "lost and found," "situations," "articles for sale," "houses to let," "live stock," etc. There is also a considerable amount of space occupied by local shopkeepers and other advertisements, and the total amount of advertisements in the issue under notice is 28 columns. We understand that the paper rigidly adheres to

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!!
All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO.,
22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

scale, which shows extremely good prices. On the literary side there are six columns of leading matter, including leaders, leaderettes and jottings of the week. "Gleanings from the past" is a popular feature recently started, with extracts beginning with the first issue of the *Falkirk Herald* published in August, 1845, and the amount of local news paragraphs is very extensive, as well as a large collection of news from surrounding country districts, in which the *Falkirk Herald* circulates. The paper caters well for its district, and is remarkably popular. "Lang may its lum reek."

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

And now back to that Costing Congress, and that dear, doubly dear, customer, that man who "leaves so little to be desired!"

o o o

The point of interest now is, "What will be the attitude of the journeymen? They have already, even since the Congress, given the matter of the proposed system forms their grave consideration.

o o o

This is pre-eminently a time for that fine courtesy so well defined as a sensitive regard for the self-respect of others.

o o o

Now, I am going to express courteously my own view; to express it with the most absolute reservation of right to express any somewhat different conclusion on fuller information or on thinking more closely of the matter. I have something of a misgiving, a doubt as to whether I've thought out the matter sufficiently. But as far as I've got these are my conclusions as a man who is with the worker—and with the worker's children—all the time.

o o o

I think the journeymen should do not simply *what they must*—I think they should do *all they can* to let the Costing System have a chance of giving an uplift to the whole trade.

o o o

I'm well aware that there may be abuse of any fresh information obtained by a firm through this system.

o o o

There's a real risk of that. I would take that risk. I think the unions are strong enough to deal with anything like duress should it be manifest. They have won their 50 hours in London and 51 in the country; won these at great cost to London (which has paid for all), but they have won. I think that on any real abuse arising they would win again. I do not think a contest with them would be lightly challenged.

o o o

I quite understand aversion to personal standards up to which all the men are, if possible, to be graded; and particularly an aversion towards facilitating the creation of those standards. I quite understand that filling in dockets hitherto not required may take on the aspect of "making a rod for one's own back." I quite understand the traditional view point of the journeyman that it is his business to fulfil a certain contract to work so many hours for so much money, and that it is the business of the employer to see and record what is being done in that time.

o o o

Perhaps I may reinforce my claim to understand these things fairly well by citing some past experiences. First, I might say that there were days not so long ago when men working as a companionship divided out duties among each other, and as far as possible according to individual capacities.

o o o

There were days not so long ago when piece was a more widespread practice. The modern trend has been towards "stab." It is natural enough that there should be a very careful scrutiny of anything which looks like grafting piece conditions on to stab conditions.

I remember that Judge Hughes, Q.C., of "Tom Brown at Rugby," arbitrated regarding the then claimed right of employers in two large printing houses in London to call on their men to write certain bills. He decided against the practice, and expressed his view that it was against the interests of the trade that the practice should be extended. He however said that the usage of the men or some men in the particular houses had constituted in their cases precedents which he could not disregard; and he ordered that in those two houses the bill-writing should continue. I am speaking from best recollection.

o o o

All these things are proper to bear in mind—and many others, too many others unhappily, which may justify that suspicion in the minds of employees which Mr. Blaikie recognised in his Congress speech as unquestionably present; and which he deplored. These things are facts.

o o o

But they are not the only facts.

o o o

It is also a fact that the millennium, or call it if you like Utypia, is not with us at the moment. It is a fact that organised labour of the country (or if you think I should express it differently, that the organised community) is not yet prepared, and is not likely for many a day to be prepared, to take over the charge and the running of the country's printing plants. It is a fact that even the pooling of printing profits desiderated by Mr. Reynolds in his speech in the Congress is far, very far distant.

o o o

It is a fact meantime that employed labour cannot long be paid a living wage by an employer unless the employer gets enough for the purpose from that public by which he also is employed. Ii is a fact that he is unlikely to get that adequate money from the public very long, unless he knows very accurately what he is doing, or what his workers are doing; and what all his operations are costing him.

o o o

It is a fact that few employers do know this. Once as a servant I instituted dockets in a firm in the printing world where none existed before; most certainly without the least duress resulting to a single man; and with much illumination for the heads of the concern. Three times I personally had to vary my figure of oncost percentage to recover my overhead charges. Before the docketing I *did not know* what they were.

o o o

It is, in general, a fact that when an employer pays a penny in wages, he has to pay a farthing to look after the penny. And this not in the least because of dishonesty or ca' canny practices, but by the nature and necessity of things. In other words the productive wage is only one of the things he pays; and must pay in order to be running a wage-paying business. This is a thing we all know, but are all apt to forget.

o o o

I think another thing is a fact—that it is of the highest importance that journeymen should themselves have all possible contact with the actual organisation of business. Many of them know much more of political economy than their employers, by my observation. They are not less capable than their employers, as a body (I am not speaking of the "learning of your schools, your Latin names for horns and shools?" I am speaking of mother wit and native power). What journeymen lack is that for which their occupation in ordinary gives them little or no opportunity, namely contact with the administrative details of bnsiness; contact with affairs. The dockets will help towards this some little.

o o o

So to conclude, I hope there will not be trouble regarding the provision of "System" docket information.

o o o

The masters have an opportunity now to make a very much worthier showing than that of two years ago, when I think they were gravely in error. They are now out in quest of the fact.

o o o

To Fact add Tact. Both of you do this, masters and men. And once more let me impress that the Golden Rule is not simply a great ethic; it is fundamental common sense.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

The late Mr. John H. Perks, who was largely interested in George Outram and Co., Ltd., printers and publishers of the *Glasgow Herald*, has left estate of the gross value of £52,149, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £50,394.





SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situations Wanted.

LITHOGRAPHY.—WORKING FOREMAN requires change; well up in all branches of the trade, Colour and Commercial, Transferring and Machine; can send references and specimens.—Address, No. 13164, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13164

MACHINE OVERSEER, fully and practically conversant with the most modern methods and machinery, desires berth in Colony, Australia preferred.—Address, No. 13161, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13161

MACHINE-ROOM FOREMAN (experienced), open for permanency; thoroughly competent; first-class work; all kinds machinery; smart; n.s.; good references.—Shaw, 4, Angus-street, Cardiff. 13159

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

CROSSLEY GAS ENGINE, 4-5-i.h.p.; can be seen at work in Plymouth.—Write, H. 26, Western Morning News, Plymouth. 13162

QUAD CROWN BREMNER WHARFEDALE for Sale, cheap; can be seen running at Plymouth.—Write, H. 27, Western Morning News, Plymouth. 13163

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898



Digitized by Google

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy, London.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.

DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour & Process.
Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.
38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1797.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS:
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Postage Stamp Printing	1
About Carbon Paper	1
Stationers' Social Society	5
Trade Notes	6
Quads	6
The L.S.C. Jobbing Guild	7
The "Falkirk Herald"	7
The L.S.C. Report	8
Customers Furnishing Paper	8
A Printing Office Breakdown	8
Reviews	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
New Companies	10
Company Notices	10
Commercial Intelligence	10
Gazette	11
The Printing Crafts Guild	11
Some Government Contracts	14
Patents	14
The Ghent Exhibition	14
The Cost System	15

The L.S.C. Report.

THE annual report of the London Society of Compositors is usually an interesting document, and that for the year 1912, which has now been issued, shows that the receipts for the twelve months were nearly £69,000. Out of this sum there was an expenditure on unemployment benefit of £34,374, a heavy item that is explainable by the fact that at the opening of 1912 between 500 and 600 members were out of work. In this connection it is pointed out that although unemployment benefit has been paid without intermission, that this policy cannot be maintained out of the present revenue without serious loss to the Society. In spite, however, of this heavy expenditure the Society records an increase of nearly £3,000 in accumulated funds, which now stand at a little under £49,000. The membership has dropped from 12,050 to 11,804, the smallest total since 1906, when the membership stood at 11,563. This loss is attributed to abnormal shrinkage through death and emigration, lapsed memberships, and a falling off in the number of fresh applicants. The expenditure on emigration is another heavy item in the report, no fewer than 98 members of the Society having gone abroad at a cost of over £1,000. Naturally there has been a heavy drain in the matter of superannuation benefit, an item that affects all benefit societies as they become older. The amount expended for the year totals up to over £12,000, being an increase of over £900 on the previous year's expenditure. The report shows on the whole that the Society has made a wonderful recovery since the strike in 1911, which caused an abnormal drain on its funds, and shows that the executive must have worked hard to secure these successful results.

* * *

Customers' Furnishing Paper.

IT is becoming more and more common, when a contract for a printing job is given, for the customer to supply the paper, thus preventing the printer charging his legitimate profit on the stock. In many cases this is met to a certain extent by a small charge to the customer for handling his paper, but the custom is, and rightly, not received favourably in the trade. In the United States the same trouble has existed for some time, and the members of the New York Association have refused now to estimate on a job where the paper is supplied to them, and among the arguments brought forward in support of this action are the following:—The paper is part of the raw material of the job, for the success of which the printer is held responsible; and being held responsible, he should have a choice in the selection of the material. Because he is entitled to a profit on the paper used. Because he can buy in a better market than the customer. It is also added that the practice amounts to a want of confidence in the printer's knowledge, ability, and honesty, and is calculated to arouse ill-feeling between printer and customer. There is no doubt that the practice is an objectionable one and should meet with the opposition of the trade as a whole.

* * *

A Printing Office Breakdown.

THERE was an unfortunate breakdown, the other evening, at the offices of the *Darwen News*, when the driving power suddenly failed. The office possesses two gas engines, one of which is kept in reserve, and when the engine used for driving the printing machines gave out, this reserve one struck also, and could not be persuaded to start. The position was serious, and it looked as if for the first time the *News* would not make its appearance at the usual time. A visit was paid to the local electrical works, and the engineer there was appealed to for help. He proved a man of resource, and calculated speeds, arranged pulleys and straps and, by 2.30, the printing machines were running merrily. All the trains and trams were caught, and not a single newsagent had to wait for his supply. This incident shows the importance of thinking quickly, and grasping the opportunities at hand in an emergency. Electricity is a power that can be quickly installed wherever a current is available, and printers should keep this in mind when an engine breaks down at a critical moment. In the old days, as we call them, a couple of decades ago, its was customary to call in the aid of a steam road roller when a printer had a breakdown, and many a time this source of power had saved the situation. The roller was usually backed against a window or doorway of the printing office, and a driving belt taken to the printing machine. We believe a Middlesbrough printer was the first to thus utilise a road roller, but nowadays electricity offers a better service as prime mover.

POLITICAL rioting in Tokio, preceding the resignation of Prince Katzura, as Premier of Japan, caused the death of several persons, and partly wrecked the offices of the newspaper, *Kokumin Shimbun*. Crowds assembled around the building with the intention of burning it. The staff of the paper offered strenuous resistance with fire-arms, swords and knives. One of the rioters was killed by a bullet fired from the building. In a second attack on the plant bundles of straw soaked in oil were set on fire and thrown within the building. The fighting became desperate and the mob was driven away only after two persons were killed and more than a score wounded.

THE Institute of Journalists has been recognised by the Board of Trade as an "association" under section 106 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and entitled as such to receive repayment of part of the amount paid to members during unemployment.

Digitized by Google



"The *Times* Printing Number" in book form has appeared, and presents, in convenient form, the collection of valuable articles and illustrations comprised in the special impression issued with the 40,000th number of the *Times* to celebrate that occasion. The number, it will be remembered, was devoted to the history of three things, printing, the British newspaper press, and the *Times*. Many flattering things have been said of the various articles, and only the other day Mr. R. A. Peddie, librarian of the St. Bride Foundation Typographical Library, incidentally referred in one of his recent lectures on the history of the arts of printing and bookmaking, to the excellence of the article in the *Times* Special Printing Number on "The Story of Printing," which he advised printers to read for the fullness of the information it contained on the subject. Neatly bound in maroon cloth with gilt title, demy quarto in size, it forms a handy and useful addition to the printer's library, and should be in the possession of every one that is in any way interested in the "Art Preservative."

THE BAXTER YEAR BOOK, 1912, by C. T. Courtney Lewis. 8vo., 117 pp. and 8 plates. Cloth. London: Sampson Low and Co., Ltd., 100, Southwark-street, S.E. 6s. net.

The progress of the Baxter-colour-print *cultus* proceeds apace, and in its modern form is almost entirely due to the painstaking energy of the author of this work, the third dealing with the subject that he has published within the last few years. It is intended that it shall form the first of a series of annual publications, each of which will detail the new discoveries of prints, or fresh facts in their history, their rising prices (it is quite evident that they *are* on the rise), as shown by auction sales, and, in general, such further information relating to Baxter process prints as shall have turned up within the previous twelve months. A very good start has been made in this first issue of the "Year Book," which contains a variety of details of interest to all conversant with the subject of which it treats. Amongst other things, there is a complete catalogue of all the Baxter prints known to have been issued, with their average present-day prices, some of which go up to £20 apiece, and in a few instances to very much more than this, it being stated that copies of the print of "The Launch of the Trafalgar" have been sold at £100 and £130! With the market in this condition, it is not surprising that the forger is "cutting in," and producing three-colour process reproductions of some of these prints, which should not, however, be capable of deceiving any but the most ignorant of collectors. Even these, however, can always obtain expert and gratuitous advice in cases of doubt—Mr. Lewis's own, in fact, that gentleman having lately added the avocation of Baxter print dealer to his former ones of collector and critic. Although opinions may—and do—differ as to the precise artistic value of the prints in question, great credit is due to Mr. Courtney Lewis for the way in which he has elucidated and illustrated a subject which, prior to his taking it in hand, presented a good deal of obscurity and difficulty.

An Example

of the many letters received every week from enthusiastic Linotype users.

Increased Work.

Speed in all Changes.

Standing Matter.

Avoids Overtime.

Anticipates Another Machine.

The Purchase Justified.

I am very pleased to say that since the installation of Linotype Model 4 Triplex Machine, the work has increased to such an extent that, without its many strong advantages, it could not have been undertaken. As it is, with the simplicity and quickness of change of body and measure, not to speak of the advantages of the Automatic Quadder, I have easily overcome the extra pressure. When I take into account that a large amount of the work at present in hand will have to stand for some time, and that this will be free from "pi," and not require any of the men picking various letters therefrom, it adds considerably to the value of the matter set. In fact, I don't know how I have done without the machine so long; but for it I would have been working overtime for weeks, whereas I have had no overtime at all. These facts give me every hope that, with the continuance of the present orders, I may ere long be compelled to consider the advisability of again placing an order with you for a machine similar to this with different body founts.

I should like to add that in every respect your points of recommendation in persuading me to purchase the machine have been fulfilled to the letter, whilst the courtesy and attention all through the transaction and afterwards have been most marked.

This is the experience of thousands of Linotype users. Linotype advantages are available to *every* Printer who permits himself to have them.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, March 5th, 1913.

DISPLACEMENTS of cash in Lombard-street last week end were of considerable magnitude, and the heavy disbursements put an end to the stringency, supplies having become more abundant and loan rates easier. The discount market also became easier in tendency. Stock markets on the whole have exhibited a more favourable tone, though the Home Railway market is disturbed. Consols are dull, the quotations being lower than a week ago, at 73 1/8 to 74 1/8 for money, and 74 3/8 to 74 5/8 for the April account.

A generally firm and cheerful tone has been maintained in the miscellaneous industrial market this week, though there has been no material expansion in the volume of business. In the section relating to paper and print movements have occurred both ways. Amalgamated Press Pref. have fallen 1/32 to 1 1/8; Linotype and Machinery A Deb. are down 1,58-63; Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. have dropped 1/32 to 3/32—3/32, and Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. have risen 1/2 to 25 1/2—27 1/2. Business has been done during the past week in Amalgamated Press Pref. at acc. 20s. 7 1/2d., 20s., 20s. 3d., and 20s. 9d.; in Cassell and Co. at 5 3/8 and 5 1/8; in *Country Life* Pref. at acc. 17s. 6d.; in Carl Hentschel Pref. at acc. 12s.; in International Linotype at 78; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at acc. 59 and 61; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at acc. 22s 6d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 3d. and 15s.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at acc. 7 1s. 3d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at acc. 17s. 3d., and in the Pref. at acc. 5 1/8; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 27; in Weldons Ord. at 32s. 6d., 31s. 10 1/2d., 31s. 3d., and 32s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 19s. 3d., 19s. 4 1/2d., 20s., 19s. 9d, 19s. 4 1/2d., and 19s. 6d.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at 15s. 3d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 13/16—6 15/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1 1/8
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4 1/2—5 1/2
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4 1/2—5 1/2
"Country Life," 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4 1/2% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84—87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	3/8—5/8
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/2—3/4
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1 1/2
Illiard, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16—11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32xd
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	3/8—3/4
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9 3/4—10 1/4
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2 3/4—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	1/2—3/4
Linotype & Machinery 4 1/2% A Deb.	100	100	58—63
ditto 4 1/2% B Deb.	100	100	45—50
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1 1/4—2 3/4
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3 1/4—3 3/4
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9 1/2
"Standard" Newspapers, 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2 3/4—3 3/4
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 1/8—5 1/8
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11 1/4—12 1/4
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25 1/4—27 1/2
ditto 3 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7 1/2—8 1/4
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5 1/4—6 1/4
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6 1/4—7 1/4
Weldons Ord.	1	1	19/16—1 11/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

A. B. FLEMING.—The directors propose to realise a portion of the investments and to repay the whole of the preference capital at the price of £5 5s. per share. It is proposed to make the repayment on April 30th, and to pay to the preference shareholders, in addition to the balance dividend for the current year to April 30th, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending October 31st, 1913.

STANDARD NEWSPAPERS.—The directors of the Standard Newspapers, Ltd., have considered it advisable to postpone temporarily the payment of the present dividend on the preference shares. It is hoped, however, in view of the improvement in the working of the business, that it may not be long before the warrants are dispatched.

NEW COMPANIES.

LONDON MAIL, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £100,000, in 10s. shares, to acquire the business carried on at 149, Fleet-street, E.C., and elsewhere by the Lonmail Syndicate, Ltd., as proprietors and publishers of the *London Mail*, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the said syndicate in connection therewith, and to adopt agreements (1) with the said syndicate and (2) with A. M. Mandeville. The signatories are:—A. M. Mandeville, F. W. Jankesty, W. H. Hillman, A. Montin, W. Southern, T. H. Everatt and J. H. E. Hayes. Minimum cash subscription, £7. The first directors (to number not less than three no more than five) are A. M. Mandeville (permanent), W. Grant, 14, Waterloo-place, S.W., and E. Chapman, 4, Bedford-chambers, Covent-garden, W.C.

COMPANY NOTICES.

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPERS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at 5, Essex-court, E.C., on March 31st, to receive the liquidator's report.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SWIFT PRESS, Ltd.
Liquidation Proceedings.

The creditors and shareholders of this company met on February 26th, before Mr. W. J. Warley, official receiver, at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C., to elect a liquidator under a compulsory winding-up order made last November on the petition of creditors. The chairman reported that he had received claims to the extent of £790, although in the statement of affairs the liabilities were returned at only £13 5s. 4d., and it would be the duty of the liquidator to deal with the proofs of debt for dividend purposes. There appeared to be a liability on certain shares held by Mr. R. J. Walker, and if that liability were to be established there would be more than sufficient assets to pay the whole of the liabilities. The company was registered on September 30th, 1912, with a nominal capital of £40,000, divided into shares of £1 each, its objects being to carry on the business of publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. The promoter of the company was Mr. Charles Granville. The directors, who were appointed by the signatories to the memorandum of association, were Mr. Charles Granville and Mr. R. J. Walker. The articles of association prescribed the holding of 10 shares of the company as the qualification of a director, and the remuneration of the board at £150 per annum for the chairman, £100 per annum for each of the other directors, and 5 per cent. of the surplus profits of any year after a dividend of 10 per cent. had been paid. Agreements were entered into by Mr. A. F. Woodman as trustee for and on behalf of the company:—On September 9th, 1912, with Charles Granville for the acquisition of the *Onlooker* newspaper for a consideration of £8,000 in fully-paid shares. On September 9th, 1912, with Stephen Swift and Co., Ltd., and Charles Granville for the acquisition from Stephen Swift and Co., Ltd., of a number (not stated) of shares and 21 debentures of £50 each of the Eye Witness Co., Ltd., for a consideration of £4,750 in fully-paid shares, and from Granville of 700 shares of 1s. each of the Eye Witness Co., Ltd., for a consideration of £700 in fully-paid shares. On September 9th, 1912, with Stephen Swift and Co., Ltd., for the acquisition of a two-thirds interest in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* for a consideration of £300 in fully-paid shares. On September 9th, 1912, with Charles Granville for the acquisition of a publication known as *Rythm* for a consideration of £300 in fully-paid shares. On September 17th, 1912, with R. J. Walker for the acquisition of a half interest in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review* for a consideration of £5,550 in fully-paid shares. On September 30th, 1912, a meeting of directors was held, at which Messrs. Granville and Walker were present. According to the minutes, Mr. Granville was appointed chairman and managing director, and a resolution was passed that the agreements before mentioned be adopted by the company. In pursuance thereof 19,650 shares were allotted as fully-paid to the respective vendors; and in addition 150 fully-paid shares were issued to Stephen Swift and Co., Ltd., in connection with the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*, the consideration for which

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

2 SALES BY AUCTION of PRINTING PLANT and MACHINERY by Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, Printers' Auctioneer and Valuer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

1.—LONDON, E.C.

Expiration of Lease.

8 and 9, Haynes Street, Long Lane, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, in Lots, on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1913, at 2 o'clock, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MACHINERY, including:—Ten No. 1 Imperial Arming Presses; two No. 4 ditto; one No. 3 Self-Inking ditto; three Hydraulic Presses; two Starr Backing Presses; three Guillotines; two Millboard Cutters; Rolling Machine; Wire Stitchers; ten Laying Presses; Fixtures; Fittings; Office Furniture and Stock.

On view day prior, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

2.—HALIFAX.

Raglan Street, Halifax.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions by the proprietors, who are relinquishing their manufacturing business, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1913, at 1 o'clock (if not previously disposed of by Private Treaty), the EXTENSIVE PLANT AND MACHINERY of MESSRS. MILNER AND CO., together with the VALUABLE GOODWILL.

LETTERPRESS PLANT includes:—

New No. 6 Quad Crown "Babcock Standard" Press, by Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.; Quad Crown Wharfedale Printing Machine, by W. Dawson and Sons; Quad Crown Wharfedale Printing Machine, by Payne; Double Crown Wharfedale Printing Machine, by W. Dawson and Sons; Crown Folio Anglo-American Arab Platen, by Wade; Royal and Post Folio Albion Proof Presses; Monotype Installation with "C" Keyboard, Caster with Low Quad Attachment; two Moulds and three Die Cases: 150 Cases Book and Jobbing Type; Ornaments; Borders, etc.; Chases; Galleys; Assortment of New Wood Letter; Surfaces; Racks; Frames, etc.

THE BINDING PLANT comprises:—

Three Double Demy Four-Fold Folding Machines, by R. Cundall and Sons; 42-in. Self-Clamp Guillotine Paper Cutting Machine; 18-in. Hand Guillotine; Book Thread Sewing Machine, by Aug. Brehmer; four Starr Backing Machines; five Nipping Presses; eight Screw Standing Presses; 20-in. Power Rolling Machine; Rotary Card Cutting Machine; 36-in. Millboard Cutter; Rotary Bevelling Machine; Card Cutter; No. 7 Reel Wire Stitcher; Self-Feed Treadle Eyelette., by British United Shoe Machinery Co.; Perforating Machine; three Copper Electric Glue Kettles.

GOLD BLOCKING PLANT includes:—

Powerful Self-Inking Gold Blocking and Embossing Press; a Gough's 12 by 10 Gold Blocking Press; five No. 2 Imperial Arming Presses; a Friedheim Gold Blocking Press; Brass Letters; Tools; Rolls, etc.; 18 Gilding Presses on iron stands.

STEREOTYPING PLANT comprises:—

Two Casting Boxes; two Hot Presses; Circular Saw Bench; three Shooting Boards and Planes; Metal Pots; Gauges, etc.; large quantity of Stereo Metal, etc.

FIXTURES, FITTINGS and OFFICE FURNITURE,

Two Weighing Machines; Mahogany Desks; Tables and Safes; two Typewriters; Racks, Benches, etc.

On view day prior, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

was unknown to the official receiver. At the same meeting 10 shares each were allotted for cash to Messrs. Granville and Walker, one each to the other five signatories to the memorandum of association, and 3,000 shares to Mr. Walker. With regard to the latter shares the minutes recorded that Mr. Granville stated that he had on behalf of the company received £3,000 from Mr. Walker, the said shares were directed to be issued as fully-paid. There did not appear to be any agreement relating to them, but Mr. Walker had stated that he paid £1,500 to Granville on account of them prior to the formation of the company and £1,500 further at the said meeting. The latter payment was made by cheque in favour of Mr. Granville, who disappeared immediately afterwards. On Mr. Granville's disappearance certain instructions were given by Mr. Walker for the continuance of the publication of the *Onlooker*, with a view to protecting such interest therein as the company might have, and he undertook to pay the claims of certain creditors, which he had stated he had done. No steps appeared to have been taken on behalf of the company in connection with the other periodicals mentioned. The official receiver, with the leave of the Court, disposed on November 6th, 1912, of the company's interest (if any) in the *Onlooker* for £100, the purchaser also agreeing to indemnify him, the special manager (Mr. Harry Wingfield) and the company against the costs and expenses of carrying on the business during the special managership. The Chairman added that he had tried to obtain from Mr. Granville an explanation of the state of things as regarded the *Onlooker*, as they were in great confusion, but that gentleman had declined to give any information at all with reference to that paper. He had given some information relating to the other papers, but the interest of the creditors and shareholders in them was very doubtful. The rights of all parties would have to be threshed out by the liquidator in the course of the winding-up proceedings. A resolution was passed for Mr. Harold P. Walters, C.A., 15, George-street, Mansion House, E.C., to act as liquidator, with the assistance of a committee of inspection consisting of Mr. Harry Wingfield (liquidator of Stephen Swift and Co., Ltd.), and representatives of W. H. Smith and Son, and of Mr. R. J. Walker.

Re EDGAR JAY, Loose-Leaf Ledgers.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held the other day, before Mr. Registrar Hood, for the public examination of this debtor, formerly trading at Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, E.C., under the style of Edgar and Co. The statement of affairs showed total liabilities £7,478 12s. 9d. (unsecured, £3,368 19s. 9d.), and assets valued at £630. Questioned by Mr. W. G. Williams, official receiver, the debtor stated that in the early part of 1906 he, in conjunction with a relative, took premises at Dufferin-street, City-road, E.C., and carried on business as dealers in fancy goods. That venture was a failure, and he then commenced business in connection with a patent loose-leaf ledger under the style of Edgar and Co., at Albion-buildings. In January, 1910, he sold that concern to Edgar and Co., Ltd., formed with a nominal capital of £12,000. As vendor, witness received £1,025 preference and £7,250 ordinary shares in the company, and he was appointed managing director at a fee of £12, subsequently increased to £14 per week, which position he held until July, 1912, when a receiver was appointed on behalf of the debenture holders. The company went into voluntary liquidation in the following month. In August, 1911, witness started a school to teach shopkeepers and assistants proper business methods; owing to want of capital the business was not successful, and in June, 1912, he sold it to the National School of Salesmanship, Ltd., for £250 preference and £501 ordinary shares, which, about September, 1912, he sold for £100. Being unable to obtain the necessary capital with which to carry on the company he left it, and had since been employed as a traveller on commission. Witness attributed his insolvency to the failure of Edgar and Co., Ltd., and losses by guaranteeing the debts of that concern; also to loss in connection with the National School of Salesmanship, Ltd., and interest on borrowed money. The examination was adjourned for further investigation.

Re ARTHUR VIVIAN COATES.

A sitting for the public examination of this debtor, described under a creditor's petition as of 8, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C., was held recently, before Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor returns liabilities £273 19s. 3d., and assets "nil." Replying to Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior official receiver, the debtor stated that for several years past he had been in the employment of his father's firm of printing ink manufacturers, but he now had no occupation. He had received a salary and commission out of the business, and he had earned further sums by way of commission on the sale of motor cars. Witness attributed his failure to excess of his personal expenditure over his income, to a loss of £80 through card playing, to interest charges (£72 10s.), and to law costs. The examination was concluded.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

TUCKER, E. F. H., High-street, Titchfield, Hants., stationer and printer, etc. Date of order, February 22nd, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, March 13th, 3 p.m., at the official receiver's offices, Cambridge-junction, High-street, Portsmouth. Public examination of debtor, March 31st, 11 a.m., at the Court House, St. Thomas's-street, Portsmouth.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

DEWHIRST, R., trading as R. Dewhirst and Sons, 63, Halifax-road and Herald-buildings, Todmorden, Yorks., printer and publisher, etc. Final dividend of 3s. 1d., April 8th, at the office of the trustee, 15, Church-street, Todmorden.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

SMITH, E. B., Mayfield, Brighton-road, Croydon, printer. To be heard April 17th, at the County Court, Scarbrook-road, Croydon.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

THE IDEAL PUBLICITY CO., LTD., Spencer House, South-place, Finsbury, London, E.C. First and final dividend of 2s. 6d., any day except Saturday, 11 till 2, at the official receiver's offices, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

A Lecture on Advertising.

By Mr. T. Wright Oliver.

(Continued from issue of February 27th).

It is hardly advisable to dogmatise on the subject of advertisement display. Some advertisers swear by illustration—say that an advertisement is useless without one—others that an effective type display without illustration is preferable. Again one is all for borders, often elaborate, another holds that borders are an abomination, and will have all advertisements borderless. One can almost recognise the work of some agencies by the amount of type crammed into a given area, and again others are noted for the use of large blank spaces, and each and every method appears to be effective at times. The fact of the matter seems to be that it all depends on the article advertised, the class of reader, and the setting of the surrounding advertisements. An extensive margin of white space round an advertisement is excellent on a page which is crowded up with all styles and sizes of type, whereas if it occupies a solus position and only has editorial matter to compete with, it will probably be seen even when packed with matter.

(b) Having attracted favourable attention, the next step is to convert attention into interest. Our salesman has obtained his interview, and created a favourable impression by his appearance and opening words, and it is of vital importance that his next remarks shall confirm this impression and carry it a stage further. If the headline is right, it has selected from the many who noticed it, a number who have, at any rate, some slight inclination toward, or need for, the article advertised. These are all possible buyers, and need very careful handling, as it has probably cost a considerable sum to reach them.

Interest, however, never made a fortune for anyone. Nowadays there is a general tendency to be interested in things. People are interested in art, music, football, the drama, and so on. The man who has something to sell wants to sell it, and in order to do so he must create desire for it in the mind of the prospective customer, or in other words, convince him that he should have it.

(c) The desire to purchase an article is generally created by describing such features as will appeal to a person's five senses, or to his ambition, vanity, love of ease, or similar characteristics. At this point in the process, it is generally necessary to introduce a description of the points likely to interest the class of reader aimed at, such as purity, strength, reliability, efficiency, low price, or economy of working, and reasons why such qualities make the article desirable.

All successful selling talks must appeal either to the reason or the feelings of the reader, and in some cases, a combination of the two is effectual. While it is quite possible to use logical argument (in the non-controversial sense), especially when it can be followed up by demonstration, as in the case of a card index or a typesetting machine, where economies of time can be proved, in by far the largest proportion of cases, the appeal is made to the feelings.

Amongst the most powerful persuasive factors is direct or indirect suggestion. In the case of the former, this consists of a skilfully portrayed mental picture of a prospective buyer enjoying possession and use of the article, or the retailer building business and making profits from its sale. Indirect suggestion, on the other hand, consists of what some other person said of his enjoyment, or an account of his use of the article, and includes testimonials and, I regret to say, fake photo-

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages. Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.

Illustrated List and Samples on application.

A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet

By Experienced Designers and Printers.

LOW PRICES.

Good Work. Prompt Delivery.

ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you

Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds.
Telephone 461. **LEEDS.**

Digitized by Google

graphs of well-known beauties using the article.

I do not wish you to gather that I am decrying logic; on the contrary, the advertiser must have a very clear logical idea of what he is aiming at, and how he intends to achieve his aim. I do feel, however, that persuasion and suggestion are the two strong cards in the hands of the advertiser, in creating desire in the prospective customer, and will be effective in many cases where a closely-reasoned argument would leave him cold. The appeal, therefore, should be to the feelings rather than to the reason.

(d) Presuming now that we have written and arranged our advertisement perfectly, so far, we have created in the reader's mind a desire for the article, or service, and he is in the right mood to buy. It is only necessary, therefore, to do one thing more, and that is to induce him to take action. To the personal salesman this is not an easy matter, even though he has his order ready for signature, and is able to place a pen in the prospective customer's hand. In an advertisement where the stimulus has to be applied through the medium of cold type it is still more difficult. If the attention is to draw requests for a catalogue, a corner of the advertisement is often arranged so that it can be cut off, filled in, and enclosed in an envelope. In the case of card or stiff paper insets in magazines, the lower portion of the advertisement is sometimes arranged in the form of a post card, thus obviating the necessity of finding an envelope, and some advertisers indicate on the stamp space that if the card is posted without a stamp one penny will be paid on delivery. The whole point is, of course, to make action as easy as possible, as any difficulty in finding an envelope or a stamp might cause the action to be delayed, giving time for the reader's desire for the article to weaken.

We have now very briefly dealt with the general principles underlying the selection of media, and the preparation of copy. It is unnecessary, speaking to the present audience, to make more than a passing reference to the desirability of having illustrations prepared to suit the paper in which the advertisement is to appear, having regard to the quality of stock, and the speed of printing. Usually the printer has to put up with what the advertiser sends him, and unfortunately, for motives of economy, the same block is often used for catalogue work and press advertising. When a fine screen half-tone block is used in a newspaper, the result is necessarily disastrous, and the only true economy is to have either a line block or a coarse half-tone made (about fifty lines to the inch). If, however, it is to be used in catalogues and trade papers, a very workable compromise can be arrived at by making the block with either a 120 or 133-line screen, by means of which satisfactory results can be obtained in the catalogue, and quite passable effects in all but the very poorest trade papers.

On the subject of display, I speak with some trepidation. It is necessary that both printers and advertising men approach the subject with an open mind. It is essential that the man responsible for getting results from the advertisements shall have the final say on all matters connected with them, and I think it is advisable that he should indicate a general lay-out for the printer. If the compositor considers that this can be improved it should be quite open to him to submit a setting on his own lines, and if he is used to the class of work, this co-partnership principle will nearly always be productive of the most satisfactory results. Undoubtedly the best arrangement for a firm doing extensive advertising is to employ their own compositors, and have all advertisements stereotyped; this course is also followed by many of the large agencies, thus ensuring a continuity of style, which is a very valuable asset in identifying the product, or firm, with the dignity and taste shown in the advertisements. Where the amount of work is not large enough to warrant the employment of a compositor, much can be done by entrusting it to a jobbing printer who has suitable founts of type, and having it always set by the same man if possible. If, however, financial reasons make such a course impossible, it is advisable to send "copy" to the paper in good time, and if necessary, have several revises, by this means eliminating the more offensive features. If "copy" is sent at the last moment, it will be set up in the style (or lack of style) of the paper.

The use of a standard border, special name plate, trade mark, or symbolic design, is often adopted to connect the advertisements in the mind of the reader, but in the case of the last-named, it is always advisable to make absolutely sure that it is not an infringement of another firm's trade mark, as the rightful owners are sure to notice it eventually, and at the best, will demand its suppression in all future advertisements, thus sacrificing the money spent in popularising it.

In this connection, it is perhaps advisable to refer to the cumulative or snowball effect of advertising, and I will quote from a little book on the subject, by Mr. Howard Bridgewater, who is very emphatic in his condemnation of spasmodic or "splash" advertising. "The thing goes on like a snowball: The first insertion may interest 1,000 and bring in ten buyers; the second may turn 50 of the initial thousand interested into actual buyers, and at the same time interest a further thousand. The third insertion may produce a further 100 buyers from the first thousand interested and 75 from the second. Thus the total number of buyers on this computation resulting from the third insertion would be 235 as against 10 from the first. I do not think my figures in the least exaggerate the importance of cumulative value. Indeed, from actual experience which I could quote, I know that they do not.

The psychological effect of repetition is shown in one of its strongest forms in the fact that a man may repeat a lie so often as to believe it eventually to be the truth. In the opinion of one of the largest firms of advertisers in this country, the value of consistent advertising persists for a period of five years—and this estimate is regarded as conservative by the *Advertising World*, to which admirable monthly, Mr. Paul E. Derrick—the well-known advertising expert—contributed an article from which I take the following:—Advertising is in exactly the same class of investment and subject to the same process of cancellation by yearly discounts as are other items of inventory. A business-like method of handling this vexed question is that of a large, conservative, and persistent advertiser whose practice it is to treat advertising as he does works extensions.

I have already tried to show that advertising cannot be conducted on a haphazard principle if the best results are to be obtained. There are three things that every advertiser must do.

Firstly, he must thoroughly understand what he is advertising, and the most effective method of doing this is by analysis. Wherever possible, every detail of the raw material, process of manufacture, utility, and method of selling the article should be studied, and in order to ensure thoroughness, it is advisable to write down in black and white, and only by this method can the selling points be selected and incorporated in the advertisement with absolute certainty.

Secondly, he must check results. Most firms and all limited companies have a balance-sheet prepared at least once a year, and it is just as important, though unfortunately may firms do not realise it, that a similar check should be exercised on advertising. One way of doing this is by keying the advertisements, that is, by so arranging that it is possible to tell from which advertisement an enquiry or order is received. Various methods are adopted, chief amongst which is a coupon containing a distinctive number or letter; a request to write to department "P" or some other letter; and offering a catalogue by an indicator number. In one case the works of an advertiser are in a street containing only three numbers, and he keys by giving a different street number for each advertisement, and others vary the spelling or arrangement of the firm's name. Keying is no guide to the cumulative effect of advertising, but it is helpful as showing—not how many enquiries are received—but how much business is obtained from each publication.

Thirdly, he must realise that it is only by consistant hard work and hard thinking that he will make a success of his advertising. Sometimes no doubt a lucky fluke will bring the orders rolling in, but it is a moral certainty that luck has no more to do with success in this sphere than it has in building a battleship—both are the result of a scientific use of the experience of those who have gone before, adapted and extended to meet modern needs and requirements.

DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT said the lecture had been most interesting and Mr. Oliver had handled his subject in an instructive manner. As to the exact returns from advertisements in different papers he thought it would be difficult to obtain them. Had the lecturer gone more into the side of printing he might have created greater discussion because the majority of the members present were in the craft. Recently he had been compelled to note the force of advertising. At the recent Business Exhibition he casually mentioned to the representatives of a certain firm of typewriter manufacturers that he possessed one, but it was not of their make. The exhibiting firm had so persistently followed up the admission that he was inclined to believe his own machine was wrong and their's right. The half-dozen letters or so that had been received were well typewritten and the wording so concise and to the point that the firm may eventually receive an order. A good many firms use crude advertising designs which are objectionable to the cultured class, but if the form of the announcements appealed to the particular class for whom they were intended they might capture that portion of the public.

Mr. LINTON (Bolton) remarked that some 15 or 16 years ago he followed one of these schools which advertised £5 per week after so many lessons, and he believed he would at the present day have been in a far better financial position if he had followed the duties laid down to the end. He suggested that the lecture be followed up with a series of drawings, because the young printer might educate himself and in after life would not regret the time spent developing his mind on advertising.

Mr. RICHARD BATES said it was a pleasing sign of the times when advertising experts admitted that it very often proved advantageous to consult the compositor. Sometimes the compositor appreciated the taste and judgment of the advertising specialist. With reference to display pages he greatly admired the pages of the *Shoe and Leather Record*, both on the advertising and the literary sides, and they would take a lot of beating. Mr. Oliver had stated that three to five words were the most effective for an advertisement, but he believed in one word, and mentioned several examples.

Mr. OLIVER, in replying, said he hoped his remarks had given those present some idea of the lines upon which they might work, and as printing was their chief bent, all things being equal, he did not see why they should not obtain good positions in the advertising world. It was no use a youth of indifferent education and no knowledge of drawing spending several pounds on some fourteen lessons and expecting at the end of that period to be able to earn £5 per week. Advertising should be constructive, and should not decry competitive goods, as this always had a tendency to create doubts in the prospective customer's mind. It should always be positive not negative, because its chief object was to tell in the best and most efficient manner why the commodity offered to the public was the best.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Charles D. Penwarden) held that ideas were the root of all successful advertising, and gave a considerable number of interesting examples to bear this out. He very strongly deprecated the idea of luck being a factor for consideration, and held that almost all business bringing schemes were the result of combined experience and hard work. Nowaday most firms were willing to spend money on advertising if there was a reasonable prospect of a proportional return in increased business, and it was on this basis and this alone that it was now judged. The huge advertising appropriations of some firms which had started in quite a small way was proof, if any were needed, that properly handled advertising does pay. He referred to the value of a practical printing experience to an advertising man, and speaking of the assistance it had been to himself, counselled those of the audience who had inclinations towards publicity work to "go and do likewise."

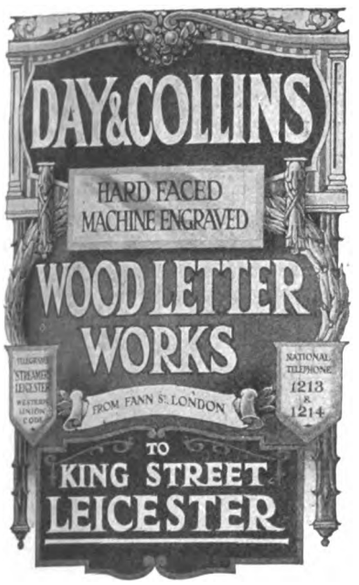
WEE MACGREEGOR.

AN interesting lecture was given the other evening in the Library Theatre, Burnley, by Mr. R. Ashton, on "The Story of the Printed Book." Mr. N. Jepson, who presided, said he did not think we had made very great strides in the printing of books, for some of the earliest printed books to be seen in the British Museum were quite equal to anything that was produced to-day. In earliest times books were produced as works of art; to-day it was a matter of commercialism, and the question seemed to be "How cheap and quickly can we produce books?" With the aid of lantern slides Mr. Ashton traced the evolution of printing up to modern times, dealing with the works and methods of the famous printers of all nations, and the various kinds of type adopted by them. The history of Caxton was carefully traced out, the story of how he came to adopt the art which made him famous being specially interesting.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, February 21st; the corresponding week in 1912 showed none.



Digitized by Google



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to** "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE St., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—Offices, 644 Central and 721 Bank. Works 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their **CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.** These Cheques are protected against forgery by the **"BLADES"** Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23. ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

WRITE TO

FRY'S FOR METALS

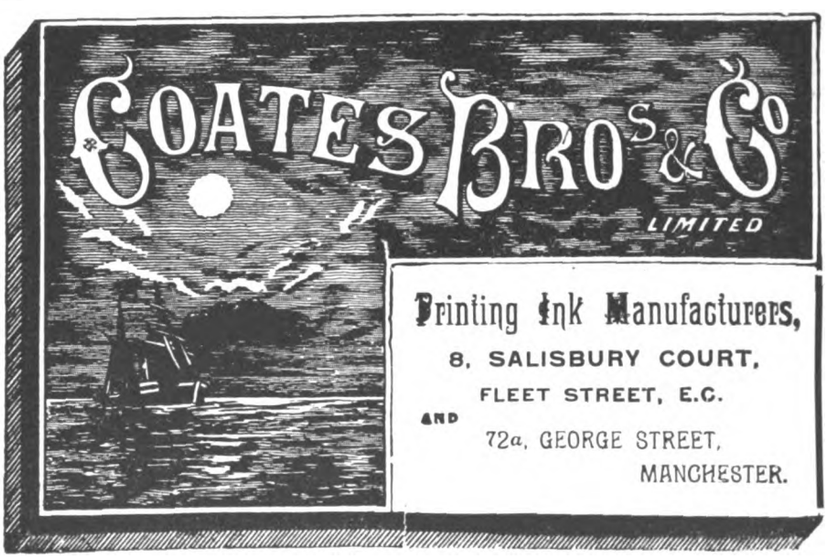
For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO **MONO**
LINO **TYPO, ETC.**

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
BLACKFRIARS, **London, S.E.**
25-30 Holland St.,
Telephone—HOP, 3754.
Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."



"The Editor and Publisher."

Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest.. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.

Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $1.50 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, 19, Park Row, New York, U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

Some Government Contracts.

Amongst the contracts placed by H.M. Stationery Office during January were the following:—

Printing, binding, etc., 2,000 Daily Report Book.—Dollard Printinghouse, Dublin, Ltd., Wellington-quay, Dublin.

Printing, binding, etc., 2,000 books England No. 2; printing, etc., Census Social Statistics, England, Vol. 9.—A. Thom and Co., Ltd., Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printing, binding, etc., 1,000 Index to Register of Marriages; 1,000 Index to Register of Deaths; 2,000 Register of Marriages; 10,000 Lineman's Diary, 1,750 Books T.E. No 25: 1,300 Books London No. 9; 1,000 Books Telephones No. 108; 1,500 Books Telegraph Message No. 1.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Printing, etc., Census Social Statistics, England, Vol. 10.—Athlone Printing Works Co., Ltd., Athlone.

Printing Insurance Contribution Cards—England.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.; W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., Old Bailey, E.C., Great New-street, E.C., and Coldharbour-lane, S.E.. Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane and Hayes.

Printing Insurance Contribution Cards.—Cahill and Co, Ltd., Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Printing, etc., 900 pads Unemployment Insurance Forms.—F. Tarrant and Co.. Ltd., Camberwell-road, S.E.

Printing, etc., 900 pads Unemployment Insurance Forms.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.

Printing, etc., 56,000 books Medical 13a.—Wightman and Co., Regency-street and Douglas-street, Westminster, S.W.

Printing, etc., 350,000 books Medical 13.—Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane and Hayes.

Supplying 11,000 Seamen's Signal Card.—McLagan and Cumming, Warriston-road, Edinburgh.

Guillotine Cutting Machine and Motor.—Harrild and Sons, Ltd., Fleet Works, Norwich-street, E.C.

Pewter Inkstands.—Brown and Englefield, Little James-street, W.C.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

4,021 KILBURN, B. E. D., apparatus for closing envelopes and the like.

4,026 CLARK, H. F., paper fasteners.

4,027 MERLIN, S. L. W., typewriters.

4,030 FAIRFAX, J. S., means for holding, filing, or binding sheets of paper, cards, pamphlets, books, samples of material, or the like.

4,031 A. W. FORD AND CO., LTD, and CONN, W. T., advertising devices.

4,059 NEDDEN, H., folding machine for continuous folding of paper or other material in zig-zag or concertina fashion.

4,074 CALDWELL, E. J., and INTERNATIONAL STAMPING MACHINE CO., LTD., feeding mechanism of machines for delivering and affixing stamps.

4,123 HAIGHWAITE, F., multi-colour offset lithographic printing machine.

4,155 DAVIS, C. K., calendar key-rings.

4,156 EVANS, R. V., roll paper holders and cutters.

4,169 COURANT, E., pencil sharpeners.

4,179 ROBERTS, E. J., feed-guide for lithographic and other printing machines.

4,200 W. ROSE and ROSE BROS. (GAINSBOROUGH), LTD., apparatus for applying adhesive, or other fluid, or semi-fluid, substance to paper, cardboard, or other material.

4,217 HEAP, J., removable binders or covers for books.

4,218 MCKENZIE, W. P., lithographic printing, stamping, and other like machine.

4,231 WEINBACHER, J. G., safety fountain pen.

4,245 LANGE, R. H., machine for delivering and affixing stamps and the like.

4,266 JOHNSON, I. L, stamp affixing apparatus.

4,365 BOUILLET, J., machine for cleaning and graining lithographic stones, zincs, and the like.

4,369 SCHOMBURG, A., pneumatic pump arrangement in printing machines.

4,461 SMITH, T., and O'BRIEN, A. H., machine for affixing and dating stamps.

4,467 COWPER-COLES, S. O., process for the manufacture of printing blocks or surfaces.

4,481 BAWTREE, A. E., postal envelopes or wrappers.

4,498 BURT, J. A., files or binders for letters, invoices and other loose sheets.

4,511 DRYSDALE, H., and JAHN, F., means for making cups, envelopes, or boxes of paper designed to contain cigarettes or other goods.

4,520 BAUMANN, M., printing apparatus.

4,524 HUNTER, C. E., and INTERNATIONAL STAMPING MACHINERY CO., LTD., franking mechanism for stamp affixing machines.

4,582 PETTY, J. P., temporary binders or loose sheet holders.

4,592 DRYSDALE, H., and JAHN, F., means for making cups, envelopes, or boxes of thin paper, designed to contain cigarettes or other goods, and covering the same with paper or cardboard or the like.

4,593 DRYSDALE, H., and JAHN, F., slitting machines for preparing paper or other material for printing or other purposes.

4,594 DRYSDALE, H., and JAHN, F., means for applying tensions to lengths of paper or the like for printing or other purposes.

Specifications Published, 1911.

Printing machines—Mascord; 27,602.

1912.

Collapsible boxes made of cardboard, leatherboard, or other sheet material—Stevenson; 3,361.

Rotary galley proof press or hand-operated printing machines—Hall and Barton; 4,478.

Loose-leaf binder for printed music and the like—Stevens; 4,570.

Machines for making cardboard box blanks and printing thereon—Mab Patent Box Co. and McNutt; 6,257.

Machines for gathering and stacking sheets of paper and the like—Feeny; 8,167.

Printing machines—Furnival, Furnival and Furnival; 9,694.

Show cards and the like—Hildesheimer; 10,656.

Picture cards, prints, and the like—Stiebel; 10,842.

Ticket printing appliances—Regina Machine Co.; 11,401.

Printing devices—Addressograph (1910), Ltd.; 17,242.

Paper rolling and slitting machines—White; 18,196.

Method of and apparatus for producing corrugated paper and corrugated cardboard with rectangular or approximately rectangular folds—Leipziger Wellpapierfabrik Graessle, Laupitz and Co.; 22,871.

Dating stamps—Post; 25,869.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1912.

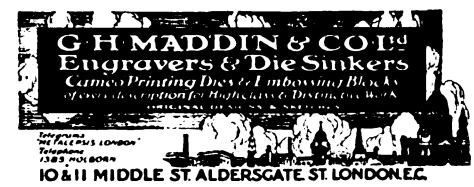
Typesetting and distributing machines—Decker; 24,692.

Advertising letter card and wrapper or the like—Rignall; 27,061.

Envelope making machines—Tellschow; 28,073.

"BYTA" (Trade Mark Registered).
IS THE DRESSING
FOR MACHINERY BELTS
—Stops Belts Slipping—
Free Sample and Terms from
THE BYTA MANUFACTURING CO.,
24, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

OFFSET PRINTING
COMES UP BEST
ON
"TITANIC BOND."
Sole Supplier:
R. DENNIS (Dept 0/28),
4 & 5, Pilgrim Street,
Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.



THE PRINTING ART.
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts
Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain
KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Digitized by Google

The Ghent Exhibition.

Preparing for the Visitors.

To build a hotel to hold a thousand guests on purpose to prepare for the rush of visitors to the Ghent International Exhibition, and then to pull half of it down again when the Exhibition closes is one of the many striking pieces of enterprise which the municipal authorities of the town have undertaken. The hotel is in no way a temporary structure but brick-built throughout, and the remaining half will continue under the management of the town as a station hotel at the new railway station on the main line from Ostend to Brussels. This station, the Gare St. Pierre, may almost be described as an Exhibition enterprise, too, for it is just on the edge of the grounds, and the work has been specially put forward so that it may be ready for the exhibition traffic.

There is a general belief that directly an international exhibition is opened in a town hotel prices jump to famine rates, and that visitors have to pay most exorbitant sums for the bare necessaries of life. This may have been true at one time, but it is not so to-day, for it is greatly to the interest of the exhibition authorities to see that prices are kept as low as possible, and the lengths to which the Ghent Exhibition authorities have gone in building this special hotel, to provide rooms at a fixed and reasonable price for visitors, are typical of this modern spirit.

But apart from the erection of this hotel a "Bureau de Logement" has been formed to inspect and classify all the private apartments available. The price of these, 3 frs., 5 frs., 8 frs., 10 frs., or 15 frs. for the night and breakfast, is also fixed by the Bureau, so it is obvious that the keepers of hotels and boarding-houses will not be able to raise their charges to famine rates in the face of this competition.

This Bureau, which is not a business concern and has no financial interest in the work, will have offices at both the railway stations and at the Exhibition, and on applying there visitors will be given the addresses of vacant rooms at the price selected. As these will all have been inspected and priced by the Committee there will be little trouble in finding suitable accommodation.

In order to provide for the visit to the Exhibition of large parties from Workmen's Clubs and Institutes, the Bureau has also hired a number of large halls, and is fitting them up, with the assistance of the military authorities, as dormatories, where as many as 100 or 150 men can be lodged at a time. The charge for these darmatories will only be sufficient to cover the expenses, but arrangements will have to be made beforehand with the "Bureau de Logement."

Yet another fact which will prevent any great rise in prices in Ghent is the nearness of Brussels, Bruges and Ostend. Bruges can be reached from Ghent by train in 35 minutes, Brussels in 50 minutes and Ostend in 60 minutes, journeys which are of no greater inconvenience than those taken by many suburban dwellers every morning.

THE Cost System and the Lithographer.

The comparatively recent discussions on cost and efficiency have developed almost to the extent of evolution—and yet there is evidently a desire for more. Every man almost without exception, in the lithographic business has lined up on the side of the advocates of the cost system, and the business offices of the lithographic establishments of the country are all, more or less, filled with various instruments with which experts assure us we can determine the exact cost of production.

Just as soon as the lithographer ascertains beyond a doubt just what each piece of work that goes through his shop costs him, and just what each piece of machinery is capable of earning when properly operated, then will ring out the knell of the flat-bed press.

No man in these days of progress can keep up with the procession equipped with antiquated machinery. The offset press has demonstrated and is demonstrating every day that better work can be done, and a much larger quantity turned out, by the offset process than can possibly be done by the stone press. Yet there seems to be a doubt in the minds of some people, and nothing can dispel this doubt, evidently, but a home-made demonstration. The cost system will make this demonstration. The sooner a lithographer adopts the cost system, and finds out just what machine is making money for him and which one is losing money, the sooner the universal adoption of the offset process will come about. In the interest of the whole trade we welcome the change. It will spell prosperity for the lithographer.—*Harris Monthly.*

During last year the Labour Exchanges of the Board of Trade received 27,526 applications for employment in the printing, stationery, book and paper trades, of which 11,599 were from women. On the other hand, only 9,951 vacant situations in those trades were notified to the Exchanges during the year, of which the majority (5,955) were for women. The number of vacancies actually filled by the Exchanges during 1912 in the trades referred to was 7,437—of which 654 were only temporary—and 4,682 of them were taken by women. In the Juvenile Branch 8,897 vacancies were notified, of which 5,647 were for girls and 6,762 situations were filled, including 4,601 by girls.

W. F. SEDGWICK LTD.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
Monochrome Blocks
(2 Colour)
Colour Blocks
(Two Colour)
237 & 236
Blackfriars Road
London, S.E.
Telephone 59 Hop

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
· OUR SPECIALITY. ·

SHACKELL'S
FOR
QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.
OLD BAILEY LONDON.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGHS' LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.* Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) T G M Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application. Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS, GENERAL ENGRAVERS, BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS, etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON"

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING INKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON.E.C,
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD.E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London." Telephone No. 7353 London Wall.

PRIESTLEY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PRINTERS TO THE TRADE

189 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON S.E.

NEAR ST. GEORGES CHURCH

FACTORY, WARREN PLACE

TEL. HOP 1739

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,

32A, FLORENCE ROAD, Upton Park, London, E.

Telephone No. EAST HAM. 430.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. Our new LIST of PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half tone, some charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.C. WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · SHOW CARD & CALENDAR MAKERS

566, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.—TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

30%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES.

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting

And

General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

---

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. { 3381 BANK / 12 HOP.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

Established 1868.

Contractors for Thirty Years past to H.M. Printing Offices, etc., etc.

Rollers for every class of Machine.
Rollers for every class of Work.
Rollers in every size from the largest Rotary to the smallest Cameo.

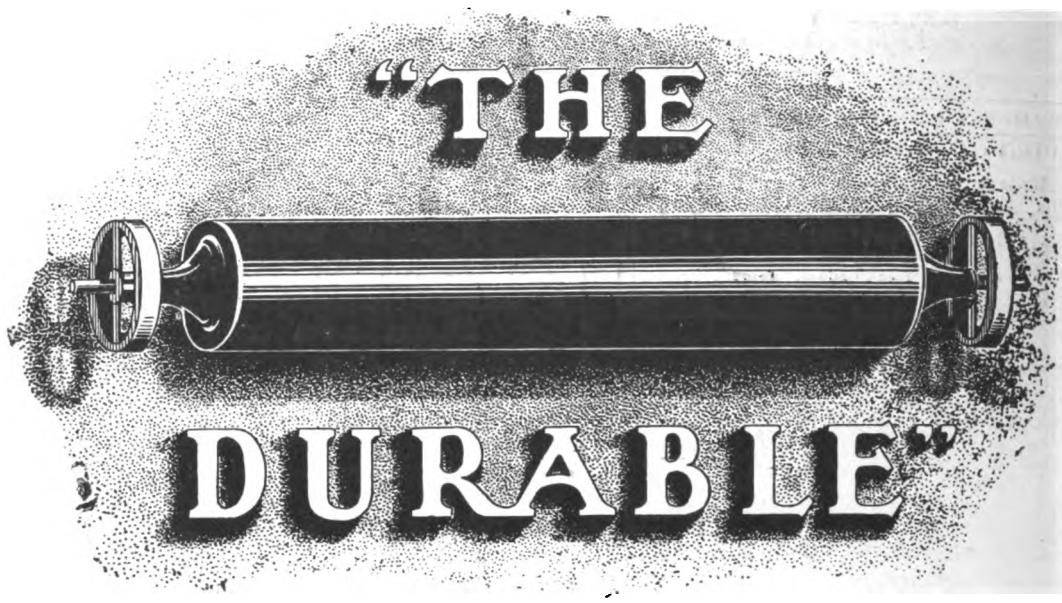
SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

The Cost of your Rollers shown at a glance.

The **"DURABLE"** Composition
The BEST that can be made

The **"ALDINE"**
the very best at the Price.

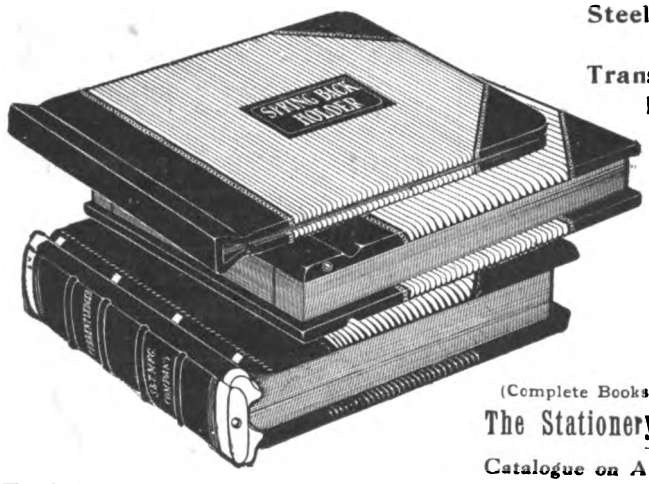
Special quotations for quantities.
Samples on application.



"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides"—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times.*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-. 80 Illustrations. 16 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References)

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Lleandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhayader, Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llandudno Junction, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED **STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS**

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—March 6, 1913.

Digitized by Google

GENE. LIB. APR 1 1913

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

LONDON: MARCH 13, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 11.

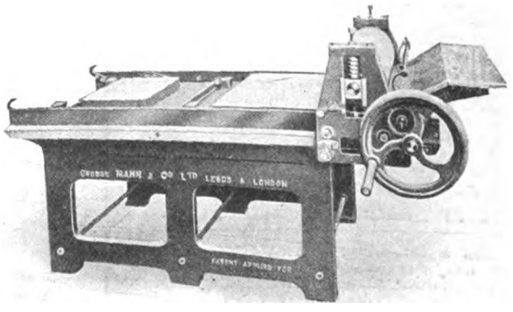
THE MANN OFFSET



SIZES—DEMY QUARTO TO EIGHT CROWN.

The Ideal Machine for YOUR Class of Work.

Offset Proving and Reversing Press



The LATEST and BEST Proving Press on the Market.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.,

LONDON ADDRESS: Henry Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

CUT OUT your Rag Bill. **REDUCE your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.**

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic **ROLLER WASHERS**

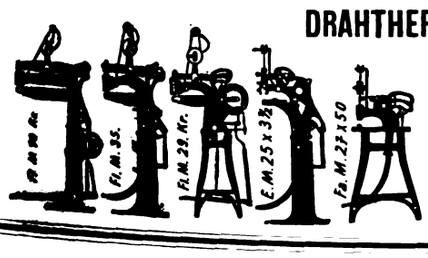
That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers :—Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson, of Bristol; The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., of Manchester; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., of London: Weiners, Acton; Johnson, Riddle & Co., London; David Allen & Sons, of Harrow, Thomas Forman & Sons, of Nottingham.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. Hudson & Kearns of London—2 machines; Tillotson & Sons, of Bolton—2 machines; Hazell, Watson & Viney, of London—2 machines; Waterlow & Sons, of Dunstable; Thomas Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Butler & Tanner, of Frome; Cassell & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; David Allen & Sons of Harrow: Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester; Abel Heywood; Jas. Broadley, Ltd., of Accrington; Foster Clarke, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian, Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

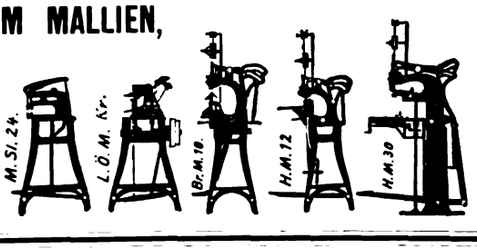
DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,

Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.



CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.



BUKAMA 101



Combined Hole-Eyeletting Machine.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluеing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.*

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) TGM Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.



Printing Works: LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."

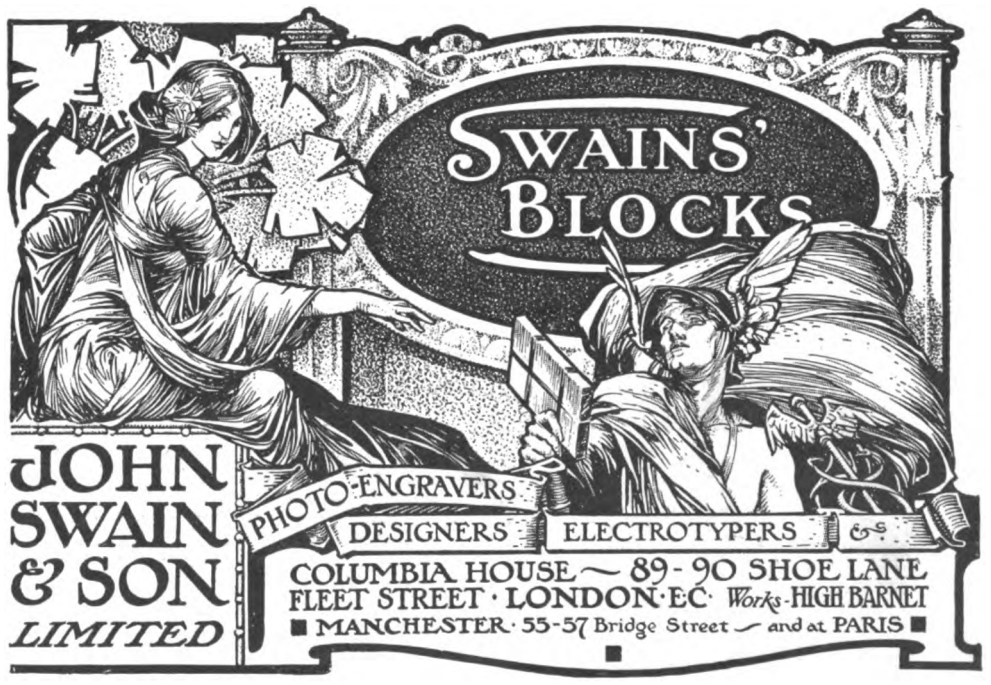
Telephone Nos:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* 723 Bank *Works,* 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23. ABCHURCH LANE. LOMBARD ST.. E.C



WRITE TO

FRY'S FOR METALS

For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO MONO

LINO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.

Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

LONDON: MARCH 13, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 11.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

A Lecture on "India and its Languages."

At the February monthly meeting of the above Centre, after the usual business was transacted, Mr. C. A. Wood, of Messrs. W. Miles and Co., Nottingham, gave an interesting and instructive lecture entitled "India and its Languages." Mr. Wood treated his subject in a conversational manner, profusely illustrated with anecdotes which kept the company in good humour. He gave many interesting details of his travels in India, including the habits and customs of the people with whom he came in contact, and his lecture was illustrated by specimens of type in use in India, which assisted to convey some idea of the difficulties that have to be surmounted in the preparation of vernacular type. Mr. Wood's lecture was much enjoyed by the members present, who accorded him a most hearty vote of thanks at the close.

Mr. WOOD said: During my visit to India in 1909 and 1910 I was surprised at the various dialects spoken; every city seemed to have a variety of dialects, and yet the characters were in many instances obtained from the same script, the Nagari. At Bombay, where I landed, Hindi is spoken. This character would also cover Sanscrit, Nepali, Mundari, and a number of minor Indian dialects. Marathi is also spoken, and the Gujarati language is extensively used among the population of 770,843 inhabitants.

I was soon at home for I had hardly set foot on *terra firma* before I was welcomed by old friends from home, and driven to an hotel which certainly seemed to contain none but British visitors. The city is certainly up-to-date with its electric trams and beautiful buildings, but the buildings that interested me most were its presses and all that appertained to typography. My letter of introduction to the Government Press was soon in evidence, and by the kind courtesy of the superintendent of the Bombay Government Printing depot, I was shown work in letterpress equal to any at home. Some of the books were thorough specimens of printing and binding, although produced under adverse circumstances when we consider the difficulties experienced in training native labour, and the troubles connected with inks, etc., on account of the extreme heat. I remarked what a hive of industry it seemed, but was told later on that the white man could always do in one day what a native takes four days to do. We must, however, take into consideration the different rate of pay. This press has its own type foundry, and its productions were certainly equal to a lot of the work produced by some of the foundries in Great Britain or elsewhere. Most prominent seemed the order maintained and cleanliness of the machine and case departments. The printers in Bombay can almost boast of having one of the finest buildings in that city—the *Times of India* offices—also noted for its variety of work—general printing, bookbinding and process work. This firm, besides making its own type, has a number of linotypes, and in walking through its immense machine-room one can see all the well known names of home manufacturers in evidence. Besides printing in the roman character, an enormous quantity of vernacular matter is produced. I visited a number of native presses, and I am often asked how I got on, not knowing the language. I found no difficulty whatever in the whole of my journey to Lahore, Allahabad, Calcutta, *via* Central India, to Bombay. Every educated native seemed to speak our tongue. I must speak of the kind manner in which some of my Indian clients treated me. On arrival at the hotel in Bombay, as soon as it was known where I stayed, a beautiful basket of Indian sweatmeats and fruits, with a welcome to India, was sent to me. On visiting these gentlemen I was driven out to the foundry in the suburbs of Bombay, and was treated with the usual Indian welcome of having flowers presented to me and garlands of roses hanging around my neck, entertwined with tinsel, and scent was sprayed into the carriage, while the native employees collected to give a hearty send off. During my look around this foundry I saw a native working at punch cutting. He was seated upon the ground, and appeared to have but a few files. Considering the difficulties this workman seemed to be working under, he was producing some very good punches of Telegu, and the price per punch was about one rupee (1s. 4d.).

This firm is certainly striving to improve the art and manufacture of type in India. Its metal was alloyed upon the premises, and its productions have during the last 20 years been on the upward grade of quality. All its machines are British manufacture, and it casts a lot of Latin, besides vernacular type. Quite a large number of native printers spoke of the Type Foundry and its productions.

Bombay has about 42 newspapers, journals, etc., printed in English, 10 printed in English and Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu.

From Bombay *via* Thansi to Gwalior is a distance of 763 miles. The languages spoken are Malwi, Bundari, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi Gwaliori and Marwari. It is a native State in political relationship with the Government of India and under the Presidency of His Highness the Maharaja of Scindia, whose name is so well known in connection with our Coronation festival.

In the centre of the city is a large square surrounded by large buildings, not the least being the Printing Press. Everything in this new Press is British, and some of the leading Otley firms are well represented. This Press has its own typefoundry and electro and stereo foundry, and at the time of my visit was not quite ready for running.

The Marathi here spoken, although the same in character, is slightly different from that used in Bombay, being Balboda. In going from the old Press to the new was indeed a transition from the ancient to the modern. Nearly all I met, who were in authority at all, could speak English, and in visiting Morar, where the Great Fair was in progress, there was no difficulty in finding anyone but what could speak a little English.

In Agra, which no Britisher could well miss visiting—for to see the Great Tag Mahal is the sight of a life-time—the languages spoken are Brij Bhasha and Urdu in the city, and in other parts a form of Kharboli interspersed with Brij expressions.

Lahore, which has a population of about one-and-a-quarter million, has only two dialects principally spoken, Urdu and Punjabi. This city is the principal in the Punjab and has some large printing presses. The North-Western Railway has here its headquarters, where all its printing is done. This city was just recovering from the terrible earthquake of some years back, and in the West or Montgomery quarter some palatial hotels and shops with dwelling houses were being built. I visited a number of presses, and in nearly all the printing was being done in the Latin faces. The same thing occurred as in other cities I visited; no trouble was experienced in conversation, for our language seemed to be spoken by everyone connected with commercial life.



Mr. C. A. WOOD.

Digitized by Google

The next principal city I visited was Allahabad, with its population of one-and-a-half million, and the language spoken is Urdu. In appearance it is European, especially taking the east side, with its beautiful cathedral and churches and chapels. Numerous newspapers, journals, etc., are printed here, and I should imagine quite 75 per cent. are in the English character. During my visit I was shown over a part of the Government Press by the superintendent, whose name is so well-known among the native and British printing craft, both in India and at home (Mr. Frank Luker). The press is quite modern, and one could not help but notice the order everywhere; it was certainly a lesson to see how a white gentleman could control such a lot of natives of different castes. I should imagine, taking the average, that there are more printers in this city than any part of India, and all the matter is Latin and Urdu.

In Calcutta, the capital that was, undoubtedly the Bengali and Nagari types of languages are mostly used, and one could not help but notice that the different sects have their own quarters. At the time trouble was feared with the lower castes of Bengali and sedition seemed predominant. It is a splendid city, and has a large number of printers and typefounders. There are two presses in connection with the Government, and the educational side is well represented by its numerous Universities and institutions, literary, scientific and social. In walking the main thoroughfares you would really think you were in England, for the names are all familiar. Here again no difficulty was experienced as far as the language was concerned. I noticed more foreign machinery in this city than any part of India, except in the Government presses. In this city I met several friends whose kind welcome I shall never forget. It would take columns to explain all I saw and experienced in this wonderful city. It was evident that a large percentage of American and German type, machinery, etc., was used.

From Calcutta to Bombay, *via* Jubblepor, visiting several other cities, a description of which would take up too much time, was a delightful experience.

India and its Dialects.

It will be easy to see that though I visited but one-half of India, hardly touching the south, the difficulties experienced by those who would educate the millions of inhabitants are in the various dialects spoken. For the origin of the Indian scripts we are taken back to the Asoka to find out how the Indian Syllabaries came into existence. In reference to the Indian alphabets, Dr. Taylor tells us that the multitudinous scripts of India—extensive as is their geographical range, dissimilar as they are in their superficial aspect, and even in their structural characteristics—may be traced back to one single source—the alphabet used in the most ancient documents of India. These consist of the edicts issued by the great Buddhist monarch Asoka, who ruled over the greater part of India in the third century B.C.

He also writes in most appreciative terms of the Asoka (or Brahmallaippe) syllabary. He says: "The elaborate and beautiful alphabet employed in these records is unrivalled among the alphabets for its scientific excellence. Bold, simple, grand, complete, the characters are easy to remember, facile to read and difficult to mistake, representing with absolute precision the graduated niceties of sounds which the phonetic analysis of Sanscrit grammarians had discovered in that idiom." The illustration gives the form of the printing letters of the Asoka script, as shown in the ancient inscriptions on rocks and pillars at Delhi, Agra, and elsewhere throughout India and Ceylon.

One of the laws of graphic representation is that symbols are subject to deterioration, and capable of reformation. During the last 3,000 years the original letters of the Asoka

ARABIC.
The script almost universally used by Mohammedans. With a few extra characters it also serves for Persian, Turkish, Urdu, etc. In some forms a fount consists of over 1,000 "sorts."

عَدَّادٌ كَانَ لَهُ كَلْبٌ وَ كَانَ لَا يَزَالُ نَائِماً مَا دَامَ الصَّدَّادُ
يَعْمَلُ شُغْلاً فَاذَا رُفِعَ الْعَمَلُ وَجَلَسَ هُوَ وَأَصْحَابُهُ لِيَأْكُلُوا عَيْشاً
إِسْتَيْقَظَ الْكَلْبُ فَقَالَ الصَّدَّادُ يَا كَلْبُ اَلسُّوءُ لِأَيِّ سَبَبٍ صَوْتُ
الْمِرْزَبَّاتِ الَّذِي يُزَعْزِعُ الْأَرْضَ لَا يُيَقِّظُكَ وَصَوْتُ الْمَضْغِ الْخَفِيِّ

CHINESE
The character used for the various dialects of China. It is read in columns from right to left. Owing to its ideographic nature a *complete* fount may mean anything from 5,000 to 80,000 sorts.

夜 印 愛 外 望 熱 拍 又 特 瓦
位 運 北 昂 擊 阿 卦 折 問 亞
按 怨 黑 厭 萬 額 非 恩 樣

DEVANAGARI.
The great Indian script. Used for Hindi (spoken by over 80 millions in North India), Sanscrit, Nepali, etc. A fount varies considerably in the number of sorts required.

घर मेलबलि पशुओं से भरा हो तो
हो पर यदि उस में झगड़े रगड़े होवे
तो उस से चैन के साथ सूखा दकडा

BURMESE
One of the most complicated of Eastern scripts. The character is derived from the Indian. This type is also used for Karen and other dialects spoken in Burma.

ထာဝရတုရားသည်ငါ၏ထိုး
ထိုဦးဖြစ်ခေါ်တမူ၏၊

GREEK.
In addition to the ancient classics, this character is used for the modern dialect, and also a form of Turkish known as Græco-Turkish. Sorts are often used in other languages where special signs are needed.

Τῶν ὄντων τὰ μέν ἐστιν ἐφ' ἡμῖν, τὰ δὲ οὐκ ἐφ' ἡμῖν
Ἐφ' ἡμῖν μὲν ὑπόληψις, ὁρμή, ὄρεξις· ἔκκλισις, καὶ ἐνὶ
λόγῳ, ὅσα ἡμέτερα ἔργα· οὐκ ἐφ' ἡμῖν δὲ τὸ σῶμα, ἡ
κτῆσις, δόξαι, ἀρχαι, καὶ ἐνὶ λόγῳ, ὅσα οὐχ ἡμέτερα

HEBREW.
The Biblical character, known as "square Hebrew." Besides the Old Testament Scriptures it is used for Yiddish, Judæo-Persian, Judæo-Arabic etc.

אָל חֲבוֹאנָה שִׁקּוּם נָשִׁים וְנוֹת אֶל־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ וְתִשְׁמַדְנָה לְמָנֵי וְתֹאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה
הָאַחַת בִּי אֲדֹנִי אֲנִי וְהָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת יָשַׁבְתִּי בְּבַיִת אֶחָד וָאֵלֵד עִמָּהּ בַּבָּיִת: וַיְהִי
בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי לְלִדְתִּי וַתֵּלֶד גַּם־הָאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת וַנִּהְיֶנוּ יְחִדָּו אֵין־זָר אִתָּנוּ בַּבַּיִת
זוּלָתִי שְׁנֵינוּ־אֲנַחְנוּ בַּבָּיִת

IRISH
The Erse character, still in use for Old Irish literature. Our Anglo-Saxon characters were derived from this source.

Do cuaid duine áirithe síos ó Ierusalém go h-Iericó; agus táinig i measc bhit-dheanaí é, do
chlaoidh agus do loit é, agus do imthigh siúmpa, ag
n-a fágadáil leathmharbh.

LAOTIAN.
The script used in Laos and other parts of Annam: only recently produced in type. A good sample of a script originally designed for writing on leaves. Its circular form preventing the *stylus* cutting into the leaf.

ເພາະວ່າເຮົາກ່ວາແກ່ຫວານເທິງຫົວງ່ວາຕົ
ແຕ່ບໍ່ໄປເຮົາຈັກບໍ່ໄດ້ມີບັ້ງິວາເທົ່ານຶ່ງຕ່ວ
ຕໍ່ເທົ້ວ ເພ ບດິນ ແຫ່ງພະເຈົ້ວຈັກໄດ້ມ່ວ ຕົ້ງ

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

syllabary have undergone many changes for the worse (?) in different parts of India.

It is now well known that all the present Indian scripts, except the Persi-Arabic, are merely local varieties of the Asoka Syllabaries, and most of the changes in forms of letters have been gradual. Sometimes a change has been brought about by the material used for writing. Thus the curves and twists of the South Indian scripts are owing to the palm leaf with an iron pen, which would split the leaf if the lines were straight. Other changes, again, have come about by the isolation of different parts of India from one another, and others, again, by a script being used for commercial or religious purposes.

With reference to the original Asoka alphabet, it is to be noted that it is not of Indian origin. Dr. Cust writes: "The Indian alphabet is in this respect an invention of the people of India, who, however, elaborated to a marvellous extent a loan which they received from others." Dr. Taylor says: "The Asoka alphabet has been plainly enlarged by differentiation."

The Asoka characters, like all human inventions, are imperfect. It is a syllabary, and not an alphabet. The same defects are inherited by the Nagari, of which Sir Monier Williams writes that it is devoid of sounds common in Semitic and Turanian languages, and is encumbered by far too great a burden of intricate compound letters.

It also may be noted that there is no sacredness attached to the Asoka or any Indian alphabet. The Vedas were not committed to writing, but taught by oral teaching. Later we find Sanskrit written in scripts. Each vernacular does its best with its own script, and books are printed with the same script used for different languages, and the same languages printed in different scripts. A Babel of languages and alphabets, which must cause confusion.

The Arabic (or Persi-Arabic) is a foreign importation into India, and is used for Urdu and some other languages, but in form it is different altogether from the other dialects. For anything like a clear rendering of an Indian language in the Arabic character an idea of the marks and points is an absolute necessity. It is very trying to the sight, troublesome to write and very difficult for printing. Some hundreds of sorts or characters are wanted, but not so many as the Nagari, and the type is very difficult to distinguish, and less adapted for composition, and takes up more space.

When considering the number of vernacular scripts, such as the Assamese, Burmese, Singalese, Nagari, Telegu, Oriya, Arabic-Persian, etc., which are so complicated as to render the art of reading very difficult, one can hardly wonder at the illiteracy of the people. The Indian census of 1911 states that the total population of the Indian Empire is 315,132,537, of whom 294,875,811 are illiterates. Out of the total population of India only one male in ten and one female in every 144 can read and write. Out of 90,004,855 males over the age of 15, 78,431,214 are illiterates, and the number of persons who learn to read and write over that age is infinitesimal. In Burmah there is a Buddhist Monastery in almost every village, where male children are taught free of charge, and in Madras and other Presidencies this is left to the educational efforts of Christian missions, and in many villages there is not even a school. The Hon. Gokhall estimated that there is only one school of any kind for every five villages.

A writer states that five alphabets—Sanskrit, Arabic, Telegu, Tamil, Malayalam—have each an individuality of its own so decided that a knowledge of one of the five would not compensate for the amount of labour required for the mastery of one of the others.

The Indian Empire has a greater number of alphabets than there are for all the other languages of the world ancient and modern put together. There are about 50 recognised indigenous alphabets, and probably twice as many varieties of scripts used in writing them. No less than 10,000 symbols are used to represent 64 sounds.

No Indian writing has reached the alphabetical stage of evolution. All Indian scripts being syllabaries, the consequence of this is that there are only some fifty-three elementary sounds in the whole of the Indian languages which need have separate letters with an alphabet, yet with the Indian syllabaries from 500 to 1,000 types are required to print a book in Sanscrit or Hindi in the Nagari character.

It is suggested that the numerous symbols hinder national progress and stand in the way of national unity; they also constitute a serious hindrance to the commercial and educational progress of the people.

Dr. Isaac Taylor, the great authority on non-alphabetical writing, writes that every system of non-alphabetical writing is so difficult and complicated as to be unsuited for general use.

MARATHI.

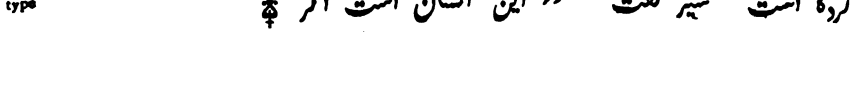
The language of 17 millions in Western India. This character is known as the Balbodha, and is derived from the Devanagari

आफ्रिका खडांतील कांगो आणि केप आफ गुद होप ह्या देशांत, अमेरीका खंडांत, न्यू हालंदांत, आणि दुसऱ्या पुष्कळ देशांत रानकुत्रे असतात

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

MIAO.

The language of the Hwa-Miao, the aborigines of Western China. The script is the invention of an Englishman, who recently committed the language to writing for the first time.



⁂ ⁂ ⁂

SIAMESE.

Used by over two million in Siam. Although the language is founded on Chinese, the character is derived from the Indian

ประเทศสยามมีตั้งแต่ผู้ชายทิศตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ทีปลาเสียไทลุด คิดโดยยาวประมาณ ๕๐ โยชน์ โดยกว้างประมาณ๓๖ โยชน์ ประเทศยามนี้ ฝ่ายเหนือแผ่นดินเนื่องกับแดนลาวแผ่นดินจีน

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

TAMIL.

The oldest and most influential character of Southern India. In comparison with most of Indian scripts the type is extremely simple.

மனிதனே, நிபரஞ்செய்தி, இரகசியத்தெரிவித்தல். உன் தேவனுக்கு முன்பாக மனத்தாழ்மையாய் நடப்பதை அல்லாமல் வேறே என்னத்தைச் சித்தம் உன்னிடத்தில் கேட்கிறார்.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

TALIQUE.

The flowing form of script adapted from Arabic. Used for Persian, Urdu, Pushtu (Afghanistan), etc. A very difficult character to represent by moveable type

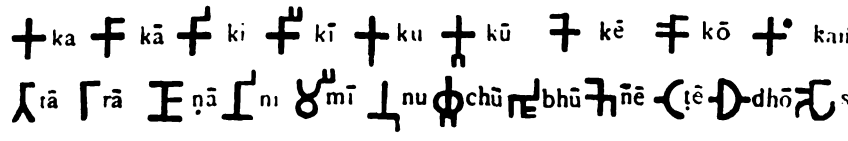
شیریني ومردي در یک خاز تصویر خودها دیدند • مرد شیر را گفت میبیني شجاعت انسان کہ شیر را تابع کرده است • شیر گفت مصور این انسان است اگر

THE AŚŌKA ALPHABET.

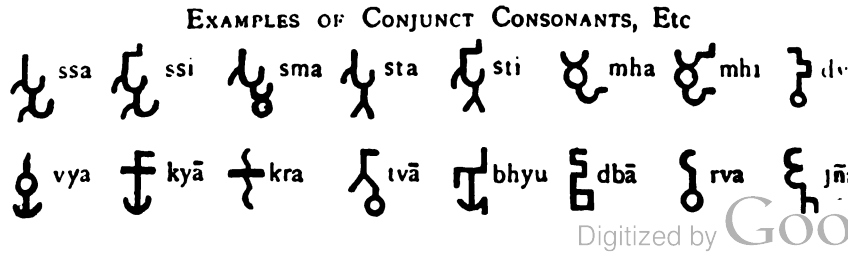
THE PRIMARY (OR SIMPLE) LETTERS.



EXAMPLES OF MEDIAL VOWELS



EXAMPLES OF CONJUNCT CONSONANTS, ETC



Digitized by Google

No typefounder has ever attempted to produce type for all these dialects. One firm alone is reported to have spent £300,000 in the preparation of Indian type. Some of the principal languages would be as follows, Arabic, covering Turkish, Persian, Urdu (Hindustani), Arabic-Sindhe, etc.; Burmese for Shan, Karen, and the ancient Pali language.

Kanarese.	Maliyalam.	Singalese.
Paujabi	Oriya	Persian Taliq
Gujarati	Bengali	Hebrew, Telegu
Tamil	Marathi	Hindi, etc., etc.

The matrices required for these vary from 800 to 80 characters for each fount, but there are many others used to a limited extent.

It may be interesting at the present time to compare this with our Roman characters which, in my opinion, will eventually become the character of India. Attempts are being made to introduce Romanic letters for Indian languages by the Rev. J. Knowles, of the Christian Literature Society for India. The remedy suggested is an Indian national alphabet of simple letters based upon the Roman alphabet.

Our Roman character is making great headway in Japan, and is most generally used for printing throughout the world. They serve to print English (the most prevalent), French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Norwegian, Danish, Polish. Dutch, Bohemian, Hungarian, and, to some extent, German, for in Germany the Latin faces have many partisans who condemn the Gothic as fatiguing to the eye, and it is stated (I have read) that short sightedness is much more prevalent amongst the educated Germans than amongst the reading public elsewhere. The Latin types are exclusively used in the United States and Canada, where French, English and Spanish are prevalent, and in Central and Southern America, Russian type faces greatly resemble the Latin, a lot of the characters being exactly the same. The same applies to Servia, which has a few purely Servian characters in use. The German and German-Austrian and the German-Swiss people very largely use the Gothic characters as yet; but here, again, these appear to be gradually giving way in favour of the Latin.

It seems an almost impossible task to teach a nation an entirely new system of writing, considering the population, and that at the present time in India there are 200 languages and dialects, with over 50 scripts, each having from 500 to 1,000 symbols, and scattered over 1,500,000 square miles, the people living in over 800,000 villages, with only an average of one school in six villages and indifferent to education.

Mr. Wood's firm is prepared to undertake the production of type in all the principal Oriental characters. They can also undertake printing, or supply stereos and electros in these types.

The committee of the Printers' Warehousemen's Pension Fund have reason to be proud of their efforts in connection with the above auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation. The other evening, Mr. C. Hamilton, of the Amalgamated Press, and Mr. J. E. Dixon, of Messrs. R. Clay and Sons, presided at Anderton's Hotel over a crowded and enthusiastic audience, who were amply repaid for their attendance by the excellence of the entertainment provided. Mr. J. F. V. Bennett, assisted by Mr. W. H. Berry, was in charge of the entertainment, and during the evening there appeared Miss Marie Glenn in "Carmena" and "Il Bacio," Miss Rose Russell with "Red Rose of Love" and "Heart of my Heart," Mr. Lionel James, an excellent baritone, in several well rendered numbers, Mr. T. Hawkins, an artist of ability, in "Musical Monologues," Mr. H. Chalk, a most popular favourite, Mr. Rowley Cowper, a topical ventriloquist who is always well received, the Three Gees, vocalists and instrumentalists, in a cleverly arranged medley of rag time melodies, Mr. Frank Carlton, a most humorous raconteur, Mr. Fred Vernon, a capable descriptive vocalist, while the comic side was in the able hands of Mr. Tod Lowen, from the principal London halls, Mr. Geo. Wellington, Mr. Will Ellis, who convulsed the audience with his original patter, Mr. Will Burgess, "Mother's Baby Boy," Mr. Bob Leslie, etc. Mr H. C. Duffy was an excellent accompanist. The secretaries of the auxiliary, Mr. H. Whitlock and Mr. J. S. Edwards, together with the members of the committee, were most assiduous in their duties as stewards.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

4,610 HALLE, M.A, blotting and absorbing.
4,635 HARRIS, H. K., advertising devices and the like.
4,683 SPIESS, G., printing machines.
4,706 WREDE, H., and CORN PRODUCTS Co, LTD., coated paper and process of making same.
4,713 SAWYER, H. A., interfolding stamps, labels, and the like.
4,781 ELLIS, J., machine for feeding or inserting sheets of paper or other material into machines used for printing, bronzing or similar operations.
4,839 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., typographical machines.
4,868 WHITE, F. W., post card duplicating sheet.
4,876 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., PEARCE, H, PARKER, T. R. G., and WRIGHT, F. W., trip mechanism of two-revolution offset printing machines.
4,882 WAIN, J. E., means for dividing the feed of printing ink in printing machines.
4,995 McCAIN, C. A., reciprocating mechanism particularly applicable to printing presses and the like.
5,001 HEATH, G. W. and A. C., fountain pens.
5,008 WEINTRAUD, A., paper fasteners.
5,018 HURWITZ AND Co., manifolding documents, drawings and the like.
5,053 WADE, H., type line setting and casting machines.
5,086 FARLEY, J., advertising appliances.
5,186 BHISEY, S. A., type-casting machines.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Machines for delivering and affixing stamps and the like—Bullock and International Stamping Machine Co.; 1,290.
Printing presses or other paper-handling machines—Burch; 4,879.
Typograph composing machines—Pierpont and Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.; 4,890.
Pencil-holder and book-marker—De La Rue and Co. and Corbyn; 7,495.
Loose-leaf binders—Elder; 7,746.
Parcel wrapper or envelope—Syer; 7,931.
Printing presses—Warnock; 8,606.
Memorandum pad for use with table telephono instruments—Hay; 8,695.
Paper folding machines—Lake; 9,020.
Filing cabinets—Marks; 12,591.
Paper roll driving mechanism—Hoe; 13,598.
Printing devices—Addressograph (1910), Ltd.; 17,240.
Printing presses—Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate; 20,547.
Loose-leaf books—Housh; 22,868.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

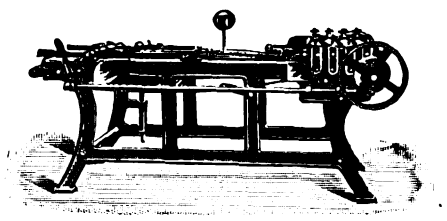
Operation and construction of line setting and casting machines—Leger; 4,053.

G H MADDIN & CO Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
Mc DERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

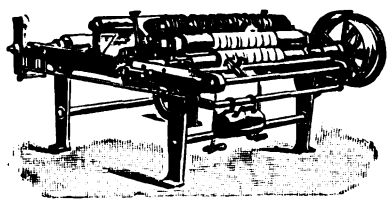
M. C. RITCHIE'S
SPECIALITIES.

ROTARY FOLDING BOX GLUEING MACHINE.



Recommended for square or tuck-in-ends plain or embossed boxes. Simple and quickly adjusted. Feeding, Glueing, Folding, Pressing, Drying and Delivering Automatically.

SLITTING & RE-WINDING MACHINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
WAX PAPER TO TAG STOCK,
Also for Rubber Calico Insulating Material.



Perfect Cutting, and Re-Wound into Hard Reels from ⅜-in. wide Upwards.

For further Particulars apply to:—
M. C. RITCHIE,
107, CLIFTON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.
Telephone: 46 CITY. Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS
are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS
AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS,
DRY COLOURS,
BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C.
The Best of Everything for the Printer.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

PARENT ASSOCIATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held at the Old Bell, Holborn, E.C., on Tuesday, 4th inst., the President (Mr. C. J. Gray) in the chair. Owing to the absence of the Assistant Secretary (Mr. C. Morley) from indisposition, his place was filled by Mr. F. W. Seeley. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the election of the following gentlemen, on the recommendation of the Council, was unanimously agreed to:—Mr. H. F. G. Allaway (Messrs. Neves and Biscoe, Ltd., works manager), Mr. H. W. Andrews (Messrs. Wertheimer, Lea and Co., machine), Mr. H. F. Blackett (Lanston-Monotype Corporation, Ltd., manager, printing department), and Mr. S. M. Robinson (The Ludgate Printing Co., Ltd., letterpress overseer). The business which followed related to the internal affairs of the Association, and was devoid of general interest.

O. B. Dramatic and Musical SOCIETY.

A successful dramatic performance was given by the above Society, at the Cripplegate Theatre, Golden-lane, E.C., on Tuesday evening, 4th inst., on behalf of the Commiles Cricket and Football Club, an old-established and prosperous club which, like the more recently formed O. B. Dramatic and Musical Society, is composed of and conducted by members of the firm of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Old Bailey, and Upper Thames-street. Judging by the crowded attendance, the followers of the out-door sports will have derived considerable financial benefit from the kindly services of the devotees of the in-door arts of music and the drama.

Two plays were presented, "Chiselling," a farce in one act, and "Paul's Return," a comedy in three acts and five scenes, the latter being the longest piece yet performed by the Society, and was ably sustained by a caste of twelve characters. A capital orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Ernest A. Dupé, also a member of the firm, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening's entertainment. The following are the castes:—

"CHISELLING."

A Farce in One Act by Joseph J. Dilley.

Larkspur, a sculptor ...	Mr. Thomas G. Higby.
Trotter, his man servant ...	Mr. Horace G. Gascoine.
Dr Stonecrop	Mr. Reginald E. T. Bell.
Mrs. Piper, a landlady ...	Miss Mabel La Roche.
Kate, Stonecrop's niece	Miss Edith Craik.

Scene: A Room in Griffin Chambers.

"PAUL'S RETURN."

A Comedy in Three Acts by Watts Phillips.

Richard Goldsworthy ...	Mr. Charles R. Gill.
Geoffrey Goldsworthy ...	Mr. T. E. N. Batchelor.
Howard Flyntskin	Mr. Horace G. Gascoine.
Paul Goldsworthy	Mr. V. Hornby Merry.
Herbert...	...Mr. E. Hawtrey Plested.
Abel Honeydew	Mr. Albert A. Peart.
Beeswing	Mr. Edward Brown.
Miss Zenobia Goldsworthy	Miss Florence Howe.
Mrs. Geoffrey Goldsworthy	Miss Ethel F. Dew.
Beatrice Goldsworthy ...	Miss Sena Beattie.
Blanche Wilton	Miss Ethel Edwards.
Mrs. Clampitt	Miss Hilda M. West.

Deputation of Electors.

Messrs. Ford, Garlick, Jones, Penn, Winch and Wyatt.

ACT I. Scene: Drawing Room in Goldsworthy House, Richmond.
ACT II. Scene: Ornamental Grounds belonging to Goldsworthy House.
ACT III. Scene 1. Boudoir in Goldsworthy House.
2. Corridor in Goldsworthy House.
3. Breakfast Room in Goldsworthy House.

The farce was full of highly grotesque incidents from start to finish. Mr. Horace G. Gascoine very cleverly sustained a comic part with plenty of opportunities for the display of his talents; Mr. Reginald E. T. Bell made a capital self-opinionated fussey old gentleman, and Mr. Thomas C. Highby was successful as the designing sculptor. The comedy was a somewhat heavier piece than has hitherto been performed by the Society, and provided a good test of its dramatic abilities out of which all the performers emerged with credit. Act II. provided a capital bit of acting on the part of Mr. Charles R. Gill and Mr. V. Hornby Merry, who with Miss Sena Beattie, Miss Florence Howe, Miss Ethel Edwards and Messrs. Horace G. Gascoine and Albert A. Peart were excellent in their respective parts. The piece brought out some wholesome lessons on the imperfections of human nature in society life, and the final reward of virtue, and was well received.

The orchestra rendered the following selection:—

Selection	San Toy ...	S. Jones.
Overture	Mirella ...	C. Gounod.
Hungarian Dance ...	Czardas No. 1	G. Michiels.
Entracte	Le Trianon ...	C. Hemann.
Two Step ...	Policeman's Holiday	E. Ewing.
Sketch ...	... Coon's Patrol ...	A. Lotter.
Waltz	Mon Reve	E. Waldteufel.
March...	Beyond the Seas	W. B. Tucker.

God Save the King.

ARTISTIC · MODERN
Write Post Card : Our Specimens & Prices
CENTURY ENGRAVING Co
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER · & · STEEL · PLATE
DIE · & · BRASS · SIGN
ENGRAVERS
PLATE · PRINTERS · LITHOGRAPHERS

The "Daily Citizen."

The future of the *Daily Citizen* was discussed at a national conference of the Labour and trade union movement assembled at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Monday. There were present representatives of trade unions, trades councils, Labour Representation committees, the Independent Labour Party, and the Fabian Society. Among the unions and societies which had sent delegates were the Printing Machine Managers, Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, London Society of Compositors, Lithographic Printers, Printers' Warehousemen and Cutters, Operative Printers, and the Typographical Association.

After hearing statements from various speakers as to the financial and business position of the *Citizen*, Mr. T. Shaw moved:—"That this conference hereby declares that the *Daily Citizen*, as the official organ of the Labour movement, should be loyally supported by the workers, and, further, that the delegates present pledge themselves to work to secure from their members an amount equal to 1s. per annum per member for three years to secure the permanent success of the paper, and urges that those unions who have not yet invested should subscribe capital." Mr. Bellamy seconded, and paid a warm tribute to the *Daily Citizen*. The resolution was carried with but two dissentients.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

LONDON TRAVELLER wanted by large firm of Provincial Printers, having office in Fleet-street, and capable of turning out large printing orders of every description; particularly well equipped for Book, Catalogue, and Colour work; man with connection among London Publishers, etc., liberally dealt with.—Address, stating terms, etc., to No. 13,165, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13165

Situations Wanted.

LITHOGRAPHY.—WORKING FOREMAN requires change; well up in all branches of the trade, Colour and Commercial, Transferring and Machine; can send references and specimens.—Address, No. 13164, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13164

MACHINE OVERSEER, fully and practically conversant with the most modern methods and machinery, desires berth in Colony, Australia preferred.—Address, No. 13161, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13161

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

CROSSLEY GAS ENGINE, 4-5-i.h.p.; can be seen at work in Plymouth.—Write, H. 26, Western Morning News, Plymouth. 13162

QUAD CROWN BREMNER WHARFEDALE for Sale, cheap; can be seen running at Plymouth.—Write, H. 27, Western Morning News, Plymouth. 13163

Machinery Wanted.

SECOND-HAND TITCHENER TYPECASTING MACHINE, with all accessories, wanted at once.—State price and condition, to No. 13166, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13166

Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL ORGAN of a SOCIETY for Sale; Advertisements average £50 per month; advance signed orders for Advertisements, £180; Paper established one year; reasonable offer accepted; no agents.—Write, L. E., care of Crossley and Co., Ltd., 57, Coleman-street, E.C. 13167

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floo s to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209 Telegrams: Algraphy London

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

ONE of the oldest and most respected residents of Gravesend has passed away in the person of Mr. Thomas Hall, printer and stationer, of Windmill-street, in his 89th year.

MESSRS. CASSELL will issue, on Thursday (to-day) a new weekly called *Cassell's Family Circle*. It will have a bright two-colour pictorial cover, and will be plentifully illustrated.

THE annual dinner of the Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers and Kindred Trades Association will be held at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C., on Saturday, April 19th. Particulars and tickets may be had from the Secretary, Mr. Geo. A. Eden, 9, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E.

THE annual meeting of the Association of Master Printers of Glasgow was held last Thursday. Mr. John F. Horn, of Messrs. John Horn, Ltd., was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. John Thomlinson, the retiring president, was accorded a vote of thanks for his labours in the interests of the association.

ON Saturday evening a concert was held in Newcastle, under the auspices of the northern district committee of the Newspaper Press Fund. Mr. G. B. Hodgson, of South Shields, presided, and Mr. R. W. Johnson, Newcastle, advocated the advisability of all working journalists being members of this fund. An excellent concert was provided, principally by members of the Newcastle Glee and Madrigal Society.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The monthly house dinner and concert took place last Saturday evening at the club premises, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, E.C., the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., presiding. During the evening a gold medal and chain, together with a bracelet for Mrs. Inwood, were presented to Mr. A. Inwood, who has been chairman of the club for the last two years. A large number of artistes contributed to an excellent programme.

VERDICT FOR A REPORTER.—An action for alleged slander and libel was brought in the King's Bench last week by Mr. Charles Frederick White, J.P., of Matlock Bath, against Mr. Ernest W. Barnes, a local reporter. Defendant denied uttering some of the alleged slanders, and pleaded justification regarding the others. After considerable evidence had been called, Mr. Justice Darling summed up, and the jury, after considering their verdict out of court for a quarter of an hour, gave their answers to the questions submitted to them by the Judge. Judgment was given for the defendant, with costs.

TENDERS WANTED.—By the Wallasey Corporation for printing and stationery required for two or four years. Particulars from Mr. H. W. Cook, Town Hall, Wallasey. By the Hammersmith Guardians for a supply of printing for one year. Tender forms may be had from Mr. J. Lamb, 206, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, W. By the Brighton Education Committee for printing. Tenders to Mr. F. H. Toyne, 54, Old Steine, Brighton. By the Dundee District Board of Lunacy for stationery, printing, etc. Particulars from Mr. R. Allan, West Bell-street, Dundee. By the Carlisle Rural District Council for printing for three years. Tenders to Mr. H. R. Lonsdale, 7, Victoria-place, Carlisle. By the Urban District Council of Waterloo-with-Seaforth for printing, books and stationery. Particulars from Mr. John L. Thompson, Town Hall, Waterloo, near Liverpool.

THE nineteenth quarterly meeting of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association was held at the offices of the London Society of Compositors, St. Bride-street, E.C. In the absence of Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., the chair was taken by Mr. H. J. Chadband. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the secretary, presented the committee's report, which recorded a decrease upon the quarter's working of £30. The income, however, was quite up to the standard, and it is hoped that the forthcoming quarter would more than account for the deficit. The funds in hand still exceed £400, and it is interesting to note that during the quarter no less than 525 Letters were issued, 60 more than that issued in any previous quarter. The report having been adopted, Mr. T. H. Middleton, secretary of the Stereotypers' Assistants' Society, was added to the list of vice-presidents. The question of the secretary's position was deferred until the annual meeting to be held in May, and in the discussion that arose *re* the first aid classes, it was decided that they be held upon Monday evenings, and a sub-committee was elected to organise the same. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE death is announced of Mr. Ernest George Stafford, almanac publisher and printer, Walton, Liverpool.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were four failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, March 7th, the corresponding week in 1912 showed the same number.

ONE of the oldest newspapers in the world is published in Gruningen, a small town of some 1,200 inhabitants in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland. It is the only newspaper in the place, and is at one and the same time the organ of the Liberals, Conservatives, and Social Democrats, Pages one and two belong to the Liberals, and pages three and four to the Socialists, and the two abuse one another heartily in its pages.

PRODUCTION MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION.—An enthusiastic meeting of prominent manufacturers and officials was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday evening, February 27th, at which a Production Managers' Association was formed. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. W. Stannard, who opened an interesting discussion on "American Methods *versus* British Conditions," during which he gave some striking examples of the results of "Scientific Management" in the States. Mr. E. J. Loseby (Messrs. Napier and Son, Ltd.), Mr. Wm. Gamble (Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd.) and Mr. T. B. Brown (Messrs. Ross, Courtenay and Co., Ltd.) joined in the subsequent discussion. The inaugural dinner (morning dress) will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on April 8th, the subject being "Labour Problems," which will be dealt with by experts in various phases of the problem of labour. Tickets 4s. each. The secretary is Mr. Charles F. Warren, Guest House, Leys-avenue, Letchworth, from whom those interested may obtain further particulars.

PRINTERS' FOOTBALL MATCHES.—A football match will be played on Saturday next between Birmingham T.A. *v.* Coventry T.A., at Radford, Coventry, for the Printers' Pie Furnishing Co. Challenge Cup. The proceeds are for the benefit of the superannuated members of the Birmingham and Coventry Printers' Guilds Benevolent Funds. This valuable silver cup is presented by the Printers' Pie Furnishing Co. (proprietor, Mr. Charles H. Rogers), of Birmingham and London, and is open for competition to Typographical Association branches of the Midlands. Silver medals are also to be presented to the winning team, and these are given by the "Victoria" Press Manufacturing Co., 165, Edmunt-streed, Birmingham, and Vandy-street, London, E.C. The return match of the above is to be played at Birmingham, on Saturday, 22th inst., on the ground of the "Sparkhill Avondale" F.C., Golden Hillock-road, and this cup and medals, and also the Press *v.* Printers' Cup and medals, will be presented at the superannuated members' concert at "Ye Olde Royal Hotel," Temple-row, Birmingham, on the same evening. Tickets may be obtained from the Printers' Pie Furnishing Co., 36, Cornwall-street, and 165, Edmund-street, the cup and medals being on view at the latter premises, and of the hon. sec., Mr. J. H. Morgan, c/o Allday, Ltd., Cornwall-street, Birmingham.



The London County Council General Powers Bill.

SIR,—I do not know whether all your readers have realised that the London County Council are asking for power to make and enforce regulations for all premises in the County of London in which celluloid and other inflammable substances are kept for sale in quantities exceeding 10 lbs. in weight.

This is so far-reaching that it means every retail or wholesale stationer would, after March 31st, 1914, be under London County Council regulations, and have to submit to vexatious control by inspectors of more or less technical education. Some of the leading traders have petitioned against this, and I do not think for an instant that the County Council will get their Bill through Parliament, but I think the trade ought to know just what control the County Council are asking for.

When one comes to think that bookmarkers, paper knives, statuettes, photo frames, etc., are made from celluloid, it will be seen that it is in the interest of the trade to let every stationer know the scope of this Bill.

Yours faithfully,

THOS. R. BROOKE.

The Caxton Convalescent Home.

Mr. C. J. Drummond presided at the annual meeting of the board of representatives of the above institution, held on Saturday last, at St. Bride's Institute, Fleet-street, E.C. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., was among those present.

A most satisfactory report was presented by the committee, showing a substantial increase in the income for the year, which had enabled them to pay off another £300 of the building debt, while maintaining the home in its high state of efficiency. The report also referred to the spontaneous expressions of thanks that had been received from grateful patients who had stayed at Limpsfield, testifying to the healthful and invigorating character of the home and its surroundings.

The chairman referred very feelingly to the absence from the meeting of their respected secretary, Mr. E. J. Carr, who had been compelled through failing health to resign his position. Mr. Bowerman also spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Carr when working with him at case, and kindly references were made by other representatives. It was agreed to retain Mr. Carr as hon. secretary and to place on record an appreciation of his past work.

Mr. C. J. Drummond was re-elected president, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman treasurer. Three vacancies in the trusteeship were filled by the election of Messrs. Geo. Rowland Blades (of Messrs. Blades, East and Blades), Sydney H. Caslon (of Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co.), and Ernest R. Cook (of Messrs. Badoureau and Jones). Mr. S. J. White was elected to the vacant secretaryship.

It is hoped in the coming year to bring the work of the home more particularly before the non-subscribing sections of the printing and allied trades, and the secretary will be pleased to hear from anyone likely to become interested. Communications should be sent to the London Office, 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

I read in an American journal that "Sir George William Davis, Director-General of Sales for Great Britain and Ireland" of the Linotype and Machinery Corporation, was the guest of the evening on January 28th at a meeting of the Machine Composition Club Chicago, which, I believe, is a sort of Linotype Users' Association.

o o o

The man who woke one morning to find himself famous is paralleled by our able but modest friend, Mr. G. W. Davis, the sales manager of the "L. and M.", who woke up on January 29th in America to find himself be-knighted.

o o o

I fancy he must have applied to himself the old wheeze as to whether he couldn't charge extra for knight work.

o o o

Especially when the knighthood was conferred by democratic America!

o o o

Well, it gave him a good laugh, and this was due to him, for when speaking at various American gatherings in the happy, hearty way we are familiar with, he caused much fun by the way he "got home" every now and again. He deserved a chuckle for himself. Besides, there was the enjoyment of his many London and Ilford friends to be taken into account.

o o o

Altogether, I say good luck to the American pressmen. I wish they'd knight a few more men whom we would all wish to honour. And if they always confer this distinction, as in this case, only on some man already enrolled as a knight in a veritable, if not a formal, Legion of Honour, none of us need cavil or complain.

o o o

I quite intend to have two months in the States next year, and Lord Francis Colebrook will have the time of his life at some printing

Digitized by Google

functions. I shall at least talk at large about my friend, 'Count Renderd.

o o o

I'm hoping to button-hole Mr. Davis—Sir George William Davis, I beg his pardon—for a few "Quads" expressing the essence of his observations.

o o o

Printing has had a real and a distinctive loss in the death of Mr. T. R. Way. I incline to say that in some very important respects he was the most distinguished British lithographer of his time. He expressed, not in words so much as in work, a sorely needed protest against the meanness, the meretriciousness, the miserableness of very, very much of the lithographic work and of the general printing of the age. He showed what great results, what heart-satisfying results could be attained by means of very simple materials rightly utilised.

o o o

Perhaps his pastel lithographs upon brown paper were some of his most characteristic productions. One must say, too, that he was a prolific craftsman, when one remembers the recent Way exhibitions of lithographic prints. His "flowers of the month," depicting Kew Gardens in twelve aspects were quite splendid colour work. He worked in pastel on brown paper and printed on brown paper. His colour pastel litho posters for the Underground Railway were the admiration of all competent judges and art connoisseurs and I think of the public.

o o o

I well remember the meeting of the Royal Society of Arts at which Joseph Pennell lectured upon a lithographic subject. The particular point just then occupying attention was as to whether a litho made upon litho transfer paper and applied to stone or metal plate, that is taken right off, taken finally away from the paper as a condition of transferring and put to stone or plate, was properly to be called a lithograph.

o o o

Pennell said it was. So did Whistler. So of course would Mr. Way have said, though I do not think he spoke at the meeting. He was upon the platform, but he was there in his character as a working artist lithographer. He was drawing and superintending transferring before the audience or doing other work to illustrate some points Mr. Pennell was making. I remember that Whistler spoke, and so I think did Mr. Vincent Brooks.

o o o

"That's my argument in a nut shell," an orator exclaimed, rounding off an hour and a-half's talk.

o o o

"What a nut!" cried one poor listener.

o o o

I'm going to cram the Costing Committee's suggestions into a nutshell. Shall I fare better with my critics?

o o o

You are asked to adopt the Costing Committee's system because it is the result of 18 months' close study by a dozen or so of the most trusted and experienced master printers of the country; and because it is most important to have a uniform system as likely to put an end to really erratic prices—like £140, £188, £201, £304 and £343 quoted last January for one public tender and pilloried at the Congress by Mr. Austen Leigh.

o o o

A uniform costing system tends towards uniform pricing, leaving it to reputation for competence and character to settle who shall get the business.

o o o

The central object of the system is to tell you what your operations as printer really cost you for every hour.

o o o

I'm not forgetting "piece"; it may be that the unit must be one of piece like 1,000 ens. Be it piece or be it the hour, you want a unit, to work with, as to which you shall feel confident that it does really embody all the costs which it professes to embody.

o o o

So that you and I may feel a little more personally and more happily interested as we talk the thing over let's take it that you've decided to install the system forthwith. In that case its interest for you is not academic; but is direct, personal and commercial.

o o o

You start then with your last year's profit and loss account and balance sheet, or your profit and loss account alone if you've not yet a balance sheet for the last financial year.

o o o

From that you take out your expenses and you next allot due items of expenses to the due departments as accurately as you can. You've three departments at least—case-room is one, machine-room is a second, and warehouse (or binding) is a third. Even a small printer may have a fourth or fifth.

o o o

Picture framing for instance begins to be quite an important department with many country printers, particularly those who have a retail stationery side; and picture framing is manufacturing, and distinct therefore from the stationery shop. I am leaving stationery out of it for this purpose.

o o o

You place your various year costs in the appropriate departments; such as case-room; litho; machine-room; binders, rulers, artists, warehouse. You find the total for the year; wages plus departmental costs for each of these departments. You treat each department like a separate business; which must pay on its own.

o o o

Don't forget that someone would pay you about 5 per cent. for your money. Someone *was* paying you 5 per cent.—isn't that so, now?—before you put it into your business.

o o o

Some percentage, I won't say what, 3, 4 or 5, is a proper cost; is one component of your hour expense rate.

o o o

You get your totals; you divide by 52; and, hey presto, you've got your total weekly cost for each department.

o o o

"My working hours divided into that total will give me——"

o o o

Something very incomplete. That's what they'll give you.

o o o

For there are all the costs that are not attachable to particular departments still to be taken into account.

o o o

And these are likely to be very large. Rope them all in. None of that old complacent happy-go-lucky confidence that they will be properly provided for in the large amount of profit put on.

o o o

Say that you do put 50 per cent. of what you call profit on to your departmental costs and that 49 per cent. suffices to cover these non-departmental overhead costs and 1 per cent. remains as profit. You've got your profit to be sure; a nice little 1.

o o o

Wouldn't it be much better sense to have the 49 of that 50 per cent properly included as cost and only the 1 per cent. presented as profit. The wayfaring man, though a fool would not, then err therein, but would realise horribly the dismal paucity of the reward. Which paucity is masked if the costs are not figuring as costs, but merely "taken into account," as one is light-heartedly apt to say.

o o o

Why do we talk of taking things into account, when what we exactly mean is that we're not taking "them into account," but at best are only "bearing them in mind." Don't let us bear them in mind, but bear them on paper. Our banker will.

o o o

Excuse one more repetition of Gladstone's suggestive words to his son: "Keep your accounts, and the easiest way to keep them is to keep them carefully."

o o o

The pleasantest way, too, as Mr. W. A. Waterlow impresses. I could not have believed, he told the Costing Congress, I could have taken so much personal interest in business details; it has been real enjoyment——since his installation of this costing system, you understand.

o o o

To resume our voyage of "recovery."

o o o

You total the non-departmental overheads. And you "recover" them under this system by first adding not less than 10 per cent. to your "material." You then add a sufficient percentage on to the total of departmental costs (*i.e.*, wages plus other departmental costs) to equal all the remaining "overheads."

o o o

Mr. Rushton, who spoke with experience of north of England printing plant, demonstrated that 16 per cent. would be nearer than 10, as the proper amount to add to material.

o o o

Mr. Fletcher, of Norwich, also thought 10 per cent. would not be enough.

o o o

Mr. Hazell said the Committee thought 15 to 20 per cent. would be nearer than 10 per cent., but they thought no printer would believe them.

I suppose they may have been right; only it recalled to me the old story of Elijah, who, when he lamented that he was the only believer of his age, had to learn that if all those who had not lost faith were gathered together they would make a Congress 10,000 strong.

o o o

Of course, as Mr. Fletcher observed, if you keep the addition to materials low you compensate by a big percentage for recovery of remaining overheads.

o o o

I incline to think Mr. Hazell must have argued in Committee for a higher figure than 10 per cent.; and, if so, perhaps he will bring them to a higher figure in a final presentment of the forms.

o o o

I hope so. I don't like reducing particular percentages and inflating general percentages. It was that sort of thing I fancy that gave rise to the cynic's phrase:

o o o

"There's nothing so deceptive as facts, except it be figures."

o o o

Let's get at the real thing. No doubt there may be printers like the one whom Mr. Austen Leigh quoted in Congress as protesting: "——— it all; do you think I want to know what I'm losing on every job?" Or like the men about whom a correspondent wrote to Colonel Wright Bemrose: "Rather than know all their costs some printers would prefer to go into the next world right away."

o o o

Bernard Shaw would say "They would prefer to go to Hades right away." In a famous play he has represented that region as the home of make believe; of uninquiring satisfaction of a sort; whereas his heaven is "the home of the masters of reality." It's a fine phrase. As business men we can get near that condition and that region now, by each making his own works the home of a master of reality.

o o o

That nut's growing. I must press on—and compress.

o o o

I have stated that what remains to be recovered when you've added 10 per cent. or some other figure to your material you next recover by seeing what percentage must be added to the total of wages plus-departmental-costs to equal this as yet unrecovered balance. It will very likely be 20 per cent.

o o o

You go to work much the same way in the machine room. Only there you treat each £50, or part of £50, of the capital cost of a machine as a machine unit, or shall I say? as a machine by itself.

o o o

You find what are the year's wages of the non-productive order; you get together your machine departmental costs (apart from the minders and feeders' wages, apart, that is, from the direct cost of running the machine), you add the year's non-departmental, non-productive machine-room costs as in the other case, and you then divide the total number of hours run by the machines in the year into that figure. It will very likely work out at about 3d. Say it does. Threepence then is your hourly machine unit rate. Or 2s. 6d. is your machine rate for a ten unit machine.

o o o

On to that add your cost for minders and feeders per hour. Altogether they could very likely show your big perfector to be costing nearly or quite 5s. per hour to run, for non-productive plus minders and feeders' wages.

o o o

We may come to hear less of the machine-room making all the money and the case room making all the loss. It was always nonsense.

o o o

The advantage of apprentice labour is best distributed over machines, says Mr. Harry Cooke, the committee's machine-room exponent—very able, very lucid exponent—in the Congress. He worked out the productive costs in terms of journeymen and then took off $\frac{1}{8}$th for the benefit of the apprentice labour.

o o o

Apprentice labour, Mr. Hazell well remarked, is nearer to the journeymen standard in the machine-room, than in the case room.

o o o

Feeding-in is certainly a different thing from display work.

o o o

There you have it all in a nutshell. Eh? beg pardon. I didn't catch your words.

o o o

"What a nut!"

Frank Colebrook.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FINSBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited for General Printing Work and Stationery and for Printing the Voters' Lists and Registers and July Lists, etc., for the period ending March 31st, 1916.

Forms of Tender (price 21s. each, returnable on receipt of a bona-fide tender) can be obtained on application at the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Rosebery Avenue, E.C., any day (except Saturday) from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on Saturdays between 10 and 1 o'clock, or by letter accompanied by a remittance. Specimens of the Lists and articles required can be inspected during the times above mentioned; such inspection, however, should be made as soon as possible. Tenders, endorsed "Printing (General)," "Printing (Registration)," or "Stationery," should reach me on or before Monday, April 7th, 1913.

Only those tenders made upon the official form, properly filled up and signed, will be considered.

By Order,
G. W. PRESTON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
March 5th, 1913. 13993

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,

(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)

64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1798.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
India and Its Languages	181
Patents	184
P. M. and O. A.	185
O.B. Dramatic Society	185
The "Daily Citizen"	185
Trade Notes	186
The L.C.C. Powers Bill	186
Quads	186
Trade Union Newspapers	188
Common Errors	188
Railway Storage	188
Financial	190
Dividends and Reports	190
New Companies	190
Company Mortgages and Charges	190
Commercial Intelligence	190
Gazette	191
Reviews	191
Readers' Pensions Committee	192
Kraft Papers	192
Cassell and Co., Ltd.	194
Newcastle Press Bowling Club	194
Scottish Paper Trade History	194

Trade Unions and Newspapers.

The Royal Assent was given on Friday to the Trade Unions (No. 2) Bill, as amended by the House of Commons. On the previous day an interesting amendment by the House of Lords was considered, by which they sought to impose restrictions on a trade union's right to publish and circulate a political newspaper. The intention was to place an obstacle in the way of trade union moneys being used for the establishment of Socialistic newspapers without a ballot of the members being first taken upon the subject. The Attorney-General, however, declared that if this were accepted it would be a great embarrassment to trade unions, and in the view of the Government it would be an undue restriction on the trade unions. He argued that it would be impossible for the trade unions to carry out the condition implied in the amendment, because a newspaper might be devoting itself on one day mainly to political purposes and on another day mainly to statutory objects or to industrial purposes. A newspaper which was supported in any way by trade union funds would be one existing for the purpose of the labour interest. It followed necessarily that sometimes this newspaper must deal with political matters. It was equally true that on many occasions it would not deal with political matters in the strict sense, but with industrial matters. The test which would have to be imposed was whether the main purpose of the newspaper came within the statutory objects. The purpose must vary from day to day, and there would be a considerable amount of litigation, of which it would be impossible to foresee the result. The amendment would be very difficult to carry out also because the newspaper would represent the interests of various trade unionists. That would mean the necessity for having a ballot of all the trade unions contributing in order to determine whether they should apply any of their funds for the purpose of the newspaper. Finally, he asserted that the principle of providing against the funds of the union being used except at the wish of the majority of the members could not be applied to the publication of a newspaper. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out the reasonableness of the amendment, and that there was nothing to prevent a trade union from running a political newspaper advocating the views of a particular candidate, and running it at the expense of men who were members of the political committee of another candidate. Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, explained that the amendment was not framed, as was erroneously thought by some, to forbid trade unions to use their funds for the purpose of promoting the publication of a political newspaper, but to include it among those objects to which a trade union would not be entitled to apply its funds without special authorisation from those who contributed to the funds. However, to avoid the Bill being lost, and legislation being necessary, whilst the flaw in the bill was not vital, the Opposition agreed not to challenge a division, and the Bill was passed without the Lords' amendment.

* * *

Common Errors.

PRINTERS, like writers for the Press, fall into errors. Therefore, there is an absolute necessity for a responsible, well-educated, practical proof-reader in all printing establishments, because, he is not only the individual to whom the author of a MS. looks to for help, but he is the backbone or guiding hand of large composing-rooms, and his principals expect him to be faultless. Hundreds of compositions are passed every day without going through the hands of an expert reader, the result being that our daily and weekly papers are not so well turned out and so free from typographical errors as they were 20 years ago. The blame may be rested on the modern education the printer receives, and the want of a proof-reader in most cases—not to speak of the principal's orders to the composing-room. We have heard of one significant case. The compositors were told not to trouble about punctuation if they were in a hurry, and naturally the result was an unedited and ungrammatical issue of printed matter. A writer in the *Oldham Chronicle* recently stated that a boy in a printing office was corrected for writing "his" when it should have been "is." His father bought a newspaper printed at that office and triumphantly pointed out that the word was sometimes his and sometimes is. Of course it was. A grammarian would explain somewhat thus, taking the sentence "That was given for you and I" (me): The preposition for governs me (not I) in the objective case. "John told you and I (me) to go away." The verb "told" governs "me," not "I," in the objective case. "The ladies . . . to us men." Us is in the objective case governed by the preposition "to." "Annie called for us two." Us is in the objective case governed by the preposition "for."

* * *

Railway Storage.

THE new storage charges of the railway companies will come into operation on March 24th, and papermakers and those engaged in the allied trades should note that these charges are really a corollary to the recent revised scale of demurrage rates. It appears that the alteration will not affect people who take delivery of goods immediately on arrival, but only applies to goods that the companies are asked to warehouse. Warehousing in the past, the companies contend, has not paid them, and they maintain that it is now only reasonable that some payment should be made for the benefits derived by the trader or manufacturer as the case may be. Railway companies are not bound to provide ware-

Digitized by Google

housing storage, and the like, but if they did the Railway Acts prescribed that a reasonable charge could be made "by way of addition to the tonnage rate." Broadly speaking, the companies have not advanced the rate per ton for storage, but they have cut down the "free period"—that is the period goods were allowed to lie in a warehouse. There will also be a charge for a handling service. Goods left in the yards will be unaffected. The matter is one, however, likely to seriously increase the burdens of the paper trade. Notices have already been distributed of the amended charges on goods stored at various stations. For instance, we have before us an advice to the effect "that for the first week or part of first week (after free period of 48 hours expires) the charge on paper (except waste) will be 9d. per ton and waste paper 11d. per ton; for every week or part of a week after that first charged 4d. and 6d. respectively." This compares with a previous minimum charge of 3d. per ton per week or a part of a week per consignment.

Kingsway has been "filling up" steadily for some time past and its rapid development into one of the important business thoroughfares of London was further illustrated on Tuesday, when Sir Herbert Marshall, J.P., of Leicester, and Regent House, formally opened the extensive new premises of the Dictaphone Co., hitherto of Oxford-street. Many well-known London business men gathered on the invitation of the managing director, Mr. Thomas Dixon, and an interesting feature of the ceremony was the receipt by wireless of a message of congratulation from Commendatore G. Marconi, who has, at Marconi House in the Strand, one of the largest Dictaphone installations in the country. The company's new offices are a model of modern business equipment, and the problems of light and air space to which so much importance is now attached by systems experts have been carefully studied.

The new numberof "One and All Gardening, 1913," London—Agricultural and Horticultural Association, price twopence—is the eighteenth of a series which has been successful from its first inception by its present editor, Edward Owen Greening, F.R.H.S., who has seen a million-and-three quarters copies issued from the press. A first edition of 100,000 of the present issue marks the confidence of the publishers in its continued popularity. The annual consists as usual of 128 pages and neat cover. The articles by expert writers are varied and interesting, and the illustrations numerous. All garden lovers will find something to please and interest them in the "annual."

The late Mr. James William Arrowsmith, publisher, of Bristol, has left estate of the value of £50,000.

Miehle Work
COMMANDS
Better Prices

Many Printers buy
The MIEHLE for
that reason alone

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is manufactured at the Broadheath Works by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17 Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4 Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
Wednesday, March 12th, 1913.

MONEY has been scarce and the demand for it keen throughout the past week, with the exception of a brief respite on Saturday. The outlook is viewed with some anxiety. Discount rates have also advanced. The Bank of England has bought bar gold this week to the amount of £164,000, and there has been no withdrawals to date. In stock markets Home Rails experienced a sharp recovery in the middle of last week, but markets were greatly disturbed by the heavy prospective army expenditure by the chief Powers, especially Germany. There has been no expansion in business, and a nervous feeling continues. The carry over in General Stock Markets took place yesterday, and Contango rates were stiff. Consols are again lower, at 73¼ to 73⅜ for money, and 73 1/16 to 73 1/16 for the account.

Business has been extremely quiet in the miscellaneous industrial market, and the opening of the new Account has brought no increase in the volume of business. In the section relating to paper and print movements have mostly been downwards. Last Friday Cassell and Co. rose ¼ to 4¾–5⅛, but falls have occurred in Amalgamated Press Ord. of 1⅜ to 6⅛–6¼; in Lanston Monotype Corporation of 1⅛ to ⅞–1; in *Standard* Newspapers Pref. of ½ to 2¼–3½, and in Weldons Ord. of ⅜½ to 1 15/32–1 17/32. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 6d., and 21s.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 7½d.; in Cassell and Co. at 5; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 3d.; in Ilford Ord. at acc. 12s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 3s. 3d.xd., in the Pref. at 13s. 3d., acc. 14s. and 14s. 3d., and in the Deb. at 65½; in International Linotype at 80½; in Lanston Monotype Corporation at 11s. 3d., 10s. 9d. and 11s.; in Linotype and Machinery B Deb. at acc. 45; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s 6d.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. at 45s; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 3d., 15s. 6d. and 15s.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 68s. 9d; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9⅜, 9 7/16 and 9⅜; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s. 3d. and 17s; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord at 12 5/16; in Waterlow Brothers and Layton Ord. at 6, and in the Pref. at 6¾; in Weldons Ord. at 33s. 1½d., 32s., 31s. 3d., 32s. 6d., 31s. 3d. and 32s., and in the Pref. at 19s. 6d., 19s. 6d. and 19s. 3d.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at 13s. 9d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6⅜–6¾
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1–1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/–25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6–21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4¾–5⅛
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½–5½
"Country Life," 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16–15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55–65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99–102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84–87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅞–⅞
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16–7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½–¾
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1–1⅛
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16–11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32–31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32–9/32xd
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜–½
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63–68
International Linotype	Stock	100	77–82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾–10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92–95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2¾–3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16–9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	58–63
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	45–50
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¼–2⅜
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32–27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼–3⅜
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9–9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¼–3¼
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80–85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32–31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅜–5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½–12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½–27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½–8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¼–6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¾–7¾
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 17/32–1 21/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16–1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32–25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Annandale and Son, Ltd. (Polton).—The thirteenth annual report of the directors for the period ending December 28th, states that after fully maintaining the mill and machinery in thorough efficiency, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account amounts to £5,258 4s. 8d. This the directors propose to deal with as follows:—To provide for the preference dividend already paid to November 11th, 1912, and for amount accrued to December 28th, 1912, £2,354 3s. 4d.; to provide for the interim dividend on the ordinary shares already paid for the first half-year at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, £1,130; and to pay a final dividend for the second half-year at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, £1,130, leaving to be carried forward to next year, subject to directors' and auditors' fees, £644 1s. 4d. The director who retires by rotation is Mr. Sommerville, who is eligible for re-election.

Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd.—The report of the Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., covers the year ended December 31st, 1912. The profit for the year is £10,032, which but for the undermentioned circumstances would have been larger, but which, all things considered, the directors regard as satisfactory. Following on the railway strike of 1911, the year under review was marked by a prolonged coal strike, by the dockers' strike, and by labour unsettlement generally. These trade disturbances have been accompanied and followed by a very serious increase in costs of coal and all raw materials, which have affected to some extent the year under review, and cannot but adversely affect the results of the present year, since there is little prospect, in view of keen competition, of obtaining such substantial increases on the prices of the company's productions as will compensate for the increased costs. The disposable balance is £12,756 14s. 10d., and the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., or 1s. per share, whereof 6d. payable March 7th and 6d. payable September 1st next, carrying to works and property (thus reducing their value to £67,000) £5,911, and leaving at credit of profit and loss account £3,345.

Hartlepools Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd.—The directors report that after deducting £2,000 for depreciation, the profit on the half-year's working is £2,229, and £2,370 was brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and the carrying forward of £2,724. The half-year's profit of £2,229 compares with £2,809 announced a year ago, and £3,326 two years ago. For the last-named period only £1,500 had been allowed for depreciation, as against subsequent allowances of £2,000 each half-year. The profit in the year ended last month was £8,333, as against £9,805 in 1911-12, and £5,899 in 1910-11. In former years the company paid 10 per cent., but later there was no distribution for some years. A debit balance which accumulated was cleared off in 1911, and dividends were resumed with 5½ per cent. for the year ended January, 1912, and for the last year 6 per cent.

NEW COMPANIES.

Mackirdy's Weekly, Ltd.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in 19,000 shares of £1 each and 20,000 shares of 1s. each, as publishers, printers, etc. To adopt an agreement with Mrs. Mackirdy to produce and edit a weekly newspaper.

Lintzford Paper Mill Co., Ltd.—This company (private) has been registered to acquire and work the Lintzford Paper Mill, Lintz Green, Durham. The first directors are Messrs. A. E. Musgrave and V. Jackson, the latter being managing director. The capital is £15,000, in £1 shares.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.—Deed dated December 31st, 1912 (supplemental to trust deed dated May 5th, 1892), to secure £10,000 debentures, ranking *pari passu* with £30,000 like debentures issued under principal deed, and giving further security to the trustees, charged on certain lands and premises in Derby, and book debts, plant, machinery, fixtures and stock-in-trade. Trustee—Parr's Bank, Ltd., 4, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

COMPANY NOTICES.

HERTFORDSHIRE POST and PRINTING Co., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on February 6th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on February 24th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily." And at such last mentioned meeting the following resolution was also passed:—"That Mr. Stephen L. Giraud be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENGLISH REVIEW, Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on April 7th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up of the company has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

BARTOLOZZI PRESS, Ltd.

Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at Manchester on March 20th, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

NEWSPAPERS, Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is given, that the creditors of the company are required, on or before April 8th, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Herbert Barr, 98, Fetter-lane, E.C., the liquidator of the company.

HERTFORDSHIRE POST AND PRINTING CO., Ltd.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at St. Albans, on March 13th (to-day).

CROYDON AND COUNTY NEWSPAPERS, Ltd.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at London, on March 14th.

JAPAN PRESS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a petition for the winding-up of the company was, on March 5th, presented to the Court by the Anglo-Japanese Bank, Ltd., 70, Cornhill, London; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court at London, on March 18th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re RICHARD WM. JULIUS MEYE,
Lithographic Printer.

The first meeting of creditors was held the other day at the London Bankruptcy Court, under the failure of this debtor, now managing director of Richard Meye and Co., Ltd., lithographic printers, 153, Bishopsgate-street, E.C. Mr. W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, presided. It appeared from the debtor's statements that he entered the trade on leaving school in 1883, and started on his own account in 1900 at 29, Spencer-street as a lithographic artist, with a capital of £80. He traded with success for six years, and then gave up that business and joined a Mr. Woodruff in his business of a lithographic printer, carried on at 68, Aldersgate street, E.C. They traded as Woodruff, Meye and Co., and the deed of partnership provided for an equal division of the profits. The debtor put £200 into the business, most of it being borrowed for the purpose. The venture was not a success,

Digitized by Google

owing to loss suffered through the stoppage by the Post Office of a patent easy opening advertising wrapper, which the firm manufactured, and upon which they had spent a deal of time and money. The partnership was dissolved a year after the start, and all the liabilities have since been paid. After the dissolution the debtor endeavoured to continue what remained of the business on his own account for a short time at the same address, and subsequently at 29, Spencer-road. He borrowed money from time to time to keep the business going, but got into difficulties owing to loss of trade through illness, general losses in the business, and want of capital. In December, 1911, the debtor consulted his largest creditors, and it was eventually arranged that a small private company should be formed to run the business and provide the necessary capital to keep it going. Richard Meye and Co., Ltd., was formed in January, 1912, with a nominal capital of £100. The preliminary expenses were provided by a creditor, to whom in return all the shares were allotted. The company agreed to give the debtor £10 for the business. He duly received that sum, and was appointed director on terms that he was to receive a one-third commission on all orders obtained. The present liabilities are roughly estimated at between £900 and £1,000, and are chiefly in respect of moneys borrowed and goods supplied for the business prior to its conversion to a company. The debtor attributes his failure to want of capital, to loss on the trading owing to illness and consequent inability to give attention to the business, and to bad trade during the last four or five years. In the absence of any proposal, the case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

Re GEORGE FREDERICK HUNDLEY, Lithographer's Manager.

This debtor attended recently, before Mr. Registrar Hood, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £1,013 11s. 2d. (unsecured £713 11s. 2d.) and assets "nil." He stated in reply to Mr. W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, that he commenced business as a lithographer in February, 1896, with about £10 capital, at St. Andrew's-hill, E.C., subsequently removing to Godliman-street, afterwards to 36, Bread-street, and about 1906 to 16 and 18, Harp-alley, E.C. The business was profitable and in the early part of 1910 witness was joined by two partners, who introduced about £400 capital. The business was successfully continued under the style of George F. Hundley and Co., until August, 1910, when their premises were destroyed by fire. The partnership was dissolved about September, 1910; his partners received £250 between them for their interest therein, and witness continued the business alone until the end of 1910, when his stock, etc., was purchased for £50 by a firm who had since employed him as manager at a weekly salary. In March, 1911, witness agreed to pay his creditors, whose claims amounted to about £500, a composition of 5s. in the £, by three equal instalments, but he had only paid one instalment, and being pressed by creditors he filed his petition. Witness attributed his failure to loss by the fire in August, 1910, to unsuccessful litigation and the costs thereof; the loss by the fire he estimated at £600, and loss of two actions cost him £336. Proper books of account were kept in the business but most of them were destroyed in the fire. The examination was concluded.

Re HENRY STACEY SMITH, Stationer, Printer, etc.

This debtor, described as of 18, High-street, Starbeck, and of Station-square, Harrogate, appeared the other day before the Registrar, Mr F. Perkins, at the York Bankruptcy Court. The observations of the official receiver (Mr. D. S. Mackay) showed that the order of adjudication was made on the application of certain creditors on January 1st, 1913, and debtor gave notice of suspension of the payment of accounts. He first began business eleven years ago at Otley with a capital of £30, and, after trading for about six years, he sold the business stock and plant for £150, and, after paying all debts, he had from £40 to £50 left, with which he started a confectionery business at Boroughbridge. The latter business was carried on for about six weeks, during which time he estimated that he lost between £15 to £20. He then removed to Starbeck, and opened the printing, tobacco, and sweet business on £60 capital, of which £30 was lent him by his mother. At the end of three years he sold the tobacco and sweet business for rather more than £100, and removed the printing business to his present address. Eighteen months ago he opened a shop in Station-square, Harrogate, in the tobacco trade, which he continued until the 25th ult., when he sold the stock privately for £8. He stated that he had about £40 free capital when he opened the Harrogate shop. On October 30th last debtor gave a bill of sale for the printing plant and furniture at Starbeck to his mother, and secured £45, of which it was said that £15 was advanced at the time, and £30 in respect of the loan named above. Debtor stated that he was not aware of insolvency until four months ago, and admitted that he had contracted debts since them. His gross liabilities were £253 2s. 6d., and assets expected to rank for dividend amounted to £214 3s. 6d. After several questions from the official receiver, an adjournment was made till April 4th next.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

BROWN, H., and NORMAN, W. H., trading as the City Engraving Co., 7, Dock-street, Hull, engravers and lithographers. Debts by H. Brown, who will continue the business on his own account at the same address and under the same style.

MACHIN, P. J., KOENIG, A. C. L., and MINTO W. C., trading as Machin and Koenig, at Harecourt, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C., paper merchants, etc. Debts by P. J. Machin and A. C. L. Koenig who will in future carry on the business under the same style in co-partnership with P. C. B. Machin. February 28th.

WYLLIE AND SON, booksellers, stationers and publishers, Aberdeen. Debts by G. N. and E. A. Wyllie. January 31st.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

OSBORNE, E. M., lately trading as E. C. OSBORNE and Son, 84, New-street, Birmingham, printer and manufacturing stationer. Claims by March 31st to Lee, Musgrove and Co., 18, Newhall-street, Birmingham, solicitors to the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

SUTTON, R., 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C., publisher. Date of order February 27th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors March 13th, 11 a.m., and public examination of debtor April 15th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Date of adjudication order March 4th.

STANLEY, J., 24, Formant-building, Sherwood-street, Nottingham, paper merchant. Date of order and of adjudication order February 27th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors March 17th, 11 a.m., at the official receiver's offices, 4, Castle-place, Park-street, Nottingham. Public examination of debtor April 11th, 10.30 a.m., at the County Court House, St. Peter's-gate, Nottingham.

GIBSON, J., 68, Clarence-gate-gardens, London, N.W., advertising contractor and agent. Date of order March 7th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors March 19th, 11 a.m., and public examination April 24th, 11.30 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

HAKE, W. H., lately trading as the South Coast Emporiums Co., at 23, Sea-road, Boscombe, Hants, stationer. Date of order March 7th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting March 20th, 11.30 a.m., at Arcade-chambers, Bournemouth, and public examination April 11th, 11.30 a.m., at the Town Hall, Poole.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

LYONS, F. R., 317, High Holborn, London, W.C. papermakers' agent. First and final dividend of 10½d., any day (except Saturday) between 11 a.m and 2 p.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

DOLBY, G. F., Uppingham, Rutlandshire, bookseller and stationer. First and final dividend of 2s. 3d., March 18th, at the official receiver's office, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

COLLINS, W., 2 Beulah-road, Walthamstow, London, E., stationer and newsagent. To be heard April 2nd, 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

RICHARDS, T., 102, Belgrave-road, Leicester, newsagent, etc. Trustee E. Barlow, official receiver, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester. Released November 21st.

ALLEN, J. A., 68-70, Caversham-road, and 4, Silver-street, Reading, newsagent, etc. Trustee C. Mercer, official receiver, 14, Bedford-row, London, W.C. Released November 14th.

HADLEY, J. T., lately trading at 13-14, Furnival-street, now 23, Great New-street, London, E.C., printer and stationer. Trustee W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released December 23rd.



THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY, 1913. London: C. Mitchell and Co., Ltd., 1 and 2, Snow-hill, Holborn-Viaduct, London, E.C. Price one florin, post free, 2s. 6d.

In the category of indispensable reference books must certainly be placed this old-established Newspaper Press Directory and Advertisers' Guide, now in its 68th year, and which has just been published for the year 1913. Every business man recognises the necessity for some knowledge of the advertising media of the Empire, and some idea of the potentialities of the various markets extending as they do over twelve million square miles, and covering the wants of four-hundred million people. It is this information which the Newspaper Press Directory affords. The Newspaper Gazetteer Sections form a reliable guide, not only to the Press of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, but to the leading newspapers and publications of foreign countries. The Colonial and Foreign Section includes a series of deeply interesting articles upon the trade of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and the West Indies. The latest trade statistics and tariff changes in the Dominions are included, the articles being written vividly enough to give some impression of life overseas. There are continual references to the smaller trades and industries, so that no merchant or agent shall feel that his particular interest has been neglected. An article by Mr. George Edgar on the "Trend of Modern Advertising," gives some idea of the changes in newspaper advertising since the Directory first appeared. In 1846 there was not a single daily paper published anywhere in the United Kingdom outside London. To-day there are ninety or more dailies in Great Britain and Ireland. Even twenty years ago slip-shod advertisements set in shabby, old-fashioned types were the rule. If illustrations were used they were the work of ill-paid hacks. The necessity for appealing to a world-wide market has changed all this. The new Copyright Act gives Mr. George Leach, barrister-at-law, matter for an informing article. The writer points out the many changes in the law, which have arisen from the effort to codify the Seventeen Acts of Parliament which have hitherto governed copyright in Great Britain. The Act of 1842 had the advantage of seventy years of judicial interpretation, and the numerous departures from its phraseology will certainly necessitate much of the work of interpretation being done afresh. Mr. Hugh Fraser's article upon the "Legal Year in its Relation to the Press," deals with such matters as the law of libel, fair comment, advertising lotteries, and copyright in articles. The newspaper obituaries of the year are another feature. Reference to the directory has been much facilitated by the happy device of colouring the edges, so as to distinguish the different sections, while the classification is as simple, and the indexing as ample as ever. The invaluable Newspaper Map of the United Kingdom, showing the distribution of the newspapers in the various towns, has also been greatly improved this year by being printed in colours. The publishers, Messrs C. Mitchell and Co., Ltd., are to be congratulated upon their success in maintaining the efficiency of this newspaper classic.

BUSINESS BOOK-KEEPING SIMPLIFIED is the title of a little booklet by Mr. W. Booth, L.A.A., associated accountant, detailing a practical system of book-keeping for the small trader. An outline is first given of the simplest system in its minimum proportions, sufficient to furnish the bare essentials, and afterwards suggestions are made for additions which would be found an advantage in arriving at a really definite knowledge of how certain profits or losses have been made or sustained. A number of specimen forms are given in explanation of the system described.

THE stories in the March number of *Pearson's Magazine* are varied, and all on a high level of excellence. "The Blackmailers" is another delightful story of the "Terrible Twins," by Edgar Jepson, whose "Lady Noggs"—also a *Pearson's* character—has just been so successfully dramatised. "The Saving of Cynthia" is a very delicately handled and interesting treatment of the "eternal triangle" by Kate Jordan, and there are also good golfing, dramatic, and humorous yarns for every taste.

THE front cover of the March issue of *Printers' Ink* has been printed by the litho offset process. The design consists in part of a female head and shoulders in an oval medallion, and the effect attained is excellent.

Digitized by Google

Readers' Pensions Committee.

The annual meeting of the Readers' Pensions Committee was held at St. Bride Institute, on Saturday afternoon last, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Randall (treasurer). The minutes of the last annual meeting having been read and confirmed, thirteen new members were elected.

The annual report, in addition to setting out particulars of a successful year's work (£252 17s. 6d. having been paid into the hands of the Printers' Pension Corporation towards the establishment of a sixth reader's pension), and announcing that Sir Henry Lucy has consented to preside at the annual dinner on behalf of the funds at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, May 3rd, contained the following references to Mr. W. Hilton, late Chairman of the Committee:—

"It was with feelings of extreme regret and deep sorrow that your executive received from Mr. Hilton in August last a letter stating that, in consequence of severe illness, he had felt obliged to resign his seat on the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation. In November his continued ill-health left him no alternative but to resign also the chairmanship of the Readers' Pension Committee. No more serious loss has been sustained by the Readers' Pension movement, for it may truly be said that the committee owes its inception to Mr. Hilton. So long ago as May 3rd, 1886, he read to the Correctors of the Press a paper entitled 'The Old Corrector: What Can we do for Him?' The eventual outcome of the discussion that followed was that on April 9th, 1888, it was resolved that a committee should be formed to endeavour to establish a Special Pension, to be placed in the charge of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and Mr. Hilton became one of the secretaries.

"As a result of the first appeal circulated (which was set up by Mr. Hilton himself) subscriptions came in far in excess of the expectations of the committee, and by May, 1890, they had paid £507 12s. to the Printers' Pension Corporation to establish a Pension of £16 a year.

"Up to 1895 readers had no representative upon the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and as the Rev. Francis Jacox had founded several pensions intended specially for readers, and the Pensions Committee were placing considerable sums year by year in the charge of the Corporation, it was felt desirable that readers should have someone on the Council to watch over their interests. Mr. Hilton was accordingly nominated to represent readers, and was elected on the Council.

"Upon the death of Mr. Begg (the first Chairman of the Pensions Committee) in 1900, Mr. Hilton was naturally chosen to succeed him in that office. From that time his work both for the Committee and on the Council is familiar to the members, and it need only be said that by his geniality, application, and fertility of ideas he gained the affection and respect of all who came into contact with him.

"After receiving Mr. Hilton's announcement of his resignation of the chairmanship, your executive expressed in a letter to him their warm appreciation of the services he had rendered to the Readers' Pension movement for so many years, and their deep regret that his illness had compelled him to relinquish a post in which he had done such good work on behalf of his fellow craftsmen. They are, however, glad to feel that his strenuous labours on behalf of others will, now that he has been struck down by illness, bear some fruit for himself. Mr. Hilton is a candidate at the approaching Pension Corporation election, and it will be both the duty and the pleasure of the Readers' Pensions Committee to see that he is successful on March 15th.

"While on the subject of Mr. Hilton's retirement from the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation, it will be of interest to members to learn that Mr. Perkins was nominated by your executive to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Hilton's resignation. The nomination was accepted, and Mr. Perkins was elected on the Council.

"In regard to the vacant Chairmanship of the Committee, the executive have pleasure in suggestlng the name of Mr. Feldwick to the favourable consideration of the members. Having been connected with the Readers' Pension movement for more years than some of us care to remember, Mr. Feldwick does not need any introduction. If enthusiasm and tact will help on the good cause of the committee, the executive feel that these quilities are possessed by Mr. Feldwick, and they have therefore confidence in recommending him as the new Chairman of rhe Committee."

The balance-sheet showed a sum of over £100 in hand.

The report and balance-sheet were passed on the motion of Mr. Sydney Vernon, seconded by Mr. W. T. Lanham.

Rule 4 (relating to officers) was altered in order to reduce the number of secretaries from three to two and add another member to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Randall proposed that a letter of thanks for, and appreciation of, his great services to the committee, and sympathy in his illness, should be sent to Mr. W. Hilton. This was seconded by Mr. G. H. M. Holloway, supported by Messrs. J. Chandler, J. Grigor, and J. Feldwick, and carried unanimously, all the speakers making extremely eulogistic references to Mr. Hilton's work.

Officers were appointed as under:—Chairman, Mr. J. Feldwick; trustees, Messrs. R. Freeman and J. Chandler; executive committee, Messrs. J. Cannon (hon. collector), H. M. Gurr, J. H. Rose, T. M. Stamp, and J. W. F. Watson; treasurer, Mr. J. Randall; hon. secretaries, Messrs. W. A. Perkins and W. Shortell; auditors, Messrs. J. Grigor and W. Ball.

The allocation of votes among the four candidates having claims on the committee's support was the only other business, and Mr. Feldwick having made an appeal to the members to do their utmost to ensure success for the annual dinner on May 30th, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Randall for presiding.

It may be mentioned that the Readers' Pensions Committee (of which the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., is president) has now paid over £3,000 into the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
CHEAPEST EVER PRODUCED
2 COLOUR PRINTINGS AT 1 THE PRICE OF ONE
BOOKS OF 50 DUPLICATES
SPECIALLY PRINTED
FROM 5/6d. EACH, SUBJECT
ASK FOR NEW BOOKLET AND PRICES
The DEBECEY W. & M. Co., 22, COLEMAN ST., LONDON, E.C.

Imitation and Genuine Kraft Papers.

By SINDALL and BACON.

The characteristic flexibility of the genuine kraft papers as compared with that of the imitation krafts is easily shown by ascertaining two important factors, viz., the resistance to folding and crumpling, and the elongation or stretch under tension.

Resistance to Crumpling.

In the absence of the special machine, now recognised as the standard for the measurement of flexibility, some sort of empirical method of comparison must be adopted. This can easily be effected by the simple device of hand crumpling. The papers to be compared are cut to a uniform size of about 4 inches square and numbered. Each piece is taken in turn and submitted to the following operation:—

The four corners of the sheet are brought together at the centre and the whole piece crumpled up between the fingers. The folded paper is opened up carefully and gently smoothed out. It is then reversed and the crumpling process repeated. At the end of 10 foldings applied to each sheet (or a fewer number for papers of lower strength) the papers are held up to the light, and examined for pin-holes. Only those holes through which the source of light, *e.g.*, an electric lamp or gas light, can easily be seen are counted. A note is made of the number counted, and the crumpling process is continued for a second 10 foldings. The pin-holes are again noted, and the operation repeated for 40 or 50 foldings, according to circumstances. In some cases there may be a littte doubt as to whether a hole might be counted as sufficiently definite, but this will be governed by the observer, who must use his judgment. The method, for comparative purposes, answers very well.

The process should be repeated until the paper gives way suddenly. It occasionally happens that a sheet will go to pieces all at once, even though the number of pin-holes may be small.

The following tables show some results obtained with the imitation and genuine kraft papers already described:—

TABLE I.—TWO PAPERS, INDIVIDUAL READINGS.

Number of Foldings.	Pin-holes Showing. Imitation Kraft.	Genuine Kraft.
0	0	0
10	0	0
20	2	2
30	5	4
40	8	6
50	14	10
60	full of small holes.	good condition.

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF PIN-HOLES AFTER 30-40 FOLDINGS.

Sample No.	Imitation.	Genuine.
1	9	4
2	6	3
3	7	9
4	14	10
5	11	4
6	14	10
Mean	10·1	6·7

Elongation Under Tension or Stretch.

A similar difference between genuine and imitation krafts is noticed in regard to the quality and elasticity when the papers are submitted to tension, and when the percentage elongation under the strain is measured in the usual way. The method is too well-known to need detailed description, and we content ourselves with recording the results obtained on the papers already recorded.

TABLE OF STRETCH (PERCENTAGE ELONGATION UNDER TENSION).

No.	Genuine Kraft.	Imitation Kraft.
1	4·9	4·5
2	5·9	4·4
3	3·6	3·9
4	5·2	3·3
5	4·7	3·8
6	3·8	4·4

It will thus be noticed that in the tests made on the papers which were compared during this particular investigation we have a superiority in favour of the genuine krafts which may be expressed thus:—

Tensile strain, 30 per cent.
Bursting strain, 40 per cent.
Resistance to crumpling, 30 per cent.
Elasticity.

Naturally smaller or larger differences may be found if many samples of genuine and imitation krafts are examined. An extra good sulphite paper well put together in the making may show better results than a poorly finished sulphite. Such differences would indicate the value of a more extended enquiry.

Chemical Tests.

We indicated in the opening remarks of the first chapter that a microscopical analysis of the fibres will not alone afford convincing evidence of the genuineness, or otherwise, of a kraft paper. Deciduous woods are almost invariably converted into pulp by the soda or sulphate processes, while coniferous are, or at one time were, almost exclusively treated by the sulphite process. Now, coniferous woods are submitted to either process, and the normal examination of fibre structure failed to discern which method of treatment had been used. Certain colour reactions are to some extent relied on to discriminate between the two, but taken alone, without reference to other tests they cannot be regarded as absolutely satisfactory.

It is certainly easier to find chemical tests for the average genuine and imitation krafts, than for white printings and writings, manufactured from bleached sulphite and sulphate pulps. Every additional treatment in the progress of a sulphate pulp from the digester to the paper machine, and such boiling, washing, bleaching, sizing and colouring alters the nature of the material and renders the examination difficult. In fact, the actual extent of the admixture of the two kinds of pulp in a well-bleached and normally sized sheet of paper cannot be satisfactorily measured.

In case of the kraft papers, however, practically the only chemical processes beyond the actual boiling of the wood, relate to the colouring and sizing.

We may therefore examine the papers with reference to tests based on the effects due to colour and to the sizing, if any, added to the papers.

(To be continued).

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

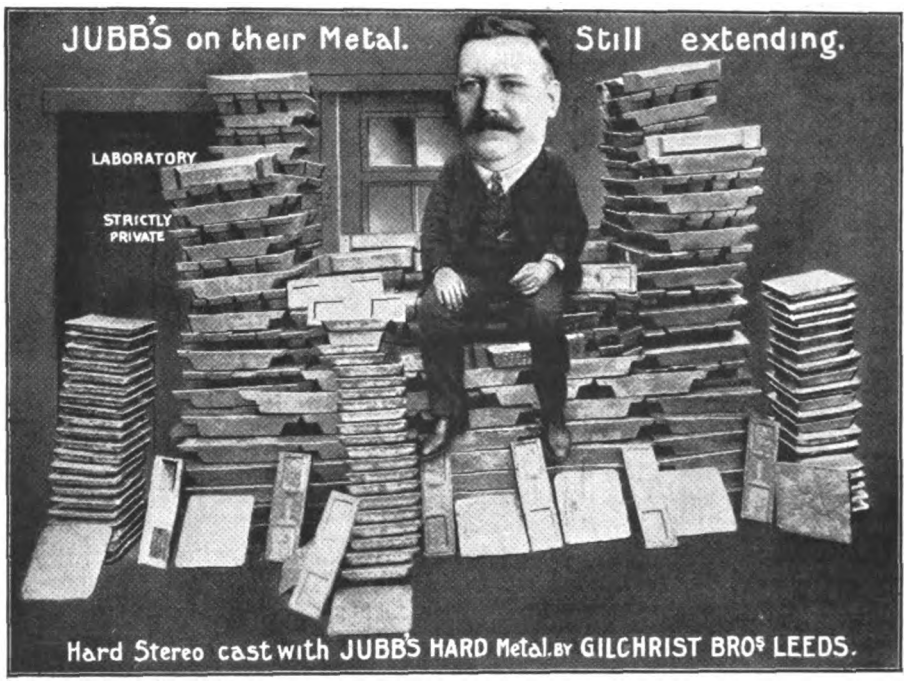
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64 Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT to that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT are supplied at the rate of 2/6 *(payable in advance)* for twelve numbers, including postage. (Foreign postage 6d. extra.) Single copies, 2d. each.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING SUPPLEMENT issues should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, 58, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Cassell and Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., publishers, La Belle Sauvage, E.C., took place at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, when a highly satisfactory statement of affairs was presented. Sir Clarence Smith, the chairman, said that the output for 1912 was a record one in the history of the company. The amount received for advertisements in their periodical publications was a record receipt—the net profit was about £5,000 higher than the year before and the highest net profit made in any year during the last 15 years.

The dividend the directors recommended to be paid was 3½ per cent., one per cent. higher than the last year's dividend. Comparing the items on the balance-sheet, the changes were all to the good. They had paid off during the year, out of revenue, the last £10,000 of the old 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures. On current trading accounts and bills, which were practically liquid assets and liabilities, they owed £5,000 less, and they were owed £10,000 more than last year, while at the bank their balance was in excess of what it was in December 31st, a year ago, by £6,000. They had, too, upon their shelves something like £10,000 less of stock than twelve months ago. To-day their only mortgage debt was under £100,000. Those who were looking out for safe investments at something like 4½ per cent. might find an attraction in their property they would hardly be likely to get elsewhere. As to copyrights, they appeared in the balance-sheet as worth £5,000 more than a year ago, but they recommended that £6,000 be taken out of the profit of the year and placed to the credit of the copyright equalisation fund, and therefore the real item of copyright was not increased. They would find that their copyrights stood at a lower figure than they did a year ago, though their earning power had improved. The reserve fund now stood at £27,000, and they were carrying forward an amount rather larger than they did a year ago. He was quite sure they would wish to join the board in heartily congratulating Mr. Arthur Spurgeon and the very able and devoted band of departmental managers he had succeeded in gathering around him. Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., seconded the resolution. Several questions having arisen upon the suggestion that the time had arisen when the £10 shares should be sub-divided, as no other company of a similar kind had £10 shares, the chairman dealt with these, and proceeded to move a very hearty and cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Spurgeon, the general manager; the departmental managers, and the whole of the staff for their very successful efforts during the past year. The shareholders could not know as the directors knew, the ability, devotion and zeal Mr. Spurgeon had thrown into the business. The results, however, had given them a very good idea of the kind of general manager the company had.

The general manager, Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, J.P., who was received with applause, said he felt very much touched by such an expression of thanks as they had accorded to the staff and himself. Bouquets were always more pleasant than brickbats. (Laughter.) They had had some of those in days gone by; he hoped that era had ended, and that in the future they would have nothing but bouquets. (Applause.) He thought he deserved their sympathy and thanks a few years ago more than he did to-day. (Applause.) It so happened that he entered upon his connection with Cassell's eight years ago on the day of the annual meeting. They had then made £16,000 profit, declared a 4 per cent. dividend and added to copyright valuation £8,000. This year they had a copyright increase of £5,000 already provided for on the other side of the balance-sheet. Their net profits were £28,000, and they had declared a dividend of only 3½ per cent. He thought that the new policy had been justified by results. They had been conserving their finances during all these years, and he thought that was the policy they should pursue in the future.

The meeting ended wiih a vote of thanks to the chair man.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Press Bowling Club.

Mr. R. Common presided over a largely attended meeting of members of the Newcastle Press Bowling Club, held at the "Black Bull" Hotel, in that city, the other evening. The report of the hon. secretary showed that the club was in a flourishing condition, and the balance-sheet presented by the hon. treasurer was very satisfactory. Eight new members were proposed and admitted. The gold medal presented by Lady Baxter Ellis, it was decided should be awarded to the winner of the championship (four bowls). With regard to that long coveted trophy, the Crauford Smith Cup, it was decided to once more enter the competition, the skips chosen for this contest being Messrs. W. Bond, G. Metz, W. F. Armstrong and E. J. Dixon.

The officers elected for the ensuing season were:—President, Mr. E. Tebbutt; the vice-presidents were re-elected, with the addition of Sir Joseph B. Ellis, Mr. W. G. Ellis, Mr. R. W. Hopkinson and Mr. F. G. Crowest; chairman, Mr. R. Common; hon. sec., Mr. A. E. Longstaff; assistant hon. sec., Mr. J. Hutchinson; hon. treasurer, Mr. M. G. Peers; committee, Messrs. E. J. Dixon, I. Elrod, T. Rodger, C. O. Chrisp, G. Lyall, J. Skelton, R. Donald, G. Andus and A. Shannon; handicappers, Messrs. E. Duke, P. Knox and R. Common; auditors, Messrs. C. N. Athey and W. F. Armstrong; delegates to Wednesday League, Messrs. R. Common and A. E. Longstaff.

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS TO Scottish Paper Trade History.

Berwickshire is one of the Scotch counties in which a paper mill was in operation before the close of the eighteenth century, and there are still two mills at work in it, both of which are of long standing.

The most important of these is the Chirnside Bridge mill of Messrs Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd. Although "Scotch Mill No. 61" is now Chirnside, in 1825 this number was that of a mill in the Linlithgow district, and in 1832 it was attached to a mill at Balerno. The papermaking business which is carried on at Chirnside was originally seated on the north bank of the Whitadder, at Broomhouse, near Duns, in the same neighbourhood, where a small paper mill was erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century by a Mr. R. Reid. About that period, Melville Mill at Lasswade (which for a few years after 1815 was in the occupation of Messrs. Cowan), was in the hands of Mr. John Pitcairn, and in 1786 he leased Broomhouse mill, which was afterwards numbered 34. Four years later Mr. Pitcairn was joined by his brother-in-law, Mr. Young Trotter, who had been in the West Indies, and they traded together under the style of the Broomhouse Paper Mill Co. Mr. Trotter, who was a good business man, gradually assumed complete control of the concern, and carried it on unaided after his partner's retirement to Edinburgh, where he died. In 1825, Broomhouse Mill had six vats. a larger number than any other Scottish mill, Two years prior to this date Mr. Trotter had introduced his second son, Mr. Geo. Cranstoun Trotter (born 1803) into the business, so that by 1832 we find the mill listed as belonging to Messrs. Young Trotter and Son, a designation which is still retained. By this time a Fourdrinier machine had been put down, and the number of vats accordingly reduced to three. News and printings were the principal makes. Mr. Young Trotter, who lived close



PAPER BAG
MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

ROBERT K. BURT,

Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,

19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Super Calendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'.

Monthly Publication about 100 pages and many artistic Supplements.

Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades

☛ Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.

Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number,

15/3 POST FREE.

SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'
19 Dennewitzstrasse, BERLIN W. 57.

FOUNDED 1866.

The London, Provincial and Colonial

PRESS NEWS

Published the 28th of Each Month,
Price 2d.; Post Free 3d.

For Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, Lithographers, Publishers, Bookbinders, and all connected with the Press.

ADVERTISERS will find this Old-Established and Influential Journal a Reliable Medium for bringing their announcements prominently before extensive buyers.

EVERY MONTH it contains Interesting and Practical Articles; Latest News; Notes on Current Topics; Correspondence; Queries.

Subscription, 3s. per ann. post free.

DORRINGTON BROTHERS,
111, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

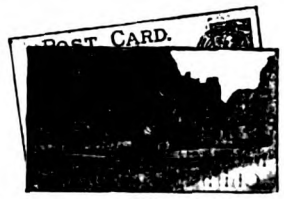
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.

THE

Nordisk Boktryckarekonst

Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland

A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.

Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper

Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.

ADDRESS:—

NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied at **HALF-PRICE** (Five Shillings Per Annum, or **2/6** for Six Months, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Digitized by Google

by his mill, died there in 1841. According to the account of Edrom parish in the N.S.A., Broomhouse Mill at this time was on a "very extensive scale," employing 56 hands, male and female, who worked 10 hours daily, and were "healthy, sober, and in every way decent in their conduct." One important result of the elder Mr. Trotter's death was a decision on the part of his son to remove the business to another site, the one ultimately selected being at Chirnside Bridge, though still in the same parish of Edrom, and there a new mill was erected in 1842, to which the Excise authorities gave the now well known number 61. From that time to the present—just seventy years—the business has grown and flourished. In 1848, on the death of his eldest brother, Mr. Trotter succeeded him in the possession of the maternal estates of Dewar and Harvieston, in Midlothian, on which occasion he assumed the name of his mother's family, being in future known as Geo. Cranstoun Trotter-Cranstoun.

Chirnside Bridge mill was originally a one-machine mill, but a second machine was added in 1851. At the abolition of the Paper Duty in 1861 there were 54 in. and 63 in. machines, running on printing, plate and chart papers. A couple of years later Mr. Trotter-Cranstoun, who was a bachelor in his 60th year, decided to retire from the active management of the business, and accordingly made over the largest share of it to his nephew, Mr, Robert N. Slight, then a smart young man of 30, who had received his training in paper manufacturing at Valleyfield Mills. In 1867 Mr. Trotter-Cranstoun left Chirnside, residing until his death in 1885 on his estate at Harvieston. Mr. Slight was a first-class papermaker, and under his energetic management many great improvements and developments were introduced into the mill. From the early eighties enamel and surface papers were prominent among the makes turned out. Towards the end of that decade a new machine (85 in.) replaced the smaller of the two old ones, and this enabled the weekly output to be brought up to 70 tons, the mill at this time making a profit of about £6,000 a year. Writing about 1820, "Caledonia" Chalmers estimated that the three paper mills in Berwickshire, none of which was of any great importance, produced £11,000 a-year profit for their owners, and were valued at over £50,000. Towards the end of 1887, Major Slight, being desirous of retiring (he died at Edinburgh in 1908), opened negotiations with the view of turning over the business to a company, and the present firm of Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd., was accordingly formed, with a nominal capital of £50,000, in £5 shares, the mill being acquired on very favourable terms. The enterprise was well regarded locally, quite two-thirds of the shares being taken up privately. The new company promptly set to work to maintain, and, if possible, improve upon the mill's long-standing reputation for fine papers. In 1897 there was another development, a third machine (88-inch) being put in, so that by 1901 the turnout had reached some 120 tons per week. At the present day the principal makes at Chirnside Bridge are T. S. and E. S. writings, cartridges, fine esparto printings, imitation art papers, and pulp and triplex boards. The London agency, at one time held by the late Mr. P. C. Peebles, is now vested in Messrs. Frank Green and Co. Some 300 hands are employed, so that the mill is one of the most important industrial establishments in that part of Scotland. In the summer of 1908 one of the machine-rooms was completely destroyed by fire, and extensive damage done in other departments, but rebuilding operations were speedily undertaken. There was another, but luckily only a small outbreak of fire in April last.

In the early part of the last century there was another mill in Edrom parish, viz., Allanbank (No. 35), a one-vat establishment, which in 1825 was in the occupation of Peter Wintour, and made binders boards. By the commencement of 1832 it had passed into the hands of Wm. Martin, a member of a well-known local papermaking family, who added a second vat. It employed 25 hands, who worked only eight hours a day, although the men's wages were not more than 14s. a week on an average, and the womens 10d. a day. However, it is satisfactory to learn, as we do from the N.S.A., that the workpeople were "correct in their conduct." Some time before 1845 this mill was closed and its number given to the present Loch Mill at Linlithgow, which was thus presumably started about that time.

We turn next to Ayton, a little to the east of Chirnside, and for more than a century the seat of a paper or board mill. From the account of this parish which appeared in the O.S.A. (1791) we learn that "a paper mill was lately erected here at considerable expense. It employs about 70 or 80 workpeople, and circulates about £25 per week. The wages earned by the papermakers are high. This manufacture gives employment to a number of young persons, who are taken in at eight years of age." As in some other cases, we are left to guess what mill this was, but it appears to have been No. 30, Millbank, a one-vat mill occupied in 1825 by Ebenezer Martin. A year later the vat gave place to a machine, on which were made coloured cartridge, brown and pressing papers. From the N.S.A. (July, 1834) we gather that by the introduction of this machine the operations were "wonderfully facilitated and the number of hands formerly employed greatly reduced." Pasteboards and coloured papers were then the principal makes, and, says the writer just quoted, "recently a new plan has been adopted for drying it, by applying steam to the inside of large cylinders, round which the paper passes and comes off quite dry." Mr. Martin seems to have formerly had Bleachfield works in Ayton, but at this time that branch was given up and the buildings employed in "bleaching rags and reducing them into (what is called in the trade) *half stuff*, and from thence taken down to the mill at Millbank to be prepared and made into paper." About £800 a year was paid in wages, and the value of the mill's annual output was between £9,000 and £10,000. It was situate on the river Eye, but above the confluence of that stream with the Ale, so that in dry seasons water was apt to be scarce. The coals and rags required were imported at Eyemouth, where also many of the employees lived. By 1845 the mill was in the occupation of Wm. Martin, who made bonnet boards there, and had, at some time since 1832, converted the Bleachfield establishment into a board mill, the name of which still perpetuates the nature of the business formerly carried on there. The number given to it was 59, which was that formerly borne by a one-vat mill at Townhead, near Edinburgh, occupied by Wm. Blackie in 1825, but vacant by 1832, and never re-started. Millbank Mill was closed about 1870, the business being then concentrated at Bleachfield Mill, which enjoys the unusual distinction, for Scotland, of possessing a couple of vats, in addition to a 60-in. machine. The present makes are leather boards, with best rope and grey millboards.

The World's Paper Trade Review.

THE RECOGNISED MEDIUM FOR

Papermakers, Wholesale Stationers, Paper Stock Merchants, Mill Furnishers, and Engineers.

FEATURES.

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS, AND STATISTICS of IMPORTS OF ALL RAW MATERIALS USED IN PAPER MANUFACTURE.

NOTES of TRADE and FINANCE At HOME and ABROAD.

The Circulation of the **World's Paper Trade Review** covers not only the entire Papermaking Industry of Great Britain, but the Principal Paper and Pulp Mills throughout the World.

FEATURES.

NEW INVENTIONS, NEW WORKS. ETC., DESCRIBED and ILLUSTRATED.

TECHNICAL ARTICLES.

Full Reports of all matters connected with the Papermakers' Engineering, Paper Stock, and Wood Pulp Trades

IT PAYS

To Advertise in the "MACHINERY" Column all kinds of Surplus and Second-Hand Plant.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW is Subscribed for not only by Home, Foreign, and American Papermakers, but by the Workmen in Paper Mills, from whom Subscriptions are accepted at a cheap special rate.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION **£1** per Annum (Post Free) to all Countries.

SINGLE COPIES SIXPENCE. SPECIMEN GRATIS and POST FREE.

Offices—58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey. London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

PRIESTLEY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PRINTERS TO THE TRADE

180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON SE

NEAR ST GEORGE'S CHURCH

FACTORY WARREN PLACE

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,

32A, FLORENCE ROAD,

Upton Park, London, E.

Telephone No. EAST HAM. 430.

BTF TYPE IS **30%** Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY. 63 Berner Street. London. W.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving. Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, half Tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 30 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

5 & 6 & 7, SINGER St. LONDON, E.C.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {381 BANK 18 HOP.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. **Telegraph to** —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

W. F. SEDGWICK, Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS (2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS (3 or 4 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP

CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes."—*The Times.*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our west city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-, 20 Illustrations, 24 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References)

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

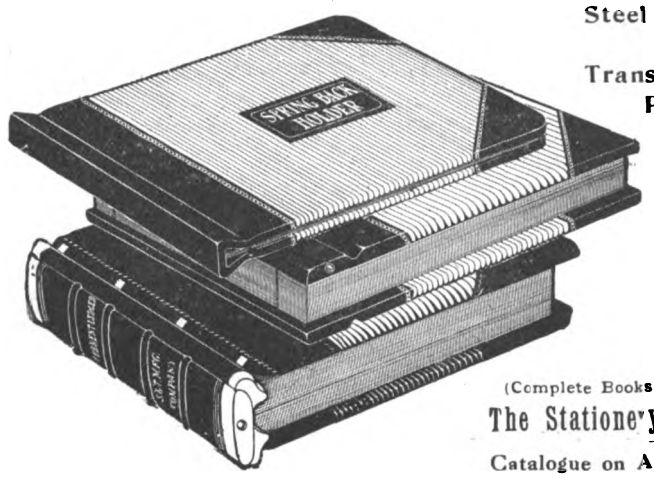
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Ridsford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Hereon, Rhos Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Hedgehogs, Snowdon, Festiniog, Tenby, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 32, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—March 13, 1913.

Digitized by Google

B862

APR - 4 1913

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 12.

LONDON: MARCH 20, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

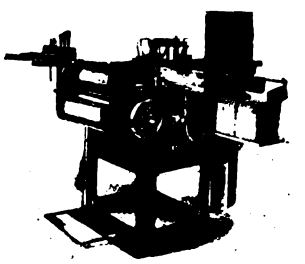
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



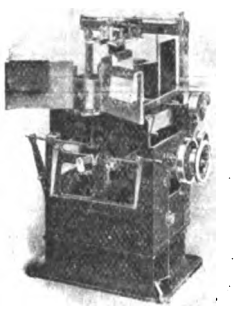
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,

have the: LONGEST LIFE

and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

Speciality:

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.

Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade  Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.

FOUNDED 1882.

Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process. Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS
IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP,
POPULAR,
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.

Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

TELEGRAMS "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION.

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:

Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

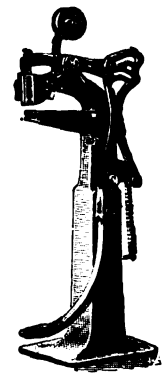
SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS



Cardboard Flat Stitching Machine

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

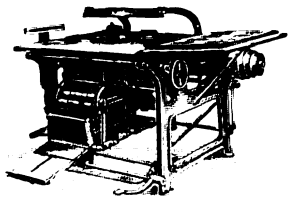
Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890&6891 HOLBORN"



BREHMER'S BOOK & MAGAZINE FOLDING MACHINES

for Hand, Semi-automatic (dropbar) and Quite Automatic Feed.

Made in 70 different styles. Over 2,000 Machines sold, giving entire satisfaction everywhere.
Attachments for obviating creasing in the 3rd and 4th cross folds.
Absolutely the simplest machines, yet capable of doing most accurate work at highest speeds.
Combined machines of right angle and parallel folds.

Easily altered from one size and one style to another, superior finish and silent working.

CATALOGUES, QUOTATIONS & OTHER PARTICULARS FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Book Sewing and Stitching Machines, Endsheet Pasting, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Boxmaking Purposes

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 12.

LONDON: March 20, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Technical Instruction in Bookbinding

XIII.

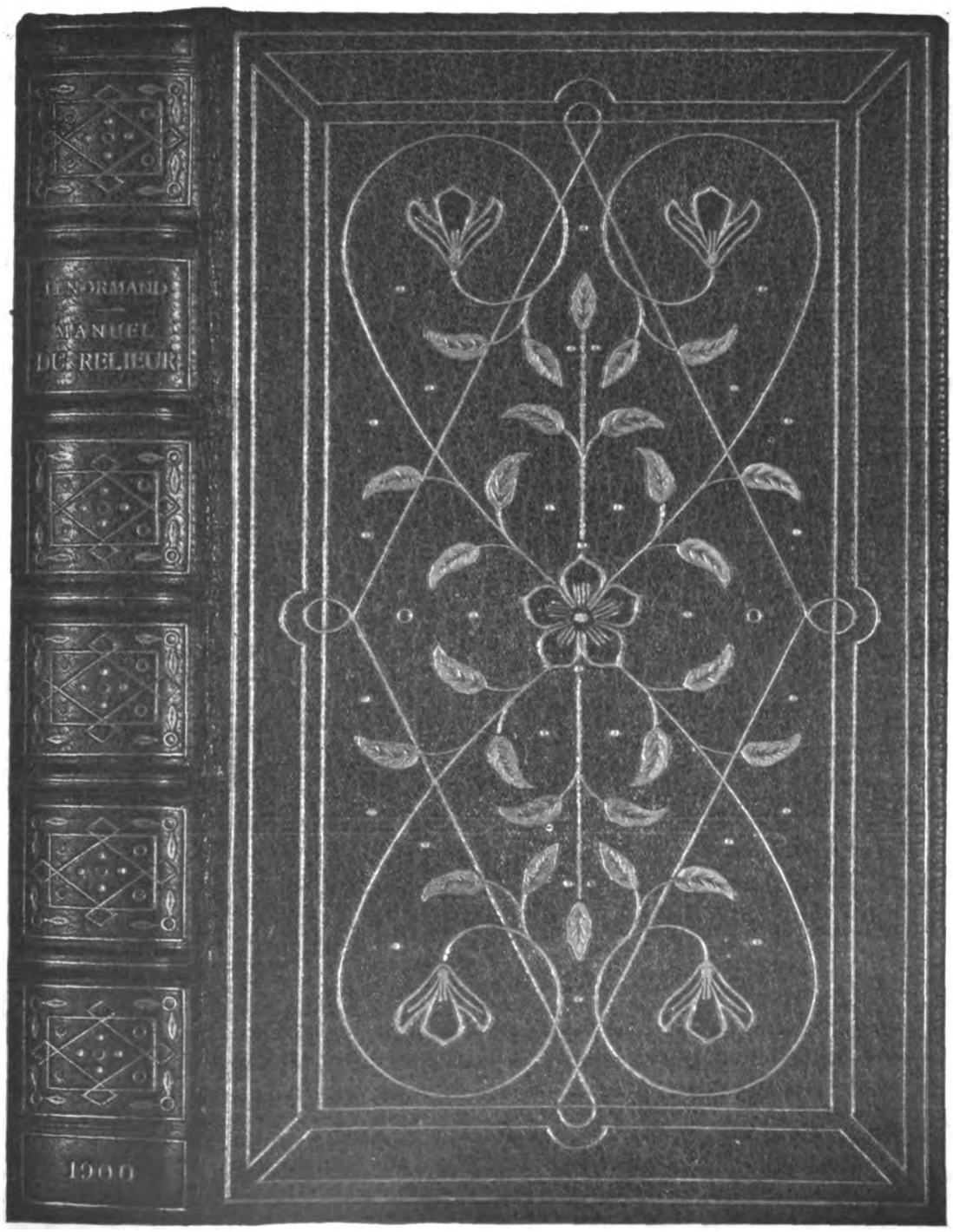
At the Ecole Professionelle de Reliure, Brussels.

The chief Belgian centre of technical education in the art of binding books, L'Ecole Professionelle de Reliure et de Dorure d'Art, is located in the Palais du Midi, Brussels. It was founded in 1898, by M. A. Malevè, who still occupies the post of Director, and it is largely due to his untiring energy that the classes now hold so high a position in the hierarchy of Belgian art craftsmanship. He has the good fortune to possess an able and enthusiastic collaborator in M. Jacobs, the Instructor in finishing and design, a worker of great talent, whose influence and ability has had its reward in the numerous distinctions conferred upon the various displays made by the classes at local and other exhibitions.

Mention must also be made of Messrs. Hendricky and Rykers, the talented and devoted teachers of forwarding at the School.

The classes are held in the evenings only, mostly from 8 to 10, and the age at which pupils are admitted is from 14 to 18 years. On Mondays only there is a sort of extra class introductory to the "History of the Book," with special reference to Bookbinding; on Tuesdays a class in design, for both forwarders and finishers, the regular classes in both these branches being held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. There are both elementary and advanced classes in forwarding, but only one in finishing. On Saturday evening there is an advanced class in "The History of the Book," and on Sunday morning (9 to 12) some for adults only in forwarding, finishing and design. On Sunday mornings also, the pupils of the evening classes are frequently taken round the local Museums, Exhibitions, etc., under the guidance of one of the instructors. The School Term extends over eight months, *i.e.*, from September 15th to May 15th, during which only eight days of holiday are allowed. The number of pupils under the care of the five teachers employed has always steadily increased. During the first five years of the School's existence, the annual average was only about a dozen-and-a-half, but in the sixth year this total was more than doubled; in 1906–7 it reached 74, and for the present term 88 pupils joined. A good deal of spade work has to be done in the classes, as many of those attending for instruction have only a slender all-round knowledge of the trade, notwithstanding that they are engaged in it all day. The professors are very carefully selected, and it is a *sine quâ non* that they are not only good craftsmen, but also possess a thorough knowledge of the styles of binding in vogue at all epochs in the history of the book. The average annual cost of tuition is about £4; the usual attendance at the evening classes is 40, and at the Sunday adult class, 35. All necessaries are supplied to the pupils free of charge.

Although, first of all, the school is intended for the instruction of persons residing in the capital, those coming from other places are enrolled so long as there is room. Thus, in the current term, Brussels and its suburb Ixelles furnish forty pupils, Anderlecht, eight, Mollenbeck, six, St. Gilles, nine, and so on, and there are some from much more distant places, like Antwerp, Liege, Mons, Namur, etc., twenty-three localities in all being represented in this term's attendance lists. Apart from the regular classes,

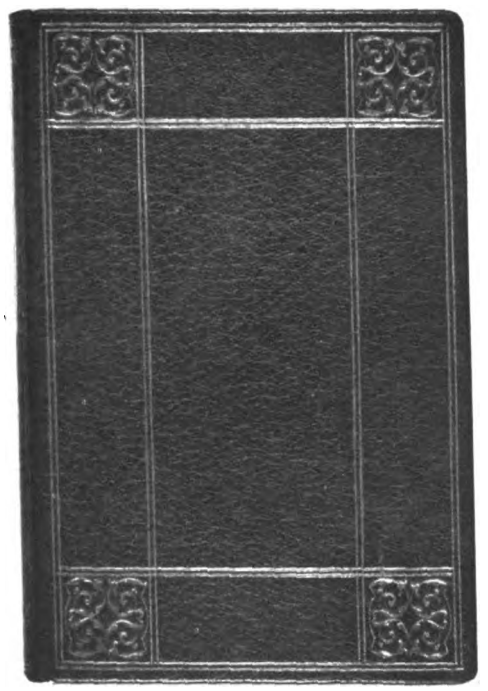


A Binding from the Ecole Professionelle de Reliure, Brussels.

Digitized by Google



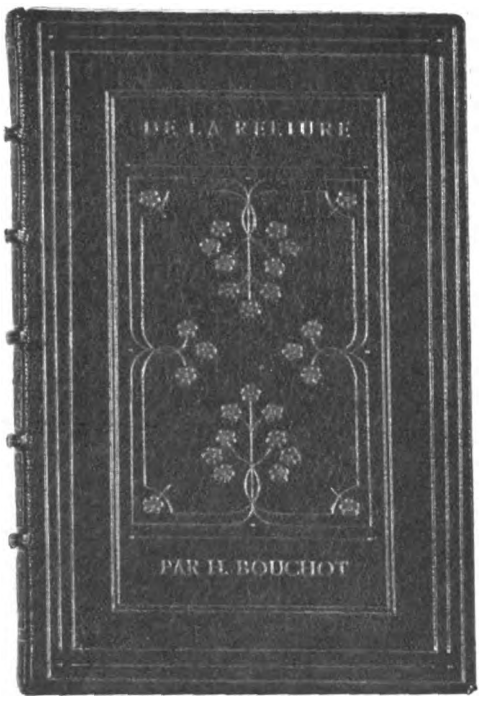
No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.

Some Bindings from the Ecole Professionelle de Reliure, Brussels.

the professors give frequent special instruction to pupils from England, Germany and America, in so much esteem is the school and its talented staff held.

The course of instruction extends over four years. In the first term the pupil in the binding class is taught all that it is necessary to know about the raw materials used in the trade. Next term he gets on to half-bindings in calf and other ordinary materials, and in the term following is initiated into the higher grades of his art, such as full-bindings in morocco. At the end of this term the pupil is expected to be able to execute any usual class of binding, from ordinary board covers to high-class work. The fourth term is largely devoted to a sort of review of the class work of the previous three, in order to ensure that the pupil shall be thoroughly grounded in his trade. Similarly, the finisher (*doreur*) is taken through every phase of that important branch, from a consideration of the nature and properties of gold leaf, and the like, to the lofty elevation of mosaic inlays.

As regards design, this is of course of more value to the finisher than to the forwarder, but nevertheless the latter is instructed in the art of drawing straight lines, or compositions made up of such. The lectures on the History of the Book cover the ground fully, and deal with most of the arts employed in bookmaking, from the earliest times down to the present, also treating of such subsidiary matters as types, paper, illustrations, etc.

By the courtesy of M. Malevè, we are enabled to illustrate a few specimens of binding executed by the pupils of this school. Appropriately enough. four out of the five are works dealing with the art of bookbinding. The largest illustration represents a copy of Lenormand's "Manuel," and the style of cover decoration adopted is, it will be seen, quite a modern one. It is executed in brown morocco, and like all the other bindings illustrated, the design was entirely composed and carried out at the School.

Of the bindings seen in the smaller pictures No. 1 is a copy of the same work, and its cover design is, to a small extent, reminiscent of the other, although approaching nearer, perhaps, to a style very popular among English binders in the thirties and forties, than to any professedly modern one. This volume is in green morocco, as are also—though in darker shades—Nos. 2 and 3. The former, Coster's "Legendes Flamandes," is decorated to a simple sixteenth century pattern, quiet and dignified. No. 3, again, though it possibly had its prototype in nearly contemporary French work, recalls some of the English bindings of the forties. It is, however, described as being in the "Empire" style, and is a copy of Lesne's "La Reliure."

No. 4 is certainly decorated on modern lines, and makes its appeal to the artistic eye mainly because of its freedom from any of the elaboration that characterises so much of the school work on our side of the Channel. It is in blue morocco.

It will be evident from these examples of the work of L'Ecole Professionelle de Reliure that it has some thoroughly capable craftsmen on its class lists. We offer our congratulations to M. Malevé and his staff on the high-class nature of the work carried out at their School, and trust to have the opportunity of illustrating further examples of it from time to time.

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROS., the well-known colour printing firm of Leeds, have, with characteristic enterprise, just prepared a fine advertising sheet or wall calendar commemorative of the loss of five of the members of the Antarctic Polar Expedition. In the centre of the picture is a fine portrait of the intrepid leader, Captain Scott, and at each side are illustrations of the "Terra Nova" and the Great Ice Barrier. In the left hand upper corner is an oval portrait of Captain Oates. and on the right hand one of Dr. E. A. Wilson, whilst between them is an illustration of Captain Oates leaving the tent to meet death like "a brave English gentleman." The two lower panels contain portraits of Petty Officer Evans and Lieutenant H. R. Bowers. Pendant to the principal oval is a shield, bearing upon it an extract from Capt. Scott's rough notes. The portraits are printed in black ink, and the illustrations and ornamental background of laurel, oak leaves, etc., are in a shade of subdued green on superfine enamel paper. The sheet measures 22½ by 17½ inches, there being a space at the bottom for printing in an advertisement, and a calendar for 1913 if required. Wood mounts are fixed if desired.

The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,
Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.
196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS
For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:
News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.
Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.
CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.
If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

An Interesting Talk About Trade Journals.

There was an exceptionally large attendance of members at the Crown Hotel, on Saturday evening, 8th inst., when Mr. Thomas Shaw, the first president of Manchester Centre, delivered an interesting lecture on "A Talk about our Trade Journals and their influence on the art of Printing."

Mr. Shaw prefaced his remarks by saying that his audience would find on the tables, for their inspection, recent issues of the *Printers' Register*, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, the *British Printer*, the *Caxton Magazine*, the *Modern Lithographer*, the *Irish Printer*, *Process Work*, *Process Engravers' Monthly*, *Stationery Trades' Journal*, *Printers' Engineer*, *Caslon's Circular*, *L. and M. Record*, *Monotype Recorder*, *Swain's Quarterly*, upwards of 20 American and other foreign trade journals, and also several bound volumes of the *British Printer*. *Hailing's Circular*, the *Paper and Printing Trades' Journal* the *Printing World*, the *British and Colonial Printer*, the *American Art Printer*, and the *Printers' International Specimen Exchange*. He then said:—If the question was put to me, "What, in your opinion, has been the greatest factor in the advancement which has been made in the Art of Printing during the last 35 years?" I should unhesitatingly reply, "The service of the trade journals." The fact that the young printer of to-day has at hand such a large number of well-informed and practical trade journals, many of them demonstrating the latest discoveries and inventions, together with examples of printing by men of outstanding ability—this fact, I say, places the young printer in a vastly more advantageous position than were those in his circumstances

A Generation or Two Ago.

I make bold to affirm that from 1877 to 1912—35 years—there was greater fertility of inventive genius manifested in the printing and allied trades than in any 70 previous consecutive years. And that advance has not been confined to any one section of the reproductive arts. It applies equally to newspaper growth, to general printing, letterpress and lithographic, and also to photography and pictorial illustration. What an impetus to the latter the half-tone process has been!

In passing, let me briefly refer to an interesting fact, which, although it has little to do with my subject to-night, is nevertheless closely allied to any review of progress made in printing during the period just referred to. Thirty-five years ago the Education Act of 1872 had just begun to shed its beneficent influence upon the young life of this nation. Contrast for a moment in your minds the difference between our adult population *then* and *now*, as regards their indulgence in reading, let alone their desire or ability to acquire knowledge in the other arts. What an immense boom the ability of the people to read has given to the publishing trade!

What a difference there is to-day in the output of books, magazines and newspapers to 35 years ago. How few homes, in those days, "took in" the evening paper, whilst the morning paper was to be found only in the homes of the more or less well-to-do people. This is not a picture of the days "when George the Third was King," but of our own times, well on in the reign of Victoria the Good, the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century!

Printing Trade Journals.

It is not my intention to attempt to give even a brief history of our trade journals, for that could only be written by one who had access to sources of information not at my command. It may be of interest to you to know that so far back as 1879 there was compiled a list of 117 journals devoted to the printing, stationery, bookselling, newspaper and kindred trades, of which 13 were published in this country. My modest talk to you to-night will be about a few trade journals, those which have made the greatest impression upon me, and been a source of help to me during what is beginning to appear a long span of life spent in close contact with Printers' Ink!

The title of the first trade journal which attracted my attention when in my "teens" was the *Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*, a quarterly established in 1872 by Mr. Andrew W. Tuer, a reviver and enthusiast of the old style in printing, an author of considerable repute, and at that time the surviving principal of the firm of Field and Tuer, the Leadenhall Press, London. The editor, in introducing the first number, said that "he believed, that amongst those who would con over the journal's pages there would be thousands who have some special bit of information or 'wrinkle' that would be of service generally if made public. . . . Who knows what

Diamonds may be Unearthed?"

It was the original plan to depend upon the advertisers to entirely defray the cost of the journal, but so great was the demand for it, that in the third issue—June, 1874, an appeal for a subscription of 1s. per year was made, which, as the paper grew in bulk, did not do much more than pay the postage. In 1881, when the journal was in the zenith of its popularity. the price was increased to 2s. per year, aad the circulation was not far short of 20,000 per issue. Mr. Tuer owned the paper for 19 years, but to Mr. Robert Hilton must be given the honour for making the journal such a phenomenal success. Mr. Tuer was editor in name, Mr. Hilton in reality. Mr. Hilton left it in 1888, and started the *British Printer*. Mr. John Southward shortly afterwards took over the journal, and purchased the property in 1891, but it had seen its day. Causes which need not be referred to now led to its decline: and in a short time the *Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*, whose appearance had been accustomed to welcome acclamation from thousands of expectant printers, ceased to be. One lingers "in affectionate remembrance" over one's recollections of an old friend. In my youth it was the best I had in the printing office. Anything I have done, as a printer, I owe to its inspiration. Its motto—the Shakespearian quotation from Cymbaline, "Stick to your Journal," at the head of every page of its literary matter, was surely unneeded, for I cannot imagine that anyone, once a subscriber, would lapse. And to-day I find one of my greatest pleasures in turning over the leaves of my old favourite.

Magnetic Features.

What, do you ask, were the magnetic features of the journal? It was readable from beginning to end; cleanly and closely printed, the text in old style, and the advertisements freely ornamented with old style initials, etc., on a toned fine printing. Its answers to correspondents were an education in themselves, being more in bulk and variety than I have ever seen in any other printing publication. Its humorous "Quads" were not the least of its attractions, and one enjoyed a hearty laugh over the escapades of "Our Boy Bill." A splendid series of trade tables was compiled, and one appeared in each issue. The reviews of specimens, some of which were sent in by the finest printers in the United Kingdom, Germany and America, were intelligibly descriptive; an artistic production was sometimes reproduced, whilst a "blood curdler" was fearlessly held up to derision; and the printers of jobs of average ability had their little faults pointed out, whilst at the same time a word of encouragement was given for indications of correct taste and good effect.

Amongst the contributors of specimens to the journal was Thomas Hailing, of Cheltenham, who in 1879 suggested the idea of

The Printers' Specimen Exchange.

The journal took it up, and offered itself as publisher. The first volume of the Exchange appeared in 1880, and contained about 170 specimens. For sixteen years it continued, the number of contributors more than doubled, and the Specimen Exchange undoubtedly stimulated English printers—both employers, men and apprentices—to a higher conception of art in printing.

Thomas Hailing was a master printer who, by 1877, was well-known to the trade as an artistic printer, one of the best, if not actually the foremost, in England. Much of his work bore the stamp of originality, to a marked degree in posters. A very effective style was a toned printing paper, of good weight, the job being set in old style, with the larger lines in Old English or other black letter, the whole relieved by a few initials, or a line or two in red, the remainder in a more subdued colour, not always black. I should imagine Thomas Hailing was the first to import American end grain and other types into England. In 1877 he issued the first number of his *Circular*, which, as he afterwards wrote, was "first intended for circulation amongst his customers, to lay before them the elementary principles of the Typographical Art." The demand for copies came from all over the country, and he was soon compelled to charge 1s per year for it. But notice Mr. Hailing's thoughtfulness and kindness in making the announcement. He wrote: "We were prepared to issue quarterly from 1,000 to 1,500 copies, but the requests to be placed on our list have grown to such proportions . . . Among those who write for copies are not a few 'prentice hands, to whom a shilling is a thing of importance. As, however, we are anxious to reach those who are growing up to become the printers of the future, we promise to forward their copies as hitherto, and sincerely hope that, in whatever part of the world their lot may be cast, they will allow the little light shed by our *Circular* to lead them onward to the accomplishment of

More Meritorious Doings."

The first number of *Hailing's Circular* consisted of 4 pp., the size being royal 4to. It never became a bulky publication, reaching at the most 12 pp. In nearly every issue the first page consisted of an article set in a complete series of type, beginning with the largest and ending with the smallest size. Mr. Hailing always emphasised the advantage of laying in type faces in series. This article was invariably good reading and instructive. Not many specimen pages were shown, but the *Circular* was filled with short pars culled from other trade journals, home and foreign, introduced by a few pithy comments by the editor, Mr. William Hailing, then the overseer of the composing department. The spring number of 1887 appeared entirely printed in gold in honour of the Jubilee year of the reign of Queen Victoria. The following extract from "Our Tribute" is well worth quoting: "During her Majesty's reign of fifty years our art has advanced with such rapid strides that the previous 350 years seem almost sunk into oblivion, and become 'as a tale that is told.' Thanks to our far-seeing statesmen, we have secured a *free* press, and now we must ask them to help us to a *pure* press—to put to shame the retailers of scandal, vice, and horror and all uncleanliness—and compel them to hide their diminished heads in the dark places of the earth. May the public press become uplifting in its tendency and truly noble in its aspirations; and while firmly claiming the *rights* of man, still insist with all its might upon giving the first and foremost place to DUTY. Duty to God, to Country, and to Family. In the hope of seeing in our day some advance towards this righteousness, we lay our humble tribute at our Sovereign's feet." *Hailing's Circular* ceased to appear in 1889, but for 12 years it had contributed no mean share to the advancement of the beautiful in the art of printing in this country. It was my privilege to pay a visit to Mr. Hailing's works in 1886, and I received a cordial welcome and spent a profitable hour with him.

Lack of Litho Support of Trade Journals.

It appears a strange thing to me that the litho section of the reproductive arts has never sustained a really first-class trade journal. In my youth there was the *Printing Times and Lithographer*, a monthly 4to, published by Wyman and Sons, and which devoted much of its space to litho matters. Since that time efforts have been made to establish a journal entirely devoted to the process, once by the publishers of the *British Printer*, but none have survived except the *Modern Lithographer*, which, although now in its ninth year, consists of very few pages. This fact is one for which the trade is entirely to blame; it is certain that the owner of the paper would give more if he was supported as he ought to be. I cannot but give voice to my opinion that the lithographic trade as a whole—employers and workmen—has failed to rise to its opportunities in its neglect to support and thereby benefit by the help which a well-supported journal would have afforded. There are practical lithographers who can "write up" trade subjects and present them in quite as attractive a style as do their brethren in the letterpress section, but they lack support from the rank and file. A

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. FOR EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Telegrams: "Flongs, Liverpool."
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

"grease and water" friend of mine has given me this explanation why a litho trade journal has never become what it ought to be. It is because it has to be mainly produced by letterpress. I think this excuse very weak. Movable type printing is indispensable; that does not need arguing. Every trade and process is dependent on it. And the litho printer and apprentice is at a distinct disadvantage in having to fall back on his own resources to such a great extent.

The "Printing World."

Before going on to a brief review of a few printing journals which are rendering good service to the craft at the present day, there is just one other which I wish to refer to. That paper was recently discontinued, but close upon 20 years ago it was shedding a light which was luminous, for it was then a paper in the very front rank, although only established in 1893. I speak of the *Printing World*, a monthly, med. 4to, then edited and printed by Mr. Geo. W. Jones, London. Mr. Jones had for some time been amongst the most artistic printers in the country, he was one of a group of men who in the 80's lifted jobbing printing to a higher plane. He was the composing-room overseer at Messrs. Raithby and Lawrence's, Leicester, when the *British Printer* was established in 1888. The *Printing World* was, as a typographical production, when first issued, a long way ahead of anything in trade journalism previously seen from the British press, if we except the *British Printer*, but even the *British Printer* did not excel it at that time. The *Printing World* was full of good things, very fully illustrated; the half-tone process, which was already so largely superseding engraving, was utilised to the best advantage, and some very artistic specimen pages of jobs were given in each issue. Amongst other portraits and sketches of prominent printers of the day, in those early numbers, in one of the volumes on the table, you will find Mr. Thomas Glynn, of Manchester, and a specimen of his work. I believe I am right in saying that our friend and fellow-member, Mr. Charles Knowles, was with Mr. Glynn at that time. Another page half-tone engraving is of particular interest to the P. M. and O. A., being a portrait group of our First London Council. And, in the same number, is an article on the Association, which was then only about one year old. In that article appears the following paragraph:—"It is interesting and important to note that membership is not confined to London managers and overseers—one gentleman hails from Japan, and others are located in such diverse directions as Manchester, Portsmouth, Harrogate and Tunbridge Wells. Indeed, the Council specially recommend that the election of provincial members be warmly encouraged, with a view to the formation of auxiliary branches." I leave you to guess who was the Manchester member of the "diverse" group referred to.

"The British and Colonial."

In the last month of 1878, a new journal made its appearance in the printing trade. It was a royal 8vo., published fortnightly, and immediately "took on" the attention of live printers. The first number comprised 32 pp. and a cover. Its literary pages were well written, in a breezy style which arrested attention, it was printed on good paper, by one of the best firms of printers in London at that time. It announced that it would aim to be "attractive, brief, pungent, pointed; replete with pithy pars and good-natured humour." In a very short time this fortnightly often reached over 100 pages, and on December 1st, 1879, actually reached 216 pages. The value of a paper can often be gauged by its advertising connection, and the journal under review enjoyed the support of advertisers to a marked degree. Its founder and editor was Mr. W. John Stonhill, who had been on the staff of Messrs. J. M. Powell and Son, then proprietors of the *Printers' Register*. The paper's main title—for until quite recently it has borne various sub-titles—was the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. To describe my own idea of the general appearance of the paper at the time it was started, I should call it Americanised-English. Mr. Stonhill had travelled in the States,* and I have not the least doubt that he modelled his new paper on the lines of some that he saw there. While not quite such an attraction to the working printer and apprentice as was the *Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, the *British and Colonial Printer* quickly asserted itself to be an equally valuable journal for the employer, its bi-monthly appearance giving it an advantage over all the other trade journals, none of which appeared oftener than monthly. By the courtesy of the present editor I am enabled to-night to exhibit a volume of some early numbers. A feature of interest therein is a series of articles on

"Printing and Stationery in the Provinces."

Turning to page 413, we find the printing offices and newspapers of Manchester under review. The article opens: "Manchester has been called the second city of the Empire." Very good; some of us think that it is the first in many things! But a statement a little lower down is not quite so near correct. We read that M. Taine had described our city as "dismal," and that among "other features" we had a workhouse "to accommodate 400,000 persons." If that were so, well might a city be dismal! Whoever M. Taine was, he had either a lively imagination, or more probably the misfortune to be misinterpreted. Speaking of the "Periodical Press," the article continues: "Manchester has fewer periodicals than Liverpool, but if fewer in number they are greater in influence." Then, in referring to jobbing offices, the writer says: "Every printer visiting Manchester must be struck with the excellence of the jobbing work produced there. Especially is this noticeable in the case of the placards which adorn the posting stations. Finer specimens are not turned out of any offices in the kingdom." Mr. Stonhill, I have reason to believe, wrote this series of articles himself, as he several times in other places made reference to his visits to the towns dealt with.†

Throughout those early numbers there appeared many good things, both interesting and educating. One might mention a series of papers on "Practical Art in Bookbinding." Then reviews under the head of "What Printers are Doing." There were also occasional contributions from that prolific but interesting and well-informed printing trade author, Mr. John Southward. Other well qualified writers helped to fill the pages of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* with good useful matter, and oft-times a specimen of printing or other inset was given.

The paper was hardly two years old when, owing to its great success and bulky proportions, Mr. Stonhill decided to issue it weekly, and from 1881 down to the beginning of this present year it has appeared week after week

In the Large Folio Form,

which the members of the P. M. and O. A. have been accustomed to look for with special interest for so many years. It has continued to enjoy a remarkably wide advertising patronage, and some special export numbers have been big things. From time to time most valuable trade information has appeared in its pages, and, taken altogether the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* has been one of the great successes of our trade journalism. Personally, I confess to a preference to the fortnightly's in book form. Those were the days of youthful enthusiasm with me; I devoured *all* the trade literature that I could lay hands on. And I had ample opportunity. In addition to the journals already referred to, I had access to the *Printers' Register*, *Press News*, and *Printing Times and Lithographer*. As I have indicated, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* continued to enjoy popularity as a weekly. It was the first paper in the trade—and I have heard of no other one since—to offer itself at a reduced subscription to employees. Mr. Stonhill conducted and edited the paper until 1896, in which year he took a Continental trip, returning home so seriously ill that from then he has been incapacitated from taking any part whatever in the conduct of the paper, his place in the editorial chair having been filled since 1896 by the present editor, Mr. Geo. Brown.

Before leaving our official organ, recognition should be made of the prominence which has been given to this Association in its pages, the ample space devoted to us, and the correctness of the reports which have appeared from time to time, and which have been of infinite value, in that they have kept the various Centres fully informed about each others doings from week to week.

Another Change.

This year has seen another change in the size of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, which is now a smaller and handier folio, and I feel sure that I shall be voicing the sentiments of all our members in wishing our official trade journal long continued usefulness and prosperity.

Mr. Shaw then spoke for a short time about our contemporaries, the *Printers' Register*, the *Caxton Magazine*, the *Modern Lithographer*, and also referred to a few House Journals. In closing he said: This, then, is the conclusion I come to. The service of our trade journals during the last 35 years has very largely been directed to encouraging printers to seek to attain to the highest ideals; to create with such materials as are available to each one of us *the best* that can be produced with them; to put soul into labour. To the apprentice, to the young journeyman, to the older journeyman, to the foreman, to the manager, to the employer—all of us journeymen, I would say: Support the trade journal; lay hold of all the trade journals you can; read them, study them; the poorest of them will teach you something. To everyone in our noble craft I say:—"Stick to your journal!"

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Thos. Kirkwood, the president, said he was delighted with the lecture, and thought Mr. Shaw must have spent a lot of time looking up events for the past thirty-five years. His remarks about the lithographers not supporting their trade journals was very true, and the only answer he might give was that each lithographer knew his business, and whenever someone offered to give them advice it was not worth accepting.

Mr. Edward McVay believed Mr. Shaw's lecture would instil into the members the necessity for supporting and studying the trade publications, and so far as the lithographic trade was concerned the workers were to blame for not having a good and instructive paper. He believed if a lithographic journal was produced, say by offset method, there would be greater support and more interest. Of course it would be a very costly publication, and should it not keep abreast of the times it would soon become a failure.

Mr. F. Burnett, vice-president, remarked that most of the magazines on the table were new to many of the members, and he would only touch on one or two with which he was

* Mr. Shaw is slightly wrong here. Mr. Stonhill was never in the States, but modelled his paper on an American trade journal that at that period was the best example of this class of periodical in that country.—[Ed.]

† The late Mr. John Southward was the writer of the articles referred to.—[Ed.]

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items.

THE
Antarctic Polar Expedition
JUST PUBLISHED.

A commemorative picture of Captain Scott and his companions, Captain Oates, Dr. Wilson, P. O. Evans and Lieutenant Bowers, with illustrations of the "Terra Nova" and the Great Ice Barrier.

TAYLOR BROS., Colour Printers and Publishers, **LEEDS.**
Wires: "ALMANAC, LEEDS." 'Phone: 461 CENTRAL.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers,
Telegrams: "Almanac," Leeds. Telephone 461. **LEEDS.**

Digitized by Google

most familiar. Each had its own special features, such as the *Printer's Register*, which was noted for its legal information. The best weekly trade journal was the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and to P.M. and O.A. members it was particularly interesting because each and all were able to see what others were doing in the letterpress and lithographic sections. The *British Printer* was the first publication amongst the monthly British journals, and the only faults he could find with it were that it contained too many pages of advertisements, and catered too much to the apprentice instead of the journeyman, who in a good many cases required educating. The number of advertisements might speak well for the publishers, but as a reader those were his views.

Mr. Richard Bates, ex-president, didn't think many of the members could have written so interesting a lecture, and it must have been a labour of love for Mr. Shaw to give his time collecting information. He well remembered the *Printing World* coming upon the market, and he subscribed to it for the greater part of its existence. It was a more practical journal than the *British Printer*, according to his thinking, although it might appeal differently to other people. It had been said many times that the *British Printer* was not practical enough, but he scarcely agreed with that view. It placed before the craft high ideals, and that had been its chief feature since its inception in 1888. He certainly agreed with the vice-president's remarks. If there was one thing deplorable about the trade publications it was the abominable advertisement display of many of them, and the fault could not be laid at the door of the compositor, because he had to follow the dictates of that self-assertive gentleman, the ad-writer expert. If some of those gentlemen would study the pages of the *British Printer* and try to copy them, there might be more attractive advertisements in other publications. He often wondered what was done with journals which were sent gratis to printing offices. Many never had the wrapper taken from them, but were dropped into the clerical waste paper basket, instead of being sent into the composing and press rooms, where the men would be thankful, as it was impossible for any person to subscribe at all. Of course, trade papers had to be read with a guarded mind, as it was not all gold that glittered, apart from the fact that they were out to do business. Speaking on the question of art in regard to the Specimen Exchange, he had looked through the early numbers and noticed the great change at the present day. Some of the borders in the early period would have taken a week for the compositor to set up, and the present modern display which was so effective, yet simple, was beginning to wane, and he saw the change gradually coming on. Art was subjective as well as objective, and he had been laughed at for his pains in stating that it was a fashion! What was to-day the very highest art, the apprentice in the future would look down upon with diffidence, as one person thought, a thing was beautiful whilst another did not like it. He had given up trying to reconcile ideas and art.

Mr. Thos. Rignall has listened to many a lecture, but never before had enjoyed one so much. When he looked around and saw the large number of publications it struck him very forcibly how versatile the letterpress men must be. If a little more practical lithography was put into the journals lithographers would be willing to give them support. He had always regretted that trade journals very seldom got beyond the counting house. The P.M. and O.A. and the men's unions might spend a little money in purchasing trade journals which could be perused at each head quarter. It was evident that the lithographic printers were lazy, and he would like to see more enthusiasm amongst them.

Mr. F. J. Hughes, hon. secretary, said he had only been 29 years amongst paper and print and could not go as far back as their worthy first president. Mr. Thos. Hailing, the father of modern printing, was born in Gloucester, in 1830, a town which has thirteen parish churches and a cathedral, hence the phrase "As true as God's in Gloucester." Mr. Hailing first issued his circular in November, 1877, and in March of that year he proposed to English printers at the Caxton Exhibition, the holding of a specimen exchange, the idea being obtained from Mr. Oscar H. Harpel, of Cincinnati. Mr. Geo. W. Jones was born at Upton-on-Severn, otherwise known as Sodom or Little Hell, as there could not be found ten righteous people in the hamlet. His father was a blacksmith, and he served until 20 years of age with Mr. Ebenezer Bayliss, of Worcester,

"BYTA" (Trade Mark Registered).
IS THE DRESSING
FOR MACHINERY BELTS
—Stops Belts Slipping—
Free Sample and Terms from
THE BYTA MANUFACTURING CO.,
24, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

In AMERICA
There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:
It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.
We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 Pages weekly.
PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURED FROM
COOKSON'S
REFINED LEAD.
99·8 Pure.
COOKSON'S
C BRAND ANTIMONY.
99.6 Pure.
THE PUREST TIN OBTAINABLE.
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF PURITY AND CONSISTENCY OF SUPPLY GUARANTEED.
TYPE
LINO.
STEREO.
C
REVIVING.
MONO.
METALS
METALS AND ALLOYS SUPPLIED TO ANY SPECIFICATION.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
COOKSON & CO.
LIMITED,
DEPARTMENT M.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
(Established 1704).
LONDON OFFICE:—
CREE HOUSE,
CREECHURCH LANE,
E.C.

Digitized by Google

one of whose descendants is so popular with Birmingham members. Mr. Shaw had said Mr. Jones produced the *Printing World*. The founder was Mr. John Bassett, who only lived to see the first volume, and judging from the practical information it contained, there was every prospect of it outstripping the *British Printer*. Speaking of trade journals, in his apprenticeship days he always gave the palm to the *Effective Advertiser*, which contained a page of pithy practical paragraphs which, by a little thought, were put into everyday use. He had from the beginning been a subscriber to the *British Printer*, and the only complaint he had against it was, that it was like the Campbell's, "lang o' coming." He did not support Mr. Burnett in his remarks about too many advertisements, because if they were missing the contents and value of the paper to the printer would be deteriorated. It was proof that the journal was alive when it had such whole-hearted support from the supply houses. Why so many journals were not as progressive as they might be was on account of their inability to pay for information. If a journal paid its contributors it could command news from practical men who would sell their services, but did not feel inclined to waste time and money writing for honour. Last, but not least, was their own trade journal, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, which was progressive and up-to-date with information on trade matters. A good many supply houses thought it was a letterpress man's paper, but any person who regularly subscribed to it and perused its pages would say that it covered the whole trade. In its new form it was handy and for a matter of five shillings per year, the postman regularly delivered it at the subscriber's residence. Some years ago he suggested to the representative of a lithographic house that they should advertise in its pages, and the retort came, "What does a lithographic supply house want with letterpress printers?" He had since approached the same gentleman about his advertising experiment in the journal, and he had to admit his thankfulness for the suggestion as he had proved its worth. Technical students also eagerly scanned its pages weekly for the latest devices and information. He would like to see more use made of the correspondence columns as by those means wise men argued facts and the uninitiated gleaned knowledge. The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* was an excellently printed journal, and should be supported by every member. Mr. Rignall had suggested the purchase of journals for perusal on meeting nights and distribution amongst members. He might answer that by saying some eight years ago he tried the experiment, and some journals came back after being in the individual's hands three months and in other cases two years. At the present time he had a specimen exchange, some of which books had not yet been returned after an absence of eighteen months. The great drawback was the expense of postage from one to another and the lethargy of the present-day enthusiast (?). The best way was to secure the co-operation of workers to contribute a copper each week, then select the most useful journals for circulation. Where more than one office could combine the journals could be exchanged, thereby giving a wider range of periodicals. He had great pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Shaw for his able paper.

Mr. FREDK. WHEELDON, in seconding, said there seemed to be a slight on the lithographer who did not have the resources of the letterpress members. Some time ago he read in a trade journal that during the American Civil War there was a regiment of lithographers and letterpress men, and during one of the marches they came to a sea of mud; the lithographers pushed on whilst the letterpress held back, and this gave him proof to show the resourcefulness of the lithographic worker who was always in front. Why a lithographic trade journal was not supported as it should be was because the lithographer was more taxed in mind and body than the letterpress man in his daily toil.

Mr. SHAW, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said there was not much for discussion in his paper. He did not see why a paper should be looked down upon because it was not produced by lithographic process. In any case they would first have to resort to loose type, and he believed if lithographers would help the trade publisher he would be willing to give them every assistance to make his journal a success. He had never before heard a paper on trade journals, and perhaps the one that evening would cause them to come forward. He had refrained from giving a biographical sketch of different worthies, as his paper was meant to deal only with journals.

There was an excellent collection of journals and books of specimens from all quarters of the globe, and it did the eyes good to see the individuals eagerly perusing the contents of ancient and modern prints. Previous to the lecture the minutes of two previous meetings were read and passed.

WEE MACGREEGOR.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

5,268 EELES, F. R. S., and WEST, B., machines for copying letters and other documents.

5,276 FAIRWEATHER, W., typewriting machines.

5,296 DUDLEY, A., and H. F., advertising display device.

5,312 WAY, A. G., and WESTMINSTER ENGINEERING CO., LTD., advertising apparatus.

5,326 HEYNER, A. O., method of binding and rebinding books.

5,394 DAHLSTROM, P. O. T., pens and the manufacture thereof.

5,455 LANG, A. B. D., and POWELL, J. A., apparatus for displaying announcements, advertisements and the like.

5,476 GRIFFITHS, D., safety envelope which cannot be opened without detection.

5,497 STOCKALL, A. H., printers' furniture.

5,513 GIBSON, A. H., loose-leaf systems.

5,649 RANGER, A. W., typesetting and distributing machines.

5,657 NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., LTD., BANWELL, H. C., and PHILLIPS, F., machines for printing and issuing tickets, checks, vouchers and the like.

5,728 GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO. OF ENGLAND, LTD., and RAABE, O. L., printing machines.

5,774 JEFFERSON, F., combined commercial forms and postal wrappers.

5,808 DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD., and CORBYN, F. A., temporary binders.

5,819 "RAPAX" APPARATENBAU G.m.b.H., rotary reproducing, copying and printing machines.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Machine for making stereotype printing plates—Hopkins; 4,672.

Wiping apparatus for plate-printing machines—Kimber and Haddon; 4,802.

Carbon copying devices—Lake; 5,543.

Machines for making paper cups—Claussen and Claus; 8,339.

Copyholder for holding manuscript, books or the like—Roche; 10,000.

Paper bags—Freeman; 13,044.

Manufacture of posters or the like—Topfer; 13,244.

Envelopes and the like—Kohlhof; 14,258.

Wrappers, labels, sealing strips or the like—Roden; 15,254.

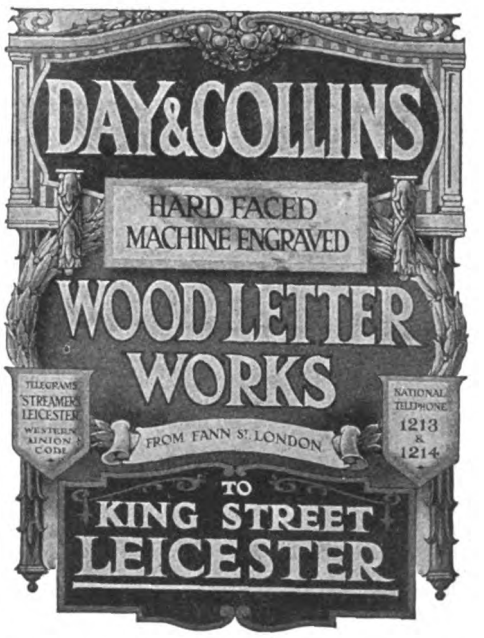
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Apparatus for printing tickets or the like automatically by selectors—Allgemeine Elektricitäts Ges.; 3,680.

Machines for making stereotype printing plates—Hopkins; 3,812.

Feed guide for lithographic and other printing machines—Roberts; 4,179.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times.*

"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*

"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*

"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-. 80 Illustrations. 21 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- **THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.**
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Ermouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hefeford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Ross Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betwys-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

•ARTISTIC•MODERN•
YOUR POST CARD : OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING CO
21 Cannon St. MANCHESTER
COPPER·&·STEEL·PLATE DIE·&·BRASS·SIGN ENGRAVERS
PLATE-PRINTERS·LITHOGRAPHERS

Digitized by Google

Tariff Changes

AND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

From the "Board of Trade Journal."

CANADA.

It is announced that litho varnish and printing ink oil produced from linseed oil are dutiable at 15 per cent. *ad val.* if of British origin, or 17½ per cent, otherwise.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following relate to some recent decisions with regard to the application of the Customs Tariff:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty. On Foreign Goods.	Rates of Import Duty. On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Advertising novelties, articles for the manufacture of:—			
Cutters to cut discs of celluloid	359	Free.	Free.
Heating roller, a gas-heated cylinder for making celluloid pliable	359	Free.	Free.
Looking glasses, unframed, in small round and oval pieces	123	37½% ad val.	25 % ad val.
Stamped metal backs, being plain stampings	423	Free.	Free.
Stamped metal rings, japanned	186	37½% ad val.	25 % ad val.
Papers, filter shaped, for bacteriological work — claimed as scientific apparatus ...	74	30 % „	20 % „
Printing materials—			
Ball clips to hold printed sheets while drying	412	10 % „	Free.

FINLAND.

It is announced that "weight slips," made of paper labels, to be glued or otherwise stuck to pasteboard, are dutiable under No. 235 (5) of the Tariff, at the rate of 176 mks. 50 pen. per 100 kilos., or about £3 10s. per cwt.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

It has been decided that strawboards, lined with enammelled paper, are dutiable under No. 356 (P.) of the Tariff at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad val.* if of British origin, or 25 per cent. in other cases.

FRANCE.

Labelling machines and apparatus are dutiable as machine tools, according to class, under No. 525 of the Tariff.

The Truscott Pension Fund.

The Grand Hall of Cannon-street Hotel was crowded the other evening on the occasion of the inaugural concert to mark the establishment of the Truscott Pension Fund, in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart., occupied the chair, supported by Messrs. H. D. Truscott, J.P., J. R. Truscott, and C. Truscott, while included in the audience were Messrs. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., C. J. Drummond, F.S.S., H. Wilson Howes, Jos. Mortimer (secretary, Printers' Pension), A. Bennett (general manager of Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd.), and many other well-known gentlemen. The concert reached a high standard from both an artistic and a popular standpoint.

Sentimental ballads were finely rendered by Miss Alice Lilley (soprano), Miss Kate Rooney (contralto), Mr. David Smith (baritone), and Mr. Geo. Foxon (tenor). The last-named sang Gounod's recitative and aria, "Lend me your aid," with splendid power and expression. Miss Maud Niner's violin solos were beautifully played and enthusiastically received.

The humorous element was supplied by Miss Mollie Seymour with comic songs at the piano, Mr. Jock Walker and Mr. Will Edwards —the latter compensating for a late arrival by sending the audience home in merry mood. Mr. Alan Stainer succeeded in combining the somewhat rare qualities of ventriloquism and humour.

During the evening Sir George Truscott, in a short speech, announced that as a result of the concert, with its contingent subscriptions and donations, a sum of £255 would be placed to the account of the Truscott Pension. The Printers' Pension Corporation had been established no less than 80 years, during which time it had distributed some £200,000 and benefited 600 persons.

Mr. Geo. Robinson proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was supported by Mr. Jos. Mortimer, who congratulated the gathering on the magnificent start they had made, and alluded gratefully to the great assistance which had been given to the cause of the aged printers by Sir George Truscott.

The chairman's health was received with musical honours, and Sir George Truscott replied in feeling terms.

A JOINT banquet of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and provincial daily newspaper owners was held last week, at the Hotel Metropole, the Hon. H. Lawson, M.P., in the chair. The toast of the London Press was proposed by Mr. J. R. Scott, to which Mr. Lawson replied. "The Provincial Press" was proposed by Mr. E. T. Powell, and was acknowledged by Sir G. Toulmin, M.P., and Mr. R. H. H. Baird. Sir G. A. Riddell proposed "The Visitors," and Mr. J. S. R. Phillips submitted the toast of "The Chairman." A programme of music was contributed to by Miss Rose Baker, Miss Mary Law, Miss Lois Barker, Mr. Percy Tarling, and Mr. Milton Hoyes.

"INVESTORS FOUND."

How the "Evening News" Business Exchange INSURES SUCCESS.

The power of the *Evening News* lies in the immense number of persons whom it interests. Half a million people, and more, buy copies every day, and each copy is estimated to reach two or three persons at least.

That power is at your disposal. It has been used for years by readers wishing to find purchasers for any articles from motor cars to furniture, and of late it has been applied with equal efficiency to selling businesses for those who are retiring or who wish to expand elsewhere.

The *Evening News* can find purchasers for anything, but in the case of businesses for sale, a **specially perfected organisation** is placed at the disposal of those wishing to get into touch with investors. The services offered do not end with the insertion of an announcement in the Business Exchange Column which is a feature of that Journal.

To those who fill up the form printed below and send it, with 3s. for insertion, to the Business Exchange, 130, Fleet Street, E.C., the following additional advantages are offered.

WHAT THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE DOES.

(1) The essential facts contained in the form are drafted into an attractive business-like offer by our own expert staff. This appears in *The Evening News* "Business Exchange" List.
(2) It is reprinted in *The Evening News* House and Business Register, which is distributed without charge all over the country.
(3) The full facts are filed for reference by *The Evening News* Information Bureau, 130, Fleet Street, E.C., and are given to all inquirers who write (sending stamped and addressed envelope) or call for them.
(4) Secrecy is ensured by the employment of a "box number," to which all replies are addressed, "care of *The Evening News*." These are forwarded to the advertiser without charge.
(5) There is no necessity to pay any commission in order to secure a purchaser for the business.

"THE EVENING NEWS" BUSINESS EXCHANGE.

Nature of Business.	Trade weekly.	District and Situation,

Rent per annum.	Let off.	How long established.	How long in present hands.	Lease unexpired.
		—— years,		——years,

Any Sunday Trade?	Price for goodwill, fixtures and fittings.	If selling stock at approximate face value.	Reasons for selling.

Description of Premises, Living Accommodation, etc.	Register No. (for office use only).

NAME AND ADDRESS .....

* (*Not for Publication*) .....

* *If name and address to be published, strike out this line.*

Address all remittances and advertisements to "The Evening News" Business Exchange, 130, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE death is announced of Mr. William Hale White, the author, better known as "Mark Rutherford."

WE regret to record the death of Mr. William John Fitzsimmons, for 34 years the editor of *Musical Opinion*.

MR. E. J. KIBBLEWHITE, the managing director of the Strand Newspaper Co., Ltd., has completed his 50 years' service on the staff of the journals controlled by the company.

BY a fire that broke out in Tokyo, last week, many firms of printers and publishers had their establishments destroyed. Altogether the fire caused damage to the extent of £1,500,000.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Alexander Allan, proprietor and editor of the *Blairgowrie Advertiser*, and joint inventor of the Simplex folding machine, at the age of 68 years.

MALTA.—Tenders for stationery will be received at the offices of the Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, Valetta, Malta, up to April 3rd, 1913. Samples may be seen at the Pattern Room of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall-gardens, S.W., where also full particulars may be had.

ADVANCE IN GLAZED CASINGS.—A meeting of makers of glazed casings of the Northern District of the Papermakers' Association, was held in Manchester, on March 4th, and it was decided that a further advance of 10s. per ton on present prices is necessary in consequence of the increased cost of materials, coal and manufacturing expenses generally.

ON Saturday evening a Bohemian concert was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, to celebrate the completion of the endowment of a *Morning Post* bed in the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home at Deal. Mr. H. A. Gwynne, the editor of the *Morning Post*, presided, and was supported by the Hon. L. J. Bathurst and the principals of the various departments of the newspaper. The chairman, in a brief speech towards the close of the evening, announced that the plate realised £75.

BUSINESS EXTENSION.—We understand that Messrs. Mitchell and Co., paper stock merchants, 5, 6, 7, Lower Jervis-lane, Dublin, are opening out in the wholesale and retail paper, paper bag and twine business, and have taken additional premises situated at 148, Upper Abbey-street, to cope with this increased trade. We feel sure that friends of Mr. Mitchell's father, the late Mr. John Mitchell, formerly of Higher Broughton, Manchester, will be glad to hear of the enterprise of his son, and wish him all the success he desires in his new venture.

ON Monday, in the King's Bench Division, a libel action brought by Sir John William Ramsden, of Byram, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, against the *Daily News*, Ltd., was mentioned. Plaintiff's counsel said the libel was published in the *Daily News* on October 14th, 1912, in articles which purported to be written by a special correspondent, who went to the village of Brotherton. Counsel said from beginning to end the article consisted of a series of misrepresentations. Counsel for the *Daily News* apologised, and regretted the words complained of were ever published. Defendants would pay the costs. The record was withdrawn accordingly.

IN the Chancery Division, on Friday, on the motion of Mr. Galbraith on behalf of the plaintiff in the case of Coleman *v.* The Advertising World Publishing Co., Ltd., Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady appointed a receiver and manager of the defendant company. Counsel said the plaintiff was sole debenture holder in the company, which was incorporated in October, 1909. Defendants were proprietors and publishers of a newspaper, carried on under the name of the *Advertising World*. The company appeared by counsel and consented to the appointment and also to the usual judgment in a debenture holder's action. His Lordship limited the managership to three months.

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!!
All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO.,
22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE death took place last week of Baron Stempel, the *Times* correspondent at Lisbon.

THE *Times* has signalised St. Patrick's Day by the issue of an Irish supplement of 32 pages dealing with life in Ireland.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were four failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, March 14th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed two.

THE death is announced from Washington of Tolbert Lanston, inventor of the Monotype. Several years ago he was stricken with paralysis and had been an invalid since. He was born at Troy, O., February 3rd, 1844, and lived in Ohio and Iowa until the Civil War, in which he served as a volunteer. In 1865 he was appointed clerk in the pension office at Washington and remained there for twenty-two years, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Washington. Early in life he turned his attention to invention and produced an adding machine, a mail lock, a hydraulic dumb-waiter, adjustable horse shoes and other patents. In 1885 he turned his thoughts towards a typesetting machine, and in 1887 took out his first patents. He was the first of modern inventors of typesetting machines to adopt the perforated paper system to control the mechanism of a type-making machine, and his invention inaugurated a new class of composing machines. In his first apparatus he proposed to make the type by compression, but in 1890 tne plan was changed to casting it instead. In 1896 Mr. Lanston was awarded the Cresson gold medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He is survived by his widow and a son.

Farewell Concert to Mr. Alf. Wills.

Hon. Swimming Secretary to the P. and A. T. S. A.

Lovers of music had more than their fill at the Talbot Restaurant, the other evening, on the occasion of a concert given to Mr. A. G. Wills (who leaves for Canada in April), by his colleagues at the *Field* office, in recognition of his services as sports secretary and on the concert stage for the various trade charities. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Hopkins (assistant works manager to the *Field* office), supported by Messrs. H. H. Walker, H. F. Parker (hon. sec., Charity Sports Association), and R. P. Rose (*Field* office). The arrangements were ably carried out, and the musical programme left nothing to be desired.

Mr. Harry Winterflood's voice was heard to advantage in "The Iceberg" and "Jack Briton," while Messrs. Sweeny and Lynn (comedy duo) kept the audience convulsed by their quaint sayings, and their mandolin solos were much appreciated.

Mr. Fred Gilbert gave two excellent chorus songs. Miss Ada Norvall was as charming as ever in "Wouldn't you like to be the Bridegroom" and "Josh-u-a," and Miss Violet Arthur delighted the audience with Tosti's "Goodbye" and "The Promise of Life." Mention should also be made of the following artistes who contributed to a programme which would, had time permitted, have run into the early hours:—Messrs. Clark and Littlejohn (instrumental), W. Dyne (sentimental), Albert May (sentimental), Professor Regollo, James Bond (sentimental), Mr. Cis Judge (humorous), Master F. Holden, George Groves (sentimental), and George Swain (humorous). Madame Alys Sheed ably presided at the piano, and her selections were greatly appreciated by the company.

The Chairman, in thanking those present for the excellent attendance, and the artistes for their company, made reference to the objects of the concert; and in paying a high tribute to Mr. Wills, said: I have known Mr. Wills since a lad, and am proud to say he has always proved himself to be, in character and sportsmanship, a man in every sense of the word. No matter the distance or expense, provided the object was to do a fellow creature a good turn, one had only to ask Mr. Wills to ensure a ready response. From a technical point of view, I can safely say, as a master of his craft he has nothing to fear from anyone in a printing office, and the man who competes against him has got his work cut out to beat him; I look forward to his success in Canada. I take this opportunity of wishing him the best of luck and the success he merits in this, his newest venture.

Mr. R. P. Rose, in the course of some kindly remarks, said:—Although representing the accountants' department (and he was pleased to see so many of them represented), he was gratified to say Mr. Wills had earned the esteem of all from his part of the house. He had read various reports in the newspapers, wherein it was stated that a lot of the rough element was emigrating to Canada; but, he was sorry to say, in this case one of the best was going, and he trusted the ambitions of Mr. Wills would be fully realised. He hoped the *Field* office would be kept well informed of the progress made by him in Canada; also,



Mr. A. G. Wills.

that there were less remote things than his seeing Mr. Wills at some future time over there. Further, he would try his best to see that Mr. Wills would be presented with a suitable souvenir to take with him on his voyage, and he took this opportunity to wish him every happiness, luck and prosperity.

Mr. Arthur Williams (on behalf of the concert artisres of South London) paid a high tribute to Mr. Wills, and said they were all proud of the pleasure to assist at this farewell to their old friend.

Mr. H. F. Parker (hon. sec., Charity Sports) said he thoroughly endorsed the chairman's remarks. He had always found Mr. Wills a good fellow and a good sportsman. He was pleased to say that the swimming section of the sports had this year (under the presidency of Mr. Kennedy Jones) raised the sum of no less than £650 on behalf of the Bookbinders' Pension. As a secretary, Mr. Wills was well known in London, and he would take steps to see that he was equally well known in Canada, where he hoped a cordial welcome would be extended by all good sportsmen and workers in the interests of charity. He wished Mr. Wills the best of luck, and trusted at no distant date he would hear of his success.

Mr. Alf Wills, in reply, said he was proud to be the recipient of the kind remarks from the chair and his companions. He was proud of the friendships he had made at the *Field* office and in the athletic world. No matter in what part of the globe he might be he would always treasure the recollection of the appreciation and kind words meted out to him on the occasion of his departure.

The stewards were Messrs. J. L. Young, G. H. Welsh, H. C. Hopkins, F. Parish, C. Dohoo and G. Swain.

A song by Mr. Alf Wills, followed by Mr. George Swain, brought to a conclusion a pleasant evening, which will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present.

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

At the monthly meeting on Tuesday the 4th inst., Mr. E. A. Clifford, hon. solicitor to the Association, gave a very interesting and instructive address on "Employers' Liability" to a crowded and appreciative audience.

In introducing the subject the lecturer said he was afraid they would, as laymen, find it a somewhat dry one but he thought as overseers it was an important matter and one with which they should be conversant, not only from the point of view of the liabilities of the employer but also from the position they held as having the control of workers. Prior to 1837 the question of employers' liability found no place in the laws of this country at all. Then grew up under the common law a responsibility on the part of employers to their workpeople in respect of accidents arising owing to the negligence of employers. The doctrine laid down by the judges was that a master should take the same ordinary care of his workers as he would of himself, but while he was liable for an accident to a stranger visiting his works he was not responsible for the negligent act of one workman to another.

Digitized by Google

In 1877 a committee was appointed by the Government of that day to deal with the subject, but it never met and nothing was done until the Employers' Liability Act of 1880 was passed. That Act more clearly defined the master's responsibility for the accidents caused by his own default, and also provided a remedy in the case of a workman meeting with injury through his obedience to the commands of those having superintendence over him. Many of the anomalies of this Act were pointed out by the lecturer who gave some interesting examples.

The Employers' Liability Act whetted the appetites of trade unionists and others for more effective protection, and although it was a long time coming, continued agitation secured the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897. While this Act brought about a vast improvement in the position of workers, it was very limited in its scope, and it ultimately gave place in 1906 to the Act which is in force to-day which provides practically complete immunity to all classes of manual workers in respect of accidents met with in the course of their employment, other than those caused by their own wilful misconduct.

The lecturer dealt with the machinery of the Act and the compensation payable under it, and pointed out the necessity of giving notice of any accident as soon as possible after its occurrence, to be followed, if necessary, by legal action within six months. He also stated that the Employers' Liability Act of 1880 was still in force and that it was quite optional on the part of the party injured, or, in the case of death, of his next of kin, to claim under either that Act or the Workmen's Compensation Act, according to whether the injury or death arose from a defect in machinery, the negligence of a superintendent, or from an entirely accidental cause. He showed how under the former Act the worker could secure a lump sum which might be more useful than an order for regular periodical payments where the injury rendered it improbable whether the man would be able to return to his trade.

The question of what is an accident was also discussed, and the lecturer showed that it must be attributable to some cause other than natural happenings. For instance, lead poisoning, say to a printer, would not come under the Act because that is a risk common to the employment into which the operative enters with his eyes open.

The lecturer also dealt exhaustively with the much vexed question of whether the accident arises in the course of the employment, and he gave many decisions of the courts which were not only particularly interesting to a body of men outside the legal profession, but were in some cases very amusing. They showed the fairness of the judges in administering the Act, and in some instances demonstrated how anxious judges are to give the workman a favourable judgment.

The necessity of employers and overseers doing all in their power to lessen the risk of accident, by having proper printed instructions placed over machinery, and all dangerous parts covered up, was also dwelt upon.

At the conclusion of the lecture the hearty and continued applause showed the manner in which an interesting rendering of such a technical legal subject was appreciated.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. F. C. Peacock dwelt upon the effect of the Acts upon friendly societies, the increasing percentage of claims upon the insurance companies and the consequent heavy increase in the premium paid by the employer, but thought notwithstanding that the Act had been of immense benefit to the workers generally.

Mr. C. Atkins said his opinion of the legal profession had been vastly improved that evening, and he should go from the meeting looking upon the lawyers with a more favourable eye than he had ever done before.

Mr. J. Walker (vice-president), Mr. F. Pearce, and several other members having taken part in the discussion, and a host of questions having been asked and tersely answered, a vote of thanks to Mr. Clifford for his attendance and his instructive and interesting lecture was carried with acclamation, and brought a very successful meeting to a close.

Tenders Accepted.—For printing for the Bermondsey Borough Council: F. Tarrant and Co., Ltd., Camberwell-road, S.E.; for stationery: S. T. Green, Aldersgate-street, E.C. For supply of books to the Islington Borough Council: T. Miles and Co., Upper-street, Islington; for periodicals, W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, W.C. For a supply of stationery to the Corporation of Stafford: Messrs. A. H. Smith and Son, and Messrs. Halden and Haywood. For printing and stationery for the Oswestry Town Council, Mr. W. Hope.

The Private Christmas Cards Association.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Association of Publishers of Private Christmas Greeting Cards was held at Armfield's Hotel, Finsbury, E.C.

The President (Mr. G. Delgado), recorded another satisfactory year, all the previous year's publishing and wholesale members having joined, together with one additional wholesaler. He stated that the greatest loyalty had been displayed by all the important retail stationers throughout the country, and the trade reports from all quarters appeared to be eminently satisfactory, the last season having proved a record one. He added that the Council continued to exercise great care in the acceptance of retail members, and refused everyone who could not show a proper connection with the stationery trade.

The following officers and council were elected for the year 1913:—

President, Mr. Joseph Birn (Birn Bros.). Vice-President, Mr. G. H. Stockman (Dorendorff and Co.) Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Arthur Ferriman (Meissner and Buch).

Members of the Council.—Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart. (Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd.); Messrs. Stuart Bruce (Alexander Baird and Son), G. Delgado (G. Delgado, Ltd.), C. W. Faulkner (C. W. Faulkner and Co., Ltd.), Andrew Lyon (Lyon, Ltd.), Wm. McKenzie (W. McKenzie and Co.), Wm. Ritchie (Wm. Ritchie and Sons, Ltd.), W. W. Russell (W. W. Russell and Co.); E. W. Savory (E. W. Savory, Ltd.); John Walker (John Walker and Co., Ltd.); Harper Woodhead (Harper Woodhead and Co.).

Auditors.—Messrs. Hibberd, Bull and Co.

Solicitors and Secretary.—Messrs. Elkin and Henriques.

Later in the day Mr. Delgado was the recipient of a very graceful attention on the part of the Council on his retirement from the office of President, which he had held for the past three years. Mr. J. Birn, on behalf of the Council, presented him with a very beautiful rose bowl with the following inscription:—

Presented to G. Delgado, Esq., President 1910 to 1913, of the Association of Publishers of Private Christmas Greeting Cards, by the Members of the Council, as a token of the appreciation of his services as President, and the deep interest he has taken in furthering the objects of the Association:—Joseph Birn (President), G. H. Stockman (Vice-President), Stuart Bruce, C. W. Faulkner, A. Ferriman, W. McKenzie, M. Misch, E. W. Savory, H. S. Sharpe, Adolph Tuck, John Walker, W. Ritchie, R. Q. Henriques (Secretary).

By the new Merchandise Marks Bill, which is to be introduced by Mr. Staveley-Hill, M.P., the wording "Made in Germany" is to be abolished. In the case of goods not of British manufacture, the words "Not British" will be used, and "British-Empire made" will be the mark on goods manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside the British Islands.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

AN ACCOUNTANT'S CLERK (experienced), with spare time, would be glad to undertake the supervision of a firm's Books of Account and to prepare Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account and Income-Tax Returns.—Address, "B. T.," c o J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 5, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 13179

LITHOGRAPHY.—WORKING FOREMAN requires change; well up in all branches of the trade, Colour and Commercial, Transferring and Machine; can send references and specimens.—Address, No. 13164, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13164

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALBION and COLUMBIAN PRESSES, second-hand, Foolscap Folio to Super Royal; Galley Proof Presses, 28-in. and 16-in., in thorough good order; cheap; call and inspect.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13175

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

CASES, uppers and lowers, S.H., all at 1s. each, cash with order, carriage forward.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13171

CHASES, largest stock of Wrought and Cast, second-hand, all sizes, cheap.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13177

CROSSLEY GAS ENGINE, 4-5-i.h.p.; can be seen at work in Plymouth.—Write, H. 26, Western Morning News, Plymouth. 13162

CROWN FOLIO CROPPER, thoroughly overhauled, cheap for immediate sale. Crown Folio Peerless Platen for power, good order, £15.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13169

CUTTING MACHINES, 42-in. Furnival, 30-in. Ullmer, 32-in. Horne, 36-in. Millboard Cutter, all in good condition and cheap for cash.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13176

DOUBLE CROWN WHARFEDALE, geared inking, double rolling motion, wind-up flyers, double gearing, splendid condition, been thoroughly overhauled, £75 cash.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13172

DOUBLE DEMY DAWSON, wind-up flyers, in good condition, £55 for immediate sale.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13173

GOLD BLOCKING PRESSES, 14-in. by 10-in. hand, 16-in. by 12-in. power, both in good order and cheap for cash.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13170

QUAD CROWN BREMNER WHARFEDALE for Sale, cheap; can be seen running at Plymouth.—Write, H. 27, Western Morning News, Plymouth. 13163

QUAD ROYAL, by Payne, balanced flyers, geared inking, slitter, in thorough good order, cheap to save double removal.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square E.C. 13174

TYPE.—Call and inspect our stock of practically new Type at second-hand prices; some never been inked.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13178

Miscellaneous.

BOGNOR (in centre of town opposite Banks, G.P.O., Arcade, etc.).—Twelve Shops now being erected and almost completed. Seven already let to Draper (2 shops), Boot Maker, Hosier, Irish Linen House, Ladies' Outfitter, and Dealers in Bacon and Ham. Good opening for high-class STATIONER. Rent, £80-£100.—Apply, Henry R. G. S. Smallman, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., Architect, 8, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 13168

LINOTYPE COMPOSITION.—Advertiser desires to communicate with the Proprietor of a newspaper in an English South Coast Town who will entertain a proposition to install a Linotype Machine in or near his premises. Advertiser would propose to furnish say from 25 to 35 columns of news matter weekly at a price agreed upon, not in excess of hand composition rate. Such proprietor would have no responsibility in regard to machine, motor, metal, power, etc.—Enquiries to H. W., "The British Printer," Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C. 13180

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

Digitized by Google

CITY OF CARDIFF.

LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.

TO PRINTERS.—The Libraries Committee invite Tenders for Printing an Author Catalogue.

Forms of tender may be obtained upon application to the Librarian, Central Library, Cardiff.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Author Catalogue," must be delivered to the City Treasurer and Controller, City Hall, Cardiff, an April 7th, 1913.

The Libraries Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN ALLCOCK,
City Treasurer and Controller.

City Hall, Cardiff.
March 18th, 1913.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

**COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.**

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

**Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.**

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium—the

Inland Stationer

The BUSINESS EQUIPMENT JOURNAL.

An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.

The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business-like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.

The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.

You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER*—BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.

Inland Stationer,
BUSINESS EQUIPMENT JOURNAL,
120-130, Sherman Street, CHICAGO, U.S.A

London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C

Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1799.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Technical Instruction in Bookbinding XIII.	1
P. M. and O. A., Manchester Centre	3
Patents	6
Tariff Changes	7
The Truscott Pension Fund...	7
Trade Notes	8
Concert to Mr. A. G. Wills	8
The Workmen's Compensation Act	8
The Customer Dictates	10
"A Healthy Baby"	10
An American View of Newspapers...	10
New Companies	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Gazette	12
Quads	12
Labour Newspapers, Ltd.	13
Stationery Exports	13
Exports of Printed Books	13
(BOOKBINDING SECTION.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	15
American Stationery Binding	17
Some Patent Methods of Sewing	18
Papermaker v. Bookbinder	19
Guessing at the Binding	19
What Will it Cost?	20
Tree Calf	20

The Customer Dictates.

APROPOS of the remarks in a recent issue as to the injustice done to the printer by the customer furnishing his own paper, we quote the following from our contemporary, the *American Printer*:—"There was a time in the printing business, and not so long ago at that, when the paper dealers were asked by printers not to sell direct to publishers or else to give printers a preferential discount on their purchases. There still exists a feeling among proprietors of some printing establishments that they are entitled to a profit on the sale of the paper which they use, and the disposition is to demand that the paper dealers help them to get it. The Denver master printers recently put themselves on record as demanding a preferential discount, and the Colorado Editorial Association, composed of owners of printing offices throughout the State, endorsed the demand at a meeting held soon after. This attitude cannot be said to prevail universally in the printing trade, however, and is not very seriously considered by paper dealers as a class, and probably never will be, for some paper dealers sell more largely to publishers without plants than they do to the printers themselves. A new phase of the purchasing situation has presented itself. Recently one of the largest buyers of printing in New York accompanied a request for bids on the printing of its catalogue by the statement that the ink to be used would have to cost a certain price and be bought from specified houses. As the worth of the ink required amounted to about ten thousand dollars, it was considered to be a matter important enough to come before the New York Typothetæ, which passed a resolution containing the statement that its members would decline to furnish estimates for printing wherein the specifications demand, that the printer shall pay a certain designated price for ink, and that the ink shall come only from a named manufacturer, or that the forms shall be sent to a designated electrotyper. Every printer knows that there are inks and papers that cannot be made to work together satisfactorily, and it was a knowledge of the danger that lies in responsibility for quality impossible to produce under such restrictions that caused some employing printers approached to decline to make any estimates whatever. The ink houses involved found themselves in disfavour with printers who were familiar with the situation, and in some cases their salesmen were told that their visits would no longer be productive of orders. As it is doubtful that a large amount of sales of ink could ever be made to those who buy printing, it is expected that the ink manufacturers will adopt the printers' point of view.

* * *

"A Healthy Baby."

THE convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association, that was held last month in New York, has not passed over without providing plenty of food for reflection for the printer. The report of the coated paper division—which was prefaced by the words, "This is not a swan song, but a few cold facts . . ."—stated that the prices of nearly all raw materials were advancing, and that the offset process of printing has caused many printers and lithographers to install this type of press, and substitute plain for coated papers. This manner of printing is still in its infancy, but rather a healthy baby. In the coated board division report a recommendation was inserted to adopt a universal cost system. "The Printers and Folding Box Manufacturers' Associations have taken up the cost proposition and the results in those Associations have been extremely satisfactory," adds the report. The news should be of great interest to those who attended the recent cost congress in London, and it may be taken for granted that the uniform cost system must be a great success in America when a keen and observant body like the Paper and Pulp Association recommends its adoption.

* * *

An American View of Newspapers.

AT the convention of papermakers held last month in New York, Judge Charles F. Moore had something to say about newspapers and womanhood. The analogy is only known to himself, because he is a "possumist," which is an average between an optimist and a pessimist. "Do right," he said, "and you must pay to get your name in print; do wrong and you must pay to keep it out. The man who in an unguarded moment goes astray gets a column; a man who does right gets no notice at all. The woman who makes vulgar display of her great wealth and lavishes her affections on poodles and pugs and Pomeranians gets her picture on the front page of the coloured supplement of the Sunday edition, while the thousands of good mothers and wives who are labouring to accomplish something on behalf of the world and the nation, scarcely gets a line." It should be explained that the assembly to which these words were addressed complain that their businesses are suffering from the persistent attacks of certain interests whose influence is potent at the seat of American government—"a government by the publishers for the publishers." Judge Moore is an out-and-out paper man on the manufacturing side, and hence his wrath on attacking the publishers of periodicals and newspapers.

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appears in the *London Gazette* for the 11th inst. to the effect that the following companies have, as on that date, been struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, and thereby dissolved:—

British Printing and Advertising Co., Ltd.
Invisible Advertising Card Syndicate, Ltd.
Liberal Press, Ltd.
London Advertising Co. and Rowland Press, Ltd.
London and General Printing Co., Ltd.
Marksman Publishing Co., Ltd.
"Our Local" Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.
Picture Press, Ltd.
Rapid Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.

Digitized by Google

NEW COMPANIES.

STEEL BROTHERS (CARLISLE), LTD.—Registered, on March 13th, with a capital of £6,500, in £1 shares (6,000 preference), to take over the business carried on at Carlisle as "Steel Bros.," including the copyrights of the *Carlisle Journal*, the *Carlisle Evening Journal*, and the *Carlisle Express and Examiner*, and to adopt an agreement with J. Steel (executor of the late Jane C. Steel). Purchase consideration, £3,500 (£3,000 cash and £500 shares); £1,000 of this is for goodwill. The subscribers are: Sir Robert A. Allison, Kt., Scaleby Hall, Cumberland; F. W. Chance, Morton, Carlisle; Sir Benjamin Scott, Bt., London House, Stanwix, Carlisle; J. Steel, 60, English-street, Carlisle; R. D. Denman, M.P., 35, Campden-hill-road, W.; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt., Isel Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland; and J. Morton, Home Acres, Carlisle. Minimum cash subscription, 25 per cent. of any of the shares offered to the public. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than six) are Sir Robert A. Allison, Kt., J. Steel (managing director and editor), J. Morton, F. N. Hepworth and J. E. Plender. Qualification, £100. Remuneration of J. Steel as fixed by agreement; of others as determined by the company. Solicitor, T. S. Strong, Carlisle. Registered by Jordan and Sons, Ltd., 116-117, Chancery-lane, W.C.

"TOURISME," LTD.—Registered, on March 13th, with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares (2,000 preference), to carry on the business of printers, publishers, lithographers, electrotypers, engravers, stationers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with L. Alwyn. Minimum cash subscription, 7 shares. The first directors are L. Alwyn, R. T. Pelly, and J. M. Lickfold. Qualification, £10. Registered office, 13, Old Cavendish-street, W.

NORWICH GRAPHIC, LTD.—This company was registered on March 7th with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, etc. The subscribers are:—H. Nixon, Bank Chambers, Norwich, publisher, 1,000 shares; E. E. J. English, 9, Thorpe Dene, Thorpe-road, Norwich, secretary, 50 shares. Private company. H. Nixon, of North Walsham, is the first secretary. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered by H. Nixon, Bank Chambers, Norwich.

GRIFFITHS AND MILLINGTON'S BILLPOSTING DEPARTMENT, LTD.—Registered on March 13th with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title. Registered office, 167, Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham.

SOUTHEND TILBURY AND GRAYS BILLPOSTING COMPANY, LTD.—Registered on March 13th with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares (3,000 preference), to carry on the business indicated by the title. Registered office, 11, Clarence-street, Southend-on-Sea.

BOROUGH ADVERTISING COMPANY (PORTSMOUTH), LTD.—This company was registered on March 11th with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of billposters, newspaper and general advertising agents, and contractors, etc. Private company. Registered by Jordan and Sons, Ltd., 116-17, Chancery-lane, W.C.

An Example

of the many letters received every week from enthusiastic Linotype users.

Increased Work.

Speed in all Changes.

Standing Matter.

Avoids Overtime.

Anticipates Another Machine.

The Purchase Justified.

I am very pleased to say that since the installation of Linotype Model 4 Triplex Machine, the work has increased to such an extent that, without its many strong advantages, it could not have been undertaken. As it is, with the simplicity and quickness of change of body and measure, not to speak of the advantages of the Automatic Quadder, I have easily overcome the extra pressure. When I take into account that a large amount of the work at present in hand will have to stand for some time, and that this will be free from "pi," and not require any of the men picking various letters therefrom, it adds considerably to the value of the matter set. In fact, I don't know how I have done without the machine so long; but for it I would have been working overtime for weeks, whereas I have had no overtime at all. These facts give me every hope that, with the continuance of the present orders, I may ere long be compelled to consider the advisability of again placing an order with you for a machine similar to this with different body founts.

I should like to add that in every respect your points of recommendation in persuading me to purchase the machine have been fulfilled to the letter, whilst the courtesy and attention all through the transaction and afterwards have been most marked.

This is the experience of thousands of Linotype users. Linotype advantages are available to *every* Printer who permits himself to have them.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, March 19th, 1913.

DURING the past week the money market has fluctuated between plenty and scarcity, and the demand has varied likewise. On Saturday the market finished with a plentiful supply of credit and a weaker demand, but on Monday the demand was strong again, and funds being short, borrowers were compelled to go to the Bank of England for a small amount. Discounts have latterly shown a weaker tendency, in spite of the firmness of money rates and a demand for gold on the part of Germany. Stock markets have been sluggish, with prices inclined to droop, and Consols are a shade easier.

The miscellaneous industrial market has remained quiet and dull this week, and no revival is likely until after the holidays. Movements in prices have been small, and in the section relating to paper and print there has not been a movement either way of importance. Business has been done in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 21s.; in Cassell and Co. at 5 and 97s. 6d. xd.; in International Linotype at 78½; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at 10; in *Lady's Pictorial* and *Sporting and Dramatic* Publishing Pref. at 57s. 6d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 91⅞; in *Standard Newspapers* Pref. at 55s. and 52s. 6d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s., 17s., and 17s. 3d.; in Waterlow and Sons Ord at 26 and 26½; in Waterlow Brothers and Layton Pref. at 7⅜; and in Weldons Ord. at 32s. 9d. and 31s. 6d., and in the Pref. at acc. 19s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6½—6¾
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅞—5⅛xd
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5¼
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84—87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½—¾
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16—11/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	58—63
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	45—50
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅝—2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3⅜
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¼—3¼
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅝—5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½—8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¼—6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6⅞—7⅞
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 17/32—1 21/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

W. B. FORDHAM AND SONS.—Dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the half year, making 5 per cent. for the year. The same has been paid for nine years.

JOHNS SON AND WATTS.—The directors of Johns Son and Watts, Ltd., announce a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 6d. per share, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the past year, placing £1,000 to reserve and carrying £7,836 forward.

VALENTINE AND SONS.—The directors' report states that the trading profit was £10,271, and after payment of the preference dividend to December, 1912, there remained with the previous balance £6,701. The directors have set aside to depreciation fund £2,500, bringing it up to £10,000, leaving £4,201. They propose to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares, absorbing £1,627, and to carry £2,000 to a fund for the equalisation of dividends, leaving £574 to be carried forward.

THOMAS OWEN AND CO., LTD.—The report of Thomas Owen and Co., Ltd., for 1912 states that the gross profit for the year amounts to £34,730. After adding thereto £396 brought forward and making deductions for interest, depreciation, etc., there remains a net available balance of £15,880. The directors recommend that this should be appropriated as follows:—Dividend at 6 per cent. on the preference shares, £12,000; addition to general reserve fund (making that fund £33,000), £3,000; carry forward, £880. The operations at Hjerpen have now been completed, and the directors are hopeful that in future the profits of the company will be augmented from that source.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

FERRESTONE PRESS, LTD.—Mortgage and land registry charge, both dated March 3rd, 1913, to secure £400, charged on land and premises at Knights-hill, West Norwood. Holder—G. H. Summers, 3, Lampton-road, Hounslow.

SPICER BROTHERS, LTD.—Trust deed dated February 17th, 1913 (supplemental to trust deed dated September 9th, 1890, securing £150,000, of which only £130,000 has been issued), charged on 1-3, Tudor-street, and two assurance policies. Trustees—A. Spicer, J.P., 19, New-bridge-street, E.C., and W. Newburn, Hawkwell-place, Pembury, Kent.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

MORAN, G. T., and J. B., and BROWN, A. M., trading as Moran and Brown, 26, Villiers-street, Sunderland, printers, bookbinders and stationers. Debts by G. T. and J. B. Moran, who will in future carry on the business at the same address under the style of E. Moran and Sons. February 28th.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

ALLEN, E. B. A., and M. J., trading as Davis and Allen, at 91, Chertsey-road and Duke-street, Woking, stationers and printers. Date of order, March 10th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, March 28th, 11.30 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C. Public examination of debtor May 6th, 11.30 a.m., at the Guildhall, Guildford, Surrey.

ADJUDICATION.

HAKE, W. H., lately trading as the South Coast Emporiums Co., at 23, Sea-road, Boscombe, Hants, stationer. Date of order, March 10th.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

POPP, J. I., Desborough-road and Frogmore, High Wycombe, Bucks, newsagent, etc. First dividend of 2s 6d., August 17th, at High Wycombe.

PECHHAM, A. E., 202, Above Bar, Southampton, newsagent. First and final dividend of 6¾d., March 20th, at the Official Receiver's Office, Midland Bank-chambers, High-street, Southampton.

APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTORS' DISCHARGE.

CHARLEY, F. H., lately of 31, Hilldrop-crescent, Holloway, London, N., journalist. To be heard April 9th, 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

BLOOMFIELD, W., 50a, Victoria-street, Great Grimsby, publisher and printer. To be heard April 16th, 10.30 a.m., at the Town Hall, Great Grimsby.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

MARTIN, F. R., trading as Westerton's Library, 43 Knightsbridge, London, W., stationer and librarian. Trustee, F. G. C. Dixon, accountant, 17-21, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, W.C. Released March 6th.

DYSON, A. J., 17-19, William-street, Slough, Bucks, stationer and newsagent. Trustee, C. Mercer, official receiver, 14, Bedford-row, W.C. Released January 16th.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Tolbert Lanston, the inventor of the Monotype, has worked upon the last of his inventions. He died at Washington the other day. He had nearly reached to what we call the allotted span. One would have thought, however, to judge only from his portraiture, that a lease might have been taken of his life for another ten or fifteen years. His face was that of the strong man: strong physically and in all the word's connotations; a distinguished, handsome face; the sort of face that evokes an instant wish for closer acquaintance.

o o o

Alas, that it should be too late.

o o o

He was born at Troy, O., February 3rd, 1844, and lived in Ohio and Iowa until the Civil War, in which he served as a volunteer. In 1865 he was appointed clerk in the Pension Office at Washington, and remained there for twenty-two years, during which time he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar at Washington.

o o o

The American Printer records that early in life he turned his attention to inventions, and produced an adding machine, a mail lock, a hydraulic dumb waiter, adjustable horse shoes and other patents.

o o o

In 1885 he turned his thoughts toward a typesetting machine, and in 1887 took out his first patents.

o o o

The journal I have quoted thinks he was the first of modern inventors of typesetting machines to adapt the perforated tape system to control the mechanism of a typemaking machine, and that his invention inaugurated a new class of composing machines.

o o o

I am not quite sure as to this. Eight years ago I compiled a short history of the earlier attempts at composing machines. It was published in Sell's annual Press Directory, and I think, remains the most complete record of mechanical typesetting inventions yet compiled. Alas, I have lent it. I have an impression that someone had hit on the idea of the perforated tape, but that this was not followed up.

o o o

In his first apparatus he proposed to make the type by compression, but in 1890 the plan was changed to casting instead. In 1897 the Lanston Monotype was perfected. In 1896 Mr. Lanston was awarded the Cresson gold medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

o o o

Several years ago Mr. Lanston was stricken with paralysis. He remained an invalid from that sad date.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

LORD CURZON, OF KEDLESTONE, is to preside at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, on Tuesday, May 27th.

Digitized by Google

Labour Newspapers, Ltd.

The report to December 31st last states that, in submitting their first annual report, the directors are fully conscious how bold a venture was the publication of a daily paper, in the successful establishment of which great risk must necessarily be taken, involving the expenditure of a large amount of capital. It was this knowledge that induced the directors to fix the nominal capital of Labour Newspapers, Ltd., as high as £150,000; but, unfortunately, in consequence of the depleted conditions of the funds of many trade unions at the time of issue, the shares applied for to the date of this report amounted to only £85,000, and this limited amount of capital has been a source of embarrassment throughout. The welcome to the *Daily Citizen* was highly satisfactory and encouraging in many districts, but, speaking generally, it must be said it was somewhat disappointing. With over 2,000,000 trade unionists, Socialists and other sympathisers, the directors felt they could confidently look for a minimum sale of 250,000 copies per day. It must, however, be frankly stated that even this number would have been a comparatively small proportion of the movement, and yet this figure has not always been reached. The most seriously disappointing feature has been the failure to secure anything like that proportion of advertisements which was confidently hoped for, and which, for a paper covering the entire country, the directors were led to expect. In spite of the less encouraging features the directors feel that the shareholders will agree that the *Daily Citizen* has fully justified its title to the front rank as a daily newspaper, that as a fighting weapon of the working-class movement it has proved itself to be indispensable, and that its educational value for propagating the principles of the movement stand unrivalled. In order to overcome the difficulties already referred to, especially the lack of advertising revenue, and to place the position frankly before the movement, the matter was brought to the notice of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the National Labour Party Executive.

Stationery Exports.

The following are the exports of stationery, other than paper, from the United Kingdom for the month of February, compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
To Germany ...	£7,245	£8,934	£10,431
„ France... ...	4,657	4,640	3,820
„ United States of America ..	4,867	3,155	5,345
„ British India...	12,861	15,257	15,446
„ Straits Settlements ...	3,120	3,123	5,071
„ Ceylon ...	1,541	1,505	1,369
„ Australia ...	10,755	14,321	12,673
„ New Zealand	5,099	5,228	4,715
„ Canada ...	4,772	3,934	3,180
„ Other Countries... ...	55,790	62,839	64,304
	110,707	122,986	126,404

For the two months, January and February, the total exports reached £277,919, an increase of £16,484 over the same period of 1912, and an increase of £36,726 over the corresponding two months of 1911.

Exports of Printed Books.

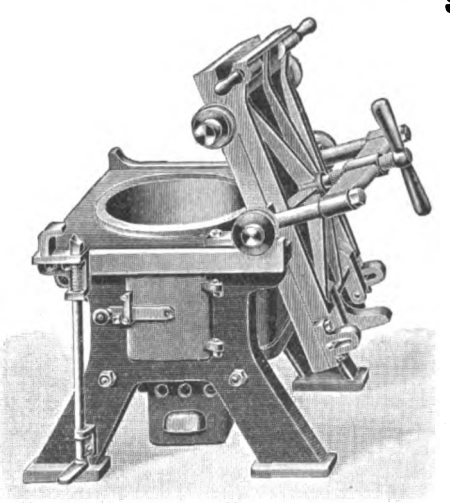
The following were the exports of printed books from the United Kingdom during February, compared with other previous periods:—

	February		Jan.-Feb.	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
1913	23,607	168,708	64,138	377,606
1912	27,055	155,256	59,964	354,642
1911	27,384	163,730	58,593	341,729

FOR the supply of stationery, books, etc., for three years for the Bristol Corporation the tender of Messrs. Jefferies, Sons and Co. is recommended for acceptance.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.
PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Output Since 1889
OVER
24,000 Machines.

Yearly Production
ABOUT
1,800 Machines.

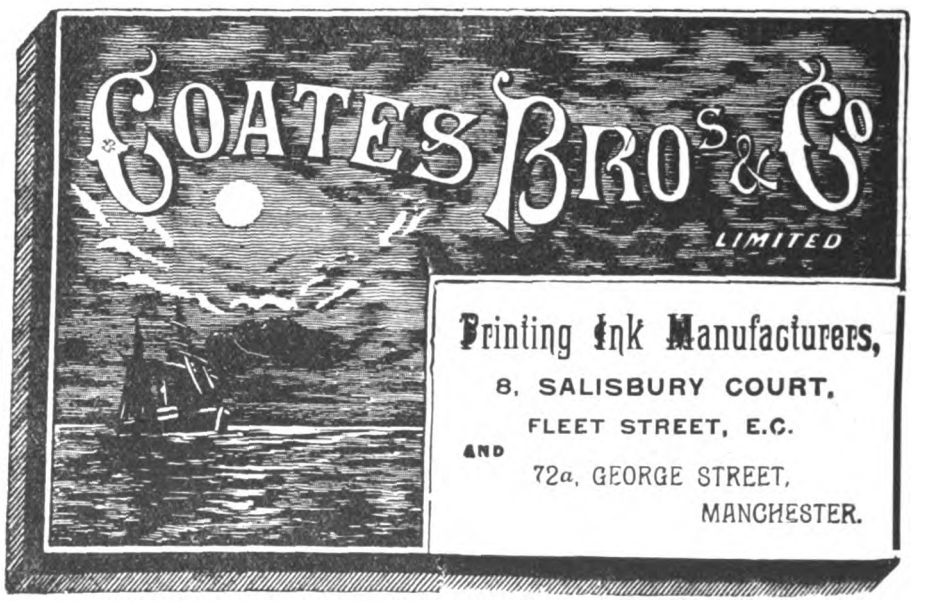
WRITE TO
FRY'S
FOR
METALS
For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO MONO
LINO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."



Price 6d. Net.
Per Ann. 6s.
Post Free.

THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY

Foreign Subscription 8s. Post Free.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds: Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

T. G. & J. JUBB, LEEDS.

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS,

Works: **LEEDS.**

Telegraphic Address: **"METALS, LEEDS."**



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.
Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

BUKAMA 45

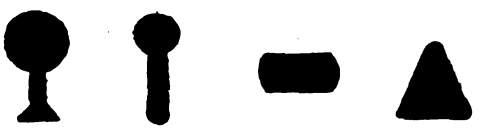


is a UNIVERSAL-AUXILIARY MACHINE for the Manufacture of Loose-Leaf Books, Calendar-Boards, Card-Index system requisites, and sample cards.

DISPLACEMENT of the Hole and Stamping-out Punches 30 c.m. (12 inches) at each side.

DISCHARGING 25 c.m. (10 inches)

STRONG CONSTRUCTION, with Rib-strengthening under the Plate.



O. HOPPE & Co. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London"
Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank Works, 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their **CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.** These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

It will be noticed that we have altered the form of our monthly summary of happenings in the bookbinding industry. This has been done in order to comply with a request of the Postal authorities. It appears that the attention of the Postmaster-General has lately been directed to numerous infringements of the rules relating to the inclusion of supplements in registered newspapers, and, in consequence, enquiry into the whole subject is now proceeding. Pending a formal decision with regard to future procedure on the point, the authorities at the General Post Office have suggested the adoption of certain modifications by newspaper proprietors generally. Therefore for the present, at any rate, the bookbinding section of our journal will not retain its previous form of a separate removable supplement, although in other respects unchanged.

The Calendar for 1913 issued by the well-known firm of Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd., of 19, Cursitor-street, E.C., was made to serve a dual purpose. The calendar for the year is printed at the foot of a large card, while the upper portion is devoted to illustrations of the Smyth book-sewing machines and to actual samples of suitable threads and tapes, which are neatly attached to the card, with particulars as to sizes and prices. The threads and tapes are specially manufactured for Messrs. Smyth-Horne by the firm of Messrs. J. and P. Coats. Eight samples of cotton threads of various thicknesses are given, all being of first quality, uniform in thickness, ends laid on, not knotted, elastic, and of guaranteed lengths. The seven samples of tapes vary in width from $\frac{7}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and are of the following kinds; grey stiff tape, white glazed tape, "A" tape, linen frame tape, grey twill tape, and grey stiff web. The Smyth machines are capable of being worked with linen thread and two samples of such threads are given. The popularity of the Smyth book-sewing machines is indicated by the fact that over 3,000 are in use, and that one British wholesale bookbinder has installed over a hundred of them. We understand that Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd., will be pleased to send one of these calendars to anyone in the trade who makes application to them.

Her Majesty the Queen recently consented to receive a copy of the works of Francis Thompson, a Preston poet, but instead of the specially bound one which it was intended by the publisher to present, a "plainly bound" copy is to be forwarded, in accordance with Her Majesty's expressed wish. Commenting on this fact, the *Birmingham Daily Mail* hopes that this choice will be followed as an example by many other people all over the country. "Elaborate and costly bindings have a beauty of their own, of course, but one must protest against the practice of putting them on any sort of book. The fine binding is only fitted to the fine book, and there are few books so beautifully produced nowadays that they deserve costly covering. In any case, readers who want to use their books will agree with Queen Mary that the first consideration about a binding should be usefulness."

As the result of a memorial presented some months since by the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, an advance of 2s. per week in wages has lately been conceded to the operative bookbinders at Belfast.

The Brighton Public Library is one of several in this country which possess their own bindery. In the report for the year ending November 16th, 1912, particulars are given of the work accomplished during the year. "The cost of the Library Bindery during the year was £165 for wages, and £31 2s. 4d. for materials, a total of £196 2s. 4d. The value of the work done, according to the prices in our last binding contract, was £204 10s. 6d., showing a saving of £8 8s. 2d. 634 books were rebound; 309 re-sewn and repaired; 493 were rebacked, recovered and recased; and 3,483 were numbered and lettered. 39 new magazine cases were made, and 15 repaired; the staff of the Bindery also spent 3,057 hours in mending books and maps, mounting newspaper cuttings, etc. In addition, work to the value of £89 13s. was done by outside binders, due, to a large extent, to the number of replacements made in the Fiction Department, many of which were unbound when purchased."

Mr. W. H. Beers, of 40, St. John-street, E.C., who has supplied the bookbinding and printing trades with reliable materials for many years, has favoured us with a pattern book of new book cloths known by the name of "Vinco," for which he has just taken up the sole agency for the United Kingdom, British India, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the British Possessions generally. There is a wide range of "Vinco" cloths in various grades, designs and shades, which are designated by such names as "Newton cloth," "Art Vellums," "Hibernia cloth," "Sail cloth," "Modern Linen," "Satins," "Moleskins," "Corduroys," "Hollands," "Library Morocco," "Library buckram," etc. There are cloths galore for all classes of bookbinding, many of which are unique as regards shade and design, while all are attractive. The Corduroy Moleskin quality will appeal to the makers of loose ledgers, whilst the "Linen buckrams" the "Library Morocco" and the "Library buckrams" should attract the binders who specialise in library work. The Art vellums and fancy cloths are suitable for publishers' book-work and would make attractive covers, while box-makers will find amongst these cloths as many tasteful designs as they require. A post card sent to Mr. Beers will secure such samples of "Vinco" cloth as the enquirer desires.

Amongst the contracts placed by H. M. Stationery Office during January were the following:—Binding 74,950 "Field Service Regulations, Part II., etc," M. Bell and Co., Temple Works, Cursitor-street, E.C.; mounting about 20,500 Ordnance Survey Maps, 42in. by 29 in., J. Halden and Co., Ltd., Rowsley Works, Reddish, near Stockport; printing, binding, etc., 1,500 Postmen's Attendance Books, 4,000 Army Book 153, supplying 3,700 Spring Portfolios S. 567, 4,300 covers for Army Book 155, 1,000 Loose-leaf Binders, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

The tender for bookbinding during the next twelve months of Messrs. G. Smith and Son, Station-road, Forest Gate, E., has been recommended for acceptance by the Islington Borough Council.

Mr. W. Newbury, of the East Ham Binding Works, has secured the contract for executing the bookbinding work required by the West Ham Corporation during the next twelve months.

The tender of Mr. G. F. Banting, Danesmere-street, Putney, for the binding and rebinding of books for the Greenwich Borough Council, was recommended for acceptance, as was also that of Messrs. F. Tarrant and Co., Ltd., 108, Camberwell-road, S.E., for executing bookbinding work at 22½ per cent. below standard prices, for a term of three years.

Employment in the bookbinding trades during January showed a decline as compared with the previous month, though some overtime was still worked. The percentage of unemployed amongst the 3,459 trade unionists thus rose from 3·1 (in December) to 4·0, which is, however, much better than the 5·4 recorded in December, 1911. In all other parts of the Kingdom—except Edinburgh and Dublin, where it was slack—work continued good, so that the percentage of unemployed, out of a total of 3,074, was only 2·1, against 2·6 in December and 2·7 in January, 1912. On the whole there was a pretty general improvement.

The imports of book cloth during February amounted to 37,700 square yards, value £981, as compared with 24,024 square yards, value £590, in the same month of last year, and 38,311 square yards, value £925, in February, 1911.

According to a recent issue of the *Standard*, a novel, "The Bony Hand," of no exceptional literary worth, was lately the subject of a trial in Berlin to establish its real value, because it possessed a binding of human skin. The sale-room value was £8 15s. This statement inspired a representative of the *Star* to make some enquiries on the subject generally, and he found that in London trade is sometimes done in such bindings. About £25 was obtained for a copy of Holbein's "Dance of Death" thus bound, which, had it been simply encased in morocco, would only have realised 25s. An expert who gave evidence in the Berlin case only knew of six similarly-bound works in Germany, but the *Star* man discovered that an order was recently placed with a London firm for such a book by a gentleman who is now in a lunatic asylum. The order was not executed. Human skin has the same biscuit-like colour as pig skin, the only difference between the two being that the former has a grain of four angles and the latter three. Human skin has no special beauty, and the texture is not stronger than a score of other materials. Its value is in the trouble necessary to obtain it. "If I wanted human skin I could get hold of it easily," a well-known London bookbinder stated, "and I could sell books bound in it. Half of them, I dare say the whole lot of them, would go to America. Collectors are a rum class, and they simply jump at anything gruesome."

The Teddington Public Library Committee has decided to purchase shilling editions of novels and send them to their own binder, so as to obtain a stronger binding and clearer print than is obtainable in six-shilling editions.

Referring to an exhibition of students' work at the Birmingham Art Gallery last month, a writer in the *Star* remarked that: "Bookbinding, of which some beautiful examples are exhibited, offers little scope locally for commercial purposes, as people of means and taste in Birmingham seem to prefer to go to London to have their volumes specially bound, in spite of the excellent talent which exists in their own city."

A few examples of bookbinding also figured in a similar exhibition at the Sheffield University a short time back. They were executed by students of the Technical School of Art, and the character of the work shown was such as to reflect great credit on the teacher of the bookbinding class there, Mr. Walter Slinn. Some of the books shown were bound in brown morocco, very effectively decorated with designs in black and gold.

In connection with the appeal to non-union bookbinders to join the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers (referred to in our last Bookbinding Number), the London Joint Committee of that organisation issued the following manifesto:—

> **To account bookbinders on every class of binding, gold blockers and finishers, paper and book edge marblers, pocket-book workers, binders' cutters, machine rulers, gilders, and to workers generally in the bookbinding industry:**
>
> **Fellow Workers,—The reduction in working hours to 50 per week is now a recognised fact. We invite you to share the advantage. The 50-hour working week is now recognised by the Government, and all national, local and public bodies.**
>
> **It is a distinct advantage to every weekly wage-earner—except piece-workers, and they must have justice, too.**
>
> **What about your piece-work prices?**
>
> **The above Union has prepared a scale of prices which just meets the increase that piece-workers should be obtaining equivalent to the time worker. It provides for every kind of account bookbinding, from one-section covered work to Russia banders, and the binder can tell at a glance just what work he has to do for a given price, by consulting the column for each process.**
>
> **Additional improvements for time workers, such as payment for overtime, rate for temporary employment, and other advantages, have been established, as printed in local rules.**
>
> **Superannuation, unemployment, benevolent and other benefits. Immediate protective benefit. Reduced entrance fees. Never mind what class of work you are employed upon, get inside your Trade Union at once.**

It is also pointed out that except for the very recent reduction of hours to 50 per week, the account book section of the bookbinding trade has stood at a standstill for the last twenty years, receiving only 34s. for 52½ hours, and in some cases 54, per week, whereas the letterpress bookbinders have been working a 48-hour week and receiving more wages for many years.

Employment in the German bookbinding trade was somewhat slacker in December, so that the percentage of unemployed, amongst 33,336 trade unionists, rose from 2·0 (in November) to 2·9, against 2·8 in December, 1911.

The percentage of unemployed, amongst bookbinding trade unionists in Norway, was only 0·8 in December, out of a total of 486. In December, 1911, it was 0·5.

Digitized by Google

We regret to record the death, on February 6th, at Indianopolis, of Mr. Robt. Glockling, President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the leading organisation of the United States and Canada in connection with the industry. Mr. Glockling was born in 1854 in London, and began working at the early age of nine years. He was employed at various occupations until he finally was indentured as an apprentice to the bookbinding trade. His parents went to Canada while he was still a lad, so that his first trade union card was issued by the Knights of Labour in Toronto in 1871, and he carried a paid-up card ever since. He became Master Workman of the local assembly and was a delegate to the district assembly for many years, in fact until the Brotherhood was formed. He attended its conventions as delegate and officer in 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912; was elected President in 1905, upon the resignation of Brother Tatum, and served continuously until the end. He held the position of Secretary of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario, which he resigned in 1906 to accept the permanent position of President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. In all the conventions he was very active in the campaign for the eight-hour day, which he carried through in 1907. The funeral took place in Toronto on February 10th, and was very largely attended by friends and fellow-members, 200 of whom marched two abreast in advance of the hearse.

At a recent meeting of the Washington (U.S.A.) Branch of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, an address was delivered by a retired dentist, Dr. D. McFarlan, who, although long out of the trade, is still a member of the Branch, and has acted as its treasurer for over forty years. He displayed with pride a watch presented to him fifty years ago (1863) by the Journeymen Bookbinders' Society of Washington.

In the course of a speech delivered recently before the Ways and Means (Tariff Revision) Committee of the American House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Thos. Carroll, of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council, said that a single firm in his city had lately given an English house an order for a million-and-a-quarter books to be bound in cloth. The feeling amongst operative binders in the United States with regard to such matters is well illustrated by the following extract from a series of resolutions passed lately by the Philadelphia Branch of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:—

> **"Resolved, That this Branch recommends an increase on the present tariff on Bibles and religious books. Also all books bound in foreign countries, printed sheets flat or folded, books partly bound, covers for books, either leather, cloth or any material used in binding books, or cases or book covers for books, with or without any labour upon the same, pieces of leather or any other materials, stamped or printed for books or book cases, should have sufficient duties added to equalise the difference between American and foreign paid labour."**

The Report for the year ending June 30th, 1912, of the Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A., states that 30,601 volumes were bound during the year, as against 31,580 for the preceding year. As acid-free leathers have been in extensive use in this country for several years, thanks to the work of the Royal Society of Arts, it is rather surprising to read in the Report of the Librarian of Congress "that only recently have certain leathers appeared in the market guaranteed free from mineral acids and of sound tannage. These leathers the Government Printing Office is trying to secure for us." Regarding the total of leather bindings for the year, the Report states that 6,043 bindings were morocco and 8,985 cowhide. The Report goes on to state that "As the term 'morocco' is used in the market, and as formerly understood in this Library, all of these bindings might be made 'half morocco' at no greater cost than this divided binding now amounts to. The cost of the 'morocco,' so-called, used by us formerly was about $13 a dozen skins. The grade we now use costs $48 a dozen (*i.e.*, about 16s. 8d. a skin). Although nearly all of the Library binding was formerly known as 'half morocco,' probably no true goatskin of any merit could then be found in the entire output of the bindery. By using cowhide or some similar leather for the miscellaneous ordinary bindings the difference in the appearance of the leathers informs us by mere inspection just what we are using, whether a true goatskin of high grade or a substitute leather." The binding of library books in leather that has not been tanned and dyed in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Society of Arts is very deplorable, and we trust that ere long acid-free leathers will be as easily obtainable in the States as they are in this country.

The February number of the *Bulletin* issued by the New York Public Library also contains a reference to acid-free leathers. It states that "The process of manufacture of this leather is still in the experimental stage, and so far only three successful colours have been produced." The *Bulletin* has some interesting information regarding the bindery established in the New York Public Library. "The bindery began operations on January 2nd, 1912, with a force of eight people, consisting of a foreman, one finisher, two forwarders, three sewers and one boy. It was increased to 22 people on April 1st, when the bindery took over all the reference and central circulation binding. Owing to the heavy increase in the current work the force was further increased to 34 people in December, consisting of the foreman, four finishers, six forwarders, twelve sewers, six collators, three apprentices, and two boys." The results of a year's work was as follows:—Books bound, 8,368; books rebound, 8,492; repairs, 804; miscellaneous, 8,835; library publications sewed, covered, etc., 17,600; giving a total of 44,099 books.

A gross total of 74,891 volumes, including 892 periodicals, were rebound for the New York Library during 1912, a decrease of 2,833 as compared with the number rebound in 1911. The ratio of volumes rebound to volumes circulated during the year was about 1·6 to 100. The average prices per volume paid for rebinding during the last three years were $.498 in 1910, $.495 in 1911, and $.462 in 1912, the average price for the entire period being $.485 per volume, or about 2s. These figures include prices paid for special bindings used for atlases, dictionaries, encyclopædias, and other reference works.

The Proudfit Loose Leaf Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A., is demonstrating the advantages of the Proudfit binder, as to which they say: "It is going to revolutionise loose-leaf book-keeping. It does away with the bothersome and unsightly posts of the old-time loose-leaf: only one inch, instead of three, is required as a binding margin; expansion is increased, it is lighter and fully as strong as any binder, and it has the appearance of the time-honoured spring-back, flat-opening blank book."

The costliest volume in the retail book department of E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, is a copy of Whistler's "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." In the jewelled binding are 24 topazes, 18 moonstones, 13 garnets, 6 olivines, 4 turquoises, 1 amethyst and 1 ruby. It occupies the place of honour in the rare book-room—a dazzling contrast to the hundreds of dead and forgotten books that lie scattered in the dark and dusty corners of the book-store vaults.

The Chambers Bros. Co., of Philadelphia, a well-known American firm of folding machine makers, has lately introduced a quadruple folder, a new machine with the inserting feature. It will deliver four separate sixteens or will insert and deliver two thirty-twos. On insert work the insert signatures are placed in position before the third fold is made and are perfectly headed up. One-half of the machine can also be used for insert work while by the other half two sixteens are delivered separately and simultaneously.

A POSTER IN TROUSERS.—The general public in Egham High-street, the other day, says the *Daily News*, witnessed a novel development in the art of the poster—a classical statue represented in check trousers. On the hoarding the public saw the well-known "Junora" poster, in which Canova's statue and a boxer symbolises the physical energy imparted by the wine of health, but the lower limbs were encased in trousers of an aggressive pattern, and the words, "By order of the Council," were conspicuously displayed.

Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.

By H. E. CORNWALL.

Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating, binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size, etc., etc.

A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size. 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.

Copies may be had from

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,

Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,

71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.

SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

Manufacturers of

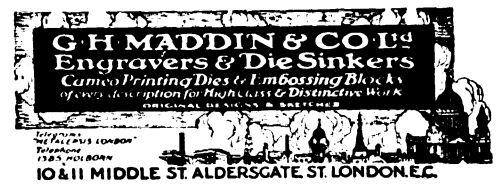
CAST BRASS TYPE

HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, ETC.

L. NETTLETON & SONS,

St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD.,
LONDON, W.C.

All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 CITY.



10&11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Inserting.

OSWEGO BROWN and CARVER CUTTERS, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,

8 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

ACID FREE.

MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS

To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.

NICKERSON BROS.,

Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.

99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

The Librarian and Book World
is the
Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly in THE WORLD
And is All about Books.
SIXPENCE Net. Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,

(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)

64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

American Practice in Stationery

BINDING.

The following interesting article by Mr. Sam Rice, in the *International Bookbinder*, should furnish many useful hints to those who often have the job of binding a big account book. It is written in the racy style characteristic of the American operative who writes for his Trade Union periodical.

A 1,500-page double medium blankbook is about as big a book as the average bookbinder usually gets to bind. Of course there are much bigger blankbooks, but the average bookbinder hardly ever sees them. It requires considerable skill and experience to make a good and neat binding out of a big book like this. I often get an order to bind a 1,500-page double medium blankbook. Style of binding, three-quarter, canvas sides. It is always a flat opening first-class book.

After the ruler and printer is through with the job, the girl looks over the sheets, folds them into sections,and sews the sections on the stubs (*i.e.*, guards). And here I wish to say that I believe in the continuous stub. I do not like, and I emphatically condemn, the use of the single stub, which has to be whip-stitched. A book which is sewed on a continuous stub always opens flat, while a book which is sewed on a single whip-stitched stub very often opens like a printed book. And it takes about thrice as much time to sew a book on single stubs than it takes on a continuous stub. Also, a book sewed on single stubs is very hard to round, and when rounded, does not keep its rounding very long, while a book which is sewed on a continuous stub is easy to round, and it keeps its rounding a long time. So much about the stubs. After the girl has sewed the sections on the stubs, the bookbinder has to hammer the book down, and saw it out for the tapes. Four strong, one-inch wide, first-class blankbook tapes, are enough. An easy way to saw out this big book is, to put the book with the straight back between two pieces of binders' board on the table. Have the book with boards stick out about one inch from the edge of the table, put some heavy weight on the book, and saw it out in a kneeling position. It is not necessary to glue the stubs together. I do not believe in it. Just sew it good and strong, and that is enough. The main thing in a book is, that it should be well sewed, with good, strong, waxed thread, the sections as well as the stubs. Good heavy marble paper endsheets, with green or red art canvas joints, are necessary on every first-class book. I always strip my endpapers on the inside, where the first and the last stub can be seen, with white muslin. I don't like to leave it unstripped, because the glue easily runs in, and so it does not look nice.

I always trim my blankbooks on three sides, before glueing or rounding them. I see no reason why so many bookbinders are so anxious to trim a book in the "round." It takes about thrice as much time to trim a book in the round as it takes to trim it on all three sides first. And the edges will be just as smooth. In a good many shops all the blankbooks have to be round cornered. Not only the boards, but the book itself. And it is impossible to round-corner a book unless you trim it first on all three sides. I know some bookbinders who are just crazy to trim a book in the "round," and they consider it a horrid crime if some other more enterprising bookbinder trims his books on three sides first, before glueing or rounding them. I trim a 1,000 or a 1,500 page double medium book on three sides without blinking.

After trimming my book on all three-sides, I have to round corner it. After round cornering a big book it is best to green edge it, as it would be an awful job to marble it. A nice solid green edge looks good enough on any first-class blankbook. Of course, a smaller book with marble edges looks pretty. I green edge my book on all three sides, glue it, and round it nicely, and make the flabs or flaps. A big book must have strong flaps. I always put a piece of pressboard about three inches wide, and a half an inch shorter than the book is, under the tapes.

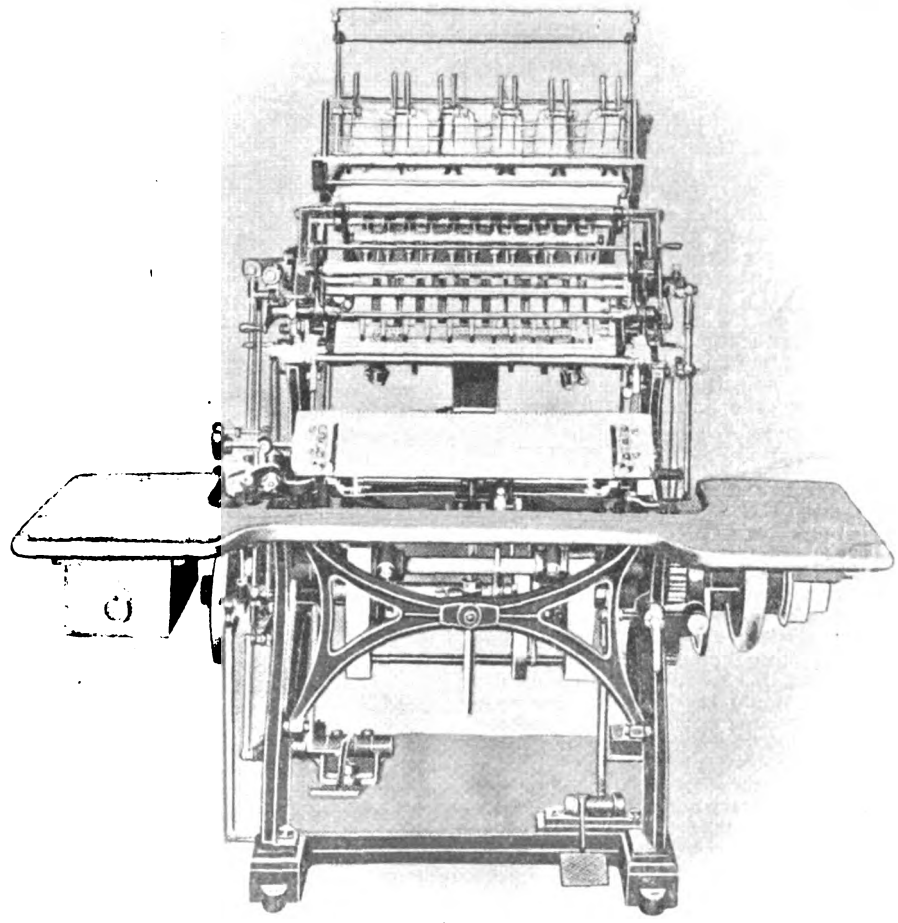
It is very important to have about three or four stubs of the continuous stub enter into the making of the flaps, as this tends greatly to increase the strength of the book. When the flaps are made, sheets of tin are placed underneath them, strips of paper on the outside, the book is placed between two smooth wooden boards, and put into the big press. Close the press good and tight, and leave the book in as long as possible—twenty-four hours is not too much. Care should be taken that the back of the book shall be damp when it is put into the press. After the book is taken out of the press it has to be strapped. And now I want to say something about strapping. I believe that it is not necessary to strap a book with a stub back with leather. A flat opening book can be strapped with a piece of good canvas. It takes about a skin of flesher to strap a 1,500-page double medium book, but only one foot of canvas. A small skin of flesher costs about 75 cents (3s.), but a foot of the strongest canvas costs only about 7 cents. It does not make the book any weaker if it is strapped with canvas, and they open very nicely. Use thin canvas for thin books, and heavy canvas for heavy books. I strap my flat opening books with canvas in this way: I glue the canvas and the back of the book. I draw the canvas over the back, and then I put plenty of thin paste on it, and rub it in good and hard with the palm of my hand. Let it dry for about two hours This makes a wonderfully strong strapping. It beats flesher strapping all to pieces. The canvas can never get loose on the back. But I also believe that a plain sewed blankbook should be strapped with strips of flesher. For boards, on a 1,500-page double medium book, I use three number 20, and one number 35 board, for one side of course. On a big book I always put on my spring back with heavy canvas before I put on my sideboards. I use number 15 Davey board for the back. I cut it about three-quarters of an inch longer than the length of the book, and fully one inch wider than the width of the back. A gigantic book has an enormous spread, and it requires an ample back. If the back is too narrow the book cannot be closed when it is once opened. I always make it a point to open and close a few times every blankbook I make (after I have the spring back on) to see how it works. I soak the back in hot water for a few minutes, mould it carefully, line it out with heavy ledger paper, as this makes it strong and stiff. Before I put the back on the book I line it on the inside with comb marble paper, so that when the book is opened, and the inside of the spring back is plainly visible, instead of seeing a dirty paper lining, you see a nice clean piece of marble paper. This should also be done on all very good blankbooks. And only after I have the spring back put on the book with good strong canvas I cut the boards and put them on the book. Good large squares are necessary. Hubs (*i.e.*, raised bands) on the back of the volume, are the next thing. They should be fully one inch wide, and should consist of seven layers of number 50 strawboards. They have to be put on so that they will stick good. Then, of course, the book has to be put into canvas and leather, but it is needless for me to describe that, as every bookbinder, or at least, blankbook binder, knows how that has to be done. When the book is rubbed up it will look very neat. I also always stuff the heads with soft paste-soaked rope, as this makes a nice, large and solid head. Good material is absolutely necessary to make a good job, as even the best bookbinder cannot turn out a good book if he has to use inferior material or bad tools or bad machinery.

When the book is dry enough it should be pasted up, put into the big press, and left in there as long as possible. At least until the finisher wants it.

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM, LONDON. **Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.**



BOOKSEWING MACHINE

FOR LETTER PRESS OR ACCOUNT BOOKS
FOR ALL VARIETIES OF SEWING.

Call at Showrooms:

AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

Digitized by Google

Some Patent Methods of Sewing.

By GEO. A. STEPHEN

(Joint Author of "Manual of Library Bookbinding.")

One of the most important factors which determine the physical life of books is the quality of the paper, and, unfortunately, the durability of books within the last decade or so has been disastrously affected by the general use of inferior qualities of paper. Publishers are generally more concerned with low prices than with the quality and serviceability of books, and, consequently,

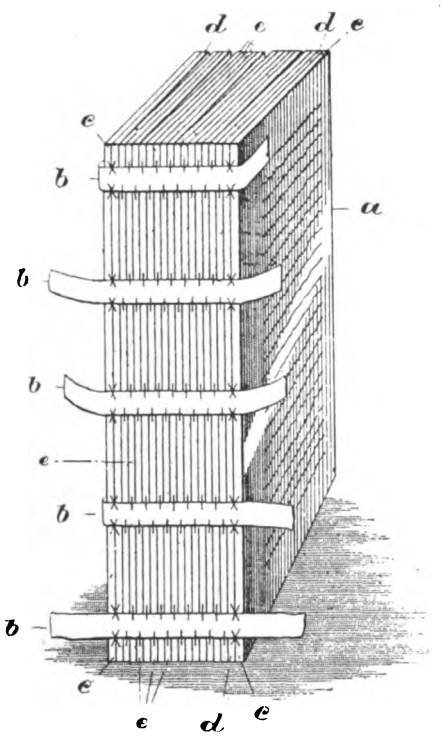


Fig. A.

featherweight paper is largely used for their books, to the regret of binders, who cannot sew such paper satisfactorily by the ordinary methods of sewing.

Necessity being the mother of invention, several binders who make a speciality of binding for public libraries have invented special methods of sewing, with the object of overcoming the difficulties which beset binders when sewing books printed on paper of poor quality. The firm of B. Riley and Co., of Huddersfield, has patented a method of sewing, the object of which is to reduce the tension put upon the paper by the thread, and thus prevent the tearing of the leaves at the folds. By this invention the kettle stitches at the head and tail of the book are dispensed with, and tapes substituted. The stitches pass through these tapes, and also through the usual intermediate tapes, instead of employing the usual method of sewing over the tapes. It is thus claimed that any strain or tension is borne by the tapes instead of by the paper, and the different sections which comprise the book are secured together over the whole surface of their back edges instead of only at the top and bottom. The first two and last two sections are sewn "two sheets on all through," so that the tapes of these end sections are stitched down on both sides. Fig. A is a reproduction of the illustration accompanying the specification, which thus describes the method: "This drawing represents the body of a book *a* without covers, in which five tapes *b* are employed, though the number of such tapes will, of course, vary according to circumstances. As will be seen, each of the outer sections, *c*, *c*, is attached to the next section *d*, as well as to the tapes, by twenty stitches, whilst each inner section *e* is secured to each of the five tapes by one stitch, the stitches in this case crossing the edges of the tapes alternately as shown. Each section *e* is thus secured at five places to the tapes and through each tape to the adjacent sections on each side."

For public library books the ordinary method of oversewing is objectionable, because the books are then very inflexible, and the paper soon tears after constant handling by the borrowers. The books are prepared for the ordinary method of oversewing by having the sections trimmed at the back in order to convert the book into a pile of single leaves. The back edges are then roughened with the side edge of a saw, and the back is glued up. When the glue is dry the book is separated into thin sections, each of which is overcast or oversewn, by passing the needle through and through the side of the section, bringing the needle over after each stitch. From the third section onwards, the two preceding sections are generally sewn through each time a fresh section is sewn; thus each section contains three times as many stitches as were inserted during the sewing of one section. During the past twenty years the firm of A. O. Heyner and Co., of London, has adopted a method of oversewing which effectively meets the requirements of cheap books that need to be oversewn. By Heyner's method the sewing is partly done by a machine that stitches small quantities of the single leaves which have been made up into sections in the usual way, prior to overcasting. The sections, after being provided on either side with a strip of linen to prevent the paper from being torn, are stitched through the side by a machine, nearly one-quarter of an inch from the back. The sections are then sewn on to tapes in the ordinary way.

Mr. G. F. Ayling, of the Bedford Bindery, has patented a method of sewing which in some respects resembles Heyner's method. According to the specification, the *modus operandi* is as follows. After the back folds have been cut off by a guillotine the back edges are glued, and, when dry, saw cuts are made for the purpose of the usual kettle stitches. "After this the book is divided into a number of sections, 6, 8, 10 or 12 sheets, depending on the thickness and quality of the paper, and in rotation each section is machine-stitched along the back edge, about one-sixteenth of an inch therefrom, by a lock stitch of about half-an-inch in length. Such mode of stitching creates a straight and true new fold for its respective sectional leaves, and such leaves do not easily yield to tearing. The stitching is then rolled into the paper or the like. The numerous sections thus formed are then in readiness for any of the subsequent methods of sewing them together."

Fig 1

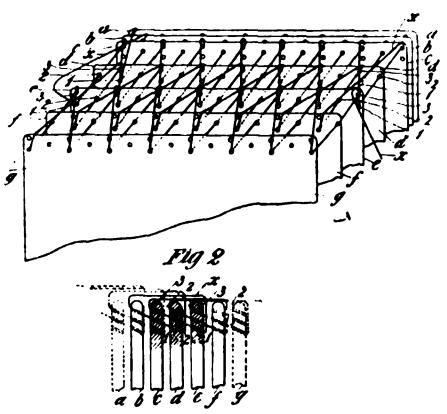


Fig 2

Fig. B.

Mr Cedric Chivers, of Bath, who has effected a number of patents for improved methods of binding, has patented a method of overcasting which is a decided improvement over the ordinary one. In his book entitled "The Paper and Binding of Recent Lending Library Books," published in 1909, he states that a few years ago he tested the paper of some five thousand books, and, as a result, "an average difference in strength was discovered between the machine way of the paper and the cross direction of no less than 45 per cent." He also discovered that, "With 3,717 English books 66 per cent. of the papers showed the grain to be across the page, that is, in the strong way for binding. Thirty-four per cent. of the papers exhibited the grain up and down the page, making the book weak in its fold for sewing. With 981 American books 14 per cent. only were in the strong way of the grain, whilst with no less than 86 per cent. the grain of the paper was in the length of the book, and therefore the sewing was through the weakened fold of the leaf." After describing other tests, Mr. Chivers comes to the conclusion "that when a book is made of paper the fibrous direction of whose grain is down the page, and it is folded and pierced for sewing, a loss of tensile strength ensues of not less than 75 per cent." By testing, Mr. Chivers ascertained that with oversewing properly done the paper is not weakened nearly so much, and he therefore uses his patent method of sewing extensively. Fig. B is reproduced from his patent specification. By this method a series of holes is first punched in a slanting direction through the side of each section of leaves by a perforating machine. The holes are arranged in three parallel rows in such a manner that the holes are disposed throughout the length of the sections alternately in pairs and singly. From the specification the following description is extracted: "Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view in perspective of a number of sections showing the passing and repassing of the thread therethrough, and Fig. 2 is an end view diagram partly in section showing the arrangement of the perforations in the sides of the sections and their upward direction. . . . Sections *a*, *b* (Fig. 1) are end sections which have been attached to each other by sewing through the sides in any convenient manner, and the sections *c* and *d* have been partially attached thereto and to each other by the system of stitching hereafter fully described, and a fresh section *e* is about to be added to *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*. For this purpose the thread *x* is brought from section *b* over the sections *c* and *d*, and is passed in at the lower hole of the end pair in row 1 of section *e*, and upwardly through the end hole of the middle row 2 of section *d* and out through the upper hole of the end pair in row 3 of section *c*, when it is taken back over the top edges of the sections to section *e* again, and enters the lower hole of the next pair in row 1, repeating its former passage in a fresh set of holes further along the row, each time from left to right of Fig. 1, until the row is complete, when a fresh section *f* is added, and the thread is brought over and again commences with the lower hole of the first pair in row 1 of the fresh section *f* and passes through the holes in the same order as before, but in the reverse direction, that is, from right to left of Fig. 1, until it arrives at the end of the section last applied, which operation is repeated until the book is complete. . . . By such a system of stitching, therefore, each section, with the exception of the end sections as above described, is indirectly attached to all the rest, and directly attached to the two next or adjacent sections on either side of it."

After the Chivers patent sewing came another patent method of sewing by Mr. Frank Holloway and Percy Walter Williams. The former gentleman was at one time in the employ of Mr. Cedric Chivers, then he became a proprietor of the Anglo-American Binding Co., of Reading, and at the present time he is a director of the Pacific Library Binding Co., of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. This method of sewing, like the Chivers sewing, is accomplished by passing the thread through perforations in the sections, but the thread goes straight through and not diagonally. Fig. C is a reproduction of the three illustrations which accompany the patent specification. Fig. 1 shows the perforations of a section; Fig. 2 illustrates one section in which the thread is passed through alternate perforations; and Fig. 3 is an edge view of four sections, lettered respectively *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, while the spaces between are lettered a^1, a^2, a^3. The method of sewing is thus described: "The

FIG. 1.

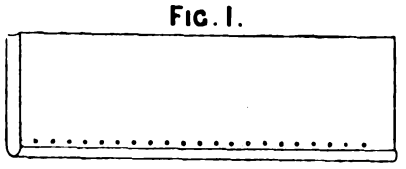


FIG. 2.

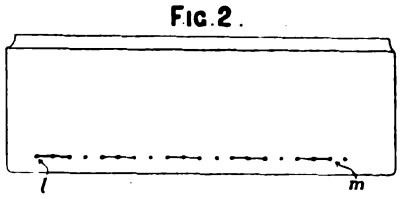


FIG. 3.

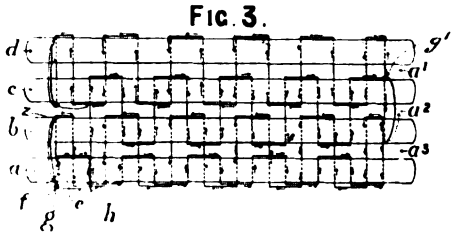


Fig. C.

thread *e* is first passed through alternate perforations of the section *a*, commencing with the first perforation and ending with the last, as clearly indicated by the arrows in Fig. 3; it is then passed through that perforation in section *b* which corresponds with the last perforation in section *a*, down through the next perforation of section *b*, and through the corresponding perforation of section *a*, and then through alternate perforations of both *a* and *b* to the starting point. The thread *e* is then carried to point *z* (Fig. 3), and back to the starting point, where it is firmly knotted as at *g*. By this means a loop *f*, consisting of two strands of thread, will be formed, thus holding

Digitized by Google

the two sections *a*, *b*, securely together. The thread *e* is now passed at *h* through the sections a, *b*, and *c*, and through alternate perforations in *c* and *b*, and knot g^1 is formed in a manner similar to that above described. Subsequent sections are sewn together in a like manner until the book is completely sewn." By referring to the third drawing of Fig. C. it will be observed that, with the exception of the locking stitches at each end of the book—corresponding to the kettle-stiches of hand sewing—all the stitches lie between the sections, thus leaving the back even and free from stitches.

No system of overcasting renders books as flexible as those sewn by the ordinary method of hand sewing, and therefore while one may commend those binders who do their best to devise methods of sewing to overcome the difficulties presented by books printed on inferior papers, one cannot but wish that publishers would adopt a higher standard for book production, and only use paper that has strength and lasting qualities.

Papermaker v. Bookbinder.

In an article on "Strength Factors in Paper as Related to Binding," in the January number of the *Printing Art*, Mr. Wm. B. Wheelwright analyses Mr. Cedric Chivers' (of Bath) pamphlet on the "Paper and Binding of Recent Lending Library Books." The greater part of the article consists of extracts from the pamphlet, but Mr. Wheelwright's own views on the subject are stated as follows:—

People often remark upon the delightful lightness of English books, and ask complainingly why we can't make such light paper in America. They do not stop to consider the unnecessary thickness of the pages in so many of these featherweight books, nor do they often realise that this quality of fluffy lightness is the bane of all bookbinders. Such papers receive so little pressing in their manufacture that, considered by the cubic inch, they would contain about seventy per cent. air space. In other words, they are so lacking in density, and are so loosely compacted, that their strength is almost nil. Given two sheets of paper of similar fibrous constituency and weight, the denser of the two will have the greater tensile strength, except in very extreme cases where the paper has been too hard calendered.

The principal deduction which Mr. Chivers makes from all these considerations, is that the book manufacturer should confine the thickness of the paper between 3·5 and 6·5 one thousandths of an inch, and should have the grain run across the page if the book is to be sewed in the ordinary manner. He overlooks, however, the effect of moisture from the glueing. If the paper grain runs across the page the paper expands, when glued, up and down the page, resulting frequently in a very marked cockling. Some catalogues especially that have come to my notice have been seriously marred in appearance from this very thing. Mr. Chivers makes, moreover, no account of the stiffness of volumes in which the paper is cross-grained. This feature alone is conducive to harder handling from the reader, who, in his efforts to open up the volume so as to read more easily the words near the back margins, is very apt to seize it in both hands and break the book's back in his efforts to supply the flexibility which is lacking. It seems to me that in the first place publishers should abandon the bulky featherweight papers, as they have no binding strength. Paper no more expensive, made from precisely the same stock, only more densely compacted, would be very much more serviceable. To be sure their volumes would appear thinner, but if any considerable number of the leading publishers should, in the interests of better bookmaking, agree on this change of policy, the majority would soon follow. Nor would it require any great ingenuity for sales managers to educate buyers to a more sensible appraisal of book values than that given by the impression of mere bulk. If publishers cannot be persuaded to take this viewpoint, it would certainly be preferable, from the standpoint of serviceability, to run the grain of the paper across the page when using weak papers, in spite of the attendant disadvantages of inflexibility and cockling in the back of the book. Probably after more thought is given to the physical characteristics of paper, there will be a reaction on the part of wise publishers, both from the limp, thin Bible papers and from the fluffy, loose-made featherweight ones to the safe, sane, middle course to which experience and intelligence point.

BOOKBINDER,
Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,
"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"
By ALEX. J. PHILIP,
6/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Guessing at the Binding.

Estimating by printers on binding in the past, as we all know, was merely guessing at what we considered a job ought to be worth, and the more information and experience that can be brought to bear on the subject the closer shall we come to the mark. Suppose, for instance, a price is being quoted for printing 1,000 16 page pamphlets 6 by 9, bound with two wire stitches; you can figure the paper, composition and press-work fairly well, but when it comes to the binding you are apt to consider such a small affair as being worth, say $1 or $1.25 (4s. to 5s.) at the outside, and let it go at that. Now, the average wage of any experienced girl is $7 a week or say 15 cents per cents per hour, overhead expenses will easily add at least 100 per cent. to this, making in round figures 30 cents (1s. 3d.) per hour. It will take a girl three hours to fold 1,000 sheets and another hour to stitch them, with an extra half-hour to band the books in twenty-fives after trimming. This makes four and one-half hours for a girl at 30 cents, or $1.35; half an hour for a cutting machine at $1 per hour, and 3 cents for wire brings the total cost to $1.88; 25 per cent added to this makes $2.35, which is exactly what should be received for doing this work, to make a reasonable profit. I have no hesitation in saying that many of our mistakes in estimating are caused by quoting prices at what it is considered a job should be done, instead of relying upon results shown by a reliable cost system.

The machinery for a bindery should be installed with regard to the different operations necessary to binding, and care should be exercised to lay out the bindery in such a manner that the work is kept travelling in one direction as much as possible, in order to save time in handling. Provision should be made to not only keep the machinery clean and in a state of efficiency, but the whole bindery should be kept neat and tidy, a place for everything and everything in its place. The influence of a clean, sanitary work-room should not be lost sight of; the difficulty of keeping help is considerably lessened, and the work will be greatly influenced by the circumstances under which it is produced.—J. H. Johnston, Montreal.

For the supply of new books to the West Ham Corporation, the tender of Messrs. Truslove and Hanson has been recommended for acceptance.

The following tenders have been recommended for acceptance by the Hammersmith Borough Council:—Printing: J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Suffolk-lane, E.C.; newspapers: W. H. Smith and Son, 185, Strand; new books: Truslove and Hanson, Ltd., 153, Oxford-street.

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns—not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Some Patent Methods of Sewing.

By GEO. A. STEPHEN

(Joint Author of "Manual of Library Bookbinding.")

One of the most important factors which determine the physical life of books is the quality of the paper, and, unfortunately, the durability of books within the last decade or so has been disastrously affected by the general use of inferior qualities of paper. Publishers are generally more concerned with low prices than with the quality and serviceability of books, and, consequently,

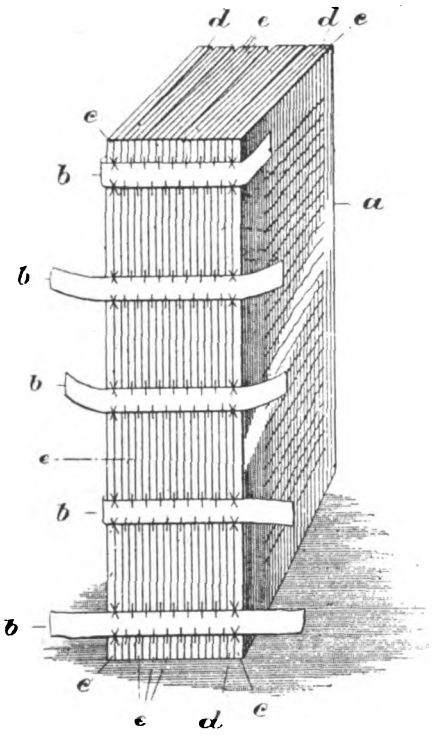


Fig. A.

featherweight paper is largely used for their books, to the regret of binders, who cannot sew such paper satisfactorily by the ordinary methods of sewing.

Necessity being the mother of invention, several binders who make a speciality of binding for public libraries have invented special methods of sewing, with the object of overcoming the difficulties which beset binders when sewing books printed on paper of poor quality. The firm of B. Riley and Co., of Huddersfield, has patented a method of sewing, the object of which is to reduce the tension put upon the paper by the thread, and thus prevent the tearing of the leaves at the folds. By this invention the kettle stitches at the head and tail of the book are dispensed with, and tapes substituted. The stitches pass through these tapes, and also through the usual intermediate tapes, instead of employing the usual method of sewing over the tapes. It is thus claimed that any strain or tension is borne by the tapes instead of by the paper, and the different sections which comprise the book are secured together over the whole surface of their back edges instead of only at the top and bottom. The first two and last two sections are sewn "two sheets on all through," so that the tapes of these end sections are stitched down on both sides. Fig. A is a reproduction of the illustration accompanying the specification, which thus describes the method: "This drawing represents the body of a book *a* without covers, in which five tapes *b* are employed, though the number of such tapes will, of course, vary according to circumstances. As will be seen, each of the outer sections, *c*, *c*, is attached to the next section *d*, as well as as to the tapes, by twenty stitches, whilst each inner section *e* is secured to each of the five tapes by one stitch, the stitches in this case crossing the edges of the tapes alternately as shown. Each section *e* is thus secured at five places to the tapes and through each tape to the adjacent sections on each side."

For public library books the ordinary method of oversewing is objectionable, because the books are then very inflexible, and the paper soon tears after constant handling by the borrowers. The books are prepared for the ordinary method of oversewing by having the sections trimmed at the back in order to convert the book into a pile of single leaves. The back edges are then roughened with the side edge of a saw, and the back is glued up. When the glue is dry the book is separated into thin sections, each of which is overcast or oversewn, by passing the needle through and through the side of the section, bringing the needle over after each stitch. From the third section onwards, the two preceding sections are generally sewn through each time a fresh section is sewn; thus each section contains three times as many stitches as were inserted during the sewing of one section. During the past twenty years the firm of A. O. Heyner and Co., of London, has adopted a method of oversewing which effectively meets the requirements of cheap books that need to be oversewn. By Heyner's method the sewing is partly done by a machine that stitches small quantities of the single leaves which have been made up into sections in the usual way, prior to overcasting. The sections, after being provided on either side with a strip of linen to prevent the paper from being torn, are stitched through the side by a machine, nearly one-quarter of an inch from the back. The sections are then sewn on to tapes in the ordinary way.

Mr. G. F. Ayling, of the Bedford Bindery, has patented a method of sewing which in some respects resembles Heyner's method. According to the specification, the *modus operandi* is as follows. After the back folds have been cut off by a guillotine the back edges are glued, and, when dry, saw cuts are made for the purpose of the usual kettle stitches. "After this the book is divided into a number of sections, 6, 8, 10 or 12 sheets, depending on the thickness and quality of the paper, and in rotation each section is machine-stitched along the back edge, about one-sixteenth of an inch therefrom, by a lock stitch of about half-an-inch in length. Such mode of stitching creates a straight and true new fold for its respective sectional leaves, and such leaves do not easily yield to tearing. The stitching is then rolled into the paper or the like. The numerous sections thus formed are then in readiness for any of the subsequent methods of sewing them together."

Fig 1

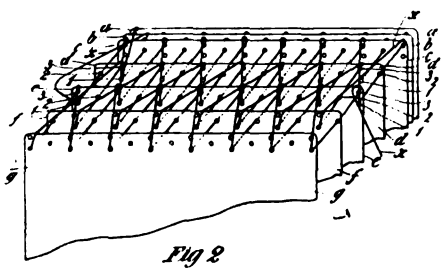


Fig 2

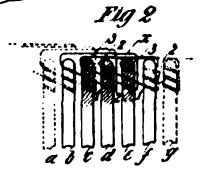


Fig. B.

Mr Cedric Chivers, of Bath, who has effected a number of patents for improved methods of binding, has patented a method of overcasting which is a decided improvement over the ordinary one. In his book entitled "The Paper and Binding of Recent Lending Library Books," published in 1909, he states that a few years ago he tested the paper of some five thousand books, and, as a result, "an average difference in strength was discovered between the machine way of the paper and the cross direction of no less than 45 per cent." He also discovered that, "With 3,717 English books 66 per cent. of the papers showed the grain to be across the page, that is, in the strong way for binding. Thirty-four per cent. of the papers exhibited the grain up and down the page, making the book weak in its fold for sewing. With 981 American books 14 per cent. only were in the strong way of the grain, whilst with no less than 86 per cent. the grain of the paper was in the length of the book, and therefore the sewing was through the weakened fold of the leaf." After describing other tests, Mr. Chivers comes to the conclusion "that when a book is made of paper the fibrous direction of whose grain is down the page, and it is folded and pierced for sewing, a loss of tensile strength ensues of not less than 75 per cent." By testing, Mr. Chivers ascertained that with oversewing properly done the paper is not weakened nearly so much, and he therefore uses his patent method of sewing extensively. Fig. B is reproduced from his patent specification. By this method a series of holes is first punched in a slanting direction through the side of each section of leaves by a perforating machine. The holes are arranged in three parallel rows in such a manner that the holes are disposed throughout the length of the sections alternately in pairs and singly. From the specification the following description is extracted: "Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view in perspective of a number of sections showing the passing and repassing of the thread therethrough, and Fig. 2 is an end view diagram partly in section showing the arrangement of the perforations in the sides of the sections and their upward direction. . . . Sections *a*, *b* (Fig. 1) are end sections which have been attached to each other by sewing through the sides in any convenient manner, and the sections *c* and *d* have been partially attached thereto and to each other by the system of stitching hereafter fully described, and a fresh section *e* is about to be added to *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*. For this purpose the thread *x* is brought from section *b* over the sections *c* and *d*, and is passed in at the lower hole of the end pair in row 1 of section *e*, and upwardly through the end hole of the middle row 2 of section *d* and out through the upper hole of the end pair in row 3 of section *c*, when it is taken back over the top edges of the sections to section *e* again, and enters the lower hole of the next pair in row 1, repeating its former passage in a fresh set of holes further along the row, each time from left to right of Fig. 1, until the row is complete, when a fresh section *f* is added, and the thread is brought over and again commences with the lower hole of the first pair in row 1 of the fresh section *f* and passes through the holes in the same order as before, but in the reverse direction, that is, from right to left of Fig. 1, until it arrives at the end of the section last applied, which operation is repeated until the book is complete. . . . By such a system of stitching, therefore, each section, with the exception of the end sections as above described, is indirectly attached to all the rest, and directly attached to the two next or adjacent sections on either side of it."

After the Chivers patent sewing came another patent method of sewing by Mr. Frank Holloway and Percy Walter Williams. The former gentleman was at one time in the employ of Mr. Cedric Chivers, then he became a proprietor of the Anglo-American Binding Co., of Reading, and at the present time he is a director of the Pacific Library Binding Co., of Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. This method of sewing, like the Chivers sewing, is accomplished by passing the thread through perforations in the sections, but the thread goes straight through and not diagonally. Fig. C is a reproduction of the three illustrations which accompany the patent specification. Fig. 1 shows the perforations of a section; Fig. 2 illustrates one section in which the thread is passed through alternate perforations; and Fig. 3 is an edge view of four sections, lettered respectively *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, while the spaces between are lettered a^1, a^2, a^3. The method of sewing is thus described: "The

FIG. 1.

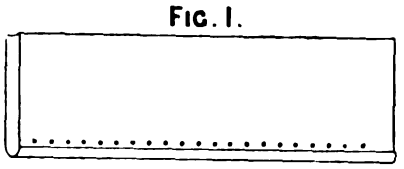


FIG. 2.

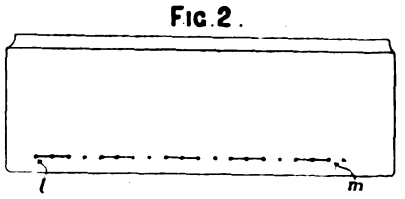


FIG. 3.

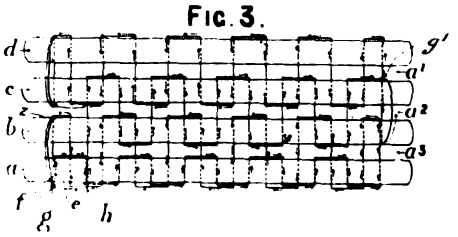


Fig. C.

thread *e* is first passed through alternate perforations of the section *a*, commencing with the first perforation and ending with the last, as clearly indicated by the arrows in Fig. 3; it is then passed through that perforation in section *b* which corresponds with the last perforation in section *a*, down through the next perforation of section *b*, and through the corresponding perforation of section *a*, and then through alternate perforations of both *a* and *b* to the starting point. The thread *e* is then carried to point *z* (Fig. 3), and back to the starting point, where it is firmly knotted as at *g*. By this means a loop *f*, consisting of two strands of thread, will be formed, thus holding

Digitized by Google

the two sections *a*, *b*, securely together. The thread *e* is now passed at *h* through the sections a, *b*, and *c*, and through alternate perforations in *c* and *b*, and knot g^1 is formed in a manner similar to that above described. Subsequent sections are sewn together in a like manner until the book is completely sewn." By referring to the third drawing of Fig. C. it will be observed that, with the exception of the locking stitches at each end of the book—corresponding to the kettle-stiches of hand sewing—all the stitches lie between the sections, thus leaving the back even and free from stitches.

No system of overcasting renders books as flexible as those sewn by the ordinary method of hand sewing, and therefore while one may commend those binders who do their best to devise methods of sewing to overcome the difficulties presented by books printed on inferior papers, one cannot but wish that publishers would adopt a higher standard for book production, and only use paper that has strength and lasting qualities.

Papermaker v. Bookbinder.

In an article on "Strength Factors in Paper as Related to Binding," in the January number of the *Printing Art*, Mr. Wm. B. Wheelwright analyses Mr. Cedric Chivers' (of Bath) pamphlet on the "Paper and Binding of Recent Lending Library Books." The greater part of the article consists of extracts from the pamphlet, but Mr. Wheelwright's own views on the subject are stated as follows:—

People often remark upon the delightful lightness of English books, and ask complainingly why we can't make such light paper in America. They do not stop to consider the unnecessary thickness of the pages in so many of these featherweight books, nor do they often realise that this quality of fluffy lightness is the bane of all bookbinders. Such papers receive so little pressing in their manufacture that, considered by the cubic inch, they would contain about seventy per cent. air space. In other words, they are so lacking in density, and are so loosely compacted, that their strength is almost nil. Given two sheets of paper of similar fibrous constituency and weight, the denser of the two will have the greater tensile strength, except in very extreme cases where the paper has been too hard calendered.

The principal deduction which Mr. Chivers makes from all these considerations, is that the book manufacturer should confine the thickness of the paper between 3·5 and 6·5 one thousandths of an inch, and should have the grain run across the page if the book is to be sewed in the ordinary manner. He overlooks, however, the effect of moisture from the glueing. If the paper grain runs across the page the paper expands, when glued, up and down the page, resulting frequently in a very marked cockling. Some catalogues especially that have come to my notice have been seriously marred in appearance from this very thing. Mr. Chivers makes, moreover, no account of the stiffness of volumes in which the paper is cross-grained. This feature alone is conducive to harder handling from the reader, who, in his efforts to open up the volume so as to read more easily the words near the back margins, is very apt to seize it in both hands and break the book's back in his efforts to supply the flexibility which is lacking. It seems to me that in the first place publishers should abandon the bulky featherweight papers, as they have no binding strength. Paper no more expensive, made from precisely the same stock, only more densely compacted, would be very much more serviceable. To be sure their volumes would appear thinner, but if any considerable number of the leading publishers should, in the interests of better bookmaking, agree on this change of policy, the majority would soon follow. Nor would it require any great ingenuity for sales managers to educate buyers to a more sensible appraisal of book values than that given by the impression of mere bulk. If publishers cannot be persuaded to take this viewpoint, it would certainly be preferable, from the standpoint of serviceability, to run the grain of the paper across the page when using weak papers, in spite of the attendant disadvantages of inflexibility and cockling in the back of the book. Probably after more thought is given to the physical characteristics of paper, there will be a reaction on the part of wise publishers, both from the limp, thin Bible papers and from the fluffy, loose-made featherweight ones to the safe, sane, middle course to which experience and intelligence point.

BOOKBINDER,
Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,
"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"
By ALEX. J. PHILIP,
6/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Guessing at the Binding.

Estimating by printers on binding in the past, as we all know, was merely guessing at what we considered a job ought to be worth, and the more information and experience that can be brought to bear on the subject the closer shall we come to the mark. Suppose, for instance, a price is being quoted for printing 1,000 16 page pamphlets 6 by 9, bound with two wire stitches; you can figure the paper, composition and press-work fairly well, but when it comes to the binding you are apt to consider such a small affair as being worth, say $1 or $1.25 (4s. to 5s.) at the outside, and let it go at that. Now, the average wage of any experienced girl is $7 a week or say 15 cents per cents per hour, overhead expenses will easily add at least 100 per cent. to this, making in round figures 30 cents (1s. 3d.) per hour. It will take a girl three hours to fold 1,000 sheets and another hour to stitch them, with an extra half-hour to band the books in twenty-fives after trimming. This makes four and one-half hours for a girl at 30 cents, or $1.35; half an hour for a cutting machine at $1 per hour, and 3 cents for wire brings the total cost to $1.88; 25 per cent added to this makes $2.35, which is exactly what should be received for doing this work, to make a reasonable profit. I have no hesitation in saying that many of our mistakes in estimating are caused by quoting prices at what it is considered a job should be done, instead of relying upon results shown by a reliable cost system.

The machinery for a bindery should be installed with regard to the different operations necessary to binding, and care should be exercised to lay out the bindery in such a manner that the work is kept travelling in one direction as much as possible, in order to save time in handling. Provision should be made to not only keep the machinery clean and in a state of efficiency, but the whole bindery should be kept neat and tidy, a place for everything and everything in its place. The influence of a clean, sanitary work-room should not be lost sight of; the difficulty of keeping help is considerably lessened, and the work will be greatly influenced by the circumstances under which it is produced.—J. H. Johnston, Montreal.

For the supply of new books to the West Ham Corporation, the tender of Messrs. Truslove and Hanson has been recommended for acceptance.

The following tenders have been recommended for acceptance by the Hammersmith Borough Council:—Printing: J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Suffolk-lane, E.C.; newspapers: W. H. Smith and Son, 185, Strand; new books: Truslove and Hanson, Ltd., 153, Oxford-street.

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns—not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

W. F. SEDGWICK, Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(1 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(Two Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 33 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens. Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered)
T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.
Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

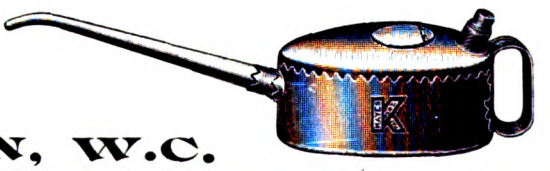
G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOUREAU, LONDON."

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Leys.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.

This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.
JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.


TRADE ONLY.

BADDELEY BROTHERS,
TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.
For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc.
MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES
MOOR LANE, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—March 20, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

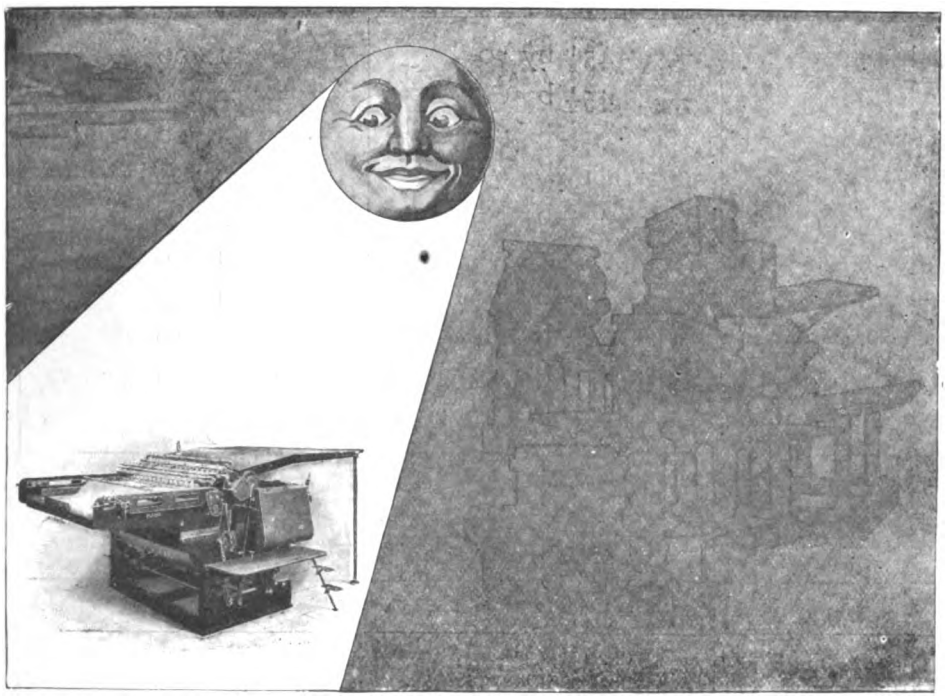
BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 13. LONDON: MARCH 27, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



OUT OF THE MIST.

THE MANN OFFSET STANDS ALONE—

UNRIVALLED.

PARTICULARS

LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

GEORGE MANN and CO., LTD., BIRMINGHAM, PARIS, BERLIN, etc.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.

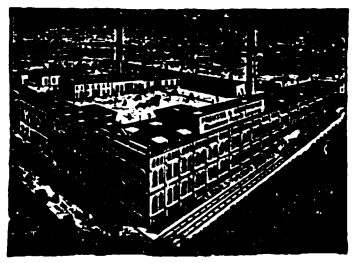
"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"
Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on All Classes of Printing Machines.

Maker:
FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.
"Inkermann" Works,
HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,
And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester."

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.
LEIPZIG, GERMANY.
Established 1883.

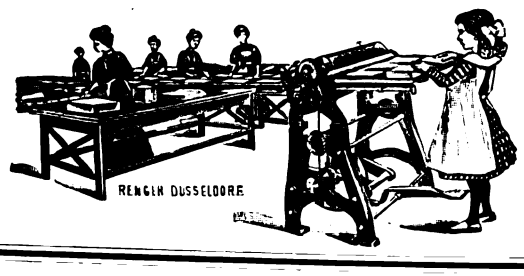
RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4,000 Folded Sheets Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines



Glueing Machine with Transporter.

Don't Buy a:

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machine,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, etc., without offer from:

Joseph RENGER, Machine Works, DUSSELDORF (GERMANY.)

BUKAMA-MACHINES

For Sewing, Perforating. Eyeletting, Punching.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

Flat Bed Presses

Manufactured by the Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., of Chicago,

who are the Largest Manufacturers of Two-Revolution Presses in the World.

SINGLE COLOUR PRESSES.

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by four Forme Rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed Per Hour.
0000000 - -	51 by 74	45½ by 70	1,600
000000 - -	51 by 68	45½ by 64	1,600
00000 (Special)	46 by 68	41 by 64	1,700
00000 - -	46 by 65	41 by 61	1,700
0000 - -	46 by 62	41 by 58	1,700
00 - -	43 by 56	38 by 52	1,800
1 - -	39 by 53	34½ by 49	1,900
2 - -	35 by 50	30½ by 46	2,000
3 - -	33 by 46	28 by 42	2,100
4 - -	29 by 41	24 by 37	2,200

TWO-COLOUR PRESSES.

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by four Forme Rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed Per Hour.
00000 - -	52 by 65	46 by 60	1,500
000 - -	45 by 62	40 by 57	1,600
0 - -	42⅞ by 56	36½ by 51	1,700

PERFECTING PRESSES

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by Four Forme Rollers.	Largest Sheet which can be Delivered.	Guaranteed Practical Speed Per Hour.
00000 (Eight Crown)	48½ by 69	42½ by 64	45 by 68½	1,600
00 (Quad Royal)	44 by 56	38 by 51	40 by 55½	1,800
1 (Quad Demy)	40 by 53	35 by 48	37 by 52½	1,900

In the case of each size Perfector the width between bearers is sufficient to allow for two lays-on of the full size half-sheet.

Arrangements can be made for the Various Machines to be seen working.

QUICK DELIVERY.

For Prices and Full Particulars apply:

THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS and MF'G. CO., Ltd.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

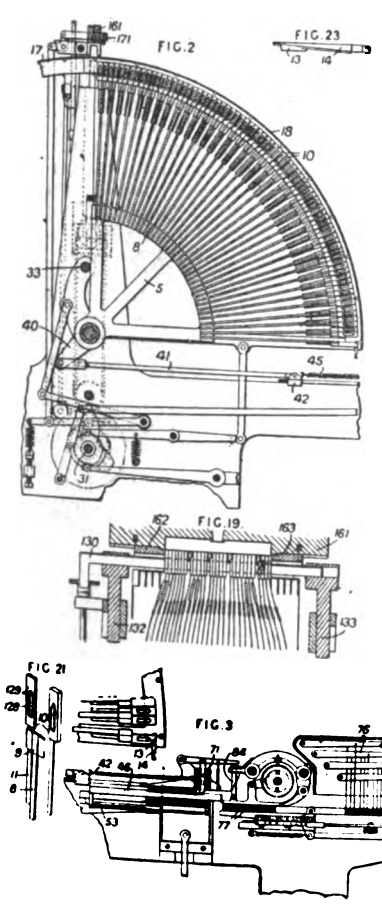
VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 13.

LONDON: MARCH 27, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Composing Machines.

In a composing or type-bar-making machine, patented by Messrs. B. Cade and A. A. Heldrich, the matrices are carried by a series of rotatable sectors 5, Fig. 2, having radial laterally-flexible stems 8. The stems have at their outer ends heads 9, Fig. 21, in which slide the shanks 11 of the matrices 10. Each stem supports two matrices which may bear upper and lower case characters respectively, and are movable independently or together. The matrices have apertures 128 at the upper ends of which are inclined surfaces 129 for aligning the matrices. The sectors are enclosed in a housing comprising a fixed section 17 and a movable section 18, the two sections being separated at intervals to form an opening through which the matrices can move to the mould 161. The sectors are rotated, in



order to position the matrices, by springs 45 attached to sliding heads 42 which are connected by links 41 to arms 40 on the sectors. The sectors are held in, and are returned to normal position by a cam-actuated bar 33. The amount of rotation imparted to the sectors is determined by a series of sliding setting bars 46, Fig. 3, which are adjusted by keys and are then interposed in the path of the heads 42. The setting bars are urged to the right by springs 53 and are held against movement by racks and detents 71. The keys 76 operate a series of pivoted frames 77 of varying size, which, when raised, serve as stops for the setting bars 46. The detents 71 are successively raised to release the bars 46 by a member 84, which is operated by the frames 77 and is moved step by step transversely of the series of detents by an escapement mechanism. After the bars 46 have been adjusted for the whole line, they are raised into the path of the heads 42 and the matrix-sectors are thereby set. The composition of the next line can then be commenced. When matrices of more than one case are used, shift-keys are employed which act on the member supporting the frames 77.

Clamping and Aligning Matrices.—The matrices are aligned by a bar 130, Fig. 19, which is moved by a rack-and-pinion through the holes 128 in the matrices and is then raised by elevating members 132, 133 to carry the line against the mould 161. The line is held between jaws 162, 163, which are mounted on the bottom of the mould, and are moved to and from each other by a right and left-handed screw operated by a mutilated gear-wheel on the main shaft.

Justifying Matrices.—A spacer is carried by one of the stems of each sector and comprises a member 13, Figs. 3 and 23, having an inclined dove-tailed groove in which a tapered member 14 slides at right angles to the member 13. The spacers of the assembled line are adjusted by a cam-actuated bar 171, Fig. 2, which engages the members 14 and first contracts the spacers so that the line may pass between the jaws 162, 163 and then expands them to fill out the line.

Driving Mechanism.—The main shaft 31, Fig. 2, carrying the cams which operate the parts of the machine is driven through a one-revolution clutch comprising a continuously rotating notched disc which is engaged by a spring bolt on the driven member. The bolt is withdrawn after one revolution by an incline, and is released to start the machine by means of a hand-lever.

Teaching the Young Idea.

The New York School for Printers' Apprentices.

Mr. A. L. Blue, the director of the School for Printers' Apprentices of New York, but recently established, writing in the *Printing Trade News*, says that it is unique in its conception and operation in that "it is the only instance, so far as I am aware, where an association of employers, the unions and an institution interested in educational work have met on common ground and joined hands in the work of properly training the apprentice. The formation of such a school is not the result of spontaneous effort. It is the outgrowth of patient thought and experiment not only by the Hudson Guild, who took the initiative in the matter, but by the committee from the Printers' League and the New York Typographical Union. While it is not claimed that this is the *only* school, I believe the foundation to be so practical that its permanency is assured. I also believe its usefulness will spread and in time similar schools will be established in other cities." The school has commodious quarters in the building of the Hudson Guild, 436–438, West Twenty-seventh-street, Manhattan. At present three classes are in session.

None but registered apprentices of the New York Branch No. 1 of the Printers' League and Typographical Union No. 6 are accepted as pupils; no apprentices are eligible unless they have had at least two years' experience in the composing-room, and the school is not a machine for creating more printers. It is intended to supplement the knowledge gained in the composing-room, and as a finishing school for apprentices to mould them into skilled craftsmen.

The school is financed and managed by the Advisory Board, consisting of four members each from the Printers' League, Typographical Union and Hudson Guild. This Board, which dictates the policy of the school, meets each month to transact routine business and to pass on the application of apprentices to the school; to examine a report of the standing of each pupil, showing attendance and percentage of proficiency in the trade as well as their advancement along educational lines, comprising English composition, grammar, spelling, punctuation, division of words, proper use of italic, indentation, etc.

A bulletin is issued at the school each month which contains the proceedings of the Board and a list of the pupils with the percentage attained in their studies. The day classes are on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 4. These classes are intended for boys employed on morning newspapers who would be unable to attend at night. The night classes are on Monday and Wednesday and Thursday and Friday nights, from 7.30 to 9.30. Apprentices are expected to attend two nights each week.

There are at present ninety-six pupils in regular attendance at the school. Only registered apprentices who have served two years at the trade are admitted. A card showing their attendance is presented to the instructor each class night; the date on which they attend is then punched, and this card must be shown to the chairman in the office where the apprentice is employed on the following day. The chairman keeps a record of the attendance of the apprentice, furnishing on the first of each month both the plant owner and the union a report on a blank furnished for the purpose. By this method uniform attendance is developed, as the influence of the employer and union is communicated to the boy by the recording of his attendance.

Forty-five minutes' work in English composition, grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc., precedes the regular work each day and evening. Text books on these subjects are furnished the boys for study in spare moments outside of the classes. The work of teaching is conducted by three competent instructors.

Contrary to the usual plan of starting the apprentice at the bottom and drilling him in the smaller details of the trade, he is given manuscript copy for display work of various kinds. No directions are imposed as to style, but after carefully considering the copy, he is to make a rough draft of the job, showing arrangement, together with style and size of type which is thought most appropriate. In this work he has access to various samples of such work as is current in the trade and a chart containing a list of type used in the school, each fount being numbered to correspond with the number on the case. This layout is then shown the instructor, and if it appears practical the apprentice is allowed to proceed with the work. If not considered feasible the errors are pointed out and a new layout is prepared. While an exact layout cannot always be faithfully carried out, repeated changes, sometimes simple, sometimes complex, secure the desired result.

The main point is to get the boy to *think it out*. "I find that this plan acts as a stimulus, where simpler details tire, and yet the details actually enter into the work as it progresses. I accentuate display not only because it is the foundation on which rests much of the work in a printing office, but because about

Digitized by Google

nine out of every ten printers lack proficiency in this branch.

Other work common in the printing office is taught, such as colour forms, blank and tabular work, make-up, imposition, casting up copy, distribution, etc. In whatever branch of the trade the boy shows the most aptitude he is encouraged and coached accordingly.

The advantages offered in a school of this type are apparent to every thinking printer, but it may be well to mention a few of them. In the printing office the first *real* work given the apprentice is reprints. Aside from the handling of the type he can gain no more knowledge than is possible by the study of printed forms. Very few apprentices get any other kind of work until their full time is served. Then they receive only such jobs as are current in the office where they are working, thus limiting their knowledge of the various forms of work produced in other offices.

It can be readily understood that by the methods outlined the boy can get a better and wider range of knowledge in the school in the few hours he attends each week than would be possible to acquire in years in the printing office.

As an indication of the interest taken in the school by the apprentices, a glance at their addresses show that a very large per cent. of the pupils live in Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey.

It is a hardship for a boy after a day's work to attend the night classes, and doubly so when he lives at a distance. It is hoped that eventually we may secure the consent of employers to allow the boys to attend during at least one afternoon during the week.

It is not the purpose of the school to create more, but *better* printers. There is a decided advantage in admitting boys who have served two years in an office. They have been sifted, are fit, and show staying qualities; the experimental stage is thereby eliminated.

The intelligent printer cannot but realise that the new day for printing has arrived. Old methods will not do. A better type of workman must be evolved. With this idea in view it is the desire of all concerned in the project of the school to keep it at the highest possible standard; to help produce workmen who will not only be a credit to the craft but a paying investment to the proprietor.

PRINTERS AND FOOTBALL COUPONS.—At a conference to discuss the evils of football coupon betting, held in Manchester recently, promoted by the Lancashire, Cheshire and District anti-Gambling League, one of the speakers was a Manchester printer, who said he was "on the turf" in his young days. Until a few years ago he had (he said) printed a large number of betting coupons. There were 100,000 coupons printed in Manchester every week. One printer had been offered £10 a week by four bookmakers to do their work. In nine of ten printing offices he knew the foremen received a commission for distributing coupons, and in most cases the employers shut their eyes to the practice. The odds were reckoned in such a scientific way that backers had no chance in the long run. The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting cordially supports the Football Betting and Gambling Bill, 1913; and, on account of the urgent and pressing need for such legislation, earnestly hopes that it will become law during the present session of Parliament."

BRIDGET is learning to set type in her father's office. She also goes to night school. Recently her teacher, in a talk on capital letters, asked the class: "How should you begin a sentence?" "With an em quad!" said Bridget, and the puzzled teacher is still wondering just what kind of a thing an em quad is.

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment during February in the printing trades was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. (See Table.)

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of February, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Feb., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Feb, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,259	4·4	5·8	7·0	— 1·4	— 2·6
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,721	3·0	4·3	4·0	— 1·3	— 1·0
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,230	4·0	4·7	6·3	— 0·7	— 2·3
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,713	2·0	2·7	2·4	— 0·7	— 0·4
West Midlands	2,663	2·9	3·2	3·8	— 0·3	— 0·9
S. and S. W Counties and Wales ...	4,053	2·3	2·8	2·3	— 0·5	...
Scotland	5,198	4·3	4·2	3·4	+ 0·1	+ 0·9
Ireland	2,564	6·4	7·2	8·5	— 0·8	— 2·1
United Kingdom	51,401	3·9	4·9	5·5	— 1·0	— 1·6

In London, employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With letterpress printers at Edinburgh employment was slack, and worse than a month ago. At Bradford and at Hull employment was only moderate. At other principal centres it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, though at Glasgow there was some decline as compared with February, 1912. With lithographic printers employment was quiet generally.

FOREIGN.

From France it was reported that the printing trades were not quite so busy during January, especially in Paris. In Germany, however, trade improved, the percentage of unemployed trade unionists in that line falling from 4·7 in December to 3·5 in January, out of a total membership of 65,535. In January, 1912, it was 2·7.

Printing in Japan.

Mr. Fritz Kummer, writing in our excellent contemporary, the *American Pressman*, on the art of printing as practised in Japan, gives his experience of a visit to a printing office in the Land of the Rising Sun as follows:—

As soon as we stepped into the composing-room all employees came as close as possible in order to take a good look at the strangers. This bunch of Gutenberg's disciples, which came tripping along on wooden sandals, was not such a bad lot to look upon. They rather looked like practical people; this you could easily see by their working clothes, which in my estimation couldn't be made more simple or cheaper. It consisted of a narrow strip of cloth folded between their lower limbs and the ends slung around the loins. This was the whole garment; nothing else obstructed the free motion of any part of the body or limbs. Of course, some of our civilised brothers may object to this outfit, but will not deny that it is the cheapest and most practical for hardening your body. Not all of the employees were "dressed," as described above. Some young girls—in our estimation between 14 and 16 years old—hobbled alongside of us, bowing awkwardly, their hair done up neatly, wearing a kimono, which covered the whole body.

The type was arranged in big boxes, reaching way up to the ceiling. On a kind of an elevated stand the typo was jumping around gathering the different letters out of the ungainly boxes, to hand them to the girls below, who again carried them away to their respective places. The working pace of these people is the limit of leisurely action, and the defender of passive resistance will undoubtedly enjoy to look upon those Japanese disciples of Gutenberg. The difficulty of setting type finds its explanation in the complication of the letters. Our typesetters are only using twenty-six different types, whereas his Japanese brother has to handle thousands. The Chinese method demands a certain type for each syllable or letter, a modern printshop therefore to meet all demands must have at least 6,000 different styles. Lately they have even added to these Chinese letters a Japanese alphabet consisting of fifty letters. This was necessary for the reason that the language had taken in many foreign technical, literary and other terms.

At the beginning of the new era when western technic, medicine, literature, etc., was only poorly represented, and also for the newly appearing terms of the native language they started to cast separate types for each different word. But with the steady increase of those foreign expressions this method was getting more and more complicated and they thought to relieve this defect by creating a Japanese alphabet, which helped to a certain extent, but made the already hard work of the typesetter still more difficult. As soon as the neceesary types are gathered out of those big boxes the matrices are made and the process of printing follows just as in our country.

You will ask now how much does a Japanese printing emyloyee earn, which question is somewhat hard to answer for a foreigner. This is to say, should you even know the wages received, you could not form a correst idea of how far this amount will go in buying life's necessities, and to ascertain the real condition of any particular working-class you must study the domestic situation, which will show you the intrinsic value of the respective wage. And even then you have not gained much, as this knowledge would not be sufficient to compare conditions with our working-class and those of a foreign country, as it does not give you information enough whether your brother in Japan can afford to live or dress better and has more leisure hours to himself; all these items would take up too much space in this article, and I will content myself by touching some of the most important facts.

First, I will answer the above put question: How much does a Japanese printing employee earn? The industry of Japan counts, not figuring the State and mining works, 15,000 establishments, thereof are 962 belonging to the printing craft—408 machine and 554 hand operators—with 21,322 employees (18,687 men and 2,635 girls). A pressman's average scale in 1909 was 23c. per day at a

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

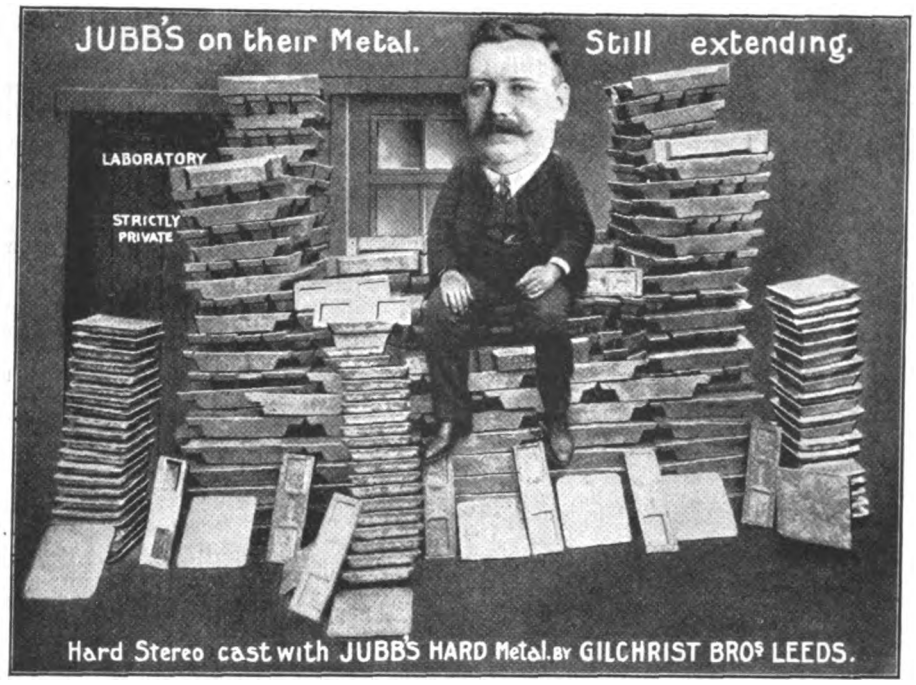
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

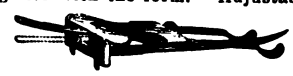
ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. Established 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."

Telephone Nos:—Offices, 644 Central and The Bank. Works, 460 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

Digitized by Google

twelve-hour day, and a typesetter in Tokio received 32c. under the same conditions. More you cannot learn from the Japanese statistics of the printing trade. These scanty wages show that the Japanese printing employee is not to be envied. And yet does he rank as one of the best paid working men in his country. There are a great many others who would only be too glad to receive the above amount.

It is clear that such miserably paid working men must lead a somewhat economical life; the single man may manage to get along, but pity the man with a family—he has to send wife and children out to hunt work or else see them starve. Even taking all the earnings of the whole family together it couldn't by far be compared with any of the lowest wages earned in our country. That the Japanese working man finds his life worth while you may attribute to the low cost of living, his easily attained satisfaction and his economy. He is satisfied to fill his stomach with ordinary rice and bitter tea, only once in a while treating himself to a little fish. He lives mostly in one or two small rooms, bare of any furniture, and his whole home life is enacted on the floor of his barren den.

The Japanese printing employees are counted, as mentioned above, the aristocrats of the working-class in their country, and they are the only craft who to-day have an organisation; of course, not in the sense of our labour unions, but an organisation anyhow.

In 1911, 300 of the employed typesetters and pressmen in the foreign newspapers started an organisation after the example of their brothers in Tokio. Both organisations succeeded in making contracts with their respective employers, in which the latter bind themselves to put only members of the organisation to work, and in return the organisation will at all times furnish enough help. The employers further agreed to pay each workman, should it be necessary to lay him off after serving longer than three years, the princely sum of 10c: per month until he is needed again.

This, you will say, is little enough; but for Japan, as the first beginning, it means a whole lot gained.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Honestly, I can't advise anyone to be an idiot.

o o o

"Thank you for nothing." Oh, but my dear sir, let me explain.

o o o

A bit of the very little Greek I retain is enough to recall that "idios" is a Greek word, and its implication is "one's own, something peculiar to oneself." The Greeks used to give a four-syllabled name to a certain type of man. They called him an "idiotes."

o o o

They meant by the term some man who was not good enough for any sort of responsible official position. Their idea was that all possessing the best wits and the most liberal education would be found discharging some or other responsibility in public service.

o o o

It looks very much as though the Greeks in their palmiest days regarded at best with a tolerant indifference, and at worst with an absolute contempt, any man whose purview was bounded by just his own supposed personal interest. As a community they had no use for him—he was an idiotes.

o o o

From the same root, idios, comes idiom—some mode of expression which is peculiar to a language, something that is its very own; and idiosyncracy, some peculiarity of temperament or constitution, which, again, is one's very own. Idiolatry, again, is the worship of oneself.

o o o

Fifty years ago, when the doctrine of each for himself and the devil take the hindmost had its strongest hold upon the English mind, we seemed rather disposed to reason in an exact contrary to Greek thought. A good many seemed prepared to label as an idiot any man who did give a thought to any concern other than his own.

o o o

It is no doubt true that every man must more or less bear his own burden, and also true that in the action and interaction of life no man can quite develop everything that is potential in himself, save in relation to the community, and particularly to the small community among whom his own business lot is cast.

o o o

What sets me on this train is that I went to the dinner of the Process Engravers' Association the other night. Carl Hentschel, one of three who replied to the toast of "The Association." made one of his characteristic outright speeches, the storm centre of which was —"an outburst of amazement that process engravers should in the past have been such idiots."

o o o

To be sure, it has been anything but sanity, and it has in no sense been demanded by printers that engravers should spend their time putting down 6d. and picking up 6d. or 5¾d. A good many of them don't. The craft is doing better on the whole. On the other hand, a good many appear to have been little wiser than this, and it passes comprehension as to why they should act in this way when foreign competition can practically be left out of account, owing to the nature of the work; and at home the making of an engraved plate is so highly technical, comes so near to the nature of a learned profession, that it is difficult for a printer, merely as printer, successfully to add a studio to his business.

o o o

If you come to think of it, the printers who have installed studios are not very numerous. Many have foundries who would not dream of putting in a process plant. You do no doubt encounter here and there the printer who puts up a small studio, and even a three-colour studio, because of the specialist nature of his own printing work, and the obligation coming upon him every now and again to do that work in out of the way time; but the printing trade in general is not running after the addition of the process studio to its type department.

o o o

Mr. G. W. Jones attended this Engravers Association dinner as a distinguished guest. He certainly is a great printer. I doubt if any man living has done more, and I am not sure that any one man has done quite so much to give an uplift to printing as an art. He was called on for a speech at a moment's notice, and even so, though he protested good humouredly, he did very well, and he incidentally testified that it was really very little concern of the printer what engravers charged, within reason, so long as they charged alike for like service.

o o o

Engravers undoubtedly have been foolish in the past. I have been somewhat behind the scenes and claim to know fairly well what a half-tone plate costs per square inch, and, believing myself to be correctly informed, I will engage to say that some prices which have been offered now and again by circular to the public are prices at which profitable business could not be maintained.

o o o

They were about as sensible as the act of the printer cited by Mr. Hazell at the Printers Costing Congress, who said, "I pay my compositor 8½d. an hour, I allow ½d. for my costs, and so my composition costs me 9d. an hour." Whereas, if he was a London printer his composition was probably costing him more like 1s. 9d. per hour.

o o o

Cheapening engraved plates unduly is nobody's gain. I have said before I will admit, but it is worth repeating, that an error in platemaking has this character distinctive from some other classes of error—it cannot be put right. Green paper you can mature. Ink of wrong tone or strength can be doctored; impression can be adjusted; men or machines can be changed (I am not thinking of dismissal but the better fitting of men to jobs). Temperatures being altered may ease things a good deal; intelligence has various chances with these and other factors.

o o o

But what can you do if the plate is wrong? How can you bring up "the work" if "the work" simply is not there?

o o o

How can the studio provide its operator with the very best apparatus, and the operator get from his apparatus the very best results if funds and time do not permit? How can time permit unless the charge permits?

o o o

We come back to the personal equation, to the exercise of common sense. We come back, in other words, to Mr. Carl Hentschel's outburst of amazement that in a craft like this, men should have been such idiots.

o o o

It was so good-humouredly spoken that, for all its intensity, it was not in the least taken amiss. The company recognised that he had the right to speak, for long years ago he put his shoulder to the engraving reform business with that tremendous energy which is the amazement of Fleet-street and is, I think, a guarantee that the best Hentschel days are before and not behind.

o o o

He virtually founded the Process Engravers' Association, and served as its president until other calls on his time made that too difficult, and Mr. Arthur Cox, of Birmingham, succeeded him.

o o o

At that dinner I must say that the Association showed itself in dead earnest. The gathering was the largest I remember. It was, too, the jolliest; the idiot episode detracting nothing from but rather intensifying the fun.

o o o

An engravers' costing convention was foreshadowed as likely to be held during the current official year, or, at any rate, pretty soon. If so, the parallel with the printing happening will not be exact, for a special system of costing for engravers has already been worked out and it is supplied to all members of the Association.

o o o

It is the result of a great amount of very careful observation, and the engravers' costing convention, if held, as I can hardly doubt it will be, will probably first of all receive reports upon the outworking of the system as now already installed in various offices.

o o o

There will, however, be plenty of material for the congress. I have already heard of the engraver who has examined the official costing system, but concludes on the whole to retain his own, and the point will naturally arise as to whether something more can be done towards uniformity in costing.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

DURING February 6 tons of type were imported into the United Kingdom, compared with 3 tons for the corresponding month last year and 1911. The total imports for January and February reach 11 tons, an increase of 7 tons over January and February, 1912, and one ton over the same period of 1911. Turning to the export trade, 42 tons were shipped in February, compared with 29 for the same month in 1912, and 40 tons during February, 1911. The total for the two months reaches 90 tons, an increase of 2 tons over the corresponding period of 1912, and 14 tons over the same period in 1911.

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

Digitized by Google

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

Nearly three hundred members and friends of the above Association assembled in the large hall of the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C., for the annual Bohemian concert, when a splendid programme was presented by the stewards, Messrs. J. E. Dixon, E. J. Tierney and A. H. Warner. The chair was occupied during the evening by the President, Mr. J. E. Dixon, and vice-President, Mr. J. Walker, supported by Mr. A. E. Clifford, hon. solicitor, and other friends.

Mr. Harold J. Dwyer presided at the piano in his usual talented manner. Miss Winnie May was in fine voice with "My Hero," and "I don't care what becomes of me." Mr. A. W. Willmott, tenor of the National Sunday League Concerts, was warmly encored for his rendering of "Watch with me o'er to-night" and "Dear heart of mine." "Virto," the popular and versatile instrumentalist, repeatedly encored for his selections on the cornet, post horn, flageolet, English concertina, etc., responded with some very humorous and original stories. Len and Albert ("The Happy Pair") were in very happy mood indeed, and delighted the audience with their versatility in the "Bugle Call," etc., and fully justified their rapidly increasing popularity. Mr. Will Ellis, always popular at these concerts, was very effective in his rendering of "The Night Watchman's Story" and "The Light shone brightly in the Lighthouse," and by special request gave as an encore his highly humorous "Insurance Policy," whilst others specially deserving of mention were Mr. Stanley Collins, sleight of hand; Austin White, humorous; John Dan, female impersonator; Bertram Lewis, sentimentalist.

Great credit is due to the stewards for the great success of the concert. The social gatherings of this Association have always been very successful, but on this occasion the high watermark was reached, and the stewards thoroughly deserved the vote of thanks proposed by the late President, and carried with acclamation by the audience.

The catering at the "Salisbury" having given so much satisfaction, the committee have decided to hold the annual dinner at the same hotel, on Saturday, April 19th, when a large muster is anticipated.

H.M. Stationery Office.

Contracts Made in February.

Binding 2,000 Note Books; printing, binding, etc., 2,000 Lineman's Visit Book; printing, binding, etc., 1,000 Delivery Note Book; printing, binding, etc., 2,500 Redirection Books; printing, binding, etc., 2,000 Memo. Books; printing, binding, etc., 2,000 books Telephones No. 108; printing, binding, etc., 1,000 books Postage Stamps supplied to Stamp Accounts; printing, binding, etc., 4,000 books "S. 325"; printing, binding, etc., 4,500 Postmen's Attendance Books; supplying 5,000 Strawboards; supplying 2,000 Portfolios.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Printing, binding, etc., 5,000 Lineman's Diary.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Printing Calendars of Prisoners for Brixton Prison.—Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

Printing Orders, etc., for Headquarters, Eastern Command, Horse Guards, S.W.—Wightman and Co., Ltd., Douglas-street, Westminster, S.W.

Printing Three Volumes of Census Social Statistics (England).—A. Thom and Co., Ltd., Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printing, etc., 7,000 Medical Books; printing, etc., 9,000,000 Doctors' List Cards; supplying 25,000 Millboards, 13½ by 8⅝.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.

Printing, etc., 24,000 books Certificates of Posting No. 1A.—Gale and Polden, Ltd., Aldershot.

Printing, etc., 525 Telephone Receipt Books; printing, etc., 9,000 Medical Books.—Charles and Dible, 4, Emerson-street, Southwark, S.E.

Printing, etc., 650 copies "D. 6 F."; printing, etc., 7,000,000 Doctors' List Cards.—Tarrant and Co., 110, Camberwell-road, S.E.

Supplying 30,000 Pads T. No. 92.—McLagan and Cumming, Warriston-road, Edinburgh.

STORES.

Galvanised Iron Trucks.—Goodhall and Hatton, Vaughan-street, Bradford.

Graphs, Graph Composition, etc.—Printers and Bookbinders' Supply Co., Edgware, Middlesex.

Paper Fasteners.—H. Hipkiss and Co., Ltd., Goodman-street Works, Birmingham.

Pins.—J. Edelsten and Son, Warrington.

The Ulster Press Dinner.

Great Gathering in Belfast.

The Ulster Press dinner, organised by a Joint Committee of the Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists, was held in Thomson's Restaurant, Donegall-place, Belfast, on Saturday evening last. Including guests, the gathering numbered close on a hundred, and was of a thoroughly representative character. The menu card took the form of a miniature newspaper, topically illustrated with poetry, prose and portraits, whilst an unofficial musical programme, sparkling with an association of ideas caricatured the idiosyncrasies of well-known Press men, produced a pleasant surprise, as well as a feast of genuine gaiety. Mr. A. W. Stewart, vice-president of the Institute of Journalists, occupied the chair.

The toast of "The Newspaper Press" was given by Sir Robert Kennedy, who said that: "The production of a modern newspaper is a stupendous work—how stupendous the reader of it at his early breakfast rarely stops to consider. A web of paper several miles long is in the space of an hour printed, folded, cut, and delivered into 40,000 or 50,000 perfected broadsheets. The machinery is marvellous, but what about the organisation and the brain work required in a large newspaper office? Important telegrams incessantly pour in from every important city of Europe, Asia, America and Australia; every mail brings batches of full and interesting letters from 'our own correspondents' at home and abroad. Everything has to be read, digested, and placed in proper form day by day with unfailing regularity, and, at the same high standard of pressure and efficiency before an avariciously inquisitive public. The editors and managers and their respective staffs must, indeed, be endowed with more than ordinary mental gifts, with great sagacity, with high culture, and unwearing industry, in order to maintain that splendid reputation which has deservedly won for the Press of England the proud title of the Fourth Estate of the Realm." Sir Robert went on to eulogise the work of newspaper men in the course of a long address of a most interesting character.

Mr. E. G. Robinson also spoke in acknowledgment of the toast, and said in all his journalistic experience he had never seen a more representative gathering than that assembled round their festive board that evening. He had heard it said, adopting the old German proverb, that the mill of the Press grinds slowly, but it grinds exceeding small. Looking round at his many old friends that night, he could only conclude that they must have either discovered some unsuspected soft places in the mill stones or have dodged them altogether. There was a splended collection of young men present, who promised to do infinite credit to the profession, and he thought they would be disposed to acknowledge, having regard to the presence of so many young youthful seniors, that Belfast was not too unkind to its journalists, though possibly it might be a little kinder. It was to the initiative of their admirable chairman that they were indebted for that united assemblage of journalists. The idea came from him, and was hailed with unanimous enthusiasm. Mr. Stewart had established a splendid precedent, and he hoped the Ulster Press dinner would be an annual event.

In a felicitous speech, the toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. A. M'Monagle, the sentiment being responded to by Chevalier Burke, Mr. Dalziel, and Mr. W. A. Bell.

The proceedings were varied by a delightful musical programme, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne."



LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street, NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

ARTISTIC MODERN
OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING Co
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER · STEEL · PLATE
DIE · BRASS · SIGN
ENGRAVERS
PLATE PRINTERS · LITHOGRAPHERS

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE London offices of Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd., have been removed to Thanet House, 231-232, Strand, W.C.

LORD ALDENHAM has made a further contribution of ten guineas to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation.

THE Blackfriars Type Foundry announces that owing to the great rise in the prices of metals, the prices for type are now increased as shown in a price list that accompanies the notice.

THE Sudan Government invite tenders, up to May 10th, for stationery. Samples and particulars may be seen at the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's-chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was only one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, March 21st; the corresponding week in 1912 also showed one.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION will be held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, from the 4th to the 12th April next. The Mayor of Westminster, Alderman H. Lyon Thomson, will perform the opening ceremony.

MR. FRANK A. MUNSEY has sold the *Boston Journal* to Matthew Hale, national committeeman of Massachusetts and State chairman of the Progressive party. The price of the paper has been again fixed at one cent. Mr. Munsey had raised it to three cents.

BY a fire that broke out on Monday morning in Harp-alley, Farringdon-street, E.C., considerable damage was done to a four-storey building occupied by the Premier Publishing Co., and other firms. During the work of extinguishing the flames two firemen fell through a skylight and were injured.

WE would remind our readers that the annual dinner of the Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association will be held at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury-square, E.C., on Saturday, April 19th, next. Tickets may be had from the secretary, Mr. George A. Eden, 9, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E.

MR. HARRY BRITTAIN, representative in America of the British Committee for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples, is endeavouring to arrange for an exchange of visits between leading American and British newspaper proprietors and journalists previous to the celebration.

IN the "Buyers' Guide" of our Special Export issue, dated March 29th, 1913, we referred to Mr. William J. Light, 127, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., as the supplier of "Tindeck" Press Blankets. We regret this was incorrect. Mr. Light is not interested in "Tindeck," but is the British agent for "Everwear" Press Rubbers, a very excellent material.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the King Edward School, Chelmsford, for the supply of books, stationery, etc. Forms of tender from Mr. W. Stunt, 71, Duke-street, Chelmsford.—For the supply of stationery to the Hampton Urban District Council. Particulars from Mr. E. Cozens, Public Offices, Hampton, Middlesex. —For printing and supply of account books for the Corporation of Gateshead. Forms of tender from Mr. F. Winter, Town Hall-buildings, Gateshead.

AT the final sitting of the annual delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists, held in Manchester on Saturday, Mr. W. T. A. Beare (London) was elected the new president of the Union. Mr. F. E. Hamer was elected vice-president, and the following officers were re-elected:—Mr. W. N. Watts, honorary general secretary; Mr. G. H. Letham, honorary treasurer; and Mr. W. Meakin, honorary unemployment secretary. It was decided that the next meeting of the Union should be held in Liverpool.

IN our issue of the 13th there appeared a company notice headed "*English Review*, Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation." We would ask our readers to note that the company referred to has nothing whatever to do with the *English Review* as it now exists. The *English Review*, Ltd., which is in liquidation is the old company from whom the present proprietors acquired the *English Review*. The present company is styled "The *English Review* (1911), Ltd." and we understand that it is doing exceedingly well.

BOOK-READING.—Two diagrams, compiled by Mr. F. E. Woodward, of Washington enable a comparison to be made between the number and kinds of books published in 1890 and in 1912 in the United States. In 1890 the population of the United States was over 62,000,000; in 1912 it must have been rather more than half as many again. The number of books published, however, has more than doubled, for they were 4,559 in 1890 and 10,135 in 1912. Fewer novels were published in 1912 than in 1890, and the number of novels in the books published dropped from 24½ per cent. to 9 3-10 per cent.

THE late Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, printer and publisher, of Bristol, has left estate of the value of £55,776.

TENDERS are wanted for the supply of stationery, printing, etc., for the Great Northern Railway of Ireland. Forms of tender from Mr. T. Morrison, Amiens-street Terminus, Dublin. The Corporation of Glasgow invites tenders for supplies of stationery, of which particulars may be had at 46, Bath-street, Glasgow.

THE "Cobalt Mining Manual" (by H. Burges Watson) has just been published by Messrs. Straker Brothers, Ltd., 61, Old Broad-street, E.C. It contains particulars of the many silver mining companies in the Cobalt territory, and gives much valuable information as to their position and prospects. The price is one shilling.

THE Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades' thirteenth annual dinner is announced for Tuesday, April 8th, and will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C., under the chairmanship of the President, Sir George Riddell (*News of the World*), supported by Sir George Reid, G.C.M.G., K.C. (High Commissioner for Australia), Col. the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P. (Past President of the Institute), Capt. the Hon. Bertrand Russell, Sir Rowland Bailey, C.B., M.V.O., I.S.O. (Controller H.M. Printing Office), Sir William Robertson Nicol, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins (Past President of the Institute), His Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., Mr. J. J. Keliher (Past President, Master Printers' Association), Mr. H. C. Cottle, Government Printer, Colombo), etc., etc. A musical programme of a special character is being arranged. Last year the new arrangement of giving members a free non-transferable ticket proved so successful that it is to be repeated this year.

AN echo of the "Titanic" disaster was heard, the other day, at the Colne County Court, when George Sutherland, printer, of Wigan, sued the Midland Railway Company for £9 5s. damages for loss sustained by him through not obtaining three parcels on the production of his ticket of deposit in the cloak-room at Colne on May 18th last. Mr F. C. Peers, for the plaintiff, stated that May 19th was the day of the funeral of Wallace Hartley, the "Titanic" band conductor, at Colne. On the Friday, plaintiff deposited at the railway station a quantity of memorial cards of the deceased and pictures of the "Titanic," which he had on order to supply to the newsagents and sell at the funeral. Later in the day, he called for the goods, and produced his deposit ticket. Then he was told that by a mistake the pictures had been put on a train to Accrington. Plaintiff waited on the platform for the goods to return on the Accrington trains till 10 p.m., but they did not turn up, and though they came on the morning of the funeral they were of no use to him then, and he refused them. The pictures cost him £7 5s., and he estimated he could have made a profit on them of about £2 10s. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for £7 5s.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For printing for the Corporation of Southend-on-Sea, Messrs. Francis and Sons, 69, High-street, Southend. For a supply of stationery for the Westminster City Council, Messrs. Wightman and Co., Ltd. For printing and stationery for the Newark Guardians, H. S. Whiles, Stodman-street, Newark. For printing and stationery for Whitehaven Town Council, Messrs. Brackenridge and Co., Ltd. For election printing for Worcester Town Council, Messrs. Littlebury and Co. For a supply of stationery and printing to the Guardians of the City of London Union, Messrs. Truscott and Co. For the supply of various papers for the London County Council, Messrs. Millington and Sons (1908), Ltd., 32, Budge-row, E.C. For the supply of school materials for the Croydon Education Committee the following tenders are recommended for acceptance:—Books, apparatus and stationery, E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Leeds; Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London; Philip and Tacey, Ltd., London; J. Marshall and Co., London. Drawing materials, etc., Reeves and Sons, Ltd. Kindergarten materials, Educational Supply Association, Ltd., London; Philip, and Tacey, Ltd., London; Charles and Dible London; E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Leeds.

THE annual dinner on behalf of the funds of the Readers' Pensions Committee will be held on Saturday, May 3rd (*not* the 30th, as announced in our issue of March 13th). The venue is cast for the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, and Sir Henry Lucy ("Toby, M.P." of *Punch*) will preside. Particulars will gladly be supplied by Mr. W. H. Shortell, hon. secretary, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.

"SOME Linotype Faces for Book Printing" is the title of a specimen book of matrices that can be supplied to the Linotype user by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. The examples show an excellent variety, including old style, modern, Ronaldson, Cheltenham and other faces, and the pages have been set with the new double-letter matrices that enable roman characters with small caps and italics to be operated from one keyboard. The selection offers almost every variety of type face that the book printer can want and the printed examples are all that could be desired.

THE result has been announced in Glasgow of the ballot taken in the 36 branches of the Scottish Typographical Association on the proposed agreement between the employers as represented by the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Master Printers' Associations on the one hand, the Scottish Typographical Association and its Edinburgh and Glasgow branches on the other. The ballot has resulted as follows:—In support of the proposed agreement, 2,470; against the proposed agreement, 638. The vote represents about two-thirds of the total membership.

MESSRS JOHN HADDON AND CO., Salisbury-square, E.C., are offering a new folding machine called the "Omaha," which has been specially designed for direct coupling to machines of the Babcock Standard type. It is quite a portable machine, and may be wheeled into the position usually occupied by the delivery table, where it may be connected up ready for work in two minutes. When the folder is attached to the press, the ordinary flyer fan is disconnected and the sheets are passed from the delivery drum on the press, direct into the folder. The "Omaha" folder is a very profitable proposition, since its use eliminates all cost and delays incidental to handling, and at the same time effects a very considerable saving of time. The folder is not designed for folding high-class work, but is intended to handle newspaper and magazine folding, or work of a similar character, and is not an expensive machine. It can be seen at work at Messrs. Haddon's Model Printing office by appointment.

THE LATEST POST CARDS.—Another new series of picture post cards has been published by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., reproduced in their "Oilette" and other processes, and a large sale will certainly be assured for such admirable productions. The inimitable humorous cat studies by Louis Wain are represented in two packets showing his work at its best, the cats being depicted "Taking the Waters," and are most clever caricatures of the frequenters of our watering spas. "Tales of the Seaside" is another clever series of humorous cats which will be in demand directly the seaside holiday season begins. Messrs. Tuck's flower studies are remarkable for their artistic charm and wide range, and will appeal to every refined taste. "Carnations," a realistic set of studies in vases, beautifully reproduced, is a charming addition that will increase the popularity of the large collection. Studies of children is another extensive series, and "Young Hearts" (little folks quaintly portrayed in pretty colour effects), and "Rose Buds" (beautifully coloured pictures of children's heads reproduced in the "Rapholette Glosso" process) are capital examples. "My Lady," the title of six oval head studies, reproduced in the "Oilette Connoisseur" process with tinted border, and "Queen of Roses," photographic studies of a pretty girl with clusters of roses, are sure to be appreciated, as will also "Heroes of the South Pole," a chaste emblematic design in colours to honour the memory of the heroes who lost their lives in the Scott Antarctic Expedition.

IT is the opinion of the *Printing Trade News* that there should be an agreement arranged between the press manufacturers, cutting machine makers, and bindery machine builders that every machine replaced by a new one shall be broken up for scrap. The Club of Printing Machinery Manufacturers being organised in New York at this time, might well be asked to take this matter up as the first order of business when fully organised.

THE GERMAN PRESS.—Mr. Price Collier, writing in *Scribner's Magazine* on "German Political Parties and the Press," points out that there are some 4,000 daily and more than 3,000 weekly and monthly publications in Germany to-day, as compared with 22,806 newspapers published in America, 9,500 in England, 8,049 in Germany, and 6,087 in France;

Digitized by Google

or one for every 4,100 of the population in America, one for every 4,700 in Great Britain, one for every 7,800 in Germany, and one for every 5,900 in France. Neither the German press as a whole nor the journalists, with a few exceptions, he says, exert the influence in either society or politics of the press in America and in England, and the character of the men who take up the profession of journalism suffers, perhaps, from the lack of distinction and influence of their task. Of the *Vorwarts*, the organ of the Socialists, Mr. Collier says that whatever one may think of its politics it is one of the best edited, as it is one of the best written, newspapers in Germany. The *Lokalanzeiger* and the *Tageblatt* of Berlin attempt, with no small degree of success, American methods, and give out several editions a day, with particular reference to the latest news. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, in a recent issue, declares its paid circulation to have been 73,000 in 1901, 106,000 in 1905, 190,000 in 1910, and 208,000 in 1911.

The first grand Bohemian Concert by the Associated Singers, a talented body of vocalists engaged at the various establishments run by Messrs. Harmsworth (such as Carmelite House, the Amalgamated Press, etc.) promises to be a gigantic affair. The programme contains some seventy names, and includes some of the most popular music hall and concert artists. The date is fixed for Saturday, April 5th, at the Holborn Hall, Grays-inn-road, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., is to preside, the proceeds being devoted to the funds of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, of which he is president, and which is claimed to be the only institution connected with the printing industry that supplies its members with free surgical appliances, such as spectacles, trusses, elastic stockings, etc., special hospital letters, convalescent homes, both inland and seaside, sanatoria treatment, etc., all of which are issued in a manner entirely devoid of red tape methods. This concert should certainly give an impetus to the useful work of this association. Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary of the Association. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, hon. sec., The Associated Singers, Carmelite House, E.C.



Mr. Arthur Dawson.

The interment took place at the Otley Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, of the remains of Mr. Arthur Dawson, whose death took place the previous Wednesday at the comparatively early age of 43. Mr. Dawson was the elder son of the late Mr. Jeremiah Dawson, of Otley, and a grandson of the late Mr. William Dawson, who was the founder of the printing machine trade in Otley, and who established the firm of Messrs. Wm. Dawson and Sons, Ltd. Mr. Arthur Dawson served his apprenticeship at the Ashfield Foundry, where he remained until he was about 30 years of age, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Amos Holmes, an Otley gentleman, as printers' engineers, at Birmingham. Owing to ill-health, Mr. Dawson relinquished his connection with that firm at the end of about two years, and he returned to his native town. In 1902 he joined the firm of Messrs. Elliott and Co., Ltd., with whom he remained until 1910, when he entered into partnership with the firm of Messrs. Dawson and Nancarrow, printers' engineers, Birmingham. Failing health, however, subsequently necessitated entire retirement from business. He was a member of the Royal Wharfedale Lodge of Freemasons, and at one time occupied the chair of Worshipful Master. The interment on Saturday, which was conducted by the Rev. R. Pattinson (Vicar of Otley), assisted by Mr. T. Smith (lay reader), was largely attended. The chief mourners were Mrs. A. Dawson (widow), Miss Ethel Dawson (sister), and Mr. F. C. Dawson (brother). Messrs. R. Elliott and Co. were represented by Mr. R. Elliott and several workmen, Messrs. Wm. Dawson and Sons by Mr. J. Mason, and Messrs Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co. by Mr. H. Fieldhouse, and the members of the Royal Wharfedale Lodge of Freemasons also attended.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Holden, chief reporter of the *Ormskirk Advertiser*, at the age of forty-one. He had been connected with one office since his boyhood, and had occupied the senior position on the staff for sixteen years.

The death has occurred at Weymouth of Mr. Francis George Heath. He was the author of many books dealing with rural subjects, and for two years edited the *Journal of Forestry*. He also wrote several books on ferns.

NEW COMPANIES.

Sheratons, Ltd.—Registered on March 14th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 (10 founders), to carry on the business of advertising contractors, billposters, manufacturers' agents, etc., and to adopt an agreement between A. Adams and A. H. Male. The subscribers are A. Adams and A. H. Male. Private Co.—the number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are R. W. Adam, F. C. Moss, A. Adams and A. H. Male (all permanent subject to holding 100 shares). Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: 170, Strand, W.C.

Marten and Son, Ltd.—Registered on March 14th, with a capital of £3,000, in £10 shares, to take over the business carried on at 17, Market-hill, Sudbury, Suffolk, as Marten and Son, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, booksellers, dealers in fancy goods, etc. The subscribers are B. R. Marten and R. H. Marten. Private Co.—the number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are B. R. Marten and R. H. Marten, each of whom may retain office while holding £100 shares, Solicitor, G. L. Andrewes, Sudbury, Suffolk. Registered by Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., Birchin-lane, E.C.

A. and C. Knight, Ltd.—Registered on March 13th, with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares (500 preference), to carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of paper and fancy boxes, etc., to acquire the business carried on at 5, Hockley-street, Birmingham, as A. and C. Knight. The subscribers are Florence Hope and O. E. Harding. Private company. The directors are to number not more than five; the first are to be appointed by the company. Registered office, 37, Temple-street, Birmingham.

Anglo-Bohemian Industry, Ltd.—Registered March 18th, by Vallance and Co., 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. Capital, £200,000, in £1 shares, to acquire and take over as going concerns all the property and interests in and the businesses (1) carried on by Josef Geller von Kuehlwetter in partnership with Comte de Merveldt, of graphite miners and refiners, and (2) carried on by the said Josef Geller von Kuehlwetter in partnership with Johann Hanrieder, as proprietors of the industrial undertaking known as "Triumph," as well as various other properties and concessions relating to the said businesses, to acquire any coal-bearing lands in Bohemia or elsewhere, and to carry on the business of ironmasters, steel makers and converters, colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, miners, smelters, engineers, tinplate makers, founders, refiners of and dealers in graphite and other mineral products of similar kind at the graphite refinery at Kollowith (Bohemia). The signatories are:—E. F. Ashman, J. H. Howard, J. Bannister, J. Dare, H. Romain, K. Dobner, and S. F. Gooderham. Minimum cash subscription, seven shares. The first directors (to be not less than two nor more than 12) are:—Lord Teynham, 30, Lowndes-street, S.W.; Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G., 26, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park; Max Baron de Wendland, Bernreid Castle, Bavaria; F. F. von Hildprandt, Blatua, Bohmen; and J. G. von Kuehlwetter.

A varied and attractive selection of stories by famous novelists, valuable articles by writers of authority on their respective themes, and entertaining features in lighter vein, are to be found in the April number of the *Windsor Magazine*. Prominent among the articles is one entitled "The Edge of an Empire," from the pen of Edwin Lester Arnold, and Charles G. D. Roberts contributes a further Nature article. Among the famous novelists responsible for the fiction of the number are Halliwell Sutcliffe, whose new romance, "The Open Road," is carried a stage further; Justus Miles Forman, who tells the story of the fifth of the famous Gaunt rubies; and the late Robert Barr, whose diverting sequel to the earlier adventures of Young Lord Stranleigh shows no falling off in humour or interest. Among the other complete stories of the number are an ingenious little comedy, by Edmund Bosanquet, and a thrilling drama with a masked burglar for hero, by Rudolph de Cordova. In lighter vein is a whimsical and really entertaining essay by a schoolboy, of the name of Masters, full of ignorantly droll ideas. The fine-art feature consists of a second series of pictures, chosen from those not previously reproduced, by that greatly-popular Victorian artist, Henry Stacy Marks, R.A. A charming coloured plate from one of the most genial of these subjects, "Intellect and Instinct," accompanies this article, reproduced in facsimile from the original in the City Art Gallery of Birmingham.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—Wanted for Litho Department a competent man as OVERSEER; must be accustomed to best class Show-card, Poster and Commercial Work.—Apply, by letter only, with full particulars as to age, salary and experience, to Beck and Inchbold, Ltd., Basinghall-street, Leeds. 13182

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Property To Let.

CLERKENWELL.—Warehouses and General Business or Manufacturing Premises to Let. Modern construction and well lighted. Very moderate Rentals.

13 and 15, Little Sutton Street. Floor space about 28,000 sq. ft., would be divided.

11, Little Sutton Street. Floors to Let in this building.

17, Little Sutton Street. Convenient corner premises. Floor space about 3,800 sq. ft.

Apply to Caretaker on the premises, or to Mr. T. W. Blackmore, Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, W.C. 13898

Digitized by Google

CORPORATION OF LONDON.

SUPPLY OF ACCOUNT BOOKS, BOOK-BINDING, GENERAL STATIONERY, SCHOOL STATIONERY, DRAWING OFFICE MATERIALS.

TENDERS are invited by the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation of London for the supply of ACCOUNT BOOKS and STATIONERY to the several offices of the Corporation for a period of three years from the 1st July next. The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and Schedules may be obtained on application at the office of the Printing and Stationery Clerk, Guildhall, E.C., on and after Thursday, 27th March, 1913.

Samples and patterns may be inspected in the above-mentioned office from the 27th March, 1913, to 30th April, 1913.

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and endorsed "Tender for Stationery," and delivered at the Hallkeeper's Office, Guildhall, E.C., by 12 noon on the 5th May, 1913.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender.

BELL.

19th March, 1913.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which leaves so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times.*

"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*

"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*

"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-, 60 Illustrations, 16 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.

NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, 5/-.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.

NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.

SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhayader, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

DAY & COLLINS

HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED

WOOD LETTER WORKS

TELEGRAMS: STREAMER, LEICESTER. WESTERN UNION CODE.
FROM FANN ST. LONDON
NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214
TO KING STREET LEICESTER

Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1800.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Composing Machines	1
Teaching the Young Idea	1
Condition of the Labour Market	2
Printing in Japan	2
Quads	4
Machine Rulers' Association...	5
Stationery Office Contracts	5
The Ulster Press Dinner	5
Trade Notes	6
Necrology	7
New Companies	7
The Cost of a Cost System	8
Better Paper for Reference Copies	8
The Evil of Cutting Prices	6
New Use for a Motor Cycle	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Commercial Intelligence	10
Gazette	11
A New Eclipse Folder	12
Canadian Paper Tariff...	12
A Voice Typewriter	12
Patents	12
Exports of British Paper	13
Messrs. S. H. Alston, Ltd.	13
Reviews	14
Foreign and British Paper	14
American Paper and Pulp Association	16
British Imports of Paper	16

The Cost of a Cost System.

MANY printers on being approached on the subject of installing a cost system at once begin to inquire what it is going to cost them—what extra assistance they will have to get? A similar inquiry was made at the recent Cost Congress in the Kingsway Hall. In reply, Mr. Howard Hazell, speaking from experience in his own works, and other members of the Costing Committee, said it did not involve much clerical expense; some skilled investigation at first, to arrive at the allocation of general expense, but afterwards it was mere routine. In one of his works they had one lady clerk running all the costing for over 200 people. Bearing on this same point, some interesting remarks were made by Mr. E. E. Salt, who is with the Robert S. Denham Co., the American cost experts, in an address he gave recently before the New York Master Printers' Association. Speaking of the regular clerical routine which he considered was required to properly carry on a method of cost-keeping, he says: "The time necessary for this routine will vary slightly in different shops, but experience shows that in the average printing establishment from three to four minutes per day per employee covers the whole time necessary to keep the records. If you have from thirty to forty employees your cost clerk (and many printers use a bindery girl for this purpose) will take about two hours per day to take care of the records. Then at the end of the month to make up your cost summary the bookkeeper will take three to four hours to collect all the data and properly distribute it and find the hourly cost; so that the expense of running a cost system after it is once installed is as sm all as it is possible to get it, two or possibly three hours per day, according to the ability of the person doing the work, and three or four hours per month of the bookkeeper's time comprise all the work necessary in a printing shop having any number of employees up to forty."

* * *

Better Paper for Reference Copies.

THE importance of printing copies of newspapers that are to be kept for reference is emphasised by the Pennsylvania State Libriarian, who has asked the publishers of 240 newspapers in Pennsylvania to furnish three copies of their issues that are sent to the library for preservation, on linen paper, the reason being that such paper better stands the ravages of time than the wood pulp paper now generally used. The request is the result of a study of the manner in which newspaper files were bearing the passage of time. Some of the old-fashioned rag papers used 100 years ago are declared to be almost as good as new, but the researches are said to have shown the paper commonly employed not to be as well adapted for preservation. Some of the answers received from publishers have cheerfully agreed with the request of the Librarian, and others say they are engaged in study of the subject on their own initiative. The chief objections are that the change of newspaper reels would involve loss of time and also add to expense. The Librarian takes the ground that it is important to preserve the files of newspapers of to-day for the future, saying: "The present owes to the future a daily record of things as they now are."

* * *

The Evil of Cutting Prices.

WE have many times in our columns given the figures for contracts of printing that have been sent into public bodies and other large purchasers of printed matter, and shown what great discrepancies have existed between the prices quoted by the firms tendering; in some instances the lowest tender for certain work being but a fourth of that asked by the highest tender. How comes such a discrepancy? We fear from a desire to get work, whether profitable or not, or to cut out a competitor by taking the job for much less than the cost of the material and labour required. But did ever a printer build up a sound successful business by cutting rates till there was but the smallest margin of profit left? and, in some instances no profit whatever, but a decided loss; we do not know of a single such instance. We do know of firms that have pursued such cut-throat tactics, and were seemingly prosperous for a time, but they came to grief sooner or later, and this must be the common fate of all such unfortunate followers of undercutting. Of course we are not alluding in these remarks to fair competition, for there is such a thing even in these cutting times as honourable competition, and we do not include in these remarks any who compete for work in a straightforward honourable manner, or who make use of their improved machinery and facilities for the cheapening of production. If one man, by better management, can run his office cheaper than another, or has an advantage in buying his material, or makes a speciality of certain classes of work that gives him special advantages over others, then he is quite justified in taklng work at prices which, although seemingly low, are yet profitable to him. But the ordinary cutter does not put in a low price on any such grounds. He simply makes it his custom to follow in the wake of more energetic men than himself, men who have a knowledge of their business, and having got to know the rates they are charging for certain work, he goes for that particular job when next the contract is open. It matters but little what his competitor's price was, he quotes a lower one, and takes the work, if he can get it, at a figure which honourable firms in the trade would not touch it at. Many of these cutting employers will defend their actions by saying that they have a larger turnover of

Digitized by Google

capital during the year than their higher-priced brethren; but what signifies a large turnover if it shows no actual profits, or does not enable the bank balance to increase, as it should, in proportion to the turnover? If you are disposed to cut rates, first count the cost, but better far figure out carefully on the job, and do not take it at all unless it offers a living profit. Once begin to cut prices to your customers and you will have to keep on cutting to keep them, with, in the end, most deplorable results.

* * *

A New Use for a Motor Cycle.

Many have been the mechanical devices utilised when breakdowns have occurred to the engines of newspaper offices, but the first to use a motor cycle is a newspaper in Elgin, Ill. The newspaper printed in this unique manner was the *Elgin Courier*, the electric power drive of the machines having been cut off on account of broken wires caused by a storm. With a motor cycle and a gas engine harnessed to the drive wheel, the *Courier's* big press was started, and an eight-page edition was sent on the streets an hour before the traction company's power came on. The motor cycle was clamped to the press-room floor and connected with the belt-driven trimmer, shaver and router, finished the plates. The edition was cut down, so that only the lower deck of the big perfecting press was used, and then the six horse-power gas engine was harnessed to the press. For the first time since machines were installed the *Courier* resorted to "hand-setting." While in tabloid form the issue covered all the important news events and was composed and printed in the *Courier* plant.

Offset Work in the States.—A correspondent writes that the popularity of offset paper has never been so general in Chicago as at the present time. The larger paper houses that do the majority of this business with lithographers state that a number of local printing houses have been installing offset presses during the last few months. This paper is being adopted quite generally for pamphlet, magazine and catalogue covers. Many concerns that in the past have refrained from using this kind of paper are now using it largely for pamphlets and catalogues, and the satisfaction it is giving could not be greater. The opinion prevails that offset paper will be used almost exclusively for pamphlet work in Chicago in the near future.

Miehle Work
COMMANDS
Better Prices

Many Printers buy
The MIEHLE for
that reason alone

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

is manufactured at the Broadheath Works by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17 Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4 Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Wednesday, March 26th, 1913.

MONEY was in strong demand before the Easter holidays, and on re-opening afterwards the demand continued as keen as ever, rates being maintained at previous high levels. A large business was done at the Bank of England yesterday, mainly in loans at 5½ per cent. Discount rates show no easier tendency. Bullion movements have resulted to date in a net influx of £462,000. Stock markets closed for the holidays last week with a good tendency and resumed work yesterday in an optimistic frame of mind, prices moving upwards in most sections. Consols have improved, the quotations being 74 to 74⅛ for money, and 74 1/16 to 74 3/16 for the account.

Business in the miscellaneous industrial market keeps on a very restricted scale, but the tone is fairly steady. It has been a very short week for business, and our list of shares shows only one movement, a rise, which took place yesterday, in Ilford Ord. of ⅜ to ⅜—⅝. Business has been done in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 21s.; in *Country Life* Pref. at 16s.; in Ilford Ord. at 13s. 9d., and in the Pref. at 19s.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* at 14s. 3d., and in the Deb. at 64; in International Linotype at 77; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 58 and 60; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 9d., 22s. 6d., 23s. and 22s. 9d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 5 1/16 and 97s. 3d.; in Weldons Ord. at 33s. 1½d. and 33s. 10½d., and in the Pref. at 19s. 4½d. and 20s. 3d.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at 14s. 9d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6½—6¾
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅜—5⅜xd
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	84—87
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½—¾
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	19/32—23/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	58—63
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	45—50
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛—2⅜
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3¾
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¼—3¼
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅛—5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½—8½
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¼—6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¾—7¾
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 17/32—1 21/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

W. E. Baxter, Ltd.—The 24th annual general meeting of W. E. Baxter, Ltd., printers and publishers, and proprietors of the *Sussex Express*, was held last week. Mr. Cuthbert Hayles, of Rye (chairman of the company) presided. The profit and loss account stood at £1,714 15s., and after paying five per cent. on the preference shares, the directors recommended that a dividend of four per cent. (free of income tax) be paid on the ordinary shares. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, remarked that they had maintained the dividend, and the position of the company was altogether very much better than it used to be. Mr. Gearing seconded, and said it was satisfactory to know that the dividend was the same. The report and accounts were adopted.

Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd.—The report of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., for 1912, states that the accounts show a net profit, including £10,156 brought forward, of £210,182, and, after payment of directors' fees and interest on the debenture stock and making donation to workpeople's benefit fund, there remains a balance of £180,758, which the directors propose shall be appropriated as follows, namely:—To preference shares: Interim dividend at 3 per cent. to June 30th, 1912, £10,997; dividend at 3 per cent. for six months ended December 31st, £10,997. To ordinary shares: Interim dividend to June 30th, at 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, £19,962; dividend 15s. per share for the six months ended December 31st and bonus of 15s. per share, both free of income tax, £59,886. To write down investments, £5,000; to depreciation fund, £20,000; to reserve fund, £40,000; to carry forward, £13,915.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

Charles Bevan, Ltd.—Second debenture, dated March 6th, 1913, to secure £400, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—P. E. Dewey, Royden, Essex.

Jockey, Ltd.—Assignment by way of mortgage, dated March 8th, 1913, to secure £539 9s. 4d., charged on company's interest in the publication, "Form in a Nutshell Annual, 1912." Holders—Jordan-Gaskell, Ltd., St. Bride's House, Dean-street, Fetter-lane, E.C.

W. J. May and Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, created by resolutions of December 20th, 1912, and February 19th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £1,000. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. No trustees. A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £300 on May 31st, 1912, of debenture dated December 17th, 1909, securing £1,500 has also been notified.

Wyman and Sons, Ltd.—Mortgage, dated December 31st, 1912, as collateral security for £10,000 five per cent. first mortgage debenture stock, forming part of stock secured by trust deed dated November 24th, 1893, charged on a sinking fund policy. Holders—Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd., 19, Lombard-street, E.C. (Registered March 13th, 1913, pursuant to order of Court.)

Herbert Fitch and Co., Ltd.—Land registry charge on 31-5, Mansell-street, E.C., dated February 28th, 1913, to secure £3,500. Holder—H. J. Fitch, 28, Redcliffe-garden, Kensington.

Keighley Free Press Co., Ltd.—A notice of the appointment of H. M. Baggs, of Arcade-chambers, North-street, Keighley, as receiver on March 10th, 1913, under powers contained in first mortgage debentures dated May 24th, 1912, filed pursuant to Section 94 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re GUSTAV HERZ,
Picture Post Cards and Trade Labels.

Under the failure of this debtor, who carried on business at 25a, Hatton-garden, E.C., accounts have been lodged at the London Bankruptcy Court showing total liabilities £5,385 11s. 3d. (unsecured £5,350 11s. 3d.), and net assets valued at £573 0s. 5d. According to the observations of the official receiver and the debtor's statements, he came to London from Berlin in August, 1899, and in the following January commenced business as a fancy jewellery factor at Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, removing in June, 1900, to 90, Hatton-garden. In March, 1905, he took over the business of a picture post card publisher at Woodford, the arrangement, a verbal one, being that he should employ the previous owner to manage the business, which was removed to his Hatton-garden premises. In July, 1905, he removed both businesses to 25a, Hatton-garden, but in December, 1907, the manager of the picture post card business left him, and since July, 1909, the debtor has only executed a few orders for post cards. In January, 1908, he took over the business of a manufacturer of trade labels, carried on at Hackney under the style of the Brandon Label Co., a verbal arrangement being that he should employ the previous owner to manage the business, which he continued under the old style at his Hatton-garden premises and the residence of his manager in Hackney until January, 1909, and then closed it. The debtor attributes his failure and insolvency to losses by bad debts and in connection with the post card and label businesses; to loss on Stock Exchange speculations, and to heavy expenses consequent upon the illness of his wife and child. The public examination of the debtor was to have been held on the 13th inst., but was adjourned upon the application of the official receiver to enable the debtor to furnish further accounts.

THE CROYDON and COUNTY NEWSPAPERS, LTD.

A meeting of creditors of the Croydon and County Newspapers, Ltd., now in voluntary liquidation, was held at the offices of the liquidator, Mr. James E. Ward, 44, Bedford-row, W.C., the other day. Mr. Goodman, who presided, said, as the creditors were aware, Mr. Ward had been appointed liquidator of the company by the shareholders, and that meeting had been called in compliance with the Companies Acts, in order to lay the position of affairs before the creditors. Mr. Ward was himself a creditor for more than £100; therefore, it would be to his interest to get as much as he could for the creditors, but unfortunately he was afraid there would be very little for anybody outside the debenture holders, so far as he could see at present. It would be within their recollection that a petition was placed on the file by Messrs. Guppy and Son for the compulsory winding-up of the company, but in view of the resolution passed by the shareholders for the voluntary winding-up, the compulsory order was not obtained. The only chance of the creditors receiving anything would be in the event of their being able to upset some of the debentures, and he could assure the meeting that if they decided to continue Mr. Ward as liquidator the debentures would be very carefully looked into, and, if necessary, counsel's opinion taken if there was the slightest likelihood of getting anything. As soon as Mr. Ward was appointed liquidator he wrote to the receiver asking him for particulars of his realisation and transactions in connection with the company. A creditor asked if the receiver was in possession under an order of the Court, or as mortgagee. Mr. Goodman said the receiver had been appointed under the Conveyancing Act, under the powers contained in the debenture deed, and not by order of the Court. In reply to another creditor, he said he believed there were debentures amounting to £6,000, of which £5,000 was the original debenture, and £1,000 was given in regard to subsequent loans. Mr. Goodman, continuing, said:—In reply to Mr. Ward's letter, a communication was received from the solicitors to the receiver, in which they stated that the receiver had been appointed under an instrument in writing. They further stated that the receiver had received an offer of £6,250 for the business, as and from the date of his appointment, and he had accepted that, subject to a formal contract being entered into. In reply to that, Mr. Ward asked whether the offer of £6,250 had been received at public auction or by public tender. The solicitors to the receiver, in answer, said they obtained offers for the business from everybody they thought would be likely to purchase, and that was the highest bid they could obtain. With regard to the account asked for by Mr. Ward, as the receiver was carrying on the business for the benefit of the purchaser, he would have to render his account to the purchaser, owing to the fact that he had sold the business as and from the date of his appointment. A creditor said that so far as they were concerned the business had already been sold for £6,250, and for all they knew, it might have been sold to one of the debenture holders, or a shareholder of the company. He should like to know if they could ask for the name of the purchaser. Mr. Goodman said if Mr. Ward were appointed liquidator he would no doubt in time be able to ascertain who had purchased the business, but at present he was quite in the dark. They had the definite statement that the business had been sold as and from the appointment of the receiver, and as the receiver was appointed as far back as November 18th last, they would be able to appreciate how the matter stood. In reply to a creditor, Mr. Goodman said he understood that the Rev. R. A. White was a debenture holder for £5,000, and he believed Mr. Miller held another debenture for £500, and Sir Fredk. Bridge another for £500, making £6,000 in all. He believed that the £5,000 debenture was port of the purchase consideration of the business, and the other £1,000 was in respect of cash advanced since. With regard to the application of Messrs. Guppy for a compulsory winding-up order, they no doubt found that nothing would be gained by compulsory liquidation, so they allowed the matter to drop. Messrs. Guppy and Son were creditors for about £250, and no doubt they were the

Digitized by Google

largest creditors. He had not prepared a statement of affairs, as they had no funds in hand for that purpose. Whoever was appointed liquidator at that meeting would not obtain a very profitable appointment, unless of course the debentures could be upset. In reply to further questions, Mr. Goodman said he understood the directors of the company were Mr. White, Mr. Auld, Mr. James, and Mr. Cole. He was afraid that the £6,250 for which the paper had been sold would only be just sufficient to pay off the debentures, and the expenses of the receiver, etc. The receiver, of course, would be liable for any debts contracted on and after November 18th last, the date of his appointment. After further discussion, it was decided that the liquidation should be left in the hands of Mr. Ward, and the meeting was brought to a close.

Re WM. HENRY BUCHANAN, Manufacturing Stationer.

The official receiver for the Wandsworth district has now issued his observations under the failure of this debtor, described as of 4, Lessar-avenue, Clapham Common, S.W., manufacturing stationer, lately carrying on business in Sun-street, Finsbury. The statement of affairs filed by debtor disclosed gross liabilities of £2,405, of which only £311 was expected to rank, there being fully secured creditors for £383 11s. 8d., holding securities of £435, and in addition there were contingent and other liabilities of £1,990, of which only £290 was expected to rank. The assets were returned at £42 2s. 10d., after deducting the claims of preferential creditors, thus showing a deficiency of £269 3s. 6d. The cause of failure as alleged by debtor is, "The failure of C. Modena and Co., Ltd., who took over my business." The report and observations are to the following effect:—The receiving order was made on the petition of a creditor, the act of banruptcy being the failure of the debtor to comply before December 28th, 1912, with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice. The debtor, who is 52 years of age, states, up to the end of April, 1908, he was clerk and cashier with a firm of bootmakers, receiving £208 per annum; he was then thrown out of employment, and entered into partnership with another in a manufacturing business, then being carried on at 46 and 48, Sun-sheet, Finsbury. He paid the sum of £1,000 to his partner for a half-share in the business, and he (debtor) paid him a further sum of about £1 000 for his share in the concern, and became sole proprietor of the business. He carried it on at a loss up to about September, 1910, when he turned it into a limited company, with a nominal capital of £2,000, in 2,000 shares of £1 each 1,498 fully paid shares were allotted to him as being the value of his business after allowing for his liabilities, which the company took over and undertook to pay; at the time the company was formed, a first debenture for £500 was given in respect of cash to that amount advanced to the company, and the lender and the debtor were the only two directors of the company, the latter occupying the position of managing director and secretary. The company carried on business unsuccessfully under the management of the debtor up to August 9th, 1911, and prior to that date had borrowed further sums of £55 and £100 on second and third debentures. The first debenture holder appointed a receiver, who carried on the business with the debtor's assistance up to December 25th, 1912, when the receiver sold it for a sum of £500 cash, to be paid in instalments, and 300 £1 preference shares in the purchasing company. In April, 1912, the two directors, who were the only shareholders in the company, passed a resolution for the voluntary winding-up of the company. Prior to the formation of the company, the debtor had an overdraft with the petitioning creditor of about £350, and had deposited the deeds of his leasehold house, No. 4, Lessar-avenue, as security. The company took over this liability, but he (debtor) gave the petitioning creditor a guarantee to be liable for the company's overdraft up to £350. On December 18th, 1912, the petitioning creditor obtained judgment against him for £383 11s. 8d., the amount of principal, interest and costs, and thereupon commenced the present proceedings, putting the value of the security at £300 only. He is now acting as a temporary clerk at a wage of £2 per week. The debtor has kept no books of account other than those which were kept by the company. He alleges that these were the usual books of account, and that they were taken over by the purchasers of the company's business. The household furniture is stated to belong to a friend of the debtor's, he having purchased it by private treaty from the Sheriff. The debtor schedules twelve unsecured creditors, amounting in all to £21 6s. 4d., and with the exception of one for £1, these are all in respect of household and personal supplies. The creditor treated as fully secured is stated to hold a mortgage of No. 4, Lessar-avenue, Clapham-common. This is the petitioning creditor who has satisfied the Court that there is sufficient margin unsecured to support the petition in the bankruptcy. The contingent liabilities are as to £290 liabilities for moneys borrowed by the debtor, which were taken over by the company, and as to £1,700 a liability under the covenants of the lease of 46 and 48, Sun-street, Finsbury, in respect of which the debtor also claims an indemnity from the company.

Re ROBERT SUTTON, Publisher.

Under a receiving order made against this debtor recently, the first meeting of creditors was held last week, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C., Mr. Egerton S. Grey, official receiver, presiding. The chairman reported that according to statements that the debtor had made he began business 27 years ago as a publisher at 11, Ludgate-hill, E.C., with a capital of £500. After a time his business was amalgamated with another, and the trading was conducted under the style of Sutton, Dromley and Co. This business was afterwards formed into a company called R. Sutton and Co., Ltd., but after a time the debenture holders took possession and conducted the business under the debtor's management in Upper Thames-street, E.C. Eventually differences arose with the debenture holders and he threw up the management. Subsequently he assisted an agent, and three years later he became an agent for certain firms, such agency continuing for nine years. At that time he was approached by the representative of the debenture holders in R. Sutton and Co., Ltd., and after negotiations he purchased the stock and took offices at 43, The Exchange, Southwark-street, S.E., where he carried on the business for four years. Whilst trading at that address he had a partner. He afterwards removed to 67, New Oxford-street, W.C., where he traded for three years, when, as the offices were not suitable for his business, he removed to 28, Henrietta-street, W.C. There was an agreement entered into with the petitioning creditor with a view to a partnership, and the petitioner put into the business capital to the extent of £200, but at the expiration of six months said that the business was not satisfactory to him and requested repayment of his money plus 10 per cent. as agreed. The debtor gave him bills, but the petitioner eventually issued a writ against him, obtained judgment, and instituted the proceedings in bankruptcy. The debtor attributed his failure to want of capital, to bad trade, and delay in the production of books by the printers, against whom he said he had no remedy. A statement of affairs had been lodged in which he returned his liabilities at £1,580 19s. 1d., of which £1,315 11s. 8d. were expected to rank for dividend, and his assets at £241 11s. 8d. There was no offer of composition before the meeting, and it was stated that the Court had already made an order for the debtor's adjudication in bankruptcy. On behalf of the petitioning creditor the appointment of a trustee was moved, but the resolution was declared not carried and the estate accordingly remained in the hands of the official receiver as trustee.

Appended is a list of the principal creditors:—

Annan and Son, Glasgow	£12
Butler and Tanner, Frome	29
Clarence and Co., London	31
Chappeslar and Co., London	10
Dickins and Cooper, Ltd., London	10
L. S. Dixon, and Co., Ltd.	29
Johnson Engraving Co., London	10
H. R. Lewsey, London	13
F. L. Lucas, Teignmouth	10
F. W. Mason, Enfield	27
Maile and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh	30
E. J. Morran, London	11
Reynolds and Co., London	33
Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., London	15
Seller and Co., Berlin	154
Western Mail, Cardiff	10
E. Sutton, London	10
— Masters, London	40
G. R. Metz de Baroness, London	112
Hunt, Barnard and Co., Aylesbury	25
— Brown, Rugby	12
A. F. Allman, London	32
J. H. Garrett, London	267
Fully Secured.	
Hazell, Watson and Co., Ltd., London	12
Calstons, Ltd., Edinburgh	32
Symmons and Sons, Ltd., London	33
Unwin, Bros., London	39
Partly Secured.	
Clay, Richard and Sons, Ltd., London (Security valued at £6 2s. 3d.)	68
N. A. Ross, Johannesburg (Estimated value of security, £100)	330
Preferential.	
St. Peter's Hospital, London	13
General Rates, City of Westminster	15

Tenders Accepted.—The following tenders have been accepted:—For a supply of printing and stationery to the Staines Union, Messrs. Hodden, Best and Co., Ltd., London; for printing for the Woolwich Board of Guardians, Mr. C. F. Thom, and for stationery Messrs. Knight and Co., Ltd.; for the Cheltenham Union: printing, Messrs. Harvey and Healing, stationery, Norman Sawyer and Co.

Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

126, Balls Pond Road, Islington, N.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on Thursday, 3rd April, 1913, at 2, the valuable and nearly new LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY: — Demy Folio Minerva Platen Printing Machine, fitted power, by H. S. Cropper; Foolscap Folio Platen, by H. S. Cropper; No. 2 Cropperette; Post Folio Albion Press, by Ullmer; 22-in. Lever Guillotine, by H. S. Cropper; Imposing Surface; two Tons Book and Jobbing Type (on Point System); Galleys; Chases; Frames; Wood Letter, etc., etc.

On view morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, E.C.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

WATERS, W., late of Bolton-le-Sands, Lancs., retired newsagent. Claims by April 15th, to Hall, Marshall and Stewart, 49, North-road, Lancaster, solicitors for the executors.

KING, J., late of 37, High-street, Uxbridge, Middlesex, printer and newspaper proprietor. Claims by April 21st, to the executors, A., C. E. and J. S. King, 37, High-street, Uxbridge.

RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

WORSTENCROFT, A. W., lately carrying on business under the style of J. Brandwood and Co., at 21, Saville-street, Oxford-road, Manchester, bookbinders' materials manufacturer. Date of order, and of adjudication order, February 6th. Rescinded, and adjudication annulled March 14th, it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debts of the bankrupt have been paid in full.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

ROBINSON, W. H., 133, Lichfield-street, Walsall, printer and publisher. Date of order, January 29th. Bankrupt discharged subject to his consenting to judgment being entered against him in this Court by the official receiver for the sum of £2 and £1 10s. costs. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; that he contracted debts provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting them any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay them; and that he has contributed to his bankruptcy by unjustifiable extravagance in living.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

STODDART, P. H., Melville-street, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham, printer. Trustee, W. A. Ellis, official receiver, 3, Manor-place, Sunderland. Released January 20th.

KENYON, H., 1, Chapel-lane, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, newsvendor. Trustee, J. G. Gibson, official receiver, Byrom-street, Manchester. Released January 20th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

FIRST MEETINGS.

The ANGLO-RUSSIAN GAZETTE (1911), Ltd., Salisbury House, London-wall, London, E.C. First meeting of creditors, April 4th, 11.30 a.m., and of contributories, same day, noon, both at 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

Digitized by Google

A New Eclipse Folder.

Messrs. Parsons and Whittemore, Inc., of 174, Fulton-street, New York, who are exporters of paper and printing machinery, announce to the Australasian and South African trade a new folder of the "Eclipse" family which makes this well-known line of machines complete. The "Perfect" Attached Folder is the name of the new machine, and it is designed to be used in connection with any single or two-revolution rear delivery flat bed press. The folder is attached at the rear of the press, and after the sheet is put through the press the second time it is automatically delivered into the folder, where it is folded either three or four times, being delivered in half or quarter-fold as desired. In order to provide a machine which will handle work in unison with the printing machine, the "Perfect" attached folder is so constructed as to receive sheets from the press without miss or spoilage; it can be simply and quickly attached or detached from the press, has sufficient weight to be durable, yet easily portable in any direction, and sufficiently simple in operation to be easily understood. The machine occupies but little more space than a delivery table, the exact floor measurements being, it is claimed, less than those of any other folder built for the same range of work. The "Perfect" is made in two sizes, No. 1 to take newspapers up to six column quarto, and No. 2 to take newspapers up to seven column quarto. This type of machine has had a very large sale in the United States, and every publisher who uses a rear delivery press should be interested in it. The manufacturers have published a very interesting circular containing illustrations and descriptions of the machine, and Messrs. Parsons and Whittemore, Inc., will be glad to send a copy to interested parties on application.

The "Eclipse" Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Newspaper Folders are too well known to make necessary any description here. In addition to these machines there is also a No. 7 "Eclipse" Combination Newspaper and Job Folder which is capable of handling a very wide range of work, and better grades of paper than most ordinary newspaper folders are capable of doing. These folders, used on regular qualities of paper up to double demy 60 lb., are doing work that would ordinarily be placed on a folder selling at £200 or more. This is especially true of publications printed on a good quality of paper. The folders are equipped with automatic straighteners at each fold and a perforator at the third fold to prevent buckling in doing 32 page work. A packer box is also provided at second, third and fourth folds.

Messrs. Parsons and Whittemore, Inc. inform us that these "Eclipse" newspaper folders No. 2 are carried in stock by their Sydney, N.S.W., office.

Canadian Paper Tariff.

Manufacturers Petition for a Revised Classification.

The leading manufacturers of bond, writing, book, surface coated, light weight wrapping and tissue papers in Canada have forwarded to Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, at Ottawa, a petition requesting that a change be made in the customs classification under which importations of these grades of paper into the Dominion are entered.

The petition points out that under the present customs tariff bond and ledger paper, writing and envelope paper, book paper and light weight wrapping and tissue paper are all included under the heading of "All other kinds of paper, not otherwise particularised"; and it is impossible to know in what proportion these grades are brought into Canada. Surface-coated paper is included under item 198, Schedule "A," with ruled and border and coated papers, boxed papers, pads not printed, *papier maché* ware, n. o. p.

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!!
All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO.,
22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The petition further points out that under the heading "All other kinds of paper, not otherwise particularised," there was imported into Canada during the past year a large quantity of paper, and it is the belief of the petitioners that a considerable proportion of this amount could very well be made in the Dominion, but, in order that the Canadian manufacturers may determine this it is essential to know definitely how this amount is divided over the grades named.

Continuing, the petitioners say: "May we emphasise that the proper classification of these papers will discourage English and American shippers from undervaluation. As it is now, they are quite justified in marking their invoice 'paper,' making no mention of the quality, while they would hesitate to mark their invoice 'book' when the actual shipment was 'bond' or 'writing' paper, even if the Canadian buyer requested them to do so."

The petitioners appreciate the importance of keeping the classifications as simple as possible, and to this end they suggest classification under the following heads:—

	Varying in price from
Bond and Ledger Paper ...	5 to 8c. per lb.
Writing, Envelope and Cartridge Paper	4 to 6c. per lb.
Book and Printing Paper, not Coated	3 to 5c. per lb.
Surface Coated Paper ...	4½ to 8c. per lb.
Light Weight Wrapping and Tissue Paper, not heavier than 20 lbs. per ream, basis 24-inch by 36-inch... ...	3 to 6c per lb.

A Voice Typewriter.

To the wireless telegraph, the motion picture and the phonograph there has been added another mechanical wonder in the voice operated typewriter, whose inventor, John B. Flowers, a young electrical engineer, of Brooklyn, has just perfected a machine that will automatically record the voice of its master. While the machine has not at present advanced beyond the point where it can spell out words of more than one syllable, Mr. Flowers believes he will soon make it record any thought he desires to express. Mr. Flowers' invention is an adaptation to mechanical processes of the physical and mental processes that are called into use when a person writes on a typewriter from dictation. These physical and mental processes, as described in the latest number of the *Scientific American*, begin when sound waves set up a vibration on the ear-drum. These waves are communicated to a set of fibres in the internal ear, where there are thousands of these fibres, each tuned to vibrate to its own individual frequency. A vibrating fibre sends a message to the brain, which in turn controls the typist's fingers, causing them to strike a corresponding key on the typewriter.

Since typewriting from dictation becomes after long practice largely a mechanical process with the typist, Mr. Flowers conceived the idea of reproducing the process by substituting for the ear-drum, the brain, the nerves and the muscles of the typist a telephone transmitter, steel reeds and electric currents. The telephone diaphragm takes the place of the ear-drum, the steel reeds, each of which possesses its own frequency of vibration, is substituted for the ear fibres, electric currents take the place of the nerves, and in place of the human hand to operate the keyboard Mr. Flowers uses a bank of solenoids. A word spoken into the transmitter sets the diaphragm to vibrating. Each letter in a word possesses an individuality, or overtone, of its own. The overtone of a letter affects the reed attuned to it, and causes it to vibrate sufficiently to close an electric circuit. As soon the circuit is closed a solenoid pushes down the key of the letter spoken.

Mr. Flowers' machine records perfectly all the vowels when spoken distinctly into the transmitter, but it has trouble with some of the consonants in the alphabet. This shortcoming in his invention Mr. Flowers attributes to a lack of proper sensitiveness in the steel reeds. He hopes to substitute for them some material which will vibrate accurately to every shading in the human voice. Mr. Flowers admits that there are many troublesome problems to be solved before his voice-operated-typewriter attains perfection. Among these problems are those of spacing between words, the use of capitals and the recording of proper punctuation-marks.

But the principal drawback of the machine is that the writing will be phonetic. So far, Mr. Flowers has been unable to devise any scheme which will make it differentiate between "to," "two" and "too." But, Mr. Flowers says, it will be a perfect medium for recording dialect accurately.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

5,840 DONOGHUE, M., fraud-preventing form of bank cheque, postal or money order, and other documents, and a special perforating machine for use with the same.
5,879 GILLIGAN, J., loose-leaf ledgers and the like.
5,885 HOPF, P., book markers.
5,940 SPIESS, G., method of and apparatus for applying covers to books, pamphlets and the like.
5,992 CHAMBERS, A., paper or like ruling machines.
6,002 HILTON, C. F., automatic stamp affixer.
6,009 LAIRD, N., paper bags.
6,020 BAUM, M., device for printing value and date impressions on envelopes and the like.
6,045 COYLE, J. W., feed mechanism for machines for the manufacture of cartons, paper boxes and the like.
6,052 MALCOLMSON, I. F., and NICHOLSON, K., sale of newspapers and like periodicals.
6,055 BAUM, M., device for printing value and date impressions on envelopes and the like.
6,090 "ADSHO" CABINETS, LTD., and CHARLESWORTH, T., means for advertising and displaying.
6,109 ERIKSON, C. G. A., envelopes.
6,132 MAJOR, E., book of art-press paper or Japanese tissue paper with metal writing stylus.
6,157 BENNET, J. F., envelopes, newspaper wrappers or other postal containers.
6,178 PETTY, J. P., temporary binders or loose-sheets or the like holders.
6,321 BURK, R., workmen's time recorder with printing mechanism and displaceable inking ribbon.
6,350 MATHYS, A. W., envelope making machines.
6,382 BHISEY, S. A., typecasting machine.
6,433 EAGLES, J., clip or file for letters, invoices pamphlets and the like.
6,486 MURRELL, W. H., and SOMERSET AND DORSET PAPER CO., LTD., cardboard boxes for carrying dairy and other produce or goods so as to make it difficult to tamper with the contents in transit.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Devices for printing stamps of different values on postal packages—Lerche; 26,870.

1911.

Preparation of printing surfaces for use in printing presses—Valentin, Zerreiss and Georges; 11,498.
Distributing mechanism of typographical machines—Walker; 16,072.
Dies—Addressograph (1910), Ltd.; 17,252.
Fountain pens—Allenou; 17,913.
Apparatus for testing paper and like fabrics—Blanchard, Crocker, Eddy and Ashcroft manufacturing Co.; 18,672.
Bookbinding or temporary covers for books and the like—Lamson Paragon Supply Co. and Clark; 20,562.
Blotting appliances—Sprengel; 21,766.
Intaglio printing machines—Broschek; 22,023.
Supporting strut for show cards, photograph frames and other articles—Brooks; 23,730.
Device for affixing postage stamps and the like—Michel; 26,041.
Envelope-making machines—Geb. Tellschow; 28,073

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.



Digitized by Google

Messrs. S. H. Alston, Ltd.

New Offices in Ludgate Hill, E.C.

The firm of Messrs. Alston and Westwell, which carried on business at 73a, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., has now been turned into a private limited company, and will in future be known under the title of S. H. Alston, Ltd., papermakers' agents. The business has been transferred to new premises at Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C., and the company have obtained an excellent and



Photo, Arthur Weston, London, E.C.

Major S. H. Alston.

commodious suite of offices where greater facilities can be afforded their numerous clients, and their staff. Their business transactions are increasing with great rapidity, and one may safely predict that under the new arrangements Messrs. Alston, Ltd., will achieve greater success.

The paper department is entirely in charge of the managing director, Major S. H. Alston, who has had an experience of twenty years in the trade. He is thoroughly practical, and under his *régimé* the paper department will not be found lacking. The financial and bookkeeping department is under the supervision of Mr. Leonard G. Lane, A.C.A.

Messrs. S. H. Alston. Ltd., make a speciality of wrapping papers, and they have a good sound connection amongst the wholesale stationers, whose interests Mr. Alston has been studying for some years past. As agents they represent Scandinavian, German and Austrian mills, who turn out unglazed and M.G.'s, unglazed natures, sealing, cap papers, greaseproofs, colours, sulphites, news, etc. Recently some very extensive orders have been entrusted to them by well-known city and provincial firms, and the satisfactory way in which these have been carried out has led to a more extended connection in the trade, which speaks volumes for Messrs. Alston's enterprise, energy and enthusiasm in transacting business.

The export trade of Messrs. S. H. Alston, Ltd., is also very carefully guarded. Shipments are constantly made to Australia, Canada, India and China. The Canadian trade will shortly receive special attention from the firm, as a representative is going to the Dominion on a tour of investigation, combined with business and other matters. On his return, it is anticipated that the paper export department will be considerably augmented and expanded.

Messrs. S. H. Alston, Ltd., must be congratulated on the successful change they have brought about in the development of their business, and it is to be hoped the settlement in their new offices will afford them further opportunities of continuing to meet the growing demands of customers, and further enlarging their paper trade connections.

Only one case of lead poisoning was reported from the printing trade to the Home Office last month.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	FEBRUARY.				JANUARY-FEBRUARY.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	18,383	15,307	37,597	33,380	39,134	31,579	80,133	69,168
Printings	141,758	161,492	135,427	155,165	296,765	349,357	286,307	332,169
Packings and Wrappings	62,577	65,089	25,020	26,544	130,463	139,142	53,019	56,422
Hangings	14,702	15,999	38,380	40,558	26,060	29,773	71,375	73,295
Other Printed or Coated	4,635	2,168	18,042	10,455	8,597	4,894	33,743	21,978
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	8,220	10,621	8,865	9,981	18,760	18,959	18,170	19,160
Manufactures of ,, ,,	4,618	4,773	8,708	8,423	9,124	11,232	17,146	19,404
Playing Cards	357	253	2,568	1,952	603	534	4,161	3,915
Envelopes...	2,968	2,703	7,201	6,798	5,604	6,115	13,890	15,175
Bags	3,853	4,833	4,363	5,212	8,356	8,659	9,136	9,352
Unenumerated	4,351	5,078	10,261	12,431	10,325	11,003	24,116	25,705
Totals ...	266,422	288,316	296,432	310,899	553,791	611,247	611,196	645,743

Writings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	1,264	407	3,041	1,873	1,764	869	5,075	3,963
United States	224	62	711	346	360	287	1,334	1,136
Other Foreign Countries	3,570	3,408	8,921	8,785	8,031	6,433	20,751	17,336
B. South Africa	1,256	1,301	2,571	2,486	3,903	2,508	5,677	4,852
B. India	2,018	1,267	4,510	3,361	3,857	3,575	9,006	8,150
Straits Settlements ...	310	281	899	816	611	887	1,695	2,208
Ceylon	143	125	371	238	352	690	844	1,593
Australia	5,901	5,530	9,640	9,404	14,063	10,786	23,263	18,710
New Zealand	2,787	1,649	4,838	3,213	4,312	3,139	7,933	5,774
Canada	210	612	569	1,329	501	1,071	1,429	2,570
Other British Possessions	700	665	1,526	1,529	1,380	1,334	3,126	2,876

Printings.

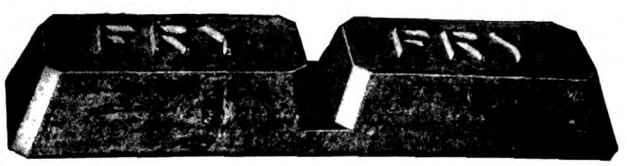
To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	9,838	8,850	11,717	11,306	19,742	22,115	23,093	27,260
United States	1,434	3,251	2,467	5,531	4,653	6,040	6,782	10,930
Other Foreign Countries	35,557	36,105	38,574	40,442	74,454	78,756	80,712	86,077
B. South Africa	10,198	8,928	10,109	9,239	26,436	18,373	25,261	19,006
B. India	16,891	21,909	15,567	20,371	37,902	49,417	35,204	46,064
Straits Settlements ...	1,100	1,572	1,117	1,619	2,362	3,427	2,355	3,500
Ceylon	1,713	3,694	1,704	3,234	3,393	5,071	3,305	4,625
Australia	44,808	52,252	34,712	37,228	82,004	111,788	65,716	80,873
New Zealand	13,741	9,791	11,495	7,708	28,528	23,003	22,681	17,734
Canada	5,109	12,254	6,615	16,005	14,277	25,509	18,033	30,863
Other British Possessions	1,369	2,886	1,350	2,482	3,014	5,858	3,165	5,237

Unenumerated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£
France	387	515	2,575	3,260	986	939	6,096	5,920
United States	31	114	163	400	67	433	268	1,263
Other Foreign Countries	1,633	1,774	3,397	3,888	3,554	3,713	8,026	8,172
B. South Africa	410	359	606	750	1,172	875	1,813	1,655
B. East Indies	467	491	927	962	970	1,195	2,097	2,211
Australia	688	1,163	1,038	1,628	2,326	2,504	3,026	3,400
New Zealand	455	301	880	526	637	688	1,231	1,143
Canada	106	241	269	812	310	419	923	1,410
Other British Possessions	174	120	406	205	303	237	636	531

WRITE TO
FRY'S
FOR
METALS
For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



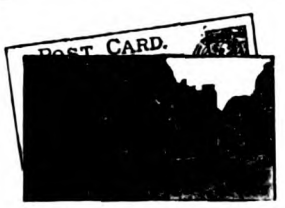
STEREO MONO
LINO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

Digitized by Google



"How to Estimate on Printing," by Harry M. Basford. New York: The Oswald Publishing Co.

This is another contribution to the literature of the costs question that is so much to the front at present, and, as the book is written by a practical man who has gained his knowledge at the estimator's desk, its contents carry the weight of experience, and gives advice not only to the master printer in a large way of business, but also to the man who runs a small printing shop. The various cost problems have been arranged under appropriate titles and have been presented in a business-like way and without waste of words under the following headings: "What is an Estimate?" "Theoretical and Actual Cost," "Profits from Printing," "Estimating on Stock," "Estimating Composition," "Costs in the Press-Room," "Costs in the Bindery," "Miscellaneous Items of Cost," "Advice for Young Estimators," "Estimator and Salesman," "Forget-me-nots for Estimators," "Tools and Tables." A sample estimate blank is given to suit the cost-finding system set out by Mr. Basford, and throughout the author has endeavoured to show how to compile an estimate that will show a profit on the job without raising it so high as to risk losing the order. The book is a valuable contribution to a subject that is engaging the attention of almost every printer at the present time. The price is 6s. a copy, post paid.

Among modern illustrated papers, the *Amateur Photographer* has long occupied a prominent position, and in the special issues, which are published at regular intervals throughout the year, the high-water mark among illustrated weekly class papers is reached. The Empire Number, the special spring issue of the *Amateur Photographer*, published last week, is a production brimful of interest for every camera user. Articles for those starting photography, on the choice and use of cameras, negative-making and printing processes, will be found in its pages; illustrated articles for the advanced worker, the tourist and the photographer in tropical countries; while news of interest to those who use the camera, and special notes on cinematography are regular features. In addition to this budget of literary matter, the illustrations of the Empire number of the *Amateur Photographer* show a remarkable range, both of subject and treatment. They are printed in a variety of colours and processes on art paper, forming a supplement of considerable beauty that is also of great value for all who wish to see the latest and best examples of picture-making by photography. The journal, which is edited by Mr. F. J. Mortimer, F.R.P.S., costs but twopence. It is published by Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 52, Long-acre, W.C.

Foreign and British Paper.

Our Foreign Trade.

The Board of Trade returns for February give no indication of any slackening off in the industrial activity of the country. The imports and exports of paper were as under, the values being also given for the first two months of the year, with increases compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year:—

February.

Imports	£618,067 +	£121,121
Exports	310,899 +	14,467
Re-Exports ...	19,404 +	4,964

January-February.

Imports	£1,229,766 +	£146,358
Exports	645,743 +	34,547
Re-Exports ...	43,264 +	11,261

Last year being leap year, there was one more working day in February, therefore the expansion last month, which is particularly marked in imports, is of a substantial character.

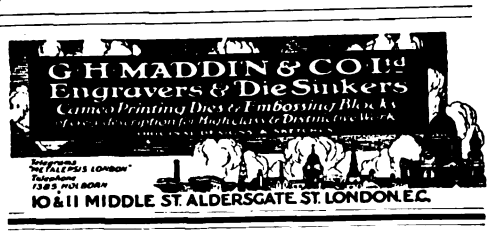
Imports.

A feature of the imports is the constantly increasing demand for packings and wrappings. The value of the arrivals during February was £237,731, an advance of £43,835 compared with the corresponding month of last year. All countries competing in the British market increased their shipments. Packings and wrappings represent over 38 per cent. of the total imports, whilst those of printings and writings account for over 28 per cent. The receipts of printings and writings during February were of the value of £176,271, comprising £107,013 worth on reels and £69,258 worth not on reels. In the supply of reel paper Newfoundland shows an increase in value of £22,013, and Germany £4,963, whilst both Norway and Sweden met with decreases. The total imports of printings and writings mark an increase in value of £22,919. The only weakness in last month's arrivals was in hangings and other printed or coated papers, the total value of £32,065 evidencing a decline of £5,476. Boards found a free market, the value of the imports being higher by £56,295, and that of unenumerated and articles of paper by £3,548.

Exports.

February's shipments of British printings, amounting to £155,165, show an increase of £19,738 compared with the corresponding month of last year. British Possessions took £97,886 worth and Foreign Countries £57,279 worth, increases of £15,217 and £4,521 respectively. The demand for writings was not so active, the total value of £33,380 evidencing a decrease of £4,217. The supplies of writings to British Possessions were of the value of £22,376 and to Foreign Countries £11,004, declines of £2,548 and £1,669 respectively compared with February of last year. Amongst other exports last month, the following increases in value were registered:—Packings and wrappings, £1,524; paper hangings, £2,178; paste, mill and cardboard, £1,116; bags, £849; and unenumerated, £2,170. Decreases: Printed or coated papers (other than hangings), £7,587; manufactures of paste, mill and cardboard, £285; playing cards, £716; and envelopes, £403.

"Where Machinery is Wanted" is the title of a very smartly got-up and finely printed circular issued by Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., Hatfield-street Works, Stamford-street, S.E., drawing attention to a forthcoming publication of special interest to exporters of British goods. Based on the fact that the Panama Canal will be ready for the passage of vessels before this year ends, and the new and keen competition that will then face the British manufacturer, a volume is being compiled as a guide and index to foreign buyers on "What to Import from Great Britain," conveying in attractive form an independent and forceful argument in favour of the British manufacturer. We note in the contents an article on "Printers' Engineering," by W. P. Penn. The circular includes specimen pages of the volume, which will contain a classified idex of advertisers printed in English, French and Spanish, and it is to be sent in bulk to the publishers' agents abroad, to be delivered by special messenger or despatched through the local post.



THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. Perry, Ltd.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only Trade Protection Society that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information for the whole of the Three Kingdoms.
TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
Telephone No. 461. Wires: Almanac, Leeds.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.
¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.
¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.
¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.
¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.
THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 530, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, U.S.A.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.* Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) T G M Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL. SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

Caxton Convalescent Home,

LIMPSFIELD, SURREY.

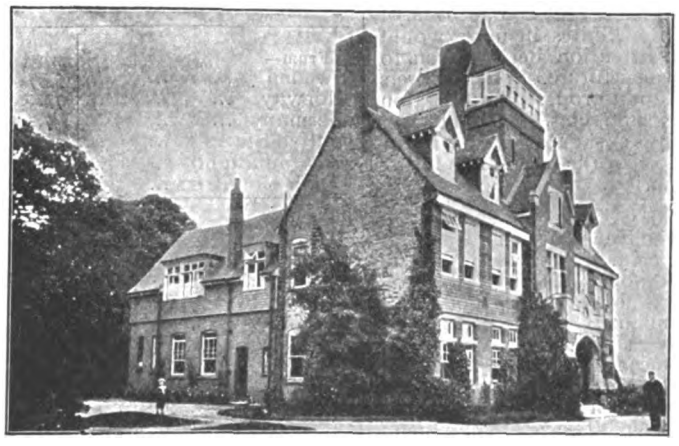
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

The only Convalescent Home exclusively devoted to the Printing and Kindred Trades.

Their own Freehold vested in their own Trustees for ever.

Thirty Beds. No waiting for vacancies.

Stands in its own grounds of 10 acres in the midst of charming country.



A real Haven of Rest.

Over 2,000 jaded Workers restored to health through its agency.

Supported entirely by the Voluntary Contributions of Workers and Employers.

Receives no help from the Hospital Saturday and Hospital Sunday Funds, or from any public source.

The Machinery and Administrative Trades are cordially invited to become Subscribers.

DEBT ON BUILDING, £600.

London Office. 3, CURSITOR STREET, E.C.

Secretary: E. J. CARR.

Digitized by Google

American Paper and Pulp Association

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association was held last month, two of the days being devoted to committee meetings of the various divisions of the association.

The President's Address.

Mr. ARTHUR C. HASTINGS, who has again been re-elected to the office of president, reported a membership of 276. They received reports from 375 individual plants in the country, over 80 per cent. of the total amount of paper manufactured in the United States. He advocated the necessity of a united industry in order to secure attention at the hands of legislators, railroads, labour organisations, etc. He described their present position as "a government by the publishers for the publishers," and he criticised the Government in its action, not only in tariff matters, but in the passage of the so-called Reciprocity Act, Section 2. An increasing quantity of paper and pulp was being imported into the country at a lower valuation than American mills could produce. Cost of manufacturing was constantly increasing in the United States. It was necessary to look into the question of exportation, and the association had thoroughly investigated the South American field, a market where they hoped to dispose of a large quantity of their production. Up to the present England and Germany had secured the major part of the trade. The President seriously recommended the adoption of some uniform cost system, with the ultimate result of a more uniform market price. He had previously recommended an Arbitration Board, to take up the question of disagreements as to deliveries, etc., or as to possible changes in trade customs, and he urged that a committee be formed. He also favoured a Publicity Bureau, where new uses for paper could be investigated, and any new invention be inquired into. It was necessary for them to know the condition of supply and demand, and so operate their mills that they may be somewhere near uniform, and he believed their efforts in this line had produced good results. He concluded by stating that their work was limited only through lack of financial support, and the greater the finances the more good they could do.

Book Paper.

The report of the Book Division points out the importance of this particular branch. The census report in 1909 showed a total value of pulp and paper productions of $267,656,964, of which $54,798,840 consisted of book paper (over 20 per cent.). The total production of book papers in 1912 was 838,000 tons, 93 per cent. of the available capacity. It was urged upon the members of the Book Division to make every effort to secure the fairest consideration possible in the forthcoming revision of the tariff. The successful competition of Canada in the United States in news, would no doubt lead to attention being given to book paper in the near future. Manufacturers were urged to adopt a proper capitalisation of their producing companies, and that proper depreciation charges should regularly be made. The outlook for the immediate future was far from reassuring.

News.

The report of the News Division was presented by Mr. Herbert J. Brown, vice-president. Satisfactory water power conditions had reduced the imports of ground wood pulp during 1912; the quantity was 82,000 tons less than in 1911. News mills reporting to the Association produced during 1912 about 1,270,000 tons, or 95 per cent. of their normal capacity. This was an increase of about 65,000 tons over 1911. The year's shipments were about 1,257,000 tons, leaving stock on hand on December 31st of approximately 40,000 tons, as compared with 27,640 tons on December 31st, 1911. The importations for the year were 88,000 tons (74 per cent. free), as against 59,000 tons in 1911. By the end of 1913 the capacity of Canadian mills would be further increased by some 150,000 tons, and the American increase 30,000, making a new product of 180,000 tons, against an estimated increase in consumption of 100,000 tons.

Writings.

In the report of the Writing Division, presented by Mr. W. D. Judd, vice-president, the past year was described as an average one. The daily production in 1911 of 522 tons was increased to about 580 tons. The agitation on the part of labour for three shifts had resulted in the system being voluntarily adopted by a number of mills in the East. This change has added about 10 per cent. to the working hours of manufacture, and had also involved a general readjustment of wages. The advance in selling price was not considered sufficient to meet increasing cost of manufacture.

Wrappings.

Mr. Stokes, vice-president, Wrapping Division, reported that manufacturers enjoyed a good volume of business during 1912. Seventy-one companies reported as producing 526,252 tons, 89 per cent. of the normal output. Shipments were 100 per cent. of the ontput. Prices were well maintained. Cost of labour and all materials was advancing, and this had led to progressive mills installing new and improved machinery to reduce expense of conversion. A system of cost keeping was receiving attention. The imports of wrapping paper were not separately classified, but it was believed importations were increasing. More mills were being projected for the manufacture of kraft, and more uniformity in this class of paper was advocated.

Tissues.

Mr. E. R. Redhead, vice-president of the Tissue Division, submitted a report which complained of keen competition in the trade. Manufacturers sold their product without reference to the cost of same. The percentage of over-production was comparatively small. If manufacturers studied cost, a reasonable profit could be secured; otherwise it was simply a question of the "survival of the fittest."

Coated Paper.

In his report, Mr. M. Cantine, vice-president, said there were fifty-two coating plants at the present time. New mills and additions were increasing production nearly 20 per cent. per annum. Raw materials were advancing. The introduction of the offset process of printing led to the substitution of plain for coated papers. Profits were said to be small.

Coated Boards.

Mr. B. C. Hill, vice-president, said the year 1912 was the first year that coated board manufacturers had been represented in the association. There were twenty coating mills making coated cardboards or coated box boards, fourteen of which were members of the association. During the past year attention had been given to uniform trade customs and a uniform system of figuring costs, and serious consideration to these matters was urged.

Reports by Mr. T. Hunter on Chemical Pulp, and by Mr. Arthur D. Little, Official Chemist, were also submitted.

On Thursday evening the annual banquet took place, the number present being 725.

A PRINT from the half-tone which holds the record for largeness is on view in the Typographic Library and Museum in Jersey City, U.S.A. The size is 39¼ by 49¼ inches. The screen is 100 lines to the inch. The plate, which is beautifully engraved, was made and printed in the Imperial Printing House, Vienna, the picture being an enlargement from an original 7⅝ by 9⅞ inches in size.

THE *Inland Printer* gives the following recipe for making gelatine insoluble—Gelatine that is mixed with a 10 per cent. solution of bichromate of potash becomes insoluble on exposure to strong light. Try the following plan of preparing it: Soak commercial gelatine in cold water until it is no longer brittle. Pour off the water and heat the gelatine in a water bath. When liquid, add the bichromate in whatever strength desired. The greater the strength of this solution the stronger its tendency towards insolubility after exposure to light. Coat the article with the solution and when dry expose to light. If part of the coating is screened from the light it will be soluble while the exposed part will be insoluble.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	FEBRUARY.				JANUARY—FEBRUARY.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	167,490	186,743	92,099	107,013	334,737	351,123	184262	202,029
Not on Reels	68,199	77,462	61,253	69,258	161,518	179,082	142,548	155,452
Hangings	7,276	5,915	15,817	12,401	16,396	15,313	37,849	33,445
Other Printed or Coated	8,656	7,534	21,724	19,664	17,303	16,858	44,405	41,913
Packings and Wrappings	281,034	344,751	193,896	237,731	599,218	683,109	415,369	473,369
Strawboards	135,388	294,572	36,056	79,584	393,811	556,032	105,646	150,825
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	93,960	122,302	46,968	59,735	196,569	217,494	98,189	109,249
Unenumerated, etc. ...	10,788	10,832	29,133	32,581	19,085	21,378	55,140	63,484
Totals	772,791	1,050,111	496,946	618,067	1,738,637	2,040,3*9	1,083,408	1,229,766

Printings or Writings—On Reels.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	55,744	24,424	30,196	14,990	95,474	63,932	53,246	37,383
Norway	75,464	60,369	40863	34,900	159,373	136,918	86,587	76,684
Germany	7,207	13,864	5,140	10,103	10,947	26 845	8,270	20,420
United States	1,980	750	996	470	5,660	815	2,796	510
Newfoundland	12,640	56,808	6,267	28,280	31,653	73,948	16,010	36,850
Other Countries	14,455	30,528	8,637	18,470	31,630	48,665	17,353	30,182

Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	10,602	12,770	6,824	8,225	27,635	33,135	17,421	21,984
Norway	14,983	28,493	9,507	17,899	41,360	57,054	27,465	35.525
Germany	24,009	21,131	22,161	21,038	48,569	47,005	45,075	45,481
Belgium	7,592	6,902	7,195	6,702	17,775	14,718	17,000	14,320
United States	2,910	3,467	5,493	7,049	8,419	9,177	13,357	15,499
Other Countries	8,103	4,699	10,073	7,745	17,760	17,993	22,230	22,643

Hangings.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	5,378	4,158	10,057	7,158	11,192	10,737	22,295	20,301
Belgium	1,412	1,192	3,402	3,003	3.947	3.412	9,886	8,679
Other Countries	486	565	2,358	2,240	1.257	1,164	5.608	4.465

Other Printed or Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	5,222	4,425	13,024	10,556	10,122	8,156	26,279	20,438
Belgium	2,342	1,701	4.048	3,913	5,094	4,966	9,131	10,147
France	294	265	1,899	1,608	673	583	3,675	3.213
United States	381	769	1,441	2,658	779	2.283	3,158	6.006
Other Countries	417	374	1,312	929	635	870	2,162	2,109

Packings and Wrappings.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	26,136	26,623	13,088	13,278	61,467	50,518	32,100	25,022
Sweden	94,229	114,867	60,667	73,616	188,157	226,703	120,551	144.770
Norway	60,899	90,731	38.534	55,308	127,858	176,777	80,140	106,370
Germany	62,166	69,552	50,704	58,559	134,257	144,029	111,521	122,551
Belgium	23,221	24,175	18,022	19,374	45,124	50,246	35,994	41,309
Other Countries	14,384	18,803	12,281	17,596	42,355	34,836	35,054	33,257

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12**s. **6**d.; *13 insertions,* **£1 10**s. *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey. London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

PRIESTLEY

BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PRINTERS TO THE TRADE

180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON SE

NEAR ST GEORGE'S CHURCH

FACTORY WARREN PLACE

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,

32A, FLORENCE ROAD, Upton Park, London, E.

Telephone No. EAST HAM. 430.

BTF

TYPE

IS

30%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving. Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for **all Kinds of Paper.** A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS IN TWO COLOUR, half Tone, make Charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER. *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application

---

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&57, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. {381 BANK / 12 HOP.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

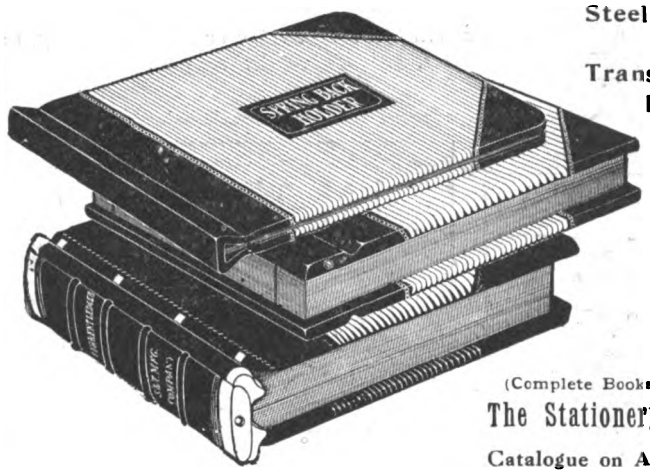
HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

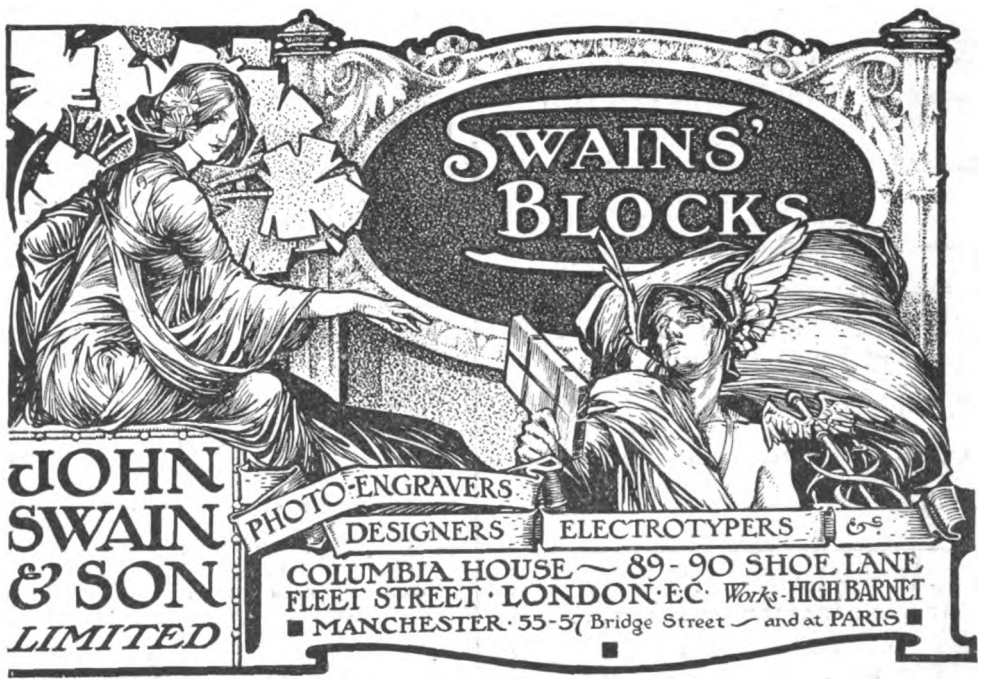
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.





PAPER BAG
MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

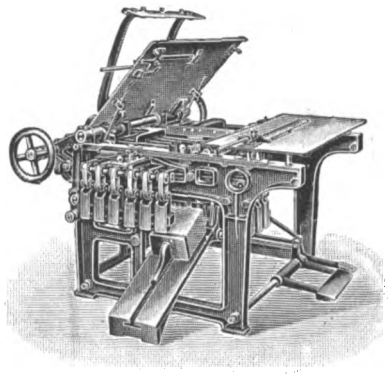
K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

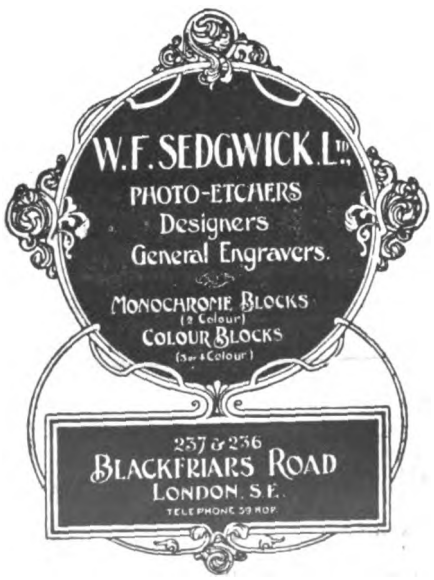
FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.



BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.

Sheet and Newspaper Folding Machine.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C.
The Best of Everything for the Printer.

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Fredrick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—March 27, 1913.

Digitized by Google

Due 095.5 B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 14.

LONDON: March 29, 1913. Special Export Issue. 6d.

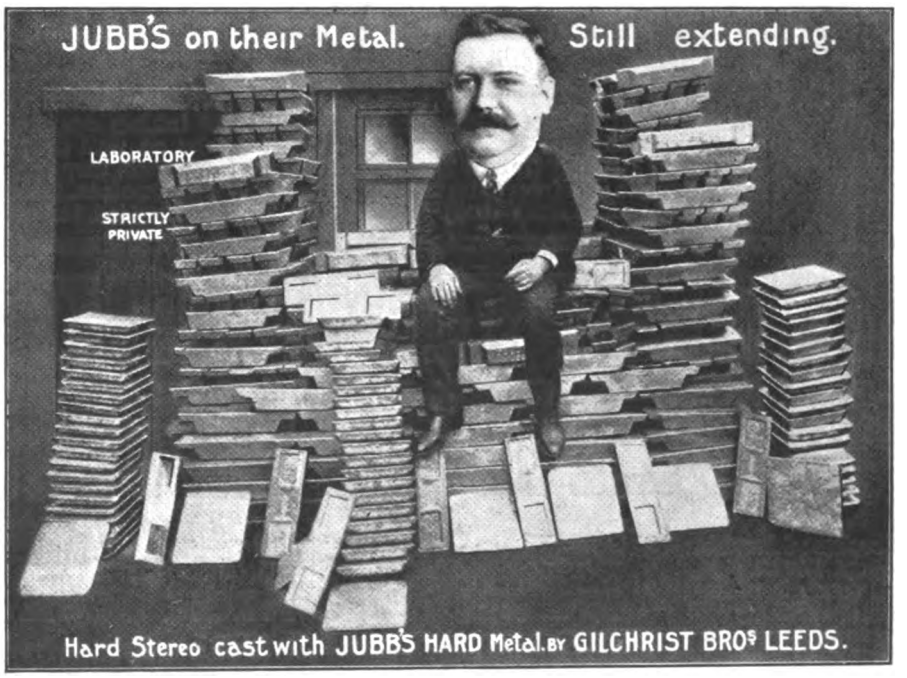
T. G. & J. JUBB, Leeds,

Stereo, Lino, Mono and Typograph Metal Manufacturers.

Works:
LEEDS.
Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."

London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 and 64,
CHANCERY LANE,
W.C.

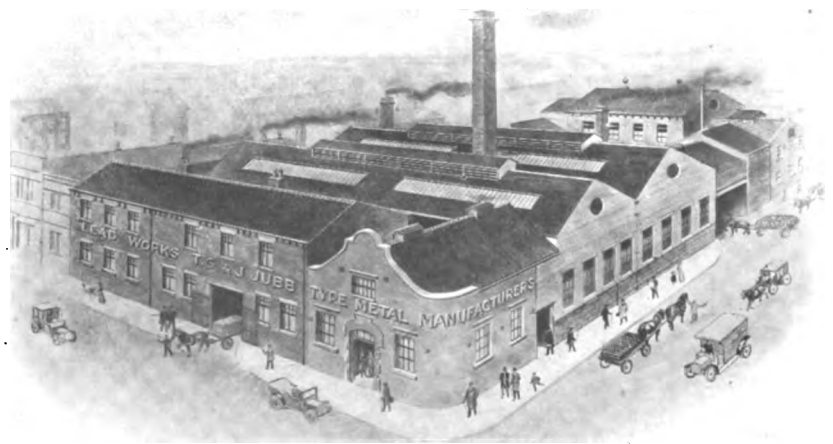
Telephone No: 5,275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION," London.



One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

USE
JUBB'S
HARD LEADS and CLUMPS,
Made by the Latest Machinery to any Standard.



Manufacturers of FURNITURE on the Point System.

DEVOTED SOLELY TO THE MANUFACTURE OF TYPE METAL.

Digitized by Google

J-G-SCHELTER & GIESECKE

Exhibition Paris 1900 GRAND PRIX ▪ **LEIPZIG - GERMANY** ▪ **Exhibition Paris 1900 GRAND PRIX**

TYPE FOUNDERS MACHINE MANUFACTURERS

MODERN TYPES for Book, Newspaper and Job work, fine Blocks, Borders and Ornaments to suit all requirements.

Ask for latest catalogues.

BRASS-RULES, plain and fancy. Circles. Ovals of every design. Steel cutting, creasing and perforating rules to be used in the printing press.

WOOD- AND BRASS-TYPES and ORNAMENTS FOR POSTERS, etc.

BRASS-TYPES AND ORNAMENTS for GOLD-BLOCKING.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS of every kind and of best Workmanship.

STEREO-OUTFITS.

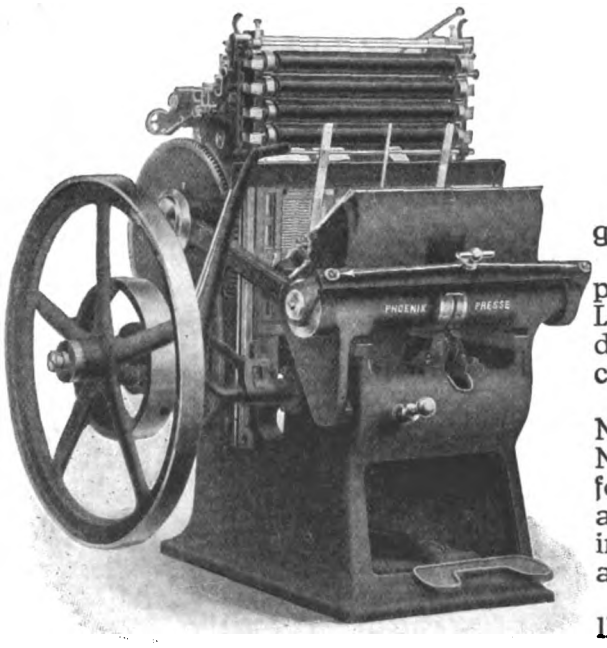


PHOTO ENGRAVING ZINC ETCHING

FINE HALF-TONES from Photographs, Drawings, etc.

THREE-COLOUR-PLATES from paintings in water- or oil-colours. Line-Etchings from pen- and ink-drawings as well as from printed copies.

NUMBERING MACHINES as Numbering Frames and Automatic Numbering Machines "Archimedes" for use in the Printing Press. Self-acting sheet counters. Hand Numbering Machines for Stamping as well as for Printing.

LABEL PRINTING & NUMBERING MACHINE for steam and treadle.

CYLINDER HAND & PROOF PRESS with and without automatic inking.

ASK FOR PARTICULARS.

PHOENIX

high-speed Platen Press with our patented Inking Device and other patented appliances

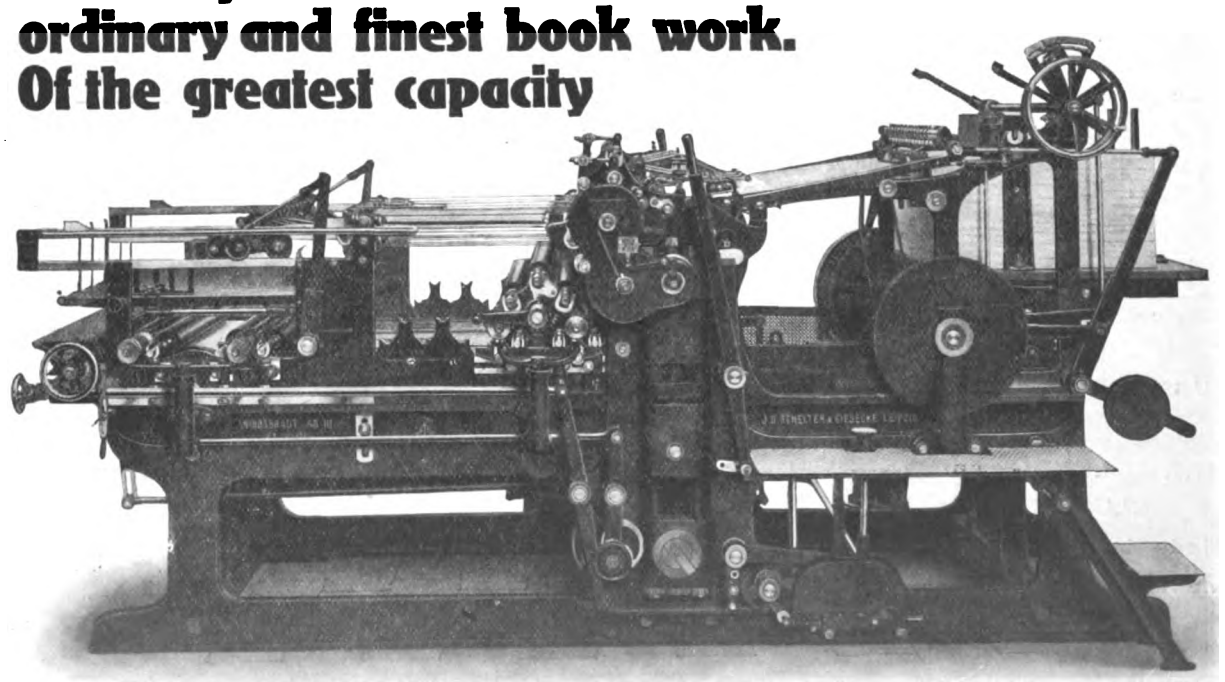
Exceedingly solid, simple, and perfect in construction. **Patented inking apparatus.** Unsurpassed for quick and noiseless working. Perfect register. Solid impression. For quick work and any jobs as well as for the heaviest and finest work, such as fine photo-engravings and three-colour blocks. Unique hand-safety guard (patented), stopping the machine instantaneously at the moment when the hand of the feeder is in danger and increasing, through the safety it guarantees, the output of the machine. **This guard can be had from our firm only.** Sizes No. V and special model PF are designed for extra heavy printing and embossing work.

HIGH-SPEED PRINTING PRESSES PHOENIX - WINDSBRAUT

Most simple and durable bed-motion. Air buffers. Greatest strength of Impression ensured by extra strong Cylinder and steel shaft and substructure. Finest Ink Distribution, large rollers, easiest regulation of ink-flow. Ingenious feed correctors (self-acting front and side-gauges) compensating small errors in feeding. Great output up to 2700 impressions per hour. Laboursaving appliances: special tympan-clamps, all sheet-guide parts need only axial adjustment, being vertical to the feeding-edge always ready for running. All rollers can be instantly set in and out of action.

Built in 16 different sizes, with 2, 3, and 4 FORM-Rollers clearing a full FORM. Catalogues, Testimonials and Specimens sent on application.

Drum Cylinder & Two-Revolution machines for ordinary and finest book work. Of the greatest capacity



Sole Agent for Phoenix Drum and Two-Revolution Machines in the U. K.: JOHN FOORD & COMPANY, 39, Victoria Street, LONDON S. W. Sole Agents for Australia and New-Zealand: MIDDOWS BROTHERS, 73, Clarence Street, SYDNEY, N. S. W.; MELBOURNE, PERTH, BRISBANE, and WELLINGTON. Sole Agents for Phoenix Platen Machines in the U. K.: FREDERIC WESSELHOEFT, 3, Farringdon Av., LONDON, E.C.; — 46, Houndsgate, NOTTINGHAM; and at GLASGOW.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 14.

LONDON: March 29, 1913. Special Export Issue. 6d.

Typecasting for the Printer

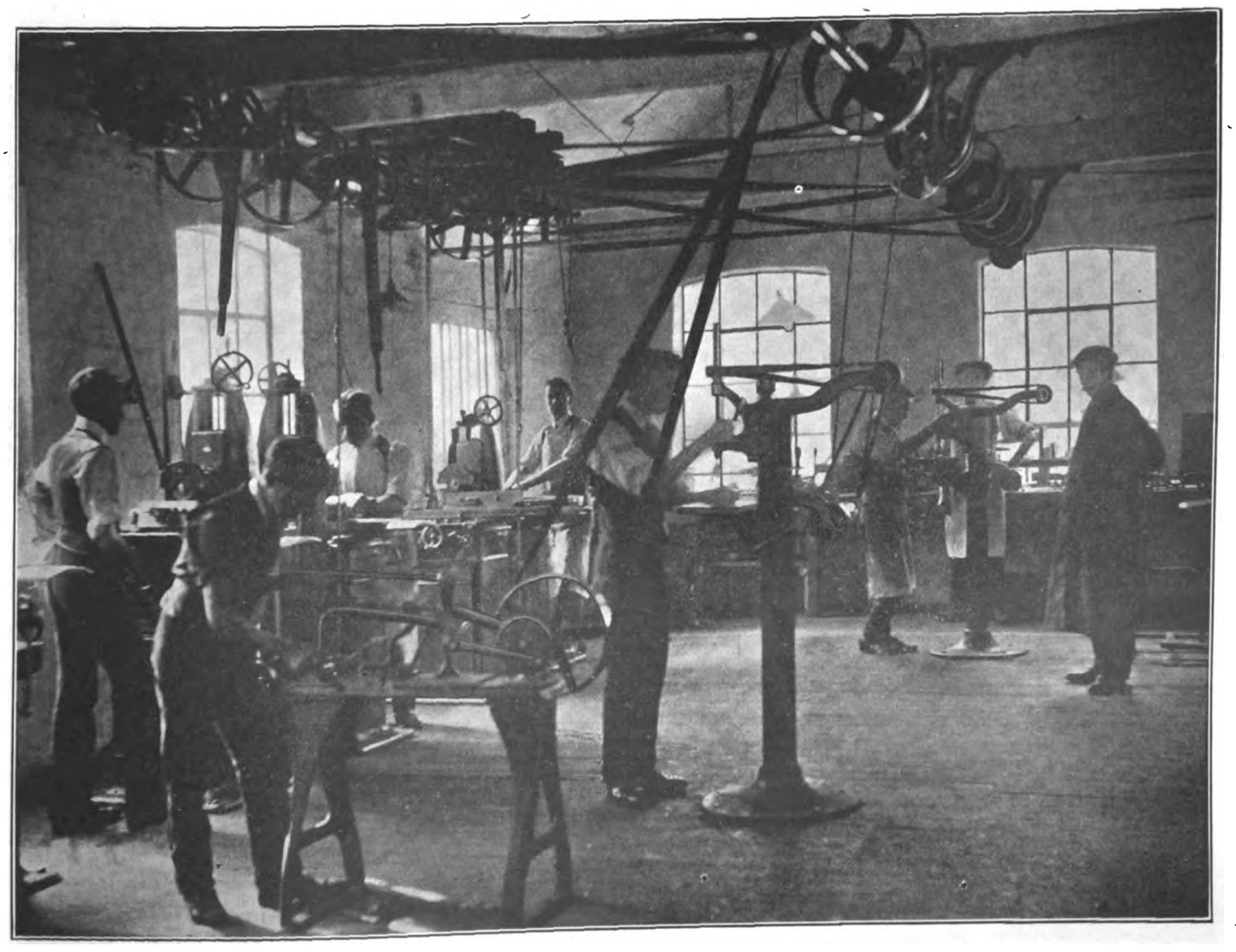
WHERE THE DAVIS MACHINES ARE MADE.

A Visit to the WILLESDEN WORKS of Messrs. GRANT, LEGROS & CO., Ltd.

AT the beginning of the art of printing from movable types, and for a long time afterwards, the printer had to cast the types used in the production of his volumes, and it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that typefounding became a distinct calling apart from the trade of printing. The casting of types, however, partly owing to the stringent laws for its regulation and principally to the time and expense involved in the getting up of complete founts of matrices prevented the growth of typecasting as a separate trade, and it became practically the monopoly of a few firms, and even at the present day the typefounders of Great Britain could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. With the turning of the wheels of time, however, a certain reaction has set in, and to-day the printer is tending towards the practice of the founders of the art and is finding it both expedient and profitable to cast his own founts. In fact he has been doing this to a considerable extent ever since the introduction of the Linotype, the Monotype, and the Typograph, and his practical acquaintance with those machines and their casting apparatus has shown him that the art of casting perfect types is not so much of a mystery after all, and that given reliable and well-designed and constructed machines it is quite an easy matter to produce his own founts cheaply and quickly, and so he is welcoming such appliances as will enable him to cast such types as he requires in the book or jobbing office. There have been more than one of these modern typecasters put on the market of late years, but the one that we have particularly in our mind at the moment of writing is the Davis Typecaster, an appliance that is rapidly gaining the confidence of the printer and that is much appreciated by those firms that have installed it on their premises.

The Willesden Establishment.

We have before referred to the Davis Typecaster in these columns, and to the works at Willesden where it is constructed, but so many improvements have been recently made



In the Mould-Making Department.

For Index to Advertisements see page 26.

Digitized by Google

more lasting result. In this electrotyping department the capacity of production is from 600 to 800 matrices per week.

Everything for Typefounding.

The work done at the Willesden works covers the whole art of type-making, including the designing of the letters, the making of the patterns from which the punches are cut, the cutting of the punches, the making of the matrices, and the manufacture of the typecasting machines. And the machines and appliances for the production of these are of the highest scientific and technical excellence, and possibly with the exception of the plants of the Linotype and Monotype firms, there is here installed the finest plant for the production of types that is to be found in England. In the inspection of the system installed here one has to divest one's self of the old-fashioned idea of a punch-cutter sitting down patiently to study his somewhat rough drawings of the new face to be produced, and then patiently manufacturing one by one his counter punches; then slowly and carefully striking them into the steel of the punch he is about to cut out by hand, with file and graver and laborious test and trial as the work proceeds. By this method a whole day, or even two or three days, might be spent in the production of a single complicated letter, such as are some of the old English characters. The cost, also, of a punch that is produced under these conditions is necessarily high. This, however, is here all changed. The composing machines we have just mentioned have each their own special punch-cutting department, but we believe we are right in saying that Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., is the only private firm that possesses

A Unique Punch-Cutting Plant,

entirely of their own design and construction throughout. Further, we believe that they are absolutely alone in not making use of any optical method of projecting an enlarged picture of the character to be reproduced upon a plane surface, and using that as their starting point in the series of operations, for they reject all methods of optical enlargement as inaccurate, and depending too much upon the human factor for skilful reproduction. They depend in their system entirely upon actual measurement of the character or design to be reproduced, taken by means of the ingenious bifilar microscope, whereby fixed points are obtained, which, when plotted upon their special paper, gives absolutely accurate results. This enables the character to be reproduced in facsimile if so desired, or modified in any way wished.

New and Efficient Methods.

After the type to be copied, or the design to be reproduced has been drawn, it is transferred to the table of a pantograph. Here, while the tracer of the pantograph is run over the outline of the letter, the cutting needle follows the shape given through a layer of wax upon a square of metal or glass, two of whose sides have been carefully ground to a perfect rectangle to correspond with two rectangular sides of the specially prepared paper upon which the drawing has been made, and from which sides all measurements are taken. After the letter has been cut out in the wax down to the metal or glass plate, the wax within the design is removed. This square, with its wax intaglio, it should be here noted, is an exact enlarged facsimile, both as regards position of the character and in other respects, of the face of the steel punch hereafter to be cut from it. The wax is then taken to the casting-room, finished off in a shaving machine, and placed with its metallic foundation, within a frame, which is subsequently filled with portland cement, which is allowed to set under water for a few hours, and is then removed from the wax, with the result that it gives a perfect reproduction on a large and predetermined scale of the letter or design desired to be reproduced. By an ingenious method it is then backed with plaster-of-paris to bring the thickness of the former to the exact gauge, within one thousandth-of-an-inch, required by the table of the punch-cutting machine. The punch-cutting machines themselves, like all other machines and processes in the room, the invention of Mr. Grant and Mr. Legros, are a very great advance upon the earlier Benton-Waldo machines, and as illustrating the care that is taken to ensure accuracy of working we noted that each machine in this room stood upon a pillar of solid cement, the top of which was flush with the surface of the flooring, while it extended downwards until a firm foundation in the the ground was reached. These columns are insulated from the surrounding earth by an air space of several inches, and in this way all tremors or vibrations caused by machinery in the vicinity, or by passing vehicles, is eliminated.

The Punch-Cutting Machines

are worked by girls, and it is curious to see this very fine work with all its highly specialised technical operations in which the micrometer and the microscope are in constant evidence, worked by young women. The whole department is under the charge of a lady who went through an artistic training at the West London Polytechnic, the South Kensington Art Schools, the Royal Academy, and afterwards at the private Art School of Mr. Cope, R.A., and Mr. Nicol.

Type design and punch-cutting going hand in hand, the firm are of opinion that all who propose in the future to design type should be thoroughly *au fait* with the technical limitations of design and the technicalities involved in the production of punches and matrices before they set themselves the exacting and onerous task of producing new type faces.

In the punch-cutting machine, the working of which has been rendered as simple as possible, and in which microsopic observation of the progress of the cutting of the punch is provided for, the punch face itself is rapidly produced upon the blank, and after being tested for accuracy, the punch, so far as the punch-cutting department is concerned, is done with, and passes into the hands of the fine work department responsible for its further progress.

The Firm's Type Faces.

Having briefly described the methods of producing the appliances for typecasting that are manufactured at the Willesden works for the benefit of the modern printer, a word or two on the type faces that are available may not be out of places. These consist of roman, clarendon, titling, and other faces that range from 5-point upwards, and are clear cut and of pleasing appearance, while the care bestowed on their production is a guarantee that the various letters range and harmonise with each other when set up in the finished line. A feature in the firm's specimen book is that they have discarded all the old names for the type that has often led to much confusion to the printer on account of their being applied by different founders to quite different designs of type, and have given their founts the general title of "Grantype," distinguishing the various faces by series bearing numbers. The specimen book, although very far from complete—as new styles are continually being added—shows an excellent selection to choose from that will provide well for the general work of any printing office, legibility and clearness being their distinguishing characteristics. Nearly 100 separate founts are now available, and new founts of matrices are being added at the rate, we



The Matrix Department.

Digitized by Google



The Punch-Cutting Room.



Corner of Typists' Room in the London Offices, Avenue Chambers, London.

Digitized by Google

understand, of five per week, it being the firm's intention to have in the near future at least 500 separate founts of matrices at the disposal of the printer. But, readers may say, how is a printer who buys a Davis typecaster to afford the expense of a costly series of matrices, some of which, after the first use he may not need for years? That is a question that has probably been asked by many printers when asked to install typecasters, and, indeed, in the past has led in no few instances to an entire refusal to install a typefounding plant. But the commercial acumen of Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., has enabled them to foresee this handicapping of the caster, and to enable printers who buy their machines to dispense with the outright purchase of costly matrices, they have installed what may be called

A Library of Matrices

so that the printer, when he wants to cast a new face, has only to look up the specimen book, make his choice, and borrow the fount of matrices as he would borrow a book from a library, returning it when done with, and paying what is merely a nominal charge for the use of the fount. Nothing could be simpler, and the installation of such a system should go far to extend the popularity of typecasting machines, as after the first outlay there is little or no expense incurred, and no space occupied or money sunk in costly matrices.

A Perfect System.

At the Willesden Works a portion of the premises has been fitted up to contain the extensive library of matrices that are now available, and that is rapidly increasing. Here the different founts are stored ready for delivery on receipt of the printer's order; each carefully packed in its own special box, ready to post, and with a proof of the fount it contains taken from types cast from the matrices from which it is composed so that the printer may see exactly the letter and the condition of the matrices from which it was cast. This system should be a very great boon to the trade, and will place within the reach of even the small printer the facilities for providing himself with fresh supplies of type whenever he may want. It may now be germane to this notice to say something about the users of the Davis Typecaster. The printer is a conservative individual and is seldom rash in purchasing new appliances unless he sees that they possess merit, and that he will find them profitable. These conditions fulfilled, however, he is not slow to appreciate a new or good thing, and that the Davis Typecaster is a good thing is amply proved by the following list of a few of

The Firms that Use It,

which has been supplied to us by the courtesy of Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd.:—

London.—Howard and Jones; Whitehead, Morris and Co.; C. Pearson and Sons, Ltd.; Facsimile Letter Printing Co.; the *Daily Telegraph* (two machines), *Reynolds' Newspaper*; the *Daily News and Leader* (two machines), the *Daily Chronicle* (two machines), Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.; Unwin Bros., Ltd.; Hayman, Christy and Lilly; E. R. Alexander and Sons, Ltd.; Novello and Co.

Liverpool.—Turner and Dunnett; G. J. Poore and Co.; *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*.

Manchester.—*Manchester Guardian*; Abel Heywood and Sons; Cuthbertson and Black.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Bell and Sons, Ltd.; Ward and Sons.

Oxford.—George Bryan and Co.

Portsmouth.—Charpentier and Co.

Birmingham.—Palethorpe and Cond.

Bournemouth.—Richmond Hill Printing Co.

Bristol.—Chappell and Co.

Sherborne.—J. C. and A. T. Sawtell.

Edinburgh.—James Skinner and Co.. Ltd.; Neill and Co.

Hastings.—F. J. Parsons.

West Bromwich.—Kenrick and Jefferson. Ltd.; Manifoldia, Ltd.

Walsall.—T. Kirby and Sons, Ltd.

Wisbech.—Balding and Mansell.

Yeovil.—*Western Gazette*, etc., Co., Ltd.

Stockton-on-Tees.—John Harrison.

The Davis Typecaster is also being introduced into printing offices on the Continent and abroad, and machines have been installed as follows:—

Amsterdam.—J. H. de Bussy; Binger and Wegelin, Algemeen Handelsblad.

Cairo.—Fonderie Typographique Co.

Madras.—Higginbotham and Co., Government Printing Offices (two machines).

Paris.—Ault and Wiborg.

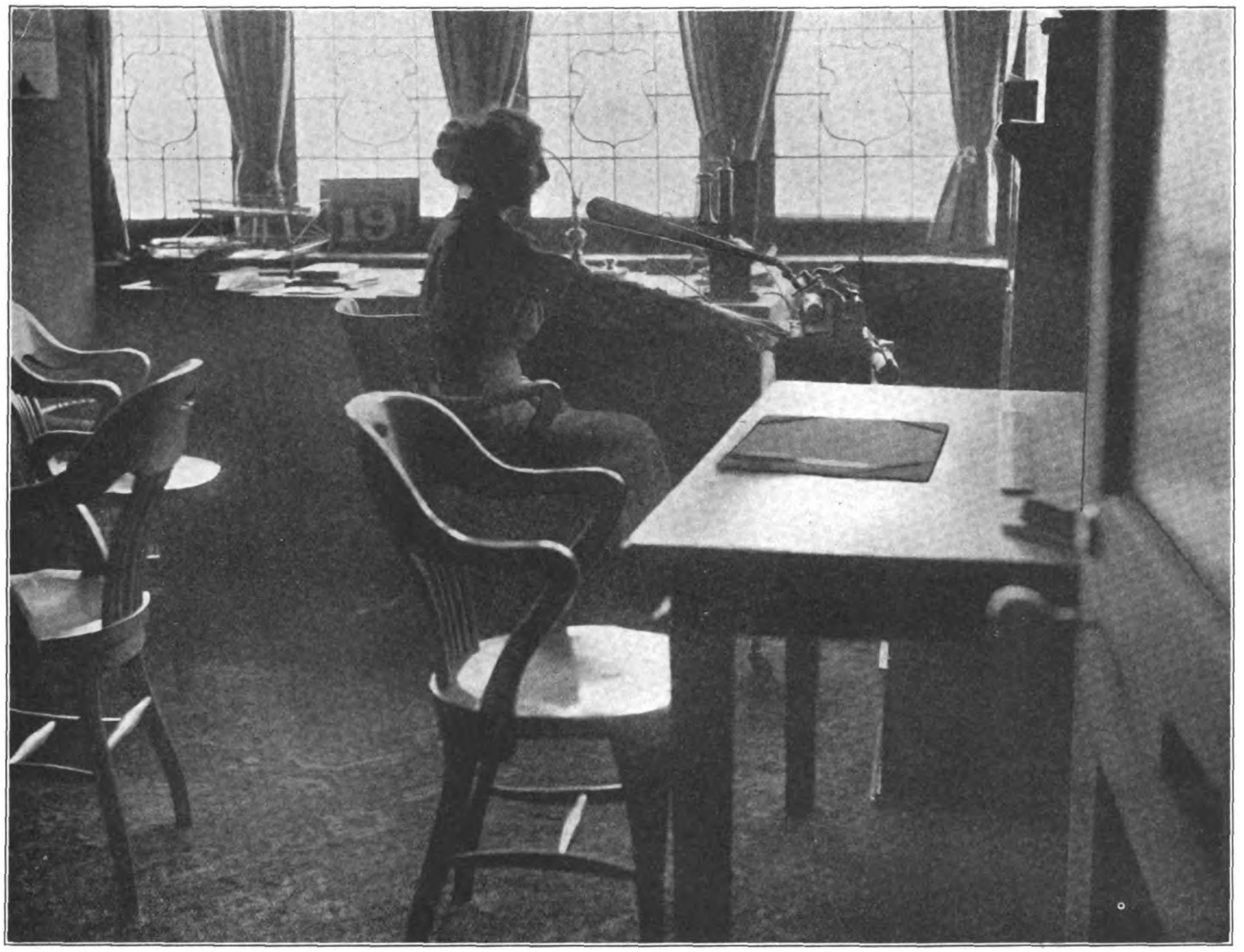
Rangoon.—*Rangoon Times*.

Toronto.—Manton Bros.

It is interesting to note that in the foregoing list of users there are several newspaper offices, and it is there that a considerable advantage is found, as even where the bulk of the work is done by composing machines there is always a considerable portion that remains to be done by hand, in the way of advertisement display, setting of financial and other matter, where ordinary type still holds its own. It was the privilege of the writer to see the installation at the *Daily Telegraph* offices, where he saw the two machines at work turning out type in readiness for the night staff of compositors, and doing it well under the supervision of an operative who simply had to watch the machines and give the little attention required while they cast away, practically automatically, turning out the finished letters, the body of which, we believe, was bourgeois.

The firm of Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., although young, is pushing ahead vigorously. Mr. A. E. Lund, the managing director, who is actively identified with all departments, is one of the former owners of Lund's Blue Anchor Line, a well-known man connected with steamship interests. His identification with the house of Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., gives the firm much additional prestige. The works at Willesden Junction are under the control of Mr. Grant and Mr. Legros, with Mr. Long as the works manager; and the commodious city offices at Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, W.C., are the commercial headquarters and sales department, which is in the capable hands of Mr. H. E. Sherwin, sales manager and director, under whose superintendence the Davis Typecasters are being rapidly installed in many printing offices at home and abroad, as the list of users we have given shows.

These few notes may aid our readers to realise that the firm in their efforts to aid the printer have brought to bear upon all matters connected with typecasting machines, punches, matrices, and the requirements of the typefounder or printer who does his own typefounding, the highest results of modern engineering practice in regard to the very exacting quality and standard of work they have fitted themselves to turn out.



A Corner of the Sales Manager's Office, Avenue Chambers.

Persia.—The imports of stationery into the district of Bunder Abbas, on the Persian Gulf, were of the value of £658 during the year ended March 20th, 1912, as compared with £1,:86 in the preceding twelve months. The imports of books and printed matter only amounted to £328, though this small total is 50 per cent. above that for the year previous.

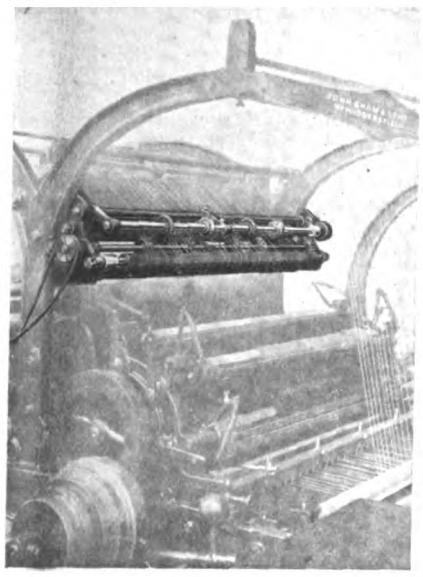
Digitized by Google

PERFORATING

Attachments for Ruling Machines.

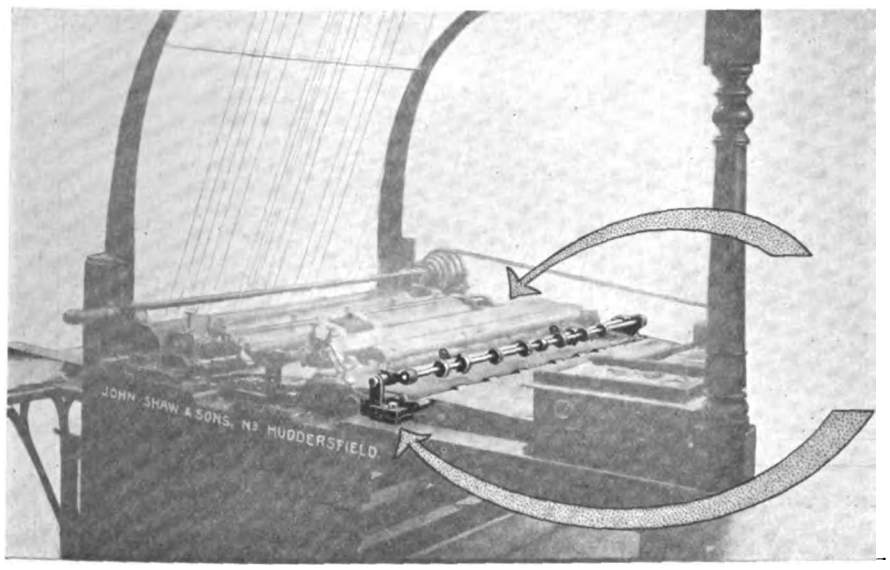
A Clever Labour-Saving Device.

The ruling machines that are made by Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, of Honley, near Huddersfield, are known all over the world, and wherever there is paper ruling to be done one will find a "Shaw" machine ready to do



The Perforating Attachment on a Disc Machine.

it, and the firm has so, from time to time, improved their rulers that to-day they are quite at the top of the tree, as is well evidenced by the fact that they have now sold over 3,000 machines. To still further add to the utility of their rulers a perforating attachment has been introduced that enables the owner of a Shaw machine to use it as a perforator also, and that will perforate either while ruling or that can be used separately as a perforator only when the machine is not employed in ruling. We herewith give illustrations of the attachment showing ruling and perforating combined, one being attached to a pen machine, the other to a disc machine. The one on the pen machine, it will be noticed, is so arranged that the cloth is not in any way damaged. The apparatus is simple in construction, easily adjusted and operated, does not interfere in any way with the ruling, and puts a new power into the hands of the paper ruler, especially in country places, as it really provides two machines in one and so effects a saving of floor space. Four perforating wheels are supplied with each attachment, but as many more may be used as is desired. We may note here that Messrs. Shaw and Sons are extremely busy at present, in fact they have never before had such a rush of work as has been created by the current orders for pen and disc ruling machines. Their patent "Pile" feeder, too, is enjoying a good sale, as its qualities should ensure, but the pen machine, for which the firm is world-famous, is still the first favourite, and with its latest improvements it is almost impossible for the machine to go wrong. Messrs. Shaw and Sons' machines are most accuratedly turned out, and give every satisfaction wherever they are used.



The Perforating Attachment on the Pen Machine.

High Class Inks for Printers.

Most printers who aspire to do good work know how important an item in the getting out of a job is the ink. The composition and the types used may be of the best, and the paper of the finest, but unless a suitable ink is used the result can never be good. There is no economy in using too cheap materials, and the products of a good house should always be used, as there is then a guarantee that if the job does not turn out all it should be, the fault, at any rate, does not lie with the ink used.

We are reminded of printing inks by a batch of well got-up booklets that are to hand from the Ault and Wilborg London Co., 4-5, St. John's-square, E.C., that advertise the fine qualities of that firm's "Wonder" and "Surprise" black inks that have been introduced to enable the printer to turn out good work, even under the most trying conditions. The "Wonder" is especially adapted for fine work on coated or enamelled papers. It "sets" immediately and dries in about four hours. The "Surprise" does the same good work on cheap papers as the "Wonder" does on finer stocks, and is *surprising* value for its price. Both the "Wonder" and "Surprise" admit of printing, turning, printing, binding, delivering a job and securing a repeat order all within an eight-hour day. Perfect working, they flow and feed beautifully in the fountain and give clean, sharp prints on finest half-tone blocks, eliminating stops for washing cuts. They are dense, and of great colour strength, and will not "skin" in cans nor dry on press, nor injure rollers under the most trying conditions. The firm's distinguishing trade mark is a pair of imps, the one labelled "Surprise," the other "Wonder," both being known as the "Wonder Kids," and in the booklets in question they give an "inkling" of what the qualities of the inks are.

Besides the booklets the company sends out a specimen book and colour comparer in which a full range of their black and coloured inks is shown, each ink being printed in a series of discs that show the effect of printing in solid, half-tone, line, etc., and by the use of a holed card that accompanies the specimens any shade of colour can be matched.

We may here state that the present issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* has been printed with the firm's "Surprise Black" at 1s. 6d. per lb.

Producing Printing Surfaces.

An invention patented by Mr. H. Borschel relates to a method of producing bas-reliefs from which dies, casts, and printing surfaces are obtained. Chemically pure paper is steeped and saturated in a solution of sulphate of magnesia, mucilage of quince seeds and some black colouring matter such as Indian ink. The paper is dried and then coated with a composition containing gelatine dissolved in water, mucilage of lixiviated quince seeds, sulphate of magnesia, sodium chloride and colouring matter. The composition is hardened by chrome alum before application to the paper, and the composition is applied while still warm. The paper, after being dried, is sensitised with bichromate of potash with a suitable quantity of liquid ammonia added, and is printed under a negative or positive of the picture as the case may be. After printing, the paper is immersed in a solution of water-glass and squeezed on to a smooth glass plate. The plate and film are then immersed in warm water, and the paper is detached. The film is then washed with warm water, adding if necessary a small amount of soda lye to dissolve away the unexposed parts of the film and leaving an insoluble matrix which is hardened with a solution of alum, thiosulphate, formalin, or tannin according to the substance intended to be used in the subsequent moulding process. Half-tone printing is obtained by the employment of screens in the usual manner. The film matrix is used for obtaining casts or wax matrices, which are to receive a metallic deposit forming the final bas-relief reproduction, or dies for stamping purposes; or a block of plaster of paris is first made from the film, and either used itself for printing or as a means for obtaining an electro or rubber type.

Mr. Walter S. Corder, under the auspices of the Tynemouth Public Library Committee, delivered an instructive lecture in the Municipal High School, North Shields, on "The Evolution of the Printed Book." An exhibition of old clay tablets, papyri, manuscripts and specimens of early printing was also held in connection with the lecture. These were displayed in the main hall of the school, and during the week a large number of interested visitors inspected the exhibits, some of which dated as far back as 5,000 B.C.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

The Manufacture of Boards.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. A. H. Baldwin, of Syston Mills, Leicester, covering improvements in or relating to machines for making cardboard, leatherboard and the like.

The principal object is to construct the making roller or gatherer in such a manner that one youth or attendant can effect the severing of the sheets at the proper time, thus dispensing with the services of the other boy or boys and correspondingly reducing the cost of production of the boards.

Essentially the invention consists in forming the making roller in sections, that is in two or more parts, and arranging that the layers on the different sections accumulate the required thickness successively, *i.e.*, at different

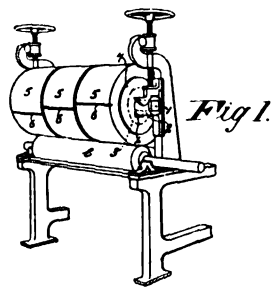


Fig 1.

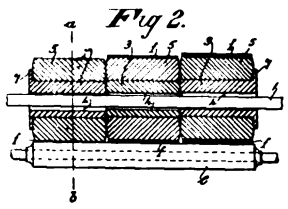


Fig 2.

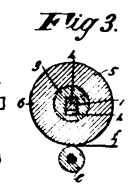


Fig 3.

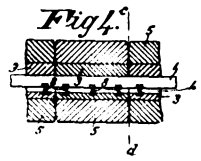


Fig 4.

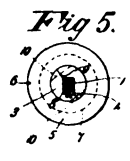


Fig 5.

intervals so that the attendant has time to sever the board on one sectional roller before another sectional roller has acquired the requisite number of layers and is ready for the severing operation.

A convenient method of carrying the invention into effect comprises a stationary shaft suitably mounted and having thereon two or more cores according to the number of roller sections. The roller sections are rotatably mounted on the corresponding cores and each core has an opening therein of larger area than the shaft upon which it is mounted so that the cores may have a limited up and down movement thereon, this movement being requisite to allow the roller sections to rise independently of one another as they accumulate the layers of pulp web thereon.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the delivery end of a machine for making cardboard, the making roller or gatherer being formed according to this invention; Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section of the sectional roller, and the operation of said roller in relation to the bottom press roll; Fig. 3 is a cross section through one of the roller sections (taken on line *a*—*b* of Fig. 2); Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken on the line *c*—*d* of Fig. 4 showing a modification of the sectional roller wherein springs are combined with the movable cores to effect a downward pressure of the roller sections.

In the drawing, the making roller, or "gatherer," is shown as being formed in three independent sections, but it will be understood that the said roller may be divided into two or any other suitable number of sections, each being independently movable on the carrying shaft. In the construction illustrated, 1 is the stationary supporting shaft mounted in any suitable form of bearing 2 at opposite ends. These bearings 2 may be adjustable in the usual manner so that the making roller may be adjusted relatively to the lower press roll *e* of the machine. The supporting shaft 1 is of square or rectangular cross section and has mounted thereon three cores 3, each core being of approximately the same length as the section of the roller it is to carry. The cores 3 have rectangular openings 4 therein, these being made larger in one direction than the size of the shaft 1 (see Fig. 3) so that they are rendered capable of an up and down movement on said shaft 1, such movement being limited by the area of the openings 4. Each core 3 has suitably and rotatably mounted thereon a roller section 5, these being in the form of sleeves, as shown. In the construction shown, the cores have a plain circular periphery upon which the roller sections having corresponding circular openings revolve. Each roller section has a groove 6 along which the attendant may run a knife for severing the pulp web. The pulp web is fed to the sectional roller in strips, a separate strip to each roller section. The pulp web may be cut into the number of strips required before it reaches the making roller and this may be effected by any known means. All the roller sections 5 revolve at approximately the same speed being driven by the lower press roll *e* or by other suitable means.

Immediately the machine has been started in operation and a number of layers have been accumulated on the making roller (an equal number on each section), the operator, if the making roller is composed of two sections, removes in the well-known manner a layer or layers from one roller section, or if more than two roller sections are employed a different number of layers is removed from each of the sections except one which as is obvious does not need to be stripped. The object of this removal is to get a different quantity of pulp web on each section of the making roller or "gatherer," it being preferable that the quantity shall vary in somewhere about the same proportion on the roller sections taken in succession. As an illustrated example of this, reference is directed to Fig. 2, where the layers of pulp web are indicated at *f*. As the machine continues in operation all the roller sections revolve and simultaneously accumulate layers of pulp web thereon, but as each section has now a different quantity of pulp web thereon, each section will accumulate the required quantity or number of layers at a different time to the others, thus enabling one boy or attendant to sever and remove the sheet from one roller section before the next section accumulates the requisite quantity and is ready for stripping, and so on throughout all the sections of the roller.

As each roller section and its core is independent of the others, the various sections of which the making roller is composed may rise (as shown in Fig. 2) individually on the supporting shaft as each accumulates its layers of pulp web, also as each section is stripped it may fall independently of the others.

To reduce friction between each roller section and the next and between each core and the next during the before-mentioned rising and falling movements of said parts on the supporting shaft 1, the ends of the roller sections 5 and the ends of the cores 3 may be rounded or made convex as shown in Fig. 2. The cores of the endmost roller sections may have a flange 7 on the outer ends (see Fig. 2) for the purpose of preventing the displacement of the roller sections carried by said cores.

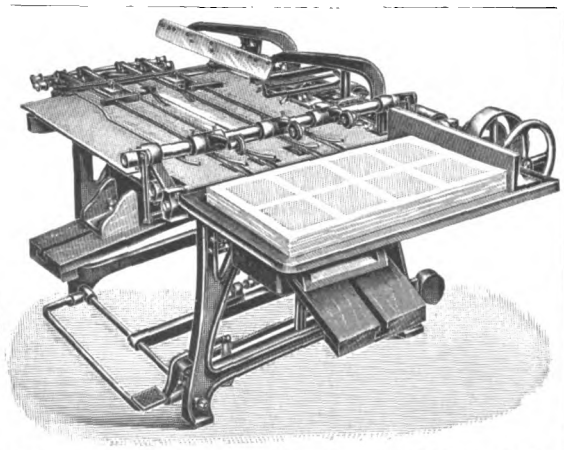
In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5 compression springs 8 are arranged between the supporting shaft 1 and the lower part of the cores 3, the object being to increase the pressure of the roller sections 5 upon the pulp web as it passes between said roller sections and the lower press roll *e*. In this construction the cores 3 may be split or divided longitudinally as indicated at 9 in Fig. 5, the two halves or parts of the core being fastened together by screws at 10 or in any other suitable manner after the insertion of the springs 8. Instead of spiral compression springs as shown, blade springs might be used.

The usual alarm mechanism may be arranged to be operated by each roller section when the latter acquires the required thickness of board thereon.

FOR the convenience of customers and to assist in the designing of printing matter, the Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., Tudor-street, E.C., have compiled a specimen book of the types, borders, etc, in use in their printing office. It is neatly got up, contains an excellent selection of faces, and should prove of great use both to the firm and its customers.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

More than 1,000 Folding Machines



Of our Manufacture are at present installed in
All Civilised Countries of the World.
On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.
A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.
Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, 7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

Digitized by Google

Utilising the Cuttings.

A writer in the *Inland Printer* says that :— In the stock-room of almost every printery you can find a shelf or two, sometimes more, carefully piled full of odd-sized scraps that have been cut in getting out various jobs. They consist of various weights, colours and qualities of paper, and, in some instances, are carefully labelled, but generally not. Now, that pile of scrap is one of the most costly and dangerous things about those plants. Incidentally, it costs time to keep it in order and sort it over occasionally for some little lot you thought was there; but that is not what we mean. It is the worst temptation to a breach of business ethics you have around you. It will cause more unpleasant feelings between you and your fellow printers than anything in the business. The above is what an organiser in the printing field has to say of the scrap-pile of the ordinary printers, and this is how he figures it out :—

Along comes a nice little job on which you feel as if you must make a close price, and you say to yourself, "I will use some of those scraps," and either go or send someone to sort them over, and waste the price of new stock in time. Then you put it down on the estimate or charge slip at a nominal price, and everybody is seemingly happy. After a little while the job or a similar one comes up for the same customer, and there is no scrap to suit, and new stock must be bought. The price is higher, and he feels that you are robbing him. He does not know that you robbed yourself the other time. He goes elsewhere, and gets a price perhaps just a little lower than yours, perhaps quite a good bit lower, because that printer, too, has some scraps. Now he is sure all printers are robbers and crooks, and he is a spoiled customer for all future time.

Again, the customer may be one you cannot afford to offend or lose, and you do the work again at the old price, and pocket your loss, and you keep on doing this on many occasions until that scrap-pile has cost you several times the price it would cost to duplicate the stock out of new goods.

This seems like a true bill, and we think that it would be wise for every printer to either use his cuttings for his own work or to cut them to some regular size, such as 3½ by 6 inches for envelope slips, or 3 by 5 inches for cards, and always make a point of selling them assorted, to show that they are scrap. And any stock that is perfect and suitable to the job should not be counted as scrap, but charged up as the amount of new stock that would be required to cut for the job. This is just and fair to all, for it will cost you more, as a rule, to trim the scrap to size and count it than it will to cut new stock.

This is one of the little leaks that the cost system is bringing to light in the plants of those printers who were of the "save-the-string" kind. No man can untie knots and straighten out enough string in a day to pay his wages and cost of supervision, and no print shop that uses judgment in buying stock can save enough scrap to pay for the handling and storage.

We have seen piles of narrow strips that ought to have gone into the shipping-room for banding cards, etc., carefully hoarded up until the edges faded, and then reluctantly consigned to the waste bag. The best way is to cut the scrap up at once or throw it away, being careful to cut your stock and buy your stock to the best advantage for size. It is not so extravagant as it sounds to the man who has never tried it.

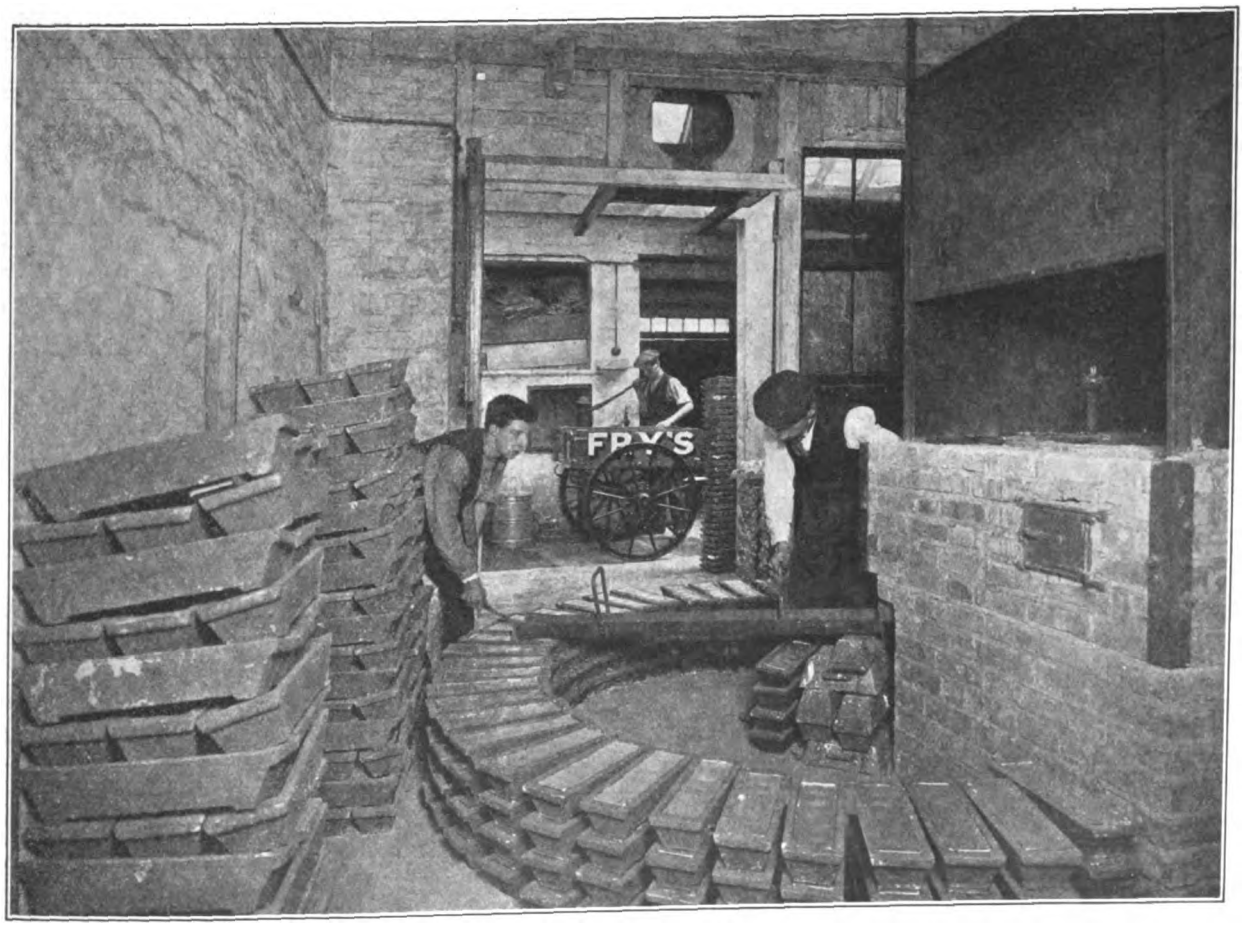
All METALS for PRINTERS

All Metals Guaranteed.

STEREO LINO MONO TYPO Etc.

Absolute Reliability.

49 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.



Write for PRICES and SAMPLES.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25–30, Holland Street, BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.

Telephone: HOP 3754.

Telegrams: "FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Turkey's Paper Trade.

A Synopsis of Market Requirements and Prices.

Notwithstanding the war between Italy and Turkey, which started in October, 1911, the paper trade in general was not affected during the first nine months of 1912; on the contrary, the sales in Constantinople (according to the "Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey"), have shown a considerable increase, and this not only in common printings, for which there has been a great demand for newspapers, but in all other kinds. The paper trade in Constantinople is classed under three heads:—(*a*) Writing and printing papers, which includes ordinary non-glazed newspaper, glazed wood paper for printing, glazed wood-free paper for illustrated papers and books, deed and official paper, and commercial and school paper. (*b*) Wrapping paper: viz., straw papers, spice papers (grey, red and blue), brown wood paper, and cardboard and strawboard. (*c*) Cigarette paper.

News Paper. — This is being supplied more and more by the Scandinavian countries, owing to the quality being better and prices lower than those of Austria. "News" is supplied in 40 to 45 grammes per square metre, in sheets and rolls, at from frs. 28 to frs. 31 per 100 kilogrammes c.i.f. Constantinople, less 5 per cent. Even these prices have been reduced owing to Scandinavian competition, which it would appear was prepared to get business at almost any figure. In case of pressing needs, however, Austria has the advantage in being able to deliver in a shorter time.

Printing Glazed Wood Paper. — This article is much in demand (imports about 1,500 tons), and again in 1912 the monopoly has been enjoyed by a Belgium factory, whose quality, whiteness and strength no other works have been able to surpass, notwithstanding incessant attempts. The price has risen from frs. 29.50 to 30.50 per 100 kilogrammes c.i.f. Constantinople, less 5 per cent., and although this firm's terms are considered very difficult, buyers have had to submit to them.

White Glazed Wood-Free Paper.—As in preceding years the Government has bought by adjudication very considerable quantities for its requirements, and it can be said without fear of exaggeration that the imports for the Government and the market in general have reached 4,000 tons per annum. Prices are frs. 45 to 50 per 100 kilogrammes, c.i.f. Constantinople, less 5 per cent. Imported principally from Austria and Germany. From the latter country supplies have been obtained only during the last two or three years.

Paper for Illustrations, etc.—This is a wood-free paper saturated with koalin, and is supplied by Belgium and Scandinavia at from frs. 40 to frs. 42 per 100 kilogrammes c.i.f. Constantinople, less 5 per cent.

Commercial Letter Paper and School Paper.—Supplied almost entirely by Austria, with a little from France and Germany. It is a wood-free paper as above, and to cost is added frs. 3 extra for single lines, frs. 5 for double lines or squares, and printed wrappers extra.

Wrapping Paper.—Strawboard and straw paper come almost entirely from Holland; weight 240 grammes to 350 grammes per square metre, used for making paper bags and wrapping meat, etc. There is a large consumption, which is increasing, estimated at approximately 2,000 tons. Prices have been sustained and have reached £5 5s. per ton f.o.b. Amsterdam, 6 per cent. moisture free, 2½ per cent. discount. The finer qualities from France – weight 100 to 110 grammes per square metre especially – is sold at frs. 18.50 to frs. 19. net per 100 kilogrammes, c.i.f. Constantinople The consumption is about 590 to 700 tons. Another lighter straw paper, 40 to 45 grammes per square metre in small sizes and bales, is also imported, but in insignificant quantities, from Bohemia and Northern Germany at from frs. 21 to 22 per 100 kilogrammes, c.i.f. Constantinople, less 3 per cent.

Spice Paper for Packing Tobacco and Macaroni, etc.—Grey spice paper is imported almost entirely from Belgium and Holland at frs. 15.50 to frs. 16 per 100 kilogs, c.i.f. Constantinople, less 3 per cent. The approximate consumption is 1,000 tons. Red, glazed and non-glazed spice paper is sold to a great extent for the ports of the Marmara, and along the Anatolian railway line where tobacco is grown and sold in contraband. It is imported principally from Great Britain and Belgium. Owing to the large arrivals, prices are very weak, and merchants are inclined to turn their attention to a more lucrative business. Prices of non-glazed, frs. 18 to frs. 18.50 per 100 kilogs., c.i.f. Constantinople, less 5 per cent.; of glazed, £8 10s. per ton, c.i.f. Constantinople, less 5 per cent. Blue and brown are sold in much smaller quantities and come from the same countries.

Glazed Brown Wood Paper.—Imported directly from Finland or through export houses. This was at one time imported from Sweden and Norway, but these countries now do very little owing to their prices and certain exigencies of the manufacturers. The consumption has somewhat decreased owing to the bad silk worm crop in Brussa, also, to the fact that cellulose wrapping paper is being used much more in the novelty and fancy article stores. Imports reach about 1,000 to 1,200 tons. Prices from frs. 21.50 to frs. 22.50, c.i.f. Constantinople, less 5 per cent.

Cellulose Wrapping Paper. — Principally glazed on both sides, natural white and colours. The greater quantity was imported from Hungary and Scandinavia, but it would appear that the latter countries have gained the upper hand. Other countries make sporadic efforts which occasionally succeed. The consumption has barely reached 400 tons per annum, but is regularly increasing. There is a future in this article. Prices for white from frs. 34 to frs. 35 per 100 kilogs., and the colours (excepting deep red and indigo blue), frs. 1 to frs. 2 extra, c.i.f. Constantinople, less 5 per cent.

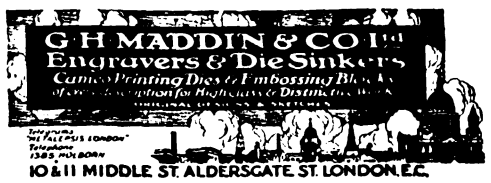
Hand-Bill and Programme Paper. — Owing to high prices in Austria, this article is again being imported from Norway, a large quantity having come from this country during the past summer. It is wanted in 22 grammes per square metre, size 45 by 55 cm., or 44 by 54 cm., folded and in packets of 400 sheets. Price frs. 36 to frs. 37 per 100 kilogs., all colours, c.i.f. Constantinople, less 3 per cent.

Cardboard. — Since the reduced prices, this article is imported from Austria only. Finland, which also supplied it, has lost the market. The prices fluctuate considerably, average crs. 15 to crs. 17 per 100 kilogs., c.i.f. Constantinople, less 3 per cent.

Strawboard. — Exclusively from Holland in packets of 24 to 25 kilogs. at £4 to £4 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Amsterdam, less 2½ per cent.

Cigarette Paper. — Comes from Austria principally, also Italy, France and Spain. There is a large consumption. Qualities asked for are *Velin*, *Job*, *Vergé*, and filigraned, Size 56½ by 74 cm. Prices vary owing to the many different qualities.

As in other branches of commerce, the Balkan War has affected the paper trade, excepting "news," which has been more in demand than ever. Nevertheless, clients in general have shown themselves in excellent colours, and it can be said that this is one of the best branches of trade on this market. Since the commencement of December there has been a slight recovery of business, and this recovery would appear to have a tendency to accentuate.



"BYTA" (Trade Mark Registered).
IS THE DRESSING
FOR MACHINERY BELTS
—Stops Belts Slipping—
Free Sample and Terms from
THE BYTA MANUFACTURING CO.,
24, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy, London.



COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE
OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items.

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS
Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.
TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Super Calendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result.

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to: . . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,
Printing Machinery Department,
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

IN IRELAND

TO REACH THE RIGHT PEOPLE

THE

"Daily Express" (Dublin)

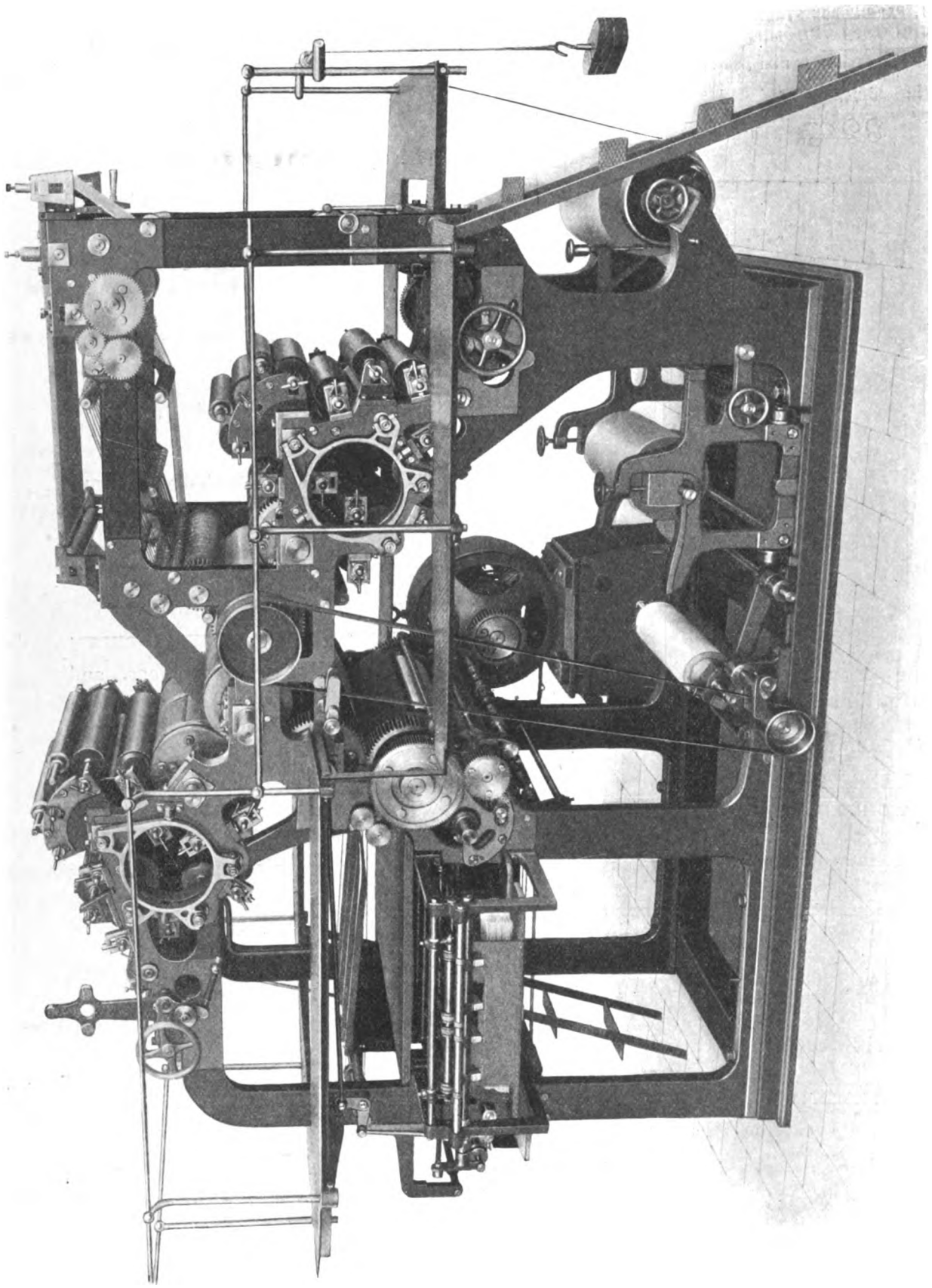
AND

"Dublin Evening Mail"

ARE NECESSARY IN ANY ADVERTISING SCHEME.

HEAD OFFICE: PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C. (Private Wire to Dublin).

Digitized by Google



Edler's Latest "All-Size" Letterpress Rotary Printing Machine.

The Latest in Rotaries.

Messrs. Edler and Co.'s Introductions

We have at various times drawn attention to the up-to-date machinery for printers, manufacturing stationers, bookbinders and others that is handled by Messrs. A. Edler and Co., Bath-place, Rivington-street, E.C., and have now to notice two machines for the printer that are intended to meet the modern demand for the best work at a high rate of speed. The first of these is an All-Size Letterpress Rotary Printing Machine that possesses several features of interest, of which the following are the chief:—Absolute accuracy of fold, whether one fold or up to five folds are used. This makes the machine specially adapted for all classes of work requiring perfect fold, as for instance, railway time tables, and similar work. Quick adjustment of fold from one size to another. With each fold the adjustment is effected by simply turning the screw to the mark corresponding to the size required, all other parts of the folding mechanism being thereby automatically regulated. If, however, a correction in the fold is required, a very simple manipulation is needed, which in most cases can be effected without stopping the machine. Even sheets of high-class printing quality can be folded without fear of offset, as hardly any tapes are used for the folding devices.

On this machine a fixed minimum size can also be printed by cutting the sheet after printing, in the same way as is done on the ordinary fixed size rotary machine, whilst any smaller size—both in width and length—can be cut before printing. Any size sheet up to the maximum can be delivered printed on 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, or 64 pages, according to the number of folds used. The speed per hour amounts to 5,000 to 9,000 revolutions of the cylinders, according to the printing quality required. Even with the highest speed the sheets are properly delivered owing to a perfect pointing system, whilst accuracy in folding is fully maintained. With an average daily capacity of 40,000 to 60,000 sheets of 40-in. cutting length, the machine still secures perfect impressions. It occupies a minimum of space, viz., only about 14-ft. in length and 7-ft. in width.

There should be an unlimited field for this machine, which is already in use in many of the best printing works, for newspapers, magazines, book work, pamphlets, illustrated circulars, etc. The machine is not only built for printing in black, but can also be constructed for any number of colours on front and back, and with any special appliances, such as perforating, etc.

The other machine is an Offset Rotary, designed on an entirely new principle, and is certain to create a sensation in the printing trade generally. The machine will print first-class work on one or both sides of the paper, coming from a reel, at the almost incredible speed of 5,000 to 12,000 impressions per hour. We understand that there is at present only one machine in actual operation, but that orders have been placed by some of the largest Continental firms.

The system of working is quite simple. The printer takes an impression from an ordinary letterpress form, and takes a transfer of this impression in the ordinary way, with which every lithographic printer is familiar. The transfer is then put on a zinc plate, and etched by means of the "new universal zinc printing and zinc etching process," an effect being obtained which ensures a clean impression, even for the longest runs. As soon as the process of etching is finished the zinc plate (which is of the thickness of a piece of cardboard) is fixed on the cylinder ready for immediate printing. The transfer does not

Digitized by Google

take more time than the making of a stereo-plate, but it is much simpler and cheaper, The zinc plates can be ground very frequently, and used over and over again.

Whereas with a letterpress offset machine there are three different tints shown, viz., faint, medium and strong; this is not the case with the new offset machine, with which each revolution gives a perpetual inking, so that with each copy the inking is even throughout. The impression obtained is superior to letter-press. The quicker the machine runs within the above-mentioned limits the finer and more even the impression results.

There are one or two appliances by which the machine is made to print either one side only or both sides simultaneously, and for each printing appliance one automatic damping apparatus is provided. Each printing appliance consists of one plate cylinder and one rubber cylinder, both printing appliances being geared together.

The impression can instantly be thrown on or off by a hand lever while the machine is working. The inking and damping appliances are adjustable in the simplest manner, and all parts of the machine are easy of access.

A Russian Exhibition.

Mr. Hodgson, British Consul, in the consular district of Vladivostok, reports that an exhibition is to be held in Khabarovsk in 1913, the opening to take place some time in July or the beginning of August. The exhibition, the proposed duration of which is two months, has for its object:—"To present as complete a picture as possible of the actual condition of the Amur region; to exhibit its natural wealth and the results attained till now by the labour of its population, and also to attract the attention of the industrial forces of Russia to this wealthy region and make clear the economical interests of Russian and foreign enterprise in the export of this country's products and in the import into it of their manufactures."

The exhibits which will be received fall under the following headings:—

(i.) Objects relating to the study of geography, natural history, ethnography and economy of the region.

(ii.) Produce of the farming, forest, mining, fishing, hunting, manufacturing, and cottage and artisan industries.

(iii.) Printing and artistic work.

(iv.) Articles imported into and exported from the region.

The last date on which exhibits will be received is July 13th, 1913.

Fuller particulars of the scope of the exhibition and of the opportunities which it should offer to British trade have been communicated to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, London.

Telescopic Trestle Scaffold.

In buildings with high ceilings it is often an expensive matter to erect scaffolding for cleaning and re-decorating, but Messrs. J. H. Heathman and Co., of Parson's-green, London, have invented a telescopic adjustable and folding scaffold which is admirably suited for such work and which can be taken apart, stored in small compass, easily carried about, and erected in rooms of varying height. There is a table mounted upon wheels, which can be used as a convenient trolley when not wanted for the scaffold, and upon it the scaffold is merely attached by thumb screws. Each scaffold may be used separately with a platform, upon which a man can stand in comfort to work freely with both his hands, or two scaffolds can be used conjointly with planks spanning from one to the other across wide rooms for several men to work upon at one time. Protection rails may also be put from one trestle to the other to guard the workmen. The scaffolding can be used out of doors, as well as indoors.

An American paper says that the printer who flatters himself that he leaves little to be desired should remember that a burglar does the same thing.



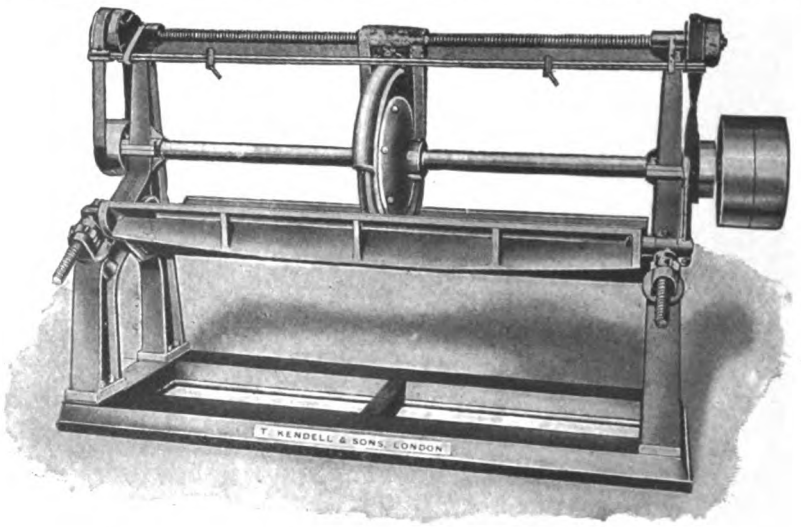
ENDELL & SONS,

Norfolk Iron Works,

SHOREDITCH, LONDON.

GRINDING MACHINE

FOR GUILLOTINE CUTTING MACHINE KNIVES.



GRINDS ANY SIZE KNIFE UP TO 64" LONG.

WHEEL ONLY TRAVELS ACTUAL LENGTH OF KNIFE BEING GROUND.

WATER IS PUMPED DIRECT ON TO EDGE OF KNIFE BEING GROUND.

Write for Price and Full Particulars.

NOTE.—These machines can be seen at our new City Show-rooms, 17, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, E.C.



TRADE MARK.

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PRINTING INK

IN THE WORLD.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

CH. LORILLEUX and CO.,

2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,

New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.

Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of The British and Colonial Printer and Stationery, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

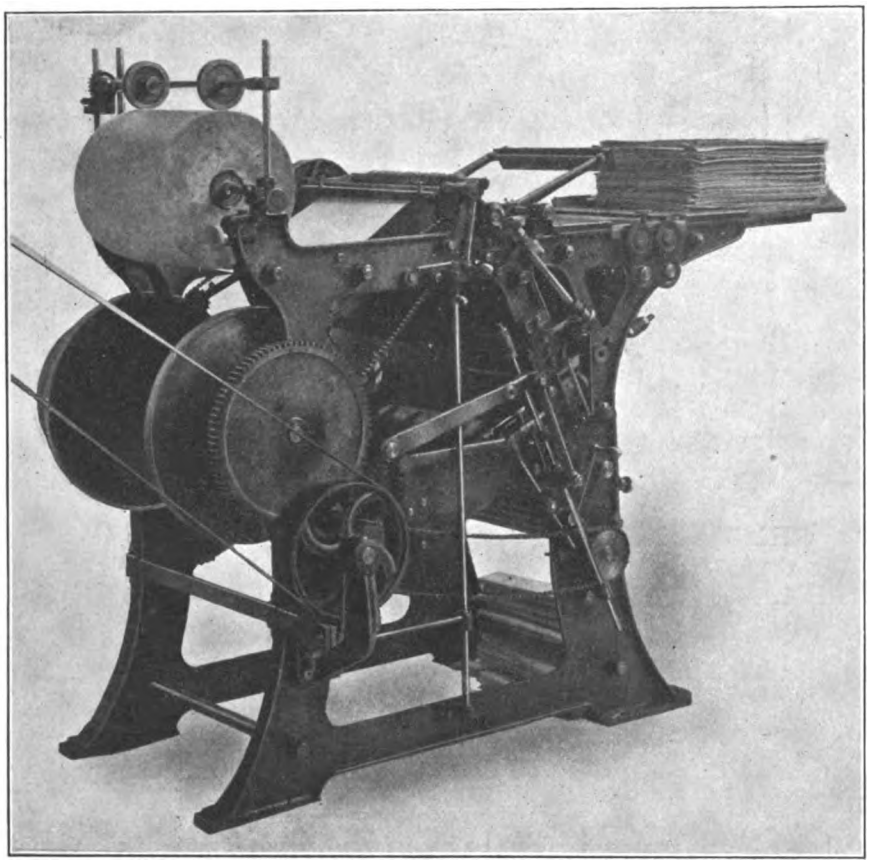
Digitized by Google

A Newspaper Wrappering Machine.

Simplicity and Effectiveness Combined.

The difficulties attendant on the wrappering of newspapers by mechanical means have, till now, been such that most newspaper and magazine proprietors have preferred to adhere to the hand methods that have been so long in practice in preference to putting in expensive and intricate machinery for the purpose. Many difficult problems enter into the designing of a machine that will quickly and effectively wrapper papers, and there is always the handicap of price to consider, for if the mechanism be costly it militates against its general use, and prevents the smaller printer from availing himself of the invention.

We had the pleasure the other day, however, of inspecting a new wrappering machine, the invention of a New Zealand gentleman, Mr. A. E. Young, which, on the score of simplicity, ease of operating, effectiveness of work, and, not least, its lowness of price, should recommend itself to all who have wrappering to do in quantities. Mr. Young is a practical man, who has had much experience in newspaper offices in New Zealand, and that experience, as applied to the work of wrappering, he has brought to bear in the designing and construction of the machine, which is very compact, and takes up but little floor space, and a special feature is that there is an entire absence of tapes with their attendant annoyances, and, all the motions being direct and positive, there is no danger of its being put out of order at perhaps a critical period of work.



Young's Newspaper Wrappering Machine.

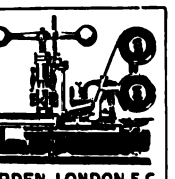
In appearance, the machine is somewhat like a very small cylinder printing machine, with feed board, its greatest length being 5 feet 1 inch, width 3 feet 2 inches, and height 4 feet 1 inch, the two rods that carry the roll of wrapper paper rising above the top of the machine to a height of 5 feet 4 inches from the floor. It is easily driven, the power required being but a ¼ h.p., and the speed is only limited by the capacity of the feeding operator, while, if so desired, an automatic feeder could be fitted where necessary. As we have already said, the machine is simple and efficient.

The wrapping paper is placed on a spindle at the back of the wrappering machine, and the end of the paper is led into the folding mechanism, then everything is ready for working; the machine is started and the newspapers or other printed matter are fed in. At the time of our visit daily newspapers were being folded just as they came from the press, folded to half sheet, and were fed to a back gauge, when a descending knife fell across and made the first fold, forcing the newspaper into a "pocket," or receiver, in a vertical position, folded to the quarter sheet and immediately in front of a second pair of folding rollers. Meantime the wrapper had been fed downwardly between the paper and this second pair of rollers, and was cut to the required length just as a folding blade forces the paper and wrapper between this second pair of rollers, folding the wrapper and paper upon itself for about one-third of its width, and placing it in a spring-controlled stop and immediately over a third pair of folding rollers, one of which acts as a paste roll to add paste to the wrapper and the other carries hinged flaps which effectively seal the packet at a later stage. A third folding blade now operates and forces the paper and wrapper between this third pair of rollers, thus completing the fold and placing the end of wrapper securely inside this fold. This movement also adds the paste, and the packet is forced on to a stop immediately in front of a row of pivoted fingers, and now the most important part of the whole operation takes place; these fingers force the packet on to an upwardly moving table and hold it securely while the free end of wrapper is sealed to the packet and a thorough good job made of the operation.

The machine is adjustable throughout and will take anything from a 4-sheet circular to a 100 page newspaper. A wide wrapper covering the whole width of paper up to 14 inches can be put on papers for oversea post, but a 5 or 6-inch wrapper will be found sufficient for ordinary inland post. A valuable feature of this new wrapping machine is that almost any of the existing addressing machines may be attached to it and the papers be wrapped and addressed, ready for post, at the same operation. This is a matter of considerable importance in the saving of time effected and in the way it enables newspapers to be in time for the mails. Any size paper or magazine may be folded or wrappered from a 4-page to a 100-page issue, the machine being adjustable for varying thicknesses, and the size of the folds may be altered to suit different shaped publications. Paste, gum or any other adhesive may be used in the duct, while any thickness or substance of wrapping paper that suits may be worked with.

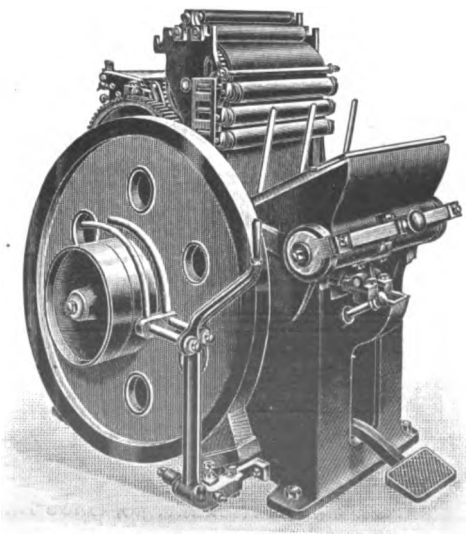
In our issue of July 18th last, we published particulars of Mr. Young's machine, as described in his patent specification, and since then many improvements have been made in the design, and a deal of remodelling done, until now we have a handsome-looking and effective machine, of which some idea of the appearance may be obtained from our illustration.

There is a wide field for a wrapping machine of this character, and as it will also wrapper circulars, prospectuses and similar work it is an appliance that should be investigated by the printer as well as the newspaper publisher. Full particulars may be had from Mr. D. F. Dennehy, the managing director of the company, that is manufacturing the machine, at 13, Victoria-street, London.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD

Illuminated Addresses:
By The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.
PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS

Platen Press Dept.:
Over
9,000
Machines Made Since 1889.
Annual Output:
700
Machines.

Digitized by Google

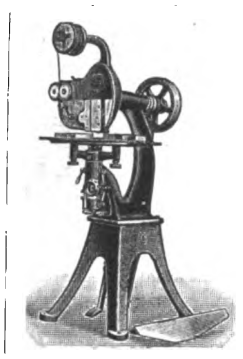
Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

"PERFECTION"
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

KNOWN AND SOLD



THE WORLD OVER

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

The J. L. MORRISON CO.,
65-69, Mount Pleasant,
London, W.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS
IN THE MIDLANDS.

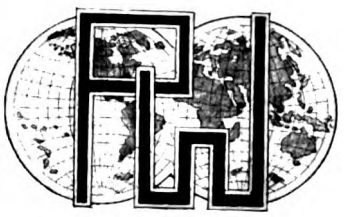
CHEAP,
POPULAR,
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.

The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times
SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

PARSONS & WHITTEMORE, Inc.
174, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.



Exporters of Paper & Printing Machinery.

AGENTS FOR
American Leader Envelope Machine.
Rosback Rotary Perforator, Punching Machines and Wire Stitchers.
Eclipse Newspaper and Job Folding Machines.
Cottrell Flat-Bed and Goss Rotary Presses.
Paper Ruling and Bookbinding Machinery.
Type, Tools and Printers' Materials.
Steel Filing Cabinets and Office Furniture, Addressing Machines, etc.

KEITH PAPERS AND PAPETERIES, PHOTO MOUNTS, INDEX BRISTOLS, BOX-BOARDS, AND ALL GRADES OF PAPER AND BOARDS.

BERGER AND WIRTH,
Telegraphic Address: "BERGWIRTH, LONDON."
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE
PRINTING INKS
AND FINE DRY COLOURS
National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.
CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.

OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

"The Editor and Publisher."
Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.
Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $1.50 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:
THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, 19, Park Row, New York, U.S.A.

Many Printers!
ARE USING THE
"Aerograph" Sprays
For Colour Work of all Kinds.



Full Particulars and Specimens of
THE AEROGRAPH CO., LTD., Contractors to H.M. Government.
43, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.
FOLDING MACHINES.
Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS



Cardboard Corner Stitching Machine.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds: Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.*

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) **T G M** Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.



Printing Works: LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams: "Identical, London."

Telephone Nos: Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

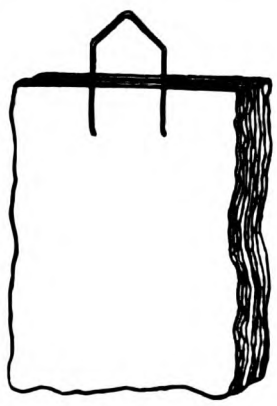
BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

BUKAMA 49



is a patented Fastening Machine, which staples layers of advertising papers, wrapping paper, bags, packets and tear-off blocks up to 15 m/m thickness, and provides them at the same time with a hanger.

Especially adapted for large outputs, 20,000 to 30,000 fastenings per day.

Cheapest hanger arrangement without holes and suspenders, wire used per 1,000 costs about 1¼d. to 1½d., according to thickness.

Best of Testimonials.

O. HOPPE & Co. NACHF.

LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.

Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.

Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Digitized by Google

Japan and the Roman Alphabet.

The advisability of Japan adopting Roman letters in printing and writing, writes Baron Sakatani (Mayor of Tokyo), in the *Japan Magazine*, hardly admits of doubt to anyone versed in practical affairs. The superior merit of the Occidental alphabet in simplicity and facility is everywhere recognised; and personally, I have no hesitation in believing that some day it will be adopted as the Japanese mode of writing. The quicker that day comes the better for Japan; but, of course, it will take time. Like all great reforms, it may come slowly. The use of Roman letters worked its way slowly into the languages of Europe, and it may find its way in the same manner into Japanese. Even now the convenience and general advantages of Romaji are recognised by all. Japan is to-day labouring under her burden of Chinese ideographs, which are hindering her progress and stultifying her intellect. The number of years spent in memorising thousands of Chinese characters is an immense and unnecessary weight upon the Japanese youth, when he might find far more complete equipment for expressing the sounds of his language by learning the 26 letters of the English alphabet in a week or so. Yet the adoption of Romaji meets with strong opposition in Japan still, chiefly on the part of sticklers for conservative ideas, people who are in reality opposed to progress. From these restrictive and retarding notions our people will suffer until education becomes more widely diffused, and people become more familiar with the advantages of Occidental letters. Once it comes into very general use, the advantages and convenience will become so apparent that no one will venture to oppose it.

The important question at present is how best to promote a more general use of Romaji among the people of Japan. It is a problem so vitally important to our progress that it deserves serious consideration. We cannot, of course, adopt any method so impractical and unreasonable as to force the nation to abandon its ideographs in a day. Were we to promulgate an order obliging all newspapers, letter writers, and books to adopt Romaji, the confusion would be unimaginably great, and all communication would come to a standstill. The greater portion of our people at present do not even know the difference between one Roman letter and another; they have yet to learn their A B C's, so to speak. In my opinion, the time when adoption of Western letters arrives will depend largely on the progress of common education, whereby the rising generation will become familiar with the use and superiority of Romaji. Let a fair amount of time be given to it in the public schools. By this method it may take thirty or even fifty years to accomplish the result, but it will be accomplished, no doubt. If people are rational, they always come to adopt what they regard as most for their benefit. If Romaji is really a superior way of writing language, as all Western nations now claim, it will come into use in Japan by force of sheer merit, as it has done abroad. The old Chinese characters will gradually disappear before the light of progress, as the ghosts of superstition have done.

Mr. Henry Frowde has retired after 39 years' active work as manager of the London business of the Oxford University Press.

A very neat booklet is issued by the Guild of Printers' Designers, 84, Atlantic-chambers, Brazennose-street, Manchester, under the title of "Our Representative." The booklet shows examples of show-cards, calendars, catalogue and booklet covers, title-pages, circulars, invitation cards, business stationery and illuminated addresses, which are the work of the firm. Every kind of artistic designing for the printer is executed in a style to attract customers, and at a price that is profitable to the printers. All those interested in the output of good work should communicate with this firm, who are at all times pleased to submit estimates.

Inking Photo-Litho Transfers.—When inking gelatino-bromide proofs for transfer to lithographic stones to prevent adhesion of the gelatine to the inking roller in the parts where there are whites and light half-tones of the image, a partial insolubilisation, not sufficient to allow adhesion of the ink and without preventing swelling of the gelatine, is useful. This result can be attained by dipping the paper, previously bleached and washed, for a few moments into water, 1,000 cubic centimetres; glacial acetic acid, 10 cubic centimetres; ordinary alum, 30 cubic centimetres. Inking is greatly facilitated by this treatment, according to Prof. R. Namias, in the *Progresso Fotografico*.

The Consumer OF PRINTING

THERE IS BUYING POWER FOR THE MERCHANT, MANUFACTURER OR PUBLISHER—IN FACT, ANY CONSUMER OF PRINTING—IN THE QUALITY OF HIS PRINTING.

Quality in printing, as well as pulling power, is largely good composition, and if you give the purchaser quality you create a satisfied customer.

There is business-building power and prestige for the printer in his ability to help his customers tell about their goods in an attractive and forcible way.

Advertisers want distinctive faces: and distinctive faces—to set by hand—cost money.

THE MONOTYPE COMPOSING MACHINE IS THE ONLY EFFICIENT MACHINE THAT GUARANTEES A PRODUCT EQUAL TO NEW FOUNDRY TYPE SET BY HAND, AND IS, IN ADDITION, A COMPLETE TYPE FOUNDRY, BECAUSE IT WILL CAST ALL DISPLAY TYPE, BORDERS, ORNAMENTS AND SPACING MATERIAL UP TO AND INCLUDING 36 POINT.

THE MONOTYPE IS THE MACHINE OF GREATEST PRODUCTIVENESS, HENCE THE GREATEST PROFITABLENESS.

Composed and cast on the Monotype.

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LIMITED,

43 & 43a, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

3, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. **6, St. Ann's Passage, Manchester.**

29, Eden Quay, Dublin.

Works: Redhill, Surrey.

Digitized by Google

Fire Prevention in the Printing OFFICE.

Writing on this subject in the *Printing Trade News*, Mr. G. D. Crain, Jun., says that:—The proverbial superiority of the ounce of prevention over the pound of cure is nowhere better illustrated than in the comparatively low cost of adequate fire protection measures over the positive disaster which fire often means, even with a full load of insurance; and the printer who thinks he has done his full duty to his plant and himself when he has procured and carefully deposited in his little safe a policy amounting to about one-third the value of his stock and machinery has much to learn.

Fire underwriters themselves are devoting more and more attention to the prevention phase of their business—for it is their business—with the obvious object of cutting down the number of losses. It would hardly seem to require argument to show that it is considerably more to the advantage of the assured than of the companies, even, to do everything possible to prevent fire. Through many channels, therefore, interest is being spurred to action which should have its effect in lessening the tremendous total of the annual fire loss in this country.

Printing plants, as fire risks, are somewhat in a class of their own. They have all of the points of hazard common to plants of all sorts requiring power equipment and machinery; and in addition to these, they have certain other elements of risk peculiar to themselves. It will not do, therefore, for the printer to imitate his friend who runs a bakery, or a machine shop, in his fire prevention measures, he must do certain special things which his business calls for, after he has taken the precautions required in other plants.

For one thing, he usually uses gasoline or benzine to clean type. Now, from the standpoint of the insurer, there could hardly be anything more hateful than either of these very useful and indispensable substances. They are extremely volatile, and extremely inflammable, almost to the point of explosiveness, both in liquid and gaseous forms. It is estimated by those who ought to know that a pint of gasoline will, upon evaporation in a closed space, render inflammable 200 cubic feet of air. This is not true when the room is ventilated; that is, when the air is constantly changing. Therefore, *ventilate!* This will to a great extent eliminate the danger arising from the volatilisation of the liquid, as the fire must be closer to the container in order to start a blaze. It is strongly urged by insurance inspectors, also, that not more than one gallon be kept in the building at any one time; and that the quantity kept be contained in safety cans. These are of various patented designs, such that the liquid cannot be spilled out, no matter how the can is kicked over or turned upside down. The advisability in any case of keeping the liquid at a distance from any open fire is obvious.

Another patented device comes into play with the disposition of oil-soaked waste, which is used and accumulates wherever machinery is operation. When allowed to lie around on the floor or in corners, it offers the finest starting place in the world for a fire, awaiting only the spark on the end of an apparently burned-out and tossed-aside match to spring into destructive action. Experts recommend a special can for this and other inflammable refuse, of a standard design, the principal feature of which is a self-closing lid, thus discounting even that degree of carelessness which, after placing the waste in the metal can, would forget to place a separate top on it.

The waste paper, which is inseparable from the operation of a printing office, is another grave source of danger in the starting of a fire, and a maker of speedily spreading blazes when once the fire has started. Some printers permit such litter to accumulate until walking about is a matter of considerable difficulty, having a weekly or monthly or semi-annual clean-up, after which the stratification of cast-off proofs and other *débris* begins again. This should not be allowed. A closed bin, preferably metal or metal-lined, should be provided as a receptacle into which all waste paper should go, and it should be disposed of daily, unless a tight cover can be used, in order to prevent all danger from this source over night. The ordinary metal garbage can would serve this purpose very well in the small plant, and could also be used in such plants as a receiver for oily waste and other trash.

Linotyping machines, stereotyping machines and other equipment requiring the direct application of heat, are obviously a prolific source of danger of fire, and the fuel used may be of a character which renders the danger greater. Gas, of course, is almost the ideal fuel for this purpose, because of the ease with which it can be controlled. In places where gas is not available, however, it is necessary to use gasoline, and this is always dangerous by its very presence, as already pointed out. In any case, such machines should be placed upon some sort of metal flooring or floor covering, and never upon the bare wood; and concrete is better still. Where these measures are used, there is nothing to catch fire in case the machine or the fuel decides to become unruly.

Presses, like other machinery, in printing or any other plants, requiring constant oiling, should likewise be placed upon metal or concrete, instead of upon wood. There is always more or less oil gradually dropping from such machines to the floor beneath, and where this floor is of wood, its saturation with lubricating oil renders it inflammable in the highest degree.

Where electrical equipment is used, as in many modern plants, the greatest care should be used in order to prevent fire from this source. It is none the less dangerous that this is not apparent. A whirring motor or a lifeless looking wire may seem harmless enough, but the power they represent may take shape in flame as well as in light or other forms of energy. Motors should always be properly enclosed, and wires not only insulated, but, if possible, carried in conduits. In a large plant of a big publishing house in the Middle West all wires are not only placed in conduits, but the conduits are embedded beneath the wood floors in several inches of cinder concrete, thus placing them beyond any possibility of causing fire. There is probably much less danger from electric equipment than from a steam plant, and possibly less from either than from gasoline power, unless the engine is located, as it should be in any case, at some distance from the plant proper.

If larger plants than the average are considered, and those housed in big buildings of their own, such as newspapers of the larger cities occupy, an immensely larger field than that peculiar to printing plants as such is opened up. The architectural requirements of larger buildings in order to render them fireproof, in the strict sense of the word, are numerous, and yet not nearly so well understood as they should be, even among architects themselves. Many a man has ordered a fireproof building, as he would a medium broiled steak, relying upon his architect as upon his cook to turn out what was called for, only to find that when the building was completed the experts of the underwriters could pick enough holes in the fireproof scheme of that building to make it look like a very fire-trap. The vital matters here are the material of which the building itself is constructed, the kind of framework used, the roofing and flooring material, the question of open elevator shafts and stairways, to form flues and conduits for the spread of the flames; and many other things.

The printer or newspaper man has not always absolute control over the structural details of the building in which his plant is housed, and, even if he builds it himself, it may not be just as he would like to have it in the important respect of being fireproof, or nearly so: but there is practically no case where he cannot take the fundamental precautions here laid down. If he cannot provide concrete, or concrete finished floors, or iron or steel sheeting for his machinery to rest upon, he can use zinc, such as is used under stoves.

There is perhaps no kind of plant which suffers more from a fire than a printing house. The type, half melted and scattered, is a total loss, save as scrap metal; the paper stock is highly inflammable, and the machinery itself is much more delicate than that in most industrial concerns. There is every reason, therefore, why the printer should take a few extra precautions in the way of fire prevention, even if it were not a fact that his business adds a few more hazards to the ordinary industrial risk. Apply the ounce of prevention, take the stitch in time and get a better insurance rate.

D. F. TAYLER & CO., Ltd.,

New Hall Works, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALITY

Chromo Sheet Almanacs

AND

Monthly Leaflet Calendars

(The Leaflet Calendars have large Date Figures.)

SAMPLES FOR 1914 NOW READY.

COLOUR PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.

246

Digitized by Google

TELEGRAMS:-
"BRINDLE HOGHTON"
TELEPHONE NUMBER. 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON ~ LIMITED

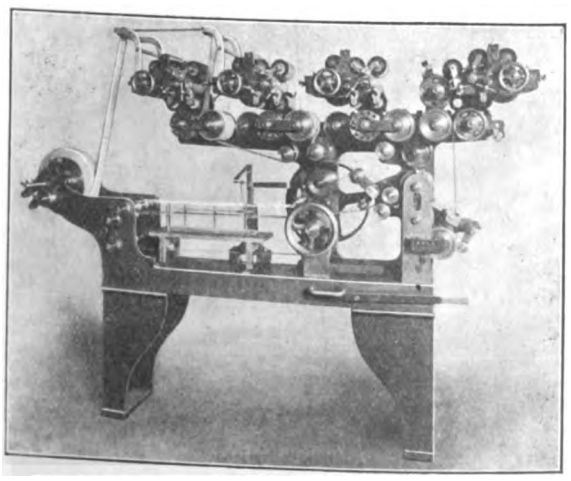
CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON"
A.B.C. CODE 5TH . . . EDITION.

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND



Registered Trade Mark Number, 337,538.

Proprietors of the well-known **"Extra Staple"** Papers, including Cotton Samplings, Pure Rope Browns, Cash Bag Manillas, Twist . . Casings, Krafts, etc. . .



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

of every description, for all classes of work.

ROTARY TICKET PRINTING MACHINES

For Tickets in Reels or Blocks.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,

11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los libreros. Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Estere-l'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año ; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. JOHN STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

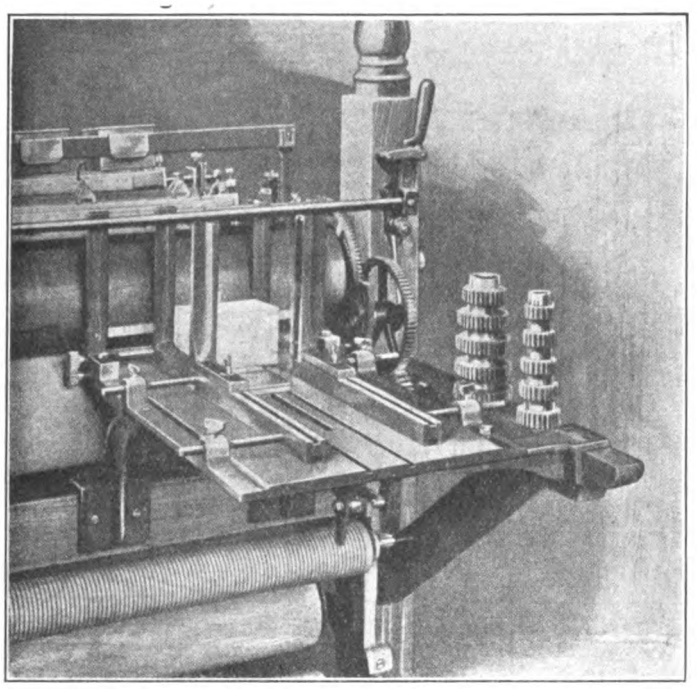
THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

An Automatic Card Feeder

For Attaching to Ruling Machines.

An ingenious appliance in the form of an automatic card feeder has been introduced by the W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Co., of Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A. It has been designed to work in connection with any of the firm's ruling machines, and our illustration gives some idea of its appearance. It is very rapid, and will feed cards as quickly as desired. It has been introduced. It will feed a great many more cards per hour than the ruling machine is able take to care of. These card feeders have become very popular in the United States.



Hickok's Automatic Card Feeder.

is also arranged for struck or down line work, and will space cards accurately to the striker gate of any Hickok Automatic Ruling Machine. It takes a card from 3 by 3 inches to 10 by 10 inches, and is regularly equipped with striker gears for cards 3 by 5, 4 by 6, and 5 by 8 inches, although special gears for odd-sized cards can be furnished at a small additional cost. It is very easy to attach to the ruling machine, and is positive in its feeding. The reason for feeding cards singly is, that it is impossible to get a perfect register by ruling them in sheets and cutting them up afterwards; therefore this small card feeder

Workmen's Compensation.

A Curious American Decision.

In a recent issue of our American contemporary, the *Printing Trade News*, it is stated that: "Workmen's compensation laws are bringing forth decisions of considerable importance to employers of labour. A few weeks ago the Wisconsin Industrial Commission awarded Millie Smith, widow of Patrick Smith, a judgment for $2,040, to be paid by the Nebraska-Edwards Paper Co. in weekly instalments. Smith toppled from a wagon while drunk and was killed. The law omitted any reference to injury through intoxication, though the Commission stated it was discussed while the Bill was under consideration, and the point was made that any one using liquor excessively should not be employed if deemed unfit or dangerous. Manufacturers are reported to be greatly impressed with the decision, and intend taking special care not to employ habitual drinkers. Some are offering a premium to total abstainers. The Circuit Court of Dane county has been appealed to by the paper company to review and set aside the findings and award. Wisconsin employers, if the award is upheld, take a great risk if they employ anyone who occasionally is over-indulgent with liquor, since at any time an accident is possible while they are irresponsible from drinking. The injury and annoyance commonly resulting through absence when most needed, or by appearing in an unfit condition have been bad enough before, but this makes a climax. It is a noticeable feature in modern printing offices that there is a great improvement in temperance over the old days when all composition was done by hand." This decision should cause quite a rush on the temperance societies, if it forces employers to insist on their hands being total abstainers.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is :—

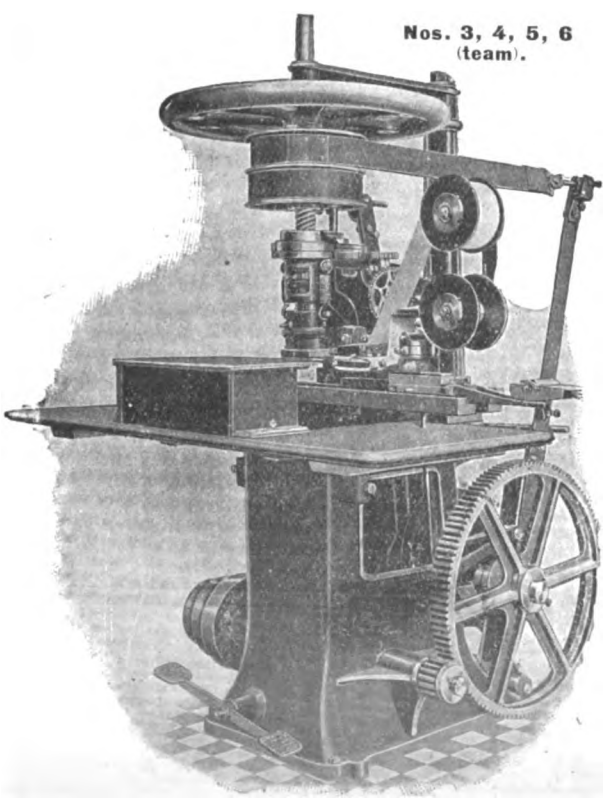
	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

RICHMOND & Co., Sun Iron Works, MORGAN STREET, BOW, E.



Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 (team).

Original Makers of the

"GOUGH" AUTOMATIC DIE STAMPING RELIEF PRESSES

Self-Inking. ***Self-Wiping.***

STEAM PRESSES

No. 3 To work a 2-in. diameter, or a 2¾-in. by 1½-in. Die **£60**

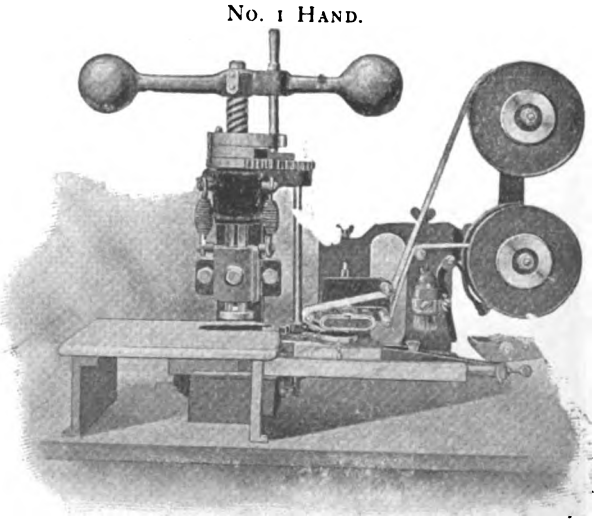
No. 4 To work a 5-in. by 3-in. Die ... **£95**

No. 5 To work a 7-in. by 3-in. Die ... **£110**

No. 6 To work an 8-in by 5-in. Die **£250**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

No. 1 HAND.



To WORK DIES AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 Hand, Die 2¾-in. by 1½-in. *Price* **£25**

No. 2 { Do. Die 5-in by 3-in. " **£50**
Fitted with heavy hand wheel.

Digitized by Google

CUT OUT your Rag Bill.

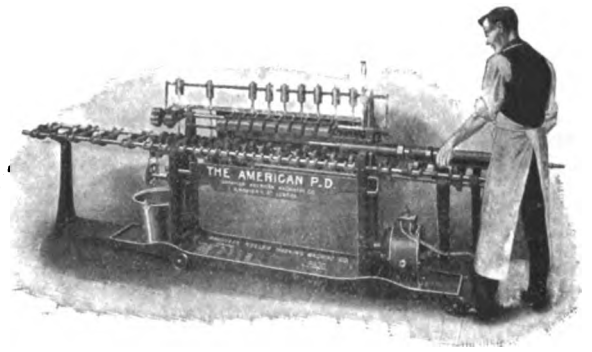
That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:

Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson, of Bristol; The Co-Operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., of Manchester; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., of London; Weiners Acton; Johnson, Riddle & Co., London; David Allen & Sons, of Harrow: Thomas Forman & Sons, of Nottingham: Mardon Son & Hall, of Bristol (3): Ordnance Survey Department, of Southampton; Britannia Folding Box Co., of Old Ford.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers:

Messrs. Hudson & Kearns, of London—2 machines.
" Tillotson & Sons, of Bolton—2 machines.
" Hazell, Watson & Viney, of London—2 machines.
" Waterlow & Sons, of Dunstable.
" Thomas Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh.

REDUCE Your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.



A One-Man Machine on Rollers for Moving about Machine Room.

RUN your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our

LETTERPRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC

AUTOMATIC

ROLLER WASHERS

Letterpress Roller Washers—*continued*:

Messrs. Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool.
" Butler & Tanner, of Frome.
" Cassell & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.
" David Allen and Sons, of Harrow.
" Co-Operative Wholesale Society, of Manchester.
" Abel Heywood, Manchester.
" Jas. Broadley, Ltd., of Accrington.
" Foster Clarke, Maidstone.
" Kenrick & Jefferson, of West Bromwich.
" Cadbury Bros., of Bournville.

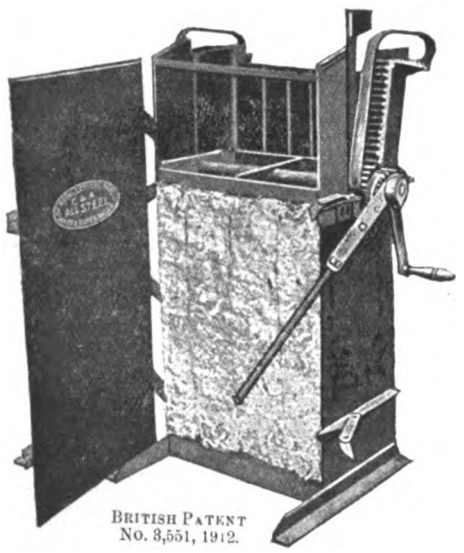
Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian, Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentine Printing Offices.

Bale Your Waste Paper.

HAND AND POWER BALERS.

SPEEDY, COMPACT, INDESTRUCTIBLE, CHEAP.

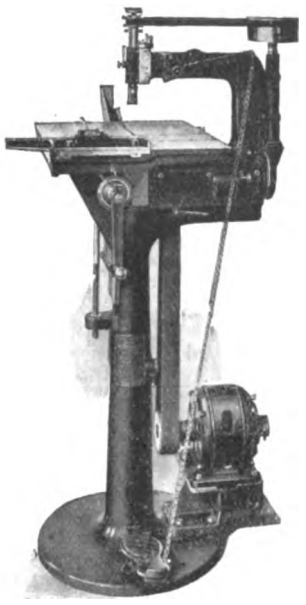
Everybody is adopting our "All Steel" Waste Bin and Baler.



British Patent No. 3,551, 1912.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Over 2,000 of the MOST PROGRESSIVE COMPOSING ROOMS in the STATES USE



☛ A PRINTERS' TOOL, designed on lines suggested by the Practical Printer, that will Saw, Trim, Mitre, Bevel, Drill, Rout, Mortise, inside and out, Jig-Saw, Grind, and Plane Type-high—every operation to point measurement. . .

The Miller Saw and Trimmer

Among British Users—

Messrs. Thos. Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh, have installed a second.

Messrs. Tillotson and Sons, Ltd., of Mealhouse Lane, Bolton, write:

"The Saw and Trimmer which you supplied us with early last year has proved a veritable acquisition to our Composing Department. It is one of the best investments we have ever made: there seems no limit to its usefulness."

Messrs. the Arthur Cox Illustrating Co., Ltd., of Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, write:

"After submitting the Miller Saw Bowler and Trimmer to exhaustive tests, we are pleased to say it has proved itself to be just the tool we have been seeking. It fulfils all your claims as regards accuracy and universal utility, and we find it indispensable for the various out-of-the-way jobs that are continually cropping up in a mounting room. It certainly is a big step in front of any other squaring machine we know of for the accurate handling of big numbers of small or medium sized blocks."

Messrs. Turner and Dunnett, of Liverpool, write:

"Your favour of the 22nd instant is to hand. We have now had the Miller Saw in use for over 12 months and have proved it to be a most useful machine both for the stereo and Composing Departments. For cutting and mitreing brass border rules, squaring half-tone blocks, routing for two-colour work and the numerous little jobs that require quick and accurate execution, it has more than fulfilled our expectations."

FURTHER TESTIMONY TO OUR JOB FOLDER.

Messrs. Garside and Jolly, of Warrington, write Sept. 12th, 1912:

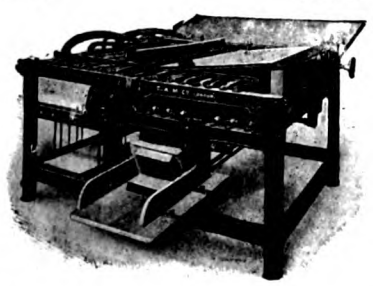
The Quad Demy Folding Machine purchased in June is doing the work required in a very satisfactory manner. Though of the ordinary pattern, it is being used with accurate results for an awkward sheet of which one dimension is under the minimum size limit guaranteed, viz., a sheet 34½ in. by 14 in., folded to long 12mo (11½ in. by 3⅛ in.). The quotations from other makers for a machine to fold this special size sheet were quite prohibitive, being two, three, and four times the price of your machine. The miscellaneous folding done has also been very true and even.

Yours truly, (Signed) F. GARSIDE.

THE BRITISH FOLDER.

MOST UP-TO-DATE DROP-ROLL JOB OR NEWSPAPER FOLDERS ON THE MARKET.

FOLDS INSETS



PASTES TRIMS

Up to 2,500 complete copies per hour.

Messrs. Henry Detloff, Ltd., 26, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, write:

"The Combination Newspaper and Job Folding Machine recently installed by you for us, is proving in every way satisfactory. It is running at a good speed, yet is so easy to feed that the output can be confidently relied on. The quantity and quality of the machine's product is excellent."

"GAZETTE" Office, Uxbridge,
February 6th, 1911.

Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd.,

Dear Sirs,

According to my promise I have the greatest of pleasure to write you concerning the British Folder, inasmuch as in addition to giving me the advantage of producing 10 or 12-page newspapers (insetted, pasted, folded, and cut at heads), I am able to fold the high-class publications herewith enclosed, which alone should be a sufficient recommendation to anyone who is laying down a folding machine.

(Signed) CHARLES E. KING.

Messrs. Jas. Broadley, Ltd., of Gutenberg Works, Accrington, write:

"We have now had the Miller Saw Trimmer, Jig Saw and Router running sufficiently long to be able to speak to its value. We have tested the machine in every possible manner and have found it will do all that you claim for it with a degree of accuracy which has been a revelation to us. We are at a loss to know how we got along without it in the past. . . ."

OSWEGO

BROWN & CARVER

CUTTERS

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

American Knife Grinding Machines, Slitters and Re-winders.

For Particulars Apply

THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD.,

8, BOUVERIE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

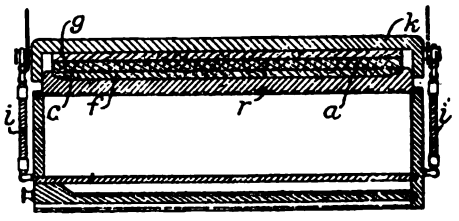
Telegraphic Address: "PRODIGIOUS, LONDON." **Telephone: 6926 CENTRAL.**

Digitized by Google

NEW INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Copying Documents, etc.

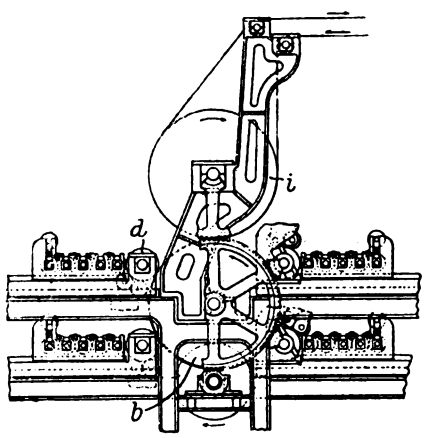
Under an invention by Messrs. Hurwitz and Co., letters, drawings, etc., to be copied are written or drawn with an ammoniacal ink, for instance one containing gallic acid, sulphate or chloride of iron, or both, gum arabic, ammonia, and water. The document is pressed against a glass, porcelain, enamel, or like roller or plate, which is previously coated with a solution containing grape sugar and alum, the preferred solution consisting of grape sugar, alum, hydrochloric acid, magnesium chloride, and water. The composition with the design on is then treated with a solution of boracic acid in glycerine in order to render the blank parts insensible to the subsequent inking, which takes place before prints are obtained. The grape-sugar



composition referred to may be used for cleaning an old design off. Instead of using an ammoniacal ink as described, a dried ink may be applied to a design, etc., produced in ordinary ink. The process may be carried out by the apparatus shown in Fig. 3, in which a glass sheet *a* mounted on a resilient cushion *f* is supported by a bed *r* with bevelled edges *c*. The grape sugar solution is applied to the sheet *a*, and when set, a letter, etc., is placed on the bed and pressure is applied thereto by a pad *g* on a cover *k* pressed by means of springs *i* on to the letter, the pressure being applied for from a half to eight minutes according to the nature of the document. To store the plate *a*, it is placed with its coated side downwards and with its edges resting on the edges *c*

Rotary Offset Machines.

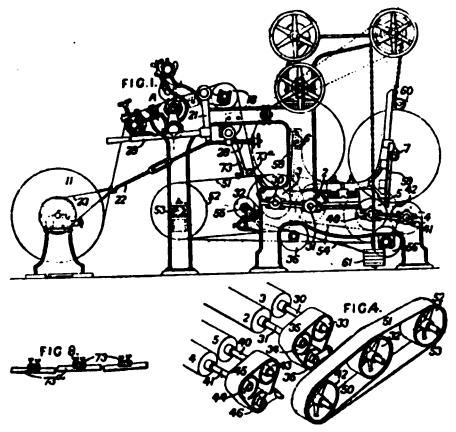
A lithographic machine for printing on paper, fabric, etc., patented by Mr. J. A. J. Hayes, is constructed with continuous printing, offset, and impression surfaces, so that a continuous unbroken pattern may be printed. As shown, a machine of the kind described in specification 9,365, 1907, is employed, the printing cylinder *d* being similarly mounted and driven, but being formed with perfectly continuous surfaces. The impression cylinder



of the machine described in the before-mentioned specification is replaced by an offset cylinder *b* having a continuous surface, and there is an additional impression cylinder *i* which is also formed with a continuous surface. The cylinders *d* are exact factors of the cylinder *b*.

Web Feeding and Winding Apparatus.

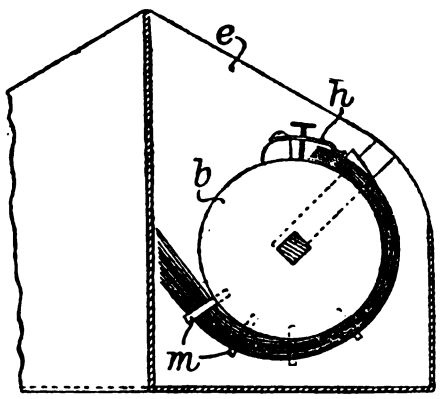
This invention relates to web feeding and winding apparatus particularly adapted for use with a slitting machine, such as that described in Specification 3,735, 1911. The web passes to the slitting mechanism A from the roll 11, which is braked by a band 23 connected by a link 22 to one arm 21 of a pivoted frame, the other arm of which carries a roller 18. Should the web become too taut, the roller 18 is depressed against the action of the spring 28, thus slackening the band 23. A hand lever 29 is provided on the arm 21. The series of narrow webs proceed from the slitting mechanism over a spreading device 73 consisting of a number of adjustable resilient surfaces 73ª which can be arranged, for example, as shown in Fig. 8, for separating the paths of three webs which are to be wound on a common spindle. After passing the spreader, the several strips pass between a roller 53 and an endless belt 54 passing around rollers 55, 56, the former of which is adjustable to lighten the belt. The various strips then pass around the rollers 3 or 5, and are wound on spindles 6 or 7, which rest on and are rotated by the rollers 2, 3, 4, 5 respectively. The rollers 2, 3, 4, 5 are driven by a belt 51



from the shaft 53, as shown in Fig. 4. The shafts 30, 40 of the rollers 3, 5 carry respectively pulleys 32, 42, around which pass a belt 50, and also the driving belt 51 driven from the pulley 52 on the shaft 53. Adjacent to the pulleys 32, 42 are pulleys 33, 43, encircled by endless belts 35, 45, which also pass around pulleys 34, 44, on the shafts 31, 41 of the adjacent rollers 2, 4. These belts are kept taut by jockey pulleys 36, 46, held down by counterweights, by adjusting which any degree of slip can be allowed to the rollers 2, 4, by which, owing to the inclination of the guides for the spindles 6, 7, the winding is chiefly effected. The spindles 6, 7 are carried in bearings which slide on inclined guides 58, 59. A heavy roller 60, the pressure of which may be varied by an adjustable counterweight 61, may rest on the paper rolls during winding. Mr. J. A. White is the patentee.

Making Paper Bags.

Paper bags of the kind in which one of the sides is longer than the other, or in which a segmental portion is removed from the shorter side, are, under an invention by Messrs. M. and S. Blogg, held or stored in a device in such a manner that a bag can be opened and removed easily. The bags are laid round a drum *b* or a curved surface, and are held at the top by means of a blade spring *h* which presses on the centre of the



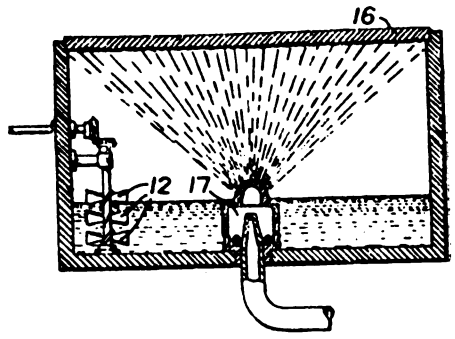
bag tops. By reason of the shape of the bags, the spring presses on one side only of the outermost bag, and the other side of the bag bulges out so that a finger can be inserted in the open mouth and the bag removed. The bottoms of the bags are held either by an extension of the spring *h* or by a separate clip *m* as shown. Several of the holders are arranged in a casing *e* and they may be of different sizes.

Photo-Mechanical Printing Surfaces.

This invention relates to an improvement on the method described in Specification 11,528, 1910, for obtaining separate printing surfaces for the component colours. The component negatives are, in accordance with the above-mentioned specification, mounted endways on a glass plate, and marked for subsequent sub-division with an allowance for a margin. A piece of carbon tissue, cut lengthways, is exposed under a screen and then independently exposed under the negatives simultaneously. According to the present invention, instead of cutting the prints and manipulating them separately under identical conditions, the undivided carbon tissue is first of all washed as a whole before it is divided into separate prints for subsequent identical treatment. The division may be effected under the water. The prints are afterwards used as transfer resists for obtaining etched printing surfaces. Other specifications are referred to.

Coating Electrotypes.

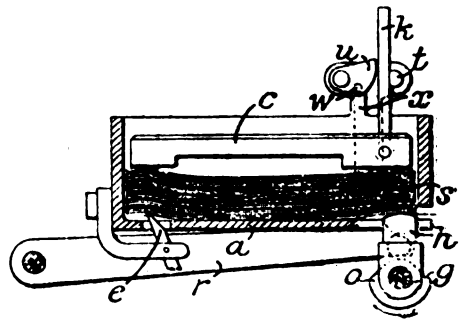
Under an invention by Mr. H. S. Levy, an electrotype mould 16 to be coated with graphite or other conductive powder is placed face downwards above a device for projecting spray containing the powder, and is not immersed in liquid. The spraying device, or the mould itself, may be moved so as to produce even distribution. The aqueous or



other liquid from which the spray is raised is agitated by paddles 12, to keep the powder in suspension. The spraying device may be an atomiser 17 or perforated tube through which compressed air is forced, or a paddle-wheel. Non-adherent particles may be afterwards washed off the mould while this is still supported face downwards.

Feeding Sheets.

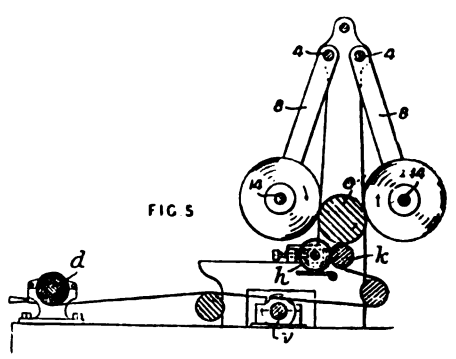
In a machine for feeding sheets to printing, ruling, or pasting machines, the invention of Mr. H. Kurkiewicz, the pile of sheets in the hopper *a* rest at the rear on an inclined knife *e*, and are fed by two friction feeders *h* on a shaft *g* arranged beneath the front of the pile. A presser bar *c* rests permanently on the back of the pile, and is hinged at the front to a rod *k*, adapted to be gripped between a pin *t* and



an eccentric plate *u* on an extension *s* of a lever *r*, which is oscillated by a cam *o* on the shaft *g*. On the downward movement of the lever *r* a pin *w* on the plate *u* engages a projection *x* on the hopper, releasing the bar *k* and allowing the presser to fall upon the pile,

Cutting and Winding Paper.

In a machine for slitting and winding paper, as patented by Mr. P. Hellbeg, the paper strips are supported by a drum for their whole length in the interval between cutting and winding, and are wound on separate bosses spaced apart. The grooved roll, with which the cutting-discs coact, is driven by gearing from the drum, which is itself driven frictionally from the paper being wound. The web of paper from a spindle *d*



passes between cutting-rolls *h*, *k*, and the cut strips pass over a drum *o*, and are wound alternately on spindles 14. These spindles are carried by pivoted arms 8, and bear gravitationally on the drum *o*. They are driven by chain gearing from the spindles 4, which are similarly driven from the shaft *v*,

Digitized by Google

The drum *o*, which is frictionally driven by the rolls of paper, drives, through gearing, the grooved cutting roll *k*. The spindles *d* are provided with removable bosses on which the strips are wound, and are mounted in bearings readily detachable from the arms 8. The spindle *d*, which may be adjusted laterally, is furnished with brake blocks operated from a hand-wheel to vary the tension of the web. The cut strips are specially intended for spinning into threads, etc.

Photo-Mechanical Printing.

Mr. N. Bendixon's invention relates to a modification of the method described in Specification 17,215, 1908, for producing negatives for making printing blocks to give effects in which no pattern appears in the textual matter of the print, or alternatively in which a different pattern appears there to that in the background. A diapositive of the original is printed in combination with the pattern plate. From the negative so obtained, which has no pattern in the textual matter, a diapositive is made, and this diapositive is reproduced in combination with an original negative, the two plates being shifted slightly relatively to each other. The final plate obtained is subsequently reproduced through a screen to obtain a photo-mechanical printing negative. The specification as open to inspection under Section 91 (3) (*a*) comprises also a method of obtaining different patterns in the textual matter and background. The negative is first combined with one pattern, and the plate thus obtained is combined with the diapositive plate relatively shifted, and with a different pattern plate sandwiched between.

Imitation Oil Paintings.

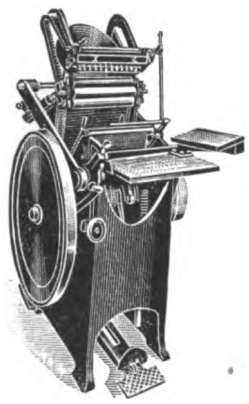
Under a patent by Mr. H. P. Thompson, printed pictures, etc., are treated so as to resemble oil paintings by embossing them by means of an electrotype surface obtained from a wax matrix prepared in the following manner. A copy of the picture is made transparent, and is fixed face downwards on the front of a glass or other transparent sheet. The back of the print is then covered with wax, and by means of a wire, or bristle brush, or other tools, marks are made on the wax by the aid of a reverse picture seen through the wax. An electrotype surface is made from the wax matrix, and is used to emboss the prints from the back; or a reverse electrotype can be made from the first electrotype and be used to emboss the prints from the front. Alternatively, such a reverse electrotype can be made by fastening the print face downwards on glass and coating the glass on the other side with wax, or by securing the print face upwards and coating the face of the print. Where the canvas on the original picture is shown, an imprint on the wax may be obtained by pressing canvas upon it. The provisional specification also states that the embossing-block may be produced by coating a metal or wooden block with wax, tracing a reverse of the picture thereon in dark colour, and adding a second layer of wax, which is treated to form the requisite brush marks; an electrotype is then taken from this.

Celluloid Printing Plates.

Dies for making celluloid or similar printing plates, as patented by Mr. A. E. Bacigalupi, are formed of a plastic composition which sets hard. It comprises hydrated silicate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, baryta, powdered slate, and manganese earth, in suitable proportions, and also a small amount of calcareous or other substances such as plaster or talc. These materials are ground, mixed, and made into a paste with water.

T. C. THOMPSON & SON'S SPECIALITIES

All our own Manufacture.



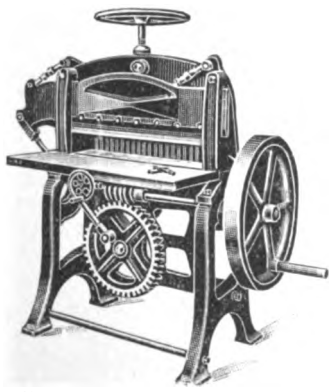
PATENT "GEARED-INKER" TRIUMPH PLATEN PRESS.

Made in two sizes Crown Folio. Foolscap.
The only Platen fitted with Geared Inking with Geared reciprocating Rider Roller.



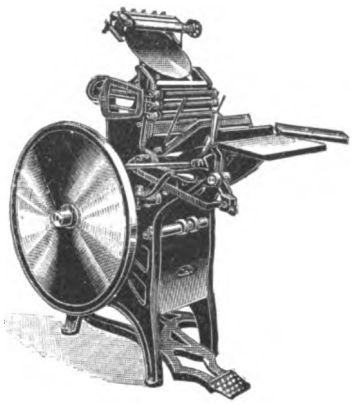
SINGLE-HEADED "RAPID" COMBINED PUNCHING & EYELETTING MACHINE.

Punches hole clean out. Automatically feeds and inserts the Eyelet at one stroke. Can be used for punching only. Speed over 3,000 per hour.



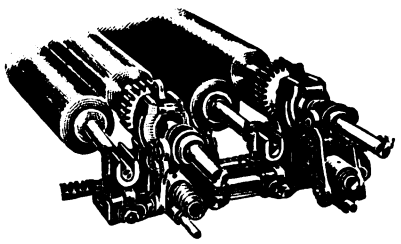
"GEM" GUILLOTINE.

Made in three sizes.
No. 1 to cut 24 inches. No. 2 to cut 26 inches.
No. 3 to cut 32 inches.
Strong and silent, Aocurate cutting guaranteed.



PATENT "GEM" PLATEN PRESS.

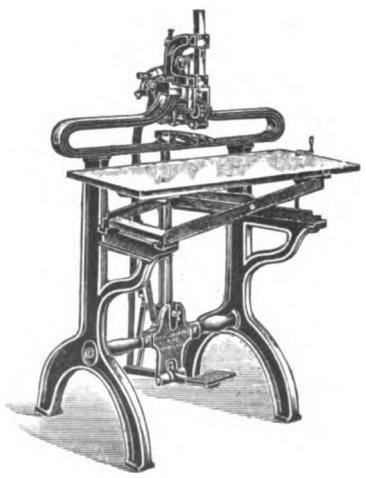
Made in two sizes 8 by 5 inside chase.
11 by 7 " "
Faster than any other platen. Best in design.
Absolutely silent.



SELF-CONTAINED GEARED INKING APPARATUS.

With Reciprocating Riders.

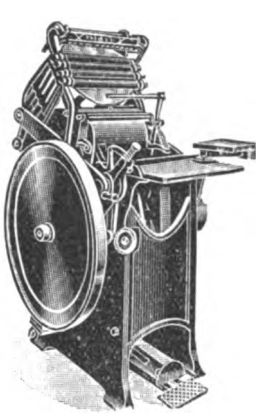
Suit any make or size of Wharfedale.
Long Roller Bearings. Simple Adjustment.
Steel Machine-cut Racks and Gears.



SINGLE TREADLE PAGING MACHINE.

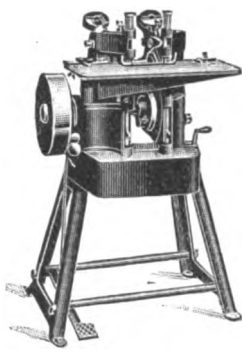
With Latest Improved Disc Inking.

Fewest working parts. Can be worked at Lightning Speed. Hundreds in use.



"TRIUMPH" PLATEN PRESS WITH ORDINARY INKING.

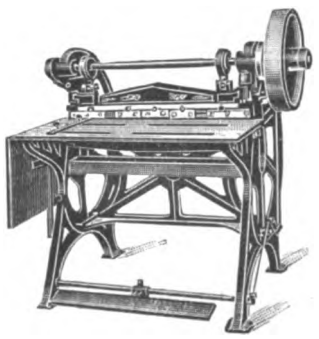
Made in two sizes Crown Folio. Foolscap Folio
Solid impression. Speed 2,000 per hour.
Many Improvements.



DOUBLE-HEADED "RAPID" COMBINED PUNCHING & EYELETTING MACHINE.

Two Machines in one.

Either or both heads can be used for punching only. One head can be put out of action instantly. Inserts 6,000 to 8,000 eyelets per hour.



"EXCELSIOR" POWER PERFORATOR WITH SLIDING & LIFTING SECTIONS.

Treadle Perforators with Moveable Section.
Latest Design. Sizes—32, 27, and 20 inches. Hand perforator, open ends. Used in all the largest houses.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MAKERS:

T. C. THOMPSON & SON, *Oxford Works, Great Bridgewater Street, MANCHESTER.*

Telephone: 1876 Central. Telegrams: "Numerator." Established over 40 Years.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietors of the British Patent No. 18,214, 1911, relating to

LITHO WEB OFFSET PERFECTING ROTARY

for Illustrated Newspapers, Magazines, and the like, Applicants of British Patent for TWO-CYLINDER PAPER and TIN OFFSET ROTARY for sheet feed (also Intaglio direct or Offset), the simplest, best, quickest and practical Offset on the market (better than any Three-Cylinder Machine), are prepared to accept tenders for the manufacture of the inventions in Great Britain, or to consider applicants for the grant of Licenses or disposal by purchase of the rights.

Machines are in practical use in Germany and sold in NUMBERS to the GREATEST GERMAN and FOREIGN PRINTING HOUSES.

Applications to

FELIX BOTTCHER MFG. CO.,
Schönbachstr. 91,
13984 Leipzig, Germany.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1801.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS:
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Typecasting for the Printer	229
Perforators for Ruling Machines	235
High-Class Inks for Printers	235
Producing Printing Surfaces	235
The Manufacture of Boards	236
Utilising the Cuttings	237
Turkey's Paper Trade	238
The Latest in Rotaries	240
A Russian Exhibition	241
A Newspaper Wrappering Machine	242
Japan and the Roman Alphabet	245
Fire Prevention in the Printing Office	246
An Automatic Card Feeder	248
Workmen's Compensation	248
New Inventions	250
Our Special Issue	252
A Great Field for Enterprise	252
Is Printing Profitable?	252
Index to Advertisers	254
Trade Notes	254
Testing the Standards	254
No Work, No Profit	255
Ink to Write on Black Paper	256
The Prussian Testing Institute	256
Finnish Paper	256
American Paper	256
Delivering Sheets	256
All-Size and Colour Rotaries	260
Treatment of Waste Paper	260
Our Buyers' Guide	262
Feeding from a Pile	276

Our Special Colonial Issue.

ALTHOUGH week by week we endeavour to make the contents of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of use and interest to our Colonial readers, yet in the special issues which we publish from time to time, and of which this is one, we address ourselves more particularly to our friends abroad, both in their interest and the interests of our advertisers, who support us by inserting their business announcements. To this end we endeavour to reach every good house connected with printing, stationery, or fancy goods, throughout the widely-spread British Colonies; our well-kept and carefully compiled lists, the result of thirty-five years' experience enabling us to do so in a manner that cannot be attempted by less experienced contemporaries. Buying judiciously is the secret of half the success so much desired in business, and a careful study of the descriptive notices and advertisements in this issue will be found advantageous to the distant buyer, who will find in them something to suit all branches of the trades we represent in the numerous pages of business announcements that we this week send forth to our readers. Our advertisers are among the best houses in the trade, many of them having long experience in the filling of Colonial orders, and, knowing the requirements, may be depended on to satisfy the wants of purchasers; and here we would say that there is one thing that ought specially to be borne in mind; the cost of transit of good things is the same as that of bad. It costs no more to import the best goods than it does to import the worst. Therefore, be sure that you are dealing with firms that can be depended on to give value for money, and to act in their customers' interests as well as their own. Our aim, and we may hope that it is a successful one, is to bring together the right people at home and the right people abroad for mutual advantage and for mutual service, and our success in bringing together the Colonial buyer and the Home producer has more than justified our action in issuing these special export numbers, while at the same time it has increased our personal intimacy and correspondence with "our kin across the sea." We have referred above to the advertisements in the pages of this number, and in addition thereto we give an index to Home firms (that embraces the widest range of trade supplies) in our "Buyers' Guide," containing particulars of the manufactures of the leading houses. Our great object is to promote as much as possible a mutuality of interests, and our chief wish is to be useful to our clientele both at home and abroad.

* * *

A Great Field for Enterprise.

A REMARKABLE change in the attitude of home manufacturers towards Colonial consumers and customers has been taking place during the last few years. We refer more particularly to home manufacturers concerned with the printing and stationery interests—typefounders, ink makers, roller composition makers, engineers, papermakers, and cognate traders, and to their customers, the newspaper printers, the general printers, and the stationers of Britain beyond the seas. Formerly the Colonial market was, if not entirely ignored, regarded as of little importance. Then the possibilities of Colonial business was grasped, but America and other competitive countries also saw the rising market for their goods, and to-day the British trader has to face considerable competition in our own Colonies. Still the field of enterprise is an immense one, for a glance at the map of the world and the coloured streaks that mark British possessions will show what a market there is for our goods. The essentials are that traders must have a good article to sell, it must be adapted to the requirements of Colonial buyers, and it must be advertised judiciously and sufficiently, the last point is imperative, but our modesty prevents our dwelling on it.

* * *

Is Printing Profitable?

WE often hear complaints about the general unprofitableness of the printing business, and it is said that, considering the amount of money invested in plant, and the sums payable weekly as wages, no other industrial occupation brings in such inadequate returns. The remark, too, is common, that "low prices have ruined the trade," and that shortly no one will be able to make a living at it. We venture to say that the men who thus inveigh against the remunerativeness of the profession are mostly unsuccessful men, that is systematically unsuccessful; not as the result of a single ill-timed or ill-judged transaction. But, then, in every other trade or profession we find the same class of men, quite unfit to carry on their occupation after a profitable manner, and who, perhaps not unnaturally, declare it to be the worst that ever a man put his hand to. It does not require much exercise o the reasoning faculty to arrive at the conclusion that if what all these disappointed traders said were true, there would be no profitable trade at all, and that there are really profitable trades no one can deny. If we sift the subject properly, it is probable that we will find that the printing business is quite as remunera-

Digitized by Google

tive as any other, *if properly conducted*. And here is the real gist of the matter—if properly conducted. For instance, a business is not properly carried on with old, obsolete, worn-out machinery and plant. The wants of the trade a couple of decades ago are not the wants of the trade to-day. Where a run of 5,000 was considered a long one, runs of hundreds of thousands, or even millions, are now quite common, and a considerable cheapening of prices has taken place. How has this been brought about? By the employment of the best and most rapid machinery. It is of the first importance that the printer should advance with the times. If he holds back in the race, even for the shortest period, his place will be filled by some one who is more enterprising and wide awake. This is the Age of Machinery, the individuals who exercise the greatest influence on the destinies of their fellow-men are not kings or queens, emperors or presidents, but inventors and engineers, those who create new industries and invigorate old ones. He who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is said to be a benefactor of the species; how much more then the man, who, discovering a new process, or devising a new method, brings into existence a fresh department of industry and gives employment to perhaps thousands of his fellow beings. This is the era of new and improved machinery for facilitating the production of printed matter, and the printer of to-day has ready to his hand appliances that by their use should lead him on to fortune. The engineers are striving with each other as to which of them will put the best machines on the market. We have many new flat-beds, two-revolutions, perfectors, and rotaries of wonderful capacities, the aims of whose makers have been to assist the printer to turn out his work with speed and economy. We have, too, for economy in the composing-room, the Linotype, the Monotype, the Typograph, and other appliances for the speedy setting up of matter. All these improvements, if adopted and well handled, go far to make the printer's business a profitable one. To make money nowadays the printer must have his office fitted to meet the varied demands on its resources, and he must also have his wits in order to utilise to the utmost the appliances and opportunities in his possession.

The death is announced from America of Dr. Benjamin Eli Smith, managing editor of the "Century Dictionary" from 1889 to 1891 and general editor since 1894. He also edited allied publications, including the "Century Atlas."

The editor-in-chief of the *Morgenbladet*, Christiania, Mr. Nils Vogt, has resigned his position, his desire being to be able to devote more time to literary work of special interest to himself. The new editor of the *Morgenbladet* will be Mr. C. J. Hambro. The change will take place July 1st next.

An Example

of the many letters received every week from enthusiastic Linotype users.

Increased Work.

Speed in all Changes.

Standing Matter.

Avoids Overtime.

Anticipates Another Machine.

The Purchase Justified.

I am very pleased to say that since the installation of Linotype Model 4 Triplex Machine, the work has increased to such an extent that, without its many strong advantages, it could not have been undertaken. As it is, with the simplicity and quickness of change of body and measure, not to speak of the advantages of the Automatic Quadder, I have easily overcome the extra pressure. When I take into account that a large amount of the work at present in hand will have to stand for some time, and that this will be free from "pi," and not require any of the men picking various letters therefrom, it adds considerably to the value of the matter set. In fact, I don't know how I have done without the machine so long; but for it I would have been working overtime for weeks, whereas I have had no overtime at all. These facts give me every hope that, with the continuance of the present orders, I may ere long be compelled to consider the advisability of again placing an order with you for a machine similar to this with different body founts.

I should like to add that in every respect your points of recommendation in persuading me to purchase the machine have been fulfilled to the letter, whilst the courtesy and attention all through the transaction and afterwards have been most marked.

This is the experience of thousands of Linotype users. Linotype advantages are available to *every* Printer who permits himself to have them.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Index to Advertisers

IN THIS ISSUE.

FIRM'S NAME.	PAGE
Aerograph Co.	15
Algraphy, Ltd.	10
Ault & Wiborg London Co.	v.
Badoureau & Jones, Ltd.	31
Bannerman, R. P. & Son	16
Bentley & Jackson, Ltd.	16
Berger & Wirth	15
Bingley, T. E.	8
Blackfriars Type Foundry	xii.
Blades, East & Blades	16
Brehmer, Aug.	16 and 37
Brindle & Son, Ltd.	19
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.	31
Burt, R. K.	11
Byta Manufacturing Co.	10
Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd.	21
Carlyle, G. & T.	16
Century Engraving Co.	40
Coates Bros.	47
Colebrook, Frank	29
Cooper & Budd, Ltd.	15
Culross & Co.	24
Darlington & Co.	31
Day & Collins	11 and 16
Debecey, W. & M. Co.	28
Dellagana, James & Co., Ltd.	10
Diamond Tag Co.	i. and xii.
Dickinson, John & Co.	Cover iii.
Direct Photo Engraving Co.	31 and vii.
District Engineering Co.	xii.
Downey	38 and xii.
Dublin "Daily Express"	11
Durable Printers' Roller Co.	16 and Cover iv.
"Editor and Publisher"	15
Edler, A. & Co.	Cover iv.
Edwards, Geo. & Co.	16
Elliott & Co. (Otley), Ltd.	x.
Everett, W. H. & Son	13
Felix Bottcher Mfg. Co.	24
Forward, Charles J. & Son	xii.
Fry's Metal Foundry	9
Garwood & Muddiman, Ltd.	xii.
Gebler, K.	15
Grant, Legros & Co., Ltd.	16 and 33
Guild of Printers' Designers	14
Gutberlet, A. & Co.	8
Haddon, John & Co.	43
Hallett & Son	31
Hewitt Bros.	41
Holland, J. & Co.	31
Hoppe, O. & Co.	16
Hunt, T. J.	xii.
Ibbotsons, Ltd.	14
Insull, Samuel, Senr.	vi. and xii.
Jacobs Bros.	24
Jacobsen, Welch & Co., Ltd.	39
Jones, Samuel & Co.	47
Jubb, T. G. & J.	Cover i.
Kahle, Emil	14
Kendell & Sons	13
Kenny & Co.	41
Kidd, John & Co.	27
Klugmann & Co.	Cover iv.
Kraushaar, August	47
Lanston Monotype Corporation	11 and 17
Lasch, C. L. & Co.	ix.
Laue, A. & Co.	16
Lawrence, P.	xii.
Light. William J.	iv.
Linotype & Machinery	25
London Paste Co.	16
Lorilleux, Ch. & Co.	13
Maddin, G. H. & Co.	10
Mallieu, Wilhelm	ix.
Mann, Geo. & Co.	16
Marryat & Place	14
Megill, Edward L.	28
"Midland Telegraph"	15
Miehle Printing Press & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	iii.
Miles, W. & Co.	16
Minton & Casey	xii.
Morris & Bolton	41
Morris, George	36
Morrison Co., The J. L.	15
Nedden, H. & Co.	19
Northern Press Engineering Co., Ltd.	iv. and ix.
Oswald Publishing Co.	16
Paper & Pulp Directory	20
Parsons and Whittemore, Inc.	15
Partridge, S. W. & Co.	i.
Peebles, A. M. & Son	35
Perkins, Bacon & Co.	16
Perry, W. R., Ltd.	i.
Preusse & Co.	47
Priestley Bros.	xii.
Printing Trade News	31
Ratcliffe, John & Sons	16
Read, C. H. & Co.	16
Renger, Joseph	x.
Richford, E. M.	16
Richmond & Co.	20 and 26
Riessner	xii. and 28
Ritchie, M. C.	44
Ruddock, R. H.	26
Schelter & Giesecke	Cover ii.
Schmantz, L.	xii.
Sedgwick, W. F., Ltd.	32
Shackell, Edwards & Co.	8
Shaw, John & Sons	viii.
Sheldon, H. J.	xii.
Sheridan Co., T. W. & C B.	16
Smyth-Horne	ii. and 16
Strong, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	7
Swain, John & Son, Ltd.	xi.
Taylor Bros.	10 and 15
Tayler, D. F. & Co., Ltd.	18
Taylor & Watkinson	x.
Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.	v.
Thompson, T. C. & Son	23
Tuck, Raphael & Sons	xii.
Waite & Saville, Ltd.	viii.
Walker, H. G.	xii.
Weise Brothers	38, 45 and xii.
Wells, A. C. & Co.	41
Wertheimer, Lea & Co.	16
Williams, H., and Co.	28
Winstone, B. & Sons, Ltd.	32
Wood, Miles & Co.	16
Woolgar & Roberts	xii.
"World's Paper Trade Review"	19 and 30

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. METHUEN are issuing a new Sevenpenny Library, in which popular novels will be issued at this popular price. A feature will be the "picture jackets" that will make their appearance attractive on the bookstall or in the window. Among the authors represented in the first batch are C. J. Cutcliffe-Hyne, Max Pemberton, Baring Gould, E. P. Oppenheim, Eden Phillpotts, and others.

THE dangers of celluloid eyeshades are exemplified in an accident that happened the other day to Mr. G. F. Hallock, associate editor of the Port Jefferson (N. Y.) *Echo*. He was wearing a celluloid shade over his eyes, while in the composing-room of the *Echo* office, and in lighting a cigar the shade caught fire with a slight explosion, burning his eyelashes and eyebrows entirely off and severely injuring the flesh. Mr. Hallock snatched the burning shade from his head in time to prevent serious injury to his eyes.

THE city of Dresden has a newspaper of its own, the property having been bequeathed to the municipality. In 1856, states the United States Consul, Dr. Justus Guentz, publisher of the *Dresdner Anzeiger*, and proprietor of an advertising bureau, with a concession from the Saxon Government known as the "Koenigliches Saechsisches Adresse-Comptoir," willed the bureau and the right of publishing the *Dresdner Anzeiger* as a special foundation for the common welfare, under the condition that the profits should be used for beautifying Dresden and for charitable purposes. The annual profit amounts to about £12,000.

THE ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS AND THICKNESS GAUGES.—The latest development in paper testers is a small compact instrument $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, which is being marketed by the Ashcroft Manufacturing Co., of New York, well-known manufacturers of instruments of precision for over half-a-century. The paper tester is supplied in two grades, one for testing the strength of thick papers and the other for testing thin papers. In design the instrument is a radical departure from those now in general use, and it is claimed that it will remain accurate for many years without readjusting. The firm have also put on the market a gauge for testing the substance of paper and boards. The sole British agents are Messrs. H. B. Legge and Co., of 81, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

MR. G. T. SHAW, the city librarian of Liverpool, lectured the other night on "Public Libraries and their Work." After referring to the formation of subscription libraries in the eighteenth century, he mentioned that the first rate-supported library was established in Lancashire, the Public Libraries Act being introduced into Parliament by a Liverpool man, William Ewart. Liverpool obtained in 1852 a private Act which authorised the payment of lecturers as well as the establishment of libraries, though the free lectures were not commenced at the Picton Hall till 1886. The lecturer described at some length the arrangements and working of the Liverpool Corporation libraries, and compared them with those of other towns, among the points dealt with being the provision of reading-rooms for students and for children, and of books for the blind. He also spoke of the effort now being made, and estimated to occupy six years, to form a single catalogue of the 160,000 volumes of the reference library.

NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS.—Addressing the Hampstead Subscription Library and Literary Society on "Newspapers and Books," Mr. Richard Whiteing said, there were good and bad newspapers; but what struck him most was the immense preponderance of good ones. He did not except the much disparaged half-penny paper, which he thought in its average was a most astonishing and most helpful thing. It was impossible to exaggerate the part the newspaper played in life, and difficult to exaggerate the care, skill and judgment that went to make one. And he felt very strongly, Mr. Whiteing added, about what he would call the ignorant disparagement of the newspaper. With all its errors, the work was so well done that he felt extremely impatient of anything said in disparagement of it. The book was essential, because the more they multiplied experiences of the raw material of their epic of life, as found in the newspapers, the more they needed some co-ordinating power that would show them some completeness in the great mass of events. That was the glorious function of the book, rightly understood. But the book had not filled the rôle of the newspaper in making itself accessible; its price was prohibitive.

THE death has taken place at New York, of Mr. Howard N. Thompson, formerly a journalist with a European reputation.

AMONG the additions to the British Museum to be opened shortly there will be a "journal room," in which will be placed the chief periodicals of the world. Each journal will be available as soon as possible after publication. The use of the journal room will be restricted to the holders of readers' tickets.

Testing the Standards.

The printer's engineer, the typefounder, matrix punch cutter, and others who have to deal with fine measurements in their daily work, should be interested in the report of the Board of Trade upon the administration of the Weights and Measures Acts, as it includes a report by the Deputy Warden of the Standards upon the tests of the several Parliamentary copies of the Imperial standard yard and the Imperial standard pound made last year. The standard yard and its copies are made of a bronze alloy. The standard pound and its copies are made of platinum. The results of the yard tests show the following differences between the copies:—Royal Mint copy, 23 millionths of an inch short of the standard; Royal Society copy, 49 millionths of an inch short; Greenwich Observatory copy, 43 millionths of an inch short; Standard Department copy, 215 millionths of an inch short. A comparative table shows the interesting fact that the Mint copy has lengthened by one millionth of an inch, the Royal Society copy has lengthened by 47 millionths of an inch, the Observatory copy has lengthened by 42 millionths of an inch, and the Standards Department copy has shortened by 23 millionths of an inch during 10 years, The tests of the pound weight show the following differences:—The Royal Mint copy is 364 hundred-thousandths of a grain heavier than the standard, the Royal Society copy is 68 hundred-thousandths of a grain heavier; the Greenwich Observatory copy is 84 hundred-thousandths of a grain lighter, the Standards Department copy is 261 hundred-thousandths of a grain lighter. In this case the changes during the past 10 years have been:—An addition of 18 hundred-thousandths of a grain in weight to the Mint copy, a loss of 6 hundred-thousandths of a grain in weight in the Royal Society copy, an addition of 79 hundred-thousandths of a grain in weight to the Observatory copy, an addition of 23 hundred-thousandths of a grain in weight to the Standard Department copy.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'GOUGH'

DIE STAMPING PRESSES BY

RICHMOND & CO.,

SUN IRONWORKS, LAWTON RD., BOW, LONDON. E.

See March Edition for Displayed Advertisement

Digitized by Google

All Work, No Profit.

A writer in the *American Bulletin* says that:—While the large print shop is adopting all kinds of time-slips, cost-blanks, index systems, time recording clocks, and the thousand and one systems of keeping tab on each job and each workman, and can tell in an instant just how long each process of handling a piece of work required, and whether or not the estimate was conducive of profit, the proprietor of the small shop stands still—absolutely still. Apparently he is content to guess as to his business profits; should he have sufficient money to pay the men when Saturday comes around, and a small surplus for his Sunday cigars, he knows he has at least made some profit, and it will be a week before the pay-day bogie again makes him scratch the place where his hair used to be. But often he would gladly welcome some system of elastic currency which would enable him to overcome the deficiency which has become apparent at the completion of some—to him—large job. He had "guessed" that thirty hours would be ample time for the setting of the type, and while the men had worked industriously and hard, yet this guess proved wrong—far wrong. He is sure that he personally could have made better time, and wishes competition would have permitted him to add further leeway, but he had to trust his men to make time for him, and this they did not do. So he sighs a great big sigh and wonders what can be the reason.

Apparently he is content—but only apparently. While his men are sleeping the refreshing sleep of the just, he is often pacing the floor, revolving plan after plan, scheme after scheme, in his effort to locate the difficulty. Occasionally it occurs to him that had the men more material they would be able to finish work faster; but, hoopsnake-like, he must make larger profits to enable him to get this material, and to make larger profits he must turn the work out faster, and to turn the work out faster he must have more material. And thus his revolvings revolve. Any way he looks at the problem he follows the circle back to the starting point. How others do it is a mystery to him. His own case seems helpless.

The pursuance of a fallacy will always remain pursuance; and a fallacy will never be anything else. Nothing but a radical change will avail much that is different, and as matters are clearly at rock bottom now, a change must come, and should come sufficiently ahead of the sheriff to be given a fair chance to prove its merit.

Now, Mr. Small Printer, you have a good run of trade, have several good men in your employ, and should make money. But you don't. Let's see what your predicament looks like through eyes other than your own. We'll take a walk through your composing-room and see the conditions under which your men work, and perhaps we'll find sufficient reason for the dilatory aspect of each job. Don't be surprised if I scold you and prove to you that 90 per cent. of the fault is your own. I've got you now where you'll have to listen, and I'm going to talk to you as I think you should be talked to.

There's a man pulling out case after case; he's been walking around quite a while now, and doubtless has but little accomplished. Something's wrong—let's see what his trouble is. "Can't find a twelve-point quad anywhere!" replies the "comp" when questioned. Now, isn't this a nice condition, to start off with? Not a twelve-point quad anywhere! But, however, we'll go further.

Here is a job with sorts missing, and all the leads and slugs pulled out—the loose string alone saves it from being a mass of pi. And here's another the same way! And another! Gracious, man, all on this bank seem to be in the same condition! Right here you deserve the severest kind of scolding, and should get it; but we'll go further.

Snip, snip, snip! What's that man cutting with the scissors? Cardboard and paper for justifying! Justifying what? Can it be possible that he is compelled to use type bodies not on the point system? Well, well; and this in the twentieth century! However, we'll pass him and look around some more.

That man on the stone has just placed some blotter on each side of the job he is locking up; why in the name of goodness does he do this? You don't mean to tell me that the composition is so bad as to require this! Surely you haven't permitted the men from time to time to cut your labour-saving material! And yet this must be the case, for there stands a man at the lead cutter now—chop, chop, chop; cutting some standard size to suit his job, perhaps into some odd measure. Why, look! your lead cutter is not graduated to picas or nonpareils! Let's pass him quickly, before I do something harsh to him.

What's the stoneman now cutting with that dull saw? Furniture to lock up his form! And yet you wonder it takes them so long! Snip, snip; chop, chop; zizz, zizz! Day after day all new stuff you buy is cut, smaller, smaller, smaller, until after a while it blows away at the least draught. But enough of this; the problem is clearing. Let's see the material the men work with.

All these dingy cabinets, and these tall racks of cases—what do they contain? Type faces that you haven't used for a long while, but can't discard for fear of being needed! Nonsense! When did you last use this two-line small pica shaded letter? Can't remember? You bet you can't. And further, you know you'll never use it again. Really every face in this entire cabinet is so obsolete that the men never open it. What use is the entire lot anyway? And this rack—each case pulled out discloses old faces covered with dust; have any of your men during the last decade used any of this stuff? If so, you can rest assured it was by force of necessity, or through desperation, and not because typographic style demanded it. And this lot of ornaments and borders, not one of them has been touched for years, and not one of them will be touched for years to come. "Comps" will come and go, but one look at this mass of junk will suffice them, and each and all will pass it by. Further, your customer is educated to good printing, and wouldn't have this old stuff twice if you did use it. Doubtless he wouldn't accept the job if you dared use it at all.

Messrs. H. O. Strong and Sons, Ltd., Norfolk Works, St. Paul's, Bristol, a firm of manufacturers of machines and tools for printers established since 1877, have issued a very neat and compact little catalogue of their specialities, the illustrations in which are printed in chocolate and the letterpress in green ink. There is a brief article on cutters preparing some illustrations of their stock designs, and other contents relate to blocking and embossing presses, bookbinders' presses, eyeletting machines, guillotines and guillotine knives, knife grinding, the "Swift" maturing machine, the "Bear" punch, the "Dreadnought" punch, punching machines, relief stamping presses, and the "Strong" round-cornering machine. In addition to this there are some illustrations of the Norfolk Works exterior and interior, and some particulars as to terms of business. The book, which measures 8½ by 5½ inches, is strongly bound in stiff dark green paper boards.

The New York Master Printers' Association has developed among its members and the trade generally an interest in organisation and co-operation, which is the healthiest sign of the need and value of such an institution. The monthly meetings are remarkable for the prevailing spirit of good fellowship, and for the fact that printers of varied individual interests, whose problems, perhaps, are often widely scattered, find a common gathering place in the Association rooms. The attendance is larger at each meeting than that of the previous month, and there are many members who feel that they cannot possibly afford to miss a single meeting. This Association has won and maintained the interest and attention of some of the best printers in Greater New York.

A new weekly journal, entitled the *New Statesman*, is announced. It is to be published under the editorship of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb.

Inks which really suit each climate

That is what Kidd's Ink Service means to the printer abroad. It is no figure of speech, but a positive fact—the outcome of direct personal knowledge. Whether your business is in Canada or Australia, India or South Africa, or any other country which owns allegiance to King George V., you will find within easy distance one or more of Kidd's Agents well stocked with printing inks which will exactly suit your needs and packed just in the quantities you require. And it is well worth noting that Kidd's Inks have the reputation of being value for money—always, and Britain's best.

JOHN KIDD & CO., LTD.,

11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Ink to Write on Black Paper.

This ink is very useful for writing on some kinds of show cards and tickets for labelling collections. The writing is very clear and something out of the ordinary. The ink can be made very easily. A very thin mixture is first prepared with 100 parts of water and 5 to 20 ozs. gum arabic. Then, in this liquid, a light white powder (levigated chalk, or starch preferred) is triterated. The ink is now complete, and can be used with pen or brush. It should always be well shaken before use. Very clear white lines are obtained on all kinds of dark paper besides black. Chalk is better than starch, as the latter only turns white when dry. Avoid white powders, which do not cover well and give pale lines (talc, kaolin, zinc oxide, lithopone), or which are too heavy and give a sediment (white lead, permanent white). The proportions are very approximate, and practically no measurements can be made. The ink can be effaced by washing it with a hair pencil and the writing thus retouched. If the cards have to resist the effects of rubbing, they must be finally sprayed over with a little copal varnish containing a small quantity of alcohol.—*La Nature.*

Royal Prussian Testing Institute.

The Annual Report.

The annual report of the Royal Prussian Testing Institute, at Berlin-Lichterfeld West, for the year April, 1911-12, is to hand in the form of a 4to pamphlet of 74 pages. The institute comprises six departments, under the heads of metals, building materials, paper and textiles, metallography, general chemistry, oils. In these laboratories the work of testing materials, judicial *expertises*, and the elucidation of technical difficulties is undertaken primarily on behalf of Government and public bodies, but secondarily also for private firms and individuals.

Department 3, for paper and textiles, is under the direction of Professor Herzberg, well known in this country as the leading expert in paper technology. Being connected with the Technical High School of Berlin, it has hitherto been the custom for the Institute to take in a limited number of students for testing work, but so far as Department 3 is concerned this practice has had to be suspended owing to the unexpected increase in the routine work of the department. The German Papermakers' Association has petitioned the Government to make arrangements which will enable the educational work of the department to be resumed as soon as possible.

During the year 1,559 samples of paper and nearly 100 samples of boards, half-stuffs and other papermaking materials have been tested. The proportion of work received from public bodies as compared with private firms was a little more than half. With regard to the papers, the great bulk of the testing related to the composition and strength, in order to ascertain whether these properties complied with the normal specifications drawn up for papers to be used for specified purposes. In the case of the samples of wood pulp and other half-stuffs the tests related to the length of fibre, proportions of shive, resin, ash and reducing constituents.

Short notes are given in the report recounting certain individual problems of interest investigated during the year. In a law suit a document was submitted from the court for an opinion as to whether it was written prior to the year 1878, or whether it was a later fabrication. It was impossible to pronounce a definite opinion on this point either from examination of the paper or the ink. Certain brown specks on the document which were thought to be indicative of its age were, however, certified to consist of some foreign brown powder, apparently brick dust. At the request of a meterological observatory, the experts of the Institute were able to recommend a special paper suitable for registering the duration of bright sunshine by charring under the heat concentrated by a powerful lens. A safety cheque paper was submitted to the Institute, which on treatment with acids, gave a blue coloration, and with alkalis or oxidising agents a brown. Writing on this paper could be removed by means of oxalic acid and bleaching liquor, but the treated places retained a brown stain, thus confirming the claims of the manufacturers.

Out of over 1,000 papers submitted by public offices, 91·3 per cent. conformed with the standard specifications, whilst the remainder fell short only in a minor degree. This is a very satisfactory result.

Finally may be mentioned the experiments carried out by the Institute on the preservation of manuscript documents. The treatment with "Cellite" varnish, previously recommended, has maintained its satisfactory position, particularly the increase in strength and pliability thereby imparted to the documents is a cause for much satisfaction.

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!! All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO., 22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FINNISH
Exports of Paper and Boards.

The following figures give an idea of the export trade of Finland and the countries traded with in paper and boards:—

MILLBOARDS.

	1912 M. tons.	1911 M. tons.
Russia	12,727	12,186
Sweden	816	66
Denmark	2,721	1,784
Germany	7,885	8,882
Holland	5,212	4,301
Belgium	2,699	1,813
Great Britain ...	20,513	18,022

WRAPPING PAPER.

Russia	44,846	38,946
Sweden	83	110
Denmark	582	309
Germany	3,887	5,410
Holland	247	199
Belgium ...	47	11
Great Britain ...	14,723	14,734

NEWS PAPER.

Russia	53,147	48,286
Germany	823	1,127
Great Britain ...	3,299	4,908

AMERICAN
Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

December—	1911.	1912.
Printing paper ...	$200,732	$422,873
Paperhangings	104,398	124,100
Photographic paper ...	64,985	115,618
Coated paper	49,672	47,691
Wrapping	88,433	54,017
All Other...	188,026	179,018
Jan.-December—	**1911.**	**1912.**
Printing paper ...	$2,630,355	$3,555,020
Paperhangings	817,700	874,621
Photographic paper ...	959,985	1,147,084
Coated paper	566,503	576,475
Wrapping	400,535	846,500
All Other...	3,204,571	2,700,816

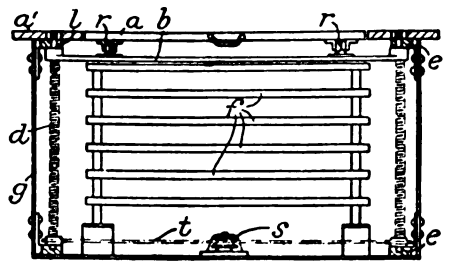
Exports.

December—	1911.	1912.
Printing Paper... ...	$326,067	$419,564
Writings and envelopes...	128,431	109,735
Playing cards	22,858	33,300
Hangings	35,013	31,316
All Other...	406,184	299,143
Jan.-December—	**1911.**	**1912.**
Printing Paper	$3,636,251	$4,131,217
Writings and envelopes	1,149,880	1,290,309
Playing cards	272,038	301,980
Hangings	384,932	411,716
All Other.	4,880,539	4,392,813

THE undermentioned candidates have been awarded trade scholarships at the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts—Book Production. The scholarships are tenable for three years, with maintenance grants of £6 for the first year, £6 for the second year, and £15 for the third year:—Arthur T. Blunsum, Leonard A. Burlace, George E. Drew, Arthur A. Dudley, William L. Hayward, George F. L. James, Walter D. Peers, Leonard T. Read, Edward Webb, Herbert W. Willmott.

Delivering Sheets.

In an invention by Messrs. C. Mayer and F. Trautmann, a stand or table for supporting the laying-out trays with the freshly printed sheets from a printing press, arranged so that the tray receiving the sheets is at a fixed working level, comprises a frame *g* having two fixed table *a*¹ and bearings *l* for supporting four vertical screws *d*. Supported on the screws *d* is a frame *b*, on which are two rails *e* to accommodate rollers *r* on a table *a*. The screws *d* are connected by an endless chain *t* which can be tensioned by a pulley *s*. After a small pile of sheets has been delivered on to the table *a*, a tray *f* is withdrawn from beneath the table and placed over the pile, the table *a* being lowered a distance equal to the thickness of a tray by turing the screws *d* by means of a key applied to the squared end



of one of them. The operation is continued until all the trays are supported on the table *a*, which is then run out on the rollers *r* on to a truck having rails aligning with the rails *e*. In a modification, the table *a* is supported on cranked arms which engage the screws *d* so that the table can be lowered to the floor level, and the screws *d* interconnected at the top so that the *a* with its trays can be run straight out without the use of a truck. In a further modification, the table for supporting the pile of trays is suspended from four chains which pass over sprocket-wheels on an horizontal shaft, which is turned to raise or lower the table by a handle with a spring bolt which engages a notched disc on the shaft. The lower tray is furnished with rollers so that the pile can be removed without the use of a separate truck.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),
and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Situations Wanted.

MACHINE OVERSEER, fully and practically conversant with the most modern methods and machinery, desires berth in Colony, Australia preferred.—Address, No. 13161, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13161

Situations Vacant.

SALESMAN wanted to Sell Riessner's Combination Gold Ink as a side line; liberal commission.—Address, T. Riessner, 57, Gold-street, New York. 13100

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

Digitized by Google

Mr. Cecil B. Johnson (Ben Johnson's), York: The men like it (the costing system). . . The foremen like it. . . The management like it. . . The travellers like it. . . The directors like it, because the **profits are larger and the anxiety is less,** while the fact that our turnover has increased steadily since the system was installed proves that our customers like it. (At the Costing Congress.)

Plant Values and the Costing System

The Costing Congress has urged that the standard unit of production of printing shall be **the hour** (or a unit of piece work like 1,000 ens). This unit shall comprise the whole cost—everything but profit. Each department shall have its accounts kept as if it were an independent business. We must get at the hour cost—or piece unit cost—of each department.

Therefore, for each department, before we can fix the correct hour cost, we want first the wages and second the whole departmental cost, and for that second part we have to arrive at the proper apportionment of many different things, rent, rates, light, heat, power, depreciation——

Stop there a moment. **Depreciation.**

On that Mr. Howard Hazell, the spokesman for the Costing Committee of the Masters' Federation, said in his main exposition that depreciation is a thing the printer often overlooks. "You will find the different values of your plant," Mr. Hazell proceeded, as he was explaining how to get at the unit hour cost, "from your inventory, if you have an inventory."

Have you an inventory? Complete? Up-to-date? Are there things it would cost you much to replace and which you yet cannot say are certainly included somewhere in your books or papers?

Start your costing system right. Get an inventory made. With that and your other items of last year's expenses you can then attach a very closely correct amount to each department as its departmental cost, and when you have added the percentage for recovery of the overhead expenses on the plan advised by the Costing Committee (finding, *i.e.*, what percentage they are of the combined wages plus departmental costs) . . . you have gone far towards making Mr. Johnson's experience at York also your own.

An independent inventory practically also transfers the onus of proof from you to any fire office or any party who might conceivably have an interest in belittling value. Let, then, the question as to what would be needed to replace your plant and equipment in their present condition on the open market be answered item by item in a detailed fully priced inventory, prepared by

FRANK COLEBROOK,

Printers' Valuer,

146, FLEET STREET, E.C. 'Phone: HOLBORN 2288.

Digitized by Google

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

The World's Paper Trade Review.

THE RECOGNISED MEDIUM FOR

Papermakers, Wholesale Stationers, Paper Stock Merchants, Mill Furnishers, and Engineers.

FEATURES.

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS,
AND
STATISTICS of IMPORTS
OF ALL
RAW MATERIALS USED
IN
PAPER MANUFACTURE.

NOTES of TRADE and FINANCE
At HOME and ABROAD.

The Circulation of the
World's Paper Trade Review
covers not only the entire
Papermaking Industry of Great Britain, but the Principal Paper and Pulp Mills throughout the World.

FEATURES.

NEW INVENTIONS,
NEW WORKS, ETC.,
DESCRIBED and ILLUSTRATED.

TECHNICAL ARTICLES.

Full Reports of all matters connected with the Papermakers' Engineering, Paper Stock, and Wood Pulp Trades.

IT PAYS
To Advertise in the "MACHINERY" Column all kinds of Surplus and Second-Hand Plant.

TO ADVERTISERS: *THE WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW is Subscribed for not only by Home, Foreign, and American Papermakers, but by the Workmen in Paper Mills, from whom Subscriptions are accepted at a cheap special rate.*

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION £1 per Annum (Post Free) to all Countries.

SINGLE COPIES SIXPENCE. SPECIMEN GRATIS and POST FREE.

Offices—58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to** "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

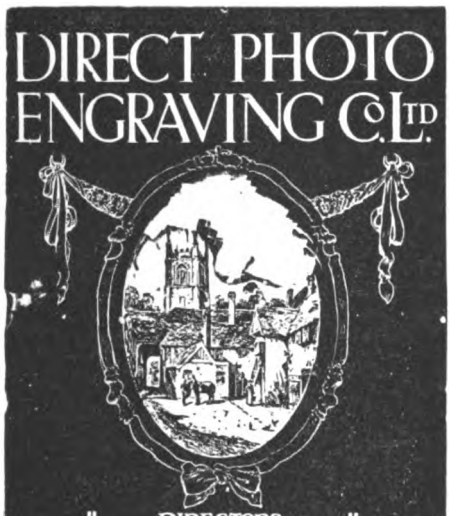
HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes."—*The Times.*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post.*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-, 80 Illustrations, 24 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

30 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

30 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

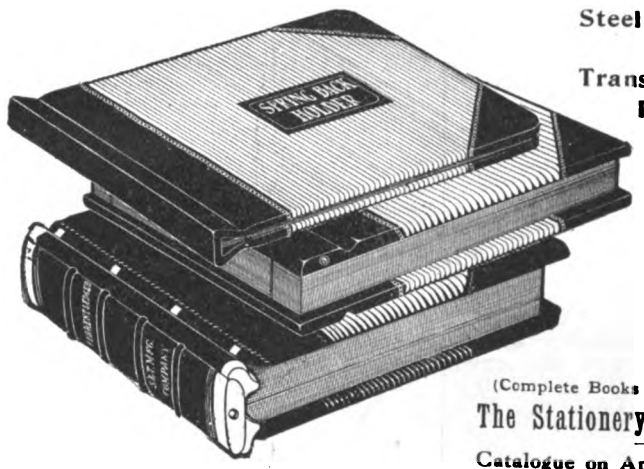
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 8a, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for **Refining and Rejuvenating.**

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

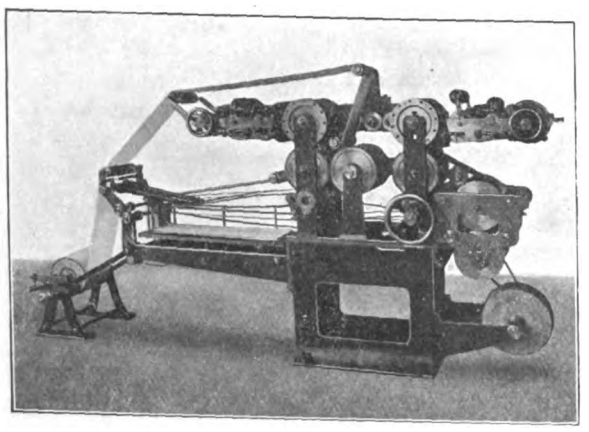
We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. **NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.**

Digitized by Google

All-Size and Colour Rotaries.

Seeing that rotary printing machines have lately been coming into very extensive use, the particulars given below may be of general interest. We recently referred to a rotary brought out by Messrs. H. Nedden and Co., 11-12, Finsbury-square, E.C., and now illustrate herewith another machine of the same class brought out by the same firm, which shows better even than the one we have already noticed the adaptability of rotary machines to the manifold demands made upon printers to cope with long runs of printing in a limited space of time. Most rotary printing machines, as printers are aware, are built for one particular kind of work only, being more or less useless for work of a varied character. The average printer, therefore, hesitates to install one through fear of not being able to keep it going, preferring



An All-Size Colour Rotary.

to keep to the ordinary flat-bed machine, which, by its slow movements, handicaps him severely when it comes to long runs, whilst a rotary printing machine would give him from three to four times the output of the flat-bed machine, even when fitted with a modern automatic feeder. On the machine forming the subject of this notice the paper may be printed either in one or two colours on one side, or in one colour on both sides, all that is necessary being the simple alteration of a gear wheel. Further, the paper may either be cut and delivered in sheets or re-reeled after having been printed. The advantages of this will be obvious, particularly in view of the fact that a rotary machine has hitherto been regarded as being suitable for one kind of work only.

The re-reeling attachment will also be found to be a very useful attribute of the machine in view of the ever-increasing demand for paper in reels. Wrapping paper for instance is often supplied in reels, and used either on wrapping machines, or pieces of the desired size are cut off as required. Also strips of gummed paper coming from a reel are extensively used for sealing parcels. Many firms, as is well known, are desirous of having some kind of printing or advertisement appear on these reels, but are not able to have this done on account of printers not having suitable machinery for having such paper printed and re-reeled. Here, however, the re-reeling attachment is an alternative to the ordinary sheet delivery, and an integral part of the machine.

In the matter of price also, we are given to understand this machine is on the whole no more expensive than a flat-bed machine with the necessary feeder, requiring moreover less attention, and giving a greater output. The machines are made for standard sizes of paper or to special requirements.

It is of course impossible to go into the many merits of this machine in the limited space at our disposal, but further particulars can be supplied on application to Messrs. H. Nedden and Co., at the address given.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING.—The Co-operative Wholesale Society, which had a trading turnover for the past six months of £15,830,886, has three printing works the total supplies from which for the past half year amounted to £106,062, showing an increase of £3,135 or 3 per cent. on the corresponding period a year before. At the Longsight (Manchester) works the supplies were £81,005 and the profit £1,118; at the Leicester works the supplies were £12,046 and the profit £635, and from the Pelaw-on-Tyne printing works the supplies were £11,063 and the profit £257. To cope with the business that is developed both in printing and box-making at Leicester the committee have purchased 431 square yards of land at the rear of their present works, for extensions.

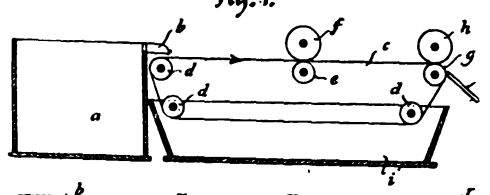
Treatment of Waste Paper.

An English patent has been granted to Mr. Carl Kurtz-Hähnle, of Reutlingen, covering a process of producing pulp from paper printed or written upon, a saving in chemicals being claimed over existing methods.

The old raw materials are first soaked with diluted lye, until the connection between the paper and the colour or ink is sufficiently loosened, then subjected to a light pressure for squeezing out the superfluous liquid. The materials received from the tank *a* (Fig. 1) through the overflow spout *b* are delivered on to an endless conveying sieve *c*, which runs over the guide rollers *d* and carries the materials between the pairs of rollers *e*, *f* and *g*, *h*, which press out the superfluous lye. The squeezing rollers *f*, *h* are only lightly loaded The pressed out lye collects in the tank *i* placed below the sieve *c* and may be used again. The materials themselves reach a delivery board *k* from which they are removed for further treatment. This delivery board *k* may be connected with a vat *l* (Fig. 3) in the pipe-shaped part l^x of which is a rotating conveyer screw *m*, the pitch of which decreases towards its upper end. Below the perforated inclined bottom *n* of the conveying pipe l_x is arranged a suitable gutter *o* for conveying the superfluous liquid out of the vat *l*.

The material treated in the manner above-described is then put into a suitable vessel

Fig. 1.



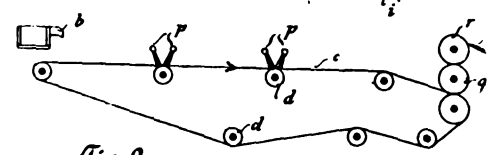
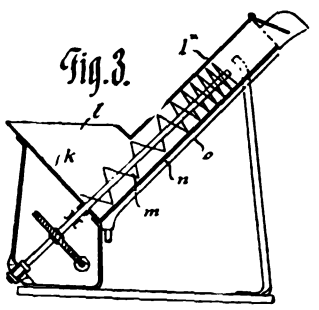


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



and a convenient quantity of water is introduced, whereupon the material is reduced to fibres by means of beaters or agitators, so that the printer's and other similar inks gradually separate from the fibres. Agitating apparatus of any improved construction capable of finely dividing the material by means of rotary agitators or beaters may be employed.

In order to free the fibrous mass from the loosened impurities, it is now passed on to an endless sieve of fine wire-gauze *c* (Fig. 2) passing therewith over the rollers *d* and beneath sprinklers *p*, so that the sprays of water from the latter can carry off the impurities. At the delivery end of the sieve the completely cleaned fibrous mass is passed between couching rollers *q*, and is carried up by them to the roller *r* from which it is removed by the scraper *s*, and allowed to fall out.

According to the patentee, the process can be carried out continuously, even for the largest quantities, and requires but small quantities of chemicals and small outlays for wages and driving power, so that it can be employed most advantageously for all sorts of old paper, including paper of the lowest quality.

The lye employed in the process consists preferably of a solution of sodium peroxide, or of the peroxide of an alkaline earth such as magnesium peroxide for example, and colloid silicic acid of about one per cent. strength. A suitable solution of one per cent. strength is made by adding one kilogramme of the combined chemicals to 100 litres of water, the one kilogramme being composed of 30 grammes of sodium peroxide and 970 grammes of colloid silicic acid. Of course the proportions differ according to the strength of the colloid silicic acid, but instead of the above-mentioned alkaline solutions other chemical agents, which produce a similar effect of dissolving ink or colour from the paper, may be employed. For the selection of the chemical agent it is always essential that the chemical be capable of producing a sufficient effect upon the paper to be cleaned, or upon the impurities to be removed without altering the paper mass to a degree which exceeds the absolute necessity.

W. F. SEDGWICK LTD.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 or 4 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP
CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

B·WINSTONE
& SONS LTD
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
& LETTERPRESS VARNISHES,
LITHOGRAPHIC SUNDRIES ETC.
100 101
SHOE LANE
LONDON EC
The Best of Everything for the Printer.

Digitized by Google

The Best Investment you can make for the YEAR is to install a

Davis Typecaster

THIS simple machine is the greatest source of economy offered to the Printing Trade in recent years. It enables any printer, on a very small outlay, to cast ALL his type, spaces and quads, in ANY face and ANY body size from 3 to 30 point, at an average cost of ***less than half typefounders' prices.***

The leading firms all over the Kingdom are installing the DAVIS TYPECASTER and saving half their type bills. Write or 'phone us.



Grant, Legros & Co., Ltd.,

Makers of Davis typecasters,
Punch-cutting Machines,
Punches and Matrices for any character and face.

111 AVENUE CHAMBERS,
SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
LONDON, W.C.

Telephone: 2734 CITY.

Digitized by Google

OUR Buyers' Guide TO THE Export Markets FOR THE

PRINTING, STATIONERY, PAPER, BOOKBINDING, BOOK-MAKING AND ALLIED TRADES, IMPORTERS, AND COLONIAL STORES.

A Useful GUIDE for COLONIAL and FOREIGN BUYERS.

Up-to-Date.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS AND PRINTING MACHINE MAKERS.

Albert and Co. Act.-Ges., Frankenthal, Germany.—This is one of the largest firms in the world of printers' engineers, and their manufactures are well known in all countries. Everything is made, from a platen press to a newspaper rotary, including high-art, two-revolution, collotype, tinplate, and litho machines. The firm's work is of the highest class, and a number of improvements have just been made in their colour presses, which include All-Size rotaries and rotaries that print in from two to six colours and do the finest half-tone illustrative work. Mr. Adolf Bartzack, Paternoster House, 34, Paternoster-row, E.C., is the London agent, and the firm has branches at Paris, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Warsaw, Milan, Madrid, Budapest, Stockholm, Christiania, Copenhagen, Amsterdam and Brussels.

The Canadian-American Machinery Company, Limited, 8, Bouverie-street, London, E.C., are the general concessionnaires of the Walkup Rotary Press Feeder for changing the reels on a rotary press, either individually or simultaneously without stopping the press, saving time, spoils, space and power. Among the leading agencies in this firm's hands is that of the Brown and Carver (Oswego) Cutters, which are made in 90 different styles and sizes from the 16-in. bench cutter up to the 84-in. Automatic Clamp Cutter weighing nine tons. Also that of the Meisel Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., who make presses for printing, numbering, perforating and folding, counter cash sales and manifold books, Bed and Platen presses for printing tissue, gummed, waxed, and other papers from type or plates, delivering any size sheets or rewinding the printed product, ticket presses for street-car and strip tickets, trading stamps, etc. Slitters and rewinders for slitting wrapping paper and toilet requisites, and centre winding machines for tag or cardboard stock, rewinding up to 40-in. in diameter. They are manufacturers of the British Newspaper and Job Folders for folding, insetting and trimming at head 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 newspapers and upwards, turning same out with all the appearance of having been printed on a rotary press, and this at a guaranteed speed of 2,000 per hour and upwards. They manufacture Roller Washing machines for letterpress rollers, and Graining and Washing machines for lithographic and offset press rollers, and handle the Galley Cutters and Creasers of the platen type made in five sizes from 20-in. to 30-in. up to the Mammoth 30-in. by 44-in. inside chase, and have introduced a heavy Drum Cylinder Cutter and Creaser, capable of cutting and creasing boards up to 28-in. by 45-in., at a speed of 1,400 sheets per hour, with smaller sizes speedier in proportion.

The District Engineering Co., Florence-road, Upton-park, London, E., make a specialty of brazing cast iron. The process is a means of uniting broken or fractured iron castings, and restoring them to their original strength at a very reasonable cost. In some cases where several new castings have broken in succession (owing to the fact that they are not strong enough to resist the strain put upon them), mild steel can be reinforced, making the casting much stronger without obstruction. It might be an advantage to printers and the allied trades (like machinery users in other industries) to know that there is no need to have machines standing idle while a new casting is coming from abroad, or to scrap an out-of-date machine, on which good work can be done, because a broken casting on same can only be replaced by a new one at a very great expense. Such parts as cylinders, racks, brackets, side frames, roller brackets, presses, guillotines, pumps, cranes, etc., etc., can be repaired by this process, effecting a saving of both time and money.

Duplex Printing Press Co., Zurich, Switzerland.—The particular appliance made by this firm is the Swiss Duplex Flat-Bed Rotary for newspaper work. By its use the cost of stereotyping is saved, and it is capable of delivering, direct from type forms 5,500 to 6,000 complete copies per hour of a four, six or eight-page paper, folded and counted. For newspapers of medium circulation it is claimed to be a most economical machine.

Elliott and Co. (Otley), Ltd., Steel Croft Works, Otley, Yorks.—One of the famous firms of printing machine builders of this home of British printers' engineers. Their improved make of Wharfedale is well known in the trade, and the firm is now manufacturing printing machinery with clean printed side up delivery to suit progressive ideas. Messrs. Elliott and Co. claim the honour of producing the first two-revolution machine built at Otley, and their new "Caradoc" stop cylinder, and the "Elliott" two-revolution press are their leading lines to-day. The latter machine is of high-class design and construction, and even while running at a rate of nearly 2,000 an hour, is all that can be desired. The toothed-gearing is all cut by accurate machinery, the inking is specially excellent, and many improvements have been introduced that tend to perfection of printing. As a testimony to its quality, we may note that one firm of printers have five presses in use, and have ordered others. The latest addition to Messrs. Elliott and Co.'s machines is the "Elliott Auto-Wharfe," that combines feeder and machine in one, and is the first of its class to be offered to the printer. As a labour-saver this press should prove a success. The firm also manufactures self-clamp and other guillotines, bookbinding and other appliances. The managing director is Mr. Robert Elliott, a gentleman who has had a thorough practical training in the construction of modern printing machinery.

Messrs. A. Edler and Co., Bath-place, Rivington-street, London, E.C., handle many high-class special machines for the printing and allied trades. Among their leading specialities are rotary letterpress machines for commercial work. These are suitable for practically any class and quality of paper, including tissue, and the output in many cases amounts to quite 6,000 sheets per hour. In their showrooms they have some of the most modern machinery, including the latest book-sewing machines. Their "Victory" Book Sewer can be fitted with a new patented appliance for automatically folding and sewing continuous guards in one operation. They are the sole agents for the well-known litho and collotype machine works of Faber and Schleicher, Ltd., Offenbach, and also of the famous Typecasting Machine works of Messrs. Foucher, of Paris. A long illustrated notice of the firm's new premises appeared in our issue of March 21st, 1912.

The Goss Printing Press Company of England, Ltd., 53, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Works: Hayes, Middlesex.—This is the British branch of the well-known Goss Printing Press Co., of Chicago, U.S.A., whose fast newspaper presses are known throughout the world. The "Straight-Line" printing machines made by the firm can be adapted to the requirements of any newspaper office, and their Patent Straight-Line Low Down Central Folder Quadruple Machine will print in book form a 16-pp. newspaper at the rate of 40,000 per hour. A feature of the machines is the absence of angle turning bars. The Goss presses are in many British newspaper offices, and the *News of the World* has installed a 64-plate Straight-Line Goss Press to insert 16-pp. without turning bars. Other machines are turned out by the firm that are well worth the notice of the newspaper publishers who desire to improve their half-tone block printing. A notice of the firm's British works appeared in our issue of March 23rd, 1911.

R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., Mansfield-street, Borough-road, London, S.E.—The name of Hoe and Co. will always be associated with the greatest inventions in the way of typographical engineering that the world has witnessed, and in a brief notice, such as this, of their productions, but a very few can be mentioned. Their latest achievement is the marvellous Double Octuple Rotary Perfecting Press, which has a capacity of considerably over 200,000 finished newspapers per hour, all inset, pasted, cut and folded, with cover and centre pages printed in several colours. The "Sextuple Presses" print either in one or more colours, and in many combinations of pages. The "X" pattern Quadruple Press, runs at a speed of 48,000 4, 6, or 8 pages; 24,000 12, 14 or 16 pages; or 12,000 20 or 24 pages per hour, folded, counted and pasted. Another press prints and folds 96,000 two-page supplements, or 48,000 four-page papers, or 24,000 eight-page papers per hour. These are machines using a double width roll of paper. Other machines, having a single roll, print and fold four or six-page papers at 24,000, and eight or twelve-page papers at 12,000 copies per hour, the supplements being insetted, and, if desired, pasted in as they pass through the machine. The firm does not confine itself to newspaper machines only, but supplies fast machines of improved design for journals having moderate circulations and limited resources. Flat-bed and two-revolution cylinder presses are also made, and stereotyping, and other appliances are constructed to meet the most exacting requirements of the newspaper or magazine printer.

Peter Hooker, Ltd., Blackhorse-lane, Walthamstow, E.—This firm have a ticket printing machine which represents a great advance upon the older Lewthwaite machines, upon whose principles it is based. The machine automatically feeds and delivers 10,000 to 12,000 tickets an hour, printed in one or more colours on both sides, and consecutively numbered.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., 43, Fetter-lane, London, E.C. Works at Horley.—This firm is introducing to the printing trade of Great Britain, the Colonies, and the European continent the Monotype Composing Machine, an apparatus that casts and sets up the types entirely automatically from reels of perforated paper prepared on specially constructed keyboards. The types are cast singly, and placed on galleys in their proper order, and the type can, when printed from, be used again in the ordinary manner, or thrown into the melting pot and recast, which is the most convenient method. Many important improvements have lately been made that place the Monotype in the front rank. A number of labour-saving machines and appliances for the printer are also handled, including the well-known Harris Rotary Presses, the latest addition to which is the Harris Rotary Offset Press, a machine that will revolutionise the present methods of lithographic printing.

The P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd, 57, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.—This concern has for a great many years sold the "Colt's Armory" presses, manufactured by the John Thomson Press Co. They are the sole agents for the platen presses manufactured by this company, including their Cutting and Scoring, Printing and Embossing presses, which have a world-wide reputation and are used by practically all the progressive and up-to-date printers in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere. Various sizes and styles of these machines are kept in stock in the Shoe-lane show-room, where they may be seen in operation. They also have on exhibition their latest platen machine called the "Laureate." This is an entirely new machine with many wholly new movements, and will print with one inking forms that heretofore have required double rolling. The machine has four form rollers, operated without cams, the throw-off may be operated with one finger, and reciprocating ink cylinders act directly on form rollers. The firm are the exclusive agents for the new Hodgman Cylinder press manufactured by Huber-Hodgman Printing Press Co., the construction of which is of such an advanced character that it is practically in a class by itself. The company also represents the Thomson Typecasting machine, which excels in many ways in casting individual type. This appliance casts type in sizes from six to forty-eight points. The company also sell labour-saving metal furniture and blocks with adjustable hooks, valuable for making register easily in printing three-colour work, as also for book and general plate printing. They are agents also for the Oswego Cutting Machine.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd., 188-189, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—This firm, which is an amalgamation of the Linotype Co., Ltd., and the Machinery Trust, Ltd., are the manufacturers of the Linotype Composing Machine, now so universally used in all parts of the civilised world. The Linotype is constructed at the firm's extensive works at Broadheath, near Manchester, where also is made the celebrated "Miehle" letterpress printing ma-

Digitized by Google

chine that is so much appreciated by printers for doing the best illustrated and other work at a high speed. Another machine is the "Centurette," a small sized two-revolution press, embodying the best features of the well-known "Miehle" and "Century" presses. It is extremely popular in the printing trade, on account of its moderate price, its high speed, and efficiency. It has already been ordered by some of the leading houses at home and abroad, and may be seen in operation at the Fleet-street show-rooms. One of the introductions of the company is the "L and M" rotary press for litho printing from metal plates, a first-class, reliable, up-to-date machine that produces the finest work at a speed that is much in advance of what can be obtained on the fastest flat-bed litho press. The "Autoplate," a machine for the rapid stereotyping of newspapers, is also made by the firm, and they supply everything in the way of machinery that can be needed by the printer. A system of coupling up Miehle Presses for colour work, in tandem fashion, and an arrangement for transforming a letter-press machine into a litho machine, have been introduced. The company also manufactures the "Duplex" Tubular Plate Press, which represents the latest development in rotaries. It prints, folds, and delivers newspapers of any number of pages from two up to their maximum (by two's) from a single set of stereo plates, at the rate of 25,000 per hour. The newest appliance put on the market is the L. and M. "Renaissance" press for machine photogravure at high speed.

George Mann and Co., Ltd., Larchfield Works, Hunslet, Leeds, and **Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.**—The great success attending the manufacture of the Mann type of offset machine still continues. As will be seen from their various advertisements they are now being built in sizes from demy-quarto to eight-crown, and in the Two-Colour Rotary Offset and Perfecting Machines they have been built from quad-crown to eight-crown. Firms that are interested in the very latest in lithography should not hesitate to apply to Messrs. Mann and Co. for some of their offset publications; a catalogue, calendar, show-bills, and all types of offset work have been produced throughout by this new method, and are at the disposal of printers for the asking. Repeat orders are quite a common occurrence from some of the best houses in the country and also on the Continent. The Patent Rotary Tin Printing Machine also continues to give satisfaction, and meets with a ready sale. The new offices opened by this firm recently include New York, Berlin, and Birmingham, and these centres are adding numerous orders to the already complete list which is obtained from British users. Messrs. Dryden and Foord's business and Messrs. Geo. Newsum and Co., Ltd.'s, have both in recent years been acquired by the firm, and the usual business dealt with by these firms is receiving the attention of the expert staff of Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd.

Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 85, Fleet-street, London, E.C., supply the celebrated American-make of printing presses that are known by the title of "Miehle." The machines are built in various styles, as Perfectors, in two sizes; Two-Colour Presses, in three sizes; and Single Two-revolution Presses, the latter in eleven sizes, from eight-medium to double-crown. These presses are very fast running, the perfectors being speeded up to 1,900 per hour, and the two-colour and two-revolution presses to 1,700 and 2,700 per hour respectively. The firm claim to be the largest manufacturers of two-revolution presses in the world. Arrangements can be made to see the macnines at work.

George Newsum and Co., Ltd., 211-213, Hunslet-road, Leeds.—This old-established firm are makers of lithographic machines, bronzing machines, hand and steam litho presses, sheet varnishing and gumming machines. Being incorporated with Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., they have the full advantage of the use of all the very latest machine tools and appliances which have recently been installed.

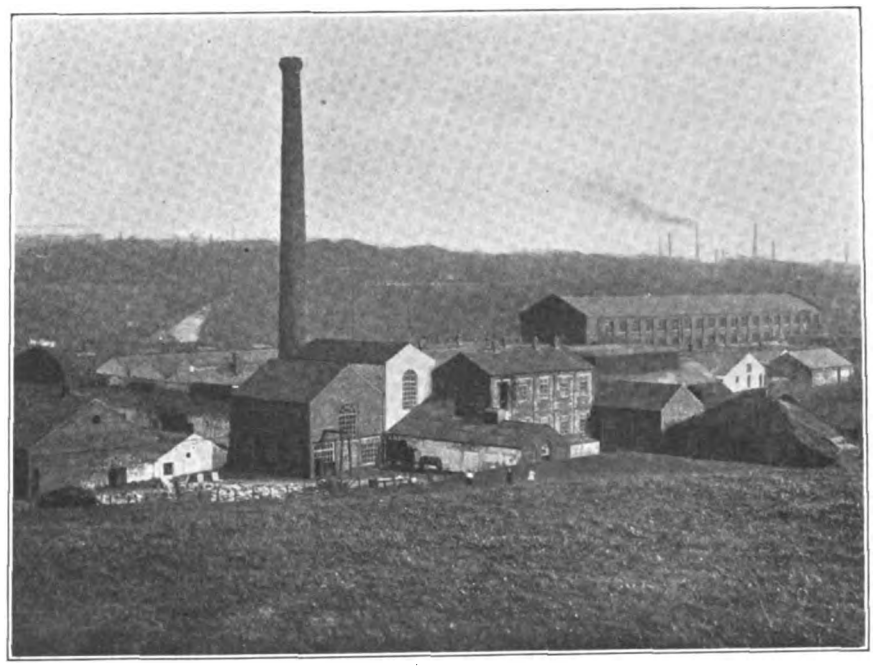
A. M. PEEBLES & SON, LTD.

Established for nearly a Century, and One of the Largest British Firms engaged in the Manufacture and Sale of ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PAPER.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd, by their Up-to-Date Plant and Methods are in an Exceptional Position to quote favourable prices to Colonial and Foreign Buyers and Solicit their Enquiries.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Specialise in

Fine Art and Chromo Papers.
Art Boards.
Adhesive Art & Label Papers (Patent).
Tinfoil.
Imitation Arts.
S. C. and M. F. Printings.
Litho and Music Papers.
Cartridges.
Envelope Papers (Angle or Square).
Duplicator Papers.



Pulp Boards (White and Tinted).
Linen Faced Papers.
Featherweight Book Papers.
Varnishing Papers.
Fine News.
Engine-Sized & Tub-Sized Writings.
Banks, Bonds, Type-writing Papers.
Account Book Papers.
Tinted Writings.

RISHTON MILL.

PHOTOGRAVURE PAPERS FOR INTAGLIO PRINTING.

HIGH GLAZED PAPERS FOR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS A SPECIALTY.

Head Office: 151, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
London Warehouse: 3, West Harding Street, London, E.C.
Mills: Rishton, Lancashire; Whiteash, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire.
Art and Chromo Works: Rishton, Lancashire.

Cables: "Peebles, London."
Codes: A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions. Western Union. Marconi.

AGENTS:—
NEW ZEALAND - - H. Quane and Co., Christchurch.
FRANCE - - - - Henry Hewitt, 7, Rue Fabre d'Eglantine, Paris.
HOLLAND - - - - C. Wiemeyer, Herrengracht 209, Amsterdam.
SOUTH AMERICA - - James A. Fraser, Cassilla, 653, Valparaiso, Chili.
JAPAN - - - - Power, Power and Co., 5, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The Northern Press and Engineering Co., Ltd., South Shields; and 18 and 19, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C.—This is an entirely British firm having extensive, well organised works, equipped with the most modern labour-saving machinery, and are in a position second to none for the manufacture of printing machinery expeditiously and economically. They are makers of all kinds of high-class fast rotary machines working from one up to eight rolls of paper, either single or double width; special magazine and novelette machines; fine art all-size presses which will print sheets 60 by 40 inches down to 30 by 20 inches, and deliver them open or folded in any manner desired; the "Norpress" Flat-Bed Web Machine for printing from type forms, producing up to twelve pages at one operation, delivering the product folded and counted. Their "Multiplate" Automatic Casting, Boring, and Trimming Machine will produce finished stereo-plates at a speed of five plates in two minutes. All kinds of improved machines requisite in the stereo foundry are supplied. The finest half-tone illustrations can be produced on their machines, and they make a speciality of designing and constructing machinery to suit customers' requirements, combining with simplicity, efficiency and accessibility. A description of their various machines appeared in our issue of June 30th last.

John Ratcliff and Sons, Junction Foundry, Upper Wortley, Leeds.—Makers of the "Reliable" litho machine. From the very beginning of this house the partners made solidity a feature of their machine, knowing from experience the value of apparatus capable of bearing excessively heavy strains in certain classes of colour work. With solidity they have added high speed to their machines, which are constructed with an automatic damping apparatus and flyers. The above machine has been used for embossing in oleographic work, which is ample testimony to its strength. The latest addition to the firm's lithographic presses is the "Reliable" Offset Flat-Bed Litho Machine, which has been put on the market to enable work of the highest class to be produced, either in black or colours, by the new rubber offset process, the price being low enough to place it within the reach of almost every lithographer. This machine may be used for working from either stones or metal plates. The varnishing machines, and litho and copper-plate presses turned out by the firm are well known in the trade, as are also their bronzers. They also construct collotype machines. In addition they make a strong colour grinding mill, a colour mixer, and also a litho stone grinder built upon novel principles.

A. Sauvee and Co., Ltd., 60, Park-street, Southwark, London, E.C.—Newspaper, rotary, perfecting and other printing machines are handled by this firm, whose name is well known in the trade. There is practically no requirement of the printer in the way of machinery that they cannot supply. Among their latest introductions is the "Elby" High-Speed Perfecting machine, an all-size reel or hand-feed with a guaranteed capacity of 2,000 per hour, thus giving double the production of a single cylinder machine.

J. G. Schelter and Giesecke, Leipzig, are the makers of the "Phœnix" platen press, a powerful machine that is made in several sizes, and the heavier grades of which are specially constructed for heavy process block printing, letterpress embossing, and gold blocking; the platen can be heated by either gas, steam, or electricity. These machines are also adapted for creasing and scoring cardboard boxes, for which purpose special cutters, creasers and scorers can be supplied. The British agents are Messrs. Wesselhoeft and Zimmermann, of London, Nottingham, and Glasgow. Messrs. Middows Brothers, 73, Clarence-street, Sydney, are the sole agents for Australasia and New Zealand, and Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., for Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Durban. The firm's two-revolution and single-revolution machines are handled in London by Messrs. John Foord and Co., 39, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd., Reddish, near Stockport, are makers of the well-known Mark Smith Vacuum Bronzing Machines, of which a new form has recently been introduced to meet the requirements of the printer doing small bronzing work, and to enable him to comply with the new Factory Act regulations for this class of work. The new machine is also on the vacuum principle, and possesses many advantages. It is not possible for the operator's hand to get caught in the dusting rollers, no dust whatever can escape from the machine, and rough papers are easily cleaned by the special rollers. The price of this Vacuum Table Bronzing Machine is only £45.

Fredk. Ullmer, Ltd., Standard Works, Cross-street, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.—This firm is one of the oldest and best known makers of machinery for printers and bookbinders in the trade, doing a large home and export business. Among their special productions are the "Standard" cylinder and platen printing machines, cutting machines, perforators, paging machines, etc. They are also makers of most of the best quality general material used in printing and bookbinding offices. They publish periodically their "Standard Circular," which contains particulars of a large number of their specialities, and a copy of this "Circular" will be posted free to printers and bookbinders in any part of the world on receipt of business card. Their manufacturing departments are well equipped with modern plant for turning out reliable appliances quickly and well.

Waite and Saville, Ltd., Falcon Works, Otley, Yorks, make a number of patented machines for printers and stationers. Their "Falcon" Safety Platen, with gripper feed and self-delivery, has from two to three times the output of an ordinary platen, and is in use all over the world. These presses are built in five sizes:—10 inches by 7 inches, foolscap folio, crown folio, demy folio and royal folio, and in two types—the Standard Model with plate inking, and the Art Model with cylindrical inking and numerous refinements which make it suitable for turning out the finest three-colour work at a high rate of speed. The 10 inches by 7 inches (Express Falcon) can be supplied with a detachable automatic envelope feeder, which enables it to run at 4,500 per hour. A further development is the Full Automatic Falcon, in which is embodied an efficient sheet feeder patented by the firm. Another very successful machine is the Waite Die and Plate Printing Press, of which over 600 have been sold, and for which the demand steadily increases. The makers claim that it has not only a much larger output than other machines, but is also far more economical in wiping paper. Messrs. Waite and Saville are also specialists in tag-making machinery, chief of which is the Waite Tag-making and Two-Colour Reel Printing Machines, which will automatically turn out 12,000 completed washer tags, printed in one or two colours, per hour. Other tag-making machines are the Record, the Despatch, and the Velox Washering Machine. The latter automatically glues, makes, and affixes a pair of washers on tags, envelopes, carrier bags, etc. The Waite Reel Platen, size 18 inches by 12 inches, has an output of 6,000 to 7,000, one colour, or 3,000 to 3,500 two-colour sheets per hour. Two of these machines recently supplied to a large firm are producing 60,000 two-colour soap labels per hour. The Peerless Combined Punching and Eyeletting Machine is another popular machine made by Waite and Saville. The last machine placed on the market by this enterprising firm is the "Waite" Rotary Offset Press, and its success has been most marked. Already over 40 are in use, and numerous repeat orders placed, while in one office in the Midlands seven of these presses are running side by side. The machine is of compact design, and embodies numerous patented features, which are to be found in no other offset press. The works are equipped with the most up-to-date labour-saving machine tools obtainable, and all machines are built on the interchangeable system.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, ETC.

Becker and Co., Ltd., 64, Cannon-street, London, E.C., supply Austrian, Canadian, Finnish, and Swedish leatherboards, wood pulp boards, and grey boards of a high quality and at moderate prices. The firm claims to be the largest importers of wood pulp in the United Kingdom and also quotes specially low prices for large quantities and contracts. Stocks are kept at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Preston, and other places, ready for immediate delivery.

Brindle and Son, Ltd., Samlesbury Paper Mills, Hoghton, near Preston, Lancs, are makers of Kraft papers, cotton samplings, cutlery ropes, pure rope browns and casings, parchment browns, bag browns, and other papers, which are supplied either on reels or in reams, and packed for export. Samples and prices will be supplied by the firm on application. An illustrated article on the Samlesbury Mills appeared in our issue of September 26th, 1912.

Robert K. Burt, 19-21, Farringdon-street, London, E.C., is a papermakers' agent who stocks and samples "news" in reams and reels, printings, super-calendered, litho, writings, art, imitation art, blottings, browns, tissues, and other papers of excellent quality.

G. and T. Carlyle, Ltd., 116, Duke-street, Liverpool.—This firm holds an honoured pioneer position as manufacturers of manifold, tracing, carbonic, and other papers for duplicating purposes, both bound in books and in single sheets. The manifold papers are of remarkably good quality and not to be excelled by any other English makes. "T.G.M." and "S.G.M." are well known to all business men who use manifolding apparatus as the distinguishing trade marks of two of the best makes of manifold papers now on the market. Other special lines are the tracing papers, supplied in both thick and thin qualities. In carbonic papers again, this house does a very large trade, and fresh lines are constantly being introduced. One of the last is the blue-black paper, which gives a result almost exactly like that produced by ordinary ink; other stock tints are mauve, black, blue, etc. The "Oiled Royals," too (the oil sheets used in the copying press), made by Messrs. Carlyle are as good as any we have seen, and we have tested them in the only practical way, *i.e.*, by using them ourselves. Some excellent hand-made qualities are now being supplied. Messrs. Carlyle also issue a most useful series of manifold books for every conceivable commercial purpose. We are informed, and can well believe, that all these books are popular and going lines, and sell well in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, etc. The same may be said of the papers, particularly the carbons and manifolds, they being specially made to keep good and unaffected in hot climates. The firm allows exceptionally good terms.

BOOKBINDERS'

MARBLING COLOURS, VARNISHES, BLOCKING POWDERS, Etc.

Prepared Book-Edge Carmine
Marbling Colours
Marbling Gum Dragon
Gum Arabic
Gum Substitute
Egg Albumen
Leather Varnish
Cloth Varnish

Paper Varnish
Stamping Varnish
Anti-Tarnish Fluid
Crystal Finishing Varnish
Extra Deep Gold
Gold Leaf Substitute
Imitation Gold
Untarnishable Silver

Lemon Gold
Bronze Powder
Blocking Inks
Ruling Ink Powder
Indigo Ink Powder
Blocking Powders for Silk, Leather, Tickets and Cloth.

SPECIAL FOR THE COLONIAL TRADE.

SHIPPERS SUPPLEID.

GEORGE MORRIS, The Bookbinders' Colourman, **291, City Road, LONDON, E.C.**

Digitized by Google

The Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—This mill is known not only for the dependable qualities of its fine printings, envelope papers, writing papers, arts, and chromos, but for its capacity in turning out other high-grade specialities for papeteries, and original makes in lined, fancy, and ribbed papers. Their imitation hand-made printings, with rough deckle edges also have a large sale. The regularity of their makes of printings highly commends them for book work.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 68, Old Bailey, London. Mills: Croxley, Apsley, Nash, and Home Park, Hertfordshire.—One of the most eminent firms of papermakers and wholesale and export stationers in the United Kingdom. The principal of the many specialties of this very old-established firm are superfine, fine, and every description of printing paper; map and chart papers (in which they have a new and cheaper quality) of exceptional strength; hand-made printings, glazed and rough, for *editions de luxe*, etc.; tinted writings, and coloured papers for pamphlet covers; brown and packing papers of every description; tub and engine sized writings; blotting and cartridges; envelopes; chromo enamel papers, surface and enamel papers, boxed stationery, cards and cardboards, white and tinted. Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.'s "Art Paper" meets the most exacting requirements of the art printer, and is stocked in several grades. An important point with this firm is their dependability in the preservation or matching of shades of colour, so great a factor where goodwork is done. A speciality made is an all-rag durable, three-colour illustration paper, which has been adopted by the leading colour printers of the kingdom. This paper is aptly entitled "Durochrome," quires of which are available for testing upon requisition. The paper upon which this issue is printed was manufactured by this firm.

Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd., Newton Mill, Hyde, claim to be the largest makers of artistically packed stationery in the United Kingdom. They have an enormous selection of designs in boxed stationery in all grades, and make a feature of writing pads, envelopes, and note papers in all the popular qualities. The firm's London showroom is at Newton House, Paternoster-square, E.C.

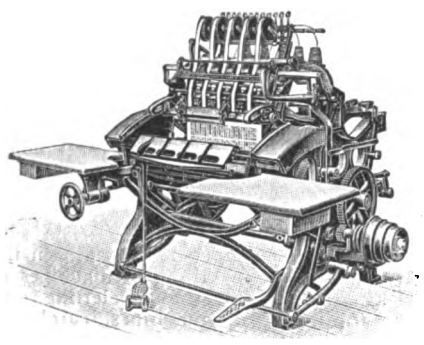
Samuel Jones and Co., 56, Carter-lane, London, E.C., are manufacturers of reliable gummed papers, etc., a feature being that they can make them quite non-curling, a very important quality where printing has to be done, as every printer who has handled gummed paper knows. A wide range of colours is offered of which prices and particulars may be had on application. The firm's factory is at Camberwell.

J. and J. Makin, Ltd., 20, Mount-street, Manchester.—A large and varied stock is kept by this firm comprising all classes of paper that are used by printers, stationers, pattern card-makers, box-makers, etc. At the Manchester premises a varied stock is kept of all classes of M.F. printing paper, supercalendered printing paper, glazed and unglazed coloured printing, white art papers,

AUG. BREHMER,

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1876. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900, GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL. BRUSSELS EXHIBITION, 1910, THREE GRAND PRIX.



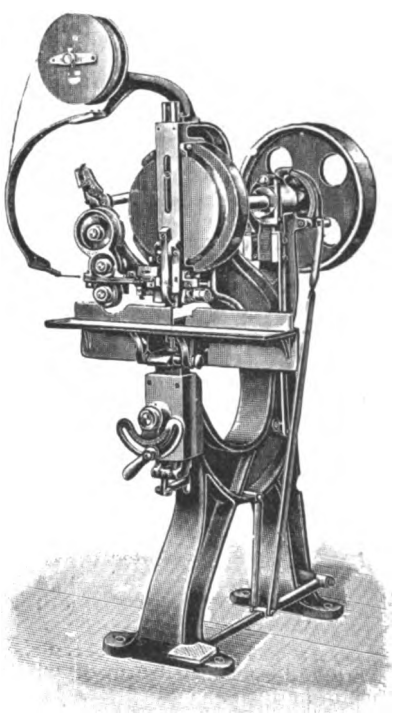
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

Over **22,500** sold in United Kingdom; **60,000** all over the world.

Of many sizes, ranging in price from £2 12s. 6d. to £55, stitching thicknesses up to 1⅝ inches.

The well-known **WIRE STITCHING MACHINE No. 4a,**

Has lately been GREATLY IMPROVED, and is now the MOST EFFICIENT, HANDY, and, in comparison with the prices of similar machines of other makers, the CHEAPEST Machine on the market.



It will stitch a GREATER THICKNESS than before, viz.: ⅞ **inch instead of** ¾ **inch.**
It is now supplied with a separate head for stitching the THINNEST work, which it will do as perfectly as the smaller machines.
It will stitch pamphlets BOTH WAYS, with the ends of the staples clenched INSIDE the fold, or at the BACK of it.
The starting clutch has been entirely reconstructed and improved, so that the machine works QUITE SILENTLY.
The price of the machine has not been increased, but remains as before, *i.e.*, **£35.** Over **6,000** of this machine sold.

THE THREAD-STITCHING MACHINE, No. 37,

Is now made to produce four sizes of stitches: 2 inches, 3 inches, 4 inches, and 5 inches in length. It is a QUICK Machine (speed up to 2,400 stitches per hour) and not liable to breakdowns or expensive repairs.
Can also be used for making loops at end of books for hanging up, and for stringing showcards, calendars, &c., with thick cord. The **BEST** in the market. Testimonials of leading firms at disposal.

THE GLUEING MACHINE, No. 61,

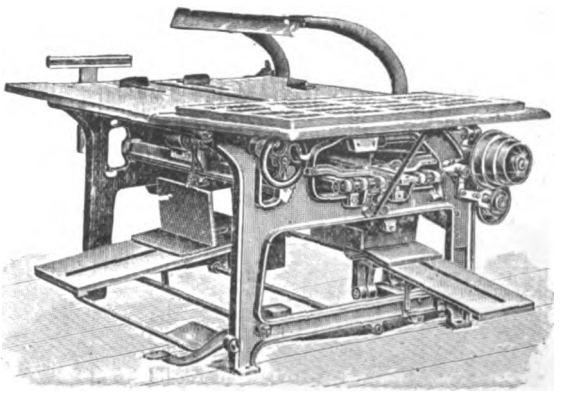
For glueing or gumming paper or cloth book covers, &c., will save **10 per cent. to 15 per cent.** GLUE, and from **30 per cent. to 50 per cent.** wages as compared with hand labour.

THE LEATHER PARING MACHINE, No. 30,

Has met with unrivalled success! Over **400** Machines sold! Greatest labour-saving machine in existence!
Suitable for **ALL KINDS** of leather.

THREAD BOOK SEWING MACHINES, IN 5 SIZES.

For ACCOUNT BOOKS, LETTER COPYING BOOKS, GUARD BOOKS, LETTERPRESS WORK, &c.
Over **1,500** of the various sizes sold.



WIRE BOOK SEWING MACHINES,

For GUARD BOOKS, SCRAP BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c.

FOLDING MACHINES IN 70 DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

For BOOKWORK, STATIONERY WORK, and NEWSPAPERS, OVER **1,800 MACHINES SOLD.**

DISC RULING MACHINES.

BOX-MAKING MACHINERY,

For ordinary and Folding Boxes, including Corner Staying Machines.

THE ENDSHEET PASTING MACHINE, No, 62.

This Machine will automatically paste endsheets, plates or maps, &c., on the outside of book sections, and is finding great favour with the trade. It can also be had for turning end sheet over section and pasting it on.

Digitized by Google

tinted and duplex art papers, tin foils, plain and embossed, goldfoils flint papers, cover papers, cartridge papers, in reels and sheets, tub-sized and engine-sized writing papers, ledger papers, copying papers, manifolds, tissues, enamel and surface papers, white and coloured pasteboards, bright and dull enamel boards, coloured enamel boards, coated boards for post cards, caps, skips, and other packing papers, strawboards, leatherboards, wood pulp boards, silk boards, folding boards, cloth-lined boards, all kinds of boards and papers for the use of box-makers, etc., etc. The firm claims to carry the largest stock in Manchester. The works are at Wallhead Mills, Rochdale, and Disley Mills, Disley. Export orders are carefully and promptly attended to.

Millington and Sons, Ltd., London.—One of the most respected names in the wholesale and manufacturing stationery trade of today, doing business in every quarter of the globe, and possessing first-rate connections, home and Colonial.

Parsons and Whittemore, Inc., 174, Fulton-street, New York, U.S.A., are exporters of papers and allied lines, including the Keith papers and papeteries, photo-mount, box boards, bristols, etc. The firm also act as agents for the American "Leader" envelope machine, the "Rosback" rotary perforating and punching machines, the "Eclipse" newspaper and job folding machines, and all varieties of steel filing cabinets, office furniture, addressing machines, etc.

A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., Queen Victoria-street, and 3, West Harding-street, London, E.C. Mills: Rishton and Whiteash; also Art and Chromo Works, Rishton, Lancashire. — This well-known and old-established paper-making firm has long held a leading position for the production of papers for high-class periodicals, and at present probably holds the largest contracts for English illustrated journals and magazines. A feature of their production is the special photogravure papers for intaglio printing, which, in view of the great impetus to this class of illustration by the introduction of new machinery, should have a good demand. The large and varied output of three mills, comprises super-calendered and machine-finished printings, imitation arts, and litho and varnishing papers, white and tinted writings, cartridge and featherweight book papers, pulp boards, typewriting and duplicating papers, as well as all grades of art and chromo papers and boards and tinfoil. Large stocks are carried, and they are prepared to make special orders on short notice. They will appreciate enquiries from Colonial and Continental printers, and will put firms on their very best terms. Messrs. Peebles are represented in New Zealand, France, Holland, South American, and Japan. The names and addresses of their agents will be found in their advertisement in this issue.

R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—This is a very old-established firm of wholesale stationers and paper dealers, letterpress and litho printers, paper bag makers, etc. Practically every description of work connected with printing, stationery and bookbinding is undertaken by them. They also carry on cardboard box-making in all its branches, and have a large photographic studio and process engraving department.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., 196-7, Upper Thames-street, E.C., are considerable exporters of news, printings, coloured papers, browns, cases, tissues, writings, and blottings. They control immense stocks, and are in complete touch with all home and continental mills. To facilitate quick trading they stock very largely at their London warehouse, averaging 2,000 tons of various makes. This firm are contractors to H.M. Stationery Office, the London County Council, various railways, etc., etc. Their extensive "Colindia" series of papers and cardboards should be specially noted, as comprising an unsurpassed range of varieties of quality and price. Samples are sent free on application.



PRINTERS' and STATIONERS' APPLIANCES, &c.

The Aerograph Co., Ltd., 43, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C., manufacture and supply the "Aerograph" spraying apparatus, an appliance that has made for itself a reputation in the trade for the excellent and artistic effects that may be produced by its use. For colouring embossed work, stencilling, shading, working-up drawings and photographs it is an immense labour saver. Twenty different types and sizes are made to meet varying requirements. A new type of apparatus, by means of which very rapid stencil work may be done, has recently been introduced.

Algraphy, Ltd., Peckham, London, S.E. — This house supplies all kinds of lithographers' requirements, including aluminium and zinc plates, offset blankets and graining materials. The correct thickness of blankets and plates are held in stock for makes of rotary and flat-bed offsets, direct and tin-printing machines, and flat-bed litho machines.

The Original Bates Manufacturing Co., U.S.A. European Agent: Samuel Insull, Son., 34, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C. — The Bates Manufacturing Co. are the original makers of special automatic hand-numbering line-dating and other machines. The special feature of their hand-numbering, machine is that every figure disc changes automatically in its consecutive order, from 1 to the full numerical capacity of the machine —a feature of the greatest importance. It also duplicates and repeats. This is easily effected by the mere moving of the small handle of the pointer in front of the dial plate. It is almost perfectly noiseless in its operation. There are four styles of figures, and the mechanism is so arranged that machines can be supplied with 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 wheels, and to operate "Consecutive," "Duplicate," or "Repeat," "Consecutive," "Triplicate," or "Repeat," "Consecutive," "Quadruplicate" or "Repeat," "Consecutive," "Quintuplicate" or "Repeat," "Consecutive," "Sextuplicate" or "Repeat." These hand-numbering machines are also made with letter wheels to precede or follow the figure wheels. The original "Bates" line-dating machine is similar in appearance to the numbering machine, and is fitted to a gauge to enable the user to place the date exactly upon the line. These machines are beautifully made and wonderfully accurate. The figures and all wearing parts are made of steel, and are interchangeable to the smallest screw. The "Wizard" is a high-grade automatic hand-numbering machine, which is constructed in a substantial manner with a view to supplying the demand for a lower priced hand-numbering machine where the work is not of such volume or nature as to require a stronger-built mechanism. The dial setting movement in front of the machine permits instant adjustment of three actions, viz., consecutive, duplicate and repeat. Several new machines for dating and impressing useful words on accounts, bills, and letters; also yardage measuring machines for textiles, etc., are handled.

David Carlaw and Son, 11, Finnieston-street, Glasgow, are makers of the "Leader" improved adjustable envelope folding and gumming machines, which may be arranged for three or more sizes and shapes of envelopes on the one machine. A die stamping attachment can also be provided. These machines will work thick or thin paper, and have a speed of 100 per minute, gummed, counted, and ready for banding; they can be operated by one girl. The firm have a number of other machines and appliances, including check book printing and numbering machines, of which they will send particulars on application.

W. J. Connell and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, London, E.C.— Printers' machinery and materials are dealt in by this firm, who are in a position to supply anything almost wanted by the letterpress or lithographic printer, bookbinder, or manufacturing stationer in the way of machines, gas engines, folders, perforators, stitchers, etc. A full stock of brass rule, furniture, reglet, and other materials is kept and orders can be supplied promptly. The firm make a special feature of machinery repairs and removals, and a staff of engineers and fitters is always available. A fully illustrated catalogue is issued giving details of machinery and materials.

J. S. Cook and Son, 17-19, Finsbury-street, London, E.C., are manufacturers of and dealers in printing materials of all kinds, and are wholesale and retail printers' furnishers.

Day and Collins, King-street, Leicester.—This firm, with a well-known reputation for their specialities, have now removed from Fann-street, London, to Leicester. They make and supply all kinds of wood letter, including rotary type, borders for posters, show-cards, etc., and wood blocks, figures for almanacs and similar utilities for printers' use; all cut on hard-faced wood and machine engraved.

Robt. D. Delittle, Promenade-road, York, is a maker of a superior class of wood letter for printers that has met with much approval from the trade. He now keeps a stock of about 2,000 founts, and is in a position to execute home and Colonial orders promptly.

Oscar Friedheim, 7, Water-lane, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C., manufactures a wide range of machines for the bookbinder, printer, box-maker, and other kindred trades, among which may be quoted rotary cutting and scoring machinery, gold blocking presses, die-stamping machines, folding machines, and machines for envelope making in a great variety of styles. The firm is noted for the high quality of the machinery and appliances that are handled.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz, 35. — The speciality of this firm, since 1886, has been the construction of wire stitching machines of every kind, punching and eyeletting machines, folding box machines, cardboard and slitting machines. They also supply stitching wire, staples, metal strips and eyelets, and give the best discounts to trade houses.

A. Gutberlet and Co., Leipzig-Molkau, are manufacturers of folding machines to suit the requirements of printers, manufacturing stationers and bookbinders. They have achieved a high reputation for quality and usefulness, and are at work in all the civilised countries of the world to the number of over 1,000 machines.

John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.—This firm is known throughout the trade for the many specialities offered to printers in machinery and general supplies of all kinds. They offer an excellent range of platen machines in no less than 32 different styles and sizes, including the "Caxton," the "Art Caxton," the Haddon "Safety Platen," the Improved "Gordon," the "Victoria" and the "Swift." The "Kidder" platen machines that print from the reel, and in one or more colours, are also stocked in twelve styles. They also handle the "Babcock Standard" cylinder press, and have a good range of blocking presses, and a clever Tape Printing Machine that prints tapes from 10 to 24 inches long, with an output of 3,000 tapes per hour. Printers' Woodwork is made a feature, and cases, frames, dustproof cabinets, racks, furniture holders of the most up-to-date character are manufactured at the firm's works at Market Harboro,' where also there is an exten-

8,000 ELECTROS IN STOCK

FOR VARIOUS TRADES. FROM 1/6.

White Letter Blocks for Envelopes, Headings, Labels, etc.

DOWNEY, 63 Berners Street, London, W.

Digitized by Google

sive type foundry. Illustrated catalogues giving exhaustive details of the firm's manufactures are supplied to printers on application.

Hewitt Bros., Field-street, King's Cross, London, W.C.—This is a firm of stereotypers' and printers' engineers, who specialize in printers' chases. They are also brass rule makers. The machines they handle include stereotyper's single saw bench and a new type of toggle press, a flat radial arm routing machine, and a combination finishing bench, circular saw, edge planer, beveller, flat router, nrill and jig saw, to which a drill post can be added if desired.

O. Hoppe and Co. Nachf., Leipzig 16, Germany.—This firm handles a number of useful machines and appliances for various uses in the printing and allied trades. These include machines for the making of different classes of labels, for sewing, perforating, eyeletting, punching, a stapling maching for special large outputs, and a machine for the manufacture of loose-leaf books, calendar boards, card-index system requisites, and sample cards.

Hunters Limited, 16-18, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.—This firm has extensive show-rooms which are always equipped with a very wide range of machinery for the production of rail and tram tickets of all kinds, also machines for slitting and re-winding paper with the greatest precision. The firm represents Messrs. Klimsch and Co., of Frankfurt, whose products are well known all over the world; Messrs. Kœnig and Bauer, of Wurzburg, manufacturers of fine art and newspaper rotary presses; Hogenforst, of Leipzig, a manufacturer of specialities for photo-engravers, electrotypers, and stereotypers. Probably their greatest feature at the present time is the supply of everything for photo-engraving. One of the most notable pieces of apparatus they construct is the "Arc Gear" camera, the reputation of which is becoming world-wide. They also make a great speciality of stereotyping apparatus and materials, especially matrix papers, paste powder, and facing paste, and are the British agents for the Miller Incline Truck Company.

Samuel Insull, Sen., 34, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.—Here can be obtained hand-perforating stamps of every description for banks, trust companies, corporations, and railway companies. The "Chicago Check" Perforator is a compact, light, durable, rapid and effective machine, handsomely finished, and with the most perfect automatic paper-feeding mechanism. It is operated with one hand, and perforates any part of the cheque. Over 30,000 of these machines are in use in the United States, Canada, and in all parts of Europe; it is recognised as the standard device of its kind, and is very cheap. Mr. Insull can also supply perforating presses for cancelling cheques in large quantities (40 or 50 at one stroke), other perforating stamps for dating and perforating useful words on bills, invoices, letters, etc. Letters only on postage stamps. Yardage measuring machines for textiles, etc., are also supplied.

John Jardine, Deering-street, Nottingham.—This is an old-established engineering firm, well known in the lace trade. They have put upon the market several platen printing machines of high quality, and possessed of many improvements, especially in the inking apparatus, the aim being to produce a first-class article at a moderate price for cash. Paper-cutting machines are also made by the

Jacobsen, Welch & Co., LIMITED,

Telegraphic Addresses:
ENVELOPE, HYDE,
PAPAVEROUS, LONDON.

Telephones:
LONDON, 5749 CENTRAL.
HYDE, 121 NATIONAL.

Newton Mill,

HYDE, ENGLAND.

LONDON: Newton House, Paternoster Square, E.C.
GLASGOW: 45, Hope Street.

NEWTON MILL HYDE ENGLAND
TRADE MARK.

The Leading Manufacturers in the British Isles

OF

Compendiums (Writing pads with envelopes in pockets).
Writing pads in all qualities, and at all prices.
Cabinets containing pads with envelopes to match.
The sans pli and non-crease series of dainty note papers in single sheets.
Cambric writing papers in all colours and sizes.
Deckle Edged and mould made note papers.
Envelopes in fancy shapes.
Illuminated Initial note papers and envelopes.
Envelopes in commercial and social sizes, including opaque bank qualities suitable for colonial and foreign correspondence.
Boxed note papers and envelopes, plain and fancy, parchments, vellums, cream laids, antiques, silurians, white woves, bonds, banks, repps, spiral laids.
Children's floral stationery cabinets.
Fancy stationery cabinets in great variety.

A SPECIAL WORD to Colonial or Foreign Buyers:

If the usual English sizes and substances are not demanded in your market we should be glad to estimate for those prevailing in your territory. Enquiries should be made through British Agents.

JACOBSEN, WELCH & CO., Ltd.

Digitized by Google

firm, as well as shafting, pulleys, belting, hangers, etc.

Emil Kahle, Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, Germany.—At these works there is manufactured a number of machines for the allied trades, including platen presses perfecting machines, and stereotyping plant of every description. As illustrating the popularity of the machines we may note that the annual yearly output of platens is over 700, perforating machines 800, and stereotyping appliances 1,800.

Kampe and Co., 2, Sandland-street, Red Lion-street, High Holborn, London, W.C., have removed from their old premises at 76, High Holborn (owing to rebuilding operations), and have an extensive show of machinery on view in their new place. They are specialists in and supply all kinds of machinery and presses for printers, bookbinders, box-makers, gold blockers, papermakers, manufacturing stationers, etc., and are sole agents for the well-known firm of Karl Krause, Leipzig, and other first-class Continental houses. The leading lines include gold blocking, embossing and inking presses, index cutting machine for power, combined rotary cutting and scoring machines, calenders, guillotines, dead square, three and four-sided cutting machines, millboard and cardboard cutters, backing and back-making machines, copperplate presses, complete plant for the production of every style of box, wire and thread sewing and stitching machines, etc.

Joseph Kaye and Sons, Ltd., Lock Works, Leeds. London Offices: 93, High Holborn, W.C.—This well-known firm holds a high position in the lock and door-furnishing trade. Patent locks, bolts, latches and handles for every kind of door, desk, or drawer, is included in their catalogue, while railway door fittings are made a speciality. The firm's "Patent Steel Seamless Oil-can," which has also a seamless spout and a new patent thumb button, is in great favour wherever machinery is used. These oil cans have been supplied to the Navy, the War Department, Home Office, Indian State Railways, and other Government Departments. The firm recently secured a further order for 3,918 oil-cans and 6,963 seamless spouts for H.M. Dreadnoughts.

Kendall and Sons, Norfolk Iron Works, Shoreditch, London, are well-known makers of all kinds of cutting knives for printers and manufacturing stationers, including guillotine cutters, fancy cutters, envelope cutters, deckle knives, etc. They now manufacture the "Gough" Automatic Colour Stamping Presses, the No. 2 size of which takes a die 5 inches by 3 inches. The firm also makes envelope folding machines, punching and cutting machines, and other appliances. They have a City showroom at 17, Whitefriars-street, E.C.

Karl Krause, Leipzig, is a name that is known to users of printing, bookbinding, and kindred machinery all over the world. 6,000 machines are turned out annually. Paper cutters are a speciality, and some exceptionally large and strong embossing, and embossing and gilding machines are manufactured. The 110,000th machine made at these works was lately completed. The firm employs over 1,250 workmen and 200 clerks. London Agents: Kampe and Co., 2, Sandland-street, Red Lion-street, High Holborn, W.C.

August Kraushaar, Hanau a/M., Germany, supplies a cylinder dust bellows for use by printers, typefounders, electrical engineers, and others. These bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as the body being of wood. They are very light, and are most useful for blowing type cases, etc. In London they may be obtained from Fredk. Ullmer, Ltd., Cross-street, Farringdon-road, E.C., and other houses.

C. L. Lasch and Co., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.—This firm, founded in 1882, specialise in wire stitchers and eyeletting machines. Catalogues may be obtained from Lotz, Abbott and Co., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.

P. Lawrence, 103, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., for many years connected with the P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., of 57, Shoe-lane, E.C., is now manufacturing cardboard cutting, creasing, and scoring rules, and other specialities for boxmakers and printers.

William J. Light, 127, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., makes a special feature of the supply of the "Ideal" Dry Flong for stereotypers, the "Claus" Felt Substitute, and the "Tindeck" Press Blankets, materials that ensure the best results by their use. Mr. Light will be pleased to supply full particulars to those interested, and doubtless to their great advantage in the matters of time and money saving.

Linotype and Machinery Limited, 189, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—Makers of the Linotype typesetting and casting machine, that is in use in all the largest newspaper and jobbing offices in this country, our Colonies and America, and in a very large number of Continental offices. It is not alone in the large offices that the Linotype is used—all over the kingdom it is found, and is as serviceable to the printer who can only employ one machine as to the firm that can instal a whole battery, whether for news, book, or jobbing. Many improvements have recently been made, and quite a choice of faces may be set on the same machine. The New No. 4 Model gives a range of 15 alphabets that can be set without the operator leaving his seat. The company supplies a perfect quality of metal for use with their machines, that does not clog, and gives clear, sharp casts from the matrices. The company's extensive works at Broadheath are fitted up in a magnificent manner with the finest machine tools.

The London Paste Co., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London, N.—This firm is noted for a capital make of prepared paste for printers and stationers, that keeps well and has good adherent qualities.

Lovell's Bag and Packet Machinery, Ltd., 59/60, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.—As the title of the firm implies, bag-making machinery is the special manufacture carried on, and a new Bag Machine has just been introduced that makes square-bottom bags, lined and unlined, for tea, flour, sugar, salt, cash-bags, etc.; and folds in either of these methods. On this machine several bags are in process of making at the same time, with the result that easy movements and plenty of pressure are combined with high output.

Marryat and Place, 28, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.—This firm manufacture the celebrated "Gough" Die Stamping Presses, as used by manufacturing stationers, envelope makers and others. They are successors to Messrs. Joseph Richmond and Co., Ltd., whose reputation for these machines was world-wide. The presses are made in a variety of styles and sizes, and are most handy and useful appliances.

Drahtheftmaschinen - Fabrik Wilhelm Mallien, Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany, is a firm which specialises in cardboard box, book or pamphlet sewing machines, and makes these machines in all sizes and for all purposes. Accurate work is a feature.

Edward L. Megill, 60, Duane-street, New York, U.S.A.—Mr. Megill is well known as the clever inventor of a number of useful appliances for the printer in the form of steel gauge, or laying-on pins and other fitments to aid in the correct register of the finest work. They are made in many styles and are most efficient in their use. His signature and trade mark stand for perfection in this particular line of printers' requisites.

H. Nedden and Co., 11-12, Finsbury-square, London, E.C., handle rotary printing machines of all descriptions and for all classes of work. Also rotary ticket printing machines for tickets in reels or blocks, and slitting and rewinding machines for paper, etc.

William Notting, Bowling Green-lane, Farringdon-road, E.C.—This firm are the most prominent makers of Albion, Columbian and Alexandra presses. They also make the numerous smaller classes of appliances necessary for the printing office—punching and cutting machines, perforators, paging machines, and galley presses. A special feature of the business is the manufacture of machine-made brass rule in all sizes and patterns; the illustrated specimen books indicate the economy and variety of their combinations in rulework for job printing.

The Patent Vacuum Hand-Bronzer Co., 116, Lionel-street, Birmingham.—Gilbert's Patent Vacuum Hand-Bronzer is manufactured by this firm It is an appliance that costs little, and meets the requirements of the new Act. It is claimed for it that there is no waste, and that it is 50 per cent. quicker than hand-bronzing, while there is no escape of dust into the atmosphere.

Preusse and Co., Ltd., Leipzig, Germany, are a large and old-established firm of machine manufacturers, their leading lines being thread-sewing and wire stitching machines for books, pamphlets, blocks and cardboard boxes; paper folding machines for printers and bookbinders, some combined with thread-stitching apparatus; and machines for manufacturing cardboard boxes and folding boxes. Also cardboard shears and bending machines, scoring, fluting, cutting and punching machines.

Joseph Renger, Machine Works, Dusseldorf, Germany, offer the trade a gumming, varnishing or pasting machine, also cardboard cutters, slitting and rewinding machines, cross cutters, bookbinding machines, etc.

Mr. C. Ritchie, 107, Clifton-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.—Many and varied are the machines handled by Mr. Ritchie, among them being included rotary printing machines for special work, reel-fed and sheet-fed rotaries, slitting and re-winding machines of every description, automatic and non-automatic tube-winding machinery for making tubes up to sixty inches in length, gumming and glueing machines, and other appliances.

L. Schmautz, 76, Rue de Seine, Paris, is noted for his rollers and roller skins for either hand or power lithographic presses. Mr. Schmautz is well known for his manufactures, and makes special rollers for zincography, phototype, collotype, copperplate, and photogravure presses. An English price list will be sent free on application.

John Shaw and Sons, Honley, Huddersfield.—This well-known firm keeps on expanding and increasing its yearly output of Ruling Machines, in which they specialise. Their world-renowned "Striker" machines have a greater sale than ever, but this is to be expected when we know that Messrs. Shaw and Sons are continually introducing improvements that are calculated to save both time and labour. The firm has now supplied over 3,000 ruling machines, which have gone all over the world, and especially to Canada, where they seem to have got the better of the American makers. Their machines are also shipped to Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, and other Colonies, and they are installed in the Government Printing Offices in South Africa, New Zealand, India, and Cyprus. In Great Britain one firm alone has been supplied with considerably over 100 machines. The firm has also an excellent demand for their new "Imperial" Iron Disc Ruling Machine, with automatic feeder attached, made entirely of metal, with the exception of the lay-boys, which delivers the sheets perfectly true and accurate. Some of the largest firms in the kingdom have been supplied with the "Imperial," which the makers claim to be superior to either the French or German built machines. Messrs. Shaw and Sons are complete ruler's outfitters, and their large works at Honley are fully equipped for making any class or style of paper ruler. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application.

T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co., 63-69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C.—This firm handle a large assortment of bookbinding and printing machines. These include perfect binders, wrappering machines, case makers, paper cutters, embossing presses, bundling presses, gathering machines, die cutting presses, casing-in machines, sewing machines, Dexter folding machines and automatic feeders, and in fact all styles of bookbinding, printing and lithographic machines.

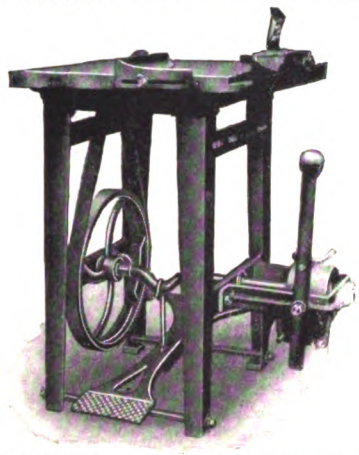
Smyth-Horne, Ltd., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.—This is a firm that has handsome show-rooms at the above address, where they have on view a considerable number of machines and appliances for the use of the printer, bookbinder, and manufacturing stationer. The firm has been appointed sole European and Colonial agents for the Smyth Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., whose book-sewing, case-making, cloth-cutting, casing-in, glueing, and pasting machines, will be constantly on exhibition for the inspection of those interested. A new book-sewer (No. 8) has just been added to the range of their machines. The Smyth machines are well known, and their merits are thoroughly appreciated, and users and prospective purchasers may be glad to know that Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd., now stock, in London, duplicate parts of all machines, so that, in the event of breakages occurring, repairs may be executed at once, and so obviate the standing idle of machines and their operators. Thread, tape, glue and other materials are also stocked.

•ARTISTIC•MODERN•
YOUR POST CARD ? OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING CO
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER • STEEL • PLATE
DIE • BRASS • SIGN
ENGRAVERS
PLATE PRINTERS LITHOGRAPHERS

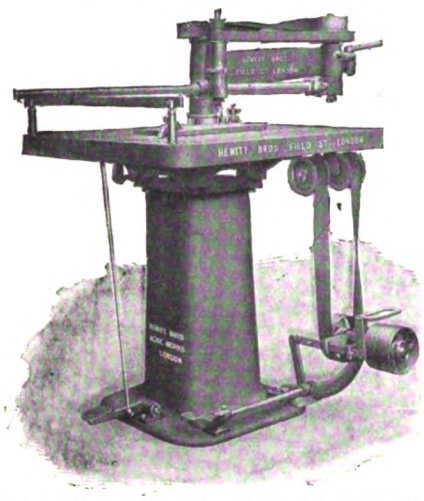
Digitized by Google

HEWITT BROS.,

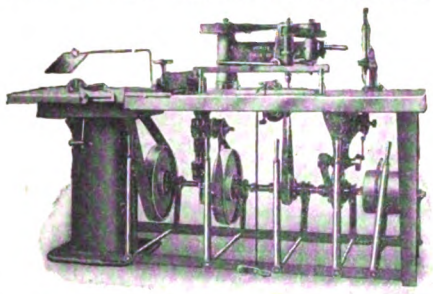
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.



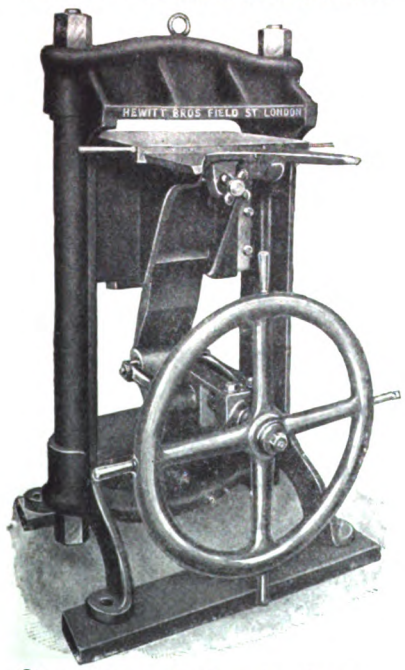
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH
for Power or Treadle. Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.



Stereotypers' Toggle Press
(New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS. FOR CHASES.
Field St. Kings Cross, London. w.c.

WELLS' INCANDESCENT OIL LAMPS.

NEW PATTERNS WITH INVERTED MANTLES.

A cheap, brilliant, and **SHADOWLESS** light from Paraffin or Petroleum.

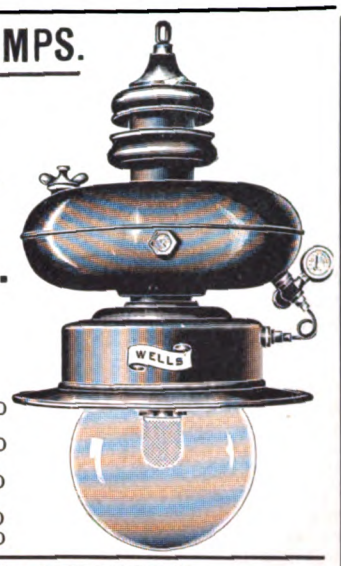
STORM PROOF, for Inside and Outside Use.
One Fifteenth the Cost of Gas.

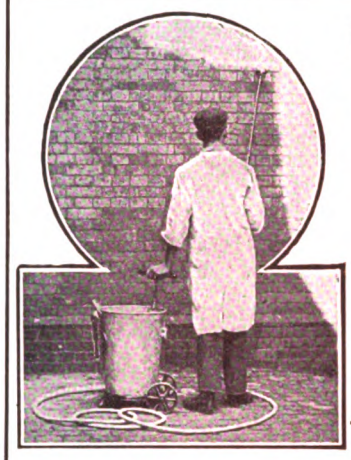
INVALUABLE for ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAYS, etc.

A variety of patterns from
200 to 1,000 c.p.

Each Lamp fitted with Patent Magnetic Oil Indicator.

No. 38.—Lamp with 250 c.p. Burner, Copper Oil Reservoir, 18 hours capacity, 21-in. high, weight 12 lbs.	£4	4 0
,, 39.—Same pattern, with 500 c.p. Burner, Welded Steel Reservoir, 21 hours capacity, 25-in. high, weight 18 lbs.	6	0 0
,, 40.—Same pattern, with 1,000 c.p. Burner. Steel Reservoir, 15 hours capacity, 30-in. high, weight 37 lbs.... ...	8	0 0
,, 49.—500 c.p. Lamp, with strong Steel Tank to place on ground, and 16-ft. of Copper Tubing	6	0 0
,, 50.—1,000 c.p. Lamp, arranged in the same way	8	0 0





WELL'S "LIGHTNING"
LIME & COLOUR WASHER.
(Wallwork and Wells' Patent.)

A GREAT SAVING of TIME, LABOUR and MONEY.
NO OUTSIDE POWER REQUIRED.
Lime, Whiting or Cold-Water Paints

Applied at a speed of from 10 to 20 square yards per minute, in a manner superior to brush work. One coat with the machine on rough surfaces is equal to Two applied with brushes.

WILL SAVE FIRST COST IN A FEW DAYS.
Over 5,000 Sold.

ENLARGED PATTERNS. REDUCED PRICES.			
No. 6a.—With detachable pail	£5	5	0
,, 6.—Handy size, no tank, with wheels	6	15	0
,, 4.—With 5 ft poles, single spraying nozzle and 15 ft. special armoured hose, capacity 8 gallons ...	8	5	0
,, 4a.—The same as No. 4, but with strong wheels, and under frame	9	0	0
,, 5a.—Large machine, with wheels, 5 ft. pole, double spraying nozzle and 20-ft. hose, caPacity 12 gallons	11	5	0

WELLS' PATENT WASTE OIL FILTERS.

WITH "SIGHT-FEED" SYPHONS.
Over 19,000 Sold.

MONEY SAVERS to any USERS OF MACHINERY.
Pay first cost in a short time, as Dirtied Oil, which has hitherto been thrown away, can be filtered and used again and again.

Write for List of Testimonials and Samples of Work done by the Filter.

No. 1.	For users having only a small quantity of oil to treat (no syphon), 17-in. by 9-in					£1	15	0
,, 2.—	Two top chambers hold about 3 gallons oil,				22-in. by 10-in.	2	10	0
,, 3.—	,,	,,	,,	6	,, 27-in. by 12-in.	3	10	0
,, 4.—	,,	,,	,,	12	,, 36-in. by 16-in.	5	10	0
,, 5.—	,,	,,	,,	24	,, 43-in. by 23 in.	9	9	0

LARGER SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

A. C. WELLS & CO., Midland-rd. **LONDON.**



KENNY & Co.,

TYPOGRAPHICAL MUSIC & GENERAL PRINTERS.

FIRST CLASS BOOK AND PERIODICAL WORK.
Machines up to and including Four Demy Perfecting. Hot Rolling by Gill's Machine. Price List on application. Paper Binding, &c.

25, CAMDEN ROAD, LONDON, N.W. Telegrams: "KENNICO, LONDON" Telephone No.: 1940 NORTH.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890&6891 HOLBORN"

Digitized by Google

Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., Victoria Mills, Pollard-street, Manchester, are makers of all kinds of cardboard boxes and cardboard box-making machinery. They hold many patents for metal-edging, and also for many box-making machines and appliances. They have just introduced some special machines for covering at one operation both lids and boxes. The firm are agents for the Actien-Gesellschaft für Cartonnagen Industrie, Dresden.

T. C. Thompson and Son, Oxford Works, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.—This firm has been engaged in the manufacture of perforating and paging machines for over forty years. Their specialities include the Patent "Excelsior" power perforator with open ends and sliding and lifting sections, unique features which enable work to be done at one operation, which otherwise would require to be done at two. Double-headed paging machines of greatly improved design, simple and easy to work; the figure wheels move apart any required distance and also out of line, the inking is effected by revolving drums and a distributing roller works up the ink. Treadle perforating machines are made in all sizes up to 32 inches, and are fitted with lifting sections, and 10-inch hand lever perforators are made with open ends. Messrs. Thompson and Son being the original inventors of this open end machine. The "Gem" patent platen press is made in two sizes, 11 by 7 and 8 by 5. It works at the fastest speed without noise, jerk, or vibration; this is accomplished by a patent double toggle action which slows the platen down as it approaches the impression and the feed, and gives a good dwell at both ends. The improved impression throw-off is most conveniently placed, and the largest sheets can be fed into these machines, as there is a clear course right through. The firm has also introduced a system of geared inkers for platen machines, and these are attached to the new "Triumph" platen which they have just placed on the market, together with a number of other improvements that enable them to do the best work at a high speed. For cylinder machines there is the "Sheet-Smoother," which ensures perfect register, and the "Self-Contained" geared inking apparatus with reciprocating inking apparatus for wharfedales. Guillotines are also manufactured by the firm in three sizes—24-inch, 26-inch and 32-inch—and are well built, strong, swift and silent running and easy to manipulate. Their "Rapid" Self-Feed Combined Punching and Eyeletting machine has been very ingeniously designed and its functions are performed perfectly. They are also manufacturers of numerous other machines suitable for the printing and allied trades.

Vickery's Patents, Ltd., 10, Devonshire-grove, Old Kent-road, London, S.E., have a number of appliances for the printer, stationer, and papermaker, among them being their "Patent Transporter" by which one man can instantly and easily load a whole pile of paper, without touching by hand, wheel to any desired position, and unload, leaving the Transporter at liberty for other work. One of these Transporters is equal to a large number of trucks, and saves an enormous amount of time and labour, while not injuring in any way the paper handled.

The Wetter Numbering Machine Co., U.S.A. European Agent: Samuel Insull, Sen., 34, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.—The Wetter Co.'s typographic automatic numbering machines are well known, and are being used in all parts of the world. They have recently produced a new type-high "Wetter," and claim that it is the best and cheapest in the market. It can be easily operated on a cylinder or platen press. The prefix "No." can be removed and another character or blank slide inserted in its place without removing the machine from the press. This is certainly a positive advantage in a type-high machine. The side plates are knurled, the drop cypher is of new construction and cannot get low, each machine is equipped with a hold-down screw, so that any number can be printed a number of times; the plunger is lower than others, the wheels are made of hard steel, the faces of the figures are perfectly flat, and the figures are cut deep, ensuring a clear impression. All parts are interchangeable and made of the best material. The Plungerless "Betterwetter" is a successful plungerless machine that prints figures only. There is a special feature in its mechanism by which the changing of the figures brings into action bearers that automatically hold the printed sheet off the figures while they are changing. The "One-Inch Wide Wetter" machine is designed for numbering tickets (one inch wide and wider) in strips. It has six wheels with condensed gothic figures; five-wheel machines are also manufactured with title figures. The "Midget" Wetter is built like a watch, and is the smallest type-high machine in the world. It was designed to meet the demand for a small machine with figures large enough for ordinary commercial uses. The new features embodied in the "Midget" confirm this title.

A. C. Wells and Co., 105, Midland-road, St. Pancras, London.—Make a most useful appliance in the form of an oil filter, by the use of which machinery and other oils may be cleansed from impurities and used over and over again, thereby effecting a great saving to the consumer.

H. Williams and Co., Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.—A firm of printers' engineers that offers a good line in their "Electroline Enamel Paste" for producing fine art stereos. A catalogue of machinery is issued that may be had on application.

TYPEFOUNDERS, Etc.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd., Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.—This firm possesses the monopoly of the most up-to-date and rapid typecasting machines in existence, and by their use are enabled to turn out a high quality of letter at a price considerably under that of any of their competitors. They have an extensive range of faces in both body and display founts, and are prompt and accurate in getting out orders. An illustrated description of their works appeared in our issue of June 20th, 1907.

Cookson and Co., Ltd. (Department M), Newcastle-on-Tyne, manufacture metals for the use of printers and typefounders and users of linotype, monotype, and other casting machines. They guarantee the highest standard of purity, and can supply metals to any specification. The firm's London office is at Cree House, Creechurch-lane, E.C.

Fry's Metal Foundry, 25/30, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E., manufacturers of all kinds of metals for printers or typefounders' use, including stereotype, linotype, monotype, typograph, electro, etc. Over fifteen grades are kept in stock, and metals can be made to any specification within a few hours, if necessary. The firm has forty-nine years' experience in the manufacture of these metals, and their staff includes two expert metallurgists, whose knowledge and experience is always at the service of customers.

John Haddon and Co., Caxton Type Foundry, Market Harboro', and Salisbury-square, London, E.C.—The extensive typefoundry of this firm is fitted with every modern appliance for the successful production of all classes of type, and the selection offered gives the printer an opportunity to choose faces for any job that he possibly can have, body founts are cast in all the usual sizes, and for the jobbing department excellently designed faces and borders are offered. All the types are cast on point bodies.

Hallett and Son (late **Hallett and Fry**), **202, Rotherhithe-street, London, S.E.,** are a firm of antimony refiners, established as far back as 1806. All printing metals, such as stereo (all grades), linotype, typograph, monotype and type metal, are provided to any specification.

Holland and Co., Albert Works, Marlborough-road, Old Kent-road, London, S.E., manufacture all grades of metals for typefounders, and for the use of linotype, monotype, and other composing and casting machines, as well as for stereotypers and electrotypers. The firm has made a special study of customers' requirements and are prepared to supply metals with whatever qualifications may be desired, or to make them to customers' formulæ. They also take back and treat dross in their refining furnace, and either buy old metals for cash or exchange for new metal. The firm's business extends to South Africa, Chile, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Brussels, and other places abroad.

T. G. and J. Jubb, Brandling-street, Jack-lane, Hunslet, Leeds.—This firm claims to be the largest manufacturers of metals in this country, and having now completed extensive alterations in their works are enabled to dispatch orders on the same day as receipt. They claim to be supplying at least 75 per cent. of the monotype users in Great Britain with their special metal, and have increased their customers who use lino and stereo metals, and typograph metal. The recent improvements enable them to do all the mixing with the least possible amount of expense, and they are therefore enabled to supply metal of the highest quality at the lowest possible price. Their printers' leads and clumps department is working full time, and although they do not claim to be the largest manufacturers in the world, they claim that their leads are harder, and equal to any printers' leads on the market. All printers' leads, clumps and furniture, are guaranteed to be true to standard, and the finishing of these is all that could be desired. They are regularly sending metal to all parts of the world, and have recently supplied metal for several Canadian newspapers. Any metal users who have not yet had Messrs. Jubb's booklet can have one by sending a post card. This is a very useful book and gives hints on how to keep the metal in good condition. Having supplied metal for over 50 years, the experience they have gained of the various requirements enables them to give a metal which will flow well and give solid slugs for the lino machine. Their stereo metal has printed from 150,000 to 200,000 runs for one particular firm, which is sufficient guarantee that it is of high quality. They claim that after having all these years of experience, and using only the purest materials for their work, they are in the position of being the largest suppliers of metals in the country, and always bear in mind that they are "*Still on their Metal.*"

P. M. Shanks and Sons, Ltd. (The Patent Type Foundry), Red Lion-square, London, W.C.—Newspaper founts cast from extra hard metal, for which the firm allow a good price per pound on all "letter" returned, is the specialty of this house, and Colonial newspaper proprietors have so frequently repeated their outfits that the qualities of the supply cannot be questioned. They have also gone in extensively for jobbing and advertisement type in recent years, and everything is furnished on exact American point bodies. Several new and pleasing faces have lately been added to the firm's specimen book.

Taylor and Watkinson, Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, Leeds.—Leads cast dead true, a yard long, are produced by this firm from special machines of their own invention for casting and automatically planing leads, turning them out in an accurate style hitherto unattainable, and selling at a price much below the standing quotations of the ordinary typefounders. Their new casting machinery has been arranged in such a manner that within three minutes of starting casting the leads are finished and being packed; orders can thus be turned out to any amount on day of receipt. In addition to the usual four, six, and eight-to-pica leads, they also cast 10, 12, 18, and 24-to-pica leads and clumps in all the usual sizes, and cut and plane at ends to ems without extra charge. No one who has examined this firm's samples would hesitate to place orders with them. The capacity of the works is now over two tons per day. An illustrated article upon them appeared in our issue of July 6th, 1911.

TYPECASTING APPLIANCES.

R. P. Bannerman and Son, Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood-green, London, N.—Messrs. Bannerman have now removed to large and up-to-date works specially built to their requirements at the above address. The change gives full scope to the enterprise of the firm. To their specialities already so well-known in the trade, typecasting machines, moulds and matrices, they have added as their 1912 invention a "Finished Type Mould" for use on their ordinary caster, by which type leaves the machine ready for the case. To printers this is an inestimable boon, as shown by the orders already booked. They also supply all printers' sundries of first quality and at moderate prices. Catalogues and sundries cards may be had on application.

Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., Cumberland Park, Willesden Junction, N.W., and Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row W.C., are manufacturers, in addition to the latest form of standard typecasting machines, which embody many improvements, of the New Pivotal Typecasting Machines, which produce finished type or type delivered on stick as required. Every appliance for typecasting and for use in connection with the production of a printing surface is made by them, including special moulds of all kinds, not only for the ordinary foundry, but for the many specialities in type and other metals which modern developments of printing and kindred trades demand. They claim to be the only firm of typefounders' engineers to patent and construct their own punch-cutting machinery and unique processes for the production of the formers or models from which the punches are cut, whose original dimensions are not settled haphazard or by simple optical

Digitized by Google

means, but by the employment of the Filar microscope. They produce and strike their matrices in copper, bronze, or rolled nickel, and give facsimiles of any actual fount or any drawn or printed specimen submitted to them. They supply complete plants for the foundry, and also for the production of punches and matrices, applying in their machines the high mechanical skill and accuracy hitherto only applied to the production of matrices in the case of great corporations.

W. Miles and Co., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham, are manufacturers of typecasting machines of the most approved models, moulds, matrices, and all tools and gauges used in typefounding. They are also engravers and cutters of oriental and other matrices.

Wood, Miles and Co., 40a, King-street, Leicester, are manufacturers of typecasting machines which embody many improvements, moulds, matrices and all appliances for typecasting. They give full instructions to all printers who are desirous of casting their own type. The firm also cast type for the trade, and can supply printers with founts of any quantity at moderate prices. Four of the leading Government printers in London have 30 machines in use. Arrangements can be made whereby printers can visit either the firm's own foundry, or an establishment where they have foundries installed, to view these typecasting machines and outfits in operation. The firm offers to lay down a complete plant for any printer free of cost, concerning which a circular will be sent on application.

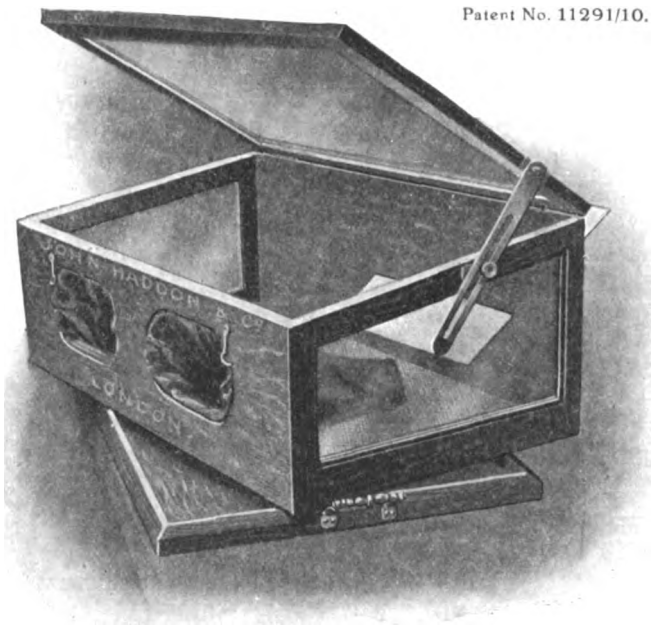
PRINTING INKS, &c.

The Ault and Wiborg Co., St. John's-square, London, E.C.—This is a well-known firm of American printing ink makers, with factories at Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Toronto, and Buenos Ayres, the English warehouse and factory being at the above address. They supply every description of letterpress and litho inks in black and colours, and their manufactures have gained a world-wide reputation for their good qualities, while the prices are right. This issue of the paper is printed with the firm's Surprise Black ink.

Berger and Wirth, Vandy-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., are well known as fine dry colour and printing ink makers. Their specialities are madder lakes, tint white, permanent reds, and fine black cut inks, which latter they are supplying to some of the most prominent firms of art printers. They have also obtained a patent for supplying their well-known "Victoria" and "Bianca" (white) roller compositions, in a way as novel as it is practical. The device admits of the compo being broken up into equal parts with the minimum of time and labour, and is sure to be appreciated by the trade.

Safety Bronzing Cabinet

Patent No. 11291/10.



Cabinet Open, and showing Detachable Tray.



Cabinet in use.

BEST QUALITY WORK
NO DANGER TO OPERATOR
NO WASTE OF BRONZE
INCREASED OUTPUT

THIS Bronzing Apparatus has been introduced to enable Bronze Powders, etc., to be applied by hand without any particles of powder floating about the room, or being inhaled by the operator.

It consists, as shown in the illustration, of a box fitted with hinged transparent top and transparent ends. The side nearest the operator has apertures fitted with flexible sleeves with springs to close round the wrists of the operator, so that, although his hands and arms are free to move inside the box, no powder can escape.

The bottom of box is perforated and allows the surplus powder to fall into a detachable tray underneath. The sheets or cards to be bronzed are fed direct from the platen into a narrow horizontal slit fitted with sloping feed board.

This apparatus is made throughout in our own Works, and the edges of the lid and detachable parts are made dustproof. There is no waste of bronze and no injury to the health of the operator, and nothing to wear out. The bronzing is executed immediately under the eyes of the operator, ensuring finest quality work.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
SALISBURY SQ.
FLEET STREET.
LONDON, E.C.

This Cabinet is designed to cope with work up to and including Foolscap Folio in size

Price £3-3-0

Other sizes to order at proportionate prices.

ACCEPTED BY H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORS. FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. This appliance complies with the instructions contained in this Act and which reads as follows: "Regulations 2.B. Appliances so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room."

Digitized by Google

Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., 8, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and at Manchester, are makers of letterpress and litho inks of all classes, varnishes, oils, etc., which are favourably known in the trade. They also supply bronze metal leaf, import litho stones, and do an excellent trade in colours, blacks, etc.

Culross and Co., Ltd., 18a, St. Bride-street, London, E.C., are well-known manufacturers of black and coloured printing inks in all shades, for litho, letterpress, process, three-colour, and poster work. They supply ink specially manufactured to suit all climates.

John Kidd and Co., Ltd., Wine Office-court, London, E.C. — This house was originally founded by Benjamin Smith and Co. over a century ago, and has always been to the front in the quality of its inks, which are well known to printers. The firm's works are extensive and well equipped, and every class of ink, in black and colours, is manufactured. They have recently brought out a new specimen book showing over 170 varieties of finest black and coloured letterpress and litho inks; also prices for the "J. K." rollers, which are now so well known and appreciated. Any printer at home or abroad who has not already a copy of this splendid catalogue should write for one. It will be sent post free to any part of the world.

Ch. Lorilleux and Co., 16, Rue Suger, Paris, VIe.—This is one of the oldest and largest firms of printing ink manufacturers in the world, having works at Puteaux and Nanterre, France; Bergamo, Italy; and Barcelona, Spain; with branches and depôts all over the world. The business was founded by Mr. Pierre Lorilleux in 1818, and since then the firm's record has been one of progress. All classes of printing ink are made, including special inks for three colour work, reproducing photographs, and for printing on metal, and the firm is continually seeking for methods that will tend to the improvement of their manufactures for the benefit of printers. London office: 2, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C.

Morris and Bolton, Ltd., 17, Took s-court, Furnival-street, London, E.C., and Eclipse Works, Stratford, E., are printing ink and varnish manufacturers, who prepare all kinds of inks and dry colours for letterpress or litho printing. They also supply bronzes and other sundries, and have a long practical experience of the requirements of the trade. Their latest introduction is "Waxovania," a universal solid reducer of all inks.

Riessner, 57, Gold-street, New York, U.S.A.— A firm that is specialising on combination gold printing inks for all kinds of paper that give the true gold effect without the use of objectionable bronzing powder. Specimens and prices are sent on request.

Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd. (Established 1786), 5, Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, London. —This is one of the most up-to-date firms in the trade, and has a connection second to none for printing inks of every description. Orders are executed with great promptitude and their inks are always reliable. As manufacturers of many of their raw materials, and having agencies in most of the Colonies, they are able to quote for export to advantage. A large number of Government Printing Offices are supplied by this house.

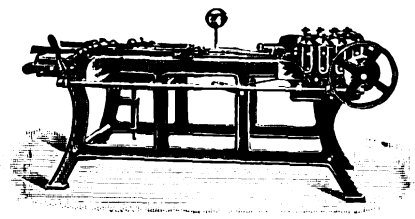
B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., 100-101, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.—This is one of the best-known names amongst printing ink makers. Winstone's inks for book, magazine, and general jobbing work are recognised for their dependable quality. Their production is under the personal supervision of one of the principals, who brings to it a practical knowledge of the requirements of various machines and grades of paper For extremes of climate their litho and letterpress inks are unsurpassed. They also rank high in the trade for the supply of lithographic requisites generally. Indents for inks or materials of any class are safe in their hands, and their advice is sought by many distant buyers; this is readily accorded and is trustworthy.

LEATHER, FANCY GOODS, STATIONERS' and STORE SUNDRIES.

Baddeley Brothers, Chapel Works, Moor-lane, London, E.C.—Publishers of a series of menu card, ball programme, and wedding card blanks of original and choice designs. Samples are sent free on application.

M. C. RITCHIE'S
SPECIALITIES.

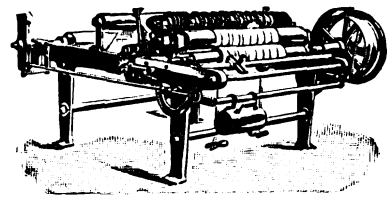
Rotary Folding Box Glueing Machine.



SPEED 200-250 PER MINUTE, or 150,000 IN 10 HOURS.

ANY SIZE BOX, from 1½ in. wide up to 9¼ in., can be SATISFACTORILY dealt with on this machine; these measurements are in the flat and after being folded; recommended for square and tuck-in-end, plain or embossed boxes. Quickly Adjustable, Simple Construction, Automatic Feeding, Glueing, Folding, Pressing, Drying, and Delivering.

Slitting and Re-Winding Machine.



Cutting any Material from Wax-Paper to Tag Stock.

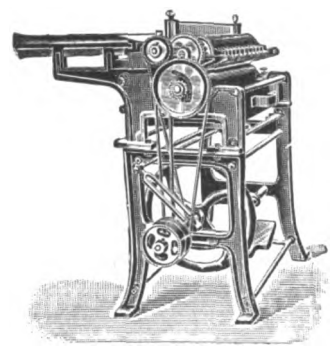
Also Machines for cutting Rubber, Calico, and Insulating Material.

Producing CLEAN, STRAIGHT, and DUSTLESS ROLLS, and RE-WOUND TIGHTLY.

Also Toilet Paper Cutting and Printing Machine.

Adjustable from ⅛ in. wide upwards. Working width from 6 in. wide upwards.

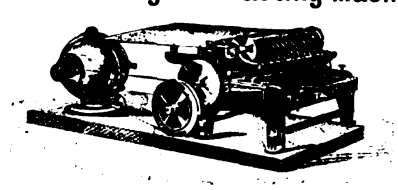
Glueing and Gumming Machine.



These machines can be supplied in various designs, fitted with Automatic Take-Off and Conveyor, for gumming the whole sheet, or for strip work made in sizes from 6 in. up to 40 in.

These Machines are also made for gumming paper in the reel.

Label Gumming and Pasting Machine.



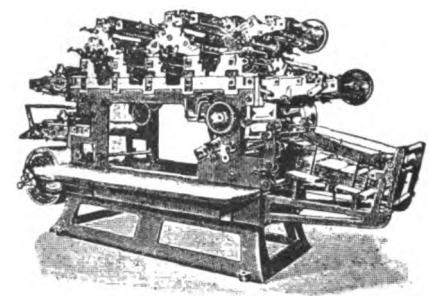
This ideal machine is recommended for gumming Labels of ANY description, and is an all-round universal indispensable machine.

Saves room, stock and money, improves the quality of labels, and always ready for change of work or jobs.

Made in sizes from 6 in. to 12 in.

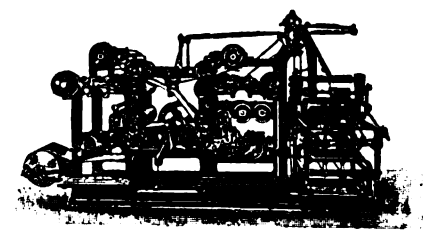
Driven by Motor as illustrated.

Hartung, Kuhn & Cie.'s
SPECIALITIES.



Rotary Ticket Printing Machine

With 6-colour equipment, end delivery. Compact and simple design, smooth running, easily accessible-prints both sides of web, delivers in sheets or strips, fitted with adjustable Numbering Heads and Perforators. Output, Tramway Tickets 250,000 per hour, Sheets of tickets or labels 7,000 to 9,000 per hour.



Duplicate Rotary Counter Check Book Machine.

ONE REEL.

Fitted with funnel folder, tapeless delivery. Constructed to print from 1 to 6 colours, numbers and perforates in any position and delivers folded or flat sheets Output, 1,500 Duplicate Cash Books, numbered and perforated, of 100 leaves each, per hour This machine can only be supplied outside Europe.

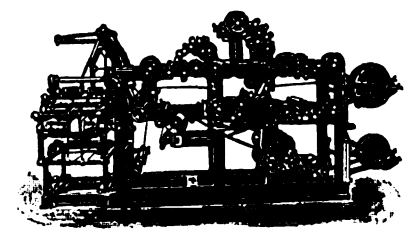
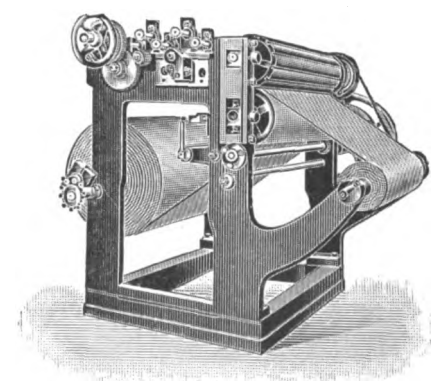


ILLUSTRATION OF

Triplicate Rotary Check Book Machine.

TWO REELS.

Printing from 1 to 6 colours, recommended for Cash Books, Restaurant Books and Drapers' Check Books. Delivering 1,500 triplicate books, printed, numbered and perforated, in any position of 100 leaves each per hour. These outputs can be increased, but it depends entirely upon the cylinder circumference. This machine can only be supplied to users outside Europe.



Rotary Printing Machine

FOR SPECIAL WORK.

Illustration of one-colour machine. Can be constructed to print up to 3 colours, fitted with a rewinder or adjustable cut-off, delivering flat sheets. Speed when re-winding 6,000 to 8,000 yards per hour. Output, when delivering flat sheets, 6,000 to 7,500 per hour.

For full Particulars Apply to Sole Agent:

M. C. RITCHIE,
107, Clifton Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Telephone: 46 CITY. Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

William Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., Glasgow and London.—This is one of the largest wholesale and export houses in the stationery and publishing trades; their goods are known all over the world. "Collins' Bibles," gift books, pocket classics, and diaries are to be found everywhere.

Diamond Tag Co., Bermondsey-square, London, S.E.—Manufacturers and printers of tags and labels of every description, and for every purpose, of strong and excellent quality. They are also makers of gum labels, drapers' tickets, waterproof florists' labels, metal-edged labels, merchandise tickets, tack cards, invoice tag envelopes, etc., and are sole makers of the "Lightning" label fastener, an ingenious device that requires no string.

Debecy W. and M. Co., 22, Coleman-street, London, E.C., supply excellent lines in manifold books, including a line of 8vo. 100-leaf books to sell at one shilling; these are in quarter-cloth with marble sides, and are good sellers. Special prices are quoted for quantities.

Dorendorff and Co., 5 and 7, Worship-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., are well known for their fine makes of ivory boards and cut cards, of which over forty qualities and substances are kept in stock. Bevelled edge cards and other printers' fancy cards are kept in great variety. This house also publishes Christmas and New Year cards, wedding cards, menus and ball programmes, masonic cards, In Memoriam cards, etc., etc., all of which are made in the London factory. The well-known private Christmas greeting card publications, under the titles of the "Friendship" and "Britannic" series are manufactured by this firm.

Chas. Eason and Son, Ltd., Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.—A firm famous for its capital series of index and "Where is it?" books, that are used extensively by students and professional men. Their commonplace book (Index Rerum) is one of the best things of its kind ever brought out. The "Professional Note Book" is another excellent line, as is also the "S" series of Universal indexes, in seven sizes. Their "Every Hour" diary is one of the best desk books yet issued. Wholesale agents, Waterston and Son, 8, St. Bride-street, London.

Garwood and Muddiman, Ltd., 9, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., manufacture leather and leatherette papers in a variety of styles and colours. The firm also makes a feature of embossing for the trade, and has works at 40, South Lambeth-road, S.W.

Higham Bros., Ltd., Cone Works, Farnworth, near Bolton, are paper bag makers and printers who, with up to-date machinery, do a pushing business, and supply an excellent quality of goods to the trade. Those who desire a profitable line should certainly secure Messrs. Higham Bros.' samples and price list.

T. J. Hunt, 17-18, Paradise-street, 13, Garlick-Hill, E.C., and 18, Goldsmith-street, W.C., London.—Mr. Hunt works for the trade, and is an account book manufacturer, machine ruler, numerical printer, perforator and wire stitcher, etc., who makes speed in getting out orders a feature. Mr. Hunt has acquired the old-established business of Messrs. Wm. Ludbrook and Sons, of 18, Charterhouse-buildings, E.C.

Klugmann and Co., 47, Basinghall-street, London, E.C., the sole British agents of the Mech. Bindfadenfabrik - Immenstadt, Immenstadt, Bavaria, manufacturers of grey, bleached, and coloured twines, cords, shoe-threads, net-yarns, and seamings. The best Italian hemp only is used in the firm's goods.

Edward Mortimer, Regent-street, Halifax, Yorks, is a publisher and stationer who is gratefully remembered by the trade throughout Great Britain and the Colonies for his helpful "Waistcoat Pocket Reckoner" and other trade publications for stationers. The firm is almost equally well-known as the publishers of "The Court" series of scoring cards and games and dance programmes, which are noted for their originality. The following departments are at work in the factory:—Letterpress printing, lithography, binding, relief stamping, block-making, technical photography, and plan-printing. They are the only workers of the "Veratype" true-to-scale plan printing process.

Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., 4 (Dept. 56), St. Bride-street, London, E.C., are makers of loose-leaf record books in which to keep factory and professional records of all kinds on a labour-saving and handy reference system. Catalogues and trade terms may be had on application.

McCaw, Stevenson and Orr, Ltd., Linenhall Works, Belfast. London Office: **Shoe-lane, E.C.**—This is a well-known firm of colour printers who have a world-wide reputation for their imitation stained glass decorations, which are in use almost everywhere. The firm has purchased the patents, copyrights, watermarks, etc., of Marcus Ward and Co., and now produce and supply on a larger scale, and in addition to their own extensive manufactures, the specialities for which that firm was famous, including calendars, programme, menu, and memorial cards, diaries, albums, school books, birthday books and the popular "Royal Irish Linen" note paper. The firm has introduced a new style of show card mount that is most effective in appearance, and that will not warp with heat or damp. Messrs. McCaw, Stevenson and Orr have branches at Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Hamburg.

E. M. Richford, 9, Snow-hill, London, E.C.—This house occupies a premier position amongst makers of rubber stamps, daters, rubber-faced type, self-inking pads, etc. A speciality is made of rubber stamp making machines and supplies for the stamp trade, especially for India and the Colonies. Many of their productions are covered by patents. A feature is made of promptitude in filling orders.

Shaw-Walker, Ltd., 33 (Dept. 56), St. Bride-street, London, E.C., supply an extensive assortment of letter filing devices, card index systems, and similar office and factory supplies. Indexing methods are becoming most popular in business circles, and the commercial stationer will find a profitable line in handling them. The firm want agents everywhere and will send terms on application.

W. E. Smith, Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W.—This is one of the largest and best equipped printing and stationery houses in Australia, and we have several times noticed in our columns the high quality of the work done. The firm is desirous of keeping the extensive works thoroughly up-to-date, and for this purpose invites correspondence from engineers, papermakers, and the fancy trades. Catalogues, lists, etc., can be sent direct to Bridge-street, Sydney, or to the London office, College Hill Chambers, College-hill, E.C.

Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., Raphael House, Moorfields, London, E.C., issue illustrated catalogues which give a vivid notion of their lines, embracing pictures and frames, books, presentation cards, chromo and oleographs, plaques, mantel ornaments, texts, valentines, Christmas, New Year, Easter, birthday and private cards, calendars, etc. Their fine art toy books are ingenious and popular, and a splendid series of illustrated post cards is issued and continually being added to.

Weise Bros., 5-7, Singer-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., manufacture all kinds of gold and silver blocked advertising tablets, embossed blanks for ticket writing, gold blocked and other varieties of embossed calendars and date cases, club fixture cases and season tickets, coat badges in leather and celluloid, gold blocked perfumery labels, embossed catalogue and brochure covers, cameo embossed show-cards, silver blocked text and verse cards, embossing and blocking on celluloid, plush advertising tablets with embossed lettering, cut out window card signs, art floral advertising novelties and wood veneer show cards. They also undertake designing, engraving, aerographing, etc.

PENMAKERS.

John Heath and Co., 70, George-street, and 31-33, Newhall-hill, Birmingham, are noted for the high quality of their steel pens. The founder of the firm, Mr. John Heath, was one of the pioneers of the penmaking industry, and his firm has ever been in the front rank. Steel pens for every purpose are made, and to suit all hands, and among them may be specially noted the "Telephone" pen (No. 0,278), the "Favourite" (No. 1,899), "Postal Telegraph" (No. 1,880), "Ledger" (No. 508), "Ye Olde Court Hand" (No. 1,874), the "Barrister," and a fine series of the popular J pens.

TRADE BOOKBINDERS.

Geo. Edwards and Co., 28, Warner-street, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C., is a letterpress and account bookbinder to the trade, and undertakes these classes of work in all styles. Enquiries for terms will be appreciated and estimates given.

Nickerson Bros., 99-101, Worship-street, E.C., and Alscott-road, S.E. (London), are makers of all classes of leathers for the bookbinding trades, and supply acid free. Moroccos and pigskins to suit the requirements of the Society of Arts specifications. Quotations for supplies can be had on application.

Walter Newbury, East Ham Binding Works, Essex, makes a feature of public library binding, and binds books in sealskin, morocco, pigskin, etc., according to the Society of Arts recommendation.

Charles J. Forward and Son, Ltd., 25-27, Sayer-street, New Kent-road, London, S.E.—A firm of wholesale bookbinders and leather case manufacturers that turns out good work by means of modern plant, skilled staff, and personal supervision. A special feature is made of leather bindings. The firm, which was established in 1852, has been awarded several gold and silver medals and other distinctions for the excellence of its work.

BOOKBINDERS' SPECIALITIES, ETC.

Aug. Brehmer, 12, City-road, London.—We should suppose that there is hardly a good house in the trade that is not practically acquainted with the merits of Aug. Brehmer's patent automatic wire stitching machines and binders. He makes a wide range of them, from the cheapest treadle form at a few pounds to the most powerful, equal to driving a staple through an inch of the hardest paper. Mr. Brehmer supplies several high-class thread stitchers, adapted to the finest classes of work, as well as every description of bookbinders' machinery. His new folders are excellent machines. Mr. Brehmer's inventive faculties are cosmopolitan, his trade list containing perhaps a wider variety of this special class of requisites than any other upon our shelves.

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd., 25, Finsbury-street, London, E.C., are manufacturers and patentees of all kinds of loose leaf metal parts, steel and aluminium ledger metals, transfer metals, pocket book metals, etc. They also supply complete books when desired. Catalogues may be had on application, and the firm supplies only the stationery trade.

Ibbotsons Limited, 64, Goswell-road, London, E.C., manufacture and supply a fine range of leather papers in all grains, qualities, and colours. Their sample book is indispensable to binders and fancy goods workers, showing as it does a remarkably complete and varied selection.

G. H. Maddin and Co., Ltd., 10-11, Middle-street, Long-lane, London, E.C., are makers of blocks and types for bookbinders, gold blockers, etc They make a specialty of cutting dies for embossing.



Digitized by Google

Minton and Casey, 1, Clerkenwell-road, and 23 and 24, Charterhouse-buildings, E.C., are die-sinkers and engravers by electric power, for bookbinders, gold blockers, stationers, etc. Special machinery is used, and all work is turned out promptly.

George Morris, 291, City-road, London, E.C., stocks bookbinders' specialities in colours varnishes, gold and silver leaf, etc., and holds a large stock of ruling ink powders, blocking powders, varnishes, gold leaf and gold leaf substitutes, marbling colours, albumen, glaire, gums, and all other requisites used in the bookbinding trade.

L. Nettleton and Sons, St. Helena-street, Farringdon-road, London, W.C., are the oldest established cast brass type founders in the United Kingdom. They manufacture superior brass type and cast handle letters of many useful designs; and also engrave handle letters, rolls, tools, pallets, etc. Type-holders to suit the requirements of bookbinders, gold-blockers, etc., are made in various styles, and all kinds of refacing and recutting are executed by the firm at very reasonable charges. Liberal terms are given to exporters and dealers.

T. Williamson and Co., 8, Palace-square, Manchester, manufacture bookbinders' cloths, label cloths, mulls, cambrics, linen, buckrams, blue linings, lithographic cloths, calicoes, emery cloths and photographic cloths, etc., of excellent quality. Samples and prices are sent free on application.

ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

"The Durable" Roller Co., Ltd. (E. T. Marler, Manager), **Charles-street, Hatton-garden, E.C.**—This company revolutionised the old formula for printers' rollers. The firm originated in 1868, and introduced the casting of rollers by machinery in 1886, from plant of their own designing, and have brought the same up-to-date. The "Durable" rollers are known everywhere, and have taken the highest awards wherever exhibited, as at the International Inventions Exhibition, 1885, and at numerous Colonial exhibitions. Great care is taken in suiting the composition to the climate in which it is to be used. The "Durable" is sent out in slabs ready for use, with a set of instructions and a little sound advice in a work called "The Right Hand of the Press," which every practical man must appreciate.* The rollers are equally adapted for fine art work, colour printing, or all-round ordinary printing; they are usable for remarkably long periods and always keep in condition. The Hoe Rotary machines for the *Daily Telegraph*, *Lloyd's News*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Daily Express*, *Standards* (day and evening), and a host of similar machines have their rollers clothed by the company; and in a finer grade of work such as in the *Queen*, the *Gentlewoman*, *Strand Magazine*, etc., and kindred highclass work, the company's rollers also come into play. Their advertisement appears regularly in this paper, and we may mention that their rollers have been used on our machines for printing this issue, we having used this make for considerably over twenty years.

*Sent free and post paid anywhere upon request.

Fredk. Heywood, junr., Inkermann Works, Honey-street, Cheetham, Manchester; Works also at 26A, Claypit-lane, Leeds, manufacturer of printers' rollers, has not only been enterprising enough to rebuild and remodelhis works in Manchester into an up-to-date roller factory, but has also erected a similar plant in Leeds, and claims to be the only firm which has two installations of this kind in different parts of England. The "Inkermann Composition," which is being used in the largest newspaper offices in the world, has proved itself to be excellent for use on fast-running machines, and has obtained a great many unsolicited testimonials, whilst the "Midas Composition" has made a name for itself on cylinder machines.

J. R. Thompson and Co., Wharfedale Roller Works, Otley, Yorks, are manufacturers of printers' rollers and roller composition, the fine qualities of which have secured for them numbers of entirely unsolicited testimonials, and for fine colour work they are all that could be desired. The firm also manufactures stereo mounting boards in mahogany, canary white wood and oak, at reasonable prices. Lists will be sent on application. They inform us that they are constantly making new accounts, and number amongst their customers many of the best houses in Leeds, Bradford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, Belfast, Leicester, Birmingham, Reading, and numerous other large towns throughout England and Scotland. Many of their rollers returned to be re-cast have done upwards of two years' service. They challenge comparison, and do not mind how small the order may be, which is submitted as a test, either for a dry or damp office.

PRINTERS, ETC., TO THE TRADE.

Baylis, Lewis and Co., 5, New-street, Worcester, make a special feature of their "Worcester Artistic Embossed Circulars and Cards," "In Memoriam" cards, ball programmes, etc., and samples of these may be had through the wholesale stationers, or direct from the firm.

The Bell Punch and Printing Co., Ltd., London, supply all kinds of tickets, cheques, etc., consecutively numbered in books, packets, or rolls, suitable for railways, tramways, omnibuses, steamboats, concerts, theatres, football, cricket, and other clubs, etc., at extremely low prices Those printers, who can secure such work may profitably turn it over to the company.

T. E. Bingley, High-street, Leicester.—Trade work in lithography is done by Mr. Bingley, whose four points are strict faith with customers, perfect quality, promptitude in execution, and moderate charges.

Blades, East and Blades, 23, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.—Cheque printing under a special system known as "Protective" is done by this house. It is a chemical process, and protects against forgery. The firm executes trade orders (for quantities) by their special mechanical processes and water colour ink, doing only the best work in any colour, including black. The dependability of the house and the probity of its dealings are unquestioned.

Tom Broad, 76-78, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C., is a thoroughly reliable lithographer, engraver, and copperplate printer to the trade, he has an extensive plant and commodious premises, and possesses every qualification for the production of the highest as well as ordinary classes of lithography, is very moderate in his charges, and his clients in the trade bear testimony to his punctual performance of promises. Despatch in business is the "broad" principle of the firm.

Cooper and Budd, Ltd., McDermott-road, Peckham, London, S.E.—A well-known firm of printers, noted for their high-class work. They undertake every description of high-class letterpress printing for the trade, and execute it at moderate prices.

G. Cornwall and Sons, Aberdeen.—An established and well-known firm of general printers and lithographers. A speciality is made of all kinds of labels printed in colours from block or stone, for jam preservers, biscuit manufacturers, tinned provision manufacturers and others.

Thomas Forman and Sons, Nottingham, are litho and three-colour printers, whose work is well known all over the world. The firm's calendars for 1914 are of a very high quality, artistically and technically, and should be seen by all who can sell such things.

Percy Bros., Ltd., The Hotspur Press, Whitworth-street West, Manchester.—A feature of this firm's business is the setting up of heavy solid composition on the Linotype and Monotype machines, and they have a neatly got-up booklet showing all the sizes they can set up, from nonpareil to pica, with and without heavy faced type. The firm undertakes machining for the trade on rotary and two-colour machines, also folding and stitching pamphlets, etc.

Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., Southwark Bridge-buildings, London, S.E.—This well-known house, founded in 1819, at Fleet-street, whose fine works were described and illustrated in our issue of March 30th, 1905, have recently relinquished letterpress printing, and now confine themselves to their original trade of the siderographic engraving and printing of bank notes, postage stamps, trading stamps, security cheques, debentures, bonds, share warrants, and certificates, and similar work, which they execute both by steel plate, litho and surface printing as required. They make a special feature of trade engraving and printing in the case of the documents above mentioned, and the good standing of the firm is a guarantee that all trade orders will be strictly and faithfully carried out. Stationers and printers doing company work who do not keep their own engravers cannot do better than entrust their engraving to this firm. Rotary offset litho work is also done.

Petty and Sons, Limited, Leeds and Reading, are printers to the trade who make a speciality of illustrated advertising for various trades. Their facilities for litho trade work are of an extensive character; they are specialists in picture poster work—and litho label work—in all grades. The firm hold a large selection of copyright designs, and execute any order, large or small, with despatch. Their facilities at Whitehall Printeries, Leeds, include 100 letterpress and litho machines, rotary and two-colour for fine art printing; their Monotype installations and other labour-saving facilities, with a staff of over 500 employees at Leeds, and 250 at Reading, enable them to undertake large contracts. Features of their business are strict faith with customers, low prices, high-grade work, and speed.

Priestley Brothers, Ltd., 189, Great Dover-street, London, S.E., near St. George's Church, are a City firm who lay themselves out to do printing for the trade. Their factory is at Warren-place, and from its central situation work can be delivered promptly.

D. F. Tayler and Co., Ltd., New Hall Works, Birmingham.—All kinds of fine chromo-lithographic and letterpress printing are undertaken by this firm, and whilst they do a large business in posters, showcards, manufacturers' pattern books and labels, etc., they are specially noted for being producers of chromo pictures and almanacs of a high-class character. They have a number of novelties in pictures and calendars for the coming year.

Taylor Brothers, Sovereign-street, Leeds.—Messrs. Taylor Brothers' specialities are noted for their variety, excellence of design and fine execution. Their chromo sheet calendars are issued in beautiful colourings and in monotone, and embrace a large selection. The 1914 series is now ready. In their chromo card calendars, letter racks and pocket calendars a vast business is done, new designs being constantly added. Award certificates for schools, swimming clubs, agricultural shows, and other purposes, bordered blanks on paper and card in all sizes and styles are also supplied, as well as illustrated showcards, etc., posters and window bills, advertising, football and cricket sheets, illustrated and comic handbills and puzzle cards. The production of pictorial post cards of customers' own selection, from own negatives or photos (a coloured sketch not being necessary) is a leading feature. The making of half-tone, line and tri-colour blocks as well as photo-lithography in all its branches is carried on upon an extensive scale. "In Memoriam" cards, transparencies for window decoration, and for advertising purposes are a leading line. Lithographed poster work up to 62 by 42 is a speciality, either the designing, the drawing and the printing of the job complete or any part of it, and every description of litho and letterpress printing is undertaken. Varnishing by machine, metal and wood mounting, ruling, punching, numbering, and in fact everything connected with the trade is executed in the works.

Wertheimer, Lea and Co., 46-47, London Wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C., are a firm of printers in French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages. They offer facilities for this class of printing which will be appreciated by the trade.

Widdowson and Co., Millstone-Lane, Leicester, are trade printers who make a speciality of monthly date blocks for calendars and lithographic colour work. Their prices are very low considering the quality of their work, and the advantage of being able to secure ready printed blocks should be appreciated by every calendar printer and stationer requiring complete calendars for customers, as they can have the whole work executed with promptness.

WOOD, PROCESS, COPPERPLATE, and STEEL PLATE ENGRAVERS, DESIGNERS, Etc.

Baddeley Brothers, Chapel-Works, Moor-lane, E.C.—This firm is a reliable one to entrust with seal engraving, die-sinking, and the supply and embossing of private and commercial stationery—they make a speciality of menu card, ball programme, and wedding card blanks for printers.

Badoureau and Jones, Ltd., Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—One of the best known firms of electrotypers, stereotypers, and general engravers in the trade, whose record extends back to 1876, when wood engraving had not been supplanted by the process block. They turn out good work rapidly and are reasonable in their prices. The firm still carry on the department of boxwood block manufacturers.

Digitized by Google

W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast.—The printers and publishers of the *Belfast Telegraph*.—New and specially erected premises fitted with the latest American machinery are utilised by the firm for the production of process blocks in line and half-tone, on zinc or copper. Litho or copperplate transfers are a speciality.

Century Engraving Co., 21, Cannon-street, and Greenwood-street, Manchester, is one of the best known trade firms in Manchester and "up north" of artists, designers and engravers. Their work covers a wide range of production: bonds, shares, cheques (a feature), letter and invoice headings, cards, views of works, and factories, vignettes and figures engraved on copper, steel plates, and steel dies, also reversed engraved plates for offset machines. Christmas cards in two, three and four colours, die work, menus, book labels, catalogue and booklet covers, decorative panels for posters, etc. In addition to the copper, steel and die departments, the firm have also plate printing, lithographing and die-stamping departments. Their artists are prepared to make sketches and drawings in colour, wash and line for all engraving processes and requirements. That their work is appreciated is clearly shown from its variety and the extent of the field it covers, this firm, besides doing a United Kingdom trade, are now securing enquiries and orders from various towns in India, East and South Africa, the Continent, etc. Printers and stationers who desire good work at a fair price, combined with quick delivery and immediate attention to enquiries and estimates should make a note of such a useful concern. Specimens and booklets with prices will be sent on receipt of a post card.

James Dellagana and Co., Ltd., Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, London, E.C., are newspaper, book and fine art stereotypers, electrotypers, and process engravers. The work done at the Viaduct Foundry is of a high quality, and speed in delivery is made a feature of the business. Electros delivered in three hours from receipt of original. The firm has no other address.

A. E. Dent and Co., Ltd., 7, Broadway, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C., are makers of process blocks in line, half-tone, and for colour work. Their work is well known for its high quality, and they send specimens to those interested on application.

Direct Photo-Engraving Co., 38, Farringdon-street, London, E.C., is a well-known process house, turning out good work in line and half-tone, and undertaking every description of photo-process reproduction. The firm was established in 1882, so that its reputation is not a thing of yesterday. Prices and specimens are sent on application.

T. E. Downey, 63, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, W., is a copperplate engraver and process block maker who does good work. He keeps electros in stock for various trades.

Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., New-street-hill, London, E.C., the well-known firm of printers, have an Electro Department where they produce single and colour electros by the Albert-Galvano method, which ensures the duplicate being an exact duplicate, and, mounted or unmounted, is claimed to be equal in every respect to an original.

The Guild of Printers' Designers, 84, Atlantic Chambers, Brazennose-street, Manchester.—This is a firm that pays special attention to the artistic production of showcards, calendars, catalogue illustrations, circulars, commercial stationery, and illuminated manuscripts. They will illustrate every variety of article for catalogues in black and white or colours, wash or line drawings, direct or from photographs; make a speciality of old style designs, lettering, writing, etc., for circulars and such like, and they claim to stamp all their work with an individuality which raises it above the general level.

Carl Hentschel (1906), Ltd., 182, 183 and 184, Fleet-street, London, E.C., have fitted up one of the most complete ranges of studios and offices in the metropolis. It is equipped with every appliance which experience can suggest or a liberal expenditure can command. There are installations of the electric light whereby photographic work can be proceeded with on the darkest days, and right through the night. In addition, the company have a process of reproduction entirely their own, which has been adopted by some leading London illustrated papers. Additional extensive premises have been opened at the Hentschel Foundry, in Goldsmith-street, Gough-square, E.C., where electrotyping and stereotyping are carried on with the most approved plant and machinery. The works are open day and night. Very fine three-colour blocks, by the

Samuel Jones & Co.,

MAKERS OF

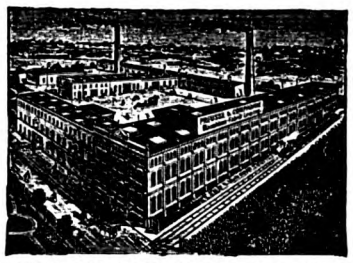
Patent Non-Curling Gummed Paper,

AND

Export Paper Merchants.

Please write for our Samples:

BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.

LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4 000 Folded Sheets Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines.

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS

(Invented).

No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE

USED THE WORLD OVER.

Invented and Manufactured by

Trade Mark No. 270,725.] **AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.**

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1s to 5000 cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.

Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.

Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER 4th & Dickerson Street, Newark, N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Kloveniersburgwal, 99, Amsterdam.

LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.



Digitized by Google

Hentschel Colourtype process, are also turned out by the firm, which incorporates the Meisenbach Co., Ltd., of West Norwood, S.E., a pioneer house in the photo-engraving trade, a "Meisenbach block" being still a synonym for a half-tone cliche produced by photographic means. This branch has well equipped studios, and is thus able to produce process work of all kinds, including poster portraits, cover designs, half-tone photogravure, and blocks for the three-colour process. The work turned out is of the highest quality.

E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., Withy-grove, Manchester.—A firm of high-class photo-engravers, who include in their category the production of three and two-colour work, combined half-tone and line blocks and "Sketchlight" half-tones which give a brilliant effect, away altogether from the commonplace half-tone results. They also make a special class of block for headings of commercial stationery; the results closely resemble die-press work, the great advantage in the use of these being that art papers are not necessary, in fact, finest results are obtained on papers such as bank and antique. The blocks will work quite easy on the ordinary platen type. It would be worth while for printers to see specimens of this class of work and obtain further particulars.

S. W. Partridge and Co., 21-22, Old Bailey, London, E.C., the well-known publishers, supply electrotypes for illustrative purposes, from the extensive and valuable stock of engravings created in connection with their numerous illustrated publications. Messrs. Partridge and Co. are not electrotype collectors and agents, but simply offer—to Colonial houses in particular—the advantage of their great resources in artistic engravings, covering most fields of literature, and for the most part at one-tenth the cost of the original drawings. Local magazine proprietors should be quick to grasp the advantage of such a source of illustration.

C. H. Read and Co., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C., are draughtsmen and engravers on wood, electrotypers, etc., and have a good selection of stock electros for trade purposes. The firm also makes a feature of touching-up half-tone and other blocks that may have been damaged in working, or otherwise.

Richardson and Co., Waterloo-street, Leeds, are electrotypers and stereotypers in all branches, and make a speciality of vignetted and three-colour electros by a special process that is guaranteed to give results equal to originals. Specimens and price list will be sent on application.

W. F. Sedgwick, Ltd., 236-7, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E., make a feature of the best half-tone, three-colour and line work. They also undertake designing and artistic work in connection with the production of high-class illustrative or advertising work.

John Swain and Son, Ltd., Columbia House, 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.—This famous firm of process engravers is well known in the printing world, its founder, the late Mr. John Swain, being a pioneer in the art of photo-mechanical engraving, and a Swain block embodies all the qualities that command the admiration of the printer. The firm recently entered on occupation of fine new premises at the above address, an illustrated description of which appeared in our issue of December 9th, 1909, and are fully equipped with the latest and most approved appliances for turning out the highest class of work in the shortest time. They have opened a branch house at 12-14, Bath-street, Glasgow.

H. J. Sheldon, 32, Museum-street, W.C., is an engraver and electrotyper who makes a feature of electrotype reproductions from bank-notes, bond and cheque plates, etc., for printing purposes. He also makes special protective surface blocks for printing micro-cheque bands, scrolls, and other fine work. A speciality of the firm is making duplicate copper plates steel-faced, for work on the Hoe copper-plate printing machine. At the Printers' Exhibition, 1904, London, they obtained highest award and silver medal for their work then exhibited.

H. G. Walker, 65, Bayswater-road, Birmingham.—This firm specialise in stock blocks for note heads. Also dainty designs suitable for bazaars, circulars, advertisements, calendars, blotters, showcards, picture post cards, etc.

PAPER BAG-MAKING MACHINERY.

Bumsted and Chandler, Ltd., Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs, make a speciality of paper bag-making machinery suitable for general printing offices, and designed to produce bags of varied sizes and weights from the web of paper. The patented machines of this firm have recently been simplified and improved, and the statements issued concerning their capacity ought to be of practical interest to printers in all countries, where it does not always pay to stock a great number of sizes and classes of bags.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, Etc., PUBLISHERS.

Valentine and Sons, Limited, Dundee.—This firm's photographic publications are widely known, both at home and abroad, comprising as they do nearly every class of photographic work. They claim to have the largest colour and collotype plant in the kingdom, and issue about 100,000,000 colour and black and white post cards a year. They employ in their different establishments about 700 workpeople.

PAPER MILL ENGINEERS.

Bentley and Jackson, Ltd., Bury, near Manchester.—"Thou hast built a paper mill"—*Shakespeare*. This quotation dates back before the business of papermakers' engineers was established, but if the firm of Bentley and Jackson had then existed, doubtless they would have pioneered the industry. This firm have built the machinery for some of the largest mills in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France and the United States; an acknowledgment that they are good engineers, and well know how to plan a paper mill, and to properly equip it with the latest plant. They have made a considerable success of mills designed for India, China and Japan.

AUCTIONEERS and VALUATORS.

Frank G. Bowen, 62a, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C., is well known in the trade as an experienced valuer of printing plant and machinery. He also carries on a successful business as trade auctioneer.

Frank Colebrook, 146, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—Mr. Colebrook carries on the business of valuer for the printing, paper and stationery trades. Mr. Colebrook has had over thirty years' experience in printeries, four of these in responsible positions in the block-making world. He assists manufacturing houses in any line in the compilation and display of their own advertising catalogues or booklets, they printing them where they choose. Some old-established and very important printeries and firms supplying printers are among those who have used his help in this sense.

Robert H. Ruddock, 71, Fleet-street, London, E.C., is an auctioneer, valuer, and fire loss assessor to the printing and allied trades. Mr. Ruddock has had considerable experience in these branches, and his services are at the disposal of clients.

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES.

Durrant's Press Cutting Agency, 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, and 3, St. Andrew-street, London, E.C., supplies press cuttings for any purpose promptly, and at cheap rates.

Woolgar and Roberts, 58, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—A general press cutting agency supplying information and press cuttings upon any subject smartly, and at moderate prices.

WIPERS and DUSTERS.

Jacobs Brothers and Co., Portpool-lane, Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C., supply printers, lithographers, engineers, etc., with "wipers" of every description, guaranteed clean and free from buttons, pins, etc. Prices and particulars are sent free on application.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Neyroud and Son, 14-18, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. (same address since 1881).—A firm of advertising agents that has international connections. It is old established, the office having been opened in 1875. Sole agents for Rudolf Mosse, German advertising firm, since 1875, also sole agents for *Kolnische Zeitung*, etc.

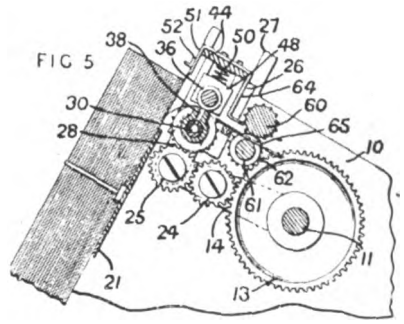
MISCELLANEOUS.

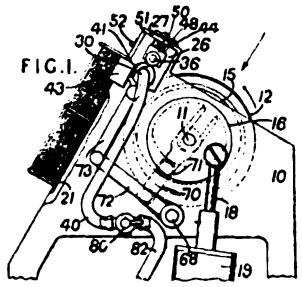
W. R. Perry, Ltd., Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.—This firm, one of the oldest trade protection offices in the United Kingdom, makes status inquiries as to the position and standing of traders and others, and possesses registers at the offices, containing full bankruptcy and other information for Great Britain and Ireland.

F. Lincke and Co., 28, Paradise-street, Virginia Buildings, Liverpool, manufacturers of "Flexityp" dry flongs for stereotypers, that save gas, time and money, and are claimed to be absolutely reliable.

Feeding from a Pile.

In a machine for feeding sheets from a pile, invented by Mr. H. B. Cooley, and particularly applicable for feeding envelopes to printing, counting, banding, and like machines, the pile is supported on an inclined table 21 on a frame 10 which provides bearings for a main shaft 11 driven by a pulley 12. Adjacent to the top edge of the pile is a hollow suction shaft 30 with a nozzle 38, mounted in blocks 26 sliding in bearings 27, and having a pinion 41 which meshes with a stationary rack 43 on the frame. The blocks 26 are connected by links 73 with levers 72, pivoted on a shaft 68 and oscillated by a fork 70 which embraces the shaft 11 and carries a roller 71 engaging a groove in a cam 15. The hollow shaft 30 is connected by a flexible pipe 40, a three-way cock 80, and a pipe 82 to an oscillating pump cylinder 19, the piston 18 of which is operated from a crank disc 16. The cock 80 can be turned to cut off the suction from the separator and open the pump to the air to relieve the load. Mounted loosely on





the shaft 11 are arms 14, which are connected by links 28 to the blocks 26 and carry idle pinions 24, 25, driven from spur wheels 13 on the shaft 11 and gearing with pinions 32 on feed rolls 35 located on the shaft 30 on each side of the suction nozzle 38. The rolls 35 are cut away around a part of their periphery to form an opening through which the sheet is fed. The rolls 35 co-operate with a roller 36 mounted in bearings 48 sliding in the blocks 26 and held in contact with these rollers by a spring 50. To ensure even running, the shaft 30 and the roller 36 are furnished with co-acting collars 46, 47. Secured to a plate 44 attached to the blocks 26 is a plate 51 having a curved end, which, when the blocks 26 are lowered, enters between the separated sheet and the rest of the pile and serves to guide former between the rolls 35, 36. As the plate descends, a stop 52 thereon engages the edge of the pile. The rollers 35, 36 feed the sheet on between guides 64, 65 to rollers 60, 61, which are driven by gearing from the wheels 13.

A MUSEUM OF ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.—In compliance with the wishes of some important associations, the Spanish Minister of Public Instruction, has decided to found, in Madrid, a National Museum of Industrial Arts, organised on essentially didactic and popular lines. The new museum will be in the Palacio de Cristal del Retiro, and will contain works of antiquity, the middle ages, modern and contemporary times, both national and foreign. Lectures will be given and prizes offered to encourage the artistic industries. Circulating collections will be formed and catalogues published to extend the sphere of work as much as possible. There will be a committee of twelve members to deal with matters relating to the museum, the Inspector-general of Fine Arts and the directors of the Schools of Arts and Crafts of Madrid.

Digitized by Google

JOHN · DICKINSON
· · and · Coy., Limited · ·
PAPER-MAKERS



OLD · BAILEY,
LONDON · E.C.
TELEGRAMS: "COMMILES, LONDON"
TELEPHONE: 7500 CITY (10 LINES)

FOUR · MILLS
Croxley, Apsley
Nash & Home Park

PRINTINGS & WRITINGS
of every description
IMITATION ART PAPERS a Specialty.

COATED · ART · PAPERS
PRINTINGS & NEWS-
· · in Reel or Sheet · ·
LIGHT-HANDLING · BOOK · PAPERS
· · ·
MANUFACTURING · STATIONERS

ENVELOPES · NOTEPAPERS · PAPETERIES
TAG LABELS · COMMERCIAL HEADINGS
ACCOUNT BOOKS · PERPETUAL LEAF—
LEDGERS · FANCY LEATHER GOODS
FILING SYSTEMS · PASTEBOARDS
PRINTERS & FANCY CARDS · POSTCARDS
PULP BOARDS · COATED PAPERS & BOARDS

❖

Stationery Stockrooms & Offices:
27, UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON

❖

BRANCHES
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Delhi, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban
East London, Sydney, Montreal, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds;
Glasgow, Bristol, Nottingham and Belfast.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

A. Edler & Co. Bath Place, Rivington Street, London, E.C.

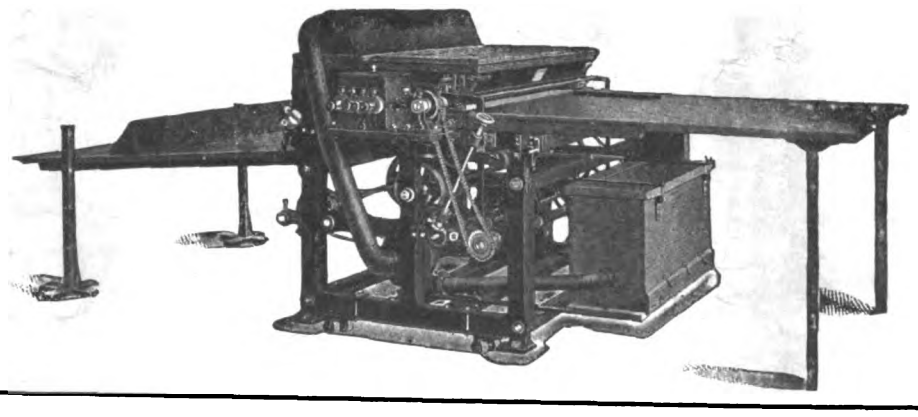
PERFECTED BRONZING MACHINE

(Patent "KOHLBACH,")

At Work in the Finest British and Foreign Printing Works.

The speed of this Machine is enormous owing to the absence of cylinders, thereby also doing away with all fear of gripper marks.

Contrary to the Dust Exhaust system of other makes, the used bronze does not pass back into the machine, but collects in a box, thereby ensuring first class work.



By the system of wipers a very much brighter result is obtained than by the system of rollers. The Machine will not only bronze and dust paper but any thickness of card. The rollers are automatically cleaned whilst the machine is actually at work.

A FEW OTHER SPECIALITIES:

Book Sewing Machines. "Marvel," for smaller runs at £60 for Treadle, or £75 for Power;
the **"Rapid"** for Letterpress Binding,
the **"Universal"** for sewing all classes of work, and
the **"Victory"** for extra heavy Ledgers, Endless Guard Books, etc.

Rotary Printing Machines for Jobbing Work, Newspapers, Catalogues, Art Printing, Cashblocks, etc.

THE NEW PERFECTED

"EDLER" POWER EMBOSSING PRESS

(the Most Powerful in Existence).

MECH. BINDFADENFABRIK IMMENSTADT,

IMMENSTADT (BAVARIA).

Manufacturers of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Twines, Cords, Shoe-Threads, Net-Yarns, and Seamings

BEST ITALIAN HEMP ONLY USED.

Sole Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies:—
WHOLESALE ONLY.

KLUGMANN & Co., 47, Basinghall Street, LONDON, E.C.
TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—March 29, 1913.

Digitized by Google

Telephone 1551 Hop. Code:—5th Edition A.B.C. Telegrams:-Bicolour, London

The DIAMOND TAG Co

Bermondsey Sq. & Abbey Street, London. S.E.

TAG, LABEL & TICKET MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS TO THE TRADE ONLY.

Two Paying Lines for Printers,
GUMMED ADDRESS LABELS.
FOR ALL TRADES.
Attractively Printed in Colors.
MEMO FORMS,
BILLHEADS &c SUPPLIED PRINTED IN TWO COLORS AT LESS THAN USUAL ONE COLOR RATE.

SUNDRIES.
USEFUL ITEMS TO HAVE SAMPLES OF.
INVOICE TAG ENVELOPES,
FLORISTS TAGS,
TACK CARDS,
JEWELLERS TICKETS,
WAREHOUSE TICKETS,
METAL RIM TICKETS,
GUMMED TICKETS FOR DRAPERS &c PINNING " " " "

NOTE !

We are Manufacturers to the Trade—Wholesale and Export only.

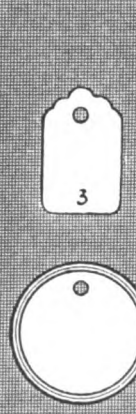
It will pay you in every way to get our quotations for your requirements in Tags, Labels, Tickets &c.

We give you Lowest Prices for good work and do not compete with you for your Customers' Trade.

TACK-ON CARDS
FOR CASES, BOXES, BARRELS, &c, ALL SIZES,
IN WHITE CARD OR MANILLAS.
PRINTED ONE OR BOTH SIDES IN ONE OR TWO COLORS AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

POST CARDS.
FOR ALL BUSINESS PURPOSES.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES,
IN VARIOUS COLORS,
AS USED BY BREWERIES, COAL MERCHANTS & OTHER FIRMS WHO ADVERTISE BY POST.

TAGS
PRINTED IN 2 COLOURS AT LESS THAN USUAL 1 COLOUR PRICE.



WE CAN PRINT TAGS CHEAPER THAN PRINTERS BECAUSE WE MAKE & PRINT IN ONE OPERATION

A COMPARISON



THE EXTRA STRENGTH IN THE ◇ WASHER IS WHERE IT IS WANTED.-VIZ. WHERE THE PULL IS.

SAMPLES & PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION BY RETURN POST. ORDERS PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. Perry, Ltd.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only Trade Protection Society that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information for the whole of the Three Kingdoms.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



ELECTROS for SALE

A large and first-rate selection of pictures suitable for Magazines, Books, etc., comprising the following subjects:—
SOCIAL LIFE, JUVENILE, NATURAL HISTORY,
DOMESTIC, BIBLICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Corner, Head and Tail Pieces, Borders, etc.

Electro, Price 1/6

PROOFS SENT ON APPLICATION.

S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., Ltd., 21—22, OLD BAILEY, LONDON E.C.

Digitized by Google

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

OVER 3,000 SMYTH BOOK SEWING MACHINES IN USE.



View showing a row of 13 Smyth No. 3 Book Sewing Machines in the Binding Department of Messrs. A. F. Marcks & Co., St. Petersburg, Russia.

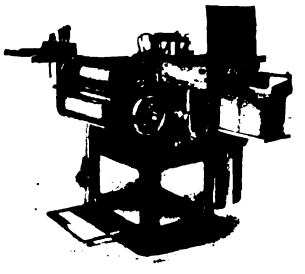
Smyth Bookbinding Machines are in daily use throughout the World. The Superiority of the Smyth Machines is proved beyond doubt by the enormous number in use and the many repeat orders constantly being received.



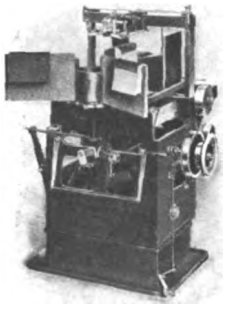
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

The enormous number of Smyth Bookbinding Machines in use throughout the World and the numerous repeat orders constantly being received proves the following assertions:

Smyth Machines are: The Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: Longest Life,
and are the: Most Simple to operate.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to:—

19, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Flat Bed Presses

Manufactured by the Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., of Chicago,

who are the Largest Manufacturers of Two-Revolution Presses in the World.

SINGLE COLOUR PRESSES.

in TEN SIZES.

No. of Press.		Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by four Forme Rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed Per Hour.
OOOOOOO	- -	51 by 74	45½ by 70	1,600
OOOOOO	- -	51 by 68	45½ by 64	1,600
OOOOO	(Special)	46 by 68	41 by 64	1,700
OOOOO	- -	46 by 65	41 by 61	1,700
OOOO	- -	46 by 62	41 by 58	1,700
OO	- -	43 by 56	38 by 52	1,800
1	- -	39 by 53	34½ by 49	1,900
2	- -	35 by 50	30½ by 46	2,000
3	- -	33 by 46	28 by 42	2,100
4	- -	29 by 41	24 by 37	2,200

TWO-COLOUR PRESSES.

in THREE SIZES.

No. of Press.		Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by four Forme Rollers.	Guaranteed Practical Speed Per Hour.
OOOOO	- -	52 by 65	46 by 60	1,500
OOO	- -	45 by 62	40 by 57	1,600
O	- -	42⅞ by 56	36½ by 51	1,700

PERFECTING PRESSES

in THREE SIZES.

No. of Press.	Size of Bed.	Type matter covered by Four Forme Rollers.	Largest Sheet which can be Delivered.	Guaranteed Practical Speed Per Hour.
OOOOO (Eight Crown) -	48½ by 69	42½ by 64	45 by 68½	1,600
OO (Quad Royal) -	44 by 56	38 by 51	40 by 55½	1,800
1 (Quad Demy) -	40 by 53	35 by 48	37 by 52½	1,900

In the case of each size Perfector the width between bearers is sufficient to allow for two lays-on of the full size half-sheet.

Arrangements can be made for the Various Machines to be seen working.

QUICK DELIVERY.

For Prices and Full Particulars apply:

The Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE

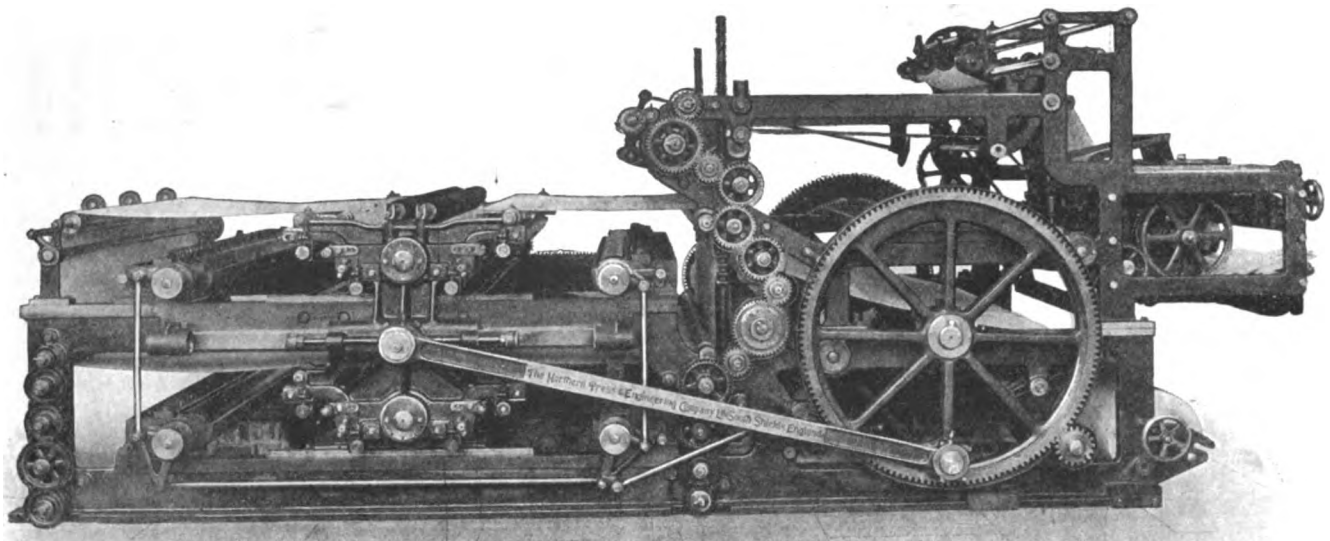
Northern Press and Engineering Co.,

Limited,

SOUTH SHIELDS and LONDON.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Rotary Printing Machines for Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals Novelettes, etc.

The "Norpress" Flat-Bed Web Printing and Folding Machine.



SPEED 5,000 COPIES PER HOUR. EASY TO WORK. RELIABLE.
CONTAINS EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT OF ADVANTAGE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DESIGN A will produce 4, 6 and 8 pages at one operation.
DESIGN B will produce 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 pages at one operation.
DESIGN C will produce 4, 8, and 12 pages at one operation from single reel of paper.
All products folded to quarter-page size.

Prices and Particulars will be gladly given by the Manufacturers and Patentees:

NORTHERN PRESS & ENGINEERING COMPANY, Ltd.,

SOUTH SHIELDS, and 18 & 19 Whitefriars Street, LONDON E.C.

DRY FLONGS AND "EVERWEAR" Oil & Ink-Proof PRESS RUBBERS

Should be Used in every NEWS Printing Office.

TO MINIMISE PAPER BREAKS and ELIMINATE BLANKET WASHING USE

"CLAUS PATENT FELT SUBSTITUTE."

JOBBING PRINTERS should use "IDEAL" Ready Made QUICK DRYING FLONGS for all Stereo Jobs.

WILLIAM J. LIGHT,

127, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SOLE AGENT FOR—
"IDEAL" & "CLEARTYPE" DRY FLONGS,
"EVERWEAR" PRESS RUBBERS,
"CLAUS" FELT SUBSTITUTE, and
"IDEAL" Ready-Made QUICK DRYING FLONGS,
for Jobbing Printers.

Digitized by Google

"Wonder" & "Surprise" Blacks

Are perfect working, free flowing and give clean, sharp prints on finest screen cuts. They impart a lustre surpassed by Gloss inks only. Dense in colour and give **More Impressions Per Pound** than any Printing Ink known.

PRINT. TURN, PRINT, BIND and Deliver a job IN A DAY.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

THE AULT & WIBORG LONDON Co., 4 & 5, St. John's Square, E.C.

This Issue printed throughout with Surprise Black at 1/6 per lb.

SAFETY VACUUM Bronzing Machine

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

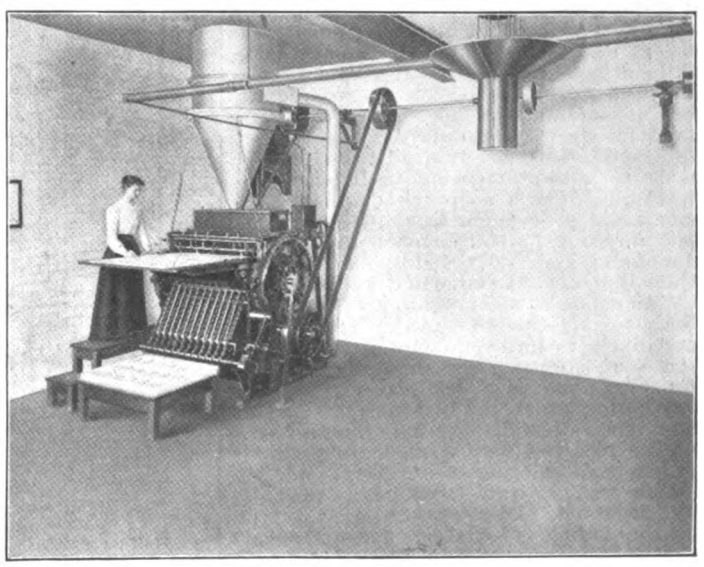
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 Machines for One Firm in England

and

10 Machines for One Firm in America.





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other countries.

Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder.

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America: The United Printing Machinery Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street, West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

Digitized by Google

Causes of the Discoloration of Paper.

In an abstract of a paper contributed by V. Schoeller to the *Wochenblatt für Papierfabrikation*, the author's conclusions are thus stated in the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*.

Papers turn yellow under the influence of long storage, air, light and heat. Comparative tests for this tendency are obtained by storing for at least a year, exposing to the action of air and light for about a week, or most rapidly, by heating in a steam oven at 95 degs. C. for 3, 5 or 30 hours, according to the stability of the paper.

Excluding the presence of mechanical wood pulp, two main causes of yellowing are recognised: sizing with rosin size and modification of the cellulose, *e.g.*, by the action of bleach liquor. The discolouring effect of rosin size may be two-fold; in the first place, the rosin itself, as an unsaturated body, darkens on exposure in the finely divided state as it occurs in the paper; secondly, when any considerable proportion of the rosin is in combination with iron, the resinate so formed causes a gradual darkening of the paper. Klemm has considered this latter agency as the main factor in the discoloration of papers, but the author shows that its influence is secondary to the darkening produced by the alteration of the rosin itself, and that it only becomes appreciable when the proportion of iron in the form of resinate exceeds 0·04 per cent. of the total rosin present. This proportion is twice as large as the outside limit occurring in practice with papers sized with commercial aluminum sulphate.

Experiments in connection with the alteration of the rosin, when heated in presence of air, showed that the darkening so produced is not a direct function of oxidation as measured by the decrease in iodine absorption value. Purified rosin acids, extracted by aqueous alcohol, show a greater tendency to darken in colour than the original rosin, yet the rosin acids possess a lower iodine value. Oxidation does occur during the heating, but it affects mainly some constituent which is not concerned in the darkening. Thus the iodine value of a sample of rosin is no indication of its tendency to discoloration.

The author found, however, that rosin can be stabilised by the action of chlorine. For this purpose, 5 kilos. of rosin are dissolved with 1,800 gm. of sodium hydroxide, the solution is diluted to contain 200 gm. per litre and precipitated with excess of hydrochloric acid. The finely divided precipitate of rosin acids is filtered off and introduced wet into a solution of bleaching powder of 10 degs. Bé. (sp. gr. 1·075) in the proportion of 1 kilo. of rosin per 10 litres of bleach liquor. The rosin contains sufficient acid to liberate the chlorine, and the mixture is allowed to stand for five to eight days. The treated rosin contains 16·9 per cent. of chlorine, and its iodine absorption value has fallen to 33; it readily forms a soap with sodium carbonate and, provided it be employed in conjunction with a good commercial grade of aluminum sulphate, it yields a sized paper which is practically stable in colour.

With regard to the condition of the cellulose, papers made from old worn rags are more likely to turn yellow than those made from sound or new rags; the strength of the bleaching liquor is of less account than the time during which the bleach is allowed to act on the half-stuff. The fibre should therefore be bleached with a moderately strong liquor, the chlorine neutralised and the soluble residues washed out before the half-stuff is stored. Discoloration may be due to the fading of tinting dye-stuffs employed to increase the brilliancy of white papers.

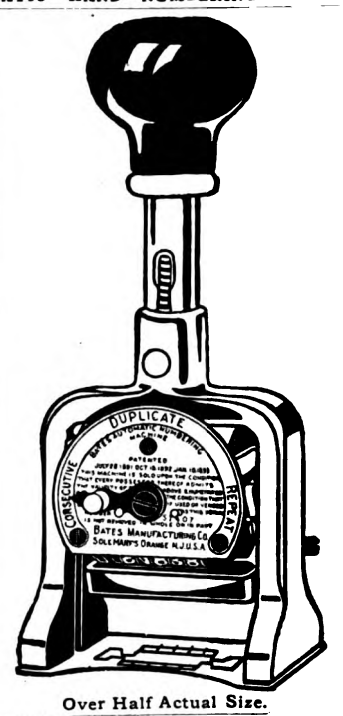
STATE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.—The gross revenue from the German Imperial Printing Office last year was estimated at £579,580, as compared with £618,910 in 1911, and £657,653 in 1910. The estimated expenditure on the office was £425,438, against £437,574 in 1911, and £433,691 in 1910, so that the office brings in a considerable profit to the State, The Austrian Imperial Printing Office is also a money-making concern, though not on such a large scale. Last year the gross estimated revenue of the establishment was £366,666, and the profit on the year's working will probably be about £30,000, as in 1910, when the year's receipts were about the same, there was a surplus of £33,167. Some £6,000 a year is also derived from the Government official newspapers.

DURING last year work was done by the Long Eaton Co-operative Printing Society to the value of £1,178 and the committee have lately reduced the working hours to 49 per week.

☛ ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT. ☚

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

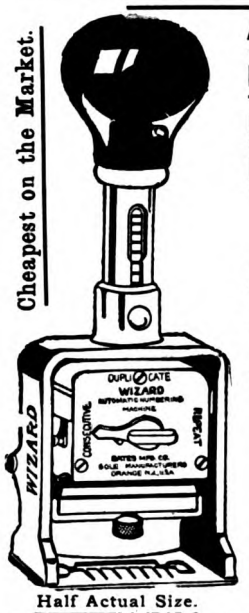
STYLE A 12345 STYLE E 67890
STYLE F 12345 STYLE G 67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G.				Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to	999	...	46-
4 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	9,999	...	52-
5 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	99,999	...	60-
6 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	999,999	...	68-
7 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	9,999,999	...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Steel wheels. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.
The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.
Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "duplicate," or "repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

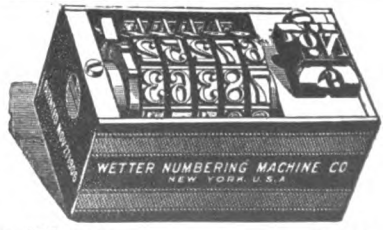
STYLE E 67890
STYLE G 67890

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.
Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink extra Pad, and Stylo.
Superior Inks, 1s and 2s. Bottle. post free.
Pads, 7d. each; 6s. 6d. per dozen.

THE STANDARD "WETTER"
TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



STEEL WHEELS.

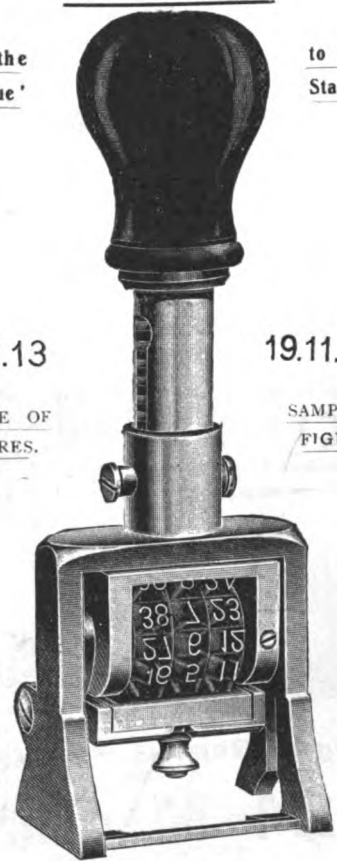
Styles of Figures. Prices.
Nº 12356 5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each
Nº 12345 6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each.

National Health Insurance Act.

THE "UNIQUE"
DATING MACHINE
Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.
"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

"Use the 'Unique' to cancel Stamps."

18.2.13 SAMPLE OF FIGURES.
19.11.13 SAMPLE OF FIGURES.



ACTUAL SIZE.

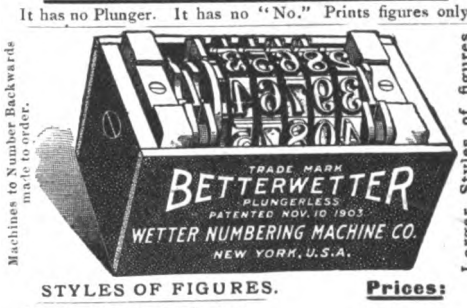
Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.
Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.
The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.
Easily set for immediate operation.

Price 14/6 each in Box complete.
Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

The above MACHINE is made by the "Bates Manufacturing Company," of Orange, N.J., U.S.A., who for seventeen years have enjoyed an enviable reputation in the sale of the "Original Bates Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines."

THE PLUNGERLESS
"BETTERWETTER"
Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.
It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

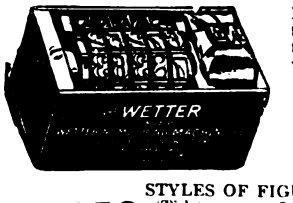
Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:
1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-
1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 96/-

THE MIDGET "WETTER,"
AUTOMATIC TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at one impression.



Made in two sizes only, five wheels with Title figures, and six wheels with Gothic figures.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

Size ¼-in. by 1⅜-in.

STYLES OF FIGURES
32356 (Title) 5 Wheels Price 75s.
123687 (Gothic) 6 Wheels Price 85s.

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.
Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd.



DIRECTORS

F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers.

Estabd. 1882.

Phone 1086 Central.

38. FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

Digitized by Google

Cable and Telegraphic Address
"RULING HONLEY."

National Telephone:
No. 22 HONLEY.

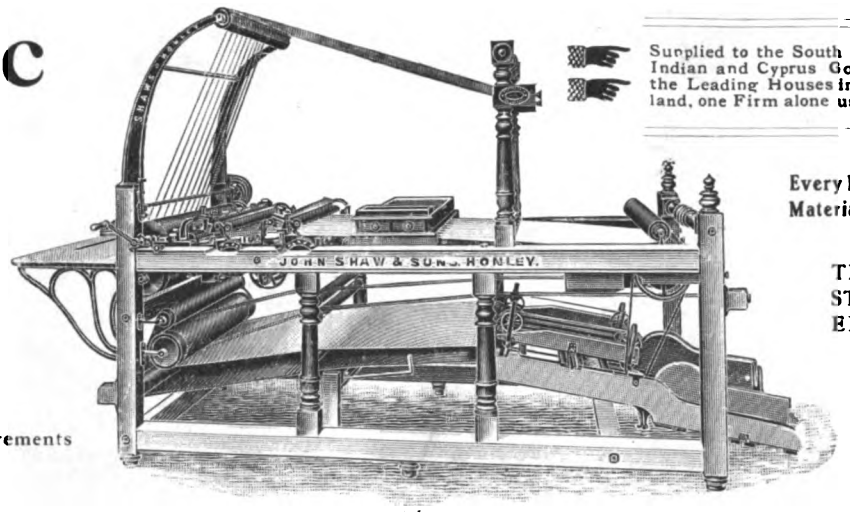
A B. C. 5th Edition and Private Codes used.

Over 3,000 are now in use and giving PERFECT SATISFACTION.

FIRST IN 1876. ESTABLISHED 1876. FOREMOST IN 1913.

Automatic Striker Ruling Machine

All the Latest and Newest Improvements Attached.



Supplied to the South African, New Zealand, Indian and Cyprus Governments, and in all the Leading Houses in Great Britain and Ireland, one Firm alone using over 100 Machines.

Every Machine made of the Best Material and Workmanship and Fully Guaranteed.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCY.

PRICES, etc., of

JOHN SHAW & SONS, Striker Ruling Machine Works, Honley, HUDDERSFIELD.

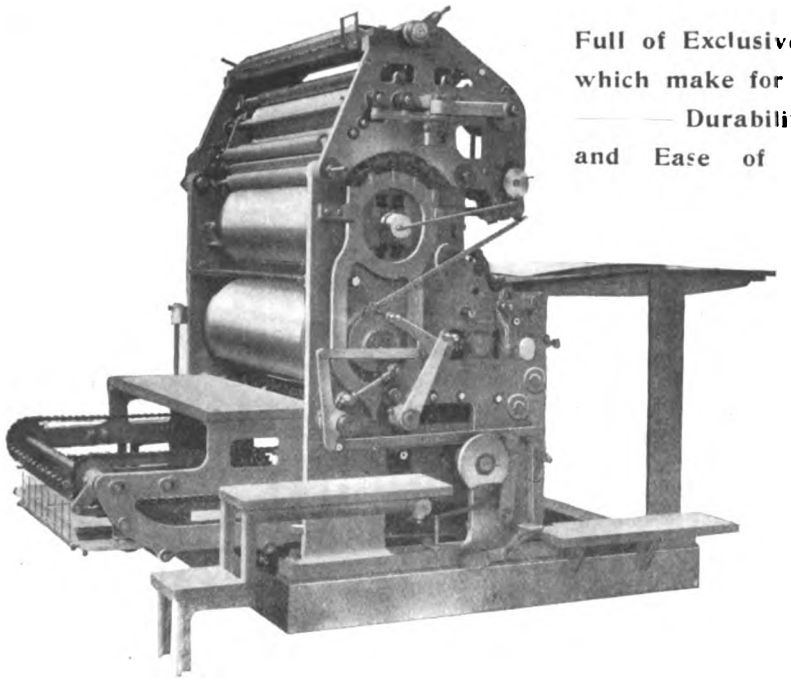
SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICAN STRIKER PENS. The New "Gold Alloy Durable" Striker Pens. Will last a lifetime. Finest and best made Prices and Samp es Free.

Write for Particulars of our Combined Striker Machine, for Ruling and Striking with Pens and Discs. Also of our New "Imperial" Iron Disc Machine, for Faint Lining and Striking both sides of Sheets, with Automatic Feeder and Layboy.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

These Machines receive SPECIAL ATTENTION for Export. All the Wood-Work, Rollers, etc., being made of Specially Seasoned Materials, and then "Kiln Dried," in our Own Special Hot Kiln, to prevent any possibility of Warping. Iron is also substituted for Wood wherever possible.

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

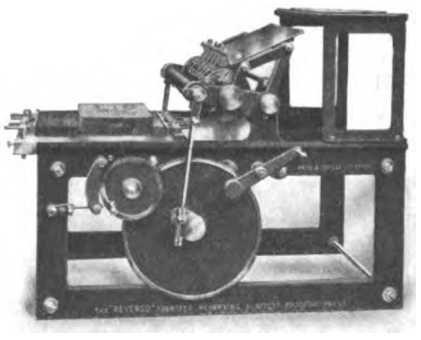


Full of Exclusive Features which make for Efficiency. Durability and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio to Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.,

FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied at HALF-PRICE (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or 2/6 FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Digitized by Google

THE

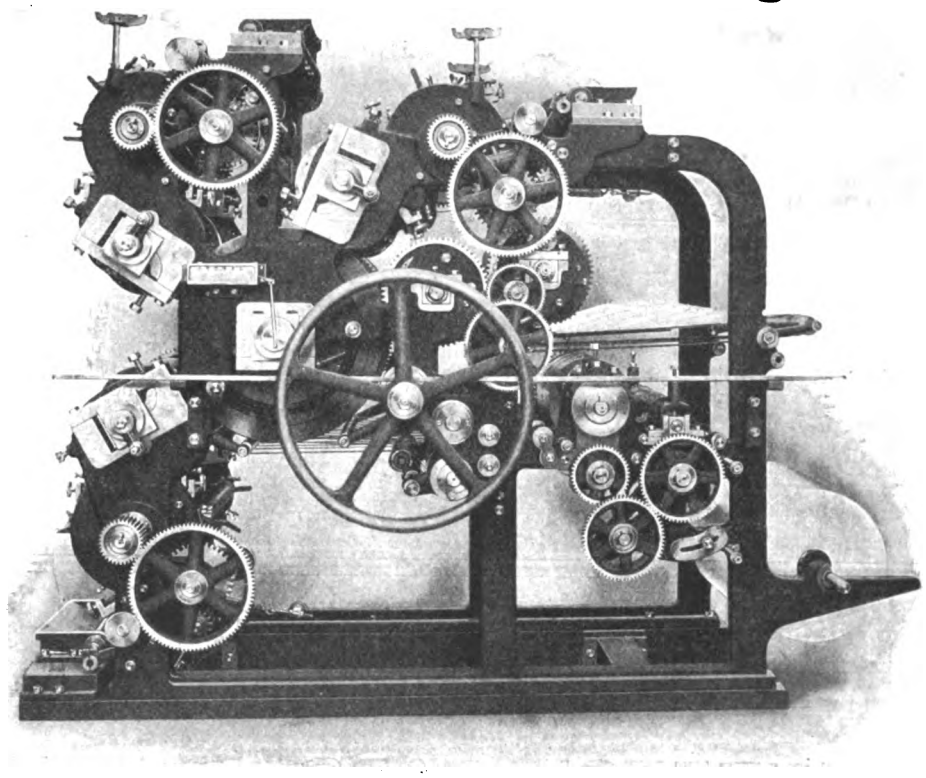
Northern Press and Engineering Co.,

Limited,

SOUTH SHIELDS and LONDON.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Rotary Printing Machines for Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals Novelettes, etc.

The "Annand" All-Size Three-Colour Rotary Printing & Folding Machine.



Will produce Posters, Placards, Contents Bills, Hand Bills, Wrappers and such work in any size, in one, two, or three colours, delivering them folded.

All-size machines to suit any requirements are manufactured by us.

Prices and Particulars will be gladly given by the Manufacturers and Patentees:

NORTHERN PRESS & ENGINEERING COMPANY, Ltd.,

SOUTH SHIELDS, and 18 & 19, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.

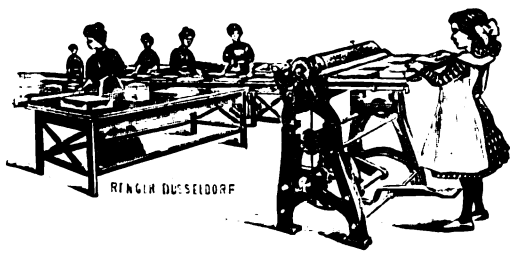
Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.

FOUNDED 1882.

Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E,C.



Gluing Machine with Transporter.

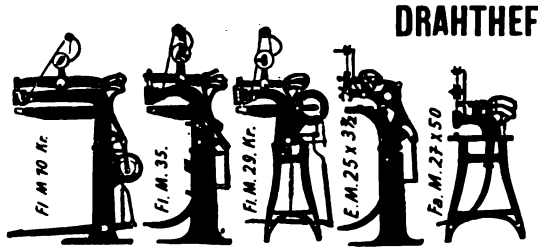
Don't Buy a:

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machine,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, etc., without offer from:

Joseph RENGER, Machine Works, DUSSELDORF (GERMANY.)

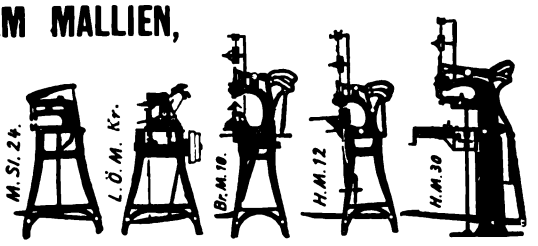
Digitized by Google



DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,

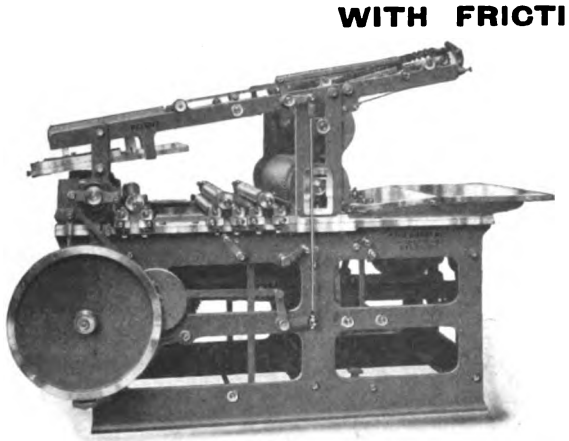
Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.

CARDBOARD BOX,
BOOK or PAMPHLET
SEWING MACHINES
in all Sizes for all purposes.
ACCURATE WORK.

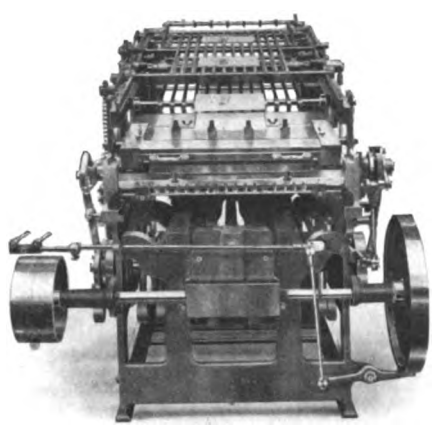


THE "SUPREME" WHARFEDALE

WITH FRICTIONLESS DELIVERY.



SIDE VIEW.



END VIEW.

Delivers sheets over ink duct printed side up. Nothing touches the printed face. No friction on under side of sheet, a feature of vital importance when handling sheet already printed on the under side. As four sheets are travelling at the same time, interleaving is rarely necessary. The two latter are exclusive features found in no other machine delivering over the ink duct.

ELLIOTT & CO. (OTLEY), Ltd., Otley, Yorkshire, ENGLAND.

The LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of PRINTERS' LEADS in the WORLD.

TAYLOR & WATKINSON

MACHINE-CAST AND PLANED

Printers' Leads and Clumps,

Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, LEEDS.

Telephone: 4,011 CENTRAL. Cable: "PICA," LEEDS, ENGLAND.

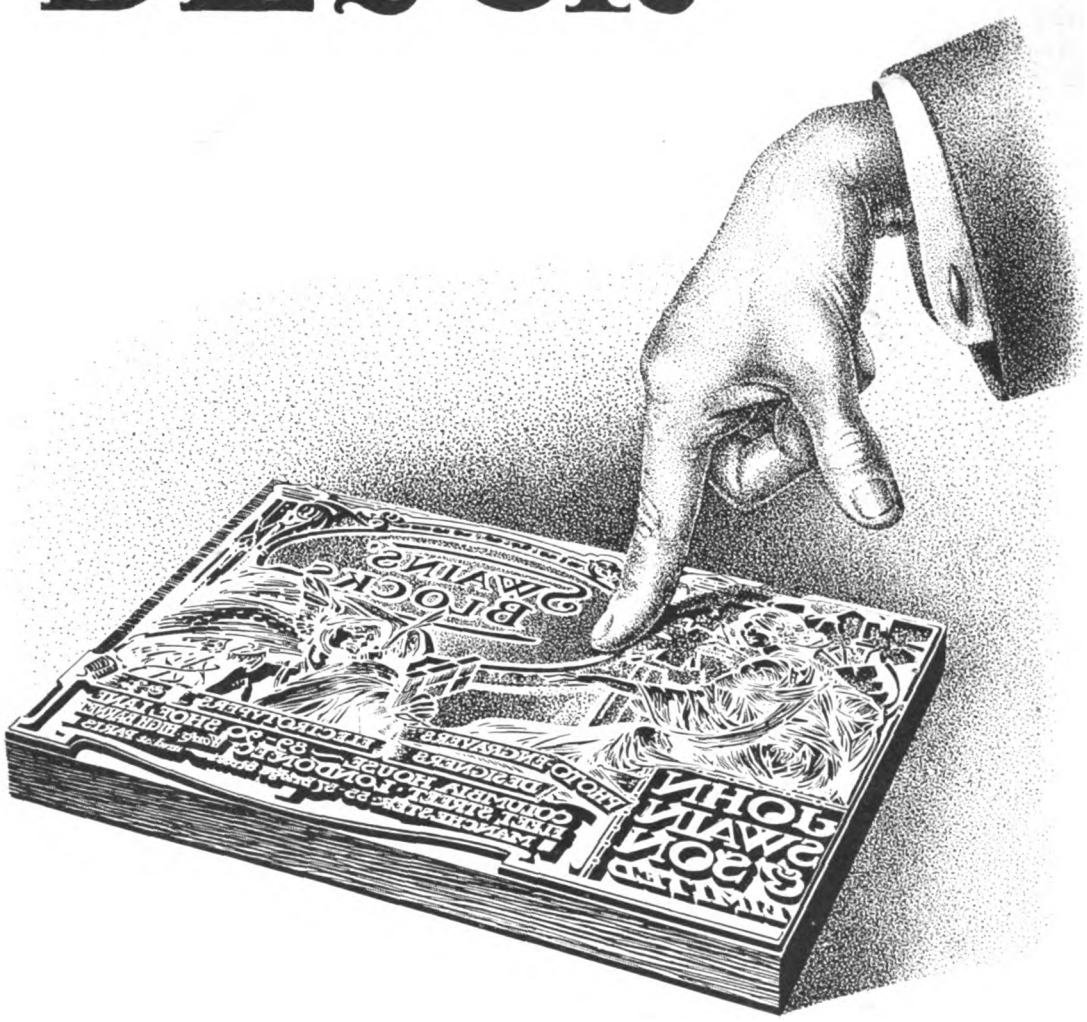
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

FOREIGN OR COLONIAL ORDERS SUPPLIED DIRECT OR THROUGH ANY MERCHANT OR SHIPPER.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

Digitized by Google

YOU·CAN·ALWAYS·PUT YOUR·FINGER·ON·A· SWAIN BLOCK



CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR MANY GOOD QUALITIES

JOHN·SWAIN·&·SON·LTD.

Chief Office:–Columbia House.
89-90, SHOE LANE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MANCHESTER. 55-57, Bridge St.
Works:–Columbia House & High Barnet.
BIRMINGHAM. 36, Cornwall St.
PARIS, 34, Boulevard des Italiens.
GLASGOW. 12-14, Bath St.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12**s. **6**d.; *13 insertions,* **£1 10**s. *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey. London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

PRIESTLEY

BROTHERS, LIMITED.

PRINTERS TO THE TRADE

180 GREAT DOVER STREET LONDON S.E.
NEAR ST GEORGES CHURCH

FACTORY WARREN PLACE

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

WE SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY

By Brazing Broken Castings at a very Reasonable Cost.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEERING CO.,

32A, FLORENCE ROAD, Upton Park, London, E.

Telephone No. EAST HAM, 430.

BTF

TYPE

IS

30%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for **all Kinds of Paper.** A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half-tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER. 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7, SINGER St LONDON, E.C.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's. 1381 BANK, 12 HOP.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—March 29, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

THE
BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

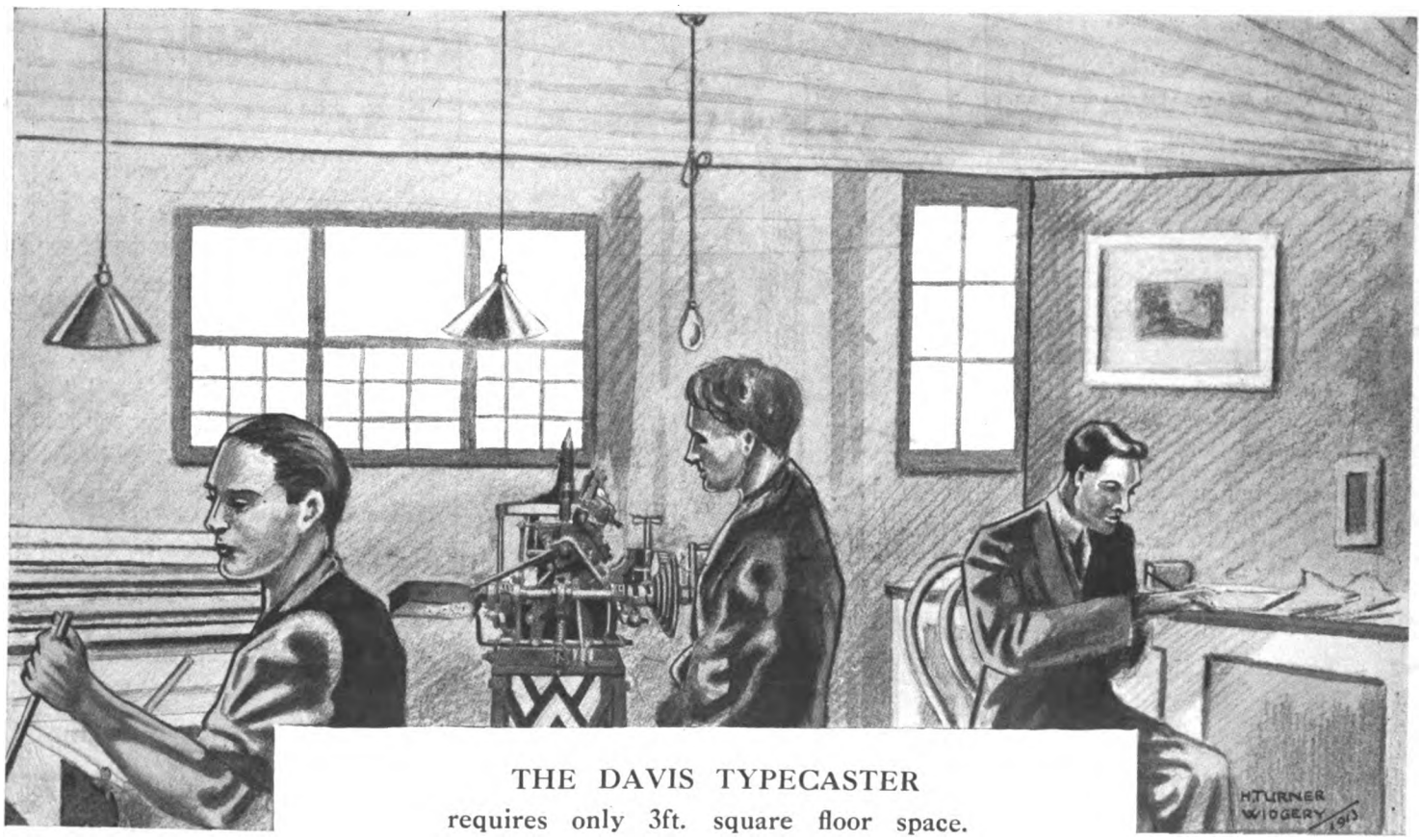
THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 15.

LONDON: APRIL 3, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers Figuring Costs
should include the
Davis Typecaster Service.



THE DAVIS TYPECASTER
requires only 3ft. square floor space.

Saves 50 per cent. on Type Bills.
Saves 25 per cent. of Composing Room Expenses.

The Library of Matrices for hire gives the Printer a Large Assortment of Faces.

Makers:

GRANT, LEGROS & CO. Ltd.,
100, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, LONDON, W.C.

Demonstrations daily at Avenue Chambers.

Nearest Tube Stations: British Museum and Holborn.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7 5 London Wall.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE NO. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC, LEEDS.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR Half-Tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

30%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

---

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 15.

LONDON: April 3, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Some Chromo Sheet Almanacs

And Card Calendars for 1914.

A fine collection of chromo sheet almanacs is produced by the well-known firm of colour printers, Messrs. Taylor Bros., Sovereign-street, Leeds, and a few samples of those they have prepared for 1914, which have just come to hand, contain ample evidence of the great resource and technical abilities of the firm in this particular line. There are ninety-two patterns in the collection, and the range of subjects is so wide and the sizes and styles so various that every buyer will find something to suit his requirements. The originals are, for the most part, by well-known artists, and have been very carefully reproduced by the latest methods.

Among the larger size almanacs (28 by 20 inches) is an upright picture entitled "A Highland Lassie," which is a capital reproduction in rich colours of a handsome lassie in Highland plaid shawl and tam-o'-shanter. The picture itself measures 19½ by 14¾ inches. The oblong almanacs include one called "The Huntsman's Daughter," showing a huntsman holding open a gate leading out of a copse into the open fields, through which is issuing a pretty little girl on a black pony. In another part of the foreground and in the distance are other hunters and the hounds in full cry. It is a pleasing and familiar country scene reproduced in a beautiful depth of colours. A delightful little study is the one entitled "You must be friends." It depicts a little golden-haired girl seated at afternoon



"You Must be Friends."

tea in a garden, a large terrier on one side of her having put its fore-paws upon the table upsetting the sugar basin, while on the other side of the little girl is a King Charles spaniel resting its head on the table, the two dogs looking jealous defiance at each other. An interesting study of Highland cattle is called "Feeding the Cattle," a group of these wild-looking animals being shown amid some bleak, snow-covered mountainous country.

A smaller size almanac measures 22½ by 17½ inches, and among them is a pretty domestic scene entitled "Jealousy." In a lowly kitchen interior a little boy is seated nursing a puppy, while two other dogs are showing palpable signs of jealousy. An elder sister is an interested spectator in the background. The dress of the figures, the utensils of the kitchen, the large open fire-place, and various other details are realistically rendered and excellently reproduced in quiet colours. "The Star in the East," portraying an Eastern scene with some shepherds gazing intently at a large radiant star above a distant city, is



"Feeding Time."

the subject of an admirable coloured lithograph. A couple of greyhounds within a few feet of a hare running for its life is entitled "A Close Call." The chase is effectively shown in the foreground on a fine sweep of sloping turf, with some pretty scenery in the distance. The followers of the hounds are seen just emerging over the brow of a hill in the middle distance. "A Fair Critic" is the title of a monotone study of a pretty girl examining a lily. The picture is oval in shape and set in an artistically designed frame printed in a dark shade of green.

A still smaller size measures 20 by 14 inches. They include a pretty scene of a country farmstead in the depth of winter, called "A Hard Winter"; a glimpse of a rural courtship in a byegone day, entitled "Two strings to her bow," a rustic scene of a pretty country lass feeding ducks at the side of a pond, reproduced from Yeend King's "Feeding Time," and a comic picture of a mishap to a dandy puntist on a fashionable part of the river, entitled "An Awkward Fix."

A series of handsome panel almanacs, measuring 28 by 11¼ inches, include a pair of sea views, "A Nor'-Easter (Scarboro')" and "Rough Weather (Whitby)," both of them admirable views of rough seas, and splendidly reproduced; a couple of classic female figure studies in charming colours, entitled, respectively, "Motherless" (the young lady is carrying a lamb) and "Phoebe"; also a pair of monotone panel pictures, "The Proposal" and "The Betrothal," two very cleverly conceived studies of figures in a costume of the past, and nicely reproduced in soft tones.

The attractive appearance of the sheet almanacs is considerably enhanced by the very artistic borders that appear round the pictures and give to them such a nice finish. They are printed in different tinted inks and the different styles are selected to harmonise with the character of the pictures. At the base of the pictures are neatly printed tabulated calendars for 1914.

In addition to the sheet almanacs Messrs. Taylor Bros. have an excellent collection of card calendars and letter racks. The former include a beautiful and extensive range of new subjects, the pictures which decorate the mounts, many of which bear tasteful designs, being excellently printed in colours. The mounts are composed of dark tinted card with ornamental or sunk border in the American style, and there are also some white enamelled cards, on which ornamental bordering is embossed in high relief. Each card is bevelled at the edges, and fitted with a clearly printed date block with figures in white on a dark green ground, and with suitable cord for hanging. Many of the pictures are reduced reproductions of the subjects depicted on the large sheet almanacs, and embrace seascapes, landscapes, domestic subjects, figure studies, hunting scenes, rural incidents, etc.

The letter racks are an attractive form of calendar, neatly and strongly made. The pockets have cloth gussets, the coloured pictures being mounted on the front portion, and they are attached to dark tinted cards.



"A Hard Winter"

Each letter rack is bevelled at the edges, and fitted with a clearly printed date block with figures in white on a dark green ground, and with a tinted cord for hanging. A few of both the card calendars and the letter racks are handsomely printed in gold and colours on enamelled cardboard. The size of these range from 12 by 9 inches to 15 by 11 inches, there being many different shapes, some in the narrow panel style and some the broad way in oblong shapes.

Digitized by Google

Two comprehensive catalogues are issued by the firm, showing miniature illustrations of the almanacs and calendars respectively, and giving details of the size of the sheet and the size of the picture in each case.

Tariff Changes

AND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

(From the "Board of Trade Journal").

BRAZIL.

According to the Budget Law for the present year, waterproof paper bags for sugar and other agricultural products are now dutiable at 8 per cent. *ad val.* Prospectuses, bills and placards exclusively for use as advertisements for gratuitous distribution, pay only 150 reis per kilo., but if they have illustrations they have to pay duty under No. 604 of the Tariff.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa respecting a Customs decision by the Union Customs Department, which fixes the duty leviable on tram tickets, with and without advertising matter printed thereon, on importation into the Union, as follows:—

Article.	Tariff Heading.	Rate of Import Duty. Under the General Tariff.	Rebate of Duty allowed on Manufactures of the United Kingdom and Reciprocating British Colonies.
Tram tickets - With advertising matter printed thereon	43 (a)	25 % ad val. or 2d. per lb. (whichever rate returns the higher duty)	3 % ad val.
Without advertising matter printed thereon	175	15 % ad val.	3 % ,

ITALY.

It is announced that machines for the formation of crude plates (*lastre greggie*) for stereotyping, consisting of (1) a boiler for the fusion of the lead, with an internal mixer, worked by an electric motor (not presented for Customs clearance with the machine), (2) two hand pumps for passing the melted lead from the boiler into the "formes," and (3) the "formes" for the plates are dutiable under No. 310 (*n*) of the Tariff at 4s. per cwt. as "machines not specially mentioned." A case recently came before the Customs authorities for decision in which an imported medicinal product, dutiable under the head of "compound medicines not specially mentioned, other, non-alcoholic," was contained in glass bottles, which were placed together with a sheet of advertising matter printed in Italian, within a triple covering of paper, the one in the middle (the stoutest) consisting of two sheets of straw paper (one corrugated) glued together and cut in a special shape so as to fit it to hold the bottle and protect it from damage. Such medicines are dutiable without deduction of the weight of the "immediate receptacles," and the dispute turned upon the question whether the "immediate receptacle" was the glass bottle alone or the bottle *and* the triple covering of paper (with which the goods were destined to be sold retail). It was decided that the "immediate receptacle" was the glass bottle which contained the product, the triple covering of paper not being a "receptacle" but "packing." Consequently, the advertising sheets (not forming part either of the medicine or of the packing) were assessed for duty separately under Tariff No. 250 (*a*) 1—"unruled white paper, printed," at 6s. per cwt.

BELGIUM.

It is stated that in determining the tariff classification of blotters (*buvards ou sous-main*) of cardboard or paper, any printing, whether typographic or lithographic, which may appear on the exterior surfaces of the cover is left out of account. But the interior surfaces of the cover are to be regarded as forming part of the interior of the article; and any typographic or lithographic printing on such interior surfaces entails the classification of the goods as typographic products, or lithographic products, as the case may be.

The Deal Home Musical Society.

This society is inaugurated to aid the funds of the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home, at Deal, the latest institution connected with the allied trades. The concerts are held bi-weekly at the Falcon Hotel, Gough-square, E.C., and are free to anyone who can attend them. The talent is exceptionally good.

On Friday last the chairs were occupied by Mr. J. A. Wylie, of Messrs. J. A. Wylie and Co., the well-known silversmiths, of Holborn Viaduct, and Mr. W. A. Lott, of the *Times*. The chairmen were supported by the chairman of the Home, Mr. T. H. Newnham, Mr. H. W. Howes, the genial secretary of the Machine Managers' Trade Society, Mr. Ben Chase, and several well-known men in the allied trades.

The concert opened with an overture by Mr. H. A. Cooke (of Novellos), who is an ideal accompanist. An exceptionally good turn is Mr. Charles Ross, whose fine baritone voice was heard to great advantage in "Tommy Lad," the singing of which, especially in the chorus, was very effective. Miss Violet Renton is a comedienne who always scores, and her songs met with great applause. Mr. Harry Sargent is one of the best-known humorous turns south of the Thames, and his rendering of "They Call Me the Major," was both original and clever; the applause at the conclusion of the song was a just recognition of the artistic efforts of the singer. Mr. Ernest Haywood is a Scotch comedian whose imitations of Harry Lauder never fail to secure an encore. In evening dress this artiste is able to give all the effects of a character song, whilst his Scotch accent adds greatly to the charm of his singing; his song "Just a Wee Deoch-an-Doris" was particularly well rendered and applauded.

It is seldom that a child performer is an acquisition to a concert, but an exception was found in a pretty little child of some seven or eight years of age, singing under the name of Miss Dorothy Maude; although she has had but little training, Dorothy had the mannerisms of an old professional, and her singing of "Joshua" was quite a revelation to the artistes present, who were unanimous in the opinion that the child is specially gifted. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss May Maude. Dorothy also gave an exhibition of her skill as a dancer, and was loudly applauded. Mr. Norman Browne's fine bass songs were extremely well received. The other artistes were Mr. Harry Warren, Mr. Albert Piper, Mr. Harry Piper, Mr. Frank Clark, Mr. Ernie Evans, and Messrs. King and Jack, the two well-known humorous duettists.

The next concert will take place on Friday, April 11th, under the presidency of Mr. Wm. B. Plummer (J. Swain and Son) and Mr. H. J. Goss, Chairman of the Council of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades.

The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.
"Nothing better could be wished for."—British Workly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—London Daily Chronicle.
"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—The Times.
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—The World.
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—Liverpool Daily Post.
"Most emphatically tops them all."—Daily Graphic.
Fifth Edition, Revised. 6/-, 80 Illustrations. 32 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.
60 Illustrations, 12 Maps. 6/-.
NORTH WALES.
100 Illustrations, 14 Maps. 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.
50 Illustrations, 6 Maps. 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.
50 Illustrations, 6 Maps. 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.
Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Falmouth, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Penn Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Portheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llandrindod, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Beaumaris, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Harwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Burton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 35, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,
Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.
196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS
For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:
News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.
Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.
CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.
If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

Annual Dinner.

The North Midlands Centre of the above Association held their first annual dinner on Saturday, March 29th, at the Albert Hotel, Nottingham. Members and friends numbering about 100 assembled for the repast and spent a most delightful evening. Amongst those present were the following well-known gentlemen, viz.:—Sir Jesse Boot (Boots, cash chemists), Messrs. James Forman, J.P. (Thos. Forman and Sons, Nottingham), H. Bell (J. and H. Bell), J. Howitt (Howitt and Sons), C. J. Gray (President, Parent Association), E. C. Moyce (General Secretary, P. M. and O. A.), F. B. Lane (President, Birmingham Centre), H. Firth (President, Liverpool Centre), F. J. Hughes (secretary, Manchester Centre), C. Cheesman (secretary, Master Printers' Association), W. Wesson (secretary, Typographical Society), and G. Burton (secretary, Litho Society).

Mr. James Forman, J.P., in proposing the toast of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, dwelt upon the responsibility of those in charge of departments, and expressed the gratitude he felt in being invited to join them that evening. Sir Jesse Boot also spoke, and in a very breezy manner thanked those members of the trade, especially the Press, for the valuable assistance rendered him during his business career extending over a period of 50 years.

Mr. E. C. Moyce (secretary, Parent Association) and the President of the North Midlands Centre (Mr. C. G. Budden) briefly responded. Mr. Moyce explained the aims and objects of the Association, pointing out that the Association did not take part in trade disputes, but always held a neutral position, very often being of assistance in finding common ground where disputants may meet to discuss their differences.

The next toast was that of "The Printing Trade," proposed by the vice-president (Mr. A. E. Moore) in his characteristic humorous style, to which Mr. H. Bell and Mr. W. Wesson (secretary, Typographical Society) very ably responded. The "visitors and artists" were not forgotten by Mr. A. J. Savage, in a graceful speech, to which Mr. C. J. Gray and Mr. H. B. Lane cordially responded.

The President of the Parent Association, in a few forceful words, referred to the aims and objects of the P. M. and O. A. and the pleasure it gave him to visit Nottingham since being elected to that honourable position. He particularly asked for the extension of greater facilities to the apprentices, so that they might become more efficient when the time came for them to face the world.

The musical programme included the following artistes:—

Pianoforte Solo ...	Faust ...	Oscar Verne
	Master Jack Allwood.	
Song... ...	When the ebb tide flows	... S. Gordon
	Mr. H. E. Traves.	
Song... ...	...A May Morning ...	... L. Denza
	Madame Bonser.	
Song	'Neath the rolling tide ...	...Jude
	Mr. Jas. Trotter.	
Song (Humorous)	Paper Bag Cookery	H. Fragson
	Mr. Harry Neale.	
Song... ...	... Once Again ...	... Sullivan
	Mr. Herbert Smith.	
Pianoforte Solo ...	... ...	... ...
	Mr. W. F. Moore.	
Song... ...	Come back to Erin	... Claribel
	Master Jack Allwood.	
Song... ...	Asleep in the deep	H. W. Petrie
	Mr. H. E. Traves.	
Song	Mountain Lovers	... Squires
	Mr. Herbert Smith.	
Song... ...	... Good-bye ...	... Tosti
	Madame Bonser.	
Song	My Dreams ...	... Tosti
	Mr. Jas. Trotter.	
Song (Humorous	The Fireman ...	... S. Mayo
	Mr. Harry Neale.	

At the Piano ... ... Mr. W. F. Moore.

That the future prosperity of this Centre is well assured is evidenced by the unbounded enthusiasm shown by the officials and members alike. Although only just celebrating its first anniversary it can look back with pride and pleasure to the past year's work. Lectures and discussions by experts have formed a special feature, whilst the advancement of the budding craftsmen is about to receive serious attention. A pleasing feature of this Centre is the continued interest taken by the district members. There was a full muster of the Lincoln members with their wives, the Leicester and Mansfield contingent also making a good show. Much credit is due to the committee for the admirable manner in which they carried their responsibilities through to so successful an issue.

A New Address Label.

A new regulation affecting the addressing of goods for carriage by rail came into force on Monday last, when the railways of Great Britain adopted the following rule:—

> "Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, goods will only be accepted for conveyance when each article or package: (a) Is fully addressed, or (b) bears a legible distinguishing mark together with the name of the destination station, or (c) bears only a legible distinguishing mark on a label (on the letter-card principle, showing inside the names and addresses of both sender and consignee) which may be opened by the railway company if and when occasion requires."

In order to enable senders to comply with this new condition of carriage, Mr. A. A. James, 32, Thynne-street, West Bromwich, has put on the market a label that fulfils the necessary requirements, in the name of the Patent "Never-Lost" Tally. It is double and, when the address of the sender is written inside, is gummed up like a correspondence card, the address of the consignee being then only visible. Thus only an authorised person can get at the sender's address, if wanted, by tearing off the perforated edges. As an additional precaution the tags bear a registered number, so that in case of getting torn the sender's identity may be easily found by applying to Mr. James. The idea is a good one, and those interested should apply for samples.

Ah Boo Ben Add 'Em.

Ah Boo Ben Add 'Em,
Soaked in a tub of grease,
Slept sound beneath a
Blanket of old fleece;
Then woke to see a
Glimmer in his room.
He plugged his ears—
It was the crack of doom.

He saw a printer
Writing in a book;
It was a volume
Hung up on a hook
Ah Boo stuck out his
Head an inch or two.
"What writest thou?"
Thus questioned bold Ah Boo.

"I write the names of
All subscribers here.
Those that are slow I
Must strike out, I fear."
Then up and spake the
Greasy Ah Boo bold:
"I'll pay you now ten
Years ahead in gold."

The printer vanished,
Bought a snow-white vest,
And stuck Ben Add 'Ems'
Name above the rest.—

Editor and Publisher.

T. G. & J. JUBB,
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."



London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE.
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
The Best of Everything for the Printer.
SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Photography in Natural Colours.

The Polychromide One-Exposure Method.

The difficulties and disappointments attaching to the production of photographs in natural colours can only be fully appreciated by those who have experimented in that direction, and who have thus acquired to some extent a knowledge of its limitations. When, too, we come to the production of photo-mechanical plates for the printing of coloured pictures, there are many stumbling blocks in the way to success, and it may therefore be of interest to our readers to give a few brief particulars of the attempts that have been made by one enthusiast in colour photography to attain as near to perfection as might be possible, and to make the production of blocks for the three-colour process a matter of ease and certainty. Mr. Aron Hamburger, of the Dover-street Studios, is the gentleman referred to, and after a considerable amount of experimenting, he has succeeded in making his process commercially practical. One of our representatives visited the Dover-street premises the other day, and was courteously shown Mr. Hamburger's methods in so far as they are at present open to inspection.

Briefly it may be said that Mr. Hamburger has constructed a camera which enables him to take by one exposure—and that exposure as short as a hundredth part of a second—a picture possessing all the natural colours of the original, and in the case of portaits, showing every detail of dress, hair, eyes, and even the subtle half-tone in the flesh to an almost incredible degree of perfection. Only one lens is used, and the three negatives, by an ingenious optical arrangement, are taken at one time. The resulting negatives register within an infinitesimal fraction of a millimetre.

For four years past Mr. Hamburger has worked incessantly, in his laboratory attached to the Dover-street Studios, being assisted in those labours by a well-known photographer. So successful, however, are the results of their experiments that the negatives from which reproductions are made are *not* in any way retouched, neither are the prints in any way dyed, stained or tinted. The results are purely photographic, whereas heretofore photography in natural colours has been practically confined to glass transparences. Now, however, natural colour photography for reproduction work is an accomplished fact, and in spite of the great expense which has been necessitated in the production of the apparatus for separating light rays into primary colours to enable them to be again assembled, the cost of the new colour photograph should shortly not greatly exceed that of the ordinary black and white picture.

The interest in Mr. Hamburger's process, in so far as our readers are concerned, lies in its adaptation to the photo-mechanical methods. As the process is essentially a three-colour one, the negatives obtained in the camera may be used without retouching with excellent effects, and give results as to rendition of greys and blacks that are equal to those obtained by many present four-colour methods.

At the Dover-street Studios there are on view many examples of printing done by the Polychromide process. A very fine show-card for Sunlight soap gave a good idea of its possibilities, and we were given to understand that it is being extensively used in the printing office of Messrs. Lever Bros. at Port Sunlight. Some specimens of work done from the plates in America were very fine indeed, and possessed a remarkable softness and fineness of grain that is unusual in this class of work.

There is, indeed, practically no subject to which the system cannot be applied, and Polychromide photographs of jewels, flowers, furniture, carpets, animals, etc., are among the many things to be seen at Dover-street. It is reassuring to be told that the necessary apparatus for the working of the process will not be costly, and that it is now on the market for those who wish to be early in the field with Polychromides.

Treatment of Waste Papers.

An extended course of experiments has been conducted by Mr. J. M. Burby, an American paper mill superintendent, in recovering pulp from waste papers.

Mr. Burby, who has recently been granted a British patent, has found that the proposition to use a dilute solution of alkali is correct but that the mere statement that it may be used hot is not sufficient when paper containing mechanical wood pulp is under treatment. In such cases the proper procedure is as follows:—A solution, made of one, or even less than one, part by weight of caustic soda (NaOH), or of its equivalent of another alkali, in 1,000 parts of water, may be used in the process, this being sufficient to saponify the oily constituents of printing ink, and so to diminish the adhesiveness of the sizing, that the pulp fibres can be readily separated therefrom. Such a weak solution of alkali, or one containing not more than two parts by weight of caustic soda, or its equivalent of other alkali, does not produce the discoloration of the fibres of the mechanical wood pulp, unless it is heated to more than 150 degs. F. A moderately stronger, or more concentrated, solution may be used at the beginning of the process, if a sufficient quantity of it (not less than fifteen times the dry weight of the paper stock) is used, because a part of the alkali is then rapidly consumed in saponifying the oily and adhesive ingredients of the ink. If a solution containing one part by weight of caustic soda (or its equivalent of other alkali), to 1,000 parts of water, and amounting to approximately fifteen times the weight of the waste papers treated, is used, this consumption of the alkali amounts to from 33 to 41 per cent., and will be proportionally greater, if a smaller quantity of the solution is used. It is, however, more advantageous to use a larger quantity of a weaker solution in carrying on the process. A solution of 1·4 parts of caustic potash (KOH), or of 3·57 parts of carbonate of soda ($Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$) or of 1·725 parts of carbonate of potash (K_2CO_3), or of 2·1 parts of bicarbonate of soda ($NaHCO_3$), or of 4·77 parts of borax ($Na_2B_4O_7.10H_2O$) in 1,000 parts of water, are in these respects equivalent to the solution of one part of caustic soda. The carbonates and bicarbonates of soda, or of potash, may be used in somewhat stronger solutions if not excessively heated, and the bicarbonates of soda and of potash will not produce the discoloring of the fibres of the mechanical pulp even if heated above 150 degs. F. If, however, a bicarbonate solution is heated to its boiling point, the bicarbonate is converted into a carbonate and then the effect of the solution upon the fibres of the mechanical wood pulp is the same as if the waste papers had been boiled in a correspondingly strong solution of carbonate of soda, or of potash.

An aqueous solution of borax does not, according to the results of the patentee's tests and experiments, produce the discoloration of the mechanical wood fibres, and does not perceptibly affect their other physical properties, even if more than its equivalent of two parts of caustic soda is used to 1,000 parts of water, or when the waste papers are subjected to its action at high temperatures, or are boiled therein. Consequently, a borax solution may be used for the recovery of pulp from waste papers, in the making of which some particular sizing was used, which cannot well be dissolved unless the papers are boiled or treated in a highly heated solution. This treatment of such waste papers may be undertaken before or after they are pulped; but also when a borax solution is used the most practical method is to pulp the waste papers in it. A solution, containing approximately 2 parts (by weight) of borax in 1,000 parts of water, when thus employed in sufficient quantity—about fifteen times the dry weight of the waste papers to be pulped therein—saponifies the oily and resinous ingredients of the printer's ink as well as the solutions of other alkalies do, and if used heated to such a temperature as required, softens and liquefies also the cohesive ingredients of the sizing sufficiently to enable the fibres of the pulp to be separated therefrom.

The process of recovering pulp from waste papers is best carried on, according to Mr. Burby's invention, as follows:—The waste papers are pulped in a beating engine and then conveyed to chests provided with mechanical agitators. There a quantity of an alkali solution is added thereto, so proportioned in strength, that taking in consideration the quantity of water contained in the beaten stock, which water averages about 29,000 lbs. to each ton of such waste papers, there should not be more than 2 lbs. of caustic soda, or its equivalent of one of the other alkalies, to 1,000 lbs. of water. After the pulped material is thoroughly mixed and agitated in the solution the liquid is drained off, and the pulped material is conveyed upon movable screens, where it is washed with fresh clean water. By this treatment the carbon or other pigments, and other impurities, are separated from the pulp fibres, and removed, all traces of the alkali eliminated, and the clean pulp collected. To avoid the difficulty, if there be any, in determining the proportionate quantity of alkali to be used to produce a solution of only the requisite strength, the alkali may be dissolved in the water delivered into the beating engine, and the waste papers pulped therein; if this course is followed the pulped material need not be treated again in the chests, but the solution should be drained off and the pulped material agitated in fresh water and again drained, before being conveyed upon the screens. The pulp recovered from waste papers thus treated will be found uniformly of the same colour, and in such physical condition as it was when originally used for the manufacture of the grade of paper from which it was recovered, and can be used again, as it was recovered, without any further treatment, in the manufacture of new paper of such a grade. The recovered pulp may be conveyed to the papermaking machine or stored for future use.

A BIG JOB.—The *Printing Trade News* tells of an enormous catalogue that is issued twice a year by Messrs. Sears, Roebuck and Co., of Chicago, Ill., a big mail order house. Within the covers of this book one can find accurately described, pictured and priced almost any article that he needs to eat or wear or use. It represents the solitary selling agent of $65,000,000 worth of goods sold each year. The book is eleven inches high, eight and one-half inches wide and two inches thick. It weighs nearly four pounds, and contains more than 1,300 pages. Five and a half million copies of this catalogue are issued annually. It requiries $500,000 worth of print paper, $150,000 worth of highly calendered paper and $50,000 worth of ink. To make the great catalogue and the special catalogues, as well as to do other printing for the business, an entire four-storey building, 90 by 250 feet is used. Here twenty of the most modern printing presses are in daily use. In the course of one year these presses consume enough white paper 46 inches wide to wrap nearly ten times around the world.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Pension Corporation.

The Election Results.

As a result of the recent election of candidates for the Pension Fund of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, on March 15th, the following were duly elected, and will receive the respective pensions for the current year, after which they will receive pensions in accordance with their subscription qualifications:—

George E. Briscoe Eyre Pension (£30).—William Hilton.

Sylvia Spottiswoode Pension (£30).—Edward Barsham.

J. R. Haworth Pension (£26).—Henry F. Odell.

Susannah Notting Pension (£26).--Amelia Lockley.

Amalgamated Press (Printing Works) Pension (£26).—Cassio Harris.

Charles Whittinghams (Uncle and Nephew) Memorial Pension (£20).—John Parry.

Charles Edwin Layton Pension (£20).—Henry Conroy.

George Reveirs Pension (£20).—Alfred J. Inwood.

Pardoe-Killingback Pension (£20).—Wm. H. West.

Crespin-Harding Pension (£20).—James M. Macphail.

Drummond Pension (£20).—John W. Vicary.

Passmore-Edwards Pension (£20).—Thos. L. Bower.

City of London Auxiliary Pension, No. 1 (£20).—Daniel C. Brasier.

City of London Printers' Musical Society Pension, No. 2 (£20).—Frederic Couchman.

Scott-Southcott Pension (£20).--John C. Alexander.

Horace Cox Pension, No. 1 (£20).—Charles Penna.

East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary Pension, No. 2 (£20).—Charles F. Abbott.

Ilford Auxiliary Pension (£20).—Charles Mears.

South London Auxiliary Pension, No. 3 (£20).—Arthur Foley.

Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports' Committee Pension (£20).—George Eatly.

Readers' Pension, No. 5 (£20).—Ruth Apps.

Friendly Benefit Society of Machine Managers' Jubilee Pension (£20).—Elizabeth Paradise.

Harrison and Sons' Auxiliary Pension (£20).—Harriet A. Bleach.

Gibbs-Harvey Widows' Pension (£20).—Elizabeth M. Cockett.

King's Printers' Auxiliary Pension (£18).—Annie Brown.

Daily Mail Pension, No. 2 (£18).—George R. Cranwell.

Whitefriars Pension (£18).—William H. A. Stollery.

C. Arthur Pearson Pension (£18).—George Poplett.

Nonpareil Auxiliary Pension, No. 4 (£17).—Robert Holmes

Camden Town Auxiliary Pension, No. 1 (£17).—William Cunningham.

Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Pension, No. 1 (£16).—John Day.

Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Pension, No. 2 (£16).—Henry Guy.

Andrew Carnegie Pension (£15).—Emily Marriott.

John Maxwell Memorial Pension, No. 2 (£15).—James Chick.

Lownds Pension (£15).—Herbert J. Malcom.

Athenæum Pension (£15).—Alice Wicks.

Daily Mail Pension, No. 1 (£15).—William H. Hosmer.

Caslon Pension (£15).—Edward Lloyd.

Printers' Managers and Overseers Association Pension (£15).—Thomas C. Leverett.

George McCorquodale Memorial (London) Pension (£14).—George Banks.

Henry William Hutchings Pension (£14).—George S. Thornton.

Herbert Lloyd Pension, No. 2 (£10).—Martha L. Simmonds.

Mulley Pension, No. 4 (£10).—Martha S. Golding.

North-East London and East Ham Auxiliaries Pension (£10).—Caroline North.

Stephenson Pension (£10).—Frances M. King.

Stoke Newington Auxiliary Pension (£10).—Amelia M. Courtney.

John Maxwell Memorial Pension, No. 3 (£10).—Sarah Napper.

North-East London Auxiliary Pension (£10).—Ellen Houghton.

Readers' Pension, No. 2 (£10).—Esther J. Phillips.

Petter Pension, No. 1 (£8).—Eliza Britt.

Longest Unsuccessful Candidates' Committee Pension (£20).—William G. Scarlett.

Walter Haddon Longest Unsuccessful Candidates' Pension (£20).—Frank H. Hight.

The unsuccessful candidates were as follows:—

South London Auxiliary Gift, £5 each:—Mary J. Rust, William Murphy, George Carter, Henry J. Wardley, William J. P. Holland.

City of London Printers' Musical Society Gift, £5 each:—Albina Mitchell, Walter J. Scottow, Alfred J. Clarke, Elizabeth Stevens, George Whitby.

Ilford Auxiliary Gift (£5).—Charles West.

Camden Town Auxiliary Gift (£5).—William Stewart.

Longest Unsuccessful Candidates' Committee Gift (£5).—Thomas H. Winter.

The scrutineers were Messrs. W. H. De Wilde, C. S. Elliott, and R. R. Gibbs.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

YORKSHIRE CENTRE.

Annual Dinner.

The sixth annual dinner of the above Centre was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Leeds, and was very well attended. Amongst those present we noticed Professor Sadler (Vice-Chancellor, Leeds University), C. Stephenson, A.R.C.A. (Principal, Bradford School of Art), Mr. R. E. Barnett (Head Master, Central Technical School, Leeds) and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crowther, and others, about 60 sitting down.

In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by Mr. R. Benson (vice-president), who extended a hearty greeting to the company present. After the menu had been done full justice to, and Mr. R. Benson having proposed the toast of "The King,"

Professor M. E. Sadler proposed the toast of the evening, "The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association." He said that those who had had the arrangement of that evening's programme had entrusted to him the great honour of proposing the toast of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, and he did so with very great pleasure. He knew just enough about printing to realise that he knew nothing at all about it. Almost the first really great gift that his father had given his sister and himself when they were little children was a case of real type. He did not know at the time that it was a form of education, but it was placed in the lumber-room of their home at Barnsley, and some of the best and happiest hours of their lives were spent in composing month by month the issue of the *Barnsley Gazette*, a quarter of the space of which was devoted to a gossipy fashionable gazette. If he were to set type at the present time he did not suppose he would earn twopence per week, but all through his life from childhood he had been consistently connected with type. For a great number of years he had been engaged in literary and newspaper work, and he could remember the time when he became editor of two magazines at school. At the present day many times a week he had direct communication as between customer and printer.

He would like, on behalf of many who would be in a similar position to himself that evening, to express what one did not often get the chance of expressing, the thanks and gratitude of those who relied on their craftmanship for the care, skill and thought which were often devoted to their work. They could not exist without such help, and they were not insensible of the amount of human interest, skill, and self-sacrifice which was given to the work, for which they were heartily thankful and glad to be able to give their personal thanks. He imagined that the missives which sometimes reached printing offices were occasionally trying and not always complimentary. There was the man who declined to have any type but one that they had not got; he must be a cause of harrassment to their declining years. The gentleman who spells different to everybody else was going to be a very complicated phenomenon. New letters representing certain kinds of phonetic sounds were introduced, and the future life of the printers' manager and overseer would be far from a happy one.

He hoped that the Association of which they were members would flourish root and branch. Printing was half-sister to the arts, and it was drawing nearer and nearer year by year into its companionship. He did not forget how difficult it was in the commercial world to live up to one's ideals, but for all that we might encourage ourselves with the hope that the commercial demand will improve in artistic quality. We were just now beginning to realise the effects of great changes in our elementary education, and those countries which have had an ample supply of modern elementary education the longest were exactly the countries in which at the present time the popular demand for good artistic printing was the strongest. Exactly the same change had come over third class railway carriages within our memory; the accommodation which had risen from cattle trucks to the present luxurious coaches was taking place in the standard of expectation of quality and form in our daily life.

He desired to associate with the toast the names of Mr. W. H. Davey, vice-president of the Birmingham Centre, and would say in conclusion that in the West Riding of Yorkshire they had a spirit of co-operation in educational work which he had not seen surpassed in any part of the world. (Applause.)

Mr. Davey (Vice-president, Birmingham Centre), in his reply, said it afforded him very great pleasure indeed to respond to the toast which had been proposed in such a scholarly manner by Professor Sadler. He was very glad indeed to hear him mention the very great improvement that technical education was now making, in the education of young people. His own firm, Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, of Bournville, were first and foremost with the idea that in teaching young people their trades they must also teach them the technical side of it. At their works at Bournville they had works schools not only for printers but for carpenters, engineers, and also for practically every trade that was represented amongst their 7,000 employees. Everyone entering the works before being finally apprenticed had to go through the course of technical education and also through the particular course of lectures given by experts. To make a man a better workman was the only way to cope with the extreme competition we now meet with from other nations. At the annual dinner of the Parent Association, the president, in the course of his address, laid great stress upon the point that technical teachers should be quite up-to-date in their methods of teaching. Undoubtedly they were advancing rapidly here in Leeds, and he was glad of the opportunity of meeting Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Barnett, who were showing their sympathy and advancing the interests of the printing trade. In conclusion, he would like to express the sympathy of the Birmingham Centre with the members of the Yorkshire Centre in the long-continued absence of their President, and he would like the Chairman and Secretary to tender to him their very deep sympathy, and wish him a speedy and permanent recovery.

The toast of the "Ladies, Visitors, and Artistes" was very ably proposed by Mr. H. Dixon, and responded to by Mr. R. A. Barnett.

During the evening an excellent programme of music was carried through. Mrs. Alf Vincent, Mrs. L. C. Mennill, and Mrs. D. E. Ramsden gave songs, which were much appreciated, Mrs. Alf Vincent being encored after each number. Mr. Wilson Moore sang some very fine baritone songs, his rich voice being heard to advantage in "Drake Goes West" and "Son of Mine." Mr. Percy Pope was a pleasing tenor, whilst the humorous songs of Mr. Tom Driffield and recitals of Mr. Harold Pullan kept the audience in a good humour until the singing of "God Save the King" brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

Mr. Clifton Bingham, the well-known song writer, died last week at Bristol of apoplexy. Mr. Bingham was a son of a Bristol bookseller. He began journalism at Cheltenham. Removing to London, he engaged in musical and dramatic criticism, and wrote, besides stories, poems and Christmas card verses, some 1,600 songs.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. Telegrams: "Flongs, Liverpool."
FOR EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE death has taken place of Mr. Joseph H. Wallace, a well-known Newcastle journalist, after a prolonged and painful illness, in his 69th year.

LORD ROSEBERY has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the Press Club, at the annual dinner on April 12th, at De Keyser's Royal Hotel.

Mr. W. G. SCOTCHER, son of Mr. W. Scotcher, who is well known in the printing world, has recently obtained an official appointment on the Central Argentine Railway.

IT is announced that the publishing firm of Messrs. Greening and Co., Ltd., is being amalgamated with that of Mr. Stanley Paul, who will, however, conduct the firm of Greening and Co. under its old name.

PRESIDENT WILSON has appointed Mr. Walter H. Page, proprietor of the *World's Work*, to be United States Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. Mr. Page was formerly editor of the *Forum* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. He was born in 1855, and has been engaged in literary pursuits all his life.

THE Publications Committee of the House of Commons last week held an inquiry as to the possibility of reducing the cost of certain Blue-books, the issue of which is pending, and it was stated by Sir Rowland Bailey, Controller of the Stationery Office, that the work of the committee, in restricting the publication of unnecessary matter in official documents, had resulted in a saving of £150,000 a year.

THE death has occurred at Aberdeen of Mr. John Bulloch, the editor of *Scottish Notes and Queries*; the biographer of George Jamesone, the Scottish painter; an erudite Shakespearean scholar, and the author of many papers on antiquarian subjects, as well as an extended work entitled "Historic Scenes in Aberdeenshire." One of Mr. Bulloch's sons is Mr. John Malcolm Bulloch, editor of the *Graphic*.

ON Saturday evening, at the Manchester Press Club, Mr. J. H. Harley, of London, ex-president of the National Union of Journalists, gave an address on the new Australian scheme, which provides for a minimum wage for journalists in the Dominion. After describing the Australian system in detail, Mr. Harley said that while it did not lay down any general set of conditions that could be adapted to this country, it was extremely interesting as an attempt to introduce some sort of order into the great medley of journalism and journalistic conditions.

INSTITUTE OF PRINTERS.—In the form of a very nicely got-up pamphlet, the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire has issued a prospectus containing information regarding the objects of the Institute, its work, the functions that take place from time to time, and the privileges of membership, together with a comprehensive list of those who are eligible for membership. There are also some particulars of the Benevolent Fund. A portrait appears of the President this year, Sir George Riddell (*News of the World*), who will preside at the thirteenth annual dinner of the Institute, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, on Tuesday next.

MESSRS. LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., have an interesting stand at the National Trades and Industrial Exhibition, at the Bingley Hall, Birmingham, which is now open. Their exhibit comprises an L & M Offset Litho Rotary (it will be remembered that this is a two-revolution press), a No. 4 Miehle, two Linotype machines (a Model 4 and a Model 10), and some rollers cast on the Gatling gun principle by Rowe roller-making machinery. Samples of the well-known brands of metal supplied by the firm are also shown (and, in the case of the Linotypes, used). Our readers in the Birmingham district should make a point of seeing this exhibit.

TENDERS WANTED.—For supply of account books and stationery for the Corporation of London for three years from July 1st. Tenders to the Hallkeeper's Office, Guildhall, E.C. For supplying books, stationery, etc., for the Denbighshire County Council. Forms of tender from Mr. W. R. Evans, County Offices, Ruthin. For the printing of the year-book, for the Guardians of Sculcoates Union, Hull. Particulars from Mr. J. H. Wild, Union Offices, Harley-street, Hull. For a supply of printing and stationery for the year ending March 31st, 1914, for the Trowbridge Urban District Council. Particulars from Mr. H. G. Nicholson-Lailey, Town Hall, Trowbridge. For the supply of stationery for the Rugby Urban District Council. Particulars from Mr. J. H. Sharp, Benn Buildings, Rugby.

THE annual staff dinner of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., was held at the Trocadero Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Spurgeon. A feature of the evening was the entertainment which was provided by the staff, and included the La Belle Sauvage Glee Singers.

THE April issue of the *Royal Magazine* appears in an attractive cover from a design by A. Gilbert, and the contents are of an interesting character. The fiction is good, and includes stories by clever authors, while the other matter is well selected. Finely illustrated, as usual, the number should be much appreciated.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—By the Stepney Board of Guardians: for printing, Messrs. Furley; for stationery, Messrs. Haddon Best. By Deal Town Council for printing: Messrs. T. F. Pain and Sons, Deal. By the Ealing Town Council: for stationery, Messrs. Shaw and Son; for printing, *Middlesex County Times*. For a supply of Printing to the Kensington Board of Guardians the tender of Messrs. G. Pulman and Sons is recommended for acceptance. The Barking Town Urban District Council have recommended for acceptance the following tenders: for printing and books, Messrs. Baigents, Ltd.; for stationery, Messrs. Truscott and Son, Ltd.

MR. R. W. JOHNSON (chairman), presided over the annual meeting of the North-Eastern District of the Journalists Institute, which was held on Saturday night last, at the Crown Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. T. Greene (hon. sec.) presented the annual report, which stated that during the past year, which had been a very successful one, there had been a substantial increase in membership—present total 81. With regard to the earlier closing at North and South Shields Post Offices, the result of negotiations had been the restoration of the old custom. The hon. treasurer (Mr. P. J. Dorrian) in his report, gave the turnover for the year as £106 18s. 2d., a record for the district, the balance in hand being £27 4s. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Mr. A. E. Johnstone; vice-chairman, Mr. R. W. Johnson and Mr. C. Taylor; hon. sec., Mr. T. Greene; hon. treasurer, Mr. P. J. Dorrian.

Scottish Master Printers.

A Cost Congress in Edinburgh.

Under the auspices of the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers a cost congress was opened in the Freemason's Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Blaikie (T. and A. Constable), who, in the course of his address, said that the time had come when it was necessary for them to look into their expenses and adjust their work. Without any doubt the expense of running a printing office had increased no less than 15 per cent., and there was no sign of any rise in prices. They had gone on pursuing a career of self-sweating. No doubt the cause of self-sweating was the very legitimate desire to see their turnover as large as possible. That was achieved sometimes at the cost of injury to their fellows—an injury which reacted upon themselves. One reason for so much self-sweating was that few of them had any intelligent or scientific knowledge of what the cost of their business really was.

Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh (Spottiswoode and Co., London) gave an address on "What is Wrong with the Printing Trade? The Crying Need of a Cost System." He said that the present movement would produce great results in the printing trade. Those engaged in the trade felt that, considering the very great amount of brains, energy, and capital put into the trade, the resulting profits were far less than they had a right to expect. What was wrong with the trade was summed up in two points—(1) Ignorance of what it cost them to produce printed matter, and an insane and ever-growing spirit of competition; and (2) the need of knowledge of cost and greater co-operation among printers. He explained the value of a proper costing system.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, London, gave an exposition of how to ascertain costs, and an explanation of the system formulated by the Special Costing Committee of the Federation.

Other speakers followed, and the conference was adjourned.

The annual dinner of the Scottish Alliance was held in the evening. It was a fine function. It differed from English usage in various ways. For a start, King George was toasted as the hundred and twenty-first King of Scotland. An interesting and very acceptable personal announcement was left to the end, when the health of Mr. Walter Blaikie, the retiring president, was honoured. Mr. McLehose, of Glasgow, submitted the toast with the greatest warmth, speaking as an intimate friend of twenty-five years standing. He told the company that the University of Edinburgh was conferring on their honoured president the degree of Doctor of Laws, and accordingly he asked them to drink to the health of Dr. Blaikie. The cheers were loud and long.

Mr. Blaikie, writes our correspondent, "is a man of rare culture, to which he adds in most exceptional degree that indefinable thing called charm. He had just delivered one of the finest speeches it has been my lot to hear from any man. I count it a privilege also to tender sincerest congratulations to this prophet who *is* honoured among his own people."

L.C.C.

Central School of Arts and Crafts.

Exhibition of Lithography.

Many interesting little exhibitions have been held in the handsome building of the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts in Southampton-row, W.C. (with which is incorporated the Royal Female School of Art), and the latest, an exhibition of lithography, is one of the most interesting. While presenting the actual work of the present day student—and very promising work much of it is—there is also a delightful little exhibit of the historical side of the art. There is thus a happy conjunction of practical instruction with ideal encouragement.

The Exhibition consists principally of original lithographs and studies, the work of classes in lithographic drawing carried on in institutions maintained and aided by the Council, viz., the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, the Camden School of Art, the Central School of Arts and Crafts, the School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography and the South-Western Polytechnic, together with some examples illustrative of the early history of the art kindly lent by the Authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Governors of St. Bride Foundation. In addition to this, there is a small collection of lithographs contributed by the Senefelder Club, an association of the principal artists practising lithography in this country, while through the courtesy of the publisher, M. Edmond Sagot, of 39bis, Rue de Chateaudun, Paris, there is shown a number of examples by distinguished French artists, including Eugene Carriere, Priers de Chavannes, Cheret, Grasset, Steinlen and Toulouse-Lautrec. Examples of commercial poster work and school pictures, English and foreign, are also shown. Demonstrations are given at intervals of the processes of lithographic drawing and printing, and occasional lectures will probably be also given.

The Exhibition, admission to which is free, will remain open during the whole of April, Saturdays excepted, between the hours of 12 noon and 9 p.m. daily.

A Printers' Dispute.

Messrs. A. Megson and Sons, Ltd., printers and stationers, of Lower Cambridge-street, Manchester, were summoned at the City Police Court by twelve of their employees, who were members of the Manchester Typographical Society, for 18s. 3d.—two-and-a-half days' wages—and £4 in lieu of two weeks' notice. In his opening, the complainants' counsel said that one case would decide the whole. The trouble arose through the objection of the employees to work as the result of the importation of what they described as non-union labour. In December last there was a bookbinders' strike, and Messrs. Megson had no one to cut paper for their employees. The Bookbinders' Society gave permission for an employee to cut paper for a week, but at the end of that time the employee said he was unable to go on cutting paper. A youth was then sent by Mr. Megson to do these duties, and the Bookbinders' Society communicated with Mr. Hunt, the secretary of the Typographical Society. A meeting of Messrs. Megson's compositors was held, and a resolution protesting against imported labour was passed. Mr. Megson then wrote the following notice:—

> Dec. 31, 1912, 5.58 p.m.
>
> We hereby dismiss at this moment all the employees in the letterpress and machine passing room owing to their breach of contract in refusing to continue work.
>
> A. MEGSON AND SONS, LTD.

As a point of fact, continued complainant's counsel, the machines were still running and work was in progress.

Digitized by Google

Paul Cairis, one of the claimants, said he was not aware that all the big firms in Manchester employed non-union labour for cutting.

Counsel for the defence said Mr. Megson found his printers holding a meeting during working hours, which was contrary to rules. After the meeting was over Mr. Megson had a conversation with Cairis and another man, and it was on this conversation that the whole dispute turned. Defendant's version was that the men said they could not continue to work because the paper had been cut by a non-unionist. He gave them the opportunity of getting a union cutter, but they declined, whereupon Mr. Megson said that if they did not go on with their work they must be dismissed. Counsel added that he was raising a counter-claim for £5 against each of the men.

The Stipendiary (Mr. E. Brierley) said he could not admit the counter-claim.

Counsel, continuing, said the loss sustained by Messrs. Megson and Sons by the dispute was £73 11s. Workpeople had to be imported from London and work given to other firms.

Mr. Brierley said he thought the whole question was whether the men declined to work or not. After evidence had been given for the defence, Mr. Brierley found for the plaintiffs on the amount claimed.

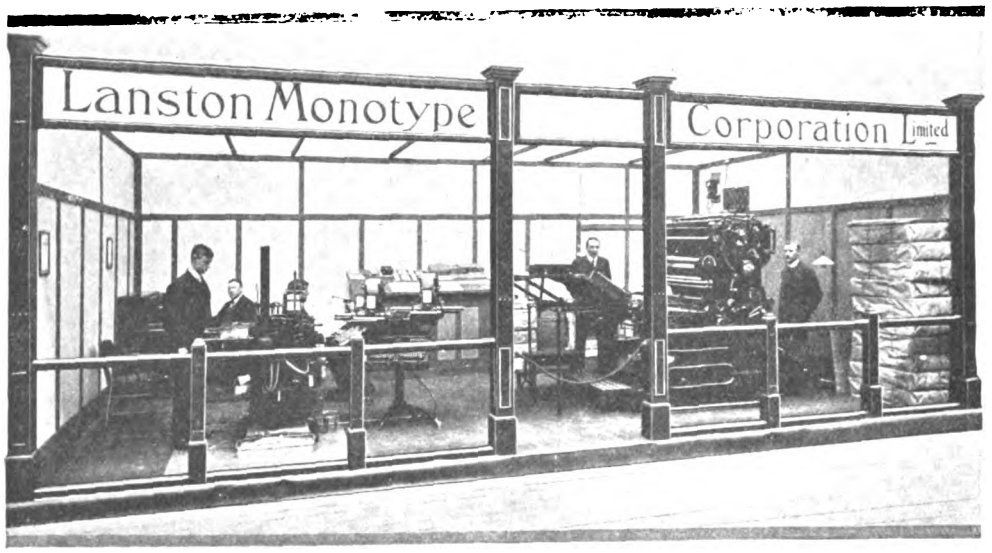
A Monotype Exhibit.

The Monotype composing machine is being shown working at Bingley Hall, Birmingham (where an exhibition is being held under the auspices of the National Trades Exhibition, Ltd.), and will be on show there until May 31st next. The exhibition consists of a Monotype "DD" keyboard, a Monotype caster, and a Monotype "D" keyboard. The Monotype caster is equipped with a display type attachment, and casts type from 18 point to 36 point. There is also in operation a Harris double crown Automatic Offset Lithographic Press.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., has a very dignified-looking stand in oak colour, with grey panels, and cream friezes, the floor being covered with a harmonious shade of green linoleum. The stand, which is on the unit basis, was designed in their own publicity department.

Many printers in the Midlands may not be familiar with the "DD" keyboard above referred to, but there is a claim (borne out by facts in our possession) that on certain classes of work the "DD" keyboard can show a saving of 50 per cent. A Midland printer with two "D" boards and one "DD" board did a special job on the latter. The time-saving merits of the board so impressed him that, reluctant as he was to increase his expediture for the year, he felt bound to have the two "D" boards converted to "DD's."

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (who are distributing a large number of tickets for the Exhibition), will be pleased to send tickets to any printer who may apply for them. Mechanical excellence has reached a high pitch with the Monotype, and those printers who are not yet ready to instal should at least become acquainted with the merits of the Monotype composing machine.



The Monotype Stand at the Birmingham Exhibition.

MR. FREDERICK KILBOURN, for 45 years in the service of the *Times*, has left estate of the value of £403.

Newspaper Competitions.

At the annual meeting of the Lancashire Newspaper Society, held at Manchester, the subject of competitions for prizes, offered by newspapers, was discussed, and the following resolution was passed unanimously :—

"That this meeting of the Lancashire Newspaper Society, held at Manchester on March 31st, 1913, views with alarm, and enters its emphatic protest against the practice of certain weekly periodicals and newspapers in offering large sums of money as prizes in word-solution competitions (for which an entrance fee is charged), and free football forecasts, on the following grounds :—

"(1) That it is not fair or desirable trading competition.

"(2) That it detracts from the dignity for which English journalism has so long been pre-eminent.

"(3) That it is detrimental to public morals that such large sums of money as £5 per week for life, £3 per week for life, and £1,000 and £500 cash prizes should be awarded for efforts in no degree commensurate with the labour involved or the intellect demanded.

"(4) That it creates among a large section of the public a spirit of 'get-rich-quickly-by-any-means' that is neither good for the individual nor the nation.

"(5) That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary, with a request that His Majesty's Government will bring in a Bill in the present session of Parliament prohibiting these competitions, or at least moderating the amount of prize-money offered."

Curved Stereo Plates.

An invention patented by the Vogtlandische Maschinenfabrik (J. C. and H. Deitrich) Akt. Ges., relates to machines for casting and finishing curved stereotype plates of the kind described in Specification 14,780, 1908, and consists in means for rotating the reciprocating table, which in this case carries three cylinder cores, through one hundred and twenty degrees on each reciprocation. The turntable 5 which carries the three cores 6 is mounted on ball-bearings 7, 9 on the carriage 4, which reciprocates in a path 3 in the frame 1. The shafts 12 are rigidly mounted in the turntable 5 and braced at the top by a yoke 13. On the underside of

FIG. 3.

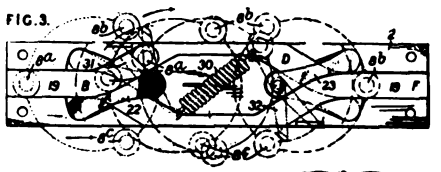
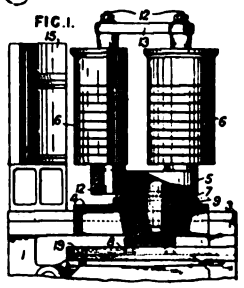


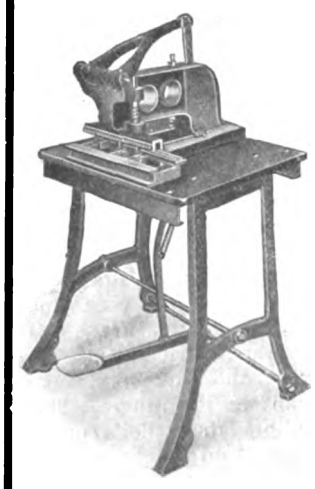
FIG. 1.



the turntable are three rollers 8 corresponding to the cores 6. which are adapted to run in a cam groove 19 to turn the table 5 step by step. Starting from the position shown in Fig. 3, the roller 8^a travels down the groove 19 to the point B where it is diverted by a switch 22 held over by a spring 30. At the same time the roller 8^b turns into the inclined part D of the groove and forces over a switch 23 also held over by the spring 30. The core corresponding to the roller 8^a is thus carried with the newly-cast plate past the milling mechanism, and the core of the roller 8^b is carried into position to deposit its plate into the shaving device at the position F. On the return motion the turntable is further turned to place the core of the roller 1^c in the casting shell 15. Arms 31, 32, with upturned ends for engaging the frame 2, are provided on the switches 22, 23 for limiting the action of the spring 30.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

BUKAMA 45



is a UNIVERSAL-AUXILIARY MACHINE for the Manufacture of Loose-Leaf Books, Calendar-Boards, Card-Index system requisites, and sample cards.

DISPLACEMENT of the Hole and Stamping-out Punches 30 c.m. (12 inches) at each side.

DISCHARGING 25 c.m. (10 inches)

STRONG CONSTRUCTION, with Rib-strengthening under the Plate.



O. HOPPE & Co. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

CORPORATION OF LONDON.

SUPPLY OF ACCOUNT BOOKS, BOOK-BINDING, GENERAL STATIONERY, SCHOOL STATIONERY, DRAWING OFFICE MATERIALS.

TENDERS are invited by the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation of London for the supply of ACCOUNT BOOKS and STATIONERY to the several offices of the Corporation for a period of three years from the 1st July next. The Conditions of Contract, Form of Tender, and Schedules may be obtained on application at the office of the Printing and Stationery Clerk, Guildhall, E.C., on and after Thursday, 27th March, 1913.

Samples and patterns may be inspected in the above-mentioned office from the 27th March, 1913, to 30th April, 1913.

Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and endorsed "Tender for Stationery," and delivered at the Hallkeeper's Office, Guildhall, E.C., by 12 noon on the 5th May, 1913.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender.

BELL.

19th March, 1913.

Our MARCH

Special Export Number

is now on SALE

Price 6d.

64pp. with Numerous Illustrations.

Copies may be had from the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane, E.C.

Or from

W. H. EVERETT & SON, Ltd.,
11, St. Bride Street, E.C.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.**

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1802.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Some Chromo Sheet Almanacs	1
Tariff Changes	2
Deal Home Musical Society	2
P. M. and O. A., North Midlands Centre	3
A New Address Label	3
Ah Boo Ben Add 'Em	3
Photography in Natural Colours	4
Treatment of Waste Papers	4
Printers' Pension Corporation Election	5
P. M. and O. A., Yorkshire Centre	5
Trade Notes	6
Scottish Printers' Cost Congress	6
L.C.C. School of Arts and Crafts	6
A Printers' Dispute	6
Curved Stereo Plates	7
A Monotype Exhibit	7
Newspaper Competitions	7
Pushing Foreign Trade	8
A Printer's Blunder	8
Printers' Mistakes	8
Paper Mills in British India	9
Financial	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Company Notices	11
Commercial Intelligence	11
Gazette	11
Quads	12
A Printshop Knowledge Contest	14
Patents	14
Faulty Sizing in Papers	16

Pushing Foreign Trade.

AMERICAN manufacturers are making great efforts to obtain the orders for machinery, plant and materials that are required in South America and in various foreign countries, and are securing such a large share of this trade that in many cases British firms have little or no chance in the competition; and to a great extent this is the fault of the British manufacturer who, as a rule, is not quite up to the smart American business standard. The American is quite alert to the uselessness of sending catalogues printed in English to countries where that language is not spoken, and so has his printed matter got up in the language of the country in which he is trying to do business. His enterprise is not confined to a cheap circular or two, but elaborately got-up booklets, illustrated with photographic reproductions of his wares, in many cases printed in colours, with the explanatory matter in the language of the country appealed to, are sent out broadcast wherever there is even a remote chance of securing an order, and the result is that a considerable amount of business that ought to have come to the Britisher is lost to him. Now the American manufacturers are sending their catalogues to the American consulates in foreign countries, and those desirous of consulting them can see them there. These catalogue files allow the seller's printed description and illustration of his product, his prices and terms to be directly available to the foreign buyer. They serve as a quick and effective means of reaching the merchant abroad while the idea of buying American goods is uppermost in his mind, and thus help to promote sales. At the Bombay Consulate alone there are the catalogue files of over 750 American manufacturers, and these are being added to, while in South America the Consul's offices at the various places where trade can be done are assisting to push trade in a similar manner. In the face of these facts it is time that British manufacturers made an effort of some kind to recover the ground they have lost, and at least to push their goods with the energy displayed by their American competitors.

* * *

A Printer's Blunder.

QUITE an amount of mild excitement has been caused in educational circles by a printers' mistake that occurred in the higher French paper of the leaving certificate examination throughout Scottish schools, which was discovered on Friday. When the sealed papers were opened and distributed to the candidates, it was found that through some extraordinary blunder only one of the three pages of the document contained questions in French, the others being a reprint of the examination in English held on Wednesday last. In the Glasgow schools the candidates were instructed to answer the questions on the first page of the paper *only*, and it is believed that in most of the Scottish schools *also* this was done. The Scotch Education Department have since issued the following notice:—"With reference to the second paper in higher French, the Department regret that, owing to a serious mistake on the part of the printers, the examination in that paper has had to be cancelled. You are therefore requested to return all the books of answers to that paper and the defective examination papers. These parcels should be marked 'French Special.' Further instructions will be issued at the earliest possible date." In accordance with that advice the supervisors of the examinations have forwarded the books of answers to the Department. Meanwhile further communication from headquarters is anxiously awaited by candidates and teachers.

* * *

Printers' Mistakes.

APROPOS of the article in a recent issue on errors that occur in printing offices, we quote from the *Manchester Guardian* of a recent date as follows:—"A London newspaper brought out the result of the Boat Race with great swiftness, but unluckily printed it as 'Cambridge won.' . . . It was in Fleet-street itself that the machines were set running at frantic haste one day in the eighties because a sub-editor found on a tape machine the words 'Queen Victoria died at Windsor Castle this morning.' Luckily for him he made inquiries before the papers got into the streets, and found that the first part of the message, which read 'Coachman to Queen Victoria," had been torn off. The Maybrick case provided a notable example of the slips that may attend a well-laid scheme. A newspaper arranged for the verdict to be signalled from point to point to its office by the waving of handkerchiefs—red for guilty and white for not guilty. One of the signallers carefully put the red handkerchief at the bottom of his pocket. When he got the red signal he whipped out first the white handkerchief, and in no time the next signaller had accepted that as the signal and had passed on to the newspaper office the wrong verdict. In Birmingham once, before the swift 'fudge-box' of to-day had been so wonderfully developed, a sub-editor hit upon what he thought to be a perfect plan for beating his rivals, if only by a couple of minutes. He did not know much about horse-racing, and he had wonderful faith in tipsters. So on the morning of the Derby he prepared a series of results. He took all the horses that had been tipped for 'one-two-three' and had type set up for each name. When the result came it had only to be shouted to the machine-room, the right combination of type chosen, and the machines let go. To-day the plan sounds ridiculous enough, but it seemed sound then, and might have proved so if only the horses had been reasonable. As it happened a rank outsider won. Not a single tipster had named him.

Digitized by Google

There was no combination of type ready, and the other paper scored." These are but examples of the mistakes that pressmen may fall into, and in the worry and rush of getting out newspapers the wonder is that they are so few.

* * *

Paper Mills in British India.

According to a return received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta, published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, the number of paper mills in India in 1911 was nine, comprising three in Bengal, four in the Bombay Presidency, one in the United Provinces, and one in the Gwalior State. The estimated capital of these mills was about 54 lakhs of rupees. The value of the output reported fell slightly from 81.5 lakhs in 1910—the largest value in any single year on record—to 80 lakhs in 1911. The competition of cheap wood pulp paper imported from Europe has checked the development of papermaking by older methods in India; the most successful mills are those which have Government contracts for the supply of cheap foolscap, blotting paper, note-paper, and envelopes. In 1907 the value of the paper manufactured in India and of that imported was 73 lakhs and 94 lakhs respectively. In 1911 the corresponding figures were 80 and 109.5 lakhs, the value of the imports having increased in the meantime by 16 per cent., and the value of the internal production by only 10 per cent.

The late Mrs. Ellen Mary Davy, novelist, has left estate of the value of £36,393.

At the forthcoming Grocery Exhibition, to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, from September 20th to 27th next, there is to be a poster competition, in which the following prizes are offered:—1st prize, gold medal and diploma; 2nd prize, silver medal and diploma; 3rd prize, bronze medal and diploma. Designs suitable for use by retail grocers and provision dealers must be sent addressed H. S. Rogers, "Poster Competition," Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N., either on September 15th or 16th. Entries for the competition close on August 23rd. Space for the display of the posters sent in will be provided free of cost, and an entry fee of one guinea for each design sent in is charged. The object of this competition is to bring before the wholesalers, retailers and owners of proprietary articles, designs for posters suitable for their use and incidentally to encourage grocers and provision dealers to use posters in advertising their business.

Miehle Work
COMMANDS
Better Prices

Many Printers buy
The MIEHLE for
that reason alone

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is manufactured at the Broadheath Works by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17 Crow Street.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4 Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
Wednesday, April 2nd, 1913.

TOWARDS the end of last week easier conditions manifested themselves in the money market. There has been some large displacements of cash in Lombard-street, and with a plentiful supply of credit loan rates are easy. Yesterday a large sum falling due to the Bank of England was easily repaid. The discount market remains easy. Bullion movements have been few and small, and the purchases of bar gold have resulted in a net influx for the week of £240,000 to date. In stock markets the optimism of last week has given way to depression, a less hopeful view being taken of the situation in East Europe. Consols have gained ground, but were a little unsteady yesterday. The quotations now are 74¼ to 74⅜ for money, and 74½ to 74⅝ for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been extremely quiet this week, though there is a fairly steady tone. In the section relating to paper and print there have been small movements both ways. Amalgamated Press Ord. are up ¼ to 6¾—7; Ilford Ord. have risen 1/16 to ⅝—¾; Eyre and Spottiswoode Deb. are down 2 to 82—85xd.; and Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. have dropped ¼ to 11¼—12¼xd., and the Cum. Pref. ⅛ to 7⅜—8⅜xd. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at acc. 21s. 6d. and 21s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at acc. 20s., 21s. 6d., 21s. 3d. and 21s. 6d.; in Cassell and Co. at acc. 5; *Financial News* Pref. at 14s. 6d.; in Ilford Ord. at acc. 12s. 9d., 14s. and 14s. 3d.; in International Linotype at 80; in Linotype and Machinery B Deb. at 45; in George Newnes Pref. at 14s. 6d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 67s. 6d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at acc. 9 7/16, 9½ and 9⅜; in *Standard* Newspapers Pref. at 53s. 9d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s. 6d. and 17s.; in Waterlow Brothers and Layton Ord. at 5¾; in Weldons Pref. at acc. 20s. 3d.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at 15s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6¾—7
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅝—5⅜
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½xd
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	82—85xd
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	½—⅝xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	5/16—7/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½—¾
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	77—82
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½—10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	58—63
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	45—50
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅞—2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3½
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¼—3¼
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅛—5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼—12¼xd
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅜xd
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¼—6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¾—7¾
Weldons Ord.	1	1	11/32—121/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—11/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Raithby, Lawrence and Co., Ltd.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at Leicester, the chair being occupied by Sir Samuel Faire, chairman of the company. The directors' report, balance-sheet and accounts, with the auditors' certificate and report for the year 1912 having been submitted to the meeting and adopted, a dividend for the past year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference, ordinary and deferred shares was declared, free of income-tax.

Alexander Thom and Co., Printers, Dublin.—The report states that the profits for the year amount to £11,225, being an increase of £570 over the previous year. The directors clear off a debit balance of £1,718, write down investments by £150, and recommend a dividend of 5½ per cent. per annum for the six months ended July, 1907, on the preference shares, £1,897, carrying forward £1,469.

William Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd.—The directors of William Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., recommend a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 12½ per cent. for the year; placing £2,000 to reserve, making £41,000; and carrying £2,266 forward.

Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co., Ltd.—The directors of Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co., Ltd., have declared a dividend of 14 per cent., less income tax, on the ordinary shares for the past half-year, making 18 per cent. for the year; placing £1,500 to reserve, and carrying £1,352 forward.

International Linotype, Ltd.—The directors of the International Linotype, Ltd., recommend a final dividend of 5½ per cent. (£5 10s. per £100 stock) for the year ended 31st ult., making, with the interim dividend, 8 per cent. for the year, being at the same rate as for the preceding year.

L. Upcott Gill and Son, Ltd.—The report of L. Upcott Gill and Son, Ltd., for the period from February 14th to December 31st, 1912, submitted to the meeting yesterday, states that the company was not incorporated until February 14th, 1912, but the business was taken over as from November 1st, 1911. The terms of the sale of the business to the company provided that the business should be carried on in every respect as it had been hitherto until completion of the sale, and that completion was not effected until April 25th, 1912. The directors, therefore, had no control over it until after that date. The recovery from the dislocation and loss of business consequent upon the great strike of London printers was not as rapid as had been expected, but, nevertheless, progress has been steady and substantial. The directors regret that owing to the above circumstances they are not yet in a position to recommend the payment of a dividend, but look forward with every confidence to being able to do so in due course.

NEW COMPANIES.

Wernertype, Ltd.—Registered on March 19th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of photographers, manufacturers, exporters and importers of photographic goods and accessories, general publishers, printers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are: R. E. Gill, and H. Andrews. Private company. The first directors are R. E. Gill (governing director), and H. Andrews. Qualification of directors, £1. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: 158, Strand, W.C.

Ebell Fibre Syndicate, Ltd.—Registered on March 18th, with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper or pulp, cardboard, railway and other tickets, etc. The subscribers are: L. P. C. Astley, and L. W. Crouch. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five. The first are J. Gowans, A. F. Saunders, and L. P. C. Astley. Registered by Nicholson and Crouch, 17, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.

J. A. Richardson, Ltd.—Registered on March 25th, with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of timber, iron, machinery and paper stock merchants, manufacturers of and dealers in timber, dunnage woods and materials, dealers in anchors, chains, wire and other ropes, etc., to acquire the business formerly carried on by the late J. A. Richardson, at Carron Works, Preston's-road, Poplar, and to adopt an agreement with T. E. Pike and S. H. Richardson. The subscribers are: S. H. Richardson, and T. E. Pike. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are T. E. Pike and S. H. Richardson (permanent managing directors, subject to holding £20 shares). Registered office: Carron Works, Preston's-road, Poplar, E.

E. Moran and Sons, Ltd.—Registered on March 27th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, bookbinders, engravers, diesinkers, lithographers and stationers, carried on as "E. Moran and Sons," at 20, Villiers-street, Sunderland, and to adopt an agreement with G. T. Moran and J. B. Moran. The subscribers are:—G. T. Moran, J. B. Moran and J. Wilson. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Solicitors, Ransom, Nelson and Maling, 21, John-street, Sunderland. Registered by Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., Birchin-lane, E.C.

B. Eastwood and Co., Ltd.—Registered on March 27th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are:—H. Ray, C. Tuttar, A. Eastwood and W. Ray. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. Eastwood (managing director), L. Eastwood (director and secretary), both permanent (special qualification, 500 shares), and W. Ray. Solicitors, Bingham, Hall and Ritchie, 29, Princess-street, Manchester. Registered by Jordan and Sons, Ltd., 116-17, Chancery-lane, W.C.

General Publishing Syndicate, Ltd.—Registered on March 27th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of the General Publishing Syndicate, and to adopt an agreement with E. C. Blackford and F. H. Withers. The subscribers are:—F. H. Withers and E. C. Blackford. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are F. H. Withers and E. C. Blackford. E. C. Blackford is managing director. Registered office, 29, Queen-square, Bristol.

Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

C. J. Farncombe and Sons, Ltd.—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created March 7th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £235. Property charged—The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Bathford Paper Mills Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £10,000 first mortgage debentures, created by resolutions of February 20th and March 14th, 1913, to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital and land and premises at Bathford, Somerset. No trustees.

Paper Bags, Ltd.—Particulars of £10,000 debentures, created February 25th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £1,500. Property charged—The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Modern Advertising Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £500 debentures, created February 18th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £100. Property charged: The company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

James Broadbent and Son, Ltd.—Mortgage on certain land, etc., in Leeds, dated February 18th, 1912, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C., stamped to cover £250.

Natural Tone Art Reproduction Syndicate, Ltd.—Issue on March 7th, 1913, of £200

Digitized by Google

second debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

"World," Ltd.—Issue on February 27th, 1913, of £800 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

COMPANY NOTICES.

LONDON LITERARY SYNDICATE, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the syndicate will be held at 40, Sackville-street, W., on April 30th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them by the liquidator showing the manner in which the winding-up of the company has been conducted and the property disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

HARDWARE TRADE JOURNAL, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on April 25th, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

PRACTICAL ENGINEERING PUBLICATIONS, Ltd.. In Voluntary Liquidation.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at Manchester, on April 25th, for the purpose of having laid before it an account, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the liquidator.

CROYDON PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at Croydon, on April 16th, for the purpose of having the liquidators' accounts, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators.

THE RE-UNION MAGAZINE, LTD.

Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held in London on May 7th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re BERNARD BROWN, Lately Printer.

The first meeting of creditors was held on March 27th, at the London Bankruptcy Court, under a receiving order against this debtor, described as of 59, Croxted-road, West Dulwich, and late of Brownlow House, 50–1, High Holborn. Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior official receiver, presided. The receiving order was made on March 11th, upon the petition of Mr. S. Turner, bill discounter, and the debtor three days later consented to an order of adjudication in bankruptcy. He has lodged accounts showing total liabilities £1,374 19s. 7d. (unsecured, £718 11s. 7d.), and no assets of tangible value. The chairman reported that it appeared from the debtor's statements that in 1901 he became manager of Guy Whittam, Ltd., printers to the Crystal Palace, and subsequently acted as managing director of the company. The debenture holders in 1908 appointed him as receiver on their behalf and the company went into voluntary liquidation. The debtor held the greater part of the shares, but nothing was paid to the shareholders. In the early part of 1909 the debtor commenced business on his own account as a printer and advertising contractor at Ranger-road, Upper Norwood, with a free capital of about £200 and no debts. He traded in his own name until October or November, 1911, when the business was converted into a small limited company under the style of the Cosmopolitan Printing and Advertising Co., Ltd., with registered offices at Ranger-road. The capital of the company was £2,500, in shares of 10s. each, two-thirds of the number being allotted to the debtor as consideration for the business. He further became managing director at a salary of £350 per annum, but did not actually receive anything in respect of the same. Soon after it was promoted the company took offices at Brownlow House, High Holborn. The debtor at various times lent to the company sums amounting in all to about £1,270, and a Mr. E. C. Wright lent the company about £500. In September last the company, in consideration of such advances, gave to the debtor four debentures of £250 each, and to Mr. Wright two similar bonds. Then in November the debenture holders appointed Mr. Mark Brown (the debtor's son) as receiver on their behalf, and he had since carried on the business. The debtor had added that his solicitors held three of his debentures as security for advances and costs due to them, and that the other bond was held by the London and South-Western Bank (together with the certificate for his shares in the company) as security against an overdraft £120. It is anticipated that the assets of the company will be barely sufficient to meet the claims of the debenture holders. It further appeared that for many years past the debtor, in addition to his printing business, had acted as a business transfer agent, and that since November last he had endeavoured to do business as a transfer agent from his residence. Eighteen months ago the debtor obtained an option for a site for a proposed theatre at Hove, and entered into negotiations with others to exploit the venture, but in consequence of these bankruptcy proceedings he would probably have to drop out of the scheme. In December last the debtor and three others entered into an agreement to take over the lease of the Assembly Rooms at Crouch End, and to put the building in thorough repair. No profit had yet been shown under that agreement, which was still in active existence. The debtor became surety for the Cosmopolitan Printing and Advertising Co., Ltd., for about £50 in respect of printing plant supplied. He attributed his failure to the collapse of the Cosmopolitan Printing and Advertising Co., Ltd.; to heavy interest on borrowed money, and to loss of his expenditure in connection with the Hove scheme. Replying to the chairman, the debtor said he was unable to submit any proposal for the consideration of the creditors, and in the absence of any resolution the case was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in the ordinary course of bankruptcy. The public examination of the debtor has been fixed for April 30th.

Appended is a list of the principal creditors, viz.:—

Unsecured.

C. H Clarke, Berwick House, Oxford-street, W.	£120
A. Phillips, 16, Piccadilly, W.	98
Saul Tumim (trading as S. Turner), 28, Savile-row, W.	120
Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd. (late Dryden and Foord, Ltd.), Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.	54
Wm. Coldman, Westow-street, Upper Norwood	16
Cooper and Burch, Gipsy Hill	20

Fully Secured.

R. G. W. Sprules, Park-road, New Cross	£420
Equitable Investment Co., Ltd., Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.	63

Partly Secured.

London and South-Western Bank, Westow-hill, Upper Norwood (Security valued at £52)	£124
W. H. Stilgoe, Essex-street, Strand (Security valued at £120)	300



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

GLOVER, E., and COOPER, J. P., trading as Cooper, Tattersall and Co., 17, Lloyd-street, Manchester, printers, stationers and account book makers. Debts by E Glover. February 28th.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

GIBSON, R. J., 68, Clarence Gate Gardens, London, N.W., advertising contractor and agent. Date of order, March 29th.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

SMITH, C. E., 63, Blue School-street and Market Hall, Hereford, stationer. Claims by April 12th to M. J. G. Scobie, 2, Offa-street, Hereford.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

SEGRUE, J. T., 1, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C., press agent. First dividend of 1s., any day after April 10th (except Saturday), between 11 and 2, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

WILKINSON, S., 47, Oldham-road, Failsworth, Lancs., paper dealer. First and final dividend of 4s. 5½d., April 3rd, at the Official Receiver's office, Greaves-street, Oldham.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALBION and COLUMBIAN PRESSES, second-hand, Foolscap Folio to Super Royal; Galley Proof Presses, 28-in. and 16-in., in thorough good order; cheap; call and inspect.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buidings, New-street-square, E.C. 13175

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

CASES, uppers and lowers, S.H., all at 1s. each, cash with order, carriage forward.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13171

CHASES, largest stock of Wrought and Cast, second-hand, all sizes, cheap.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13177

CROWN FOLIO CROPPER, thoroughly overhauled, cheap for immediate sale. Crown Folio Peerless Platen for power, good order, £15.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13169

CUTTING MACHINES, 42-in. Furnival, 30-in. Ullmer, 32-in. Horne, 36-in. Millboard Cutter, all in good condition and cheap for cash.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13176

DOUBLE CROWN WHARFEDALE, geared inking, double rolling motion, wind-up flyers, double gearing, splendid condition, been thoroughly overhauled, £75 cash.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13172

DOUBLE DEMY DAWSON, wind-up flyers, in good condition, £55 for immediate sale.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13173

GOLD BLOCKING PRESSES, 14-in. by 10-in. hand, 16-in. by 12-in. power, both in good order and cheap for cash.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13170

QUAD ROYAL, by Payne, balanced flyers, geared inking, slitter, in thorough good order, cheap to save double removal.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street square E.C. 13174

TYPE.—Call and inspect our stock of practically new Type at second-hand prices; some never been inked.—W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C. 13178

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

I have before me a little penny pocket publication, "How to be a Printer," by Mr. W. H. Fairbairns (the managing director of the Campfield Press at St. Albans), published by G. Philip and Son, Ltd., 32, Fleet-street. Its sixteen pages, 5¼-in. by 3¼-in., orange paper covered, are published for a penny. Certainly it is a little brochure admirably suited to be placed in the hands of an intelligent lad, or his father or guardian.

o o o

It is issued as one of "What to be" books, "Penny Guides to Trades and Handicrafts for Youths and Girls Leaving School," the series being edited by Dr. Beckit Burnie, D.Sc., Principal of the Technical College, Brighton.

o o o

"You want to be a printer!" says Mr. Fairbairns. "Very well, my boy. Let us have a talk over what that means—what you are thinking about, and what are the pleasures and difficulties of the work. You know how keen father is in reading his paper. You know what delight you always find in books. . . .

o o o

"Well, it is a fine thing to have a hand in the making of newspapers and books, and those people who have anything to do with this business will tell you that they would not like to change their career for any other."

o o o

"Now, I am a printer myself, and it will be a very pleasant task to tell you something of that side of the work."

o o o

Mr. Fairbairn's opening will convey clearly enough the happy, easy character of his entire explanation and how welcome it is likely to be to the lad of fourteen or fifteen who is considering his life career. It would have been very senseless to write for him something high-flown, or something needlessly burdened with a display of technical knowledge. It would have been pedantry.

o o o

Mr. Fairbairns explains what different sorts of printers there are, and then deals specifically with the compositor. Incidentally, he cautions the boy not to be too grudging of his trouble nor too big for his position in his very earliest days.

o o o

The reader is spoken of. "There is no more responsible part of the craft. A well-trained compositor has some part of the necessary mental equipment for the (reader's) work, but it must be remembered, a knowledge of English alone is not sufficient for the most responsible positions."

o o o

Under the heading, "The Machine Manager," the boy finds himself advised to learn all he can of mechanics and chemistry, for it will be his duty to run machines and have a thorough knowledge not only of the component parts of the ink and oils but how to vary them.

o o o

The career of a printer's assistant "is less ambitious, and does not offer at present a very full life. The care of machines, the lifting about of paper, the feeding of the paper into the machines, the general assistance of the machine manager, is work that is, of course, quite necessary, and, as such has its dignity"—I like that last touch very much—"but it certainly is less ambitious. A strong lad will find pleasure in it, and should know that promotion is at times (though rarely) made to machine manager apprenticeship. I know of most excellent promotions; but great thought should be taken by the parent before starting a boy on this career"—of printer's assistant.

o o o

Under the heading "Stereotypers and Electrotypers" the boy learns that the work is hard. Only the strongest should attempt it. The wages are tempting. There are two branches—stereotypers and electrotypers, and stereotypers' assistants. In the first an apprentice must be indentured before he is seventeen years of age.

o o o

Regarding warehousemen and cutters we read that they "look after the paper and the despatch of the finished work to the customers. It is very responsible work. It is, perhaps, rather easier to learn than that of other branches, but, even in the top position, is not quite so well paid. The indenturing of apprentices is somewhat loose; but is becoming, and rightly so, much more strict."

o o o

The boy is warned that if he contemplates being apprenticed to machine ruling, although he has fair opportunities in this career, employment is not quite regular and safe. Again, apprenticeship is most strongly recommended.

o o o

An important counsel is given to the young reader that "self-improvement, reading, technical classes, and the like, are just as important to the boy beginning life in a small (printing) office as in a large one—perhaps more so."

o o o

I have been rather painfully impressed by the lack of opportunity of this description in provincial centres, even in fairly large towns. Lads in London, Leeds, Manchester Birmingham and a few other communities hardly realise how very much better off they are in this regard than lads in smaller provincial centres. I may be told that sometimes the lads in these smaller centres don't make full avail of such opportunities as they have; that a principal will sometimes bring quite a number of technical journals into the case-room. and they will hardly be looked at.

o o o

But which of us really does make the fullest use of all his chances?

o o o

And may it not be true that something is required to set the organism of interest, not to say enthusiasm, in motion; something to appeal to, to fire, the imagination. We ought to make wisdom's ways as pleasant and alluring as they can be made.

o o o

A good start in printing, non-workshop education is wanted in many a small centre, after which I dare say there might be enough momentum for the work to go along fairly well by its own inherent energy.

o o o

Mr. Fairbairns reproduces the ordinary indenture form, and then tells what the hours are.

o o o

"London hours are about fifty per week. Linotype and Monotype operators and readers, forty-eight. In the provinces there is much more variety, but it is expected that in 1915 there willl be a uniform fifty-one hour week." He provides this table of wages:—

	London.	Provinces (from).
Compositors	39s.	30s.
Linotype Operators ...	45s.	35s.
Monotype „ ...	45s.	34s.
Readers...	44s.	36s.
Stereotypers	44s.	38s.
Assistants	28s.	22s.
Machine Managers ...	42s.	30s.
Machine Assistants (according to class of work)	24s. to 35s.	—
Warehousemen and Cutters ...	27s. to 32s.	27s.

o o o

"Some of these figures are only approximate," he reminds us, "and to an excellent workman are certainly exceeded. Apprentices are usually paid 8s. per week for the first year, and then 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d."

o o o

I think the London Machine Managers figure is a bit on the low side.

Finally this most admirably compiled and very helpful little booklet enumerates about twenty books dealing with printing.

o o o

G. Philip and Son, Ltd., of 32, Fleet-street, the publishers of Mr. Fairbairns's booklet, would no doubt supply any of these.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

THE Association of Advertising Women has just been formed in London by a band of trained women whose energies are devoted to the science of publicity.



M. C. RITCHIE'S

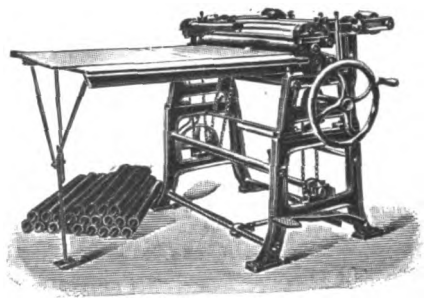
SPECIALITIES.

AUTOMATIC AND NON-AUTOMATIC TUBE WINDING MACHINERY,

For MAKING TUBES,

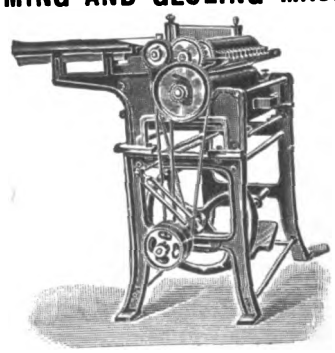
IN LENGTHS UP TO SIXTY INCHES.

Illustration of Non-Automatic Tube Winding Machine which Makes Tubes from Single Boards.



Automatic Tube Winding Machine makes Tubes from the Reel.
Output, from 800-2,000 Perfectly Round Tubes in 10 hours. Tubes of any Diameter can be made up to four inches.

GUMMING AND GLUEING MACHINE



Fitted with Automatic Take-Off and Conveyor. From 6-in. to 40-in. wide for whole sheet gumming or strip work.
The most perfect machine offered and the best value.

For Full Particulars apply to:

M. C. RITCHIE,

107, CLIFTON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

Telephone: 46 CITY. **Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON**

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!!
All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W & M. CO.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

TELEGRAMS: BRINDLE HOGHTON. TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON. CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON." ABC CODE 5TH EDITION.

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON ~ LIMITED

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:

Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,

LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

Digitized by Google

A Printshop Knowledge Contest.

A Contest in Printshop Knowledge is announced by our enterprising contemporary, the *American Printer*, in which fifty questions relating to the printing business are submitted for answers. These fifty are but a small portion of the thousand or more that could be asked, and in submitting them it is not supposed that any person will be able to answer all of them correctly from memory or his knowledge of the business. Answers that cannot be found out in the shop or among fellow-printers can be obtained from books on printing that may be had in almost any public library or from encyclopædias. Contestants are not required to answer all of the fifty questions unless they desire to do so; the entry will be accepted even if answers are submitted to but five questions. There are hundreds of things we do not know about the printing business, and in order that we may learn them, this contest was inaugurated to furnish the incentive. In finding the answers to one-half of the questions here asked, you will be able to answer two hundred questions that you could not have answered before. It is not an advertising proposition. It costs nothing to enter, and three persons will win valuable prizes. The contest will be open for three months, beginning with February 1st and ending with May 1st, and answers can be sent in at any time.

The following are the fifty questions:—

1. What is an ink ball?
2. Does curving of electrotypes increase the printing surface?
3. What is meant by "half-bound?"
4. What is the difference between a half-tone and a line plate?
5. What is a "take?"
6. What is the difference between a two-revolution press and a drum cylinder?
7. What is a cost system?
8. Who invented lithography, and when?
9. What was the first book printed with separate types?
10. What does "set" mean in machine composition?
11. How much packing should be placed on a cylinder?
12. What is the Ben Day process?
13. What is the difference between wax-moulding and leaf-moulding in electrotyping?
14. What is a "token?"
15. What does the word "Typothetæ" mean?
16. What was the first newspaper published in the United States?
17. What is wax engraving?
18. What is a matrix comb?
19. With what should a heavy half-tone black printing ink be reduced?
20. How should a working foreman's time be charged?
21. What is meant by the offset process?
22. What is a binder's stamp?
23. With what few colours of ink can most tints and hues be obtained?
24. What is profit?
25. When and where was printing first introduced into the United States?
26. How does the atmosphere affect composition rollers?
27. What is a space-band?
28. Why is it advisable to use but one face of display type in a job of printing?
29. What is the size in inches of a 12mo. book?
30. Can a coloured tint be printed over the print of a black plate?
31. About when were composition rollers first used?
32. Who founded the New York *Herald*?
33. What does the term "sheet-wise" mean?
34. What is the difference between transparent and opaque printing inks?
35. In what way does electrotyping differ from stereotyping?
36. What causes a sheet of paper to change in size?
37. Which colour better reproduces by photo-engraving—blue or yellow?
38. What size of paper was until recently called "folio"?
39. Should the proprietor receive a salary?
40. Who was a great printer in Venice in the fifteenth century?
41. What are serifs?
42. Where on the printed book leaf should the most margin appear?
43. How is a copper electrotype shell made?
44. Should a proof of every job receive the customer's O.K. before printing?
45. What were the old names for six-point and twenty-four-point types?
46. What is the difference between coated book paper and s. and s. c.?
47. What does "30" mean in newspaper parlance?
48. When italic type faces were first used, were italic capitals also used?
49. What does "ply" mean, referring to cardboard?
50. Who was
    (a) William Caxton? (b) William Caslon? (c) William Morris? (d) William Pickering? (e) William Nicholson?



According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was only one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, March 28th, the corresponding week in 1912 also showed one.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

6,579 VICKERY, F. W., machine for sorting, counting, piling, and marking sheets of paper.
6,589 STAKE, H., envelopes.
6,604 MILLER, A. C., turnover book.
6,629 DAVIS, F., Jun., blotting rulers.
6,746 MYERS, A., letter clips and the like.
6,768 WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., Ltd., paper lift mechanism.
6,781 BULLOCK, C. A. H., and INTERNATIONAL STAMPING MACHINE CO., Ltd., stamp-affixing machines.
6,798 PIERPONT, F. H., and LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, Ltd., production of type or typographic surfaces.
6,805 STRATTON, E. A., guard for wire-stitching machines.
6,833 RATHBONE, G., envelope for correspondence, documents, and the like.
6,858 BARNETT, H. A., machines for making paper bags, envelopes, and the like.
6,871 DIXON, J. F., manifold appliances for use in conjunction with order books, letter books, day books, and the like.
6,872 GEISER, K., process for the manufacture of high printing blocks.
6,881 JOHNSTON, T. R., printing machines.
6,882 HUCKLE, E. A., automatic advertising apparatus.
6,929 BULLOCK, C. A. H., stamp-affixing machine
6,930 STUBBS, G. O. J., die-case for single type casting and composing machines, and means for positioning same.
6,961 STILLINGS, J., paper and like bags.
6,984 SMITH, M., and TAYLOR, GARNETT, EVANS and Co., Ltd., bronzing and like machines.
7,023 McCORQUODALE, J., address labels.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Printing machines—Mascord; 3,238.
Advertising device—Berg; 4,509.
Apparatus for separating individual components from a series, and successively delivering them to other apparatus—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Field; 6,483.
Fountain or reservoir pens—Wade; 11,520.
Typecasting machine—Norman and Norman Typecasting Syndicate; 12,342.
Filing cabinets—Marks; 12,590.
Pencil sharpeners—Fanslow; 18,595.
Device for opening envelopes—Reinelt and Haufler; 21,820.
Apparatus for feeding paper in wrapping or like machines—A. B. Gerh, Arehns Mekaniska Verkstad; 22,761.
Devices for feeding the gummed covering strip to the wrapping mechanism of box-making machines—Jagenberg; 23,927.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Rotary reproducing, copying, and printing machines—"Rapax" Appartenbau Ges.; 5,819.
Device for printing value and date impressions on envelopes and the like—Baum; 6,030.
Machines for making single-faced and double-faced corrugated papers—Tardieu; 6,406.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 253, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:—Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank Works, 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

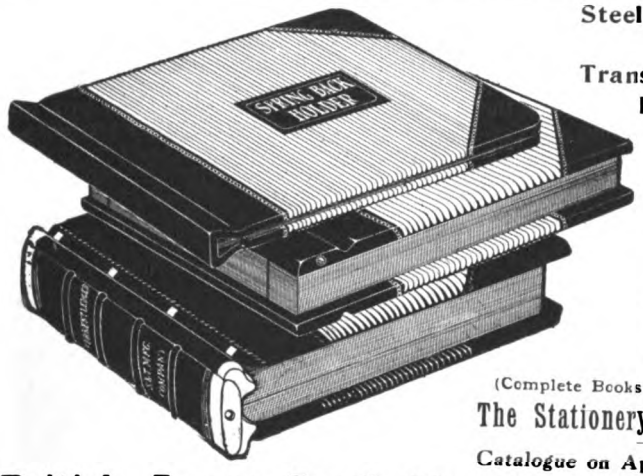
SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY

PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.

Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.



LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

WRITE TO

FRY'S FOR METALS

For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO LINO MONO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
× OUR SPECIALITY. ×

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The Detection of Faulty Sizing IN HIGH-GRADE PAPERS.

By C. Frank Sammet
Assistant Chemist, Leather and Paper Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, U.S Department of Chemistry).

The materials first used for sizing paper were flour, starches, and gums. Towards the end of the fourteenth century these were gradually displaced by the introduction of animal size, which has remained to the present time the standard sizing material for writing papers. The value of rosin size, which was first used at the beginning of the nineteenth century, has not equalled that of animal size for papers of this kind. This is true also of other sizings since invented, since whatever they may have in common they do not impart to the paper the characteristic effects of animal sizings.

A certain degree of flexibility is imparted to the paper by animal size, which not only adds to the strength of the sheet, but aids materially in its durability. Rosin and other sizings produce a stiffness which tends to brittleness and impairs the folding endurance, so essential for resistance to severe handling and long service. The writing and erasure qualities of animal-sized papers are generally markedly superior to those of papers sized with rosin or other sizings, and the resistance of these papers to deterioration from light, fumes, heat, and moisture is greater, due, in part at least to the fact that rosin and other sizings become discoloured and are more susceptible to chemical interaction. Furthermore, there are certain qualities, as feel, look-through, finish, and rattle, which make a well-made animal-sized sheet distinctive, and which all other sizings have failed to produce, except, possibly, when other valued characteristics are sacrificed.

Although animal sizing, when properly done with good materials, is superior to other sizings, it does not follow that animal-sized papers are better than those sized with other materials. The proper sizing of paper requires as much care and regulation as the other operations which are so closely controlled in the manufacture of high-grade paper. For superior quality it is necessary to use superior materials. Poor stock may be improved by subsequent treatment, yet the final product can never equal that made from the best stock similarly handled. Therefore, in sizing for results which can not be excelled, it is imperative that the raw materials be of the best quality, and that all the operations of sizing and drying be controlled with knowledge and skill.

The sizing of paper is sensitive to many factors, the neglect of any one of which may seriously affect the characteristic qualities sought. Care must be given to the preparation of the size, the time and degree of extraction of the hide, the temperatures employed, the nature of the water used, the cooling down, and the storage of the size to avoid contamination by destructive bacteria, which may liquefy the glue and injure its elastic covering and setting qualities. The thoroughness with which the web of the paper is sized is dependent upon the consistency of the size, the degree of penetration before drying, the temperature of the drying, and also upon the tension under which the web is dried. All soluble salts or acid which unwashed stock may contain, and even loading materials, exert their disturbing influences, and prevent the thoroughness necessary for the best and most lasting results.

Several procedures devised for the purpose of determining how well paper has been sized enable one to determine approximately whether or not a paper is ink resistant, but none are sufficiently delicate to permit close comparisons of well-sized papers. Methods based on the application to the opposite sides of the paper of solutions, which give a colour indication as they penetrate the surfaces, are open to serious objections. Error will be introduced by applying the same amount of solution to papers of different weights, as in the case of heavy paper the rate of penetration decreases more rapidly as the supply of solution on the surface diminishes through absorption and evaporation. Humidity of the atmosphere not only affects this evaporation but also the rate of absorption of the solution by the paper, depending on the amount of moisture which the paper contains. In many instances there are chemical reactions and a non-uniformity in the application of the solutions which may destroy the size. Those procedures in which the irregularities of the spread of ink or its appearance through the paper are interpreted also are seriously influenced by humidity, formation of the sheet, selective absorption, and the personal factor which enters into the interpretation of the results observed.

That any of the present tests will detect poor size, upon which ink spreads, is unquestionable, but that they will detect superiority of sizing, where the writing quality has shown no distinction, is doubtful. Nearly all writing papers have good writing qualities, whether they be sized with rosin or with the best grades of animal size, by careless or the most painstaking methods of sizing and drying. Current methods are therefore unfit to distinguish differences in the quality of sizing materials or in the character of processes.

The test herein described was devised to differentiate between the relative values of the sizings of papers which the current methods failed to detect. It was devised to determine whether there is superiority of sizing in papers dried in any particular way. The method shows marked differences in sizings, all of which are resistant to ink. It has been found, for instance, from the examination of hundreds of samples of paper representing all grades and weights that the sizing of many loft-dried papers is very inferior and is equalled by many machine-dried papers.

The test consists in drawing a strip of paper over the surface of an iron tannate ink and allowing it to drain and dry naturally. Upon examining this inked surface with a magnifying glass it will be found that a well-sized paper will show no indication of the fibre having absorbed the ink, and the entire surface will be uniformly and lightly coloured, as indicated in Plate I. In more poorly sized papers blotches of fibres absorb the ink, as shown in Plate II. and Plate III., Fig 1. Plate III., Fig. 2, shows water-leaf filter paper, indicating by the darker colours that the fibres have absorbed the ink. It should be remembered that all the papers shown in Plate I. to Plate III., Fig, 1, inclusive, are, according to the ordinary methods of testing, well sized and practically identical.

Sizings may be further differentiated by rubbing the surface of a paper with an ink eraser, brushing off the loose particles, and proceeding as directed. A paper which is well sized through will still be uniformly coloured, and the fibres will take the ink but little.

The test is valuable in showing the faults of mill practice, especially as to whether in the sizing of high-grade papers the best results obtainable are being procured. By its use the papermaker can keep his product up to a desired high standard, and the purchaser can assure himself that where the character of sizing is an important property, poorly sized papers are not accepted.

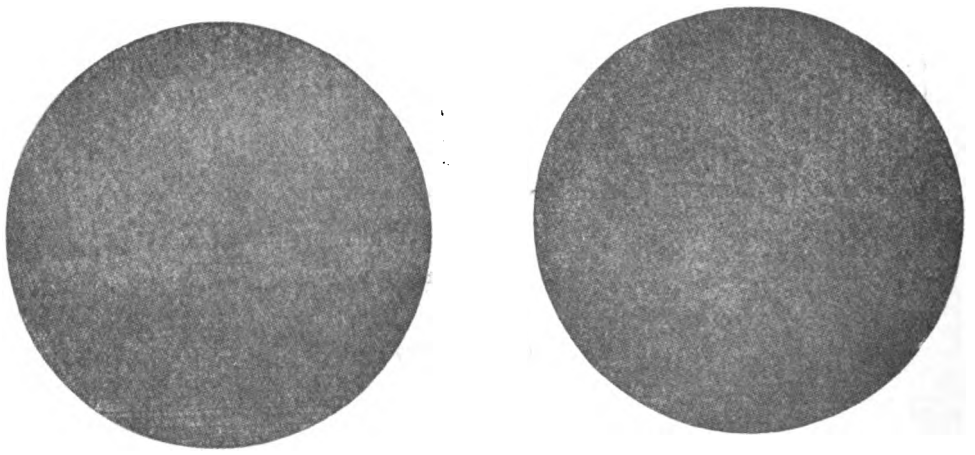


Plate I.—Appearance of a Well-Sized Paper after Test with Iron Tannate Ink.

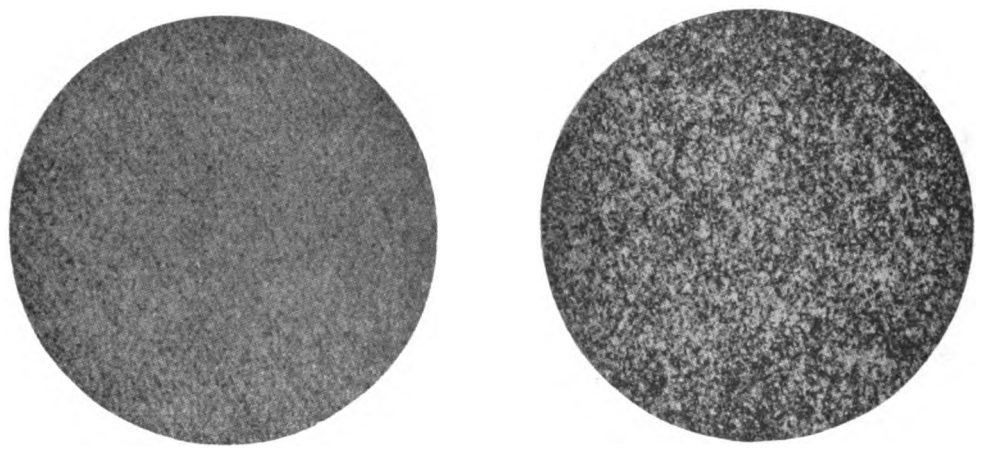


Plate II.—Appearance of Poorly-Sized Papers in which Blotches of Fibres Absorb the Ink.

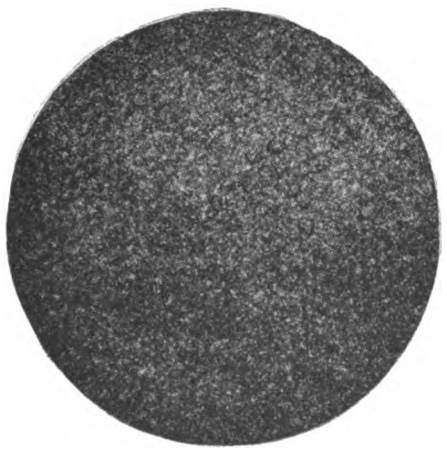


Plate III.—Fig 1. Appearance of Paper with Inferior Sizing.

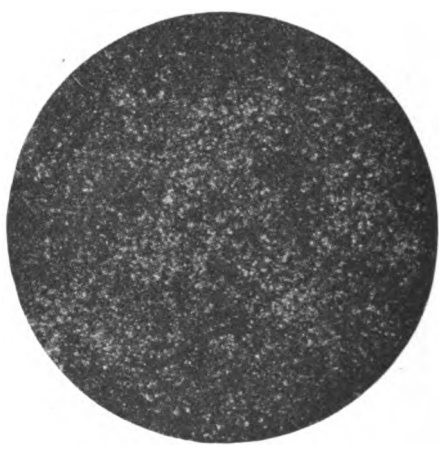


Fig. 2. Water-Leaf Filter Paper, Showing Ink Absorbed.

ARTISTIC MODERN
Send Post Card for Our Specimens & Prices
CENTURY ENGRAVING CO
21 Cannon St COPPER · STEEL · PLATE
MANCHESTER DIE-SINKERS
ENGRAVERS
WITH TERMS · LITHO

Digitized by Google

A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.

OLD BAILEY LONDON

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.

Artists and Designers. Estab. 1882. Phone 1080

3S, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices

The World's Paper Trade Review.

THE RECOGNISED MEDIUM FOR

Papermakers, Wholesale Stationers, Paper Stock Merchants, Mill Furnishers, and Engineers.

FEATURES.

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS,
AND
STATISTICS of IMPORTS
OF ALL
RAW MATERIALS USED
IN
PAPER MANUFACTURE.

NOTES of TRADE and FINANCE
At HOME and ABROAD.

The Circulation of the
World's Paper Trade Review
covers not only the entire Papermaking Industry of Great Britain, but the Principal Paper and Pulp Mills throughout the World.

FEATURES.

NEW INVENTIONS, NEW WORKS. ETC.,
DESCRIBED and ILLUSTRATED.

TECHNICAL ARTICLES.

Full Reports of all matters connected with the Papermakers' Engineering, Paper Stock, and Wood Pulp Trades.

☛ IT PAYS ☚
To Advertise in the "MACHINERY" Column all kinds of Surplus and Second-Hand Plant.

TO ADVERTISERS: *THE WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW is Subscribed for not only by Home, Foreign, and American Papermakers, but by the Workmen in Paper Mills, from whom Subscriptions are accepted at a cheap special rate.*

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION **£1** per Annum (Post Free) to all Countries.

SINGLE COPIES SIXPENCE. **SPECIMEN GRATIS and POST FREE.**

Offices—58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS.

Strong and Transparent.

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) **T G M** Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL. SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN. Ground Teeth and Points. One piece. Simplicity itself.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

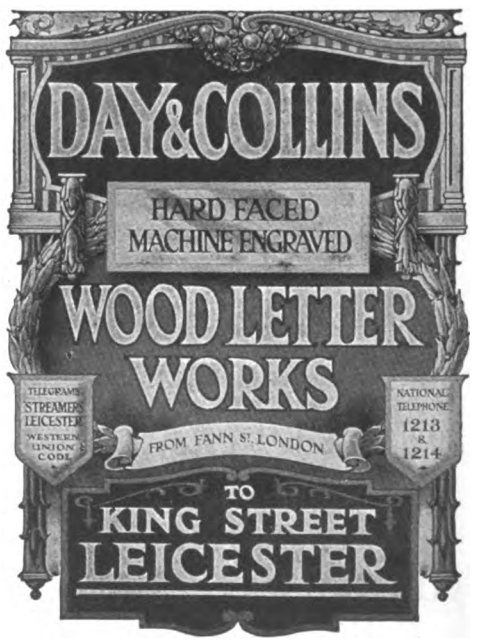
FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.



Rotary Typo, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.

Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.

LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,

AND

93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Digitized by Google

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—April 3, 1913.

B95.5
B862

GEN... APR... 1913

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

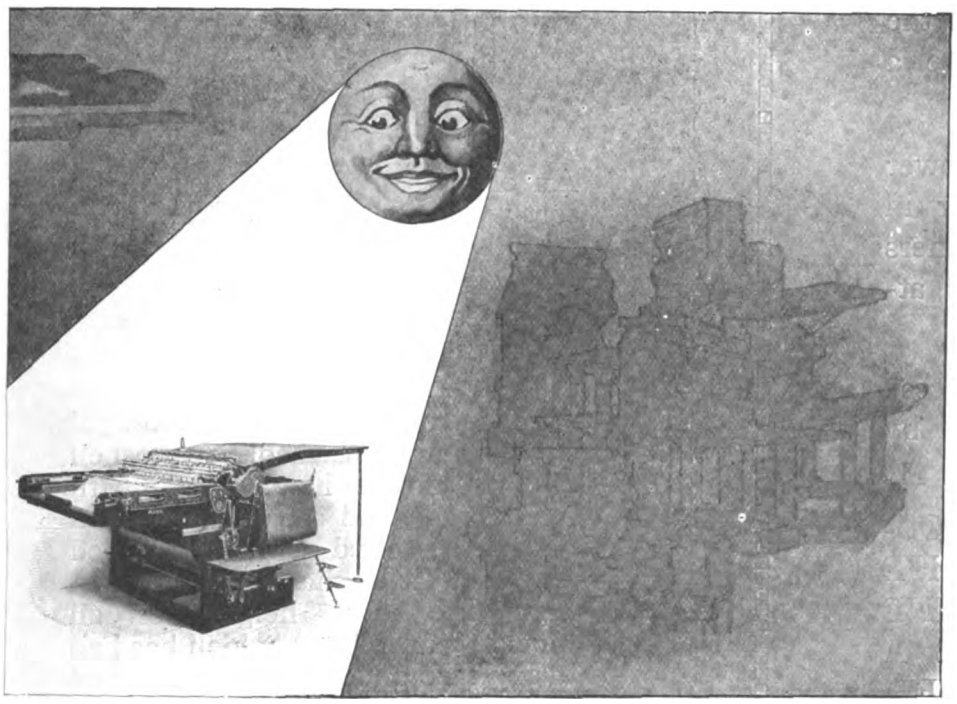
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 16.

LONDON: APRIL 10, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



THE

Mann Offset

FOR FINEST QUALITY WORK—
ALL GRADES—AT A HIGH SPEED.

PUTS ALL OTHERS

"IN THE SHADE."

PARTICULARS:

LEEDS: LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET.

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.,

LONDON: HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD.

Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. · REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic **ROLLER WASHERS**

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:—Messrs. E. S. & A. ROBINSON, of Bristol; THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd., of Manchester; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, Ltd., of London; Messrs. MARDON, SON & HALL (3 Machines); JOHNSON, RIDDLE & Co., London; DAVID ALLEN & SONS, of Harrow, THOMAS FORMAN & SONS, of Nottingham, and the ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. HUDSON & KEARNS of London—2 machines; TILLOTSON & SONS, of Bolton—2 machines; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, of London—2 machines; WATERLOW & SONS, of Dunstable; THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Edinburgh; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; BUTLER & TANNER, of Frome; CASSELL & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; DAVID ALLEN & SONS of Harrow: CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, of Manchester; ABEL HEYWOOD; JAS. BROADLEY, Ltd., of Accrington; FOSTER CLARKE, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

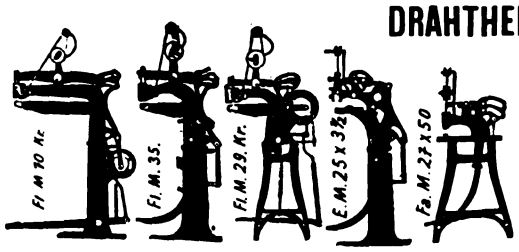
Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade  Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.
FOUNDED 1882.

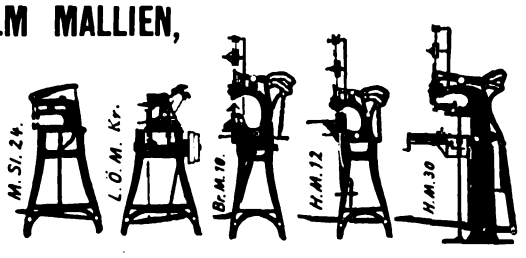
Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.

DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,
Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.



CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.



Digitized by Google

"MONOTYPE" COMPOSITION

THERE IS BUYING POWER FOR THE MERCHANT, MANUFACTURER OR PUBLISHER—ANY CONSUMER OF PRINTING—IN THE QUALITY OF HIS PRINTING.

Quality in printing, as well as pulling power, are found in good composition, and if you give the purchaser quality you create a satisfied customer.

There is business-building power and prestige for the printer in his ability to help his customers tell about their goods in an attractive and forcible way.

Advertisers want distinctive faces: and distinctive faces—to set by hand—cost money.

THE MONOTYPE COMPOSING MACHINE IS THE ONLY EFFICIENT MACHINE THAT GUARANTEES A PRODUCT EQUAL TO NEW FOUNDRY TYPE SET BY HAND, AND IS, IN ADDITION, A COMPLETE TYPE FOUNDRY, BECAUSE IT WILL CAST ALL DISPLAY TYPE, BORDERS, ORNAMENTS AND SPACING MATERIAL UP TO AND INCLUDING 36 POINT.

THE MONOTYPE IS THE MACHINE OF GREATEST PRODUCTIVENESS, HENCE THE GREATEST PROFITABLENESS.

Composed and cast on the Monotype.

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LIMITED,

43 & 43a, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

3, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. 6, St. Ann's Passage, Manchester.
29, Eden Quay, Dublin.
Works: Redhill, Surrey.

E & S "ALBERT GALVANO" QUALITY

WHAT IS AN ELECTRO

With the Trouble left out?

An electro of the right sort—the sort we make—IS an ELECTRO with the TROUBLE LEFT OUT.

This is the sort of electro you have been looking for,—the electro you want and which we want you to have.

An electro possessing a substantial shell of hard tough copper– a shell that will not peel; an electro with a level face and securely mounted on well-seasoned dry wood, planed true to just a shade under type-high (the ideal height for all blocks); an electro which has had every care and attention bestowed upon it in every stage of its manufacture; an electro produced by the most up-to-date and efficient machinery that money can buy, in the hands of the most skilled and efficient staff that can be got together. And this with a rapidity that no other house in the trade can equal.

You ought to See

our four large floors containing thousands of pounds' worth of the best and latest types of machinery employed in making electros. If you could see this plant in full swing, you would then fully realise that in all-round quality and speed of production we can give you a service that has never before been attempted. If you cannot come to see us, send your representative in the shape of a trial order for AN ELECTRO WITH THE TROUBLE LEFT OUT.

The Electro Department of
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, LTD.,
NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Eyre, London."
Telephone: Holborn, 2200.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 16.

LONDON: APRIL 10, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Copperplate Printing.

Rotary copperplate printing machines comprise a roll with a curved block and a compression roll carrying the sheet to be printed and provided with a packing. This new French invention, by Mr. E. Bernard relates to machines in which the engraved plate passes under one or more inking rolls and several wiping rolls, before being subjected to pressure. When moving in contact with the wiping rolls, the block has, preferably, a transversal motion so that the successive work of these rolls will be in different directions.

In this invention one inking roll and one wiping roll can be employed for two blocks on the same roll. This increases the production two-fold for a same number of revolutions, without doubling the diameter of the printing roll. The dimensions of each of the blocks, diametrically opposite, are estimated from this double point of view.

1. Pressure should not commence until transversal motion of the printing roll has ceased, and this motion cannot begin again until pressure has ceased.

2. Inking should not begin until the transversal motion has ceased, and it cannot begin again until inking is finished.

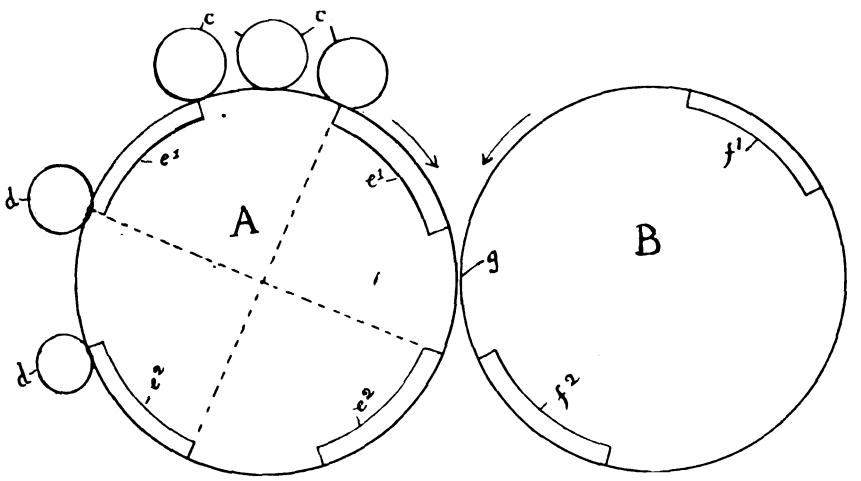
In the accompanying drawing A is the printing roll and B the compressing roll revolving in the direction of the arrows; c indicates the wiping rolls, for example, three in number, over which cloths run and which revolve for wiping; *d*, the inking rolls, for example, two. The two blocks e^1 e_2 are mounted on the roll *a*, at the two extremities of a same diameter.

The compressing roll *b* is provided with two packings f^1 f^2, corresponding to the two blocks e^1 e^2. When block e^1 has its head opposite the first wiper *c* and its tail at e^1, the tail e_{1_2} of block e_2, diametrically opposite to $e^1{}_1$, should have been released from pressure. The point of contact, *g*, of the two rolls *a* and *b* cannot, therefore, be further in the direction of rotation than the point $e^1{}_2$. On the other hand the tail of block e_1, should have passed beyond the last wiper *c* (position marked in broken lines) when its head comes under pressure at *g*. Thus there must be, between the last roll *c* and the point *g*, at least the length of a block. In passing over the roll *a*, in the direction of rotation, from e^1 to e^2, *i.e.*, a half circumference, there must be the length of a block from e^1, to the first wiper *c* and likewise between the last wiper and e^2. The half circumference of roll *a* must therefore comprise two lengths of block plus the distance between the two end wipers.

When it is not desired to give the blocks a transversal motion during inking, there must be, passing over roll *a* in the direction of motion, a half circumference plus the length of a block between the last wiper *c* and the first inker *d*, and between the last inker *d* and the first wiper *c* the length of *a* block.

Therefore in this case a half circumference must comprise not only two lengths of block plus the distance the two end wipers, but also the distance between the two end inkers.

Diameter of roll *a* will therefore be greater than in the first instance. If both conditions are fulfilled which enable



the relative dimensions of the blocks and cylinders to be fixed, work is as follows:—

The sheet to be printed is applied, in any known manner, to the packing f^1; at the same time block *e* passes on the wipers *c* and the roll has a transversal motion, the block e^2 not having yet arrivd at the inkers *d*. Then transversal motion stops, block e^1 is brought under pressure whilst e^2 is inked. The printed sheet is taken off in the ordinary way.

When block *e* is relieved from pressure transversal motion recommences and block e^2 passes under the wipers *c*. At the same time a new sheet of paper is laid on the packing f^2. When e^2 is wiped transversal motion ceases, e^2 runs under pressure whilst e^1 is inked and so on.

The two blocks need not necessarily be of the same dimensions, and inking and wiping can be regulated for each.

It suffices, for example, to place opposite each block, a cam of suitable length to regulate the length of inking and wiping. The inkers and wipers will then only successively come into contact with the corresponding plate during the passage of this cam.

Any known devices can, of course, be adopted to fix the blocks on the roll, the packings on the pressure roll driving the rolls conveying the sheets to be printed and laying them on the packings, etc.

Likewise the blocks employed may be thin or thick and their fastenings consequently varied.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Impressions of the Visit to Nottingham.

The lecture announced for the April monthly general meeting of the London (Parent) Centre had to be postponed at the last hour, owing to the indisposition of the lecturer, and a "smoking concert" was arranged and successfully carried out under the direction of the Vice-president, Mr. T. A. Catling. This, together with the inclement weather, no doubt accounted for the poor attendance. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. C. J. Gray, and in the absence of the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. C. Morley, the minutes of the March meeting were read by Mr. W. Cole, and were confirmed. The following candidates for membership were duly elected, viz.:—Mr. F. D. Bradford (Messrs. W. Brendon and Son, Ltd., Plymouth, composing); Mr. T. H. Emerick (Press Printers, Ltd., machine), and Mr. H. T Potter (Messrs. Harrison and Sons, litho).

The PRESIDENT made a few remarks on the visit paid by the Secretary and himself to Nottingham the previous Saturday to attend the first annual dinner of the North Midlands Centre. Representatives came from Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leicester, Lincoln, and one or two other places, and they were most enthusiastic about the forthcoming Liverpool Joint Meeting on June 21st. He had again to express his thanks for their cordial reception, and also his admiration of the enthusiasm in the affairs of the Association shown by members in the provinces. Members brought their wives all the way from Manchester, which they did not reach again on the return journey until 4 or 5 o'clock the next morning, and members who were willing to do that sort of thing to help the Association along must have genuine enthusiasm in the cause. He hoped all the London members who could possibly do so would attend the Joint Meeting at Liverpool. The Council were doing their best to get reduced railway fares, and the Liverpool members, he knew, were doing all they possibly could in providing for their hospitable reception. They were impressed with the conditions prevailing in Nottingham, where the employer seemed to get into closer touch with the employees than was the case here. He thought the enthusiasm and bonhomie shown by the provincial members made a demand upon them to show a similar spirit. The President added that whilst at Nottingham they had the pleasure of going over Messrs. Boots' Printing Works, and it was an eye-opener to most of them. They had never seen a cleaner place, which was doubtless due to the fact that it was not run on competitive lines. Every consideration was shown for the employee; they had a roof garden, and a gymnasium for girls with an instructress. They possessed the finest machine-room he had ever seen, and a most up-to-date plant connected with the manufacturing stationery business. About 600 hands were employed. They owed this visit to the kindness of Mr. C. J. Budden, the genial president of the North Midlands Centre, to whose enthusiasm and hard work in connection with the Association the rapid progress it had made

Digitized by Google

in its twelvemonths' existence was largely due.

Mr. MOYCE pointed to another example of the consideration shown to their employees by Messrs. Boots. A notice was stuck up on the walls of all departments informing the employees that the principal had noted that frequently illness had occurred amongst the staff because when feeling a little unwell an employee had neglected to see a doctor at the commencement of an illness, and a long illness which might have been prevented had resulted. Therefore he had engaged a doctor who attended the works on certain days and hours for men and women, and all advice and medicine was free. Another instance of Mr. Boot's kindness of heart mentioned by Mr. Moyce was in connection with his fondness for organ music, he having bought an organ, had it put in the Albert Hall, Nottingham, and engaged an organist, so that anyone who wished could attend recitals given there free. Although an invalid, Mr. Boot's mind was as vigorous as ever, and he was sure everyone wished him long life and the exercise of his active brain in his business for many years to come. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. H. Laughton to open the concert with a pianoforte solo, which he contributed in brilliant style, and during the evening he proved himself an accomplished accompanist. Two capitally rendered baritone solos were next contributed by Mr. Reg. Penson, viz., Sargent's fine song, "Blow, blow thou winter wind" and the nautical ditty, "A sailor's life for me." Mr. Stephen Moorcroft, the happy possessor of a powerful tenor voice, found ample scope for it in his song, "Nirvana," and in his second effort gave an equally pleasing rendition of "The Last Watch." Messrs. Basil Sharman's and Reg. Penson's voices were nicely blended in an excellent interpretation of the old favourite duet, "Excelsior." Miss Ada Moyce sang with much feeling a pretty song, "Idle Words," and was equally successful in her second song, "My Ships." Some excellent violin solos were contributed by Mr. Arthur Jones, displaying an enviable mastery of that instrument, and his encore—more rare for instrumentalists than vocalists—was well merited. Comic turns were in the capable hands of Messrs. Belcher and Fred Hylton, the former creating great hilarity with his funny interpretations of "I could not distinguish the words," and "Water Scenes," and the latter winning popular receptions in "Our Wedding" and "Music Hall Shakespeare." Mr. Basil Sharman sang in very pleasing style "Take a pair of Sparkling Eyes" and the pretty Devonshire song, "Going a'courting." Mr. Fred Clements displayed his rare and varied talents as an impersonator in the humorous recital "The Caretaker," preceded by some well-told anecdotes, and "A Few Impressions," including some really clever impersonations, without "get-up" of any kind, of Uriah Heep, Micawber, Fagin in the condemned cell, and the Old Grandfather and the death of Nell, from Dickens "Old Curiosity Shop." Miss Shakell was one of the successes of the evening, giving an admirable rendering of the difficult song, "My Rosary," and her fine soprano voice was heard to advantage in "The Jewel Song" (Faust), in which she was effectively seconded by Mr. Stephen Moorcroft. An enjoyable concert closed with the singing of "God Save the King."

It is worthy of note that the Monthly Circular of the Association announces the completion of Pension No. 2, a total of £400 5s. having been paid to the Printers' Pension Corporation for that purpose, thus establishing in perpetuity a pension of £16 per annum. The hope is expressed that a small balance remaining over may be increased to about £25 before the end of the year, so that the Pension may be augmented to £17 per annum.

Testing the Porosity of Papers.

In the *Wochenblatt*, Mr. W. Colditz discusses the question of the sizing of printing papers. Many printers and papermakers are under the impression that the sizing of the paper directly influences its absorption of the printing ink, just as in the case of writing papers where a water-ink is employed. As a matter of fact the sizing has only a small and indirect influence on the printing qualities of the paper by the addition of a little colloidal matter which tends to close the pores. The writer cites a case where the printer complained of a paper being too absorbent so that the next delivery was sized very much harder. Tested with writing ink this second paper proved quite hard sized, but none the less the same complaint as to its absorbency for printing ink came again from the printer.

What is really wanted for testing printing papers is some test by which the penetration of oil or varnish through the paper may be measured. A satisfactory test of this nature the writer has so far failed to find. It is, however, possible to test the printing qualities of a paper, at all events for all ordinary engine-sized papers, by determining the porosity of its structure. The greater the volume of the air spaces in the structure of the paper, the greater will be its absorbency for printing ink, and *vice versa*. A measure of this quality may be obtained by dividing the apparent specific gravity of the paper by its real specific gravity. The apparent specific gravity is easily calculated by ascertaining the volume and the weight of a convenient unit of the sample. The determination of the real specific gravity needs a little more preparation. This requires a glass sinker which has previously been weighed suspended from the arm of a chemical balance, once in air and subsequently totally immersed in water and again in olive oil. The sinker must be large enough to contain a weighed piece of the paper which is placed therein and then steeped for at least half a day in the olive oil. The olive oil penetrates all the pores of the paper and gradually displaces all the air therefrom, for which a sufficient time must be allowed. The temperature both of the water and the oil must be the same at each time of weighing.

The following example illustrates the operations to be performed:—Weight of the paper in air, 0·1422 gramme; weight of empty sinker in air, 20·1392 grammes; weight of ditto in water, 12·334 grammes; weight of ditto in oil, 13·013 grammes; weight of sinker containing paper in oil, 13·060 grammes. Then the weight of oil displaced by the paper is 13·1552 − 13·060 = 0·0952 gramme. The temperature of weighing was 23·7 degs. Centigrade, and the specific gravity of the oil at this temperature was

$$\frac{20{\cdot}1392 - 13{\cdot}013}{20{\cdot}1392 - 12{\cdot}334} = \frac{7{\cdot}1262}{7{\cdot}8052} = 0{\cdot}9130$$

which has to be reduced so as to be in comparison with water at 4 degs. C.: 0·9130 × 0·9974 = 0·9107. The real volume of the paper in cubic centimetres is then calculated as

$\frac{0{\cdot}0952}{0{\cdot}9107} = 0{\cdot}1045$ so that its real specific gravity is $\frac{0{\cdot}1422}{0{\cdot}1045} = 1{\cdot}1361$. If the apparent specific gravity of the paper be divided by the real specific gravity, the lower the value so obtained the more porous and absorbent will be the paper towards printing ink.

ACCORDING to the figures given in the "American Newspaper Annual and Directory for 1913," the number of daily newspapers in the United States is 2,633. The number of weeklies is 17,285, a gain of 27. The special classifications of publications are 208, covering almost every field of human effort. Woman suffrage, for example, has 10 publications; automobiles and motors have 67. Publications of more than 40 secret society orders are catalogued, and foreign language papers printed in 35 different tongues are described in 35 classifications of their own.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

7,030 PARSONS, H. J., and GWILT, C., machines or apparatus for use in fixing postage and other stamps to letters and other articles.

7,040 ANDERSON, W. J., show-cards, window tickets, calendars, and the like.

7,049 NELSON, I. T., and MURRAY, J., production of printed books.

7,050 NELSON, I. T., and MURRAY, J., production of printed books.

7,090 DRUSEIDT, P., pencil-holders with slideable lead.

7,122 WEINBACHER, J. G., reservoir pens.

7,124 LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., feed mechanism for composing machines.

7,135 AFFLERBACH, H., process for manufacturing rollers for use with printing ink, colour, gum, varnish, and the like.

7,247 VESTERLING, A., filing letters, specimens, and other documents and articles.

7,271 JEPP, C., means for the prevention of cheque and other documentary frauds.

7,316 IRELAND, W. S., stenographic writing means.

7,352 EARWAKER, A., means of damping stamps and fixing same by automatic action upon envelopes and insurance cards.

7,389 TAYLOR, F. W., perforated envelopes

7,435 CALICO PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., KER, W. A. and C. A., means for engraving or etching metallic surfaces.

7,443 FORD AND CO., LTD., and CONN, W. T., show stand or holder for display of books and other articles.

7,479 PATON, J. W., method and apparatus for making tubes or boxes in cardboard and other suitable material.

7,484 FAIRBROTHER, H., paper cutting machines.

7,496 RODKJAER, H., fountain pens, pencils, and similar writing instruments.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Machines for boring and trimming tubular stereotype plates—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Parker and Bennison; 7,376.

Rotary printing machines—Elsworth, Evans, and Geo. Mann and Co.; 7,382.

Printing and addressing machines—Dicker; 7,519

Paper machines—Scherrer; 10,225.

Self-sharpening propelling pencil—Crane and Bowen; 17,560.

Type line-setting and casting machines—Boult; 23,874.

Loose-leaf account and other books—Balmford; 27,173.

Printing presses—Goss Printing Press Co. of England; 27,963.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

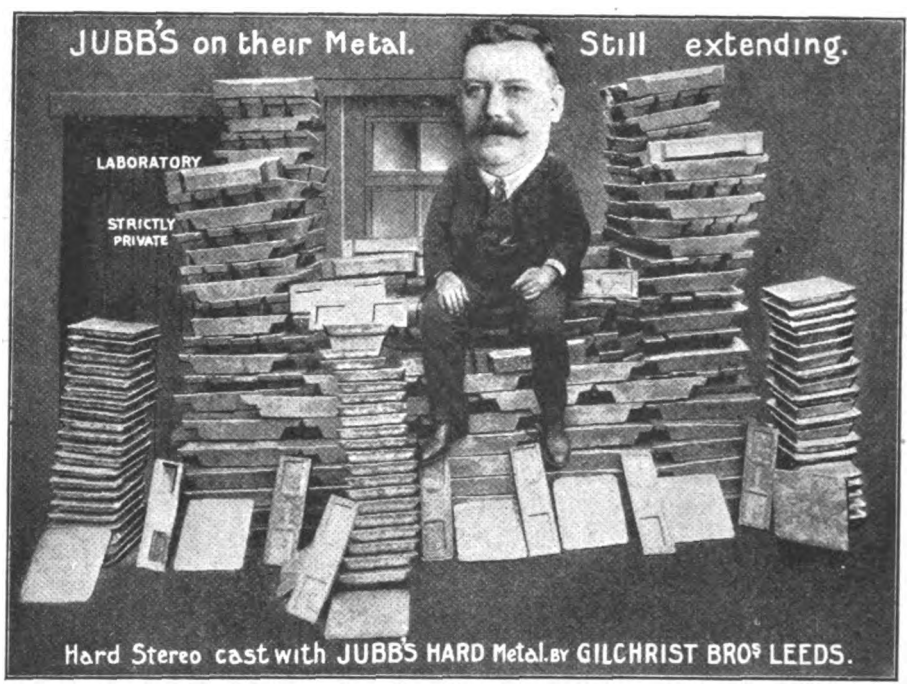
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

Several Editions Daily. One Halfpenny.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
Wednesday. One Penny.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.

Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

Saturday—(54 Columns)—One Penny.
The Warwick, Leamington, and Warwickshire Times circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

London Representative:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.


Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-6890&6891 HOLBORN

Digitized by Google

Treat the Traveller Well.

Like the mother-in-law, so famous in song and story, and so many thousands of times the subject of jokes and jests, the travelling salesman is seldom appreciated by the man upon whom he calls. Too often, says a writer in *Iron Age Hardware*, he receives scant courtesy and little or no consideration. Often he is regarded by the retail merchant as a necessary evil—necessary because unavoidable—but always as an evil. As a matter of fact he ought to be regarded as a source of information, in importance second only to the trade journal. He ought to be your friend, and you his. The fact that he is looking for trade ought not to prejudice you against him, nor tempt you to refuse to become intimate with him. The order book which he carries in his hip pocket is not a revolver, nor a Gatling gun, and if he does draw it occasionally, and requests you to sign the dotted line, it won't kill you. Suppose you were to close your door to all travelling salesmen—how much would you learn of the work of the outside world? How many profitable opportunities would you obtain? How many new and effective means of advertising would be brought to your attention?

The average travelling salesman is not half so black as he is painted. He is not a scoundrel, and he is not always planning to part you from your cash regardless of whether he can be of any benefit to you or not. As a matter of fact, he is a man who works hard for an honest living, and, when you come to make investigations, you will find that he is remarkably like yourself. In thousands of cases he exhibits almost infinite patience, receiving your coldness and lack of interest or consideration with wonderful good nature, often in spite of the fact that he knows beyond peradventure of doubt that he is offering you a proposition of great value, and that you are turning a deaf ear, not to him only, but to your own best interests.

In many instances the travelling salesman offers you an investment that means a far greater profit to you than it does to him or to the house he represents. For it cannot be denied that the retail merchant's profits are frequently very much larger than those of the manufacturer on dollar for dollar invested.

Of course, an impertinent travelling salesman deserves no consideration at the hands of any merchant, nor does a salesman who is objectionably aggressive, but how many travelling salesmen are impertinent or objectionably aggressive? Are they not, as a matter of fact, for the most part men of courtesy, and in many instances tactful and diplomatic? When *you* sell goods, you sell them under the most favourable conditions in the world. Your customers come to *you*; you do not have to seek *them*. They come prepared to buy and with the intention of buying or they would not have entered your store. They not only give you their immediate and undivided attention, but when you are engaged they wait your convenience, and they nearly always listen to your recommendations cheerfully and willingly. Contrast your business conditions with those of the travelling salesman. Customers never come to him; he is always seeking them; and when he finds them, their attitude is to resist his offers, whatever they may be, in consequence of which they give him scant courtesy and small consideration.

Moreover, it is not unusual for a merchant to keep a travelling salesman waiting for from fifteen minutes to an hour or an hour-and-a-half before granting him an interview. Nevertheless, a travelling salesman must never be disgruntled nor anything short of smiling or urbane in his manner, no matter how much time you may have made him waste, and no matter whether he receives an order from you or not. In any event, he must thank you for the courtesy of an interview, and leave you with the impression that he feels that you have done him a particular favour in allowing him to talk to you at all.

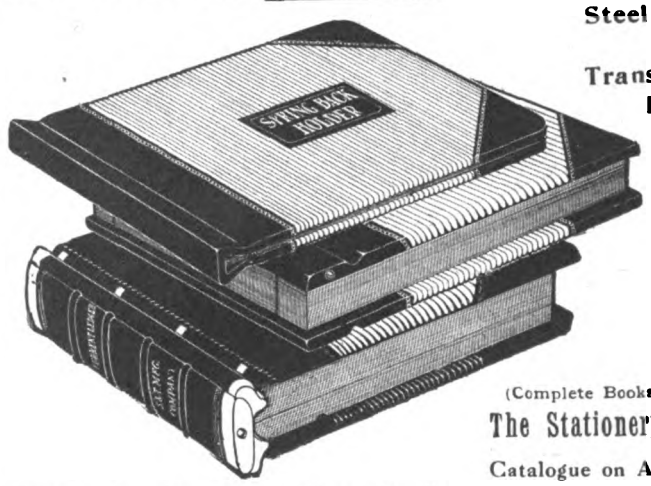
In view of the fact that in the matter of purchasing you are always the judge, and that you are never—under any circumstances—obliged to buy unprofitable goods or unsaleable goods, would it not be to your advantage to give the travelling salesman the same treatment you would wish to receive if you were a travelling salesman? A travelling salesman, after all, is just as human as you are. He appreciates courtesy and consideration as much as you do—probably more than you do—for they are rare in his life, and common in yours.

If you are too busy to see a travelling salesman, tell him so, and let him go on his way. Don't keep him waiting when it means merely wasting his time. When you do grant him an interview, let it be under favourable conditions, not where you will be constantly interrupted by your clerks and customers. Give his proposition, whatever it may be, your honest and careful consideration. If his proposition does not appeal to you, you can always dismiss the salesman in a courteous manner, and do not lose sight of the fact that it is distinctly to your advantage to do so, for there is no knowing what attractive offer he may have to make when next he visits your town.

THE *Monotype Recorder*, the house organ of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., appears in its current issue in a new style, printed on a toned paper, with a matt surface, that is extremely pleasing to the eye, and that shows up the letterpress well. The cover is in a pale brown, with a boldly designed border in dark colours. The contents of the *Recorder* show well the excellent work that can be produced with type cast on the Monotype machine, and its pages are well worth the study of the printer who desires to excel in his art.

"HOW TO FORM A COMPANY."—This is the title of a useful little book, mainly a reprint of a lecture entitled "The Promotion and Flotation of Limited Companies," given by Mr. Herbert W. Jordan (managing director of Jordan and Sons, Ltd.) recently, under the auspices of the Secretaries' Association. The history of companies is briefly dealt with, and such subjects are discussed as registration statistics, the utility of the Joint Stock system, purpose of formation, registration, memorandum and articles of association, the prospectus, vendors' shares, debentures and statutory meetings. This is supplemented by an appendix setting out the special features of private companies.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE

Nordisk Boktryckarekonst

Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland

A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.

Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper

Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.

ADDRESS:—

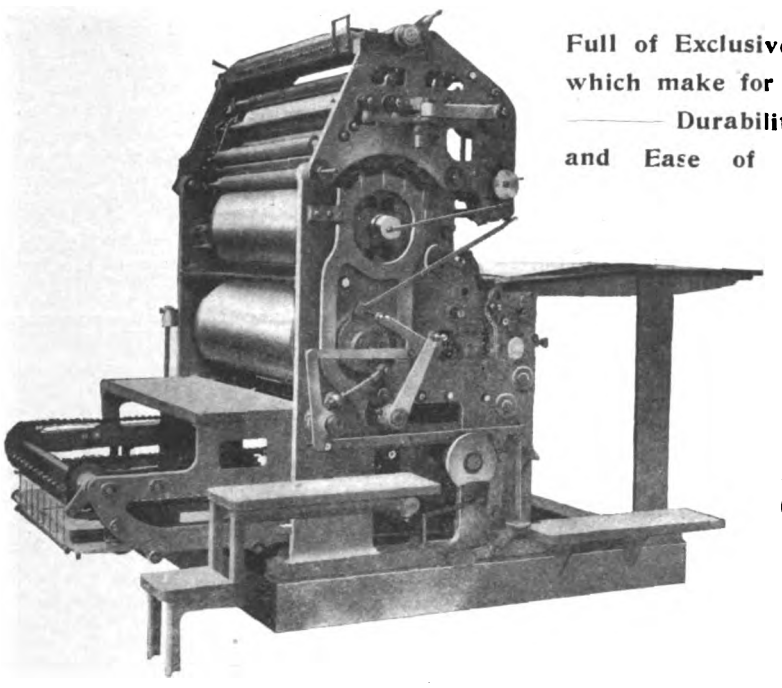
NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

ARTISTIC · MODERN ·
YOUR POST CARD: OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING Co
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER · & · STEEL · PLATE
DIE · & · BRASS · SIGN
ENGRAVERS
PLATE · PRINTERS · LITHOGRAPHERS

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer.

Digitized by Google

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

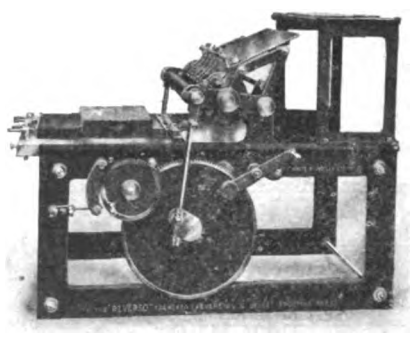


Full of Exclusive Features which make for Efficiency. —— Durability —— and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio — to — Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.,

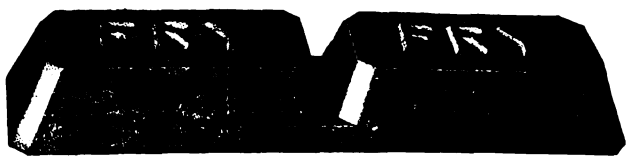
FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

WRITE TO

FRY'S FOR METALS

For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO MONO
LINO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—" FRYMETALOS, LONDON."



THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker.'

Monthly Publication about 100 Pages and many Artistic Supplements.

Devoted to the Interests of Printers, Lithographers and Kindred Trades.

☞ Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers' Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.

Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number.

15/3 POST FREE.

SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'

19 Dennewitzstrasse, BERLIN W. 57.

FOUNDED 1866.

The London, Provincial and Colonial

PRESS NEWS

Published the 28th of Each Month,
Price 2d; Post Free 3d.

For Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, Lithographers, Publishers, Bookbinders, and all connected with the Press.

ADVERTISERS will find this Old-Established and Influential Journal a Reliable Medium for bringing their announcements prominently before extensive buyers.

EVERY MONTH it contains Interesting and Practical Articles; Latest News; Notes on Current Topics; Correspondence; Queries.

Subscription, 3s. per ann. post free.

DORRINGTON BROTHERS,
111, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Rotary Newspaper Presses.

At an informal meeting of the Junior Institution of Engineers, at 39, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., on Friday evening, an interesting lecturette on "Rotary Newspaper Presses" was delivered by Mr. H. J. Coventry (R. Hoe and Co., Ltd.), and awakened a considerable amount of interest among the members.

Mr. Coventry began with a description of the terms "rotary, web, perfecting," and of the characteristics of single and double width presses. In general principle, he said, there was but little difference between a small single width machine and a large double width. Whatever the size of machine the speed of rotation of the main type cylinders is in the region of 250 r.p.m. The linear speed of the web varies of course with the diameter of the cylinders; 700 to 1,100 feet per minute is common. A description of the general features of a newspaper press followed, including the manipulation of the stereo plates, the inking arrangements, the mechanism for compensating for any inequality of tension in the web on either side, the paper roll brake control, the turner bars, pasters, late news devices, the folder with its method of folding and delivery, and quire counting. The final portion of the paper dealt with main drives, which the lecturer stated must be as flexible as possible, and the acceleration smooth and steady, provision being made at the same time for driving the press very slowly, or "inching," as it is termed, when plating or blanketting the cylinders. Motor equipments he roughly classed under three heads, viz., (1) single motor and ordinary hand controller used only for small machines; (2) main and auxiliary motor sets; (3) motor generator sets. The horse-power absorbed, he added, varies from about 25 for a two-roll single to 120 or 150 for a double sextuple.

Numerous questions were put to Mr. Coventry at the close of his lecture, having reference among other matters to the complex control gear, the late news device, and the method of stamping the coloured seal on evening newspapers stating the time of the edition. The method of producing and manipulating the stereo plates came in for a good deal of attention, and reference was made to the Autoplate machine. An enquiry relating to the paper roll, brought out the remark that the nominal length of a roll is about five miles, and it lasted about twenty minutes in the newspaper press. On the subject of main drives and the prevalence of electric motors for newspaper presses, one member remarked that he knew of a case where some printing machines were driven by steam turbines situated underneath the floor of the machine-room.

An interesting discussion was brought to a close with a formal expression of thanks to the lecturer.

SAFETY VACUUM **Bronzing Machine**

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

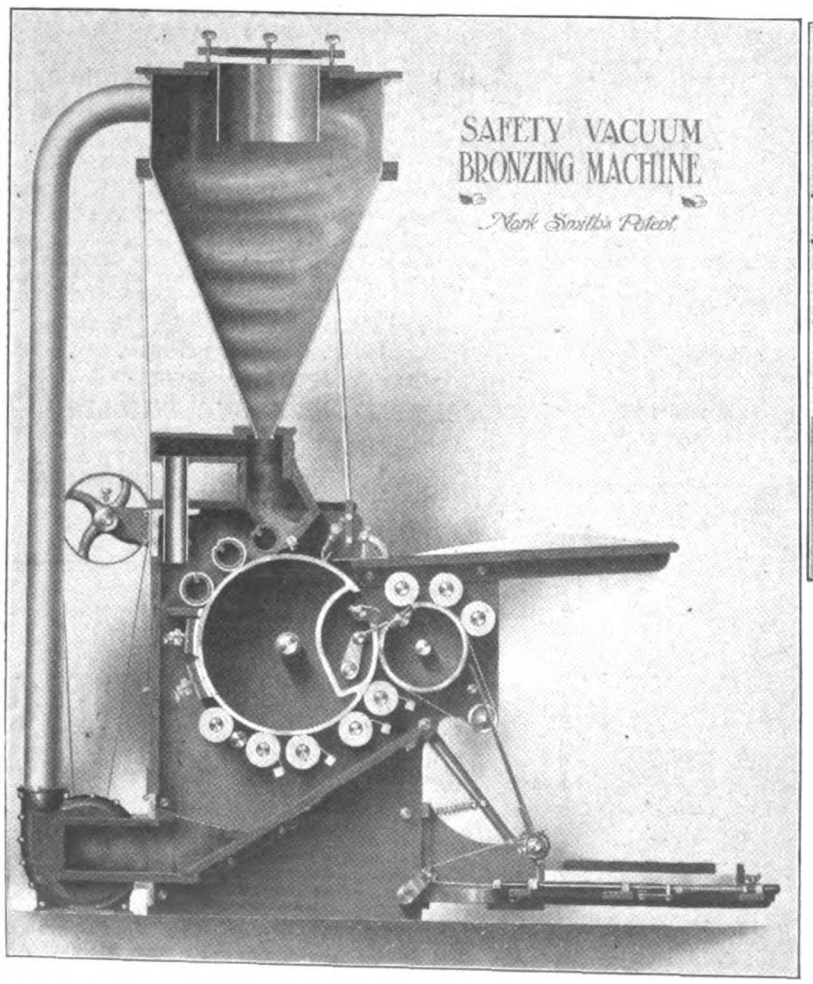
Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

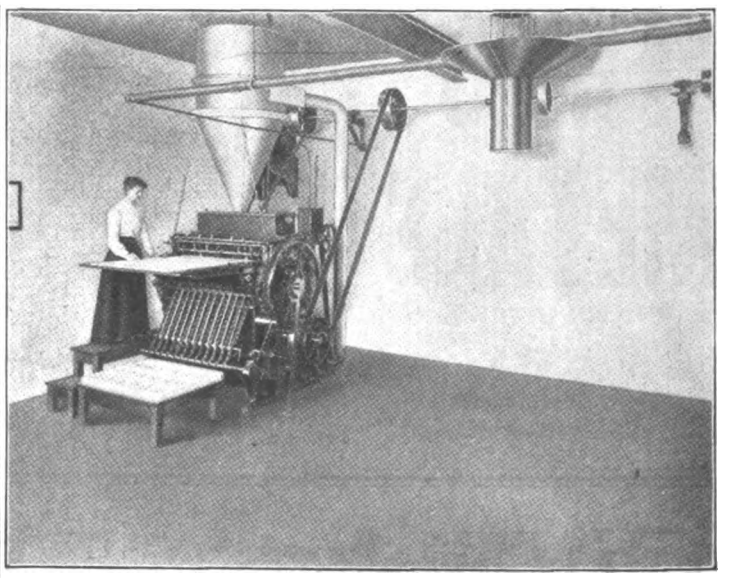
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN ENGLAND

and

10 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN AMERICA.





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other countries.

Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder.

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America The United Printing Machinery Co, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

Digitized by Google

A Picture Post Card Dispute.

In the City of London Court, on Thursday last, before Mr. Registrar Wild, a claim was made by Messrs. A. and G. Taylor, photographic publishers, 9, Long-lane, against A. Baldwin and Son, stationers, High-street, Chatham, Kent, for the price of picture post cards supplied in the way of trade. The plaintiffs' representative said that the defendants had been supplied with picture post cards. The defendants had stated they had received 17 packets of "glazed views," and the plaintiffs had only sent eight packets and nine packets of birthday post cards, of which nothing was said. There was also sent seven packets of Child Studies. For those the plaintiffs were charging 3s. 6d., and the balance of the claim was made up of small deductions made by the defendants from time to time. A witness for the defendants said that on September 21st she received a parcel of picture post cards from the plaintiffs. No invoice was sent with the goods, and she made a note of the cards received. There was, according to a statement subsequently delivered by the plaintiffs' traveller, a half gross of cards short delivered on that occasion. The defendant, Mr. Baldwin, said that the plaintiffs' invoices, as they were sent in from time to time, contained overcharges. He marked the overcharge on them at the time, and then settled the matter with the plaintiffs' traveller when he called. He did not owe the plaintiffs the amount claimed, because part was in respect of post cards not received and the balance for overcharges. The plaintiffs representative, in answer to the Registrar, said that the traveller referred to was no longer in their service. The Registrar said it seemed to him that the plaintiffs' agent had gone into the matter with the defendants, and settled the invoices from time to time. If the agent did not inform the plaintiffs of this that was their look out. He (the Registrar) could not do as the plaintiffs now wished him to do—re-open accounts which had been settled. If he did so there would be no end to business transactions. Under the circumstances, there would be judgment for the defendants, and they would be allowed 17s. 6d. costs and expenses.



Diaries and Insurance.

Sir,—When publishing our Diaries for 1912, we made special arrangements whereby the trade were enabled to accept fees for registration from customers wishing to insure under the coupons given with our Diaries, retaining for their trouble 25 per cent. of such fees. In putting this scheme into force we did so in the belief that, besides being a convenience to the public, it would be very much to the advantage of the trade, as it would place a very considerable sum—thousands of pounds annually—into their hands. It was, therefore, a disappointment to us to find that the trade, with a certain number of exceptions, took the matter up in a manner which can only be described as lukewarm.

Apparently, however, there is a general wish that the scheme should be reinstated, as we have been approached with that idea by the secretary of a branch of Retail Newsagents, the Stationers' Federation, the Stationers' Association, the Associated Booksellers, the Brighton and District Stationers' Association, besides by a number of individual firms.

We have given the matter our careful consideration, and have made arrangements with the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, so that we can revert to the arrangement in operation two years ago.

In conclusion, we would say that there are considerably over a million coupons circulating annually, and that nearly all the people insuring cover the risks on which a shilling registration fee is payable, and that there is no reason why the great majority of persons who insure should not pay their registration fee to the stationer at the time they purchase the diary. As already stated, this means, at a moderate estimate, putting several thousands of pounds annually into the hands of the trade.

We should like to know the wishes of the trade generally on the matter, and shall be pleased to hear from anyone interested.

Yours faithfully,
Charles Letts and Co.
Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E.,
April 7th, 1913.



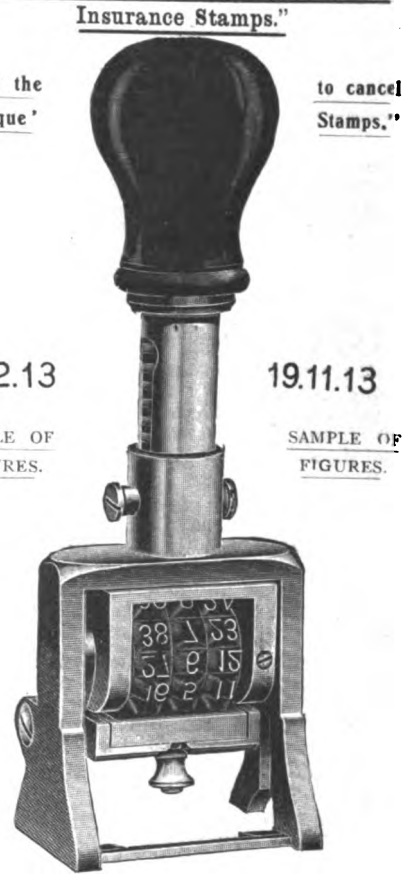
Seasonal Trades, by various writers. edited by Sydney Webb, LL.B., and Arnold Freeman, M.A. 8vo. xii. + 410 pp., cloth. London: Constable and Co., Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

Although the printing trades are not specifically dealt with in this most interesting volume, there are numerous references to them, and the causes and results of seasonal slackness in various industries, as set out by the writers of the different articles are well worth reading, and in many cases of distinct application to those trades in which we are more interested. The Board of Trade recognises that in the printing business "seasonal fluctuation is a prominent and regular phenomenon," August being the slackest month of the year. Even then, however, an effort is generally made to retain a nucleus of skilled writers. In this industry the slack season and the holiday season coincide. Before it arrives the printers and publishers are working full time, partly in order to provide for it, and thus when it arrives there is but little, or nothing, for them to do in that particular direction. In some industries the worker, when laid aside temporarily by the constantly recurring seasonal "slackness," seeks occupation for a time in some other line, but although seaside apartment letting and harvesting are then in full swing, few, if any, compositors, we should imagine, turn to them in such times of need. Still, the descriptions, always interesting, if somewhat sad, of the shifts of this kind indulged in by certain classes of workers, are decidedly worthy of careful perusal, and the text is well elucidated by numerous statistical diagrams

A Bill introduced by Sir John Dewar seeks to amend those sections of the Public Libraries Acts (England, Scotland, and Ireland) which relate to the amount of the rate to be levied for carrying out the provisions of the Acts. The limit of one penny in the £1 imposed upon the library rate of 1855 still remains, but about thirty library districts have varied the principal Acts by special legislation giving increased rating powers. This Bill extends the power to levy a library rate from one penny to twopence in the £1. It leaves the amount of the rate entirely in the discretion of the library authority, subject, however, to this limit not being exceeded except in districts whereby, by any local Act, power is given to levy a higher rate. The Bill also enables County Councils to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, and to become library authorities, but it exempts districts already rated for library purposes from any library rate levied by a County Council.

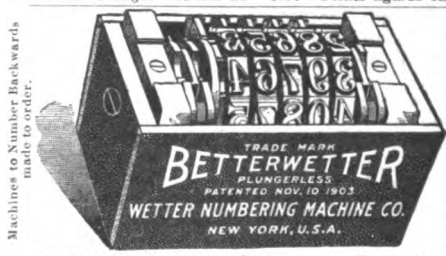
ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT.
National Health Insurance Act.
THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE
Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.
"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

"Use the 'Unique' to cancel Stamps."



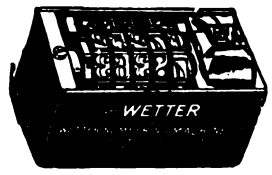
ACTUAL SIZE.
Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.
Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.
The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.
Easily set for immediate operation.
Price 14/6 each in Box complete.
Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.
The ORIGINAL "BATES"
The "WIZARD"
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINES.
All steel wheels kept in stock.

THE PLUNGERLESS
"BETTERWETTER"
Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.
It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.



STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:
1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-
1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 90/-

THE MIDGET "WETTER."
AUTOMATIC TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at one impression.



Made in two sizes only, five wheels with Title figures, and six wheels with Gothic figures.
"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."
Size ¼-in. by 1⅛-in.

STYLES OF FIGURES
32356 (Title) 5 Wheels Price 75s.
123687 (Gothic) 6 Wheels Price 85s.
THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.
Send for further particulars to—
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE death is announced of M. Emile Duploye, the inventor of the system of shorthand known as Sloan-Duployan. M. Duploye was eighty years of age,

MR. THOMAS E. BINGLEY, lithographer to the trade, has removed from High-street Leicester, to larger and more commodious premises at Highcross-street, in the same town.

A SOCIAL EVENING will be held on Saturday next by the students of the bookbinding and allied classes at the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, in the National Sunday League Hall, Red Lion-square.

THE death is announced, at Jersey, of Mr. Byron Webber, at one time on the staff of the *Sportsman*. He wrote several novels and a good deal of verse, his "Hands Across the Sea" being known all over the world.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were four failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, April 4th, the corresponding week in 1912 showed two.

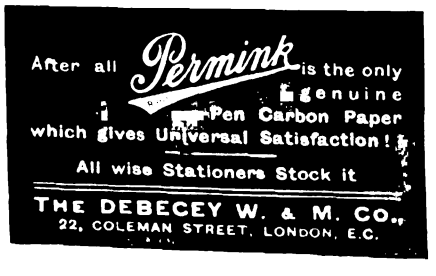
MESSRS. MARION AND CO., after fifty-two years' occupancy of the premises at 22–23, Soho-square, W., have now removed to much larger and more commodious premises at No. 3 of the same square, almost opposite the old site.

THE death took place last week of Lady Pitman, widow of Sir Isaac Pitman, of phonographic fame. Lady Pitman was 88 years of age, and herself a phonographer, and took great and practical interest in the development of the system of her husband and sons.

THE annual dinner of the Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association will be held at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury-square, E.C., on Saturday, 19th inst. Tickets may be had from the secretary, Mr. George A. Eden, 9, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E.

A LARGE number of printers, bookbinders and kindred trades held a mass meeting at the Cooper Union, New York, the other day, under the auspices of the Allied Printing and Bookbinding Trades Association of America, to devise ways and means for demanding the enactment of tariff laws that will equalise the difference paid to labour in those and kindred industries in Europe and in the United States of America. They further demanded that printing, bookbinding, publishing, composition, photo-engraving, lithographing and kindred industries shall be safeguarded and preserved by equitable laws, so that the American mechanics and employers shall be safeguarded against the competition of low wages, long hours, unrestricted child labour, and other sweat-shop conditions in European countries.

PROSPECTUS PRINTING.—In the City of London Court, on Thursday last, before His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., a claim was made by Messrs. Mead, Burt and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the Devonshire Press, 14, Devonshire-street, E.C., against Messrs. W. W. Wreford and Co., 28, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C., and Mr. Herbert Kettle, 70, Finsbury-pavement, E.C., to recover £25 for printing company prospectuses,etc. Plaintiffs originally sued Wreford only, but he said that Kettle owed £16 of the amount claimed Kettle had therefore been added as a co-defendant. Plaintiff said that the order was received by their traveller Gover, who said it came from Wreford. Then Wreford said he must look to Kettle. Gover said he understood it was Kettle's business. He did not say the work was for Wreford. Defendant Wreford said he had an office at Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, and allowed Kettle a seat in it for old association sake, as he had known him for 15 years. Kettle was promoting a company and gave the plaintiff the disputed order sued on. He (defendant) had nothing to do with it. He consented to judgment for £8 11s. 1d. for other business which he gave to the plaintiffs. Judge Lumley Smith found for the plaintiffs for £8 11s. 1d. against Wreford, and for £16 9s. against Kettle, with costs.



THE *Marconigraph* has developed into magazine form, and will in future be known as the *Wireless World*. It is to be issued monthly at 3d.

A SMALL volume, measuring only ¾ inch by ⅝ inch, entitled "The English Bijou Almanac for 1838," was of the smallest books ever printed, was sold for £4 8s. at Sotheby's on Thursday last.

THE death has occurred at Selkirk, of Mr. Walter Thompson, printer and publisher. He had carried on a printing and publishing business, and for 16 years he was the proprietor of the *Saturday Advertiser*.

WE understand that Mr. George Rowland Blades, of Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, the well-known printers, is a candidate for the vacancy in the Corporation in Candlewick Ward, caused by the death of Mr. G. Everest Ellis.

AT a meeting of Middlesbrough, Stockton, West Hartlepool, and Darlington Pressmen at Stockton, on Saturday night last, a new branch of the Newspaper Press Fund, to be known as the South Durham and North Yorkshire District, was formed.

ON the petition of the Anglo-Japanese Bank, Ltd., Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady has made a compulsory order for the winding-up of the Japan Press, Ltd. Counsel stated that the petitioners were creditors who recovered judgment against the company for £233.

THE current issue of our contemporary, *Photography and Focus*, is for the second time illustrated by the new rotary photogravure process, which lends itself to the reproduction of artistic examples of photography in a pleasing manner. Our contemporary is to be congratulated on its enterprise.

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing contribution cards for the National Health Insurance Commission; particulars from the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W. For a supply of stationery and drawing office materials for the Bristol Docks Committee; forms of tender from Mr. W. W. Squire, Cumberland Basin, Bristol. For the supply of account books and stationery to the Edmonton Urban District Council; particulars from Mr. W. F. Payne, Town Hall, Edmonton.

THE Duchess of Sutherland will on Saturday, April 26th, open at Rochdale a handsome and commodious Crippled Children's Home, which has been erected by Mr. Walter Scott, J.P., proprietor of the *Rochdale Observer*, in memory of his late wife, who was for many years deeply interested in the work of ameliorating the lot of crippled and deformed children. The new institution, which with the estate, will cost nearly £10,000, is most completely fitted up for curative and ameliorative work, and is situated in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Rochdale.

A PRINTER'S COST CONGRESS will be held under the auspices of the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers, Lithographers and Bookbinders, and the Master Printers' Associations of Lancashire and Cheshire, on Wednesday, April 23rd, in the Albert Hall, Peter-street, Manchester. Several papers will be read, and a general discussion on matters of interest to printers will take place. Mr. H. Cooke, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, and Mr. R. Austen Leigh, who were the principal speakers at the London conference, will take part in the proceedings, to which all master printers in the district are invited.

THE UNINSURED PRINTER.—In the City of London Court, on Monday, before His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Ernest Tritton, printer, Churchyard-row, Newington-butts, sued his late employer, Moiz Bril, printer, 22, Stoney-lane, Houndsditch, to recover compensation for personal injuries which occurred to him while working for him on a cropper machine. Mr. Ganzoni appeared for the plaintiff. Tritton said that he was only in the defendant's service for an hour and a-half when his right hand was caught in the machine. His hand was badly cut, and he had been unable to work since. He was to be paid 27s. 6d. per week. He had been a printer for seventeen years. Defendant said the accident resulted from the plaintiff's own culpable negligence. The accident was done deliberately as the plaintiff ran the machine at an excessive speed. He only employed the plaintiff out of compassion. He was to be paid sixpence for an hour's work and that was all. He had paid the plaintiff about 30s. since the accident. He was not insured. Judge Lumley Smith awarded the plaintiff 7s. a week until further notice.

PRINTERS' MEDICAL AID ASSOCIATION.—One of the most successful concerts ever organised in the printing trade was given on Saturday last at the Holborn Hall, Gray's-inn-road, by the Associated Singers on behalf of this well-known printers' institution. Over fifty of the most popular of the music hall and concert artists at present performing in London appeared, and so great was the attendance that a second concert had to be organised and was run simultaneously with the principal concert. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., presided, and was supported by a number of well-known trade union officials connected with the printing industry, as well as by a number of other gentlemen. Mr. Ruben Henry, Mr. Harry Proctor, Mr. J. Fewster (who was justly proud of the performance of his singers), Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and others all worked well towards making the concert the great success it was, and the financial success should be exceedingly gratifying to the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, which is claimed to be one of the most up-to-date organisations in the metropolis. The Printers' Medical Aid Association First Aid Classes are exceedingly well supported, over 40 members having entered for the First Course. Dr. Cantlie is the lecturer, and appears to be very pleased with the enthusiasm of the members. These classes will be held from Monday next onward at the offices of the Correctors of the Press, 83, Farringdon-street, E.C.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Frederick Ryan, a Dublin journalist. He had been editor of the *National Democrat*; the *Egyptian Standard*; and *Egypt*, the organ of the Egyptian Committee.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For the printing of a new edition of the official guide to Bath, for the Bath Corporation: W. Lewis and Son, Northgate-street, Bath. For printing for year for the Uxbridge Urban District Council: Lucy and Birch, Uxbridge. For supply of stationery, printing, and account books for one year for the Abergavenny Corporation: Morgan and Co., Abergavenny. For the printing and supply of stationery, for the Middlesex County Council: Waterlow Sons and Layton, stationery; Harrison and Sons, printing. For printing and folding the map of the tramways, for the London County Council: Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd., Southwark-bridge-road, S.E. For a supply of books to the Great Yarmouth libraries for 12 months: C. A. Campling, Ltd. For the supply of books and printing, for the Tramways Committee: Godfrey and Bartlett, Chapel-street, Exeter; Burridge and Cannicott, Musgrave-alley, Exeter; W. Chudley and Son, South-street, Exeter. For the supply of printing and stationery, for the Kingston Board of Guardians: Bull and Co., Surbiton, and Guilford and Co., Kingston. For the Glasgow Corporation, tramway tickets: Bell Punch and Printing Co., Ltd. (17,785,500 tickets per annum). For the supply of printing, stationery, etc., to the Maidstone Town Council; printing, W. P. Dickinson; stationery, Vivish and Baker; account books, W. Searles.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Since I last wrote "Quads" I have in one week been hobnobbing delightfully with printers in Edinburgh, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in London, in a large town in the home counties, and in Cardiff, and have much I could tell and little time to tell it.

o o o

The Newcastle Costing meeting was on the whole the best. It took place in a lecture theatre. There Mr. Hazell, who was alone as spokesman on that occasion, had his audience in tiers—though it is not emotionalism, but lucidity and a certain sly humour which make him the exceptionally able speaker the craft has found him to be.

o o o

The "Lit and Phil" is the current name for the Literary and Philosophical Institute; and its lecture theatre was splendidly adapted for the purpose. Mr. Blaikie had to worry the Scottish printers to come a little closer to the platform. Their magnificent meeting place, the new Freemasons' Hall, was just a bit too large.

o o o

After hours of Costing, I did think, when passing the Cathedral at Newcastle on Wednesday midday that I would slip in, and forget all about printing and printers, save in their character as "miserable sinners." I sat

Digitized by Google

down serenely and complacently enough, but——

o o o

Right in front of me, pasted on to the flat ledge, that there might be no escape, I read—and I saw that every sitter was doomed to read:—

o o o

"The cost of maintaining the service of this sanctuary exceeds the revenue by £350 per annum." It brought you all back at one bound. And sent me out of the Cathedral at another bound.

o o o

The Newcastle and district men easily made the record in the number of questions they shot in. In regard to attention there was nothing between the three audiences. In each case they have paid the exponents that best of compliments implied in a perfectly quiet hearing, and have given the speakers a lusty round of cheers at the close. There was certainly all the heartiness we associate with the north country in the ovation to Mr. Hazell at the end of the Newcastle Congress.

o o o

Other journey topics I hope to treat later.

o o o

I see that to adequately deal with the forthcoming Kinematograph Exhibition at Olympia, thr proprietors of the *Kinematograph Weekly* have decided to publish a daily issue of their journal. Issued under the title of the *Kinematograph Daily*, the paper will contain full and specially illustrated reports of each day's doings, and will consist of 48 pages and cover.

o o o

Apropos of this Kinema topic, I may say that red and green only are the colours used in Kinemacolour. As I am at present informed—quite likely as experiments continue, the method of to-day may be out of date to-morrow. Probably it is generally assumed that three colours are employed.

o o o

I see that Mr. H. Bonham, of Messrs. Bonham, Scott and Co., Glasgow, lecturing on "Should we encourage the importation of foreign-built printing machinery?" in the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, says that no tariff is wanted against foreign-made machines. All outside competition of the kind would be met if customers would frankly and clearly state their requirements and give makers an opportunity of showing the superiority of British machines.

o o o

After comparing British and foreign machines, Mr. Bonham said he believed the best printing machines in the world were still built in British workshops.

o o o

All the principal railways have given notice of certain increased charges from March 25th. The first series of charges to receive their attention are those relating to storage, warehousing, and split deliveries.

o o o

One of the items of increase relates to minimum charges, and another which will be felt very seriously is a scale of minimum charges for split deliveries. Apparently every delivery from a whole consignment of goods will be charged with a certain minimum sum in adtion to the regular charge for carriage and delivery.

o o o

As a *Newspaper Owner* correspondent points out, it has been quite a custom for large consignments of paper to be sent up from the mills at minimum charges, and when they have arrived in London for the railway company which has brought them to receive instructions for splitting the consignment up into a number of deliveries.

o o o

Dr. Max Coque, the distinguished specialist, so well known as Principal of the British Optical Institute and as writer and lecturer on matters connected with optics, has lectured upon "The production of light by living beings."

o o o

That might seem an unpromising heading so far as these columns are concerned, however interesting might be the survey of the photogenic organisms, and miscellaneous luminescent or fluorescent effects noted in the discourse. I find, however, that we are not left without some quite pertinent comments.

o o o

Dr. Coque (as reported in the *Optician*) led up to the notes which I propose to embody by some references to some wonderful carnivorous fish, denizens of the deepest ocean, who find their prey in those regions wholly unreached by sunlight through carrying lamps of their own.

o o o

The Malocosteus niger, a small black fish, brought up from a depth of some 4,500 feet, has two light-projecting organs below its eyes, which probably illuminate its path through the dark ocean as the lamp of a motor illuminates the road.

o o o

But by far the most striking of these light-bearing creatures is a carnivorous and formidable little fish, called Stomias boa. From its elaborately carved jaws to the extremity of its body, it has on either side, below the middle line of the body, a double row of lamps or luminous holes, so close together that the luminous plates must light up the water round it far more brightly than the lights of a steamer illuminate the surface waters.

o o o

It must look like a brilliantly-lighted submarine train.

o o o

On the whole, the researches of Raphael Dubois have, says Dr, Coque, fully justified the conclusion he had drawn as far back as 1886, namely, that whilst in the case of the best artificial llght 98 per cent. of the energy spent is used to manufacture invisible radiations, especially calorific, and but 2 per cent. are used to produce light, in the case of physiologic light, 98 per cent. of the total radiations is made of visible light and 2 per cent. only is lost.

o o o

Besides this immense economic superiority, we have also to consider the exceptional qualities owing to which the pyrophores themselves prefer their own light to any other. This light cannot be put out by wind or rain, and with it the danger of fire is eliminated.

o o o

It must be understood that these little lanterns which the pyrophores always carry with them, which are always available, do not involve a great physiological expenditure. Twenty pyrophores, after having shone many hours, during a period of three days and three nights, had only lost a weight of little over half a gramme, which represents a loss of three centigrammes, or half a grain per insect, and during that period they had spent more energy in movements than in producing light; moreover, they had not consumed any food.

o o o

Mr. Guillaume has tried to find approximately the photogenic efficiency of the electric arc lamp, and has found it to be 1/40; that is, only the 40th part of the energy spent to excite the lamp is utilised to give light.

o o o

The practical efficiency is still lowered if we take into consideration the amount of energy corresponding to the weight of combustibles spent to work the machinery supplying the current, and if we estimate the loss resulting from the different transformations of energy involved.

o o o

Looking at the question from this point of view, Guillaume has drawn the following table, giving the relative efficiency of different sources of light:—

Pyrophore...	1 0
Sun	0·14
Arc lamp	0·0025
Incandescent electric lamp	0 0005
Candle	0·00014

o o o

As we see by this, the production of non-luminous radiations is dear, and besides, from the point of view of illumination, the ultra-violet radiations are always harmful and the dark calorific radiations very often are.

o o o

The physiologic light is produced without the simultaneous production of heat.

o o o

The practical meaning of the superiority of physiologic light will be emphasised when it is stated that in Great Britain the sum spent annually in manufacturing light reaches, according to Prof. Silvanus Thompson, the gigantic total of from ten to twenty million pounds. Now, at least 99 per cent. of this enormous amount is thrown away in producing heat.

o o o

It is strikingly obvious that there is room for future development, although again quoting Silvanus Thompson, "the cheapest source of light still remains the commonest and most universal, the light of the sun, which shines alike on rich and poor and gives us a light the dominant wave-length of which is just that wave-length to which our eyes have become, in the long evolution of the ages, the most sensitive."

o o o

"By no artificial process can we manufacture light so cheaply that it would not be still cheaper to adjust our social habits to the hours of sunlight and do our day's work while it is yet day."

Frank Colebrook.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLER wanted, with practical knowledge of Trade, to represent firm of Commercial Printers.—Garside and Jolley, Warrington. 13194

Situations Wanted.

OVERSEER or WORKING FOREMAN, Jobbing and News, disengaged; good disciplinarian; excellent references.—R. M., 15, Lalehamroad, Catford. 13163

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

SMALL LIGHT FACTORY.—For immediate disposal, a fully-equipped Factory now used for Printing Picture Post Cards; suitable for this, or for General or Music Printer; excellent Well, Electric Light and Gas laid on; Low Rent and Rates, Cheap Labour; two-and-a-half years' Agreement; option to acquire Freehold; 18 miles from London; 5 minutes from London and North-Western Railway Station; Machinery can be acquired at a valuation, or will be removed.—Full particulars. Vandercom and Co., 23, Bush-lane, London, E.C. 13195

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181



Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

By Order of Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., in consequence of removal.

812, OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

THE VALUABLE LITHOGRAPHIC, LETTERPRESS, BINDING AND ENVELOPE MAKING PLANT AND MACHINERY:—A 25-h.p. Nominal Single-Cylinder Crossley's Gas Engine; two 10 and 14-h.p. Crampton Compound Wound Dynamos; a 14-h.p. Otto Gas Engine; a 4-h.p. ditto; twelve Motors; a Battey's Automatic Plate Cylinder Printing Machine; a Quad Crown Litho Machine, by Adams; two Quarto "Halligan" Lithographic Printing Machines; Book Sewing Machine; three Envelope Punching Machines; four Copperplate Presses; six Litho Printing Presses, Demy to Quad Demy; 10 tons Litho Stones; a Ticket Printing and Numbering Machine; a 21-in. Automatic Ticket Perforating Machine; two Treadle Punching Machines; Wire Stitching Machine; four Ruling Machines; a Roller Galley Press; Grindstones; 200-ft. Shafting; Leather Belting; about sixty Cone Split and other Pulleys; "J" Hangers, Sling Hangers, and Plummer Blocks; Fixtures; Fittings; 25 Deal Benches; Drying Racks; Forme Racks; Composing Frames; Counter Nests of Drawers; Mahogany, Pine, and Deal Partitioning; Telephone Installation; about 25,000-ft. Deal Batten and quantity of Loose Timber and useful Printers' Joinery, etc., which will be SOLD BY AUCTION by

Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN

on the premises as above, on THURSDAY, APRIL 24TH, at One o'clock precisely. On view day prior. Catalogues on the premises and of the Auctioneer, 62A, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

NETHERWOOD, KELSEY AND COMPANY, LTD., 1, Nesfield Street, Bradford.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THIS well-established business, which includes Printing, Bookbinding, Christmas Card and Funeral Card Departments, for Sale as a going concern. Offers to be made to the Liquidators,

R. H. B. HEAP, Incorporated Accountant,
32, MARKET STREET, BRADFORD, or
W. B. LAMBERT, 1, Nesfield St., Bradford.
14017

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of the Patent No. 10,363, of 1910, for "Improvements relating to Devices for Holding Duplicate Sales Books," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of License and otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country.—All communications to HASELTINE, LAKE AND CO., 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 14015

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE NO. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1803.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Copperplate Printing	1
P. M. and O. A., London Centre	1
Testing the Porosity of Papers	2
Patents	2
Treat the Traveller Well	4
Rotary Newspaper Presses	6
A Picture Post Card Dispute	7
Diaries and Insurance	7
Reviews	7
Trade Notes	8
Quads	8
The Co-Partnership Bill	10
American and British Trade	10
Newspaper Competitions	10
The Printing Crafts Guild	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
New Companies	14
Printers' Wages in the U.S.	16
The "Diamond" Screen Cabinets	16
The "Montreal Herald"	16
The Testing of Paper	18
A Book Plate Exhibition	18

The Co-Partnership Bill.

THE idea of admitting the workers of a firm to a share in the annual profits has often been put forth as the only remedy for strikes and other labour disputes, while at the same time it ensures that the workers are having a financial recompense in proportion to the efforts they make to increase the prosperity of their employer's business. Several firms in the printing and allied trades have already adopted the co-partnership principle with success, and now a bill has has been introduced to the House of Commons that is intended to encourage the further development of co-partnership methods in the industrial life of the country. Its objects are to enable companies to adopt co-partnership in cases where they would otherwise be debarred from doing so by Acts of Parliament or articles of association, and to set out in the form of a schedule a model scheme of co-partnership for their voluntary adoption. The Bill also provides that such model scheme shall ordinarily be a condition for granting statutory power to new companies to raise capital. Under this scheme certificates of partnership in the company and a share in its surplus profits are to be granted to all persons in its regular employment. It is provided that the standard rates of wages shall be taken to correspond with a standard return of 5 per cent. on all paid-up capital, and when the return is higher than 5 per cent. the employee becomes entitled to a bonus calculated at one-twentieth of his existing wages for every extra 1 per cent. paid in dividend. Thus a company with a paid-up capital of £100,000 and a normal wage bill of £20,000 would, if it paid 6 per cent., have to give its employees an extra £1,000, or £21,000 in all; if it paid 10 per cent. £25,000, and if it paid 15 per cent. £30,000. Similarly a workman with a standard wages of 30s. a week would get 31s. 6d. on a dividend of 6 per cent., 37s. 6d. on a dividend of 10 per cent., and 45s. on a dividend of 15 per cent. As, however, it is not desirable that the whole bonus should be paid over in cash, it is provided that trustees shall be appointed to whom at least half the bonus shall be paid, and by whom it shall be invested, if possible, in the shares of the company itself. It is also provided that in the case of registered companies the Board of Trade may allow other regulations to be substituted in individual instances, and may allow a lower rates of bonus when salaries and wages bear a specially high proportion of the annual cost of the business of the company. Other clauses of the Bill provide for the working of the schemes, and for the appointment of directors, trustees, etc.

* * *

American Developments and British Trade.

THERE is every indication that the trade of Great Britain will be considerably influenced by recent developments in the United States of America, and in this paper and print will of course share. On the one hand there is the opening of the Panama Canal for the passage of the vessels of commerce, which is promised before the end of the present year, and will open new channels of competition for the British manufacturer; while on the other hand there is the Tariff Revision Bill, presented in the American House of Representatives on Monday, by which several British industries stand to benefit. The latter development has a direct bearing on the industries we represent. The Bill provides for sweeping cuts in nearly every schedule of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, which has been in force since 1909. The free list is very greatly extended, and its additions include typesetting machines, printing paper (formerly bearing a duty of three to eight-tenths of a cent per pound, wood pulp, Bibles, and typewriters. Printing paper, the cost of production of which is low in this country, where it can be made under as favourable conditions as anywhere in the world, is transferred to the free list when its price is less than 2½c. a pound, while the higher grades are given a tariff of 12 per cent. in place of 15.80. Copying paper is cut down from 42.32 to 30; bag envelopes, etc., from 49.92 to 35; parchment papers from 47.92 to 35; photographic paper from 28.99 to 25; writing paper from 45.73 to 25; common wrapping paper from 35 to 25, and books from 25 to 15, while the duties on printing presses and machine tools are halved. To encourage trade with foreign countries the Bill will reverse the maximum and minimum provision of the present law. The new rates will be the maximum tariff. The President is authorised to negotiate reciprocity treaties and to make concessions to countries granting favours to American exports. The rates proposed in the Bill, however, are not sure of enactment in their present form.

* * *

Newspaper Competitions.

NEWSPAPER competitions for the purpose of enlarging the circulation of a journal or bringing it more directly before a certain section of the public, must be deprecated as un-English, and against the principles of English journalism, which are admired and appreciated by every foreign nation in the civilised world. The word solution competitions for prizes and money rewards are a danger morally and otherwise to the nation as a whole, and the quicker legislation is introduced on the matter, the more satisfied will newspaper owners who conduct their journals on straightforward lines become. The Lancashire Newspaper Society recently passed some very strong resolutions against newspaper competitions, and one stated: "That it is detrimental to public morals that

Digitized by Google

such large sums of money as £5 per week for life, £3 per week for life, and £1,000 and £500 cash prizes should be awarded for efforts in no degree commensurate with the labour involved or the intellect demanded." A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to the Prime Minister, and we hope it will not be pigeon-holed as irrelevant to the present business or procedure of the Government. These competitions are a growing menace to fair competition in the newspaper world, and for these reasons proprietors who are totally opposed to increasing circulations through such a *modus operandi* should spare no effort in trying to direct public attention against the modern system adopted, and agitate for legislation.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

"Recent Developments in Printing Machinery," was the title of a lecture delivered by Mr. F. W. Wright, at the School of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday last, and in his two hours delivery he explained thoroughly the Linotype and Machinery Offset Press, and the Miehle Press which is now constructed so that it is capable of doing the heaviest and finest class of work. Mr. J. C. B. Percy, President, Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Association, made a capable chairman, and in his remarks advocated the coming printer getting out of the crowd at the bottom and climbing the ladder of success. It was surprising how few thoroughly knew that branch of the trade to which they had served an apprenticeship, yet if queried upon the latest football results, they could gather their scattered thoughts and give details as to who was captain, full-back, or any other part of a team. Employers were looking out for good capable men, and willing to help from a monetary or other point of view that would assist the enthusiast to make himself master of his craft or calling. He took it that the sixty persons who were present at that meeting intended making progress, seeing there were so many football finals and other attractions, not forgetting the glorious spring afternoon. The President, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, also spoke.

On May 3rd next the members, by the kindness of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd., will visit the works at Broadheath and inspect the latest developments in printing machinery.

Wee Macgreegor.

IF THE MIEHLE WAS NOT SOMETHING MORE THAN A TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS IT WOULD NEVER HAVE REACHED THE PROUD POSITION IT HOLDS TO-DAY IN THE ESTIMATION OF EVERY PRACTICAL PRINTER

It is because it is *the* two-revolution press that the trade buys it.

Design, material, workmanship- all combine to make and keep it the premier machine.

It is built at the Broadheath Works—in itself a guarantee of efficiency.

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
Wednesday, April 9th, 1913.

CREDIT has remained in comfortable supply throughout the past week, with rates on the easy side. Discount rates have given way, but were steadier yesterday. Liverpool Corporation Bills amounting to £250,000 of six months' currency were tendered for at the Bank of England, and applications amounted to £675,000, the average rate being £3 17s. 9.75d. per cent. Bullion movements have resulted to date in a net influx of £889,000. Stock markets have been troubled again with the political uncertainty and business has been very dull. Favourable rumours in regard to Eastern affairs rallied markets last evening after a weak opening, and Consols regained the ground they lost earlier, but the quotations are lower than a week ago, viz., 73 1/16 to 74 1/16 for money, and 74 1/8 to 74 1/4 for the May account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been very quiet this week, the volume of business in progress continuing small. A rather firmer tone was in evidence yesterday, the result of the better feeling in other markets. Movements have taken place both ways in our list of printing, newspaper and publishing shares. Carl Hentschel (1906), Ord. are down 1/8 to 1/8–3/8, and the Pref. have fallen 1/8 to 3/8–5/8; Ilford Ord. are up 1/32 to 7/8–1; International Linotype have risen 2 to 79–84, and Linotype and Machinery B Deb. have dropped 1 to 44–49. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 20s. 6d., 20s. 7½d., and 21s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 21s., 20s. 9d., and 20s. 9d.; in Cassell and Co. at 95s. and 98s. 9d.; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 7½d. and 15s.; in Ilford Pref. at 19s. 3d. and 19s. 3d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Deb. at 63; in International Linotype at 82 and 84; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 3d.xd. and 22s. 3d.xd.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s., 14s. 9d., 15s. 3d. and 15s.; in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 6d. and 31s. 10½d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 3/32–7
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1–1 1/8
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/–25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6–21/0
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4 3/8–5 3/8
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½–5½xd
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13/16–15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55–65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99–102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	82–85xd
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	¾–⅞xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛–⅜
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¾–⅞
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1–1½
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅝–¾
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	¼–1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5 3/32–9 3/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63–68
International Linotype	Stock	100	79–84
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾–10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92–95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½–3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16–9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	58–63
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	44–49
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛–2⅜
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32–27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼–3⅜
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9–9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¼–3¼
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80–85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32–31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅛–5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼–12¼xd
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½–27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼–8⅜xd
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¼–6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¾–7¾
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 17/32–1 21/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16–1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32–25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

SPORTING TIMES.

The directors of the *Sporting Times* Company, Ltd., have declared a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on its issued ordinary capital for the half-year ended December 31st, 1912.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

Carbon Paper Supply Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £1,500 debentures, created March 20th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £575. Property charged, the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Standard Catalogue Publishing Co., Ltd.—Issue on March 19th, 1913, of £250 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

National Weekly, Ltd.—Particulars of £750 debentures, created March 14th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged, the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Sears Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.—Mortgage dated March 12th, 1913, to secure £100 and further advances (stamped to cover £700), charged on certain book debts. Holders—Atkins and Bott, Ltd., 1, Guildhall-chambers, E.C.

Horace Barnes and Foster Wickens, Ltd.—Issue on February 17th, 1913, of £200 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

Woodgate Press, Ltd.—Debenture dated March 21st, 1913, to secure £100, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—Mrs. J. Corke, 33, Wilsons-road, Hammersmith.

County Gentleman Publishing Co., Ltd.—Debenture dated March 17th, 1913, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior debentures. Holder—M. Greenshields, 3, Buckingham-gate, S.W.

Empire Paste Co., Ltd.—Debenture dated March 13th, 1913, to secure £125, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—Miss J. Kirkaldy, St. Abbs, Wimbledon.

E. W. Morley, Ltd.—Particulars of £200 debentures, created February 27th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—The company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

John Harrley, Ltd.—Memoranda of satisfaction in full (a) on February 28th, 1912, of debentures dated October 10th, 1906, securing £50; (b) on September 30th, 1912, of debentures dated July 8th, 1904, securing £100; (c) on February 11th, 1913, of debentures dated September 9th, 1904, securing £50; and (d) on September 30th, 1912, of debentures dated October 12th, 1906, securing £100, has been filed.

Corrugated Packing Materials Co., Ltd.—Debenture dated March 12th, 1913, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, if any. Holder—J. Smalley, West Oxford-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Bowerman's Press, Ltd.—Issue on March 17th, 1913, of £500 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed

National Envelope Co., Ltd.—Issue on March 19th, 1913, of £500 debentures, part of series of which particulars have already been filed.

COMPANY NOTICES.

"DERBYSHIRE COURIER," Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Chesterfield, on March 7th, the following resolutions were passed; and at a subsequent meeting, on March 28th, were duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily." "That Mr. Samuel Edward Short, of 17, Glumangate, Chesterfield, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up." Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Chesterfield, on April 15th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN GAZETTE (1911), Ltd.
Newspaper and Picture.

A compulsory winding-up order having been made against this company, which carried on business at Salisbury House, London, E.C., the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held last week at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Mr. H. E. Burgess, official receiver, reported that the company was incorporated in September, 1911, to carry on business as newspaper proprietors, and they took over the proprietary rights in the *Anglo-Russian Gazette*. The paper had never been a financial success, the circulation having been very small throughout. Outside the business of the paper an arrangement was entered into for the acquisition of a valuable picture. In November, 1911, Mr. Dmitre

Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

2 SALES BY AUCTION of PRINTING PLANT and MACHINERY by Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, Printers' Auctioneer and Valuer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

1.—LONDON, E.C.

10, Bread Street Hill, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions by the proprietors to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on Thursday, 24th April, 1913, at 1 o'clock VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, including:—Two Duplex Linotype Composing Machines; Quad Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, by Wm. Dawson and Sons; Quad Demy Reliance Wharfedale, by Fieldhouse, Elliott and Co; two Quad Crown Wharfedales, by Wm. Dawson and Sons; Quad Crown ditto, by Furnival; Demy Wharfedale, by Wm. Dawson and Sons; Foolscap Folio Anglo-American Arab Platen, by Wade; Crown Folio and Foolscap Folio Minerva Platens; No. 6 Morrison Perfection Wire Stitcher; two No. 7 Reel Wire Stitchers, by Aug. Brehmer; Quad Demy Folding Machine, 42-in. Self-Clamp Guillotine, by Hooker; 32-in. Express Self-Clamp Guillotine, by Furnival; Royal Albion Press; seven Imposing Surfaces; Electric Motors; Shafting, Belting, etc.; three tons Book and Jobbing Type; 500 Cases; 200 Chases; 100 Galleys; Assortment of Wood Letter; Frames, Racks, etc.; two tons Linotype Metal; Fixtures and Fittings.

On view day prior to sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

2.—SYDENHAM, S.E.

High Street Buildings, Sydenham.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions by the Domestic Engineering Press, Ltd., who are relinquishing this branch, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on Thursday, 15th May, 1913, at 1 o'clock, VALUABLE LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, including:—Quad Crown Reliance Wharfedale Printing Machine, by Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co.; Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine; Double Demy Cylinder Printing Machine; Foolscap Folio and Crown Folio Express Platens, by Furnival and Co.; 22 in. Diagonal Guillotine Paper-Cutting Machine; Super Royal Albion Press; 6-b.h.p. Electric Motor, 150 volts, alternating current; Shafting, Belting, etc.; Iron Inking Table; Surfaces; two tons Book and Jobbing Type; large assortment Wood Letter; Frames, Chases, Galleys, Fixtures, Fittings; Office Furniture; two Roll-Top Desks; Iron Fire-Resisting Safe; Typist's Table; a 5-cwt. Lever Platform Weighing Machine.

On view day prior and morning of sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Tchernine was appointed managing director of the company, and in January last negotiated on behalf of the company for the purchase of "La Madonna della Quercia," a picture stated to have been painted by Raphael. The purchase price was to be £40,000, for which the company gave bills of exchange. Elaborate arrangements were made for the exhibition of the picture at a hotel in the Strand, and a copy of the paper was got out in which the picture was shown to be genuine by comparison with another picture on the subject already in existence. Considerable expenses were incurred over the publication of those illustrations, and unfortunately when they had received some considerable amount of publicity a check arose owing to an action started by four Italian gentlemen who claimed to be the owners of the picture. As a consequence of that action the picture was taken away from the hotel and was now housed in the Chancery-lane Safe Deposit under an order of the Court. Owing to the stoppage of the exhibition of the picture, the company had had no opportunity of redeeming the bills, apart from which they owed about £3,000. The trial of the action had been adjourned until after the appointment of a liquidator under the winding-up order. The printer of the *Anglo-Russian Gazette* drew the attention of the official receiver to a contract made with the company for the reproduction of the picture and the placing of 5,000 copies for issue to the public. He asserted that there should still be some considerable profit coming to the company from that contract, and complained that he was induced to continue the printing of the paper by the promise of a lien to be given him upon that contract. He understood, now, that the contract had been relinquished by the managing director in consideration of a payment of £200, one half of which had been paid away in respect of law costs. The chairman intimated that the matter would be thoroughly investigated by the liquidator in due course. A resolution was passed for Mr. Wm. Peet, chartered accountant, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., to act as liquidator, with the assistance of a committee of inspection consisting of Mr. Harris, Mr. Lacey and Miss Livingstone.

Re DAVIES and ALLEN, Printers and Stationers.

Under a receiving order made on their own petition against Ernest Bonner Arthur Allen, and Martin James Allen, trading in partnership as above at 91, Chertsey-road, and Duke-street, Woking, the first meeting of creditors was held recently, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. W. J. Savill, official receiver for Guildford. Having called over the proofs of debt, the chairman reported that the statement of affairs had not yet been completed; it was rather mixed up with the failure of Messrs. Drowley and Co., builders in the neighbourhood, the debtor Allen being a partner in both firms. The unsecured liabilities of this estate were returned at £1,390 14s. 2d., and there were preferential claims of £30 19s. 4d., making a total indebtedness of £1,421 13s. 6d. The assets comprised cash in hand, £15 10s.; stock-in-trade, £300 (cost, £1,040); machinery, £400 (cost, £1,000); trade fixtures, £25; office furniture, £15; and book debts, £427 15s. The deficiency was estimated at £177 4s. 7d. The separate estate accounts of M. J. Allen disclosed liabilities £60 and assets consisting of an established surplus of £115 from securities held by fully-secured creditors, thus showing a balance of £55 which was carried to the joint estate as an asset thereof. The business was commenced ten years ago by Mr. John Drowley and Mr. John Davies. Mr. Drowley went out in September, 1905, when the debtors Allen joined as partners. Mr. Davies retired in 1908 or 1909, receiving £80 for his share of the business which had since been continued by the debtors, who attributed the failure to bad trade, shortness of capital, and loss sustained through the Duke-street premises. In reply to the chairman, the senior debtor said he was not prepared to submit an offer to the creditors at present, but thought if they were to be allowed to run on for a time, they could make some suitable arrangement under which a small company would be formed to take over and conduct the business. The chairman remarked that a trustee in bankruptcy would be a better man to make an arrangement of that character. The debtors accordingly consented to an order of adjudication, and a resolution was passed for Mr. G. M. White (Francis, Nicholls, White and Co.), C.A., 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., to act as trustee, with the assistance of the following committee of inspection, viz., Mr. Dickinson (John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Alfred Best (Cropper, Charlton and Co.), and Mr. E. D. Hanson (Stephenson, Blake and Co.). The chairman reported that Mr. Thos. Bayne had been acting as special manager since the making of the receiving order, with a view to the sale of the business as a going concern. A resolution was passed confirming the appointment at a salary of £2 2s. a week, and Mr. White was requested to give security in a bond of £800. A question arose as to the ownership of a Wharfedale cylinder printing machine and a Demy-Wharfedale machine purchased by the debtor under hiring agreements at the prices of £170 and £95 respectively, and upon which £30 and £60 were now owing. The debtor said he had included the machines in the assets in the statement of affairs, but he could not find a copy of the agreements, and was not clear as to the position. The chairman observed that the trustee would have to deal with the matter in due course, and the meeting then separated. The public examination of the debtors is appointed to be held on May 6th, at the Guildhall, Guildfofd. Appended is a list of the principal creditors, viz.:—

UNSECURED.

Hyman A. Abrahams and Sons, London ...	£38
Barclay and Co., Ltd., Woking	300
E. W. Bouckamher, Clapham	11
Bibby and Baron, Ltd., Bury	13
Walter Bradley, Woking	39
Birn Bros., London	35
Cropper, Charlton and Co., Nottingham ...	137
John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., London ...	209
Eyre and Spottiswoode, London	12
Grosvenor, Chater and Co., London	10
John Henry and Co., Thatcham	12
Howes, Bros., London	16
W. H. Haden and Co., Ltd., London	14
Hewitt Bros., London	18
Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd., Hyde... ...	53
Keenes and Co., Woking	19
Macniven and Cameron, Ltd., London ...	19
Misch and Co., Ltd., London	34
P.O. Telephones, Guildford	12
Shirley Bros., Ltd., London	17
Solomon Bros., London	20
J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., London	23
Standard Check Book, Ltd., London	18
Stephenson, Blake and Co., London	39
H. C. Stephens, London	10
Geo. Vickers, London	15
Cooper, Denison and Co., London	10
Drowley and Co., Woking...	15
Preferential claims	90

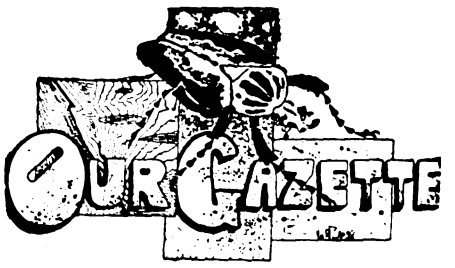
Re WILLIAM COLLINS, Stationer, etc.

An application for an order of discharge was made last week, to Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court on behalf of this bankrupt, who carried on business at 2, Beulah-road, Walthamstow. Mr. W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, reported that the applicant filed his petition in March, 1905, with unsecured liabilities £143 9s. 3d., and assets that had realised £18 12s. 3d. In September, 1895, the bankrupt, in partnership with another person, purchased the business for £40. The partner retired in 1898, and the bankrupt continued the business alone until March, 1905, when the stock and effects were sold under a distress for rent. The failure was attributed to the trade expenses having exceeded the gross profits, owing to bad trade and to deterioration of the neighbourhood. The offences reported by the official receiver were (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; (2) omission to keep proper books of accounts; and (3) trading with knowledge of insolvency. His Honour upheld the report, and imposed a further suspension of two years. Order entered accordingly.

Re ERNEST F. H. TUCKER, Watchmaker, Stationer and Printer.

At a sitting of the Portsmouth Bankruptcy Court, last week, before Registrar Renny, this debtor who carried on business at High-street, Titchfield, came up for examination. The gross liabilities were £69 13s. 4d., of which £60 8s. 10d. were expected to rank, and the assets amounting to £27 18s. 3d., there was a deficiency of £32 10s. 7d. "A serious illness about five years ago, and the loss of my wife at the same time, another illness about two years ago, when I was unable to attend to my business for four months, and competition during the last 18 months," were the causes of failure alleged by debtor. Debtor first became aware of his insolvency about four months ago, and had since contracted a few small debts, for the payment of which he relied upon the Christmas trade, which proved a failure. He estimated his household expenses for the past 12 months at £65, and the profit of the business was estimated at £32 9s. 5d., and the difference represented the deficiency. Under examination by the official receiver, debtor stated that he was also a greengrocer, and the registrar remarked that the business had been a curious combination. Debtor explained that his trade was a watchmaker, and he carried on a business in Forton-road, Gosport, for 14 or 15 years. The examination was closed.

In the National Printing, Publishing, Advertising and Allied Trades Exposition, which will open in New York on April 19th, there will be copies of the *Peking Gazette*, the oldest newspaper in the world, news letters in cuneiform characters on clay that were dug from the ruins of Persepolis; there will be books printed by Gutenberg and Caxton, and there will be shown every type of press from the handpress of Gutenberg's time to the last word in the huge intricate presses of to-day. An interesting feature will be the reproduction of the little offices where Franklin, Greeley, and Mark Twain learned to set type, and these offices will be fitted out with the kinds of type they used to set.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

CHADWICK, J. W., and TATTERSALL, E. L., trading as J. and W. Chadwick, 4, Thornton-road, Bradford, Christmas card publishers, printers and stationers. Debts by J. W. Chadwick, who will in future carry on the business on his own account. February 28th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, executed August 17th, by W. R. Webb, 4, Chapel-street, Guildford, printer. Claims by April 20th to Triggs, Turner and Hart, 148, High-street, Guildford, solicitors for the trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

BAYLEY, A. L., lately trading as A. L. Bayley and Co., at 8, Bath-street, Bristol, wholesale newsagent. Date of order April 1st, made on the debtor's own petition.

ADJUDICATION.

ALLEN, E. B. A. and M. J., trading as Davis and Allen, 91, Chertsey-street and Duke-street, Woking, stationers and printers. Date of order March 29th. Trustee G. M. White, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C. Appointed March 31st.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

POPP, J. I., Desborough-road and Frogmore, High Wycombe, Bucks, newsagent., etc. Claims by April 22nd to R. M. Blaikie, 27, High-street, High Wycombe.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

HARRINGTON, F. C., A., 11, Market-street, Eastleigh, Hants, stationer. First and final dividend of 12s. 9d., April 15th, at the official receiver's office, Midland Bank-chambers, High-street, Southampton.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

CLIFFORD, J., 112, St. James'-street, Brighton, bookseller, stationer, printer and Librarian. To be heard May 2nd, noon, at the Court House, Church-street, Brighton.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

CHAPPELL H. V., trading as Chappell and Co., and as the Castle Stationery Co, Three Queen s-lane, 35 and 36, Church-street, Temple, and 19, Castle-street, Bristol, printer and stationer. Date of order March 14th. Discharge suspended for two years. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were proof of facts mentioned in sec. 8, sub-section 3 (B.) and (C.) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

DOBSON, F. E., 112, Foregate-street, Chester, stationer, etc. Trustee S. M. Hughes, 41, North John-street, Liverpool. Released March 28th.



ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Super Calendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Digitized by Google

NEW COMPANIES

MORTON BROTHERS (PRINTERS), LTD.—Registered on March 27th, with a capital of £600, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, bookbinders, lithographers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are: H. Morton, and W. Morton. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are H. Morton and W. Morton. Qualification 200 shares. Registered office: 17, North Church-street, Shelfield.

RICHARDSON (PUBLISHERS), LTD.—Registered in Dublin on March 25th, with a capital of £2,500, in 1,250 preference and 1,250 ordinary shares of £1 each, to acquire the business of proprietors, publishers and distributors of geographical and educational works, newspapers, etc., carried on by Frank S. Richardson, Ltd., at Manchester and elsewhere. The subscribers are: A. H. Walkey, and G. Birney. Private company. The first directors are F. S. Richardson and G. Birney. Qualification one share. Remuneration 23 guineas each per annum. Registered office: 16, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

W. M. POWER, LTD.—Registered on March 31st, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of fine art publishers, printers, engravers, print sellers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. M. Power and Florence M. Power. The subscribers are: W. M. Power and Mrs. F. M. Power. Private company. W. M. Power is sole director, with £500 per annum as remuneration. Registered by Hargrove and Co., 16, Victoria-street, Westminster.

READ MANUFACTURING CO. (LONDON), LTD.—Registered on March 31st, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (500 preference), to take over the business of a manufacturer of typewriting and duplicating supplies and dealers in stationery carried on by J. I. B. Read at 17 and 19, Finsbury-street, E.C. The subscribers are S. H. MacKenzie, and W. S. Marter. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are J I. B. Read (permanent managing director), S. H. MacKenzie, and W. S. Marter. Qualification £50. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: 17 and 19, Finsbury-street, E.C.

W. HARTLEY AND SON, LTD.—Registered on March 29th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of advertising experts, consultants and contractors, compilers of catalogues and booklets, contractors for advertising space in newspapers and other publications, paper manufacturers and agents, publishers, printers, newspaper agents, etc., and to adopt an agreement with G. Brett and H. R. Greene. The subscribers are H. R. Greene and G. Brett. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are H. R. Greene and G. Brett (both permanent). Qualification £25. Registered by Jordan and Sons, Ltd., 116-117, Chancery-lane, W.C.

ATTRACTIVE ADS, LTD.—Registered on April 1st, with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, etc., and to adopt an agreement with T. J. F. Morrell. The subscribers are T. J. F. Morrell and G. F. Richardson. Private company. The directors are to number not less than two nor more than five. T. J. F. Morrell is one of the first. Qualification £200. Registered by Lambert and Hale, 35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

ADVERTISERS' WEEKLY PUBLISHING AND EXHIBITION CO, LTD.—Registered on April 1st, with a capital of £5,000, in 100 founders' and 2,500 preference shares of £1 each and 48,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are J. C. Akerman and G. Edgar. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are J. C. Akerman and G. Edgar (joint managing directors). Registered office, 34, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

JEWEL PEN CO., LTD.—Registered, on April 1st, with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in fountain and other pens and nibs, metal workers, etc, to acquire the business of the Jewel Pen Co., and to adopt an agreement with J. T. Calton and W. T. K Calton. The subscribers are F. C. Bishop and S. H. Bersey. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification, 1,000 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 102, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

MAGPIE PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.—Registered on April 3rd, with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of magazine and newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with A. J. Curnick. The subscribers are A. J. Curnick and A. Anderson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. J. Curnick (chairman and permanent director) and A. Anderson. Qualification £100. Registered office, 5, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

MINSTER FINE ART ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Registered on April 3rd, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of fine art printers to the trade, publishers and printers of pictorial post cards, Christmas cards, playing cards, calendars and periodicals, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy stationery, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, etc. The subscribers are J. Cronshaw, R. Eckroyd, H. Parkinson, and Ezra Sheldon. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Solicitor, D. L. Sprake, 10, Burnley-road, Accrington. Registered office, 49, Manchester-road, Preston.

RESEARCH PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on April 2nd, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, etc. The subscribers are M. J. Hall and E. N. Harvey. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are M. J. Hall and E. J. Harvey. Registered office, Crosskeys House, 56, Moorgate-street, E.C.

SURREY PRESS, LTD.—Registered on April 2nd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and printers, etc, The subscribers are, T. Sinclair and D. Smith. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered by Watkins, Pulleyn and Ellison, 6, South-square, Gray's-inn, W.C.

LAUNDRY REVIEW PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on April 3rd, with a capital of £3,030 in 500 8 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares of £5 each, and 500 ordinary shares of £1 each, to take over from W. P. Duke, Ltd., as a going concern, the weekly journal known as the *Laundry and National Association Review*. The subscribers are W. D. Palmer and E. S. Sibun.. Private company. The number of directors is to be not less than two nor more than five, the first are W. D. Palmer manager, and E. S. Sibun. Qualification, £100. Registered office, 7, Sicilian-avenue, Southampton-row, E.C.

ST. JOHN'S PRESS, LTD.—Registered on March 26th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, law and general stationers, etc. The subscribers are:—H. Howes, and C. Reeves. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Registered by Pakeman, Son and Read, 11, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.

FARNOL, EADES, IRVINE AND CO., LTD.—Registered on March 15th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (4,000 ordinary "A" and 1,000 ordinary "B"), to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, die-sinkers, engravers, etc., and to adopt agreements (1) with Irvine and Co., Ltd., and (2) with Edward Farnol, Ltd. The subscribers are:—Capt. J. P. Boyd-Carpenter and J. W. Perrier. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are Capt. J. P. Boyd-Carpenter, S. E. O. Eades, and E. E. Farnol. Registered office: 19, Buckingham-street, Charing-cross, W.C.

C. L. FORTNER AND CO., LTD.—Registered on March 26th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers, engravers, lithographers, letterpress printers, etc., and to take over the business of C. L. Fortner, carried on at 49 and 51, Palace square, Upper Norwood, S.E., as "C. L. Fortner and Co." The subscribers are:—J. R. Woodley, and G. H. Meves. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are C. L. Fortner (permanent managing director), and J. Corfield (chairman). Registered office: 49 and 51, Palace-square, Upper Norwood, S.E.

HANDELTYPE SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on March 26th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to acquire from E. G. Handel Lucas three patents granted to him for improvements in processes for obtaining impressions in ink or colour from photographic films, and to adopt an agreement with E. G. Handel Lucas and the A 1 Engraving Co., Ltd. The subscribers are: W. H. Crowther and L. Pepe. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five. The first are E. G. Handel Lucas, L. Pepe, W. H. Crowther and W. H. Bradley. Registered office, Bassishaw House, 70a, Basinghall-street, E.C.

THEATRELAND, LTD.—Registered on March 28th, with a capital of £5,000, in 9,000 8 per cent. cumulative participating preference shares of 10s. each and 5,000 incorporation shares of 2s. each, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines and books, printers, stationers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Mary A. Hall and Claire Warden-Stevens. The subscribers are:—A. Woodward, D. M. Milner, W. O. Forder, R. H. Coates, O. J. Curd, T. T. Bickford, and Mrs. M. A. Hall. Minimum cash subscription 5 per cent. of the shares offered to the public. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven. The first are Claire Warden-Stevens, 32, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W., editress of *Theatreland*; John R. Foster, The Mill House, Frogmore, St. Albans; and James M. Oliver, Roxborough, Valley-road, Streatham, S.W. Registered office, Standard Office-buildings, 134, Fleet-street, E C.

FORESTER PAPER CO., LTD.—Registered on April 1st with a capital of £7,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, stationers, printers, engravers, etc. The subscribers are E. R. Friedman and A. G. Gibson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are E. R. Friedman (permanent managing director and general manager, subject to holding 3,000 shares), and S. Farrow. Qualification of ordinary directors, £500 shares. Registered office, 43, London-wall, E.C.

SOUTHPORT GARDEN CITY PRESS, LTD.—This company was registered on March 11th with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, stationers and bookbinders, etc., carried on by A. Bedford and E. Fisher at 4, Tulketh-street, Southport. The subscribers are: A. Bedford, 33, Beacham-road, Southport, printer, and E. Fisher, 5, Mount-street, Waterloo, Liverpool, traveller, one share each. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. Bedford and E. Fisher. Remuneration, 10 guineas each per annum. Solicitor, G. Cockshott, 26, Hoghton-street, Southport. Registered office, 4, Tulketh-street, Southport.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing a Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden-A. Germany.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone. New Cross 1214

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application- 45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result.

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to: . . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,
Printing Machinery Department,
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818



The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PRINTING INK

IN THE WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

CH. LORILLEUX and CO.,

2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,

New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.

Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.

Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. **Telegraph to** —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
× OUR SPECIALITY. ×

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is :—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Wages in the U.S.

As showing the difference that exists between the wages paid in this country and those in the United States, it may be interesting to reprint the following report from our American contemporary, the *Editor and Publisher*:—

The old newspaper and job scales having expired March 1st, the local Typographical Union of Louisville, Ky., has asked for a new job scale of $18, with 50 cents more every six months for three years, which will bring the scale up to $21. The newspaper scale for afternoon papers provides for an increase from $22.50 to $24.60 and for morning papers from $24.96 to $27.

Under the new scale adopted at Harrisburg, Pa., hand men now receive $17.25, a rise of $2.25 per week. Only one newspaper at Fort Collins, Colo., the *Courier*, has accepted the new scale. The new scale of wages is as follows:—Under a five-year contract foremen are to receive $25, machine operators $25, floormen $20.

The local Typographical Union of Alliance, O., has secured the adoption of a new scale, raising the pay of the job and "ad" men from $12 to $15 per week, machine operators from $15 to $18 and foremen from $16 to $19, Overtime will be a price and one-third. At the end of one year "ad" and job compositors will receive $16 per week.

Akron, O., Typographical Union has secured the adoption of a new scale which provides for an increase of from $2 to $2.50 in the wages of its members.

Hamilton, Ont., printers have closed a contract with publishers calling for an increase in the book and job scale of $3 a week at the end of the third year under a five-year contract. The pay for hand compositors is increased from $16 to $18, to be in force for two years, $18.50 for the third year and then $19 per week. The pay of machine operators is advanced to $20.50 during 1913, to $21 during 1914, to $22 during 1915, to $22.50 during 1916, and then to $23 per week. The old scale was $18.

The new scale which goes into effect in Bismark, N.D., provides for an increase of $2.50 per week for floormen and 90 cents for machine men, making a flat scale for day work of $22.50; night work, $25; foremen receiving $25 and $27, respectively.

A new three-year agreement has been reached by the Peterborough Typographical Union and the employing printers of that city. The new scale went into effect February 1st. Hand compositors and floormen receive $15 per week in 1913, $16 in 1914, $17 in 1915; foremen $17 per week in 1913, $18 in 1914, $19 in 1915. Machine operators $17 per week in 1913, $18 in 1914 and 1915. All night work $2 additional. The old scale is $14 for hand compositors and $17 for linotype operators.

The Hearst newspapers of Chicago and Mailers' Union No. 2 have agreed on a contract for three years beginning February 17th, 1913, under which the day foreman receives $30 a week; night, $35; journeymen $19.50 per week of forty-eight hours on the *American*, the afternoon paper, and $18 per week for thirty-six hours on the morning paper, the *Examiner*. All overtime 50 cents per hour. Extra men to receive same scale as regulars, except for inserting Sunday supplements, when a scale of 40 cents per hour shall prevail day or night, except Saturday night, when they shall receive $3.50 for eight hours and 50 cents an hour thereafter. Saturday night work is $4 for eight hours, including thirty minutes' lunch time.

A new scale under a five-year contract has gone into effect at Yonkers, N.Y., which provides an increase for the first year of $1 a week for machine operators, $1.50 for job and floormen, $3 for machinist operators, $2 for newspaper foremen and $3 for job foremen. For the second and succeeding three years the increase is to be $1 per week all around.

Negotiations with the publishers of Lynn, Mass., newspapers have resulted in reducing the hours per week from forty-seven to forty-one. The wages remain at the old figure.

An increase of $1 per week has been secured by the printers of Winnipeg, Man., for work on newspapers, making the pay $29 for night and $26 for day work.

An increase of 50 cents per week has been secured by the Houghton, Mich., Typographical Union, under which the men on the morning papers will receive $22.50 per week and on evening papers $20.50, and $18.50 for book and job work.

The Pottsville, Pa., Typographical Union has secured the adoption of a scale calling for an increase of 50 cents per week for three years.

The Typographical Union of Stockton, Cal., has increased its scale $1.50 per week for every member. All employers have signed the agreement. The foremen on morning papers now get $33 per week for a three-machine office, or more, and $30 for less than that number. Foremen on evening papers receive $30.50 and $28.50 per week for offices having a similar capacity. Advertisement foremen will receive $30 and $27 per week for morning and evening papers, respectively. Machine operators get same pay as the advertisement foremen. Floor and advertisement men will receive $27 and $22.50 for day and night work, respectively.

The new scale adopted at Evansville, Ind., provides for a rise in wages from $24 to $25.50 for night work and from $22.50 to $24 for day work at the end of four years.

An increase of $1.50 per week under a three-year agreement has been secured for the members of the Woonsocket, R. I., Typographical Union.

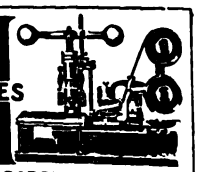
The "Diamond" Screen Cabinets.

Every process engraver is aware of the importance of taking the greatest care of the expensive line screens that are used for half-tone reproduction, and so should welcome the new "Diamond" Cabinets that have been introduced by Messrs. F. E. Brown and Co., 5½, Guthlaxton-street, Leicester, and that are designed for the convenient storage of engravers' screens. These cabinets contain a number of compartments, each sufficient in height, depth and width to hold at least one screen, and this arrangement permits of any screen being withdrawn without disturbing the remainder of the contents. One great advantage of these cabinets over any ordinary cupboard is that by an ingenious arrangement of rollers in the base of each compartment the screens are "rolled" in or out, thereby avoiding friction on the edge of the screen and considerably prolonging its life. Another advantage is that the door of each cabinet is provided with a window which facilitates a quick inspection of the contents by the person responsible for their safety. The cabinets are well made and finished, and are provided with a good lock with duplicate keys. Five styles are made, capable of taking screens up to 18 by 15 inches in the smallest, and 30 by 24 inches in the largest sizes. A special cabinet that would fold flat for export is also made for the Colonial and foreign trade, and as an inducement to speedy ordering the firm offers to pay carriage on all orders in Great Britain received before May 1st next. Messrs. F. E. Brown and Co. are practical screen makers, and knowing exactly the requirements of the engraver, have built the "Diamond" Cabinets to meet them.

The "Montreal Herald."

The *Montreal Herald* has recently moved into a new fireproof building at Craig and St. Alexander streets. The structure covers an area of 12,000 square feet and has a frontage of eighty feet on Craig-street and 150 feet on St. Alexander-street. The total cost of land and building is over $350,000. The building consists of seven storeys and a high basement and is constructed of reinforced concrete. The façades are architecturally pleasing and the window spaces much larger in proportion to the wall area than is usual. The building is as nearly fireproof as can be made, and contains in addition a full supply of fire extinguishers and interior and exterior fire escapes. The lighting is effectively arranged and the elevator facilities are of the best. The *Herald* occupies the ground floor, with the mechanical departments in the rear of the building, this section being especially laid out to house the giant presses and mechanical apparatus of the paper. The *Herald*, in celebration of its centennial anniversary, printed an issue containing 122 pages, constituting one of the largest newspapers ever issued in Canada. The paper was started on October 12th, 1811. During the hundred years of its history the paper has had its ups and downs, its periods of prosperity and of stress, but its general course has been ever onward and upward. Few papers in Canada have greater prestige and influence than the *Herald*.

An American contemporary tells of a travelling salesman who recently struck town with a fine picture which he exhibited as a specimen of lithography of the early days. It was made in 1788, some years before lithography was discovered. When his attention was called to this fact he remarked: "That is what makes it so valuable. Anyone can get a lithograph that was made after lithography was discovered, but it takes an explorer to find one made before that time."

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON. E.C
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

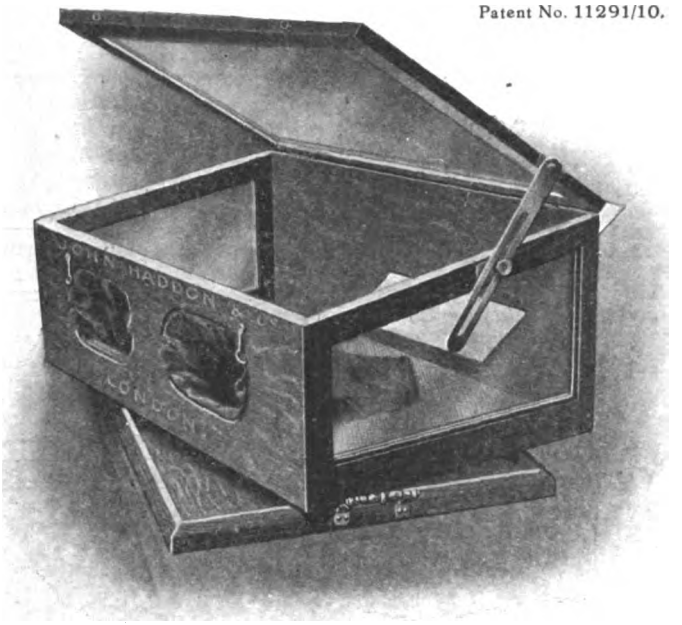
DAY&COLLINS
HARD FACED
MACHINE ENGRAVED
WOOD LETTER
WORKS
TELEGRAMS STREAMERS LEICESTER WESTERN UNION CODE
NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214
FROM FANN ST. LONDON
TO
KING STREET
LEICESTER
Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

BERGER AND WIRTH,
Telegraphic Address: "BERGWIRTH, LONDON."
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE
PRINTING INKS
AND FINE DRY COLOURS
National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.
CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.
SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.
OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Digitized by Google

Safety Bronzing Cabinet

Patent No. 11291/10.



Cabinet Open, and showing Detachable Tray.

BEST QUALITY WORK
NO DANGER TO OPERATOR
NO WASTE OF BRONZE
INCREASED OUTPUT

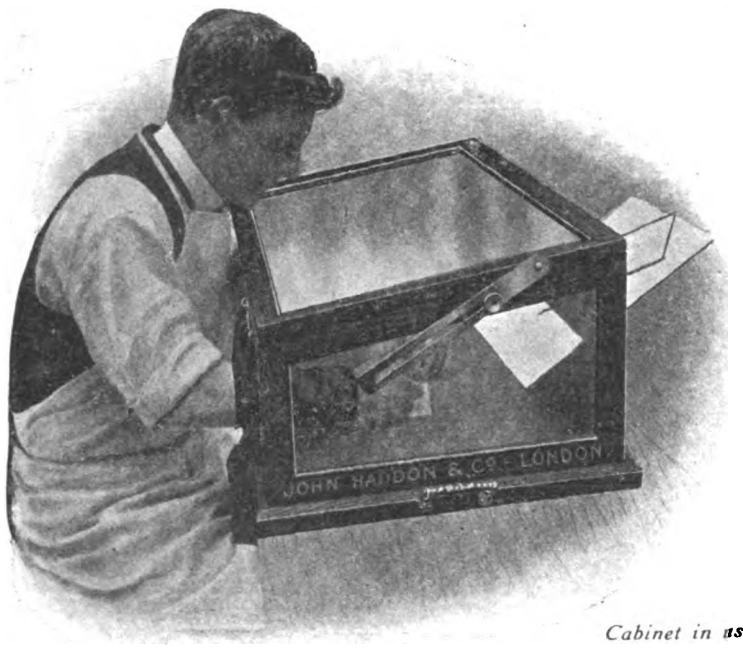
THIS Bronzing Apparatus has been introduced to enable Bronze Powders, etc., to be applied by hand without any particles of powder floating about the room, or being inhaled by the operator.

It consists, as shown in the illustration, of a box fitted with hinged transparent top and transparent ends. The side nearest the operator has apertures fitted with flexible sleeves with springs to close round the wrists of the operator, so that, although his hands and arms are free to move inside the box, no powder can escape.

The bottom of box is perforated and allows the surplus powder to fall into a detachable tray underneath. The sheets or cards to be bronzed are fed direct from the platen into a narrow horizontal slit fitted with sloping feed board.

This apparatus is made throughout in our own Works, and the edges of the lid and detachable parts are made dustproof. There is no waste of bronze and no injury to the health of the operator, and nothing to wear out. The bronzing is executed immediately under the eyes of the operator, ensuring finest quality work.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
SALISBURY SQ.
FLEET STREET.
LONDON, E.C.



Cabinet in use.

This Cabinet is designed to cope with work up to and including Foolscap Folio in size **Price £3-3-0**

Other sizes to order at proportionate prices.

ACCEPTED BY H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORS. **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. This appliance complies with the instructions contained in this Act and which reads as follows: "Regulations 2.B. Appliances so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room."**

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

The Testing of Paper.

Hints on Microscopical Works, Physical Tests and Chemical Analysis.*

It is a well recognised fact that an accurate knowledge as to the materials and chemicals entering into the composition of a paper is of great value to every papermaker who may be called upon to match a given sample. Manufacturers at present must depend on their personal judgment for such information, and the ability to correctly judge papers may only be acquired by long years of experience. To such an experienced man the first look at a particular sheet of paper reveals the general class to which it belongs, whether writing, printing, wrapping or board, etc. A second glance reveals the relative grade into which the particular class is subdivided. This preliminary information at once brings to the mind of the experienced man a picture of the general process of manufacture required to produce such a paper. By the use of his sense of smell he, in many cases, is able to determine whether animal sized or not, he presses his tongue against the sheet and determines whether it is "water leaf" or "sized" paper, and whether "slack," "medium" or "hard" sized, if a coated paper, his tongue will indicate it. Upon closer inspection and a liberal use of the sense of "sight" and "touch," he is able to estimate the weight per ream, the thickness of the sheet, the fibre composition, and general method of treatment in the beater-room, on the machine and in the finishing-room. He may also be able to give an estimate of bursting strength and general folding quality. The result of this method of testing is only comparative and, therefore, lacks the fundamental necessity of numerical expression for record purposes.

Interest in Testing Increases.

At the present time there is developing, both within and without the paper trade, a growing interest in the subject of paper testing. There is a demand on the part of the buyer for better methods to enable him to determine the quality of a paper. That there is this growing interest in the subject and a general demand for standard methods of testing is most conclusively shown by the work which is being accomplished in the commercial paper testing laboratories that are starting up in various parts of the country. This increasing general interest in paper testing has been the cause of developing a series of tests that apply both to the physical and chemical properties of a paper. These tests are not meant to give absolute values, but if due care is exercised in the selection of a representative sample and in making the necessary tests, then numerical values will be obtained which to a large degree indicate something of the quality of a paper. Such a method offers the only means whereby a record of a paper may be kept. In this discussion on paper testing it should be distinctly understood that these tests do not cover every quality or property a paper may have. The degree with which one sample is a colour match for a second sample must depend upon the ability of the eye of the individual. The matter of "finish" is a second property, which so far cannot be expressed numerically, and for which there are no physical tests. The degree with which one sample conforms to a second in finish is purely a personal element, and depends on the experience of the individual.

At the present time there are no physical methods by which an accurate comparison may be made to determine when a paper contains a larger amount of dirt than is acceptable, or just what degree of "wild formation" shall render a paper non-acceptable. These two properties of "dirt" and "formation" are left to the judgment of the individual, and depend on a hazy mental idea of what he individually believes to be a point beyond which a paper becomes undesirable for the particular purposes for which it was intended. The laboratory testing of a sheet of paper then narrows itself down to determine those properties which have a nearly fixed value, or may be expressed in definite numerical terms. These values are such that when due care is exercised two or more individuals using the same methods and samples and working independently will obtain duplicate results. In other words, such methods very largely eliminate the personal element of the individual wherever the properties of a paper may be given a numerical value.

Examining Paper Generally.

The general examination of paper may be subdivided into three parts as follows: (1) Microscopical examination; (2) physical tests: (3) chemical analysis. A microsopical examination will disclose the kind or kinds of fibres from which a given paper was made, and the experienced man will with considerable accuracy be enabled to estimate the proportions of various kinds of fibres used. The microscope also helps to indicate how much a stock has been beaten.

The testing to determine the physical properties of a paper is divided into determining —weight per ream, thickness, bursting strength, tensile strength, folding endurance, expansion and absorption.

The chemical analysis will disclose the amount of ash retained and the amount and kind of size used. A chemical examination will also give much information in regard to colours used. All of this information is of the utmost importance in determining the quality of a paper.

The principal purpose of a microscopical examination is to determine what fibre or fibres were used in making a paper, and then to estimate the relative proportion of each on a basis of 100 per cent. for the total fibre composition. Such an examination requires the following apparatus: beakers, tests tubes, slides for microscope, two long pointed steel dissecting needles, bunsen burner and tripod stand (or other means of heating sample), one large bottle of a ½ per cent. solution of caustic soda, one small bottle of 25 per cent. hydrochloric acid, six small dark coloured glass bottles, with dropping stoppers for stains, small pieces of filter paper and a microscope, which for ordinary work should be capable of magnifying about forty-five times. The binocular microscope will be found to be best suited for estimating work where it is desired to study the markings and special characteristics of a fibre, then a microscope capable of magnifying from 150 to 200 times should be used. As all vegetable fibres are highly transparent and almost entirely colourless when seen under the microscope, it is very necessary to use some staining solution to colour the fibre in order to bring out their size and shape and general markings. The best stain for this purpose is the so called "Herzberg" stain, which is what is known as as a selective stain, that is, it has the property of giving a yellow colour to most uncooked fibre, such as mechanical wood; chemical wood pulps are coloured an indigo blue;

* Paper read at the meeting held at Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., January 15, 1913.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

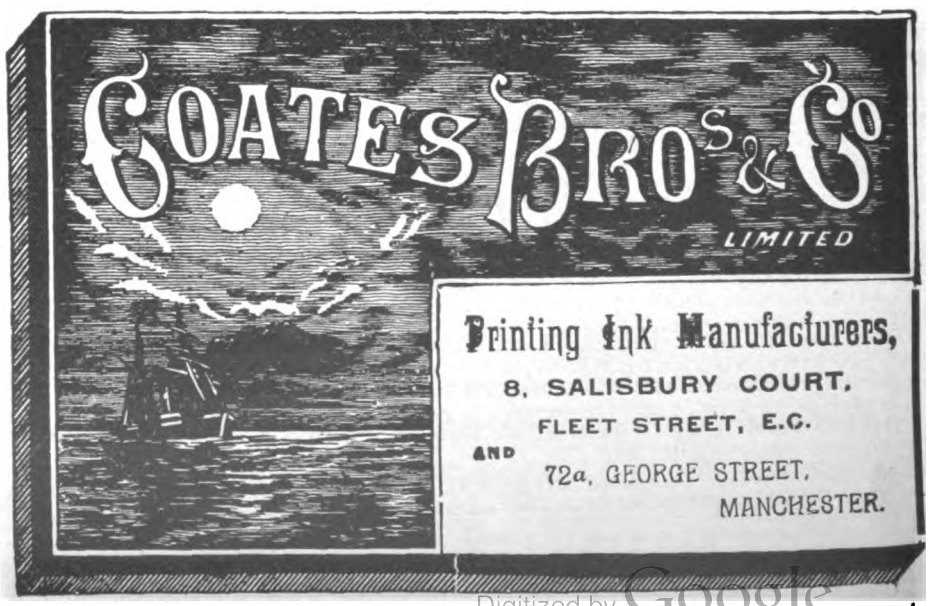
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London




Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST.
FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London"
Telephone Nos:—Offices, 644 Central and 72a Bank. Works, 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application.
23, ABCHURCH LANE. LOMBARD ST., E.C.



T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. | PROMPTITUDE.
QUALITY. | MODERATE CHARGES

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street). Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BOOKBINDERS

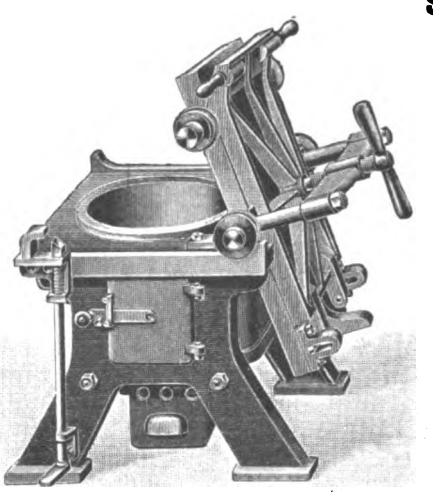
FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory **Leipzig-Paunsdorf,** GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Output Since 1889
OVER
24,000 Machines.

Yearly Production
ABOUT
1,800 Machines.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

and cotton, linen and some other fibres are coloured a wine red. This staining solution is made up as follows:—

Solution "A"—
20 grms. zinc chloride.
100 c.c. of water (preferably distilled).
Solution "B"—
2·1 grms. of potassium iodide.
0·1 grms. of iodide crystals.
5 c.c. of water (preferably distilled).

Dissolve "A" by adding the water to the zinc chloride in a glass beaker.

Dissolve "B" by adding a few drops of the water to the potassium iodide and iodine crystals in a glass beaker, and, after dissolving, add the remainder of the 5 c.c. of water.

The two solutions—"A" and "B"—are then mixed together and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours to settle, after which the clear liquid may be poured off and divided between two of the dark glass bottles with the dropping stoppers. All iodine solutions will fade in light, and should, therefore, be kept in the dark as much as possible. It is a very good plan to use two more of the dropper stoppered bottles to keep a concentrated solution of zinc chloride and water in one and a concentrated solution of potassium iodide and iodine in water in the second; these two solutions will be found handy in adjusting the Herzberg stain.

An Idea How to Prepare Paper for the Microscope.

The preparation of a sample of paper for the microscope is as follows: Several small pieces of paper of about the area of a cent are cut from different parts of the sheet of paper; these pieces are then placed in a beaker and covered with some half per cent. caustic soda solution; the whole mass is then brought to a boil over a suitable heating device. After boiling for about a minute, the liquid is poured off and some tap water added to wash out the caustic soda, and two or three drops of a 25 per cent. hydrochloric acid solution added to neutralise the alkali. The slightly acid solution is then poured off and enough of the small pieces of paper are pinched off and rolled into a ball of about the size of a pea. This small ball of pulp should be well rolled between the thumb and finger and then placed in a test tube and the test tube about half filled with water. Care must be exercised to rinse the hands after working each sample, to keep from contaminating the sample following. The test tube is then shaken vigorously until the paper has been entirely broken up and the fibres are well separated. A few fibres are next removed on the point of the microscope needle from the test tube, and a small sample is placed on each end of one of the microscope slides. The slide should be held in the holder over some black surface, as it is a great help to the eye to look at the white fibres against a black background. The wet fibres on a slide may best be dried by covering them with good filter paper and left for a few minutes to dry in the air.

The fibres are thoroughly dried and a drop of the Herzberg stain is added, and then the fibres are well "teased" out by the use of the two microscopic needles, a cover glass is placed upon the fibres and well pressed down, all the stain pressed out around the edges of the glass being removed with filter paper, and the slide polished with paper or cloth. The slide is next placed under the microscope and after studying the various fields an estimate of the proportion of each of the various kinds of fibres may be given. It is best to use four stains for this work, that is, each stain is of slightly different strength as each one gives the best results on certain fibres. For example, a stain that clearly brings out the wine red colour on cotton and linen fibres, as a rule, usually does not give the best blue colour on bleached soda and sulphite pulp; this same stain on ground wood pulp has almost no effect at all.

Stain Preparations.

In making up a stain to produce the best colour on the particular fibre, the following points should be remembered:

Two or three drops of water added to a good stain for rag and bleached chemical wood will tend to fade out the wine red colour, the blue colour will remain nearly unchanged, and the yellow colour on ground wood will be brought out very much clearer. In other words, a good rag stain, when used on ground wood, produces almost no colouring of the ground wood fibres.

The addition of two or three drops from the bottle containing the concentrated solution of iodine and potassium iodine, in water, will produce a deeper wine red on rag fibres, while the addition of a few drops of concentrated solution of zinc chloride in water will produce a deeper blue on chemical wood fibres.

It should be remembered that these iodine solutions will continually fade out, and that the best results may only be obtained when the stains give the proper colours. The easiest and best way in which to secure a stain of the right colouring capacity is to keep on hand the following pulps: Bleached soda and sulphite pulps, unbleached sulphite, ground wood, and beaten rag stock. The rag stock may most easily be secured by using a sheet of good quality filter paper, which is always made from "all rag" stock. Now take small bits of the bleached soda and bleached sulphite pulp and thoroughly mix them, after first separating them in water in a test tube. Place a small sample on a microscopic slide, thoroughly dry the fibres, add one drop of stain, separate fibres with the needles, place cover glass in position and place slide under microscope. Each fibre seen should be of a blue colour, the sulphite fibres appearing much wider and longer than soda fibres and should show a lighter blue colour, as the fibre is more translucent than a soda fibre, while the soda fibre should take a darker blue colour. Soda and sulphite fibres should show a slight colour difference, the soda fibres being coloured a darker indigo blue, while sulphite fibres should be coloured a lighter indigo blue. If this colour difference is not clearly brought out then either water or zinc chloride should be added, depending on whether it is desired to weaken or deepen the colours. Some rag fibres should now be added to the test tube, and a second slide made up, using a bottle of stain which is intended to produce best results on mixtures of rag and wood pulps. This second stain is adjusted by adding water, zinc chloride, or iodine-potassium-iodide, or all as may be needed until the three fibres, soda, sulphite and rag, are all clearly brought out. A third stain should be prepared for such papers as may contain ground wood by using mixture of ground wood and unbleached sulphite, and then adjusting the stains to give the best colours. The proper yellow for ground wood is the lemon yellow, never an orange yellow, as then the sulphite pulp is too slightly coloured and ground wood estimates are necessarily too high.

The experienced man may by using this method give some very surprising results. The American Bureau of Standards believe that in papers containing mixtures of rag and bleached chemical wood, a careful microscopical estimate is well within 5 per cent. of the correct fibre contents. For papers containing ground wood, especially where the percentage of ground wood is high, then the degree of accuracy is within 10 per cent. of the correct fibre contents.

Testing Devices.

For laboratory use, the quickest sheet-weighing device is the quadrant paper scales, so graduated that the corresponding ream weight—either 500 or 480 sheets—is read off directly in pounds. Thickness of a paper may best be determined by the use of a spring micrometer having a hand that travels around a circular dial. This dial is graduated into thousandths of an inch, and may be read to ten thousandths. In using such a gauge care should be taken to see that the pressure on the paper is constant, and also that the pressure surfaces are large enough not to compress the paper. The bursting strength of a paper is determined with a machine by which the paper is firmly clamped against a rubber diaphragm, through which the pressure is applied to a circular area of the paper measuring one square inch. The actual pressure of the liquid under the rubber diaphragm required to burst the paper is registered on a carefully calibrated pressure gauge, reading pounds per square inch. An average of ten readings is taken as the correct bursting strength. The tensile strength of a paper is determined upon a suitable machine, capable of accurately recording the tension required to break a strip of paper, when held at each end by suitable clamps, and the clamps are moved apart until breaking of the paper occurs. The folding endurance is measured on a machine in which a strip of paper of definite size is clamped. The clamps are held apart under definite tension and the paper is caused to bend back and forth upon itself until the fibres wear though at line of folding. The number of double folds is recorded automatically by a suitable device.

Expansion of a paper may be determined by submitting the paper to different atmospheric conditions and noting resultant size of sheet at each change in the atmosphere.

The measure of absorption of a paper is the height to which, in a given time, a liquid will rise by capillary action, when one end of a vertically held strip of paper is immersed in water. This test, as well as all physical tests, must be made under a uniform condition of humidity.

The work of the paper laboratory at the Bureau of Standards comprises the testing of papers for the Government service, and the general public; also a study of methods of paper manufacture for the purpose of obtaining information of value in the preparation of Government paper specifications. Information thus obtained is also at the disposal of the general public, who may be interested in selling or buying paper under definite requirements. It is not the intention of this bureau to go into general commercial paper testing, for the reason that there are regular commercial laboratories that are well equipped to do this work. Tests in dispute between outside parties will be taken up as an absolutely disinterested referee; in such case the bureau will very willingly give all possible assistance.

The equipment of the paper laboratory is at the service of the paper manufacturer as well as the user of paper for the investigation of problems of wide general interest, and it is desired to impress upon the trade and the general public that they are always welcome to such information as we may possess, provided such information does not come to us in a confidential manner.

Conclusions Arrived At.

The United States Government throughout its various branches consumes 40,000,000 pounds of paper each year. This large amount of paper includes almost every grade or kind on the American market. The acceptance or rejection of such a large and varied amount of paper necessarily involves good judgment on the part of the paper inspector, together with an intimate knowledge of the manufacture of all kinds of paper, and a knowledge of the various uses to which each grade may be placed. Is it reasonable to expect to find one or even two men who combine such a knowledge? It is the firm belief of the Bureau of Standards that all manufacturers and users of paper will readily recognise that a correct set of definite chemical and physical tests, when carried out under uniform conditions, will give more reliable results than could be obtained in any other way. It is also the belief of the Bureau of Standards that a knowledge as to the nature of our methods of paper testing, as well as the manner in which a paper specification is developed, will tend to convince the trade of the fairness with which this work is carried on. It is not meant that a set of tests will tell all about a paper, but that a set of definite tests, together with a judicial exercise of judgment in regard to colour, finish, formation and dirt, will tend to promote fairness to all concerned. The Government fully recognises the fact that wherever a specification imposes a hardship or restriction upon bidders in an unnecessary manner, that same restriction will necessarily tend to raise the price of that particular grade to the Government.

It is the belief of the Bureau of Standards that only by earnest co-operation between the Government testing laboratories and the manufacturers may the most desirable Government paper specifications be developed. The greatest degree of co-operation will come when manufacturers understand that their comments or criticisms on any point will be given the fullest consideration. Such discussions invariably develop much valuable data and the results are beneficent to all concerned.

A Book-Plate Exhibition.

An interesting exhibition of book-plates was opened last week at the Whitworth Institute, Manchester, the Curator of the Institute, Mr. R. Bateman, being the organiser of the show, which is interesting as being the first of its kind in that city, although a similar exhibition was held a few years ago in the neighbouring city of Liverpool. The collection contains examples of fine engraving on copper and from the stone. Among the plates interesting for personal associations are those of Pepys, the diarist, and Gibbs, the architect, which contain their portraits. The plates of Sydney Smith, O'Connell, Wilberforce, Carlyle, Samuel Rogers, Harrison Ainsworth, Fox, Horace Walpole, Palmerson, and Martin Tupper are shown, and the modern plates include Queen Mary's private book-plate, and those of Gladstone, Lord Leighton, and other well-known people. There is also an American section, which comprises about sixty plates by the late E. D. French, and some of the work of S. L. Smith, J. W. Spenceley, and W. F. Hopson.



Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, Gold Street, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half Tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

5&6&7 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book. . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times.*

"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*

"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*

"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-. 80 Illustrations. 24 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.

NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, 6/-.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.

80 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.

NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.

SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Bath, Bristol, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Portmadoc, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKIN'S; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 62, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

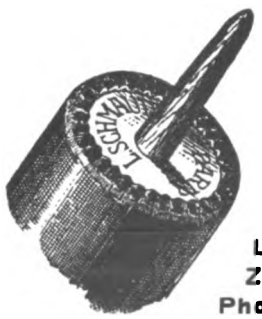
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving. Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS
Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS
Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S
(Registered)
T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.
Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES
LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.,
WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.



MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

A. Edler & Co. Bath Place, Rivington Street, London, E.C.

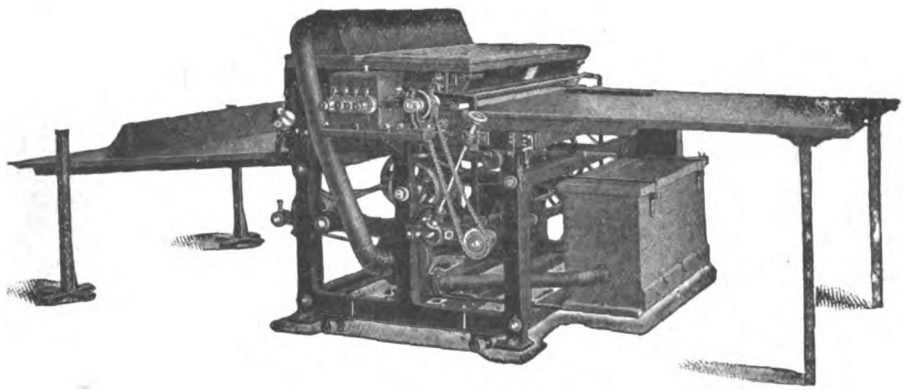
PERFECTED BRONZING MACHINE

(Patent "KOHLBACH,")

At Work in the Finest British and Foreign Printing Works.

The speed of this Machine is enormous owing to the absence ot cylinders, thereby also doing away with all fear of gripper marks.

Contrary to the Dust Exhaust system of other makes, the used bronze does not pass back into the machine, but collects in a box, thereby ensuring first class work.



By the system of wipers a very much brighter result is obtained than by the system of rollers. The Machine will not only bronze and dust paper but any thickness of card. The rollers are automatically cleaned whilst the machine is actually at work.

A FEW OTHER SPECIALITIES:

Book Sewing Machines. "Marvel," for smaller runs at £60 for Treadle, or £75 for Power;
the "Rapid" for Letterpress Binding,
the "Universal" for sewing all classes of work, and
the "Victory" for extra heavy Ledgers, Endless Guard Books, etc.

Rotary Printing Machines {for Jobbing Work, Newspapers, Catalogues, Art Printing, Cashblocks, etc.

THE NEW PERFECTED
"EDLER" POWER EMBOSSING PRESS
(the Most Powerful in Existence).

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS, MOOR LANE, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc.
MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied at HALF-PRICE (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or 2/6 FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—April 10, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

APR 1913

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 17.

LONDON: APRIL 17, 1913.

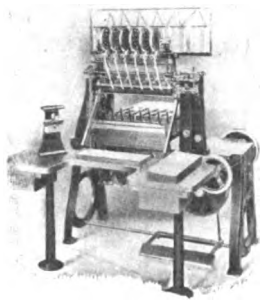
EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

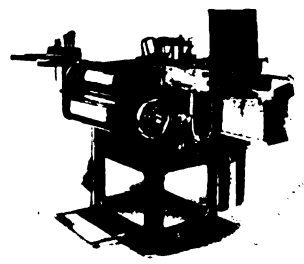
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



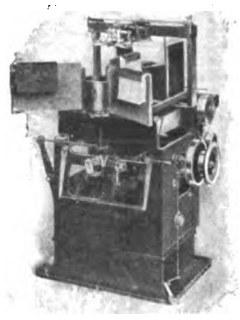
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: LONGEST LIFE
and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

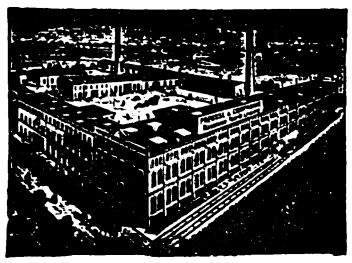
"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"
Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on
All Classes of Printing Machines.

Maker:
FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.
"Inkermann" Works,
HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,
And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.
LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

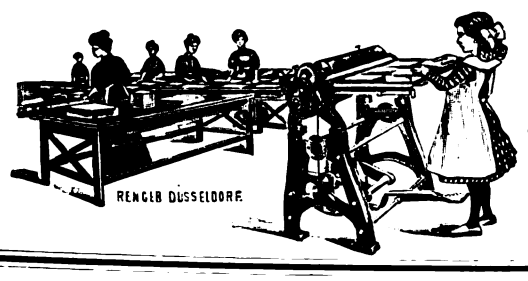
RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES or Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4 000 Folded Sheets Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines



Gluing Machine with Transporter.

Don't Buy a:

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machine,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, etc., without offer from:

Joseph RENGER, Machine Works, DUSSELDORF (GERMANY.)

BUKAMA-MACHINES

For Sewing, Perforating. Eyeletting, Punching.

CATALOGUE 1913

O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art. etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

Price 6d. Net.
Per Ann. 6s.
Post Free.

THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY
THE PROCESS PHOTOGRAM ESTABLISHED JAN 1894

Foreign
Subscription 8s.
Post Free.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

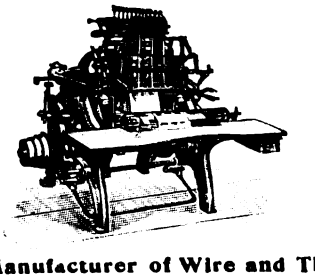
14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.



BREHMER'S THREAD BOOK SEWING MACHINES.

Made in different sizes and styles to suit every size of book, up to 28 inches in length, and every class of work.

Quickest Speed, Strongest Sewing, Simplest in Handling, Cheapest in up-keep.

Length of stitches, as well as distance between tapes variable; straight needles.

Over 1,500 Machines sold.

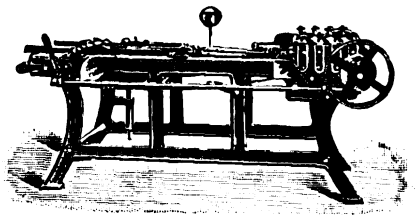
CATALOGUES, QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES OF WORK FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Stitching Machines, Folding, Endsheet Pasting, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Boxmaking Purposes.

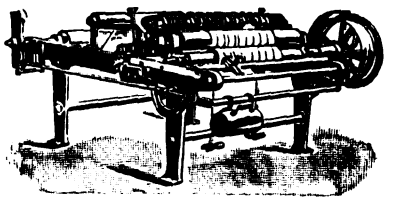
M. C. RITCHIE'S SPECIALITIES.

ROTARY FOLDING BOX GLUEING MACHINE.



Recommended for square or tuck-in-ends plain or embossed boxes. Simple and quickly adjusted. Feeding, Glueing, Folding, Pressing, Drying and Delivering Automatically.

SLITTING & RE-WINDING MACHINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
WAX PAPER TO TAG STOCK,
Also for Rubber Calico Insulating Material.



Perfect Cutting, and Re-Wound into Hard Reels from 3-in. wide Upwards.

For further Particulars apply to:—

M. C. RITCHIE,
107, CLIFTON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.
Telephone: 46 CITY. Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON.

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing a Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.



THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 17.

LONDON: APRIL 17, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Technical Instruction in Bookbinding

XIV.

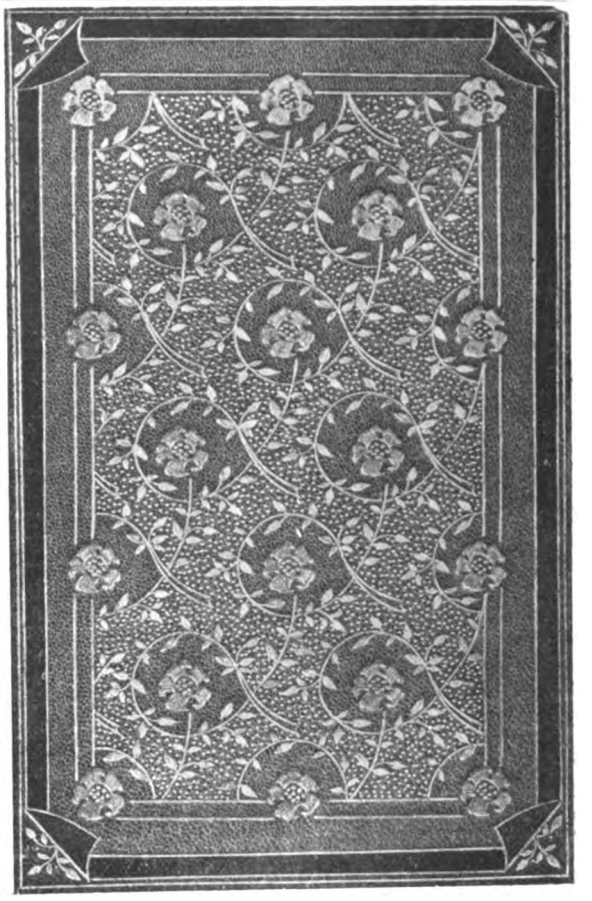
At the Borough Polytechnic Institute.

Although the bookbinding classes at this well-known South London centre of technical instruction (in the Borough-road, S.E.) end for the present session with the City and Guilds of London Institute examination on the 26th inst., it will no doubt be of interest to many to give some particulars about them, in view of the display of work executed by their students which was made on March 15th, and is further referred to below.

There are two classes, devoted respectively to Forwarding, under the control of J. S. Parrott, and Finishing, which is in charge of the chief instructor in binding, Mr. F. Maullen. The first of these classes meets for practical work on Monday or Tuesday, from 8 to 10 p.m., lectures on the subject being given on Thursday evenings from 8 to 9.30. This course is both theoretical and practical, and comprises:—

Paper and book sizes; signatures; folding and collating; pulling books to pieces and refolding; guarding and folding plates; sewing and overcasting; inboard forwarding; edge gilding; head banding; covering in cloth and leather, half bound and whole bound; siding and pasting down. Cleaning, washing, and restoring books; print inlaying; map mounting, calf colouring, tree marbling, and edge marbling.

The class in Finishing meets, for practical work, on Thursday or Friday evenings, from 8 to 10, lectures on the History of Bookbinding and on Design Applied to Book Decoration being delivered on Tuesdays, from 8 to 9.30 p.m. The work of this class includes the elementary use of tools; styles for half-bound and whole-bound work in calf, morocco, vellum, silk and velvet; hand lettering and lettering with types; line and gouge work; the antique, classic, and modern styles; tooled and illuminated edges; the renovation of old and decayed bindings, etc. Students are advised, in addition, to attend the art classes for instruction in drawing (to which they are admitted at half fees), as evidence of some skill in this subject must be forthcoming. These continue for a couple of months after the bookbinding class finishes it work. The fee for the session, covering a period of about six months, is 8s. for either class.



No. 2.



No. 1

The classes are held in a large and well-lighted room in the basement of the building, fitted with all necessary tools and appliances. The number of students who entered for instruction during the term now on the point of expiry was 59, *i.e.*, in Forwarding 25, and in Finishing 34. Of this number about half were new pupils, the rest having attended the classes in one or more previous sessions.

The annual "Open House" function at the Institute last month attracted quite the usual crowd of interested visitors, and is perhaps the best method of popularising and extending the utility of an institution of this sort. In our experience, a mere trade exhibition of specimens of work attracts but little interest, and is, as a rule, poorly attended, but the opportunity of seeing in operation the workshops where such exhibits are produced is generally taken full advantage of, tends to spread a knowledge of what is being done at a place like a technical school, and often leads to a desire on the part of the eligible visitor to avail himself of the cheap and thorough scheme of instruction it offers. On the occasion referred to, the bookbinding room was thronged throughout the few hours that it remained open for inspection, and great interest was shown by those present in the various operations that were being carried on before their eyes. The lad at the marbling trough had an admiring audience all the evening, and must have felt no small pride in his achievements with the colours. Simple forwarding and finishing jobs were also in progress, and on the large central table was a very extensive and elaborate display of examples of bookbinding work executed at the Institute, mainly specimens of high-class finishing. There were not, it is true, many bound books shown, most of the finely tooled and inlaid jobs on view being single specimen boards, but there was quite sufficient to make it evident that the Instructors in Binding have their classes well in hand, and aim at a high standard of workmanship. There were some bound volumes in an adjacent bookcase, and a few more were to be seen in a case in the Edric Hall. These, however, attracted nothing like the attention given to the lads at work, and thus demonstrated the fact—which must be familiar enough to most organisers of small trade exhibitions—that practical work is always of greater interest to the public at large than its results. We are inclined to think that a large accession of students to the various classes, not only at the Borough Polytechnic but at other similar institutions, would result from a function of this kind being held just before the commencement rather than at the end of the Session. In the latter case, any enthusiasm that may be evoked in the minds of lads who pass through the shops has more than time to cool down, and be indeed forgotten, during the six months that must elapse before the would-be student could put it into practice by joining

Digitized by Google

the particular class which appeals to him more than any other.

We illustrate herewith a few examples of Finishing executed by the students of Bookbinding at the Borough Polytechnic Institute.

No. 1 is carried out in pale blue morocco, and it will be noticed that the floral ornament which forms the scheme of decoration rises naturally from the bottom of the board, as it always should do. The word "Keats" is worked with gouges.

No. 2 is a cover in light green morocco. The floral diaper design which covers most of the board is surrounded with a plain inlaid strip



No. 3.

of dark red morocco, the upturned corners being in red of a slightly lighter shade.

No. 3 is in Niger morocco, the floral design both in this and the previous example being closely stopped out.

The President of the United States, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, has a family connection with the "art preservative." According to *The Never Sleep Gazette*, the bright little monthly issued by the Regan Printing House of Chicago, President Wilson's grandfather was a "poor printer," and hence, it argues, there is no chance of doubling the rate on second-class mail while Dr. Woodrow writes the prescriptions. This will be for a period of forty-seven months, and that's a pretty good stretch in which the American people may breathe easy.

The Hackney Borough Council has recommended the following tenders for acceptance: General printing work, Messrs. C. Straker and Sons, Ltd.; registration printing, including county and borough lists, jury lists, etc., Messrs. Darling and Son, Ltd.; stationery, Drake, Driver and Leaver.

Thomas Senior, foreman compositor, of Caxton-street, Barnsley, was found hanging dead by a rope at the *Chronicle* Office, Barnsley.

Institute of Printers and Kindred TRADES.

Annual Dinner.

A brilliant gathering and record attendance marked the thirteenth annual dinner of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire, held on the 8th inst. at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, Kingsway. Sir George Riddell (President of the Institute) was in the chair, supported by Col. the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart., Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., Capt. the Hon. Bertrand Russell, Sir Rowland Bailey, C.B., M.V.O., I.S.O. (Controller of H.M. Stationery Office), Sir William Robertson Nicoll, Judge Rentoul, K.C., Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, Mr. J. J. Keliher (Past President Master Printers' Association), Mr. Frank H. Taylor, Mr. W. J. Whyte, Mr. H. E. Morgan, Mr. R. Loring, Mr. J. Jeremiah, Mr. G. J. Berridge, C.C., Mr. R. E. Thomas, Mr. J. C M. Nichols, Mr. H. C. Cottle, Mr. Sydney H. Caslon, Mr. Walter Grierson, Mr. J. B. Stevenson, Mr. Horace Morgan, Mr. Edward Hudson, Mr. Galloway Fraser, Mr. C. H. Roud (deputy chairman), Mr. R. B. Brett, Mr. W. H. Burchell and Mr. C. J. Drummond (joint hon. secretaries), Mr. R. J. Elliston, Mr. A. Langley, Mr. G. K. Naylor, L.C.C., Mr. J. R. Riddell, Mr. H. Blaikley, Mr. H. C. Goodall, Mr. D. Greenhill, Mr. G. E. Holloway, Mr. T. J. Hunt, Mr. A. Bartzack, Mr. Job S. Morriss, Mr. F. W. Seeley, Mr. Francis Sheridan, Mr. C. B. Sheridan, Mr. G. H. Stockman, Mr. E. Taylor Thomlinson, Mr. C. R. Warde, etc. The company of ladies and gentlemen numbered upwards of 400, and were seated at separate tables arranged for groups of friends.

"A Man of Many Worries."

After an excellent menu had been served, the Chairman proposed the royal toasts, which were loyally honoured. He then submitted "Success to the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades." He said when his friend Mr. Drummond asked him to preside there that night he invited Mr. Drummond to tell him what was expected of him in the way of a speech. Mr. Drummond's reply was very characteristic. He said, "For heaven's sake don't be long, don't be serious, and above all don't forget to remind your audience that the admirable work of this Institute cannot be carried on without funds." He would endeavour to obey the two first injunctions; as to the last, he would refer to the financial question in a delicate and appropriate manner. The objects of the Institute were educational and social. The many vicissitudes which the printing trade underwent rendered education an absolute necessity. He observed that the St. Bride Foundation technical library contained 26,700 volumes, which was a very convincing reason that the printer required an extended education. With regard to the social aspect, as they all knew to their cost, the printer was a man of many worries. In fact, he knew of no man who required more social relaxation than the printer. There was no man who was subject to more ignorant criticism than the printer was. One of the objects of this Institute was to provide the printer with a little happiness in the course of what was usually a very unhappy and troubled business life. The printing trade had always exercised a great fascination over him. It was a romantic trade; a recording angel which recorded the doings, thoughts and ideas of mankind. That was a very noble thing to do, and his only regret was that like most other romances it was not as profitable as it should be. The past year had been a very important one in the history of the newspaper trade. First, because his friend Sir Rowland Bailey had assisted Lloyd George and other persons to spend money and give out the largest printing order that had ever been given in Great Britain, and, whatever might be thought of the National Insurance Act, it was some consolation to know that printers had been able to secure some share of the spoil. Secondly, because the costing question had occupied the attention of printers, and, although he was not a practical printer, he was assured by competent authorities that the resolution passed at the Costing Conference was going to bring about increased profits for the printer, and hence he was quite sure the resolution was a most admirable one. (Hear, hear.) Some misguided persons had said that newspapers did not offer the best medium for advertising. Mr. Lawson and himself regarded any ideas of that sort as heretical and without any foundation whatever. (Laughter.) They could not advertise, however, on hoardings, in newspapers, pamphlets, annuals, or by any other means without the aid of the printer. He ventured to prophesy that advertising was going to increase, and whatever might be the views they held as to the ethics of advertising, the printing business had everything to gain and nothing to lose by an increase in advertising. So far as the newspaper trade was concerned, there was an enormous number of newspapers and periodicals issued at the present time, and he did not think they were going to decrease. From that point of view also he thought they might congratulate themselves upon the future. Referring to the introduction of the intaglio process of printing into the newspaper business, the Chairman said that probably by the time they met there again next year they might have serious cause to reflect upon the question of putting in fresh plant. Concluding, he asked the company to drink the toast with every enthusiasm. The Institute performed a most admirable service to the trade, and was worthy of every support. (Applause.)

The Lack of Cohesion.

Mr. H. J. Goss (chairman of the Council), in responding to the toast, expressed the thanks of the Council of the Institute to the President for the kind expressions he had extended to "us poor printers." The Institute had always been fortunate in its presidents, and they were not the least so on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated Sir George Riddell, not only upon the honour that had been conferred upon him individually, as the guiding light of a weekly newspaper which, he thought he was right in saying, had the largest circulation of any in the British Empire, but also for the further honour that had been conferred upon journalism and incidentally upon the whole of the printing world. There were, he believed, some eight thousand employing printers in this country. It always appeared to him that they were divided into two camps. There was one on one side, and 7,999 on the other. It was generally admitted that if there was one thing more than another adversely affecting this industry it was this lack of cohesion and want of harmony amongst its members. It was to overcome this that the work of the Institute was so largely directed—a work in which, he ventured to suggest, they as an institute had not been wholly un.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

successful. Touching upon the work of the year, Mr. Goss pointed out that they had from time to time lectures and debates, under which head he drew attention to the lecture to be delivered on the 23rd inst. by Mr. Vincent Brooks on the vexed question of trades unionism and the merits or demerits of organised and unorganised labour, which should proved highly interesting to employing printers. In June a visit had been arranged to the Caxton Convalescent Home, and later on visits were in contemplation to the International Printing Trade and Graphic Arts Exhibition at Amsterdam, and also to the International Exhibition at Ghent. There would be the usual conversazione in October, and at least one bohemian concert during the autumn, so that it would be seen that they endeavoured to be as many-sided and as cosmopolitan as possible. If there was one thing lacking it was support, of which the Council would like a little more. (Applause.)

"Literature and Journalism."

Sir Frank Newnes, in proposing "Literature and Journalism," remarked that some people thought there was a great gulf between the two, which was a wrong way of looking at the subject altogether. No doubt there was a great difference, because of course literature was written for all time, whilst journalism was done just for the passing moment. He did not think it was true to say there was more trash written and published to-day than forty or fifty years ago. They must remember that with the increase in education there was a wider reading public, and the production of literature multiplied. The bad literature of forty or fifty years ago was forgotten, and all that was left was the good, which would stand the test of time. (Hear, hear.)

Sir William Robertson Nicoll responded in a humorous speech, and in giving an account of his early years in journalism, which commenced forty-four years ago, said some of his most loyal helpers and most faithful allies had been printers.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins also responded to the toast, and said that hardly at any time within the last twenty years could he have replied to such a toast with more courage and confidence than on the present occasion. Writers of to-day had got rid of the oppression which had affected them in the past, and they had now two notable revivals—that of the drama and of literature. An interesting phenomena had been the rebirth of the theatre and of poetry. One well-known poet had gone so far as to say that he could live by his profession. (Laughter.) That was a great change. There was every reason to take an encouraging view of the progress that was being made in regard to literature and the making of books cheap. It was encouraging for the author to find there was a great public waiting and ready to read what they had long been wanting, and if there was one thing certain among the changes and troubles of this mortal life it was that the interest in books would continue to grow and increase, and with it he trusted there would grow and increase the friendship and alliance between all interested in literary production. (Applause.)

His Honour Judge Rentoul gave the toast of "The House of Commons," to which the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., replied. The toast of "The Visitors" was submitted by Mr. C. J. Drummond, coupled with the name of Mr. Frank Taylor, general manager of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., who appropriately responded.

During the dinner a suitable programme of music was contributed by Mr. A. F. Day's string quartette, and between the speeches a capital concert was given by the following talented artistes:—Mr. Budden Morriss (piano solos), the Misses Ivell and Lilley (songs and duets), Mr. Stewart Gardiner (baritone songs), and Miss Dorothy Varick (character sketches at the piano). The pianoforte accompanist was Miss Asdaile.

The Souvenir.

During the evening a magnificently produced Souvenir of specimens of various styles of printing work done during 1913 was presented to each guest. It is enclosed in a stiff cover in imitation of an elaborate old binding in "Levant Morocco," with gilt border and title, and the Institute monogram embossed in blue in the centre. The lining paper is in rose watered silk. The contents comprise an illustrated booklet descriptive of the "Caxton Convalescent Home," finely printed in colours and photo tint on a grained paper by Mr. A. Chris. Fowler; a specimen page for introduction to a book; examples of music printing with borders; a specimen of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' "Oilette" process; a specimen of printing from a direct deposited nickel-steel electro, by Messrs. Badoureau and Jones, Ltd.; a typographical specimen printed in three printings; a specimen of circular from type and borders in two colours; an example of lithographic offset work; a specimen of typesetting on the Typograph; a three-colour fashion plate; specimens of over printing with Glossine varnish; of offset and coloured tint printing; of machine-printed photogravure; a three-colour music title; map printing from blocks; Radiotint flat-bed photogravure; a letterpress window bill; a page from a booklet recently published by Linotype and Machinery Ltd.; an illustrated article on "How Guillotine Knives are made"; a specimen book illustration printed by three-colour process with tint; a Carbo-Gravure specimen in two workings; a reproduction of a Baxter Print in four workings; a specimen of imitation photogravure; a page of linotype composition; a reproduction in four printings on a Miehle machine of roses photographed direct from Nature by the Polychromide process; four-colour printing by Messrs. Cooper and Budd, Ltd.; an example of photography and engraving by the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.; lithographic work by Messrs. Thos. Forman and Sons, Nottingham; three winning designs in a L.S.C. Jobbing Guild title-page competition; a lithographic offset specimen by the Honours Students of St. Bride Foundation Lithographic Classes, and a typographic specimen by the St. Bride Foundation Printing School; a catalogue cover designed and drawn direct on stone and lithographed in tint and monotone by Messrs. Langley and Sons, Ltd.; a design for a Masonic banquet programme, and various other specimens of colour printing.

We cordially endorse the hearty congratulations expressed by the President at the dinner to those gentlemen responsible for this interesting production.

Stationery Exports.

The following are the exports of stationery, other than paper, from the United Kingdom for the month of March, compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
To Germany ...	£11,888	£10,237	£12,507
„ France... ...	5,135	4,671	4,731
„ United States of America...	6,229	6,768	5,316
„ British India...	14,881	18,252	16,932
„ Straits Settlements ...	3,407	3,383	4,819
„ Ceylon ...	2,320	2,064	2,913
„ Australia ...	11,518	10,894	12,995
„ New Zealand	2,769	3,263	3,343
„ Canada ...	4,497	6,030	6,327
„ Other Countries... ...	64,857	63,945	70,069
Totals	£127,001	£129,507	£139,952

For the three months, ending March, the total exports reached £417,871, an increase of £26,929 over the same period of 1912, and an increase of £49,677 over the corresponding period of 1911.

Exports of Printed Books.

The following were the exports of printed books from the United Kingdom during March, compared with other previous periods:—

	March		Jan.-March	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
1913	34,162	210,075	98,300	578,681
1912	36,790	220,778	96,754	575,420
1911	39 326	198 238	91,919	539,967

Illuminated Addresses:
By the Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

ESTABLISHED 1806.
For all Printing Metals
Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothus" London.
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).
HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO.
Telegrams: "Flongs, Liverpool."
FOR
EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

The Ghent Exhibition.

Now that the final arrangements of the British Section are complete it is possible to give (by courtesy of the Board of Trade, Exhibitions Branch) some general idea of how Great Britain is to be represented at the International Exhibition that opens at Ghent at the end of this month. The British Pavilion which, as has already been stated, stands on the left side of the Court of Honour, facing the French Pavilion, is a large low building approximately 130 yards square, divided into a Machinery Hall and four surrounding galleries, where exhibits by a number of Government Departments, exhibits of British Pottery and of Arts and Crafts, and a library of British trade newspapers will be housed.

The industries of Ghent are very largely textile weaving and the manufacture of machinery, and have earned for the town the title of "The Manchester of Belgium," containing as it does more than a million spindles for cotton, nearly half-a-million spindles for linen and jute, and about 50,000 looms; in addition steam engines representing about 95,000 horse-power are manufactured there yearly. These considerations have caused the Board of Trade to select machinery as the central feature of the British display. Practically every type of machine used for spinning and weaving will be shown at work, and it will be possible to trace the various processes from the moment that the bale of raw material is opened to the moment the finished fabric leaves the machine.

Among other machinery exhibits a great power plane, weighing 25 tons and cutting steel and iron with the ease of a carpenter working wood, will draw crowds of visitors, while powerful drills which bore their way through a boiler plane many times in a single minute, will be hardly less interesting.

Britain's newest industry is also to make a special display. Though it is not yet generally known, we have as a nation secured a strong lead in the manufacture of everything that caters for the great public demand for cinematography with perhaps the exception of the films.

Recognising the fast-growing importance and the great possibilities of this new industry, the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, the Government Department responsible for the organisation of the British Section, has arranged a display of the chief British firms, which it is hoped will still further strengthen the position of the industry.

This section will, it is understood, include every branch of the industry from the cameras with which the subject is photographed, to the erection and fitting of the theatres and the actual display of the pictures.

Very interesting displays are also to be made by several great English railways, notably by the Great Central Railway. It was originally intended that the new monster engine, the "Sir Sam Fay," which has been built by the company in order to accelerate their fish traffic to London, should be sent over to Ghent, but it was found that it could not be spared so long a period.

The largest display in the Government Galleries will be that of the Post Office, which will include examples of the various instruments used by the Department for the rapid despatch of telegrams and a working model of an overhead line.

The exhibit of the National Physical Laboratory will illustrate the work done by that department in elucidating the problems of flight, and show, among other things, how the air currents playing upon an aeroplane are photographed. The work which this Department is doing is practically unknown to the public, though fully appreciated by manufacturers of aeroplanes, who send models and actual parts to be tested for air resistance.

Another interesting Government display will be that showing the fight against tropical disease, while the exhibits arranged by his Majesty's Commissioners for Prisons and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are certain to be very popular.

In the preparation of the Arts and Crafts exhibits the Exhibitions Branch has been assisted by a committee, of which Sir Cecil Smith is chairman, and Commandatore Walter Crane vice-chairman, and a very representative collection of work has been got together under the direction of Sir Isidore Spielmann, the Director for Art.

The exhibit of trade and technical journals which will be shown in a library opening out of the Arts and Crafts Section, and specially designed and decorated by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., is a new departure in British exhibits, and should prove the means of bringing the advertisements of British manufacturers before Continental buyers.

By the work of the Exhibitions Branch the British manufacturer is relieved of much of the trouble and cost of exhibiting his goods, for the whole work of organisation is undertaken by the Department. Until the Exhibitions Branch was founded the exhibitor was obliged to make his own arrangements for the decoration of his stand, the laying of foundations for his machinery, the storing of his packing cases, and for much similar work, all of which involved expenditure of both time and money. This work is now all undertaken for him, and even when it is necessary for him to pay for any part of it, he is given the benefit of the special rates which the Department has secured from contractors before the prices are raised on the approach of the opening date.

BRITISH Exports & Imports of Printing Type.

The following figures show the exports and imports of printing type into the United Kingdom for the periods mentioned:—

Imports:—

	March		Jan.-March	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	3	606	14	2,834
1912	6	773	10	1,684
1911	8	1,497	18	3,478

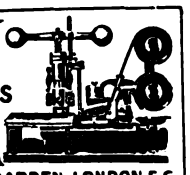
Exports:—

	March		Jan.-March	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	65	11,265	155	27,147
1912	25	4,516	113	16,027
1911	58	6,549	134	18,722

GOVERNMENT PRINTING REDUCED.—In the effort to effect greater economies in the Government Printing bill, an inquiry has been held into the possibility of reducing the cost of certain Blue-books, the issue of which is pending. When the Publications Committee met and reappointed Sir George Toulmin, M.P., as chairman, it was stated by Sir Rowland Bailey, Controller of the Stationery Office, who gave evidence on the matter, that the work of the Committee, chiefly in restraining the publication of unnecessary matter in official documents, had resulted in an actual realised saving of £150,000 a year.

IF you have something to sell, advertise it! Talk it to every man who needs it, whether he knows he needs it or not. Proclaim its merits from the housetop, and if you believe in something really worth while, if you have at your disposal something of value to the rest of mankind or to your community, remember the rest of mankind or the community will never come to your door demanding the particular thing you have to sell. If you hide your light under a bushel, you are digging your own grave and writing your own epitaph. Demands are the result of advertising campaigns, which not only sell merchandise, books, literature and ideas, but which benefit the entire world in an educative way that nothing else has ever done.

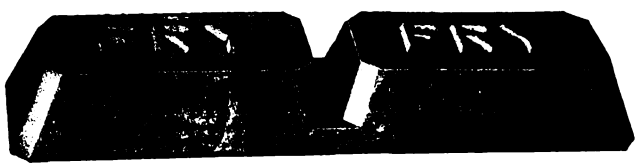
MR. F. ATTERBURY, C.B., has been appointed Controller of the Stationery Office, in succession to Sir Rowland Bailey, who has retired on the ground of age.

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Cº LTD

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S
"Nothing better could be wished for."—British Weekly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—London Daily Chronicle
"A brilliant book. What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes."—The Times
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—The World.
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—Liverpool Daily Post
"Most emphatically tops them all."—Daily Graphic.
Fifth Edition, Revised. 6/-. 68 Illustrations. 21 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References)
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.
40 Illustrations. 12 Maps. 6/-.
NORTH WALES.
100 Illustrations. 12 Maps. 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.
30 Illustrations. 8 Maps. 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.
30 Illustrations. 8 Maps. 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World
Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Weymouth, Portland, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Lincolnshire Wolds, Newquay, Saint Thistern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.

DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.
38 FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

WRITE TO
FRY'S
FOR
METALS
For PRINTERS.
BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STEREO
LINO
MONO
TYPO, ETC.
FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP. 3754.
Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

ARTISTIC MODERN
ASK FOR POST CARD: OUR SPECIMENS & PRICES
CENTURY ENGRAVING Co
21 Cannon St MANCHESTER
COPPER · & · STEEL · PLATE
DIE · & · BRASS · SINK
ENGRAVERS
PLATE PRINTERS · LITHOGRAPHERS

Digitized by Google

Tariff Changes
AND
CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

From the "Board of Trade Journal."

U.S.A.

It has been decided by the Court of Customs Appeals that "Windowphanie paper," *i.e.*, paper with decorated surface, not lithographed, intended to be applied to glass windows to give them the appearance of stained glass and which has been subjected to processes by which, after a finished design in colours had been imprinted on it, it was saturated with linseed oil and no varnish or other substance was applied to produce an added surface, is not a surface-coated paper. It is dutiable as a "paper with the surface decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern or character, . . . but not by lithographic process" under No. 411 of the Tariff at the rate of 4½ cents per lb. This reverses a previous decision, mentioned in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for December 26th last.

Decalcomanias, lithographically printed, *not* in ceramic colours, and backed with metal leaf, are dutiable as "all other decalcomanias" under No. 412, at 40 cents per lb.

Articles of paper lithographically printed, which exhibit in a pictorial manner the outline, form, and mechanical features of either a locomotive or an automobile, the various parts being accurately shown by super-imposed paper flaps, arranged in proper order, hinged so that they may be turned back to show the interior mechanism of the machine or engine, are dutiable as "charts" under No. 416, at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Uruguay.

It is announced that empty jewel cases of paper are to pay a specific duty of about 2s. 3d. per lb., as well as the additional duties ordinarily leviable, if made of leather, then the duty is nearly twice as much.

Union of South Africa.

It has been arranged that the "Paragon" printing press is dutiable under No. 175 of the Tariff, at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, a rebate of 3 per cent. being allowed in cases where the machine is proved to be of British manufacture.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

7,537 LANGLEY, B., apparatus for feeding envelopes and the like.
7,551 BANCROFT, J. S., and INDAHL, M.C., matrix holders for typecasting machines.
7,552 WRIGHT, C. J., printing or lithographic and similar machines or presses.
7,571 MILLER, F. R., and MILLERGRAPH CO., methods of preparing printing sheets.
7,595 CROCKER, S. H., paper files.
7,603 BURNETT, J. R., book-holders.
7,619 HAYWARD, H. W., and COVENTRY, H. J., sealing device for newspapers, periodicals, and the like, for attachment to rotary presses.
7,634 YATES, W., paper winding machines.
7,667 SOMERS, W. H., folding or collapsable cardboard and the like boxes.
7,674 STEIN, H., fountain or reservoir penholders.
7,686 GRAHAM, E. A., apparatus for the successive display of advertisement sheets or the like.
7,715 EVERITT, J., damping appliance for postage stamp and other gummed strip or articles.
7,738 WATTS, W. A., paper and like bags.
7,770 HAUG, K., pencil and the like cases.
7,775 WAITE, F., and WAITE AND SAVILLE, Ltd., damping mechanism of lithographic printing machines.
7,390 WOODHEAD, H., and STICKLAND, T. A., stencilling apparatus for inking or colouring printing plates or blocks from which coloured pictures are printed.

ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"

AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

STYLE A 12345

STYLE E 67890

STYLE F 12345

STYLE G 67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G,						Prices
3	Wheels, numbering	from	1	to	999	46-
4	,,	,,	,,	1 to	9,999	52-
5	,,	,,	,,	1 to	99,999	60-
6	,,	,,	,,	1 to	999,999	68-
7	,,	,,	,,	1 to	9,999,999	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Steel wheels. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

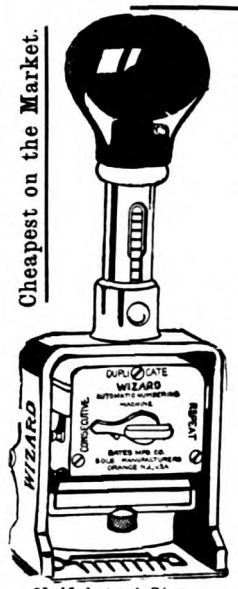
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "duplicate," or "repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE E 67890

STYLE G 67890

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.
Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink Extra Pad, and Stylo.
Superior Inks, 1s and 2s Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each; 6s. 6d. per dozen.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE.

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

Price 14s 6d in Box Complete.

THE PLUNGERLESS "BETTER WETTER."
THE STANDARD "WETTER" (With low plunger).
THE MIDGET "WETTER" (Built like a Watch).

Type-High Automatic Numbering Machines Kept in stock.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

T. G. & J. JUBB,
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."



London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 86, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 86, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS, GENERAL ENGRAVERS, BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS, etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

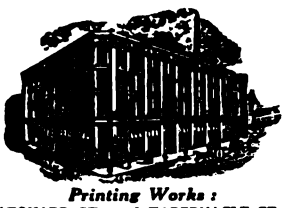
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478.

Telegrams: "BADOUREAU, LONDON."



Printing Works: LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams: "Identical, London."

Telephone Nos.: Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

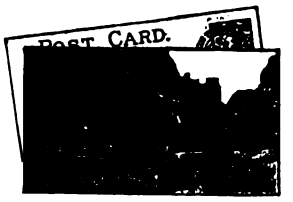
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

Digitized by Google

The Deal Home Musical Society.

A highly successful concert was held at the Falcon Hotel, Gough-square, on Friday last, when Mr. H. J. Goss, the chairman of Council of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades, shared the honour of chairmanship with Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer, the genial representative of Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd.

Mr. H. F. Parker, the secretary of the Deal Home, announced that the secretaries of the Caxton Home at Limpsfield, and of the Printers' Medical Aid and himself were working together for the best interests of each one's own particular cause by a bond of sympathy that was bound to have a beneficial effect upon their respective committees and their subscribers. There was no antagonism between the secretaries, and there must be none between the most enthusiastic workers in any of their charities. Their scope of work was more than justified by the results and by the increased support which was being accorded to each of the Associations. Printers had the character of being clannish, and he, for one, was very proud of that traditional spirit. It was a good sign, too, to find gentlemen like Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., keenly interested and equally respected in each of these organisations, and the same could be said of Mr. H. W. Howes, the secretary of the Printers' Managers Trade Society, and of the secretaries of all the other trade societies. It was a sign of true co-operation, and it augured well for the permanent success of these charities that they were all truly proud of them, and that they were worthy of all the support which could be given them.

The programme opened with a pianoforte solo by Mr. H. W. Cook, the talented accompanist of the Society, followed by the Scotch song, "Beautiful Sunday," by Mr. Ernest Hayward. Mr. F. C. Parker, who always scores, was particularly good in his second song, "Down in the Deep," which allowed his voice power to disclose its full range and compass, and brought him great applause. Mr. R. H. Evans is a refined comedian who was also heard to advantage in his song, "Come down and hear the Gramophone." Mr. G. T. Bostock is probably the best-known tenor at City smoking concerts, especially at printers' functions, and he was rewarded with an encore after each song, his voice getting the top notes both clearly and sweetly—a most prized asset to a singer. Another clever turn was Mr. Harry Sargent, whose rendering of the monologue of the "Caretaker" was specially worthy of mention. Mr. Bruce Andrews always scores in that pretty Cornish song, the "Floral Dance," and merited the applause at the conclusion of his singing. Messrs. King and Jack are two popular comedians and duetists, their duet "King Caractacus" being too funny for description. Mr. Oliver Daly was, however, the tit-bit in the humorous line; his feats of conjuring were particularly neat and clever, and without the necessity of a lot of "properties" he was equally talented as a humorist, and the hackneyed monologue of the "Street Watchman" was treated in such an entirely novel manner that it created a new interest in its recital, and was loudly applauded at its conclusion. The Norlon Quartette Party, Messrs. D. W. Davis, B. T. Davis, A. Davis and Norman Brown, are great assets to any programme. Their rendering of "Annie Laurie" was very fine, and the vocal accompaniment was so modulated as to heighten the solo all through the song; even more effective, if possible, was their encore, "Farewell," which met with a great reception. Each member of the party also contributed to the programme. The musical directors and hon. secretaries, Mr. W. A. Fricker and Mr. W. J. Mould deserved the hearty vote of thanks accorded them. These concerts, as can be seen by the items recorded, rank amongst some of the best of the kind—even at City functions which are generally above the average quality of the usual local concert. The next concert is on Friday, April 25th.

Mr. H. F. Parker, the Secretary of the Home, in announcing the "plate," congratulated the chairman upon the encouraging results of their efforts. They would have the great satisfaction of knowing that they had made it possible for several more employees in the allied trades to go to the Home to recuperate their health and strength. Mr. Goss was held in high esteem by all who knew him in private or in public life. Only this week he had been elected—not for the first time, however—a Guardian for the Ward of South St. Pancras, where his past labours were widely known and appreciated. Mr. Parker could speak of him as a skilled printer and a good employer. His qualities were not only appreciated by the rank and file, but were suitably respected by the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades, who had elected him to the honoured position of Chairman of the Council. Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer was, as they all knew, not only a very popular man, but a much-respected representative of that enterprising and pioneer firm of process engravers and electrotypers, Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd. Mr. Plummer was, perhaps, better known as a skilled and highly original artist and designer, whose services had been commandeered time and again by all sections of the trade. His efforts this evening would add to his popularity, and they could thank him and Mr. Goss for the very kind way that they had assisted in the good work in which the committee and governors of the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home were engaged in. In the name of that committee Mr. Parker thanked them most sincerely.

Mr. W. A. Fricker, as the Hon. Secretary of the Musical Society, and Assistant Secretary of the Home, in proposing the health of the Chairmen, said that it gave him great pleasure to ask them to drink to the health of Mr. H. J. Goss and to Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer, because these two gentlemen had so thoroughly gone into the history of the Home before consenting to give him their aid. That they should be here this evening was, therefore, a splendid testimonial to the satisfactory working of this useful trade institution. He asked them to drink to the health of the Chairmen. The toast was received with musical honours.

Mr. H. J. Goss, in reply, said it was quite true that he had thoroughly investigated the working of the Home, and he was convinced that they had in the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home a well-managed and, what was quite as important, a most economically conducted Home of rest. It was one to which a man could send his wife and feel perfectly satisfied that she would receive sympathetic treatment and care, with all the attractiveness of real home life. It was a real home from home, that should be much appreciated by those who used it He was specially interested in the Lloyd Home because it was the only trade institution which catered for the female section of their workers, who were, as they all knew, not only a numerous body of employees, but who sadly needed a helping hand in time of sickness. This Home would be a great blessing to women working in the allied trades. His own employees, he believed, were going to subscribe to the Deal Home, and that proved that they recognised the advantages which were offered to them; and he felt sure that other firms would be coming to the aid of the Lloyd Home Committee as soon as they realised what a magnificent institution was in their midst. He had thoroughly examined their balance-sheet, and was pleased to note that the deficiency therein had been occasioned by writing off for the depreciation of stock. That was a sound business policy, and he hoped that they would be able to continue it. He felt sure that Mr. Parker was thoroughly capable of maintaining the high state of efficiency which had been reached, and he, himself, should continue to take a personal interest in the work, for it



Mr. H. J. Goss.

was worthy of all the help and assistance which they could give it. In conclusion, he thanked the company for their presence and support, and for the kind way in which they received the toast.

Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer, in acknowledging the toast, said that it gave him great pleasure to assist his co-chairman in such a truly excellent work. They had not much time at their disposal, but they had done their best, and although the amount was not quite so much as it might have been if they had a longer notice, yet still it was both satisfactory and useful. He had known Mr. Parker for many years, and there were but few men better known in the printing trades than he was. The trade would put their confidence in a man so well tried, and that, he thought, was a good sign for the continued prosperity of the Home. There was no other institution connected with the trade to which females could be sent, and he was convinced that the Deal Home Committee had supplied a real and long-waited for requirement. This phase of the work had strongly appealed to him, and he felt sure it would appeal to many others. He was at all times willing to help their trade charities, but, deserving as they undoubtedly were, there was none that deserved more support than this Home of Rest. He thought there was ample room for all their charitable institutions, and he hoped that they would one and all continue to prosper, and especially the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home. He concluded by thanking the artistes for the very pleasant entertainment they had supplied, and also for the kind manner in which they had received the toast of his health.

It is announced that the Governors of King's College Hospital have practically completed arrangements for granting a lease of the hospital buildings near Lincoln's-inn-fields to Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons, Ltd.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. QUALITY. | PROMPTITUDE MODERATE CHARGES

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE
OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS
Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED 62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet. POSTERS.
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.
TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE inaugural dinner of the Post Card Publishers' Association was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday.

MR. C. J. DRUMMOND, of the Board of Trade, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of London

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. John Callander Ross, a leader writer on the staff of the *Times* for over 30 years.

At the annual Belfast Musical Competitions, held in the Ulster Hall in that city, last Friday, the Choral Society in connection with Messrs. Baird's printing works was awarded a first prize.

MR. G. ROWLAND BLADES, Master of the Gardeners' Company, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, printers, Abchurch-lane, E.C., has been elected as Common Councilman for the Ward of Candlewick.

SIR HENRY LUCY is to take the chair at the twenty-third annual dinner of the Readers' Pensions Committee in aid of the pensions for Correctors of the Press and their widows, at the Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, May 3rd.

THE Lord Mayor of Liverpool will receive the members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association in the Town Hall, on the occasion of the United Meeting of the Centres of the Association, on Saturday, June 21st, in that city.

ACCORDING to statistics prepared by the Osaka (Japan) Chamber of Commerce, there are 300 men and 500 children regularly employed in Osaka City in the bookbinding trade. In the printing trade, 1,946 men, 149 women and 170 children, and in the manufacture of printing ink, 174 men and 20 women.

SMART WORK.—Early on Friday morning the cricket pavilion on the Nevill Athletic Ground, near Tunbridge Wells, was burned down, supposedly by the action of suffragettes, and gave the opportunity to the *Tunbridge Wells Advertiser* to do a bit of smart work, for in its second edition of Friday there was a series of excellent half-tone reproductions of photographs of the ruins of the pavilion, accompanied by full particulars of the disaster, interviews with suffragettes, non-suffragettes and others. Our contemporary is to be congratulated on its enterprise.

AT Bow-street Police Court, last Thursday, Mr. Horatio Bottomley was summoned before Mr. Curtis Bennett for publishing in *John Bull*, on March 8th and 15th, a scheme for the sale of chances in a certain lottery entitled "The John Bull Derby Sweep." Mr. Muskett prosecuted on behalf of the police. Mr. Bottomley conducted his own defence. After a hearing, Mr. Curtis Bennett said he had no doubt there was an offence which came within an antiquated law, as it had been described, but Magna Charta was antiquated. He would deal with the matter by ordering the payment of ten guineas costs.

THE *Daily Chronicle* companionship held their annual dinner at the Central Restaurant, New Bridge-street, on Saturday, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. M. Lymbery (father of the chapel). After dinner an excellent programme of music was provided. The toasts were "The King," proposed by the chairman; "The *Daily Chronicle*," proposed by Mr. J. G. Lyon, and responded to by Mr. Robert Donald and Mr. J. H. Parham; "The Visitors," proposed by the chairman, and responded to by Mr. Arthur Richardson; "The Printer," proposed by Mr. J. Middleton, and responded to by Mr. W. R. Farley; and "The Chapel," proposed by Mr. G. W. Mascord, responded to by four members of that body.

VELLUM BINDERS AND MACHINE RULERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—This society—distinct from any of the charities connected with the printing and allied trades—has been in existence for upwards of 70 years, and has done excellent work and rendered financial help to those employed in the smaller branches of the trade, and is the only society making provision for both union and non-union men and women. A number of deserving applicants are now in need of assistance, but the society is unable to render help through lack of funds. To augment these a high-class entertainment is being given at the Shoreditch Town Hall on Wednesday evening, 30th inst., and it is hoped substantial support will be forthcoming. The Shoreditch Borough Silver Prize Band, consisting of 40 performers, and several well-known artistes have been engaged. Tickets may be obtained of the secretary, Mr. F. C. Peacock, 17 and 18, Paradise-street, E.C.

THE Manchester district of the Institute of Journalists held its annual meeting on Saturday. Mr. T. Brunskill (Blackpool) was re-elected chairman and Mr. W. Beck (Oldham) vice-chairman for the coming year. Mr. J. Greenhalgh (Manchester) was reappointed hon. secretary, Mr. F. W. Hewetson (Macclesfield) assistant hon. secretary, and Mr. J. M. Holland (Manchester) hon. treasurer. Mr. F. Connell (Stockport) was chosen as the representative of the district on the Council.

MR. SETZUDO SAWADA, Attaché at the Japanese Embassy in London, addressing the Japan Society, said that many women were already employed on the Japanese Press, and he was looking forward to the time when all the journalists in Japan would be women. One of the healthiest signs for journalism in Japan was that the young, well-trained, intellectual men leaving the Universities were becoming the chief contributors to the newspapers.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Bell, the founder and chairman of directors of Messrs. J. and H. Bell, Ltd., booksellers, stationers and publishers, Carlton-street, Nottingham, and one of the most widely esteemed and respected men in that city. Mr. Bell was in his 73rd year, and his death took place very suddenly on Sunday last. The deceased gentleman has spent practically the whole of his business career in Nottingham, having started in business under Mr. Richard Allen, stationer and printer. In 1865 he purchased from Mr. Dearden the bookselling and stationery business in Carlton-street, which he greatly extended. At the time of his death he was the head of the firm of Messrs. J. and H. Bell, Ltd., the well-known printers and manufacturing stationers of Nottingham.

A COMPENSATION CASE.—In the City of London Court, on Monday, before His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, a claim was made under the Workmen's Compensation Act by a layer-on, against Messrs. Kearley and Tonge, Ltd., tea merchants, Mitre-square, Aldgate, E., to recover compensation for injuries sustained in an accident which befel him while working for them. Plaintiff said he worked for the defendants for about 18 months in their printing department, where they did their own printing, when his hand was crushed in the machine. It happened on November 19th, and he went to the London Hospital where he was detained for a day, and he was still an out-patient there. His wages were 16s. 6d. per week. Mr. Passmore, for the defendants, said that the plaintiff was paid 10s. per week until February 10th, when in the defendants view he was well enough to work. Judge Lumley Smith thought the plaintiff was not quite fit on February 10th. Defendants had behaved very well to the plaintiff. He awarded him 10s. a week to that day, and then 7s. 6d. per week until further order. He must get back to work as fast as he could.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the supply of paper, stationery, etc., for the East Indian Railway Co. Particulars from Mr. C. W. Young, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C. By the Overseers of the parish of Plymouth and the Corporation of Plymouth for printing and publishing the borough list of voters and notices, claims, etc., and county lists of voters and for other work. Forms of tender from the Clerk to the Overseers, 13, Princess-square, Plymouth. For printing, stationery, books, etc., for the Tyne Improvement Commission. Copies of schedule from Mr. J. McDonald Manson, Tyne Improvement Commission Offices, Bewick-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. For the printing and stationery required for the Nottingham gas department for three years. Specimens and forms of tender on application to Mr. W. Garton, Gas Offices, George-street, Nottingham. For stationery for the Rochdale Tramways Committee. Particulars may be had from Mr. J. S. D. Moffet, Tramway Offices, Mellor-street, Rochdale. By the Director-General, Ordnance Survey, for a supply of lithographic printing, tracing papers, etc. Forms of tender from the Officer in Charge of Stores, Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. For printing the overseers' list, the burgess roll, the Parliamentary and parochial registers, and the register of county electors for the portion of Linthwaite situate within the Parliamentary borough of Huddersfield, for the Corporation. Information from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Huddersfield. For the general printing required in the town clerk's, the city chamberlain's, and other departments of the Edinburgh Corporation. Specifications may be had from Mr. T. Hunter, W.S., town clerk, City-chambers, Edinburgh.

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.—The annual conversazione of the London District of the Institute of Journalists was held on Saturday afternoon at the Trocadero. There was a large gathering of members and friends who were received by Mrs. Carruthers, chairman of the London district. Among the artistes who entertained the company were Miss Dorothy Court, Miss Evelyn Clifford, Miss Helen Mar, Miss Jean Waterston, Mr. Harrison Hill, Mr. Haydn Wood and Mr. Arthur Helmore.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, April 11th, the corresponding week in 1912 also showed three.

THE imports of printing and lithographic materials into China show an important increase, in which the United States has the largest share, chiefly because of the activity of the American Presbyterian Mission Board which has a large selling agency and warehouse and its own printery in Shanghai.

THE well-known authority on library administration, Mr. James Duff Brown, has just issued "A British Library Itinerary," which forms a useful guide to the principal libraries of the country, and is arranged according to centres with a view to facilitate visiting the different localities. The book is published by Messrs. Grafton and Co., of 69, Great Russell-street, W.C.

THE Rhyl Advertising Association, in its yearly report, states:—"There is no doubt that the newspaper advertisements have paid handsomely, and we have again proved the wisdom of the continuous advertising, as there has not been a single day in the whole year but we have had applications for our guides. During the winter months there has been no falling off." The Association has decided to use the newspapers more extensively, and has also joined with the North Wales Advertising Board in a scheme with this object.

A NEW specimen book of an attractive and useful type face is issued by Messrs. J. G. Schelter and Giesecke, of Leipzig. The design is entitled Salzmann Antiqua, and the sizes range from 6-point to 54-point. The letter is beautifully cut, and possesses quite a distinctive character. Italic founts to range with the smaller sizes, up to 12-point, are also cast. The specimen book contains a number of examples of display work set in Salzmann Antiqua, many of them being worked in colours, and these give a good idea of the usefulness of the new type.

TENDERS ACCEPTED. — For the supply of a guillotine machine for the L.C.C. tramway printing works, W. H. Lockett and Co., Fetter-lane, E.C. For printing 200,000 programmes and 40,000 handbills, etc., for the Huddersfield Greenhead Park Committee, Edwards and Haywood, Exchange Press, Fox-street, Huddersfield. For the supply of account books for the Southwark Borough Council, Messrs. Ash and Co., Southwark-street, S.E. For the supply of newspapers to the Folkstone Town Council W. H. Smith and Sons; books, T. E. Walmsley. For the printing and stationery required from April 1st for two or four years, for the Corporation of Wallasey: C. Birchall, Ltd., 17, James-street, Liverpool, printing, bookbinding, etc., for 12 months; Gledsdale and Jennings, 1, North John-street, Liverpool, stationery, etc., for 12 months.

TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.—According to the *Board of Trade Journal*, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama, reports that he has been informed by the Director of the Japanese Patent Bureau that, in future, trade marks consisting of letters of the alphabet or numerals within ordinary squares, circles, etc., will not, as a general rule, be registered. This decision has been come to because letters of the alphabet and numerals are commonly used by merchants to indicate the quality of the articles, and are therefore not sufficiently distinctive or conspicuous for trade marks; exceptions may be made in cases where they have a special meaning or are very effective from long use in distinguishing the merchandise. The Commercial Attaché adds that this ruling is of some importance inasmuch as in the past there have been many cases of the registration of letters and numerals.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD., have issued some further interesting additions to their popular "Oilette" series of picture post cards. "Trunks full of Fun" is a humorous set, cleverly depicting elephants in human attire at the seaside, and is just issued in time for the coming season. "Ye Younge of ye days of Olde" is the title of a quaint set of humorous cards designed by G. E. Shepheard. A gem of this month's collection is the series of cards representative of dog humour by Lawson Wood, which will doubtless prove a continuous seller. "Carnations" is a very choice series of flowers in baskets and vases. A picturesque series of view post cards of "Florence" are after the original drawings by Mr. H. B. Wimbush. A charming series of figure studies in hand-coloured photographs, is called "Fancy Free," and "How to be happy though married" is another humorous set of "Glosso cards" for the youngsters.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

A "filler" feeling makes us wondrous kind, to everyone but ourselves. The feeling that one must—simply must—take on that "filler" job in order just to keep the machine wheels going round.

o o o

It would be well to be more afraid of one's filler and less afraid of one's "fellow." Less afraid of that "fellow round the corner," who is believed to be ready "to take on work at any price." Very likely he isn't, if the truth is known. It's worth while at any rate to try to get acquainted with him. He can be reasoned with.

o o o

One of the most hopeful features of the Costing Congresses that are now being held is the greater disrepute into which the filler tends to fall.

o o o

It is being increasingly recognised that there is an extreme danger that once a job is taken at a price too low to yield a profit, that too-low price will stereotype itself, or at any rate will recur.

o o o

Besides is it not the actual experience that fillers are often dearer to execute in the very slack times than they would if the works were busier?

o o o

And as "fillers" are tending to be regarded in their proper light, so, I say, are "Fellows." One of the most interesting not to say surprising developments of these Costing Conferences is the frank offer of large printers to place their knowledge and experience within reason, and perhaps a bit out of reason, at the service of smaller printers who may care to avail of their help, for the purpose of installation of a correct and satisfactory costing system.

o o o

Colonel Wright Bemrose makes this offer in regard to Derby printers. Mr. Forman makes the offer in regard to Nottingham printers. I have no doubt like offers elsewhere have been made or will be made.

o o o

The cynic can easily suggest that there is an axe to grind in the offer, and that this is all looking towards the elimination of the little man. Similarly some cynic printers refrained some years ago from sending any electrotyping to be executed in the then newly established foundry of the King's Printing House. Was it likely they were going to let other printers find out who their customers were? Certainly it hardly seemed a logical or sensible thing to do.

o o o

Life is full of illogical things, and of things that ought not to succeed but which nonethe-less, somehow or other, do succeed.

o o o

This was one. In practice, what happened was that the foundry of the King's Printing House, being run practically as a separate business, proved to be properly solicitous for its own success; and so, quite apart from its ethical standard, which I am sure is high, it would never have risked the loss of its own plate-making customers by talking to the printing side of the firm as to what trade jobs were in the foundry.

o o o

Moreover the printing side having jobs enough of its own and a conscience of its own, was not inviting or troubling about any such information even if it could be obtained.

o o o

So it came about that any printers who may ever have doubted in the matter, found that after all they could perfectly trust their plates to be made by a rival printer; since nothing terrible ever happened.

o o o

Just one other word regarding the part which the comparatively small printer is to play in this matter. I hope and believe he will be very much benefitted by knowing more accurately where he stands. He is certainly receiving a great amount of light upon printing operations through the speeches of one and another and through the informed and informing answers to questions which are such a feature of the different Congresses.

o o o

His self-respect will prompt him, I am sure, to bear his share of the very considerable cost of this movement. Let there be no misunderstanding. No one has asked me to give any such hint in the matter. But from what I have heard there is just the possibility that some printers, and even some large printers, may in this regenerative movement, be tending to miserably do just what they barely must, instead of doing all they can in lending a hand. They may be still more miserably tending to do nothing.

o o o

What is that alleged Yorkshire sentiment—that libel upon Yorkshiremen?—

Hear all, see all, say nowt,
Eat all, drink all, pay nowt,
And if thee does owt for nowt,
Do't for theesen (thyself).

o o o

A good parallel with the other alleged Yorkshire toast: "Here's to me, and my wife's husband, not forgettin' mysen."

o o o

It may be somewhat sharp to get all these benefits and subscribe nothing. If so, once again I say that what we want is not sharp men so much as broad men sharpened to a point.

o o o

When in Scotland I heard a lament that provincial printers had for years been living on the charity of London master printers so far as the burden of maintaining the organizations of the trade was concerned.

o o o

The Costing Committee must not be left to carry through all the eighteen-months-long elaboration of a system, and then all its exposition, and then sustain all the work and worry of financing the campaign.

o o o

Let each master printer "do his bit" towards the cost, sending in, I suggest, to the secretaries, 24, Holborn. I repeat, no one's asked me to give the jog; only things I've heard suggest that it may be the word in season.

o o o

"There may have been mistakes in my life," said Algernon Sydney, "but I will say there has been no meanness."

o o o

Verb. typ. sat.

o o o

Another hint. Get at it. Follow it up in earnest. And at once. I hear that in the district around Nottingham, it seems likely that the different local Associations of Master Printers will severally each be engaging some accountant, someone not too set in years and ideas, to act as its secretary; with an expectation that he will thoroughly study the costing system, and be of professional assistance to the individual members of that particular branch.

o o o

Again I hope to hear of many cases of printers putting their heads together to facilitate the bringing down of Mr. A. C. Roberts, the London accountant and Auditor of the Federation, and virtually the originator of the system which with modifications is now adopted by the Committee.

o o o

Another exceedingly hopeful feature of the campaign is the frankness with which the labour point of view is being canvassed. Mr. Austen Leigh, in Edinburgh, and Colonel Wright Bemrose, at Nottingham, and Mr. H. A. Clarke who read a very able paper at the Nottingham Congress, have made it quite clear that this is no movement directed against labour, but is a movement directed against 'labour in vain"—to use Mr. Clarke's happy phrase.

o o o

Colonel Wright Bemrose's words on the matter were very sagacious. He reminded the Congress that the trade embraced all the workers in the trade. And certainly a trade has no right to consider itself prosperous whose success does not reach down to its least paid workers.

o o o

Colonel Wright Bemrose impressed that the costing reform advocates have nothing to hide. If they improved the trade as a whole they would have to, and would be willing to improve the position of those who worked for them. He advised that printers before they started a cost installation in their works should consult with those they employed, and he was sure that their confidence would be returned.

o o o

Wise and manly words which should go far to obviate misunderstanding, and assist to a very substantial all round gain.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium—the

Inland Stationer

The BUSINESS EQUIPMENT JOURNAL.

An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.

The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.

The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.

You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER*—BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.

Inland Stationer,
BUSINESS EQUIPMENT JOURNAL,
120-130, Sherman Street, CHICAGO, U.S.A

London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C

Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLER wanted, with practical knowledge of Trade, to represent firm of Commercial Printers.—Garside and Jolley, Warrington. 13194

Situations Wanted.

OVERSEER or WORKING FOREMAN, Jobbing and News, disengaged; good disciplinarian; excellent references.—R. M., 15, Laleham-road, Catford. 13163

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

SALE BY AUCTION.

By Order of Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., in consequence of removal.

812, Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THE VALUABLE LITHOGRAPHIC, LETTERPRESS, BINDING AND ENVELOPE MAKING PLANT AND MACHINERY:—A 25-h.p. Nominal Single-Cylinder Crossley's Gas Engine; two 10 and 14-h.p. Crampton Compound Wound Dynamos; a 14-h.p. Otto Gas Engine; a 3½-h.p. and 4-h.p. ditto; twelve Motors; a Battey's Automatic Plate Cylinder Printing Machine; a Quad Crown Litho Machine, by Adams; two Quarto "Halligan" Lithographic Printing Machines; Double Crown and Demy Cylinder Printing Machines; six Platen Printing Machines by H. S. Cropper and Co., and others; Book Sewing Machine; three Envelope Punching Machines; four Copperplate Presses; six Litho Printing Presses, Demy to Quad Demy; 30 tons Litho Stones; a Ticket Printing and Numbering Machine; a 21-in. Automatic Ticket Perforating Machine; two Treadle Punching Machines; Wire Stitching Machine; four Ruling Machines; a Roller Galley Press; Grindstones; 200-ft. Shafting; Leather Belting; about sixty Cone Split and other Pulleys; "J" Hangers, Sling Hangers, and Plummer Blocks; Fixtures; Fittings; 25 Deal Benches; Drying Racks; Form Racks; Composing Frames; Counter Nests of Drawers; Mahogany, Pine, and Deal Partitioning; Telephone Installation; about 25,000-ft. Deal Batten and quantity of Loose Timber and useful Printers' Joinery, etc., which will be SOLD BY AUCTION by

Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN

on the premises as above, on Thursday, April 24th, at One o'clock precisely. On view day prior. Catalogues on the premises and of the Auctioneer, 62a, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of the Patent No. 10,363, of 1910, for "Improvements relating to Devices for Holding Duplicate Sales Books," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of License and otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country.—All communications to Haseltine, Lake and Co., 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 14015

DIES FOR TYPE IMPRESSING MACHINES. No. 7,234 of 1908.

THE Patentee is desirous of arranging by License or otherwise on reasonable terms for the manufacture and commercial development of the Invention in this Country.—Herbert Haddan and Co., Patent Agents, 31 and 32, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C. 14022

TENDERS WANTED.

The OVERSEERS of ACTON, MIDDLESEX, invite TENDERS FOR THE PRINTING OF THE VOTERS' AND JURY LISTS.

FORMS of Specification can be obtained and Pattern Books inspected at the undermentioned offices of the undersigned, between the hours of nine a.m. and three p.m., during the ensuing week, and Tenders must be received at the like place by Thursday, the 24th April, 1913.

The Overseers require separate Tenders for the Voters' and Jury Lists, and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER ADAM BROWN,
Vestry Clerk.

Offices: 182, High Street, Acton, W.
Dated this 15th day of April, 1913. 14025

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los libreros. Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Estere-l'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el British and Colonial Printer and Stationer. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. John Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOUNDED 1878

35th YEAR.—No. 1804.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
Mr. W. C. FOSTER,
1, Duncan Street,
Higher Broughton, Manchester.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, Stein Strasse,
Leipzig.

SCANDINAVIA:
Mr. JORGEN SORENSEN,
Reichweinsgade 4,
Christiania, Norway.

UNITED STATES:
Mr. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, West 125th Street,
New York.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Technical Instruction in Bookbinding XIV.	1
Institute of Printers' Dinner	2
Stationery Exports	3
Exports of Printed Books	3
The Ghent Exhibition	4
Exports and Imports of Type	4
Tariff Changes	5
Patents	5
The Deal Home Musical Society	7
Trade Notes	8
Quads	9
An Anglo-German Exhibition	10
The Foulis Exhibition	10
Marking of Exports to France	10
Stationers' Provident Society	10
A Printing Trade Union Chronicle	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
The Belgian Strike	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
(BOOKBINDING SECTION.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	15
How to Use Gold Leaf	17
Maps and Plates in Bookbinding	17
Blank Book Indexing	17
Reviews	18
Tabulation of Bookbinding Data	19
Early American Bindings	20

An Anglo-German Exhibition.

Next month is to witness the opening, at the Crystal Palace, of an exhibition that, it is hoped, will help to create a better understanding between the peoples of Britain and Germany, and mark the commencement of a new era of commercial intercourse between the two countries, as well as show the great extent of their respective resources in trades and manufactures. The exhibition has the support of the London Chamber of Commerce and kindred bodies in Great Britain and Germany, and has for president the Duke of Argyll, with nearly the whole of the nobility of the kingdom as patrons. The Committee of Jurors is to be appointed by the London Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Sir Albert K. Rollit, and awards of gold, silver, and bronze medals and diplomas will be made to exhibitors whose manufactures show outstanding merit. It is hoped that there will be a good display of machinery, and the Inventions Section is to be a special feature of the show, while favourable terms are to be granted to inventors to induce the presence of the latest developments in mechanical science. There is a section devoted to printing and stationery, and working exhibits may be arranged for. The usual attractions for the public in the form of side shows, sports, etc., are being prepared, and this summer the Palace, which has been rather in the background of late, should attract sightseers in plenty, especially as there is a promise of a better railway service.

The Foulis Exhibition.

The memory of Robert and Andrew Foulis, the famous Glasgow printers of the eighteenth century, is being honoured in their native city this week by an exhibition of the work of the Foulis Press, and of other examples of printing that are of interest owing to their connection with the history of printing in Glasgow. The exhibition, which is in five sections, is being held at the University buildings, Gilmorehill, the first section illustrating printing in Glasgow between 1638 and 1742, the second that of the Foulis Press proper, while a third section is devoted to the work of Alexander Wilson, the celebrated typefounder; a fourth section contains relics of personal interest relating to the Foulis family, and the fifth section is illustrative of the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts. The exhibition was opened on Saturday by Sir Donald Macalister, the Principal of Glasgow University, who in the course of his remarks said that Robert Foulis, in 1741, established himself as a bookseller in premises within the College. He was subsequently joined in business by his brother Andrew, who took the active charge of the retail department. The book shop was a pleasant lounge and meeting place for students and others who were interested in books. Having established himself as bookseller, Robert Foulis next turned publisher. He had no press of his own, and had to depend upon others, but was evidently resolved to produce good work and to place Glasgow printing upon a higher level than it had hitherto reached. In 1743 he was in a position to publish a list of 17 "books printed and sold by Robert Foulis, bookseller in Glasgow." In the same year he was appointed University printer. Dr. Murray also referred to the association of Foulis with Alexander Wilson, the typefounder, and went on to say that the firm of Robert and Andrew Foulis year after year issued a large number of books, some of them such as had hitherto been attempted only by an endowed press, and many of them of great beauty. The great Homer, in double pica and all the majesty of a folio page, was produced in 1756 and 1758—the "Iliad" in two volumes in the former, and the "Odyssey," likewise in two volumes, in the latter year. For beauty as well as for accuracy those splendid volumes could hardly be surpassed; they were, it was said, "one of the finest monuments of Greek typography which our nation possesses." As a printer Robert Foulis had achieved success and had carried the art to great perfection. The exhibition will remain open until the end of next week, admission being free.

* * *

Marking of Exports to France.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris calls attention to the following new important French Customs regulation:—By a Customs circular dated February 28th, 1913, the French Customs Administration state that, in future, all imported goods bearing the name of a foreign house having a branch in France must be also marked *Importé* followed by the country of origin. Thus, for example, a British house, "John Brown and Co.," possessing a selling branch in Paris, cannot put the mark "John Brown and Co.," even without address, on the goods sent to such branch unless the words "Importé d'Angleterre" are added.

* * *

Stationers' and Paper Manufacturers' Provident Society.

We are glad to see from the seventy-third report of the committee of the Stationers' and Paper Manufacturers' Provident Society that there is an increased membership, and a steady advance in the invested funds. The latter stand as under: General Fund, £39,132; Residence Fund, £6,674. During 1912 annuities and grants from the Residence Fund, funeral allowances and temporary assistance amounted to nearly £878. As a trustee, in place of the late Mr. Edward Percy Barlow, the committee has appointed Mr. Peter Wood Holden, one of the directors of Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co., Ltd. At the recent

Digitized by Google

annual meeting the chairman (the Right Hon. Alderman Sir T. Vezey Strong, J.P.) pointed out the excellent provision which the Society afforded its members, and urged the desirability of young men connected with the trade joining, not merely that they themselves might share in such provision, but also because, should they not need its benefits, they would have the satisfaction of feeling that they had been the means of bringing help to others who might not have been so fortunate as themselves in the battle of life. Full particulars may be obtained of the hon. secretary, Mr. J. A. Cotton, 66, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

A newspaper association has been formed for the control of sporting advertisements, practically all the chief sporting papers and many general papers, both daily and weekly, are represented. Tipsters' advertisements have been vetoed, and several bookmakers' announcements have been modified in style.

A Printing Trade Union Chronicle.

Those of our readers who are interested in the rise and progress of printing trade Unionism in America should try and procure a copy of Part I. of Volume II. of the Annual Reports of Labour Statistics for New York State, published by the State Department of Labour at Albany, N.Y. The title suggests a dry mass of tabulated figures, but the volume in question contains nothing of the kind. It is a history of that well-known organisation, New York Typographical Union, No. 6, and is a very complete and exhaustive "study of a modern Trade Union and its predecessors," compiled by Mr. Geo. A. Stevens, the senior statistician, under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour for the State, Mr. John Williams. The work is, in reality, much more than its official sub-title given above indicates, being actually a connected account of the organised branches of the printing industry in New York City for 135 years, *i.e.*, from the dawn of American Independence down to date. The volume contains an immense amount of detail, filling upwards of 700 closely printed 8vo. pages, with numerous portraits, groups, and other illustrations. Many well-known personages, such as Horace Greeley, were more or less connected with New York printers' labour organisation in its early days, and the story of—for instance—how Greeley alternately patronised and fought the labourites is very interesting reading. In fact, the volume is one eminently worthy of perusal by all who are associated with the organising of labour in the printing and allied industries. It may be mentioned that amongst the most energetic of such organisers in New York, at the end of the eighteenth century, were two young Scotsmen, George and David Bruce, who about 1813 gave up printing for typefounding, in which line they subsequently achieved both fame and fortune.

The annual dinner of the Foreign Press Association in London will take place on Wednesday, April 23rd, at the Hotel Cecil. M. J. Coudurier de Chassaigne, London correspondent of the *Figaro*, will take the chair.

MULTIPLE MAGAZINE LINOTYPES

EFFICIENT
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL
ELASTIC
ADAPTABLE

¶ These machines enable users to set an endless variety of Job work —high-class work— quickly and economically.

¶ As many as Twenty Alphabets may be set from the standard keyboard of ninety keys.

¶ Additional combinations of type-face may be obtained by rapid magazine change.

¶ Multiple-Magazine Linotypes are excellent composing machines for offices where frequent changes of face are necessary.

¶ The Linotype is profitable to *every* Printer

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
Wednesday, April 16th, 1913.

THERE have been considerable displacements of cash during the past week, but funds have remained ample in the money market, though money was a little more wanted yesterday. The discount market has weakened, though the tendency has steadied latterly. Bullion movements have resulted to date in a net influx of £619,000, the bulk of which is bar gold. The general tendency of stock markets has been satisfactory. Monetary conditions and the prospect of an early reduction in the Bank Rate has had a good influence on the Gilt-edged Section. Consols have steadily improved, and the quotations now are $74\frac{7}{8}$ to 75 for money, and 75 to $75\frac{1}{8}$ for the account.

A firm tone has been maintained in the miscellaneous industrial market, but business is as restricted as ever. There have been few movements in the section relating to paper and print. Associated Newspapers Pref. have risen 3d. to 20s. 9d.—21s. 3d.; S. Hildesheimer and Co. have dropped $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$—$1\frac{3}{8}$, and Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. are down $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$—$2\frac{1}{4}$ xd. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at acc. 21s. 6d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at acc. 21s. and 20s. 9d.; in Cassell and Co. at acc. 98s. 9d. and 97s. 6d.; in *Country Life* Pref. at 17s. 6d.; in John Dickinson and Co. Deb. at $101\frac{1}{2}$ and $100\frac{1}{4}$; in S. Hildesheimer and Co. Ord. at acc. 19s.; in Ilford Pref. at 19s. 6d. and 20s.; and in the Ord. at 14s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord, at 3s. 6d., 4s., 3s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.; in the Pref. at 13s. 9d., and in the Deb. at $6\frac{3}{4}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$; in International Linotype at acc. $80\frac{1}{4}$, 83, 80 and $80\frac{1}{4}$; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s.xd. and 22s.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 9d., 15s. 6d. and 15s.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at $9\frac{7}{8}$ and $9\frac{1}{8}$; in Weldons Ord. at 32s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 19s. 9d.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at 14s. 3d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	$5\frac{3}{4}$–7
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1–$1\frac{1}{8}$
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/–25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/9–21/3
Cassell & Co.	10	10	$4\frac{3}{8}$–$5\frac{3}{8}$
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$
"Country Life," $5\frac{1}{2}$% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13_{16}–15_{16}
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55–65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto $4\frac{1}{2}$% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99–102
Eyre & Spottiswood, $4\frac{1}{2}$% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	82–85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	$\frac{3}{8}$–$\frac{5}{8}$
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	$\frac{5}{8}$–$\frac{7}{8}$
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{5}{8}$–$\frac{7}{8}$
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	$\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{8}$
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	$\frac{3}{8}$–$\frac{1}{2}$
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$–1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5_{32}–9_{32}
ditto $5\frac{1}{2}$% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{3}{8}$
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63–68
International Linotype	Stock	100	79–84
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$9\frac{3}{4}$–$10\frac{1}{4}$
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92–95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$2\frac{1}{4}$–3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7_{16}–9_{16}
Linotype & Machinery $4\frac{1}{2}$% A Deb.	100	100	58–63
ditto $4\frac{1}{2}$% B Deb.	100	100	44–49
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$xd
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25_{32}–27_{32}
Pearson (C. Arthur), $5\frac{1}{2}$% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9–$9\frac{1}{2}$
"Standard" Newspapers, $5\frac{1}{2}$% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$2\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$
ditto $4\frac{1}{2}$% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80–85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27_{32}–31_{32}
ditto $5\frac{1}{2}$% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$4\frac{7}{8}$–$5\frac{1}{8}$
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	$11\frac{1}{4}$–$12\frac{1}{4}$
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	$25\frac{1}{2}$–$27\frac{1}{2}$
ditto $3\frac{1}{2}$% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$7\frac{7}{8}$–$8\frac{3}{8}$
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	$5\frac{1}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	$6\frac{3}{4}$–$7\frac{3}{4}$
Weldons Ord.	1	1	$1\,17_{32}$–$1\,21_{32}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15_{16}–$1\,1_{16}$
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$2\,1_{32}$–$2\,5_{32}$

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Lamson Paragon Supply.—The report for the year ended January states that the profit was £33,420, to which must be added £3,580 brought forward. After providing £7,183 for reserves for depreciation and for directors' fees there remains £29,816. The directors propose to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares at 10 per cent. per annum for the six months, making $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year, placing to investments reserve £1,500, and carrying forward £3,693. All departments of the business have been well employed during the year, and present prospects point to a continuance of these conditions during 1913.

Chapman and Hall.—The accounts of Chapman and Hall, Ltd., for 1912, including £825 brought forward, show a net profit of £3,865. The directors recommend a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., leaving £353 undivided.

G. W. Bacon and Co., Ltd., for 1912, show a net profit, including £4,651 brought forward, of £4,970, out of which the dividend on the preference shares has been paid and £2,087 written off stock, plant, etc., leaving £1,832 to be carried forward.

Amalgamated Press. — The directors have declared an interim dividend of 30 per cent. per annum (3s. per share) on the ordinary shares for the half-year.

NEW COMPANIES.

Stark, Son and Hamilton (Export), Ltd.—Registered on April 4th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, stationers, lithographers, printers, etc., to acquire the wholesale and export business of Henry Stark, Son and Hamilton, Ltd., of 19, Farringdon-avenue, E.C. The subscribers are M. Honnest and A. Johnson. Private company. The provisional directors are M. Honnest and A. Johnson. Registered office, 83, Farringdon-street, E.C.

Mendoza Galleries, Ltd.—Registered on April 4th, with a capital of £7,000, in 6,095 "A" and 900 "B" shares of £1 each and 100 "C" shares of 1s. each. To take over the business of I. P. Mendoza, Ltd. (now in liquidation), and to carry on the business of print publishers and dealers, dealers in works of art and articles of vertu, furniture dealers, upholsterers, etc. The subscribers are A. Heathfield Jones and E. M. Barnett. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five. The first are J. G. Langton, J. S. Henry, and A. Heathfield Jones. Registered office, 13, Old Bond-street, W.

John Hughes, Ltd.—Registered on April 7th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of paper merchants carried on at Manchester as "John Hughes," and to adopt an agreement with J. B. Broadbent, H. A. Broadbent, E. A. Broadbent and Una Ethel M. Broadbent. The subscribers are J. B. Broadbent and H. A. Broadbent. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are not named. Qualification, £50. Registered by Jordan and Sons, Ltd., 116–17, Chancery-lane, W.C.

Gaskell and Huskinson, Ltd.—Registered on April 10th, with a capital of £2,050, in 2,000 participating preference shares of £1 each and 1,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, type founders, die sinkers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are E. Huskinson and F. Gaskell. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three. The first are E. Huskinson and F. Gaskell (life directors). Registered by Simmons and Simmons, 74, Cheapside, E.C.

Cie de la Machine A'Ecrire Yost, Ltd.—Registered on April 10th, with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on in France and elsewhere (if desirable) the business of manufacturers of and dealers in "Yost" typewriting machines and accessories, etc. The subscribers are M. Bartholomew and A. Davidson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than five. The first are T. A. Richardson, F. C. Van Duzer and M. Bartholomew. Registered office, 50, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

Charts, Ltd.—Registered on April 11th, with a capital of £7,000 in £1 shares, to acquire the copyright of and to produce and publish charts, diagrams and the like, forming a novel, simple and efficient manner of analysing, charting and presenting the National Insurance Act, 1911, or any statutory modification thereof, or any other Act relating to national or compulsory insurance, and to adopt an agreement with the "Association of Standardised Knowledge, Ltd." The subscribers are M. Bruce Williams and Ion Darby. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Registered by Ingle, Holmes, Sons and Pott, Capel House, E.C.

Wholesale Typewriter (1913) Co.—Registered on April 11th, with a capital of £1,000 in £1 shares, to take over the undertaking of the Wholesale Typewriter Co., Ltd., of 22, Gray's-inn-road, W.C., and to adopt an agreement

Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

2 SALES BY AUCTION of PRINTING PLANT and MACHINERY by Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, Printers' Auctioneer and Valuer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

1.—LONDON, E.C.

10, Bread Street Hill, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions, by the proprietors, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on Thursday, 24th April, 1913, at 1 o'clock VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, including:—TWO DUPLEX LINOTYPE COMPOSING MACHINES; Universal Moulds; Quad Demy, Demy and Double Royal Wharfedales, by W. Dawson and Sons; Two Double Royal Wharfedales, by Furnival and Co.; Quad Royal Wharfedale, by Payne; Super Quad Royal "Reliance" Wharfedale, by Fieldhouse, Crossfield and Co.; Foolscap Folio and Crown Folio Minerva Platens; Crown Folio Arab Platen, by J. Wade; No. 4 Morrison "Perfection" Power Stitcher; No. 7 Reel Wire Stitcher, by Aug. Brehmer; Reel Wire Stitcher, by Kampe; Two 32-in. Self-Clamp Diagonal Guillotines, by Furnival and Co; 38-in. Ditto, by Hooker; Quad Demy Four-Fold Folding Machine, by Cundall; Foolscap Folio Super Royal and Double Crown Albion Presses; five Electric Motors; Shafting; Belting; Dey Time Recorder; Stereo Foundry; ten Iron Imposing Surfaces; 8-in. Roller Galley Press; three tons Book and Jobbing Type; 500 Cases; 200 Chases; 100 Galleys; Assortment of Wood Letter; Frames, Racks, etc.; two tons Linotype Metal; Fixtures and Fittings.

On view day prior to sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

2.—BELVEDERE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

1 to 3, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions, by H. Wingfield, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on Tuesday, 20th May, 1913, at 11 o'clock, the valuable and extensive LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY OF THE BELVEDERE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., comprising:—THREE DUPLEX SINGLE LETTER LINOTYPE MACHINES; No. 4 Quad Crown Miehle Two-Revolution Press; Quad Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, by W. Dawson and Sons; Quad Royal Wharfedale Printing Machine, by W. Dawson and Sons; 5 Quad Royal Gripper Perfecting Machines, by T. Middleton; Quad Demy Gripper Perfecting Machine, by T. Middleton; Demy Folio Mitre Platen Printing Machine, by Dawson and Sons; Crown Folio "Improved Franklin" Platen, by Cropper, Charlton and Co., Ltd.; 42-in. Express Self-Clamp Guillotine Paper-Cutting Machine, by Furnival and Co.; 32-in. Star Self Clamp Guillotine, by W. Dawson and Sons; Two No. 4a Reel Wire Stichers, by Aug. Brehmer; 30-h.p. Electric Motor, 440 Volts; $2\frac{1}{2}$-h.p., 1-h.p. and $\frac{1}{2}$-h.p. Electric Motors, 400 Volts; 12-h.p. Otto Gas Engine, by Crossley Bros., Ltd.; Shafting, Belting, etc.; Complete Stereo Plant; Disc Planing Machine; Back Planer; Stereotyper's Hot Press; Jig Saw and Drill; Demy and Royal Folio Casting-Boxes; Two Melting Pots; Circular Saw Bench; Shooting Board and Plane; Gauges, etc.; Double Crown Albion Press; Crown Folio Albion Press; Crown Columbian Press; Two 10-in. Roller Galley Presses; 8-in. Roller Galley Press; 19 Iron Imposing Surfaces; 4 Wood-Letter Cabinets; 5 tons Book and Jobbing Types; 1,050 Cases; 540 Wrought and other Chases; 400 Solid

Digitized by Google

Brass and other Galleys; 750 doz. Wood Letter; 9 tons Lino and Stereo Metal; Fixtures, Fittings and Office Furniture; 2 Typewriters; Rotary Neostyle: 3 Roll-Top Desks; Mahogany and other Writing Tables; Iron Fire-Resisting Safes; Platform Weighing Machine; Stock of Paper, Inks, etc.

On view day prior and morning of sale, and Catalogues of Messrs. Fairburn and Wingfield, Chartered Accountants, 67, Watling-street, E.C.; of Messrs. Heywood and Ram, Solicitors, 222, Strand, W.C.; and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

between the said company and Sarah E. Turner. The subscribers are S. W. Turner and Sarah E. Turner. Private company. S. W. Turner is permanent sole governing director. Registered by S. W. Turner, 22, Glay's-inn-road, W.C.

John Arigho and Sons, Ltd.—Registered in Dublin on April 8th, with a capital of £20,000 in £1 shares, to acquire the business of wholesale and retail manufacturers of and dealers in Church furniture and ornaments, printers, publishers, picture framers, religious art depôt proprietors, etc., carried on by the late Mr. John Arigho, at 16, 17 and 18, Christchurch-place, Dublin, and also the business of printers and publishers carried on at 68 and 68A, Kilmainham, and the factory at 8, Fishamble-street, Dublin. The subscribers are John Arigho and Joseph Arigho. Private company. The first directors are John Arigho and Joseph Arigho. Registered office, 17, Christchurch-place, Dublin.

Duncan Hardy and Co., Ltd.—Registered on April 4th, with a capital of £1,000 in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, stationers, advertising contractors and agents, etc. The subscribers are J. Holt and F. W. Magowan. Private company. J. Holt is the first director. Registered office, 19-21, Farringdon-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

H. Powell Rees, Ltd.—Debenture dated April 4th, 1913, to secure £10,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. S. Audry, 186, Strand, W.C.

C. Tinling and Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on April 1st, 1913, of mortgages dated June 3rd, 1910, securing £9,000, has been filed. Deed of further charge on land with the buildings erected thereon known as the *Courier* office, Liverpool, dated April 1st, 1913, to secure £9,000 (supplemental to mortgage dated December 30th, 1912), also registered. Holders: Lord Sheffield, G. B. Clark, M.D., and J. P. Nanetti, M.P., trustees of Royal Liver Friendly Society.

St. John's Press, Ltd. — Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created March 31st, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £600. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd.—Particulars of £5,000 first and £5,000 second debentures, created April 2nd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amounts being now insured. Property charged: The companies undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, and real leasehold and personal estates. No trustees.

Pirie, Wyatt and Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction (a) to the extent of £2,000 on December 31st, 1912, of debentures, dated July 1st, 1896, securing £15,000, and (b) to the extent of £1,000 on June 28th, 1912, of mortgage dated August 6th, 1898, securing £2,500, were both notified on April 4th, 1913.

Amalgamated Gold Pen Makers, Ltd.—Particulars of £1,500 debentures (ranking after £3,000 prior debentures), created December 18th, 1912, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £250. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

NEWSPAPERS, Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at 98, Fetter-lane, E.C., on May 16th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing how the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

The MULTI-COLOUR PRINTING CO. (1904), Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at 3, Fredericks-place, Old Jewry, E.C., on May 13th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up of the company has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

TYNESIDE NEWSPAPER CO., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Consett-chambers, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on April 22nd.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re JOHN STANLEY,
Paper Merchant.

This debtor described as of Thorneywood-lane, Nottingham, formerly trading as a paper merchant at Forman's-buildings, Sherwood-street, Nottingham, came up last week for his public examination in bankruptcy at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court. The net liabilties were £100 16s. 5d., and the amount of the assets £24 9s. 6d., the deficiency being £76 6s. 11d. Debtor said ill-health and competition led to his failure. A large firm of paper merchants had obtained contracts with his customers, and he was unable to keep going. The examination was closed.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

WILKINSON, G., late of 99, Lancaster-street, Barnsley, Yorks, retired printer. Claims by April 30th, to Newman and Bond, Barnsley, solicitors to the administratrix.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

WILSON, J. F., trading as J. F. Wilson and Son, 115, Fore-street, London, E.C., printer, stationer, etc. Date of order, April 10th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors, April 23rd, 1 p.m., and public examination of debtor, May 27th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

LEE, D. C., lately carrying on business at 2 and 9, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C., journalist. Date of order, April 9th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors, April 22nd, 1 p.m., and public examination of debtor, May 30th, 11.30 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

NOAD, C. A., 59, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C., law stationer. Date of order, April 9th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors, April 22nd, noon, and public examination of debtor, May 30th, 11.30 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

BAYLEY, A. L., lately trading as A. L. Bayley and Co., at 8, Bath-street, Bristol, wholesale newsagent. First meeting, April 23rd, 11.30 a.m., at the official receiver's office, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Examination, May 23rd, noon, at the Guildhall, Bristol. Date of adjudication order, April 12th.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

KNOWLES, J. N., 103, Vicar-lane, 2, Back Harrison-street, and 18, Reginald Mount, Leeds, printer. Claims by April 29th, to C. S. Holliday, 4, Greek-street, Leeds.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

RICHARDS, T. A., Woodlands, and lately of the "Neath News" office, Ropewalk, Neath, journalist. First and final dividend of 11d., April 25th, at Government-buildings, St. Mary-street, Swansea.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTORS' DISCHARGE.

DAVIES, E., 14, Bridge-street, Llanfaes, The Bulwark and Lion-street, Brecon, and "The Times" office, Merthyr Tydfil, printer and stationer. Date of order, March 12th. Bankrupt discharged subject to the following condition to be fulfilled before his discharge takes effect, namely—He shall, before the signing of the order, consent to judgment being entered against him in the County Court of Glamorganshire, holden at Merthyr Tydfil, by the official receiver, for the sum of £10, being part of the balance of the debts provable in the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of the order, and £1 10s. costs of judgment. Note.—£10 paid to the official receiver in lieu of entering up judgment. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were proofs of facts mentioned in sec. 8, sub-sec. 3 (A.), (B.), (C.) and (E.), of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890.

WRENN, E. W., formerly 45, High-street, Alton, Hants, bookseller and stationer. Date of order, March 19th. Discharge refused on the grounds of proof of facts mentioned in paragraphs (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.) and (F.) of sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8, Bankruptcy Act, 1890.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

DOBBIN, E., formerly trading at 8, St. John's-square, Cardiff, bookseller and stationer. Trustee, H. Jackson, 39, Broad-street, Hereford. Released March 28th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

WINDING-UP ORDER.

THE JAPAN PRESS, Ltd., Malvern House, 9, Byward-street, London. Date of order, April 8th.

The Printers and the Belgian Strike.

The great strike which commenced throughout Belgium on Monday did not include newspaper compositors and printers. The reason for this may be taken as that which induced the Brussels Typographical Association to stand out of the conflict, *i.e.*, that as it was practically certain that one or more journals would manage to come out, by hook or by crook, it would be very unfair to leave the others in the lurch, which is certainly not a very convincing excuse for "blacklegging." Previous to its being adopted, a poll on the question was taken, which resulted in 721 votes being cast for participation in the strike, and 807 against. The majority being so small, a further poll was taken on April 9th-10th, and was much more decisively in favour of abstention, only 559 votes being recorded for a strike, as compared with 982 against. Daily paper hands will, therefore, continue their work as usual, but they will have to pay a "heavy and exceptional levy"—the exact amount of which is to be fixed at a future meeting of the Association—towards the expenses of the strike. Further, they must not execute any work for printers in other branches of the trade, whose hands may happen to be out on strike. The Association is not a very rich or important organisation, having just over 1,600 members, and £760 in hand at the end of last year.

Commercial and art Printing.—Printers who can do good printing, says the *Printing Trade News*, are apt to get the notion that everything they do should be the best possible. The capable man will tell you that it is as easy to do the things right as poorly, but even the best workman recognises that there are different grades of the best. No one will argue that wrappers for laundry soap ought to be printed the way that you would do the wrappers of an expensive scented soap. But the soap manufacturer knows he can sell the same quality at two different prices by the use of a cheap or an expensive wrapper. The successful printer should try to do what is required for the needs of his customer, and not something adopted for them and above their requirements. In a large number of cases business men want commercial printing, and not art printing. They realise that the very poorly printed stuff does not bring business, yet they know, too, that the art printing does not count for very much in results (except for very high-class objects). The printer who will supply this demand and still make a profit is the one who has a chance of building up a large business.

Holding that a lithographic artist could no more be said to be engaged in manual labour than a Royal Academician who painted a landscape, Mr. Justice Warrington has ruled that a lithographic artist and a process engraver, each of whom received over £160 a year, did not come within the provisions of the Insurance Act.

Italy.—The Board of Trade are informed by the Italian Embassy in London, that an international exhibition of wall maps and educational diagrams, etc., for use in schools, will be held at Rome from 6th to 31st May next, under the auspices of the "Associazone per la Cultura Artistica Nazionale." A charge of 20 lire (16s.) will be made for each exhibit. Further particulars may be obtained from the above-mentioned Association at 29, *via* Dogana Vecchia, Rome, where exhibits will be received up to 25th April. A copy of the programme may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Birmingham Typographical Society.

Printer's Pie Furnishing Co. Challenge Cup.

A challenge cup having been kindly offered for competition by the above company to the Midland branches of the Typographical Association, two football matches were arranged between Birmingham and Coventry, the first, played at Coventry on March 15th, resulting in a win for Birmingham by two goals to one. The return and final match was played on the ground of the Sparkhill Avondale F.C., on Saturday, March 29th, in very wretched weather. Birmingham having won the toss, played with the wind behind them, and soon after the game was started, Moore netted the first goal, followed shortly after by a nice goal by Osler. Lawrence notched the third point, and half-time arrived with the Birmingham Typographical Association leading by three goals to *nil*. After change of ends, the Coventry team played up briskly, and the Birmingham goal was threatened on several occasions, but escaped disaster. The play was again in the Birmingham favour, Lawrence adding a fourth goal, followed by the fifth from Duddleston, and just before the end of the game, Lawrence finished up by number six. Two penalties were awarded Coventry, but were cleverly saved by Beastall. Coventry were handicapped in losing the services of their clever back, who was injured soon after the game commenced, and did not resume until half-time, but for the clever goal-keeping of Wallis, the score would have been considerably increased. As a result of the match the Birmingham Typographical Association are holders of the Cup for the present year.

The teams were afterwards entertained to tea at the Old Royal Hotel, Temple-row, which was followed by a smoking concert. A most enjoyable programme had been arranged, the following artistes kindly assisting:—Miss May Cleaver, Mr. Pat Barr, Mr. Garbutt, Mr. Harry Flowers, Mr. Bonsall, Mr. Everall (humorist), Mr. Shovell, Mr. Thomas (violin), and Mr. S. J. Rich (banjo), and Mr. C. H. Rogers.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. J. Atkins, supported by Mr. Sydney Cumbers, of London, and Mr. C. H. Rogers. During the evening the opportunity was taken to present the Challenge Cup Medals to the winning team; before calling upon Mr. Cumbers, the hon. sec. (Mr. J. H. Morgan) gave a short history of the origin and progress of the Football Competition in Birmingham Press *v.* Printers for the benefit of the superannuated members for some 25 years, that had resulted in the handsome sum of about £400 being realised. He explained that Mr. C. H. Rogers, the proprietor of the *Printer's Pie* Furnishing Co., Birmingham, wished to help the members of his old craft, and had very kindly offered a silver cup and medals for competition among the Midland Branches of the Typographical Association, the proceeds of the matches to be devoted to the superannuated members and benevolent funds of the competing branches.

Mr. Sydney Cumbers, before making the presentation, gave an interesting account of the *Printer's Pie* Furnishing Co., in Birmingham, and the success which had attended its efforts, and as one of the "plums in the pie" he had been asked by Mr. Rogers to make the presentation. A collecting box in the shape of a huge pie was handed round for the inspection of the company—a brilliant idea of Mr. Cumbers—resulting in the handsome sum of £3 3s. 6d. being collected for the funds.

The cup and medals won in the Christmas competition between the Press and Printers were presented by the chairman, who referred to the fact that although Coventry had lost the *Printer's Pie* Cup on this occasion, they had set a splendid example of trades unionism, in obtaining an advance without outside assistance.

The medals given to the winners were presented by the Victoria Press Manufacturing Co., London. The cup now is open for competition to Typographical Association branches fifty miles around Birmingham. Those interested should communicate with Mr. C. H. Rogers, 165, Edmund-street, Birmingham, or Mr. J. H. Morgan, Trades Hall, Birmingham.

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!!
All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO.,
22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Saturday last, when President Thos. Kirkwood occupied the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and Mr. Richard Naylor (lithographic overseer. Messrs. Smith, Emmott and Co.), was admitted to membership on the motion of Mr. F. Burnett, seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Shearsmith.

Mr. J. POLLITT (Oldham) read a paper entitled "Bits o' Things," and being a native of "Owdham" was able to talk "Abeawt eawr folk an' other fold, towk i'th Lancashire Dialect." One of his favourite authors is Sam Laycock, who was born and reared in poverty at Marsden, about twelve miles from Oldham, and who earned the title of "The Cotton Panic Poet." At the age of nine he began work in a woollen mill, his hours begin from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. for 2s. a week; but in spite of such long hours he managed to continue the learning he had already acquired in a school taught by a Congregational minister. At the age of eleven, the family removed to Stalybridge when he got work as a weaver in a cotton mill; he filled this position for six years eventually being promoted to the position of cloth-looker, which position he held for eight years. In the year 1862, in consequence of the cotton panic brought about by the great American Civil War, and which was the cause of so much terrible privation and suffering to Lancashire people, he was out of work, and along with thousands of others he suffered very severely all through that time. In one of his poems, "It's Hard to Ceawer i'th Chimney Nook," he gives a very pathetic sketch of sufferings endured amongst the working classes. Although in such poor circumstances, someone tried to defraud him and he had to enter into a law suit to defend the authorship of "Bowtons Yard," which a literary pirate had printed as his own publication. He obtained judgment and was awarded £5 damages—quite a large sum to him. It was just about this time he came to Oldham, where he had a stall in Tommyfields Market for about twelve months; but this was a very painful chapter in his experience, as business was so bad. He often had to stand a whole day without selling a single book, and used to say if he sold quack medicine and pills, or black puddings, or books on how to make a good "divi," he could have done a rare business. A friend of his, with whom I was very well acquainted, once told him that folks in Oldham did not know of the existence of such an author, whereon he said, "Are folks soa ignorunt i' Owdham." When he left Oldham through ill-health he was presented with a purse of gold. Sam got married and at one of those anxious times that come to most married men, he sat in the kitchen whilst the doctor and midwife were upstairs, he could not keep still, so there and then wrote one of his best poems, "Welcome Bonny Brid," and the humorous part about it is that it was composed for a lad and the new arrival was a girl. Although he was so fond of humour he was of a very devotional nature, as we may see by his "Ode t'th Sun."

Mr. W. H. Swann, a Yorkshire tyke, may be seriously thinking of giving an evening next session on "Yorkshire Authors."

WEE MACGREEGOR.

Lord Rosebery on the Press.

Lord Rosebery was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the London Press Club, held on Saturday evening at De Keyser's Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Edward L. Goodman, the chairman of the club. In the course of a speech proposing the health of "The Press Club." Lord Rosebery said, "I believe in the power of the Press. I believe in the potentiality of the Press even more. I believe even more in the responsibility of the Press, and I believe most of all that the British Press is the best in the world. But I am not quite sure that that covers the whole ground. There are two other things, I think, should be observed. One is—which is no new one—the enormous monopoly which is now exercised by the Press. The great daily papers have such a monopoly, owing to the enormous cost of compounding new ones, which is obvious to us all. I do not know what the cost is, but I have heard it put at a-half to three-quarters of a million, and even then with indifferent chances of success. Owing to the monopoly which is possessed and exercised by the principal daily papers of this country, their responsibility is greater than the newspaper of forty or fifty years ago. I would point out the great development of the Press. Now every day you produce, not a newspaper, but a library, a huge production of information and knowledge upon every kind of subject.

THE ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS AND THICKNESS GAUGES.—The latest development in paper testers is a small compact instrument $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, which is being marketed by the Ashcroft Manufacturing Co., of New York, well-known manufacturers of instruments of precision for over half-a-century. The paper tester is supplied in two grades, one for testing the strength of thick papers and the other for testing thin papers. In design the instrument is a radical departure from those now in general use, and it is claimed that it will remain accurate for many years without re-adjusting. The firm have also put on the market a gauge for testing the substance of paper and boards. The sole British agents are Messrs. H. B. Legge and Co., of 81, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

PAPER BAG
MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209
Telegrams: Algraphy London.



Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

Messrs. Nickerson Bros., 99-101, Worship-street, E.C., have been appointed wholesale agents for Great Britain and Ireland for the linen finished bookcloths and buckrams manufactured by the Jos. Bancroft and Sons Co., an American firm whose products have a world-wide reputation for quality. As most of our bookbinding trade readers are aware, the principal features of the Bancroft Co.'s cloths and buckrams are originality of effect, uniformity of colour, finish, and fabric, wearing qualities, tensile strength of fabric, and easy application of decoration (ink and metal). Sample books can be obtained on application to Messrs. Nickerson Bros., who are themselves amongst the oldest firms engaged in the manufacture of bookbinders' leathers.

Messrs. F. Gruneison and Co., of Islington, have hired, on a lease for seven years, three floors of one of the warehouses at Lynn docks. They will use it as a bookbinding factory, in which it is hoped to start work within a few weeks. A quantity of machinery has already been ordered, and the Corporation electricity department has been asked to supply current for lighting and also for motive power. It is understood that the work in the new factory will consist mainly of the binding of cheap reprints, which will be done principally by girl labour.

Employment in the bookbinding trade was not quite as good during February as in the previous month, though a little better than in February 1912. The percentage of unemployed, amongst 3,456 trade unionists in London, was thus 4·9, against 4·0 in January, and 5·7 in February last year. In other parts of the kingdom the percentage of unemployed, out of a total of 2,962, was 3·0 (as in February 1912) compared with 2·1 in January. In London, Edinburgh, and Manchester employment was quiet, and rather worse than a month ago. In London it was better than a year ago. At Glasgow it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

The contracts placed by H.M. Stationery office during February included the following:—Binding, etc., 600 Memo. Books; binding, etc., 2,000 Field Surveying books; binding, etc., 10,000 Army Books 152; binding, etc., 2,500 Insurance Stamp Tables; binding, etc., 1,625 "Vocabulary"; printing, binding, etc., 10,000 books, "England No. 2 Receipt Book"; printing, binding, etc., 10,000 books C. Certificates of Posting; printing, binding, etc., 2,750 Shorthand Note Books No. 9; supplying 7,000 Brown Miliboards.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Binding 2,166 copies Medical Register, 1913; binding 1,122 copies Dentists' Register.—Dickens and Cooper, Ltd., 6, New-court, Farringdon-street, E.C. Binding 1,150 Rate Books.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., Bartholomew-close, E.C. Binding 2,500 Priced Vocabulary of Stores.—A. Straker and Sons, Smith Bros., Ltd., Carmelite-street, E.C. Parchments of Various Descriptions.—Cooper, Dennison and Walkden, Ltd., Verney-road, S.E.; W. Cowley, Newport Pagnell; G. J. Dilley, Potton, Beds., and Ashby-road, Canonbury, N.; H. Gibbs and Son, Mitcham; A. Stent and Sons, Havant.

During the first seven weeks following the date when Insurance Act benefit came into force, *i.e.*, up to the beginning of last month, the National Union of Bookbindinders and Machine Rulers paid £139 2s. 8d. in sickness and benefit, and £48 for maternity claims, which thus numbered 32.

Referring to the importance of having trade catalogues substantially bound, a writer in the *Monthly Reminder*, issued by Messrs. Wm. Clowes and Sons, Ltd., says that if the firm who issues the catalogue desires to ensure its being kept for future reference by the recipients, the cover should be strengthened so as to keep the catalogue flat and uncreased; this can be done by lining the paper cover with strawboards, which will keep the catalogue neat and tidy until the back wears off. A far better way, however, is to go to the expense of a cloth cover, and the catalogue will then last clean and bright for years. "A man hesitates to destroy a cloth-covered book, even if he does not anticipate that he is going to make use of it, and will generally put it on a bookshelf, and then should the moment arrive when it will be of use to him, there it is. Again, a few cloth-bound catalogues on a desk or on a bookshelf look very business-like and tidy, while paper-covered catalogues have a habit of never looking smart, and are always in the way. The man who is constantly referring to catalogues always prefers a cloth-bound one, because it is so much easier to handle and opens better. Thus, although the first cost of the cover is more, cloth binding for a good catalogue proves cheaper in the long run, and with it a slightly cheaper paper may be used without detracting from the appearance. Cloth binding has the advantage of lasting longer than paper binding, always looks neater, and is easier to handle. But the manufacturer will say, 'Is it going to bring me more orders to pay for the extra initial outlay?' and to this we can answer without doubt,' and orders from the best class of buyer. Our reason for saying the best class of buyer is that the buyer for a large firm is generally a busy individual, and is therefore the man who will appreciate most a well-arranged cloth-bound catalogue, and use it in preference to any others." These are facts that might well be emphasized by binders when quoting for catalogue work.

The facility of printing on any rough material which the lately introduced rotary lithographic offset process offers has led to efforts being made to print on cloth for book covers, and the result is very successful. Not only have simple one or two colour combinations been done, but also elaborate colour effects in several workings. The colours are quite strong and solid in results we have seen, says the *Stationery World*. This should open up quite a new field for the offset press, and it may be extended to all kinds of textile printing. Whether it would be more successful in this line than the Hayes' process of lithographic textile printing it would be difficult to say. Some wonderful work is accomplished by this process at Letchworth. The impression is made direct from a zinc cylinder, prepared lithographically, on to the textile material. It would complicate the process to apply an offset cylinder, and possibly the result would not show a sufficient gain. The advantage, however, of the process to the ordinary printer is that it enables him to print on cloth without further special machinery—assuming that he has an offset press already installed.

Amongst the tenders received for the supply of annual stores, etc., for the Corporation of Bacup, that of Messrs. Shepherd, Swire and Markham, of Market-street, was accepted for bookbinding.

Amongst the prints on view at the Exhibition of Lithography, which remains open all this month at the L.C.C. Central Schools of Arts and Crafts in Southampton-row, is one illustrating, in the size and colours of the original, the blind-stamped leather wallet which enshrines that well-known volume of 10th century Irish MS. The Book of Armagh. The interlacing strap, work decoration is typical early Irish. In a case in the entrance hall at the School are a few examples of modern fine art binding, in morocco, elaborately gold tooled, executed in the Bookbinding Class of the School. These are well worth inspection by any reader who may be passing that way within the next week or two.

In the current month's issue of the *Englishwoman* M. Marshall has an article on "Bookbinding for Women." It is largely made up of a description of binding processes, coupled with a dissertation on the historical aspect of the craft, but there are several passages of more special applicability to that particular phase of the subject which the writer deals with. The following extract may interest our readers:—"Though the binder's is an ancient craft, older far than printing, it is only within comparatively recent years that it has become open for women to follow, and even now the trade workshops are as jealously closed as ever against female invasion. Women students, it is true, are not absolutely unknown in one or two of the technical schools, but their tenure is dependent a great deal on their ability to hold their own with the male apprentice, who not infrequently resents what he considers as an intrusion upon his sacred rights." The breaking down of the old traditions in this respect is attributed to Messrs Cobden Sanderson and Douglas Cockerell. Dealing with the chances of getting remunerative work when the craft has been thoroughly learned, the writer says:—"There is one almost inevitable question asked by every prospective bookbinder, 'When I have learnt, what chance have I of success?' It is repeated with monotonous regularity at all seasons, by all sorts and conditions, and it is a question quite out of anybody's power to answer. Success as a bookbinder depends upon so many things, but stated briefly it comes to this: If you have strength, an average amount of intelligence, and the wit to use it, a good stock of patience and determination, some knowledge of drawing, and a few kind friends to give you a start, go on and prosper. If, on the other hand, these qualifications are lacking and not to be acquired, then, unless the binding of books is taken up as a hobby, it would be better to choose a craft whose way of success is not so long." One gathers, by the way, that militant suffragettes might make good bookbinders, as one disability from which women learning the trade suffer is said to be utter ignorance of the correct way to handle a hammer!

The attention of the trade has been directed to the fact that in the schedules lately sent out by the Government in connection with the new Census of Production blank books are put in as vellum binding, which is, of course, wrong, the two branches being quite distinct so far as rates and conditions are concerned. It is feared that information given under this heading might be used by the trade unions to secure low class and flush work being handed over to the highly-paid expert vellum binders.

The Master Bookbinders' Associations are actively co-operating with the Master Printers' Federation in dealing with the various binding questions now to the front. Some representatives from them attended the Federation's Council meeting last month in order to give advice as experts, binding being the leading item on the agenda on that occasion.

A book on "Seasonal Trades" (London, Constable and Co., Ltd., 7s. 6d. net.), compiled by various writers, and edited by Messrs. Sidney Webb and Arnold Freeman, contains, in the introduction contributed by the former, a few references to the bookbinding industry. Dealing with the various methods of economising time and labour adopted by employers, it is stated that in extra leather binding men are put on short time in some shops, when the slack season begins, whilst in others a regular staff is always employed, extra hands being taken as needed, in the busy periods of the year, *i.e.*, spring, summer and autumn. August is referred to as being the slackest month in the year in the bookbinding trade, and the fact that there is no "dovetailing" in the work leads to a good deal of temporary unemployment then. Forwarders and finishers cannot interchange, and although the leather binder may take up cloth work, the cloth binder cannot work in the leather shop. The whole subject is elucidated by numerous diagrams, and the remarks on the diverse causes and results of seasonal fluctuations in certain trades make very interesting reading.

At the March meeting of the Library Assistants' Association, Mr. Coutts read a paper on Public Library Bookbinding. He said it was conditioned by wear and durability and also by the paper. Paper had deteriorated since 1890 and deterioration during 1900-1910 had been very pronounced. Mr. Coutts went on to deal with the advantages and disadvantages of tight backs, machine sewing, undue paring of leather, etc. He considered art cloth sufficiently strong for the light novel—light in a physical sense. The speaker dealt also with anomalies in binding specifications, the danger of leaving books in publishers' covers in circulation too long before binding, and spoke highly of the reinforced binding of Dent's "Everyman" series. Mr. H. G. Hayne opened the discussion with a plea for a Co-operative Public Library bindery. He commented also on the "disappearance" of many artificial patent leathers, and thought that corners and edges wore much more quickly than they should do. Mr. Peach spoke of his experience of cloth as being durable and heat resisting. He had also experimented with a mixture of paraffin-wax and linseed oil as a grease for preserving books. Mr. Luxmore Newcombe

Digitized by Google

also spoke of experiments with paraffin-wax as a preservative. Of late years he had used veterinary vaseline, which was very successful. Mr. Chambers spoke against the fad of binding from sheets, which was expensive, and advocated the minimising of the binding bill by buying replacements from the second-hand booksellers, instead of spending the money on binding.

The imports of book cloth during March amounted to 18,710 yards, value £520, as compared with 26,436 yards, value £650, in the same month of last year, and 24,100 yards, value £645, in March, 1911.

The recent Manchester movement for an advance in wages was the cause of a delay in the publication of No. 12 of Vol. 2 of the *Bookbinding Trades Journal* (which is now to hand), because the firm which prints it was one of the few who held out against the men. In addition to the usual items of news, this issue contains a report of two excellent lectures on the "Artistic Tendencies of Modern Book Decoration," which were delivered by Mr. Thomas Harrison at the Annual Conversazione of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute last December. Mr. W. Mellor contributes the first portion of an interesting article on "Modern Fiction: the Novel with a Purpose," and Mr. Geo. A. Stephen, the City Librarian of Norwich, continues his articles on "Publishers' Book-Covers." The present one is devoted to symbolic book-covers, and illustrations are given of Walter Crane's cover-design for his book on "Ideals in Art," and the cover-design of "By the Christmas Fire," published by the American Houghton Mifflin Co. In the course of this article, Mr. Stephen points out that in producing a symbolic book-cover design the artist's object is a dual one: to appeal to the mind by producing a design which will suggest in imagery the subject or spirit of the book, and at the same time to attract and gratify the eye. Symbolic book-cover designs are stated to be found on practically all classes of books, whether scientific or technical, literary or artistic, historical or topographical, philosophical or religious. The symbolism does not always end with the design, for on many covers the colour of the cloth has a symbolic meaning.

A machine for paring the edges of books has been brought out in France by M. I. Votteler, the object being to obtain a continuous cut, together with absolutely neat work. The idea consists in utilising an endless band, in an inclined position with regard to the line of cutting, the machine being furnished with a sharp-edged band running on pulleys. This band runs obliquely over a guide. The books to be pared are placed in a press through the front part of the machine and carried by endless chains, provided with holders, to the band, which trims them continuously. Owing to its oblique position, the cutting band can be guided between cheeks and sharpened during the movement, on the inside.

Employment in the German bookbinding industry was not so good in January as in the previous month, and the percentage of unemployed, amongst 33,185 trade unionists in that line, rose from 2·9 to 3·2. In January, 1912, it was 3·5.

The Book Trades Exhibition to be held at Leipzig next year will contain a section entirely devoted to women's work, which will include a large number of examples of bookbinding. The Federation of German Women's Clubs has the task of forming a Committee, and there is little doubt that the women's section will be one of the most interesting in the exhibition.

The City Council of Elberfeld, Germany, lately decided upon establishing a municipal bindery. Against this strong opposition was raised in the bookbinding industry. At a meeting of the Progressive People's party the cause of the binders was taken up, and a vigorous protest caused the project to be rescinded. It was also brought about that in future only such bookbinding firms as paid union wages and recognised union conditions would be permitted to tender for binding work for the city.

Business still continues good in the Norwegian bookbinding trade. The percentage of unemployed trade unionists, out of a total of 510, was only 0·4 in January, the same as in the corresponding month of 1912.

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,

Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,

71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.

SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Insetting.

OSWEGO BROWN and CARVER CUTTERS, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,

8 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,

(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)

64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

BOOKBINDER,

Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,

"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"

BY ALEX. J. PHILIP.

6/- Net

STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

ENGLISH
BINDERS BOARD

POSSESSES GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MILLBOARD AT A COST APPROXIMATING THAT OF STRAWBOARD.

MADE AT HOME.

PLEASE WRITE NOW FOR SAMPLES AND PARTICULARS.

Manufacturers :

THAMES PAPER Co., Limited,

"THAMES MILLS."

PURFLEET, ESSEX, England.

Digitized by Google

According to the American *Library Journal* for March, the St. Louis Public Library has established a bindery of its own. About 25,000 volumes are bound annually by various binders in the city, and henceforth this will be reduced until ultimately the work will be carried out entirely in the Central Library. When the bindery is in full operation about fifteen persons will be employed. The repair of rare and valuable reference books, and the binding of such magazines as are in constant demand for reference, will now be given special attention.

The Public Library in Los Angeles, California, recently contracted with a local firm to do its binding work in a special room on the Library premises. During January, 1,692 volumes were sent there for treatment, the result being a saving of £43 on the prices that would have had to be paid under the previous arrangement.

The rebinding of books in American libraries has been worked out almost to a mathematical formula, in which the original cost, the cost of rebinding, the labour involved, the circulation before and after rebinding, are all factors. For 45 cents (1s. 10½d.) a novel which is beginning to come to pieces can be rebound in a strong, half-leather cover, ready to circulate from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty times more. Some of the Eastern libraries are even rebinding the books or reinforcing the books in the original covers before they are placed in circulation.

Col. Roosevelt, ex-President of the U.S.A., is a collector of fine bindings, and has recently acquired a MS. of the Koran, formerly in the possession of the Shah of Persia. Richly ornamented with pearls and other precious stones, the first cost of the volume is thought to have been nearly £30,000. The covers, which measure about ten by four inches, are plates of gold, six millimetres in thickness, ornamented with symbolical reliefs, of Afghan origin. No less than 109 diamonds and 122 rubies are set in these covers, in addition to 168 pearls. The book is preserved in a silver box.

The January-February number of the American journal, *Bindery Talk*, which commences Volume 2, has for its chief contents a continuation of the reprint of the article on "Bookbinding: Modern Methods and Machinery," which appeared in the *Times* Printing Supplement last year; the fifth instalment of the article on "Bookbinding for Libraries," by Mr. W. E. Reavis, which is devoted to "Tubes for Loose-Back Books"; and the report of a lecture on "The Art of Leather-making," by F. N. Moore, which was delivered before the Association of Employing Bookbinders, New York.

A novel use for book covers was mentioned by Dr. Waddell in an article he contributed some months since to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. He acted as archæologist to the Tibet Mission Expedition a few years ago, and in that capacity collected large numbers of Tibetan books, many of which have now been deposited in the British Museum. They are mostly very ponderous volumes, made up of large loose leaves, wrapped up in several folds of cloth, and protected by massive wooden boards, carved with various religious symbols, generally painted or gilt. When the Expedition was attacked at Gyantse, a barricade was hastily built up of these books, the bindings of which were so solid as to stop even cannon balls from penetrating into the camp!

Operative bookbinders in Belgium, so long as the strike lasts, have to report themselves every day to the nearest strike committee room, no matter whether they are unionists or not. Meetings to report progress are held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

How to Manipulate Gold Leaf.

A correspondent recently wrote to the *Inland Printer*, asking for directions as to the best method of handling leaf gold. In reply, the editor said that the leaf could be lifted out of the book by means of a wooden pad the size of the leaf, covered with cotton-flannel slightly saturated with olive oil, and transferred directly to the sized surface, provided the leaf does not have to be cut. If the leaf must be cut, it is lifted out of the gold-book and laid on the leather cushion by means of a gold-knife (a knife or sharpened spatula). After being cut, the gold strips are lifted up on the pad and laid on the material to be stamped. To make the gold adhere to the material, the sized surface may be rubbed over with a little olive oil on a wad of cotton wool. Handling gold leaf is rather difficult. The gold-knife must be brought down with a quick pat outside the lower edge of the leaf, thereby forcing enough air under it to raise it in order to push the knife under. It is then lifted up, carried over and brought down on the cushion with just enough speed—but not too fast—to allow the right amount of air pressure to hold the leaf in a flat horizontal position while depositing. The knife and cushion should be well rubbed over with fine red chalk, to prevent any moisture from adhering to either. If the leaf is wrinkled, or has an edge doubled over when laid down, it may be flattened out by blowing lightly on it from the centre outward. It must be remembered that all handling should be gently but firmly done.

Maps and Plates in Bookbinding.

A problem in modern bookbinding is the placing and locating of maps, diagrams and all similar folded matter. Some method was necessary properly to dispose of them in the most convenient way, that they might be handy for immediate use when required. Various methods were introduced and tried says Mr. R. T. Frailey, writing in the *Inland Printer*, but in some respect or another were always found unsatisfactory. Later the book guard was introduced as a makeshift for the want of something better, and has been in use for many years. The stubs or guards were made in various ways, principally by folding long narrow strips, and then sewing them through the text, each stub being placed so that the map would be approximately located in the text bearing upon it, the thickness of the stub being governed by the thickness of the map when folded.

This method, though still in vogue, is not altogether satisfactory; when it involves a number of maps or diagrams it has a tendency to produce a shapeless book. Guards also have a tendency to weaken the construction of a book, from the fact that they eliminate that solidity so essential to good binding. They are also productive of "starts," which disfigure and ruin the smooth appearance of the front of a well bound book, marring the "round" and creating an unsightly appearance in general, so that the many objectionable features in guard books created a desire for some other method that would retain the map feature intact and at the same time eliminate the guard method.

The most feasible or the most practical method appears to be, on the one hand, the "Pocket or Tuck" method, and, on the other, the "Map Box" attachment, the distinction between the two being that the first is attached to the book, either on the front or back cover, and the latter is independent of the book, forming, as it were, an extra volume of itself.

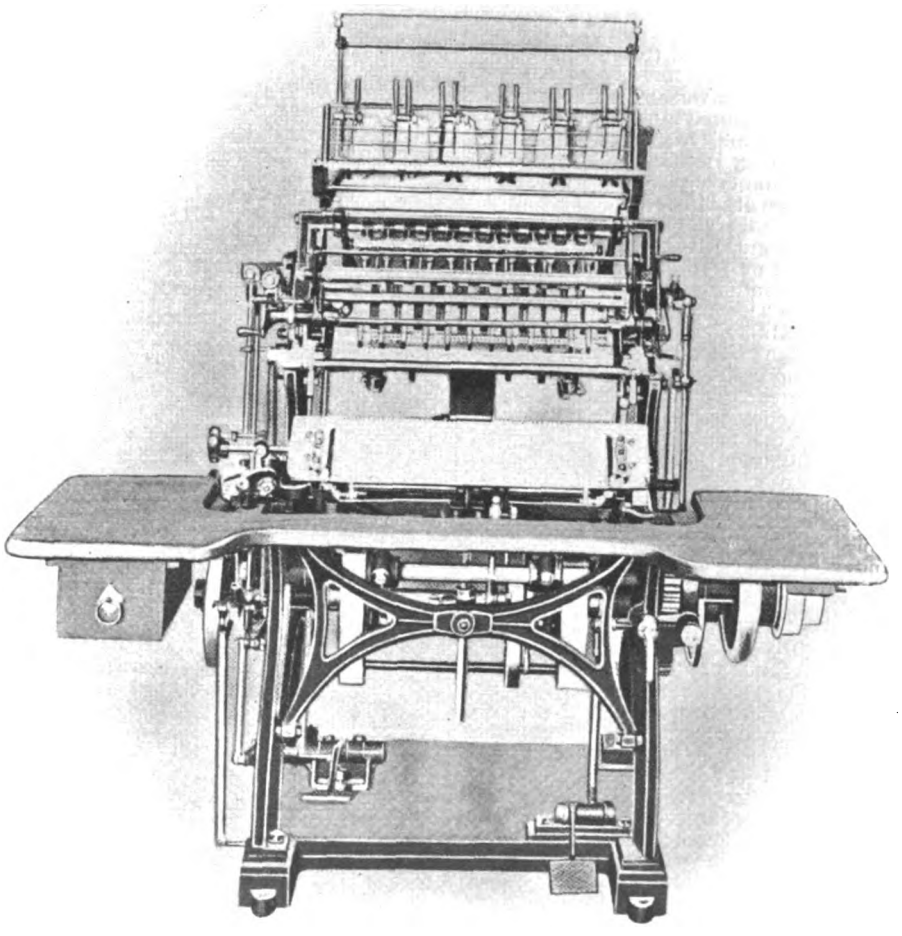
Blank Book Indexing.

Indexes may be understood either specifically as a table of reference to a book or more generally as an indicator to the position of

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM, LONDON. **Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.**



BOOKSEWING MACHINE

FOR LETTER PRESS OR ACCOUNT BOOKS
FOR ALL VARIETIES OF SEWING.

Call at Showrooms:

AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

Digitized by Google

any given subject; Cicero used the word "table," meaning index, to express a table of contents, the word "index" not being used and only introduced in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The subject of indexing is one which immediately appeals to the intellect as a quick method of ascertaining any information required without delay. Prior to this method of arrangement it was necessary to search page after page in an account book to find where certain information required was located, creating confusion and vexation, to say nothing of the impatience of the searcher; to overcome this embarassment, the idea was conceived of paging and indexing banking and commercial accounts alphabetically, as by this arrangement any account or notation could be immediately located. In time, indexing became employed in almost everything of a literary or commercial nature.

The various terms by which indexes are designated and apply to the several forms of blank books are: first, the "Thumb Index"; second, the "Cut-in Index," and third, the "Extended Index."

By a cut-in index is meant to cut the pages of a book so that the letters of the alphabet will be exposed alphabetically from the top to the bottom of the book, each letter so placed as to refer to certain leaves set apart to record the names or subjects beginning with that respective letter. Each letter of the alphabet has its respective value in commercialism, so that a certain number of pages is always designated in accordance with the value of the letter employed, *i.e.*, in a book of one hundred pages one letter would require four leaves of the index, while another letter would require six leaves or possibly only one leaf, as X, Y, Z, incident to the fact that X and Z have the least value of any letter in the alphabet.

Referring to the extended index, it is understood that the book is not cut at all, but instead the letters are stamped or printed on some material apart from the book and subsequently placed on each leaf where the letter should appear, so that the letter will extend beyond the edge of the book on the front.

Again, the two foregoing indexes are referred to as a "Frontal Index" and a "Cut-Through Index." The explanation of this is: where a book contains principal subject matter in part, and an index is required as a finger-post, the index is placed in the front of the book and rarely requires more than fifty pages. On the contrary, where the subject matter is alphabetically arranged through the book the index is cut through; in consequence of this a table has been arranged which is practically universal, designating the number of pages required for any given number of leaves in a book. In printed matter the method of indexing is materially changed, and a specific number of pages for each letter eliminated, in lieu of which the subject matter designates the number of pages required, such as Bibles, catalogues, books of reference and others of like nature. In books of this character the Thumb index is used in preference to the "Cut-in" or "Extended Index."

The "Thumb Index" is cut differently from that used on blank books, and in shape represents a half-moon, deriving its name from the fact that it is made to fit the thumb in using. This form of index is made by a gouge and hammer in the manner of stone-cutting. It is used principally upon Bibles, designating the different books comprising the Scriptures. This form is also frequently used on books of reference.

Again we have what is termed the "Division Index," to which the alphabetical index is subsidiary, *i.e.*, blank books are made to contain division matter pertaining to aggregated matter on the whole; where this occurs, each division requires an extended index designating the division to which it pertains, and a "Cut-in Index," alphabetically arranged for each, thus simplifying and economising time in every particular. There are many minor forms of indexing, such as "Date Indexing," "Numerical Indexing," etc.; a strict observance of the foregoing, however, will govern this.

To index a blank book properly a standard scale should be followed, the form of which should be so constructed as to designate each letter and its relative value to the number of pages the book contains. A scale covering books from twenty-five to six hundred pages will convey an intelligent idea for proper indexing. Where a book of fifty pages and over may be designated by the relative value of any given letter, it differs where only a twenty-five page index is considered; that this may be overcome as much as possible, the last three letters of the alphabet are placed on one page, and an extra page given to such letters most frequently used. It frequently occurs that a lesser number of leaves than twenty-five are used for an index in front, and in such cases the letters are divided according to their respective value and placed from two to five letters to a page.

It sometimes happens on a "Cut-in Index" that the texture of the paper will not have sufficient strength to sustain an index. In this event each letter should be reinforced with white muslin placed on the back of the page upon which the letter appears, using paste as glue will soil the paper and the same clean result cannot be obtained.—*American Printer.*



DER EXACTE BUCHEINBAND, by Paul Kersten. 2nd edition. W. Knapp, Halle A/S., Germany. 6s. 6d.

"But hark! the cry is KERSTEN, and lo! the ranks divide."

A German handbook on correct bookbinding by Paul Kersten, whom we consider the German Cobden Sanderson, ought to be good—and it is in many respects. For painstaking thoroughness it stands high, even among painstaking and thorough Germans. The minutest detail receives closest attention, and the statements are usually backed by cogent reasons, even when they are not shared by the majority of the author's fellow-craftsmen. But pioneers are entitled to be in a minority, especially if backed by authority. We are glad to read in the preface to this second edition that the author deemed it advisable to exchange the French "Exactitude" for the half German "Exactheit." Why not "Genauigkeit? Perhaps Duden's dictionary would suggest Germanisms for such terms as: "Maroquin," "Ecrasée," "Propagiere," "Shirting," etc. We wonder what Germans think of the hybrid: "Ebarbée-Oben-Schnitt," those very Germans who are so successfully replacing foreign terms in every walk of life by good German ones. Even "Capitalband" and "Maculatur" might be replaced by words as homely to Germans as our "headband" and "waste paper" are to

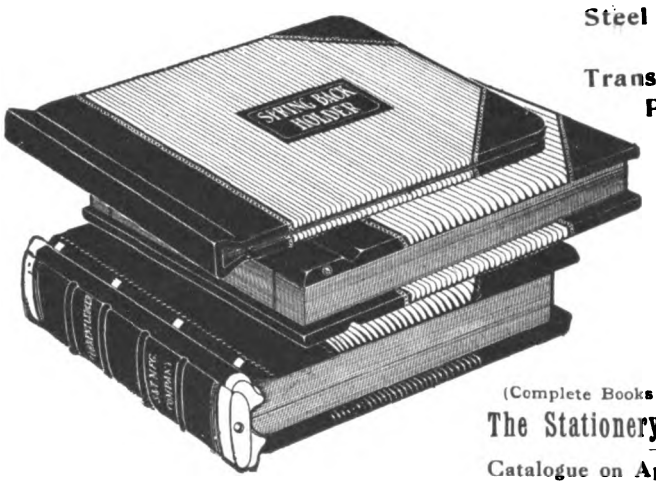
ACID FREE.
MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS
To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.
NICKERSON BROS.,
Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.
99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, Etc.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD.
LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 City

Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.
By H. E. CORNWALL.
Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing, gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size, etc., etc.
A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size. 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.
Copies may be had from
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Do you ever print Catalogues?
Then you will save Cost on your first order by
The Production of the Printed Catalogue,
BY ALEX. J. PHILIP
5/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Digitized by Google

us. This book is ostensibly written for the professional workman and small master, but without the 101 "short cuts" of workshop experience no man could hold his own in open business competition with Mr. Kersten's formulas alone. To wit, Fig. 15, p. 37, shows how "graining-up" of morocco should be done with the fingers, though the use of a convex piece of cork would do it much better in a fraction of the time. The use and value of flexible glue for backs is not even mentioned. Of course, there are slips of the pen in the best of works. For instance, imitation bands are *not only* a traditional habit, but act as a guard to the panel gilding. To let bound-in wrappers hinge on paper instead of fine linen guards is also an obvious slip. But when the author uses the epithet "nonsense" (Unsinn, p. 30) with regard to the merit of French joints *versus* German, surely the button must have fallen off the foil unawares. A most valuable adjunct to the book is L. Sütterlin's chapter on Design and Designing. We feel it is pervaded by a delicate and artistic instinct, coupled with an all-round grip and insight into the difficulties and possibilities of practical execution. The hints on blending of colours and grouping of form are particularly valuable to art students, in fact what that chapter does not contain for the guidance of a young aspiring craftsman is hardly worth considering. As stated in the preface, this book is chiefly based upon the French style of binding, so we have hardly a right to expect what one looks for from Mr. Kersten as one of the chief exponents of the foremost school of purely German art. The art of book decoration, being a minor branch, has to lean and draw upon the styles and designs of its more important relations, chiefly architecture. The Moorish, Egyptian, Saracen, and Indian book decorators found their examples in the doors, windows and panels of their mosques, and the Persians of the sixteenth century in the inimitable carpet designs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the gems produced by the Shah's subjects outshone those of his master, the Padishah. For the last 20 years Germany has evolved a style of architecture and decorative art purely its own, and we should expect that German book decoration would carve out a destiny also purely German. Up to the present there seems to be no such trend of development, but time is young yet, and the next generation ought to feel called upon to evolve a purely German style. The numerous and useful examples given on the 47 plates vary little from those seen in any first-class booksellers or bookbinders shop window in London or Paris. There are many and good samples of useful paper. We wish the book many more and still further improved editions.

Tabulation of Bookbinding Data

FOR ESTIMATING PURPOSES.

By Harry A. Maddox.

Bookbinding is undoubtedly one of the most difficult branches of the printing and allied trades to estimate for with any degree of certainty. When quoting for letterpress or litho work, more or less fixed and timeable factors are being dealt with, as the labour on setting, make-ready and running may be estimated pretty near the ultimate truth, and although the figuring of ink in pounds is a somewhat tricky proposition, owing to the variance of paper, hardness and absorbency, on the whole the operations in these branches are well defined and fairly simple to quote for.

Bookbinding, whether stationery or letterpress, presents a totally different aspect. Many minor operations, performed on different machines, by various workers, lead the way to the ultimate production. Anything like 20 to 30 different kinds of material may be consumed in the binding of a very ordinary book. Again, the times on the job may vary greatly according to the size and class of order in treatment, while the different styles in which the binding may be performed considerably affect the labour values on the job. The binding estimator daily encounters quotes which apparently have no recent parallel in quantity, thickness and style. In many cases he goes over the whole ground of detailing every item of labour and material on almost every quote he executes. The repetition of this procedure is time-wasting, except in such instances as it is absolutely unavoidable. In big tenders it is always wise to tot up the individual items, even if the contract is an exact repeat, for it may happen that leakages and short charges will be detected, whilst increased labour costs and overhead expenses may require to be accounted for. In other directions, however, much estimating energy may be conserved by the inauguration of an efficient system for collecting and recording certain data. Probably every binder is ready to say that he has his records, but he cannot so confidently assert that they are systematised. If they are not concise, properly tabulated and constantly kept up-to-date, they are valueless, or nearly so, to the estimating and costing clerk.

Accordingly, my purpose is to outline the workings of a card index scheme by means of which all the information necessary to the detailing of costs in bookbinding may be accumulated, classified and kept handy for instant reference.

To commence the system the following are necessary: A card index file with one or two drawers, lock and two keys, supply of good quality index cards, ruled with narrow feints, headline, single cash and quantity columns, and a quantity of distinctive coloured guider cards tabbed to the position deemed most satisfactory. The data to be accumulated will be divided into several broad classifications, which again may be split into sections and sub-sections. The broad classifications consist of:—

1. Bookbinding: Labour and Material Values.
2. Time Rates and Values on Miscellaneous Operations.
3. Loose-leaf Data.
4. Leathers.
5. Various Materials.
6. Manufacturers' Directory.

The actual order of arrangement must be left to the discretion of the compiler of the information, but the above perhaps represents the most rational plan. To denote these six big classes, high projecting coloured guiders will be inserted at appropriate distances through the series of index cards.

The first classification, namely, Bookbinding, Labour and Material Values, will be divided first by lower projecting guiders into the three sections, Stationery, Miscellaneous and Letterpress. Taking these sections in turn, divide Stationery by different coloured tabbed guiders into sizes from foolscap octavo to imperial folio. Again sub-divide these sub-sections into ranges of thickness from 100-leaf to 500-leaf by hundreds, using tabbed index cards. To each position of tabbed cards a sufficient number of cards must be allowed to cover the usual styles of binding undertaken, probably from quarter-sheep to full russia with bands, vellum laced. Allow also an extra card to each size section for the recording of extras, *e.g.*, fitting locks, foot-bands, special indexing, loose covers, brass corners and rims, etc.

The compiler has now to work out in absolutely full detail on the cards the actual price of the material, giving full and exact particulars of every item, so that future estimates which vary in some detail may easily be corrected. Labour values and times in detail must also be added from shop records, no guessing being hazarded, and totals arrived at for the complete job. In time an extended set of cards should be accumulated, showing the costs for various quantities of the same style of book. Comparisons between hand sewn and machine sewn work will naturally be made a speciality.

In like manner work out a set of cards for Miscellaneous Binding, comprising check books, duplicate, triplicate and quadruplicate books, and the cheaper class of work in ¼ cloth, imitation leather, cut flush, turned in, sewn, stabbed, wired, whipped, stitched, etc. To make the necessary classification for rapid reference, first divide the cards by guiders

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns —not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

331

into sections such as pads, single, duplicate, triplicate and quad; jobs bound one up, two up, three up, four up, and so on. The second division will be by coloured tabbed guiders into sizes of the ultimate cut job, whilst tabbed index cards in graduated positions will show the various thicknesses from 50 to 500 leaves in steps of 50. To each position of tab allot a number of cards to cover the various styles of binding and classes of material. It is very necessary to work out on each card the exact particulars of material, leaving nothing to guess. Qualities and weights of board, with number of backs out, class of leather and cloth, particulars of perforation and style of numbering, method of sewing and binding, may vary on jobs in many respects similar to each other, to such an extent as to materially affect the cost. In this class of work it is essential to calculate the detail for as many different quantities as are feasible in view of the progressive reduction in cost.

The third section of Labour and Material values deals with letterpress binding, and is treated in very similar fashion to section one, excepting that the sizes will run from 18mo. (6-in. by 4-in.) up to Imperial 4to. (15-in. by 11-in.) and music size. The first division in the card index system will be by means of guiders into sizes, naming both the technical term and also the area in inches. The number of tab positions may be about twelve. The second division will be by tabbed index cards into the various styles of binding undertaken, probably from casing and full cloth up to full morocco extra. Cards must also be provided with each size division for the recording of extras, such as gilt or red edging, affixing clasp or lock, inserting plates, special endpapers, etc. To each position of tab extra cards must also be allowed, so that three grades of binding may be tabulated, from sawn in backs, sewn on slips, to sewn on strings for genuine raised bands. Cognizance should also be taken of the quality of boards, edges, endpapers, and other material, for although in a trade price list of letterpress bookbinding only one standard appears to be recognised, a serious attempt to accumulate exact data must work on more extended and truthful lines.

The second broad classification of data embodies Time Rates and Values on Miscellaneous or Warehousing Operations. Chief amongst these are folding, gathering, collating, insetting, wiring, stitching (hand or machine), perforating, numbering, paging, cutting, punching, eyeletting, holing and cording, map mounting, linen hinging, varnishing, round cornering, etc. Separate index cards should be reserved for each operation, whilst the arrangement of the series of cards is best running in order of relationship. Performances on various sizes and quantities of the individual operations should be recorded, such data being invaluable for comparisons. Folding would run over several cards and could be stepped by means of tabbed positions into sizes of sheet and number of folios, enlightening remarks being added as to the class of machine used, nature of paper, etc. Perforating would also be tabbed according to size of sheet, position and number of cuts, class of machine, comparison between drop-bar and rotary being useful. Records of wiring, sewing, stitching and stabbing, etc., may all be kept according to the quantity worked, number of wires, length of stitch, and class of machine, not forgetting to accompany the time record by the amount of wire or thread used. Numbering may be tabbed as single, double or triple, two, three or four deep, or so many down and across a page, special comparisons being made between the different classes of paper. Paging may be tabbed in terms of single or double paging or folioing and remarks added re-manifold, bank, copying, or account book paper.

Classification No. 3 deals with Loose-Leaf Data, its inclusion depending upon whether such work is undertaken. Under our card index system the guiders will announce the classification while sub-guiders will annotate, firstly, the various materials and separate operation times, secondly the data concerning the actual full totals of times, and materials or complete jobs or various standard styles. The first section will be tabbed to positions in order of mechanisms (running across the file in a series of sizes), locks, creasing, punching, slotting, hinging, lining up, round cornering, indicating lettering, etc. The second section will be guided by projecting cards into current binders, transfer cases, and indices, separated by guiders into order of sizes, then tabbed into series of positions according to quality or style. The data to be recorded is the actual detailed time on various quantities, several cards being used if necessary. Full totals of costs must be worked out.

Classification No. 4 takes the form of a record of Current Prices of Leathers and must always be kept up to present market price, a separate card being retained for each class of leather. The tabulation may proceed in order of quality, each card bearing the date, quantity bought, makers' name, colour and size of skin or hide, and any special observations. Thus the tabs may run crocodile, walrus, seal, morocco, Russia, Anglo, goat, velvet, rough and smooth calf, roan, basil, Persian calf, pastegrain, sheep, skiver, vellum, parchment and foril. If necessary to further efficiency, sub-divisions may be made into colour and grain or design and in certain cases into the various sizes. The series should be carefully brought up to date each month from maker's invoices, for the leather market fluctuates considerably, and if back entries are relied upon estimates may be based on too low a price.

Classification No. 5 requires the enumeration on separate tabbed cards, or the aggregation of different items on the same card, of all the many and varied items of Material used in the bindery, save those dealt with under Classes III. and IV. The tabulation may perhaps prove most efficient if it proceeds alphabetically, as albumen, buckram, cloth, and so on. Strawboards, millboards, gold and silver leaf, elastics, glue, etc., along with all other material of every description, will be included in this section. Sundry observations upon competitive prices, quantity used on certain orders, and, in the case of boards, the number to a bundle or per cwt., may be added to the cards with ultimate advantage.

Finally, we may briefly consider Class VI., *i.e.*, Manufacturers' Directory. It is quite open to the compiler to either make a separate section of this data or to include it on his cards in the other classes. The latter plan has the advantage that it saves trouble and the accumulation of an extra set of cards. On the other hand, the value of the directory may be considerably enhanced when kept as a separate section, by the extension of the data and wider scope for observations. Therefore, if convenient, allow a separate set of cards and tab them according to the materials in question. Arrange the makers' names alphabetically, give postal address, and record full particulars of the firm's capabilities for the goods under question. Space may of course be saved by grouping several classes of allied material under one head.

The Librarian and Book World
is the
Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly in THE WORLD.
And is All about Books.
SIXPENCE Net, Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Early American Bindings.

It is somewhat surprising that the various histories of bookbinding pay very little or no regard to the history of the "bibliopegic art" in America. This fact seems to suggest that the writers concerned shared the prevalent but erroneous opinion that bookbinding as a fine art did not exist in America before the time of William Matthews. In 1907 the Grolier Club, of New York, which has had such a salutary effect on art binding in America, held an exhibition of American bindings which did much to dispel the ignorance that existed regarding such bindings. A descriptive catalogue was published in connection with this exhibition, entitled "Catalogue of Ornamental Leather Bookbindings Executed in America prior to 1850," and as the Grolier Club Catalogues are very rarely to be met with in this country, we propose to summarise the information given in the introduction.

As early as 1636, John Sanders, a binder, took the freeman's oath in Boston, before any printing had ever been done there, and John Ratliffe was employed on Eliot's Indian Bible, which, when published, bore the date 1663. In a petition to the Commissioners in 1664, Ratliffe stated that the binding of these Bibles was "the only incouraging work which upon good Intelligence caused me to transporte myself and family into New England."

"Of the ninety or more booksellers who carried on business in Boston before the Revolution, over thirty had binderies also, attached to their establishments, and a number of them confined their attention chiefly to this branch of book-making."

The earliest American bindings were of the simplest kind. "They were usually well sewed, or tied into beech or oak boards, cut quite thin though not over-carefully, having white paper on one side for end-papers, and then covered with sheep or calf, a small margin of the leather being turned over the edges of the paper-covered side and strongly glued down. This form of binding lasted through the seventeenth century, until, in fact, the introduction of "boards" or heavy pasteboard, and marbled papers. Mottled calf and marbled effects soon came into vogue, following the adoption of these varieties in England, where the fashion got a strong hold, though it had but a brief day in France."

"The sheep-bound books of the seventeenth century are all blind tooled with a simple pattern of one or two fillets forming panels on the covers, and having at the corners the conventionalised flower form invariably found in the books of the same period in England usually ascribed to Samuel Mearne, bookbinder to Charles II. The simple geometrical design was the foundation for almost all of the patterns used on American bookbinding of the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that in bindings in England during these periods, as well as in France during the late eighteenth century and the early part of the following century, the straight line predominated, interlacing bands, scrolls, and other Italian and early French forms being almost entirely unused." The binding on a copy of Jonathan Edwards's "Treatise Concerning Religious Affections," printed at Boston in 1746, which was exhibited, served as a typical example of the early binding used in New England. This binding, of sheepskin, had blind fillets and roll forming a centre panel, with ornaments at the corners and sides, in imitation of the English bindings of the period.

"The simple blind fillet or combination of fillets soon gave place to narrow gold rolls of the severest form, little more than broad lines, or a narrow Greek meander, double or triple lines with dots and leaves, and by the beginning of the eighteenth century the lines were sometimes replaced by gold-tooled running patterns made up of single tools. By the end of this century lines had become borders, some wide, some narrow, with small corner pieces and centre pieces. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, especially in New York and Philadelphia, the borders had become quite elaborate mixtures of gold and blind tooling, made up of rolls, stamps, and sometimes small tools, with heavy corner pieces and centre ornaments composed of small tools. Later, the fashion, more French than English, of using large blocks for the covers began to have a vogue."

The decoration of calfskin bindings by various processes of colouring, sprinkling, mottling, and marbling became very popular in the United States early in the nineteenth century. Ten examples of these decorated bindings were exhibited, dating from 1802 to 1826, one of which was a copy of The Holy Bible printed and sold by Collins and Co. of New York, dated 1817. In the publishers' advertisement of this edition it was stated that "every attention will be given to have the work bound in the best manner, whether in a plain or elegant style." The volume exhibited was apparently in the elegant style, and is described as follows: "Bound in calf, with wide border of gold fillets, and inner blind rolled border; triangles at the four corners form a large panel, within which is a lozenge, the whole outlined by blind rolls of same palmette design as the border, and by narrow painted lines; small, circular, gold tools at the corners of the figures; in the centre a large conventional rose stained."

"In the arrangement of the ornament on the backs of the books we find the earliest examples broken up into panels, each panel being treated separately in the obvious way of border, corner-piece and centre-piece, more or less elaborated according to the period and the style of ornament then in vogue. It is to be remarked that the titles of many of these books, following a purely American fashion, were often placed in the centres of the backs."

"The bindings of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia of the last half of the eighteenth, but particularly of the first half of the nineteenth century, show very strongly these French and English influences, not only in the single tools themselves, but in the large stamps which were a peculiar ear-mark of Thouvenin and his followers, and which easy method of decoration seems to have had a wide vogue with our binders, some of whom produced very creditable results."

"From what has been said it must not be inferred that the American binder was only a copyist, far from that, and it is to his credit that, while using motives frequently used by his English and Continental brethren, he managed to infuse into his work no small amount of individuality."

FROM a return showing the results of a census of manufactories, etc., in New Zealand, for 1911, we find that the value of printing and bookbinding products was £1,377,926. The value of paper bags and boxes produced was £62,051. These figures are exclusive of the output of the Government printing office, the value of which amounted to £89,293.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12**s. **6**d.; *13 insertions,* **£1 10**s. *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&57 SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs. " " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net. To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES.

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: BRINDLE HOGHTON TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLE'S

BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN" PRESTON ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON near PRESTON ENGLAND

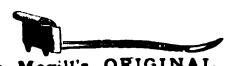
Manufacturers of:

Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Chalk Drawing Papers	Twist Casings
		Bag Browns

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

---

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS
Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS
Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS.

Strong and Transparent.

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered)

T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.

For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd.,

116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.,
WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

W. F. SEDGWICK, LTD.

PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.

MONOCHROME BLOCKS (2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS (3 or 4 Colour)

237 & 256 BLACKFRIARS ROAD LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

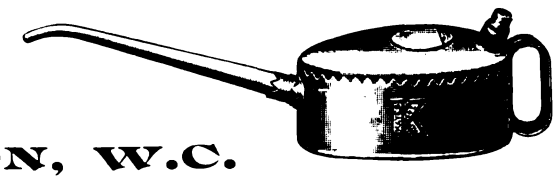
KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.

Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.

LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—April 17, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

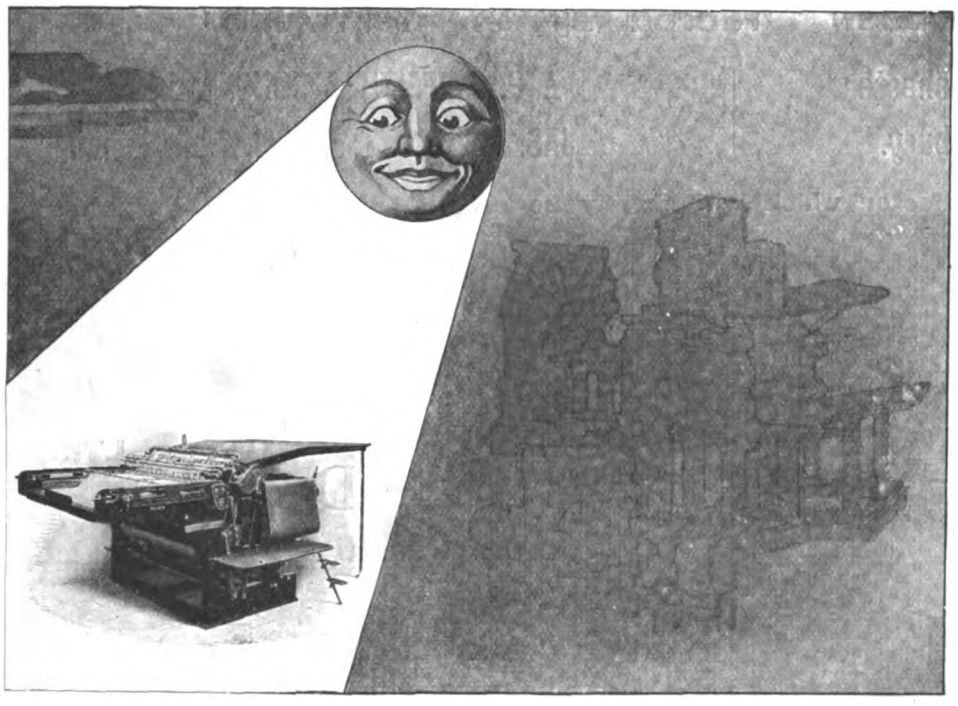
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 18.

LONDON: APRIL 24, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



THE

Mann Offset

FOR FINEST QUALITY WORK—
ALL GRADES—AT A HIGH SPEED.

PUTS ALL OTHERS

"IN THE SHADE."

PARTICULARS:

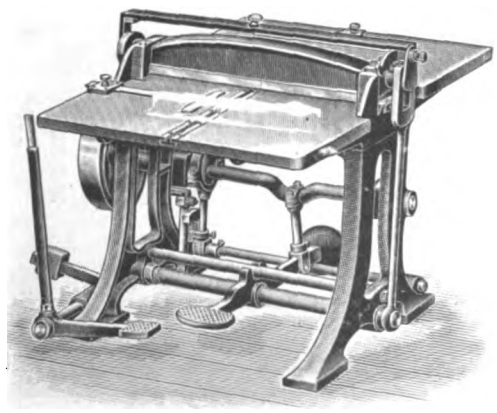
LEEDS: LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET.

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.,

LONDON: HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Perforating Machine Dept.

Over
11,000
Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output
ABOUT
800 Machines

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing a Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

Digitized by Google

The Miehle Perfector

Manufactured by the Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., of Chicago.

Owing to its

GREAT SPEED,

RIGID IMPRESSION, PERFECT REGISTER,

UNEQUALLED QUALITY OF OUTPUT,

Has recently been Ordered by the following:

HENRY BLACKLOCK & CO., Ltd., Manchester.
HAZEL, WATSON & VINEY, Ltd., Aylesbury.
W. P. GRIFFITH & SONS, Ltd., London.
JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, Ltd. London.

Also a 00000 Perfector which will shortly be erected in Dublin.

Miehle Printing Press & Mf'g. Co., LTD.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

IN IRELAND

TO REACH THE RIGHT PEOPLE

THE

"Daily Express" (Dublin)

AND

"Dublin Evening Mail"

ARE NECESSARY IN ANY ADVERTISING SCHEME.

HEAD OFFICE: PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN.
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C. (Private Wire to Dublin).

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 18.

LONDON: APRIL 24, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Illustrated Poster

ITS DESIGN AND EXECUTION.

A paper on this subject figures in the proceedings of the "Industrial Society of the East of France," of which the following is a summary:—

Three points are to be considered in the question of posters, viz., the idea which is selected by the advertiser; the execution of the design by the artist; the wording to be read by the eventual buyer. If the idea and work of the artist are not adapted to the taste of the buyer, his point of view or feelings, the poster has no effect. This is often the case owing to the fact that there is a divergence of opinions between the advertiser and the artist, prosecution of a commercial object possibly being antagonistic to an artistic one, and *vice versa*. Finally both parties come to an understanding and the poster is the result of mutual ideas, the public being frequently forgotten though not negligible.

This is due to the fact that the laws of publicity by posters are generally not known.

The following is an endeavour to define these laws. Everything is a matter of suggestion. Everyone who advertises, especially by means of posters, should try to gauge the thoughts of the public. In order to know how to influence people, advertisers must study the best arguments, the best attractions for customers. Let us see what may be the effect of this suggestion by the poster, which is not a complete method of advertising but more a means of communication than of putting something on the market. The poster will admit of artistic illustration or text illustration. The latter belongs to the wording. In a poster where it is rarely employed it will suffice to find a suitable arrangement of the text. For the artistic poster the main point is to express an idea. There should be a close relation between the illustration and the destination of the product and the illustration, while preserving its artistic spirit should be instructive. It will produce, together with the direct suggestion exerted by what relates to the advertised product, an indirect suggestion by making appeal to persons likely to purchase. It is good to seek originality, but too ingenious ideas must be avoided, and not confounded with the luminous idea which only deserves this name when it really encourages purchases.

Comical or grotesque pictures may distract the attention from what is advertised. Actuality is not highly commendable, because of its not being durable. History and legends may make a poster incomprehensible to the public. Allegory, however graceful, presents great difficulties in application. Imitation or parody of other advertisements is neither elegant nor clever, and is sure to attract attention to a rival product. As regards execution of the poster, all initiative should be left to the artist, who interprets the ideas of the advertiser. All the latter should demand is legibility and perfect visibility.

Legibility will involve brevity of the text.

Visibility can be obtained by use of violent colours and great contrasts.

The question of the position in which the poster is placed and dimensions from the point of view of its object, are of great importance.

Very large posters, to see which you must move to a distance, or very small ones, at which you must stop, lose their effect, as passers-by are not always disposed to stop or walk in another direction.

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

Harmony, geniality and friendship were the predominating features at the annual dinner of the above-named Association, held at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet street, E.C., on Saturday evening. The President, Mr. J. E. Dixon, was in the chair, faced by the Vice-President, Mr. J. Walker, in the vice-chair, and there were also present Mr. C. J. Gray (President, Printers' Managers and Overseers Association), Mr. E. C. Moyce (General Secretary, Printers' Managers and Overseers Association), Mr. F. C. Peacock (ex-President), Mr. E. A. Clifford (honorary solicitor), Mr. A. W. Hunt (treasurer), Mr. Geo. A. Eden (secretary), Messrs. F. L. Williams, F. Arnott and W. Bowie (members from Letchworth), Mr. W. H. Worrall (Watford), etc.

Proposing the toast of "The Association," the PRESIDENT expressed satisfaction at the continued prosperity of the Association and the steady increase in its membership, and sincerely hoped that during his term of office the increase of membership would be maintained. He mentioned that in 1910 their membership stood at 80; to-day he was proud to say it reached 130. (Applause.) The amount of their credit at the bank was something like £200. He thought they would all agree that that was satisfactory progress. (Applause.) There was no need for him to enlarge upon the advantages of belonging to such an Association as this. It not only looked after the material welfare of its members, but it tended to promote that feeling of brotherliness which should always exist in associations like theirs. They were always willing to hold out the hand of friendship to all who would join them. They had done him the honour of electing him president of the Association, and it would be his endeavour to do credit to that position and to do all he could for the welfare of the members of the Association. He asked them to drink to the prosperity of the Association and to the good health of all its members. (Applause.)

Mr. F. PEACOCK submitted the next toast, "The Chairman and Vice-Chairman," and in the course of a humorous speech remarked that Mr. Dixon had been the most successful member in increasing the membership of the Association. But for his exertions it would not be so strong numerically as it was now. He had brought into the Association perhaps almost a third of the members which it now possessed. He was a man who was well known and much respected in the various branches of the trade, and during his year of office they would give him all the support in their power, hoping that he would continue to help them increase the membership of the Association. With respect to their worthy Vice-President, Mr. Walker, he was a much respected member, who belonged to a nationality that was bound to succeed. He was one of their most earnest workers, and he believed was going to be one of the best. He asked them to join with him in wishing their chairman and vice-chairman every success.

The toast having been cordially received, the CHAIRMAN here intimated that the country members had to leave to catch their trains, and Mr. F. ARNOTT, on their behalf, tendered a few words of appreciation of the entertainment. He remarked that the members from Letchworth at first numbered two, last year there were four, and next year there might be six—perhaps eventually they might invite the Association down there. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. J. WALKER, Vice-President, proposed the toast of "The Visitors." In extending a welcome to them in the name of the Association, Mr. Walker referred to the presence of the President and Secretary of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, and said that they looked upon Mr. Moyce more as an assistant secretary than as a visitor, because there was scarcely a meeting at which Mr. Moyce's name did not come up in connection with some matter or other, and he was always trying to introduce new members. He also mentioned Mr. Clifford, their "Solicitor General," who was an institution in the Association. He was really no visitor; he was one of themselves.

The toast was received with musical honours.

Mr. E. C. MOYCE, in responding, said he did not feel like a visitor, and to that extent he felt out of place in replying to the toast. Although he saw few familiar faces, they had received such a cordial welcome that he felt they were amongst great friends. That did not take away from him the duty of formally thanking them on behalf of the other visitors as well as himself for the opportunity of enjoying their hospitality that evening. Speaking more personally as an executive official of a kindred organisation to theirs, and more particularly on behalf of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, with whom his friend, Mr. Gray, their President, was associated there that night—(applause)—he thanked them very sincerely indeed for the honour they had done them in inviting them to be with them on that occasion. He was envious of the fact that they had got in the first shot, because he thought it was up to them as the older Association to have had those who were now their hosts with them first. However, that was to their hosts' credit, and he thought that considering they had presented their eighth annual report it was not devoid of shame to either society that they had not been in more complete touch before. (Hear, hear). He hoped that was over, and that they would see at their next annual dinner their hosts' President and Secretary, at the very least, there to enjoy themselves as much as Mr. Gray and he were enjoying themselves that night. Mr. Moyce then referred to the friendly correspondence that had been carried on between their secretary, Mr. Eden, and himself, touching the feeling of a little jealousy between the two associations that had existed in the past, and expressed the fervent hope that it was now wiped out. He spoke of the defects of great associations, and of the advantages of smaller associations in the greater amount of comradeship that was possible, and pointed out the disadvantages of a small section in an association with a membership of 600. There was plenty of room for both of them, and let them help each other as much as they could. They could extend to each other, as two distinct associations, even far better help than they could if they were all together.

Digitized by Google

So far as the P.M. and O.A. was concerned, they would be delighted at any time to welcome any of the members of the Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at any of their meetings, and they would make them as welcome as they had been made welcome that night. (Applause).

Mr. C. J. GRAY also responded, expressing the pleasure he felt in being with men who were struggling to do what they could for the betterment of the particular branch of the trade in which they were interested, just as the P. M. and O. A. were, and concluded with some remarks about the instruction of the lads in their workshops, and a hope that they as an Association would take an interest in their technical training, and endeavour to do something for the lads passing through their hands.

The last toast was "The Stewards," Messrs. F. Cordingley and J. Fleming, proposed by Mr. J. KNIGHT, who said they had worked splendidly in conjunction with their Secretary, Mr. Eden, who, although he kept in the background, was "a jolly good worker," and so with the chairman's permission, he would couple his name with the toast to "The Stewards," thanking them all for the successful evening they had been the means of securing. (Applause.)

Mr. FLEMING briefly responded on behalf of the stewards, and Mr. GEO. A. EDEN also returned thanks, expressing the pleasure it gave him to see their friends, Mr. Moyce and Mr. Gray, with them. He thought it was a healing of a breach that had occurred in the past, and would not occur again in the future. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

A capital musical programme was carried out during the evening, under the direction of Mr. J. Fleming, and comprised pianoforte solos by Mr. Eric Wilton, who also acted as pianoforte accompanist; charming songs beautifully rendered by Miss Lena Corrie; humorous songs by Miss Florence Bostock for each of which she gained a popular reception; tenor songs by Mr. Stephen Moorcroft; baritone songs by Mr. W. G. Bowie; treble solos sweetly sung by Master G. Lewis; comic songs by Mr. J. B. Cozens; some highly diverting "Nesterisms" inflicted by Mr. John E. Nestor; as well as successful duets by Miss Lena Corrie and Mr. Stephen Moorcroft.

An enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the singing of "God save the King" and "Auld Lang Syne."

BELGIAN
Imports and Exports of Paper.

The following figures show the condition of the paper industry in Belgium, according to *L'Industria della Carta*:—

IMPORTS.

	1911. Kilogs.	1912. Kilogs.
Prepared Papers ...	1,813,913	2.082,393
Cardboard	4.937,278	5.492,631
Other Papers	17,869,206	22,297,110

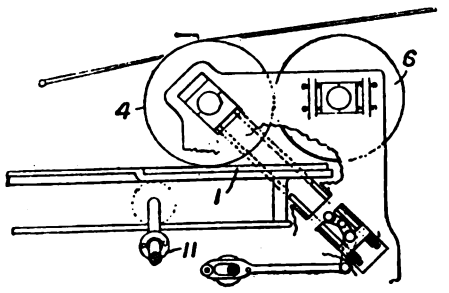
EXPORTS.

	1911. Kilogs	1912. Kilogs.
Prepared Papers ...	1,587,755	1.919,773
Cardboard	1,077,038	1,290,075
Other Papers	61,364,925	61,275,702

THE partial destruction by fire towards the end of 1911 of the Government Printing Offices at Rio de Janeiro, it is now discovered has involved the loss of not a few statistical records. Meanwhile the annual commercial review published by the *Jornal do Commercio* has been of great value.

Cylinder Machines.

A patent by the Southgate Machinery Co. relates to a multi-revolution multi-colour cylinder machine of the kind described in Specification 28,302, 1908, having a printing cylinder 6 to engage with the impression cylinder 4, which engages with the bed 1, the tripping movement of the impression cylinder is inclined so that the cylinder 4 is moved simultaneously from the bed 1 and the cylinder. The cylinder 6, which may be of



any desired size relative to the cylinder 4, has its axis about on a level with that of the cylinder 4, and the bearings of the cylinder 4 slide at an angle of about 45 degrees to the vertical, but preferably slightly less, so that the movement towards the surface of the flat bed is greater than that towards the cylinder 6, to equalise the impression pressures. The machine may be run as a simple rotary machine by disconnecting the coupling 11 to the bed-driving gear and speeding up the cylinders 4, 6.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

7,809 CONAN, W., and PRESTON, J. R., card for card index purposes.
7,833 HANCOCK, E., machines for treating paper.
7,885 TURNHAM, A. E., apparatus for the display of announcements, advertisements and the like.
7,922 SONNENBURG, E. J., loose-leaf binders.
7,941 JONES, P., loose-leaf binders.
7,976 SAGERS, H., envelopes.
8,990 LORD, W., envelopes, stationery and newspaper wrappers and the like.
8,059 MICHELIUS, G.m.b.H., and STEIN, R., machine for affixing and cancelling postage stamps.
8,112 HERSCHELL, J. M., clips for use as pencil holders and the like.
8,113 HALLADAY, W. E., clips for check books used by tradesmen in warehouses, shops, and for the like purposes.
8,131 MARKS, E C. R. filing apparatus.
8,165 FAIRBROTHER, H., intaglio printing machines for first form and counter-proof printing or for colour printing.
8,197 ANDERSON, A. C., method of advertising.
8,205 BRIGGS AND CO., LTD., and ABERCROMBIE, C. M., production of transfer designs and such like on paper or the like for transfer printing.
8,210 HYDE, A. C., manufacture of pen-nibs and the like.
8,212 McBRIDE, H. G., cardboard boxes and the like.
8,226 MITTON, E., locking-pin device for securing sheets of paper together or the like.
8,253 SINCLAIR, W. G., machine for making paper bags.
8,259 HOLMES, W. J., pencil sharpening device.
8,286 HEDGES, A. E., machine for supplying and affixing postage stamps to letters or other similar postal packages.
8,316 BETTLE, P. H., pencil sharpeners.
8,351 WALLS, J. A., pencils.
8,402 HILDESHEIMER, H., and JACKSON, J., advertising cards, show cards, and the like.
8,494 BUSE, O., and LINGEMANN, E., folding device for use in machines for the manufacture of envelopes, paper bags and the like.
8,518 DENNIS, E. T. W., process for the production of the reading matter of a newspaper or sheet, or any other printing of reading matter without the use of type.
8,620 DENNIS, E. T. W., typewriting machines for the special application of them for producing transfers of printed characters as a substitute for metal type.
8,626 SHINE, S., manuscript books.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Ribbon inking devices for printing machines—Dicker; 7,520.
Dating mechanism for printing, addressing and like machines—Dicker; 7,522.
Paper-maturing devices for printing purposes—Jellis and H. O. Strong and Sons, Ltd.; 7,659.
Printing presses—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce, Parker and Wright; 7,654.
Inking mechanism of presses printing from intaglio printing surfaces—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce, Parker and Wright; 7,703.
Automatic feeding mechanism for printing presses—Walker; 7,841.
Machines for the manufacture of cartons or paper boxes, bags and the like—Coyle; 7,857.
Advertising devices—Olvis and Joel; 7,859.
Typecasting machines—Pierpont and Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.; 7,979.
Typecasting and composing machines—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.; 7,980.
Moulds for typecasting machines—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.; 7,981.
Sheet-delivery mechanism for printing machines—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Laing; 8,102.
Rotary offset lithographic printing machines—Payne and Payne; 8,132.
Parcel and like labels—Andren; 8,971.
Envelope, card and sheet feeders for typewriters—McArdle and McArdle; 10,722.
Printing machine sheet-delivery mechanism—Waite, and Waite and Saville, Ltd.; 11,908.
Envelopes—Minchin; 11,939.
Filing appliances for papers, documents, slips and the like—Jensen; 13,004.
Fountain pens—Hayman; 15,474.
Side-lay mechanism for printing, ruling, folding and like machines—Hollings, Richard and Richard; 17,961.
Stamping and embossing devices—Malsch; 18,530.
Automatic tripping mechanism for printing machines—Walker; 19,078.
Inking apparatus of platen printing machines—Putnam; 21,066.
Machines for affixing stamps to envelopes or for similar purposes—Fancher; 21,807.
Machines or apparatus for the production of type matrices or similar bodies—Pierpont and Lanston Monotype Corporation; 22,106.
Self-filling reservoir pens—Brecknell; 24,402.
Machines for applying covers to piles of paper sheets and the like—Feeny; 24,986.
Tabulating mechanism for typewriting machines—Lockwood; 26,572.
Penholders—Rippel; 26,581.

1913.

Machines for making boxes of paper or similar material—Justice; 1,328.
Feed-guide for lithographic and other printing machines—Roberts; 4,179

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Process for the manufacture of high printing blocks—Geiser; 6,872.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

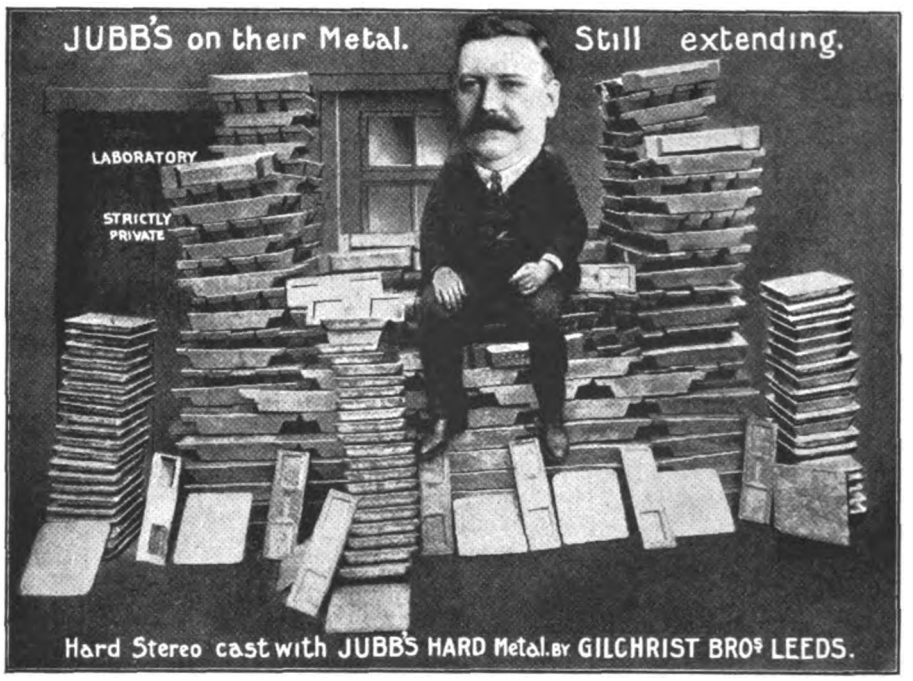
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment in the printing trades was fairly good during March, rather better than in February, and better than a year ago. At the end of the month, however, there was a slight increase in the total number of Trade Union members unemployed as compared with the end of February. (See Table.)

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of March, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		March, 1913.	Feb., 1913.	March, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,368	5·1	4·4	6·9	+ 0·7	— 1·8
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,764	2·7	3·0	6·0	— 0·3	— 3·3
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,200	3·8	4·0	6·5	— 0·2	— 2·7
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,710	1·7	2·0	6·8	— 0·3	— 5·1
West Midlands	2,738	2·7	2·9	4·9	— 0·2	— 2·2
S. and S. W Counties and Wales ...	4,181	4·0	2·3	3·0	+ 1·7	+ 1·0
Scotland	6,037	3 1	4·3	4·7	— 1·2	— 1·5
Ireland...	2,581	6·2	6·4	7·8	— 0·2	— 1·6
United Kingdom	52,579	4·1	3·9	6·1	+ 0·2	— 2·0

In London, employment was fairly good generally, rather better than a month ago, and better than a year ago.

In others centres employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was slack, however, with letterpress machinemen, stereotypers, and lithographic printers at Edinburgh, and declined with compositors at Aberdeen and Bristol, and with lithographic printers at Nottingham. With letterpress printers at Dublin employment was rather worse than a month ago and a year ago.

FOREIGN.

In the French printing trades a satisfactory degree of activity prevailed during February, both at Paris and in the provinces. Work also improved in the German printing industry, so that the percentage of unemployed trade unionists out of a total of 66,050, decreased from 3·5 (in January) to 2·7. In February, 1912, it was 2·3. What little change there was in Holland was for the worse, the percentage of unemployed increasing slightly. In Norway, however, no change was recorded.

THE opening dinner of the Postcard Publishers' Association took place on Saturday night at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. H. J. Kray said that if they did not discourage the vulgar and common postcard the trade was likely to fall into the same decay that the old valentine trade did. The old valentine was a work of art, and costly in production, but the caricature came in and killed the custom. The same would happen with regard to the postcard if abuses were not stopped at the outset. They wanted no Censorship Committees, and they did not want their beautiful productions defaced by the stamp of the censor. He thought they could easily stop the production of such cards as bordered on the vulgar if the authorities prosecuted the publisher as well as the retailer.

A Californian Newspaper.

According to the *Fourth Estate*, the *San Francisco Call* is to have a new home, the building having been begun of a twenty-five storey steel and reinforced concrete building, which will be known as the *Call Building*. It will be the tallest building in San Francisco, and the quarters which the *Call* will occupy in the structure are expected to constitute the finest newspaper plant in the world.

The building will have a frontage of 100 feet in Market-street by 200 feet in Fourth-street, with a frontage also in Stevenson-street. Mr. Spreckels recently purchased the property on which the building will stand for $1,100,000, paying the highest rate per front foot ever paid for San Francisco real estate.

The *Call* will move from its present offices in the Claus Spreckels building at the south-west corner of Market and Third-streets into its new and permanent home about June next year.

The expansion of the *Call* calls for more commodious quarters than are now available in the Claus Spreckels building. That building was not constructed primarily as a newspaper home, but the new building will be adapted first to the purpose of a modern metropolitan newspaper; also for the general purposes of an office building.

The first six storeys of the building will cover the entire area of the property. Rising above Market-street for twenty-five storeys, but not extending over the full depth of the lot, will be the handsome main portion of the structure, crowned with a dome.

The architects are devoting themselves most assiduously to planning the building as an ideal newspaper plant. A study has been made of the best planned and most modern newspaper establishments of the United States, and the distinctive features of the best plants, together with many new and ingenious details which experience recommends or architect's skill suggests, will be incorporated in the designs.

The site of the new building is in the heart of San Francisco, the corner of Fourth and Market-streets being the busiest corner in the city.

BLOCK printing, at one time a flourishing industry in Ispahan, though hard hit by the competition of cheaper imported goods, is still practised, and gives employment to a considerable number of hands. The designs are stamped in three or four colours (gold is occasionally added), generally on a white ground.

ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT.

National Health Insurance Act.

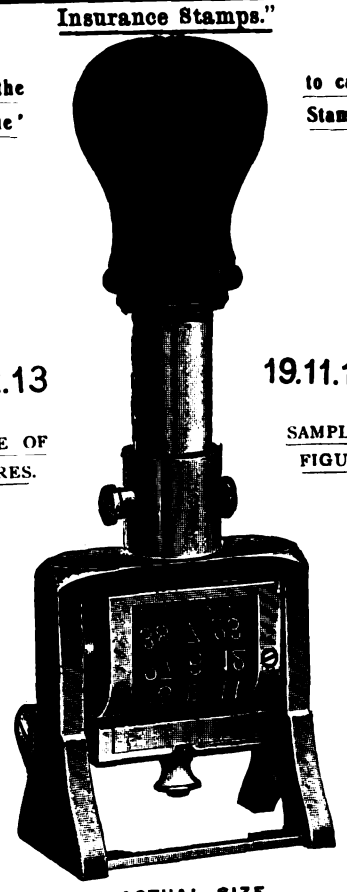
THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

"Use the 'Unique' to cancel Stamps."

18.2.13 SAMPLE OF FIGURES.



19.11.13 SAMPLE OF FIGURES.

ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Easily set for immediate operation.

Price 14/6 each in Box complete.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

The ORIGINAL "BATES"

The "WIZARD"

AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINES.

All steel wheels kept in stock.

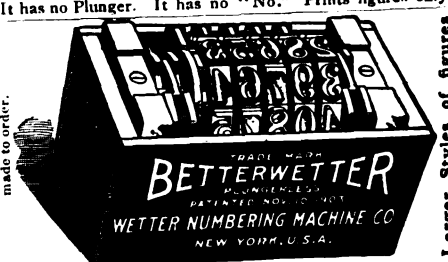
THE PLUNGERLESS

"BETTERWETTER"

Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.

It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:

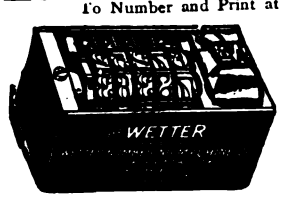
1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-

1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 96/-

THE MIDGET "WETTER."

AUTOMATIC TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at one impression.



Made in two sizes only, five wheels with Title figures, and six wheels with Gothic figures.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

Size ¾-in. by 1⅛-in.

STYLES OF FIGURES

32356 (Title) 5 Wheels Price 75s.

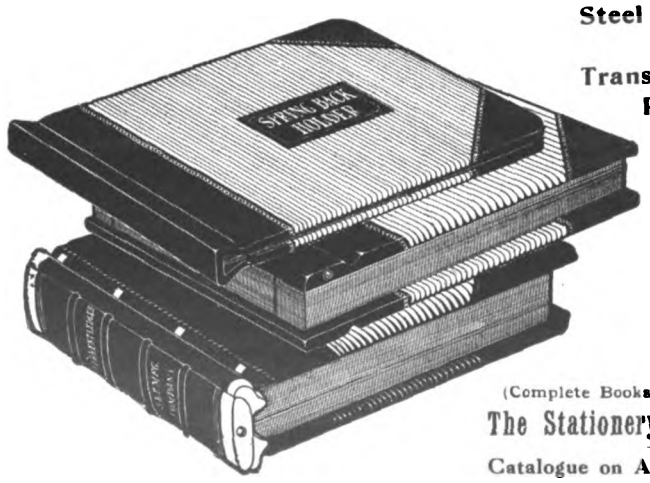
123687 (Gothic) 6 Wheels Price 85s

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

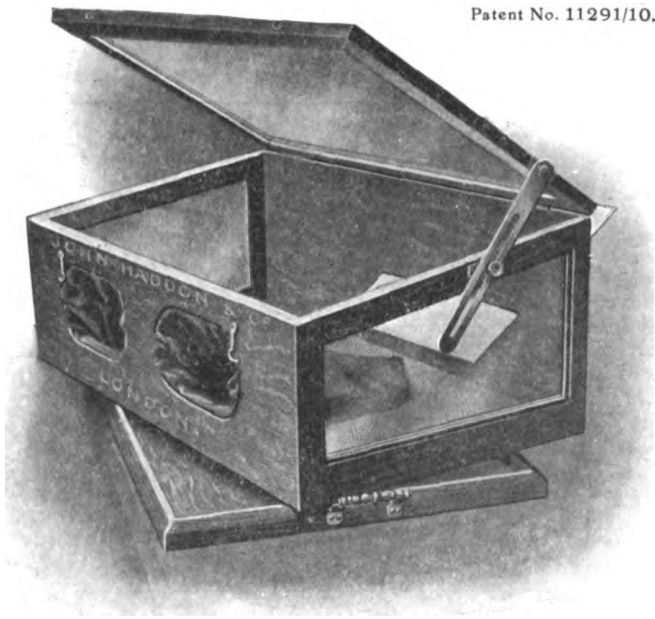
Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Safety Bronzing Cabinet

Patent No. 11291/10.



Cabinet Open, and showing Detachable Tray.



Cabinet in use.

BEST QUALITY WORK
NO DANGER TO OPERATOR
NO WASTE OF BRONZE
INCREASED OUTPUT

THIS Bronzing Apparatus has been introduced to enable Bronze Powders, etc., to be applied by hand without any particles of powder floating about the room, or being inhaled by the operator.

It consists, as shown in the illustration, of a box fitted with hinged transparent top and transparent ends. The side nearest the operator has apertures fitted with flexible sleeves with springs to close round the wrists of the operator, so that, although his hands and arms are free to move inside the box, no powder can escape.

The bottom of box is perforated and allows the surplus powder to fall into a detachable tray underneath. The sheets or cards to be bronzed are fed direct from the platen into a narrow horizontal slit fitted with sloping feed board.

This apparatus is made throughout in our own Works, and the edges of the lid and detachable parts are made dustproof. There is no waste of bronze and no injury to the health of the operator, and nothing to wear out. The bronzing is executed immediately under the eyes of the operator, ensuring finest quality work.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
SALISBURY SQ.
FLEET STREET.
LONDON, E.C.

This Cabinet is designed to cope with work up to and including Foolscap Folio in size **Price £3-3-0**

Other sizes to order at proportionate prices.

ACCEPTED BY H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORS. **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. This appliance complies with the instructions contained in this Act and which reads as follows: "Regulations 2.B. Appliances so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room."**

"The Editor and Publisher."

Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.

Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $1.50 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, 19, Park Row, New York, U.S.A.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

To Distinguish Between Real and Imitation Parchment Paper.

The simplest means for distinguishing the two kinds of paper is, as is well known, the chewing test. Imitation parchment paper when chewed loses its strength and cohesion, real parchment paper does not. It has been asserted that moist imitation parchment paper distinctly shows fibres at the places torn, where as moist real parchment paper when torn will exhibit no projecting fibres. It may however happen that in a real parchment paper the parchmenting liquid has only acted superficially, and, points out Professor Herzberg, in the *Papier-Fabrikant*, the places torn may then present a fibrous appearance and so lead to the erroneous conclusion that one has an imitation. For example, a parchment paper submitted for examination indicated a highly fibrous tear, both when dry and also when wet; on the other hand, the chewing test, the behaviour of the paper when boiled in dilute caustic soda, and the appearance of the fibres under the microscope all showed that the sample was really a parchmented product. Of course this was not an ordinary parchment paper but one of a material made with Japanese fibres and slightly parchmented, the weight per square millimetre being 30 grammes. The average breaking length amounted in the dry condition to 11,675 millimetres, in the moistened condition to 7,050 millimetres. The dilatations were 6·4 and 18·9 per cent. respectively. The moist paper is therefore considerably less firm than the dry, and the notion often obtained when making hand-tests (drawing, pulling, tearing, etc.) under both conditions that moist parchment paper is firmer than air-dried, is a delusion based on the high dilatability and toughness of the moist sheet.

Paper Bags in South Africa.

The United States Consul (Mr. E. A. Wakefield), at Port Elizabeth, reports that the trade in paper bags has been slowly but steadily increasing during the past few years. All paper bags are imported, principally from Great Britain. Nearly all the large imported houses deal in paper bags, with the natural result that no single firm is what would be termed a large dealer. This is in keeping with the usual miscellaneous trading methods of most South African wholesale importing houses. In addition to the wholesalers several of the larger retailers import such bags as are required in their several stores.

The principal local demand is for a medium weight bag, in size from one-half pound to six pounds, and with square bottom. Of course the larger sizes are generally used here, but probably in less proportion than would be the case in the average American city or town.

In grocery, provision and fruit stores the sales unit is as likely to be threepence, sixpence or a shilling (6, 12 and 24 cents) as it is pound, dozen or quart. Because the average individual purchase of most articles is comparatively small, more small paper bags are used.

The total imports of paper bags into this district in the calendar year 1911 were valued at $55,000, of which three-fourths were landed at Port Elizabeth and the rest at East London. Eighty per cent. of these bags were imported from England, and nearly all the rest from America. Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany and Norway exported a few bags to South Africa, but the total was a comparative insignificance, and was a distinct falling off from the preceding year.

Prices, of course, vary according to grade, but in the general trade of the country a medium-priced, plainly-finished, square-bottomed bag is preferred.

Leading retailers in large towns use better grade bags bearing the firm name and other advertising matter. Prices on these vary again in accordance with the amount of printing and decorating. The ordinary stock bag of one of the largest firms (samples under separate cover) sells f.o.b. England at $4.01 per 112 pounds weight, less 5 per cent. for cash. These bags are imported in 200-pound lots, forty parcels to the lot, each parcel of 5 pounds weight. This is the style bag at present in demand, and this price is approximately that of most paper bags stocked in the district. (Samples of these bags may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as well as the names of the leading Port Elizabeth importers.)

As there are so many importing houses, each having its section of local and up-country trade, it would not perhaps be advisable for an American exporter to be bound to one firm solely, except under a contract guaranteeing a satisfactory annual trade.

From conversation with local importers it does not appear that American trade in this community has reached its logical position in the market. Little or no credit is required or desired by the majority of importers, as most large invoices are accompanied by eight or fifteen-day drafts.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	MARCH.				JANUARY—MARCH.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	151,062	133,067	84,656	82,609	485,799	484,190	268,918	284,638
Not on Reels	77,679	80,824	68,199	69,501	239,197	259,906	210,747	224,953
Hangings	6,794	5,544	14,363	12,479	23,190	20,857	52,212	45,924
Other Printed or Coated	9,466	8,210	22,992	21,286	26,769	25,068	67,397	63,199
Packings and Wrappings	305,583	324,824	210,565	218,996	904,801	1,007,933	625,934	692,365
Strawboards	377,602	329,720	104,201	89,460	771,413	885,752	209,847	240,285
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	118,098	97,254	54,834	48,277	314,667	314,748	153,023	157,526
Unenumerated, etc. ...	9,944	10,479	31,675	34,509	29,029	31,857	86,815	97,993
Totals	1,056,228	989,922	591,485	577,117	2,794,865	3,030,311	1,674,893	1,806,883
Printings or Writings—On Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	42,589	39,530	24,248	23,145	138,063	103,462	77,494	60,528
Norway	74,077	59,156	38,453	33,244	233,450	196,074	125,040	109,928
Germany	5,696	14,226	4,235	11,485	16,643	41,071	12,505	31,905
United States	1,590	2,638	992	1,398	7,250	3,453	3,788	1,908
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	31,653	73,948	16,010	36,850
Other Countries	27,110	17,517	16,728	13,337	58,740	66,182	34,081	43,519
Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	16,064	11,337	10,177	8,216	43,699	44,472	27,598	30,200
Norway	20,507	24,586	13,376	15,959	61,867	81,640	40,841	51,484
Germany	23,506	26,721	22,209	25,392	72,075	73,726	67,284	70,873
Belgium	7,141	7,850	6,860	7,179	24,916	21,568	23,864	21,499
United States	4,060	1,865	6,506	3,167	12,479	11,042	19,863	18,666
Other Countries	6,401	8,465	9,071	9,588	24,161	26,458	31,301	32,231
Hangings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	4,684	3,696	8,450	7,250	15,876	14,433	30,745	27,551
Belgium	1,544	1,434	3,738	3,633	5,491	4,846	13,624	12,312
Other Countries	566	414	2,175	1,596	1,823	1,578	7,843	6,061
Other Printed or Coated Papers.								
From—	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	5,258	4,718	12,200	12,193	15,380	12,874	38,479	32,631
Belgium	2,424	2,676	5,186	4,905	7,518	7,642	14,317	15,052
France	347	332	1,545	1,941	1,020	915	5,220	5,154
United States	669	416	2,502	1,794	1,448	2,699	5,660	7,800
Other Countries	768	68	1,559	453	1,403	938	3,721	2,562
Packings and Wrappings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	31,095	24,359	16,288	11,602	92,562	74,877	48,397	36,624
Sweden	102,832	112,411	65,826	70,346	290,989	339,114	186,377	215,116
Norway	60,680	84,875	38,094	50,375	188,538	261,652	118,234	156,745
Germany	65,762	63,918	53,468	54,417	200,019	207,947	164,989	176,968
Belgium	26,296	23,040	20,832	16,953	71,420	73,286	56,826	58,352
Other Countries .	18,918	16,221	16,057	15,303	61,273	51,057	51,111	48,560



ELECTROS for SALE

A large and first-rate selection of pictures suitable for Magazines, Books, etc., comprising the following subjects:—

SOCIAL LIFE, JUVENILE, NATURAL HISTORY, DOMESTIC, BIBLICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Corner, Head and Tail Pieces, Borders, etc.

Electro, Price 1/6

PROOFS SENT ON APPLICATION.

S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., Ltd., 21—22, OLD BAILEY, LONDON E.C.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

100 Years Ago.

Prejudice Against Machine-made Paper.

Included in the extracts from the minutes of the Bible Association formed for Maidstone and District in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society 100 years ago (published in the *Kent Messenger*) are references to the quality of paper.

We read that on several occasions the Committee were concerned as to the paper on which the Bibles were printed. It was concluded that it was machine-made, and a sub-committee was appointed to inquire whether the quality of machine paper was equal to that made by hand. On December 8th, 1815, the sub-committee said that they had devoted considerable time to examining the Bibles and Testaments issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, in order to ascertain the sort and quality of the paper. They very carefully examined some Testaments that had been three years in use in the Lancasterian School. They found these to be printed on machine-made paper, and in a very bad state indeed considering the little use they had had. Some were literally falling to pieces owing to the badness of the paper, although something might be attributed to the method of binding. Next, the sub-committee carefully examined some of the Bibles and Testaments distributed by the Society three years previously. These were found to be of the same description as those just mentioned. In one case the sub-committee made a comparison with a Testament which had been in constant use nearly eight years, and, being of different paper, it still appeared to be in a good state of preservation. The sub-committee were, therefore, of opinion that the Bibles issued by the Society were made of such paper as was not desirable, and that in all probability in a few years they would be having complaints from the purchasers. They accordingly recommended that steps be taken to lay the subject before the parent institution, and the sub-committee were authorised to extend their inquiries and to draw up an address to the premier Association. In pursuit of their inquiries the sub-committee communicated with the Brompton and Gillingham, Tonbridge and Sussex Associations, asking as to their experience in the matter, and pointing out that machine-made paper "appeared to be deficient in strength to hold the stitches used in binding."

The sub-committee were evidently thorough in their investigations, for their report was not brought up until February 28th, 1817, when the proposed memorial to the committee of the parent Society was presented. In the course of this memorial it was stated:—"It appears to us but too evident that there does indeed exist a most material defect in the texture of the paper on which the Bibles and Testaments of the Society are printed, and which defect we are decidedly of opinion arises from the peculiar mode of its manufacture—that is, its being made by machine and not by hand, and we think it will evidently be seen by you, from an inspection of the books herewith sent, that the machine paper is so very deficient in strength as really not able to sustain the bearing of the thread by which the sheets are stitched together, the leaves drawing from the back and starting out of place even in carefully using the books. . . . In one district the consequences were so seriously injurious to the Association that nearly all the members withdrew their contributions, and we are fully convinced that unless the evil complained of be effectually and speedily corrected the Society at large will experience incalculable injury; nay, its reputation and usefulness are hereby vitally implicated. . . .

"We beg just to observe," the memorial went on, "that, Maidstone being surrounded by the first paper manufacturers in this kingdom, the defect under consideration is too palpable to escape the notice of these numerous artificers residing among us, and which tends to confirm them in their natural objection to paper made by machines, and we have just cause to fear that as the facts are more known (and there are not wanting many who would gladly exaggerate the evil) it will be extremely difficult, if not wholly impracticable, for this Association to maintain its footing among that description of individuals, who have been here some of its firm supporters; and from our immediate vicinity to such manufacturers we find it to be absolutely indispensible that the article we distribute should be of the first quality. . . . Our General Committee have the making of a new survey of this town and its vicinity, but from our not being at present prepared to meet the complaint we expect to hear of the books already distributed, we think it better to postpone it until we are favoured with your reply, being persuaded you must enter into our feelings in desiring to compensate our poor neighbours for the injury some are likely to sustain, for we cannot acquit ourselves of injustice in selling them at full price an article not adapted to their constant use."

The Committee, in asking for an early reply, also requested that they should be allowed to return all books which were thrown on their hands, and those in stock, which were printed on machine paper.

The reply is dated February 24th, 1817. The parent Society promised to replace the books returned from Maidstone, and to "represent to the King's printers and the Universities (with whom it remains to decide upon what paper shall be used) that it is desirable to adopt paper of a stronger texture in future."

Copper-Plate Printing.

A machine for copper-plate printing has been patented in France by Messrs. L. Dujardin and Co. It is of the same type as those—rotary or not—in which wiping is operated by means of cloths passing over rolls in contact with the plate and loose on their shafts, the cloths being stretched by tightening rolls which act when they come into contact with each other, but only during the passage of the plate under the wiper roll and the plate cylinder, in the case of a rotary press, being displaced with a movement along its axis, during wiping only in such a way as to vary the direction of it.

In the new machine each of the wiping cloths, wound on a reel mounted on a shaft with suitable brake, passes between two stretching rolls, grooved or smooth, one of which, furnished with springs, can be raised when the cloths are sufficiently stretched by means of a set of suitable levers. The cloths run from the stretching rolls to two other reels—the shafts of which are entrained by friction—on which they are wound. The springs of the various parts are regulated so as to assure complete stoppage of the cloth, then stretching and rewinding. The stretching rolls can be brought into contact and then moved away from each other, to act on the cloth at a variable speed, by aid of a suitable mechanism. During wiping the to and fro motion is given to the plate cylinder, in the case of a rotary machine, by means of a cam and a roller, springs lodged in the cylinder and compressed by lugs forming part of a disc keeping the cam on its roller. Finally pressure of the compressing roll against the plate cylinder or imposing surface takes place and ceases owing to an elastic mounting of the compressing roll and a system of keys and rollers fixed on the cylinder or imposing surface and intended to push back the compressing roll at the required moment.



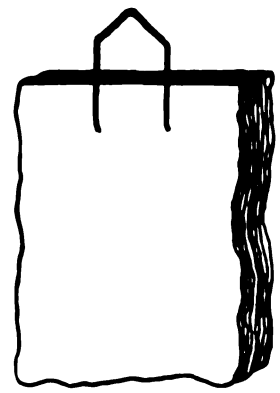








BUKAMA 49



is a patented Fastening Machine, which staples layers of advertising papers, wrapping paper, bags, packets and tear-off blocks up to 15 m/m thickness, and provides them at the same time with a hanger.

Especially adapted for large outputs, 20,000 to 30,000 fastenings per day.

Cheapest hanger arrangement without holes and suspenders, wire used per 1,000 costs about 1¼d. to 1½d., according to thickness.

Best of Testimonials.

O. HOPPE & Co. NACHF.

LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd., have appointed Mr. H. W. McKenzie to be their London and district representative.

THE *Advertiser's Weekly* is a new paper conducted by Mr. J. C. Akerman and Mr. George Warrington, at 34-35, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. The price is twopence.

THE BRUSSELS STRIKE.—At the end of last week the newspaper printers in Brussels joined the national strike, but on Monday they evidently thought better of it, and over 700 men restarted their work, the newspapers appearing in their usual form.

ONE of the subjects brought forward at the monthly meeting of the Darwen Trades Council—on which a lengthy discussion took place—was in regard to the *Daily Citizen*, and a motion that a grant from the funds of the Council be made towards the journal was defeated.

THE changes in rates of wages in the printing and allied trades, during the three months ended March 31st, resulted in a total increase of £172 per week in the earnings of 2,569 persons. In the corresponding quarter of last year only 977 persons were affected, the gross increase being £71.

ABOUT five o'clock on Sunday morning last a policeman discovered a parcel, in which was an electric accumulator charged to the extent of three volts, in front of the doorway of the *Yorkshire Herald* office at York. Evidently the intention was to blow up the office, as the machine was in thorough working order. The words "Votes for Women" were found on two pieces of paper and a luggage label inside the parcel.

THE annual meeting of the Bristol Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation was held at the Caxton Rooms, Bristol Bridge. The report for the past year showed that there had been a steady increase in the membership of the affiliated societies. The work undertaken by the Federation had been of a varied and interesting nature, the year being one of earnest activity. The following were elected for 1913: President, Mr. A. Frost; vice-president, Mr. E. G. Shorney; treasurer, Mr. H. Gliddon; secretary, Mr. W. G. Stone.

THERE has been added to the British Museum's Department of Prints and Drawings a collection of wood engravings by the brothers Dalziel. The collection consists of 49 volumes, and comprises the whole of the work of the Dalziels from 1839 till 1890, numbering more than 54,000 engravings. The collection was made by the brothers, George, Thomas, and Edward Dalziel. George died in 1902, Edward in 1905, and Thomas in 1906. The Dalziels were the principal wood engravers for purposes of illustration of the Victorian era.

AMONG the stewards who will support Prince Arthur of Connaught at the Jubilee Dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Hotel Metropole on May 24th next are:—The Russian Ambassador, Sir George Alexander, Mr. Richard Bentley, Lord Biddulph, Mr. J. C. J. Drucker, Mr. John Galsworthy, Sir Robert Hadfield, Mr. Robert Hichens, Lord Mersey, Sir Newton Moore, Sir Owen Philipps, Sir Edward Russell and Mr. C. Scaramanga-Ralli. Those wishing to attend should apply for tickets to the Secretary of the Fund at 11, Garrick-street.

READERS' PENSIONS COMMITTEE.—The twenty-third annual dinner in aid of the Pension Fund will be held on Saturday, May 3rd, at the Holborn Restaurant (Venetian Chamber), when Sir Henry Lucy is announced to preside. Five Readers' Pensions have been founded and placed in charge of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Towards a sixth Readers' Pension 350 guineas have been paid to the Pension Corporation, and it is hoped that as a result of the forthcoming dinner this Pension will be completed, so that it may be awarded at the election next year.

AN IRISH COST CONGRESS.—Following the example of the master printers of the neighbouring island of Great Britain, the Irish master printers are arranging for a cost congress on May 8th next, at the Aberdeen Hall, Gresham Hotel, Dublin. Mr. W. Howard Hazell (Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, London), and Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh (Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., London), who were the chief speakers at the London Congress, are to give addresses, and, in addition, there will be papers read and addresses given by several of the Irish master printers. Every employing printer in Ireland is earnestly invited to the Congress. Mr. W. G. Hill, Trinity Chambers, 41, Dame-street, Dublin, is the secretary, and he will be pleased to supply particulars to any master printer.

THE Londonderry Corporation have accepted the following tenders:—Stationery, J. Forrester; printing, J. C. Glendinning.

A *Daily Express* gift of a printing press and outfit, value £20, is among the prizes to be awarded at the Imperial Scout Exhibition and Rally, which will be held in Birmingham in the first week of July.

IN order to obtain first-hand information regarding the teaching of various printing processes abroad, Mr. J. C. Smail, organiser of trade schools for boys, is to be sent on a visit to Paris, Munich, Leipsig, and Berlin.

THE Avenue Press, Ltd., Manbey-street, Stratford, have installed a 12-inch "Blackman" fan, driven by a 1-h.p. electric motor through belting in the bronzing-room, for purposes of extracting the powdered bronze in the air from this room. In this instance, both motor and fan are fixed to the ceiling, and were installed to comply with the new Home Office Regulations for extracting bronze dust in works where such is produced. The current is obtained from the main of the West Ham Corporation.

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appears in the *London Gazette* for the 18th inst. to the effect that, at the expiration of three months from that date, the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be stuck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, and thereby dissolved:—

Colonial Press and West Australian Telegraphic News Agency, Ltd.
Lisle Press, Ltd.
Lombard Press, Ltd.
Motor Finance Publishing Co., Ltd.
New Card Co., Ltd.
Northern Freemason Publishing Co., Ltd.
Nukuv Publishing Co., Ltd.

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing the voters' lists and register of electors for the borough of Lewisham; particulars from Mr. E. Wright, town clerk, Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, S.E. For printing for three years of the assessor's list and register of voters of the county of Aberdeen, and for one year of the supplementary list and register of county council and parish council electors, for the Aberdeen County Council; tenders to Mr. W. Murison, county clerk, County Buildings, Aberdeen. The Director-General of the Ordnance Survey desires tenders for the supply of thin zinc printing plates and litho stones; forms of tender from the Officer in Charge of Stores, Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. For printing the minutes of the Inverness Burgh School Board for three years; copies of specification from Mr. W. C. Macbean, 42, Union-street, Inverness. For a supply of printing to the Borough of Portsmouth Asylum; tender forms from Mr. E. W. Rogers, clerk at the Asylum. Tenders are invited by the Insurance Committee for the County of London for the supply of card index cabinets; particulars from Mr. Thomas Batey, clerk of the committee, 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.

STATIONERY OFFICE CONTRACTS.—In the House of Commons, the other day, Dr. Addison asked whether any limitation to the number of firms contracting for orders to the Stationery Office is permitted; whether any extension of orders has been entrusted to any firm without their being open to tender; if there is any house doing work in London except Messrs. Willmott, who work under the 50 hours per week limitation, who has secured any orders; and what precautions are taken to avoid the letting out of work to firms which employ cheap women labour and semi-skilled and under-paid binders? Mr. Robertson replied that the only limitation in regard to firms contracting is that they shall be competent as regards establishment, etc., to carry out orders entrusted to them, and that they shall observe the fair wages resolution of the House, which provides for the payment of the standard rate of wages in the trade. In certain special circumstances—for instance, extreme urgency—orders must necessarily be given without specified competition; but in such instances the prices are based upon previous competition. Only those houses in the printing and binding trades in London which work 50 hours a week or under on Stationery Office work are regarded as fulfilling the fair wages clause.

THERE has been a complete change in the attitude of most of the workmen in American printing houses in respect to the cost system. They realise now that it is not a "speeding up" proposition, and some of the more thoughtful ones realise that no plant owner can properly sell his product unless he knows what it costs. They have also seen that the introduction of real cost systems has brought better and more equipment (particularly in the composing-rooms), and resulted in rearrangements so that the workmen are not impeded in their effort to accomplish things without confusion or interference with the other men. These men appreciate working in a well-equipped and arranged office. They do not call a cost system office a "dump."

"WAS your cart stationary?" asked the coroner of a witness at a St. Pancras inquest the other day. "No, sir, provisions," was the reply.

MR. GEORGE ATCHINSON, who for over three years has acted as district reporter in the Alnwick district, has left to join the reporting staff of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*. Prior to leaving Alnwick Mr. Atchinson was entertained by his many friends in the ducal town at the "Plough Inn."

THE proprietors of our Italian contemporary, *Il Risorgimento Grafico*, in consequence of the many requests they have received, have decided to postpone the date fixed for the sending in of the work for the great international competition for the making of a modern book (already referred to in our columns), and have decided to fix the 30th June next as the last day for sending in the work of competitors.

MESSRS. S. W. PARTRIDGE AND CO., LTD., hold an extensive stock of electrotypes, colour blocks, photographs, drawings and illustrations of every kind that are suitable for the illustrating of books, magazines, etc., as well as for circular, booklet, and other work, where the insertion of a suitable cut is frequently the making of the job. The selection covers a wide field of subjects, including social and domestic life, adventure, industrial and rural life, fiction, child life, soldiers and sailors, Biblical incidents and places, historical and foreign, portraits, natural history, landscapes, seascapes, cities, outlines, silhouettes, borders, initials, puzzles, etc., etc. Messrs. Partridge and Co. have also a good selection of three-colour blocks, from originals by well-known artists. The prices are very moderate, and the firm's specimen sheets should be seen by all publishers and printers who require artistic work.

THE May number of the *Windsor Magazine* is a varied and attractive miscellany of fiction by famous novelists and illustrated articles on themes of general interest and importance. Prominent among the latter is a pictorial souvenir of the Shakespeare Festival now being held at Stratford-upon-Avon, which includes some two dozen portraits of the many well-known players taking part in this year's celebration. Among the plates are excellent portraits, in various rôles, of Mr. F. R. Benson, Director of the Festival, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Mrs. Benson, Miss Nancy Price, Miss Dorothy Green, Mr. Murray Carrington, Mr. F. Randle Ayrton, Miss Eve Titherade, Miss Ethel McDowall, Miss Jean Sterling Mackinlay, and many others. The fiction of the number includes the latest complete episodes in Halliwell Sutcliffe's charming new romance, "The Open Road," Justus Miles Forman's fascinating new series, "The Six Rubies," and the further experience of the late Robert Barr's widely-popular young millionaire, Lord Stranleigh. Among other authors who contribute complete stories, grave and gay, are Keble Howard, Edwin Pugh, Edgar Wallace, E. F. Spence, and John Barnett.

A Printing Press Action.

Linotype and Machinery, Lim., v. the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

This was an action for an injunction against the defendants, and came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, in the Chancery Division, last Thursday.

Mr. Ashbury, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, said there were two defendants, both of the same name, one an American company and the other an English company, with limited liability. His Lordship had the matter before him on a former occasion, when the American company moved to discharge service on them out of the jurisdiction on the ground that they were a separate and independent company, and had no concern with what the English company were doing. That motion failed. The claim in this action was to restrain both the defendant companies from dealing in what were known as Miehle presses or any similar cylinder presses, or from otherwise competing with the plaintiffs in such goods in England and certain colonies other than Canada, also to restrain them from soliciting former customers of the first defendant company, who sold to the plaintiffs the goodwill of their business in these presses; also to restrain them from dealing in or interfering with any inventions assigned by an indenture of March 3rd, 1899, or any articles constructed in accordance with the patents and from entering into competition with the plaintiffs in respect of these inventions; and, lastly, to

Digitized by Google

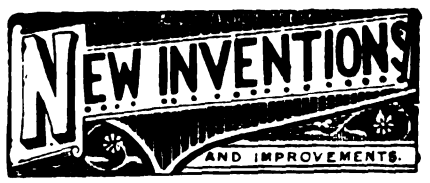
restrain the defendants from selling machinery or printing presses in the name of Miehle. Plaintiffs asked for an injunction to restrain a breach of five agreements under which they purchased the rights of the American company. Council entered at length into the various points of the agreements, and had not finished his opening when the Court rose, and the case was adjourned.

At the resumed hearing, on Tuesday, evidence was led for the plaintiffs. Mr. William Henry Lock, director of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., said, in 1898 he was manager and secretary of the Linotype Co. In 1902 he was appointed a director of the Printing Machinery Co. The Linotype Co. was a manufacturing company, and their goods were sold by a company called the Machinery Trust. In 1898 there was a printing machine in this country called the Century machine, which was manufactured by the Condor Agency. The Miehle press was being handled by a firm called Gow, on behalf of the Miehle Co., and in 1898 the Linotype Co. were minded to acquire the Century machine, and agreements were entered into to acquire the the English Miehle press. The Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., was formed to acquire both the Century and the Miehle presses, and in that way the competition between these two, which was very keen, was stopped. They were sold by the same company in British territory, and the Century was sold all over the world, except the Continent of America. The plaintiff company was formed in 1903 and was an amalgamation of the Linotype Co., Ltd., and the Machinery Trust, Ltd. Have any of your machines been sold in the territories of the defendant company in the name of the Miehle press?—No. The company, continued the witness, had advertised, and very diligently pushed the sale of the Miehle press in this country.

The hearing was again adjourned.

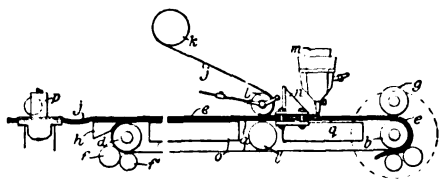
A Cropper Boy's Compensation.

In the City of London Court, on Monday, before His Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., a cropper boy claimed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act against Messrs. J. Isaacs and Sons, printers and stationers, 20, Camomile-street, E.C., for personal injuries which he suffered while working for them. Mr. C. T. Williams, plaintiff's counsel, said that Murphy was employed by the defendants as a cropper boy at wages of 15s. per week. On Thursday, February 13th, he was working at a machine when he got caught in it and he was injured. After having his hand medically treated he came back to the premises and did errands. On the Friday he was paid his 15s. as usual. The following week after the accident he went back and did odd jobs and errands and so on. He got his 15s. at the end of the week and after that he was not able to go to work. At the end of the third week the defendants would not pay the plaintiff anything. On March 17th the present proceedings were brought, and the next day the defendants asked the plaintiff to attend their doctor. The doctor said that the boy could not work and he was paid 10s. a week until the present time. But they would not pay the 10s. for the third week, and that was the ground of the present claim. Mr. A. H. Lionel Leach, defendants' counsel, at the instance of the Royal Exchange Association, said that they had paid everything to the plaintiff except the third week and that was not due. They paid the plaintiff 15s. a week for two weeks when all he could recover under the Workmen's Compensation Act was 10s. a week. Therefore they paid him nothing for the third week because of the overpayment. They had gone on paying him the 10s. a week and would do so while the boy could not work. The Court really had no jurisdiction as there was nothing in dispute. Judge Rentoul said it was an interesting point, in spite of the amount in dispute being small, as to whether the defendants could have credit for an overpayment, when the money was paid voluntarily. Mr. Leach said the 15s. was paid for two weeks by mistake. Surely the defendants were entitled to credit for the over-payment. Judge Rentoul said that the question was whether the defendants had not made a mistake in law in trying to set off the amount overpaid. He had no doubt that the 10s. was due and that over-payments could not count in a case of that sort. But he was afraid plaintiff had not brought his proceedings in the right way. Mr. Leach: Are we to be penalised because we have paid too much? Judge Rentoul thought they were. But plaintiff had not taken the right action. Defendants should have registered the agreement in the first place. Mr. Leach said that the reason the defendants' insurance company was defending the action was to prevent employers having to pay when there was no chance of getting their costs, however improperly they were brought there. Mr. Williams said the registration of the agreement was not obligatory. Judge Rentoul said he would enforce the agreement to pay the 10s. a week. He thought the defendants were not entitled to deduct the 10s. as they had done. Judgment in favour of the plaintiff for 10s. a week and costs.



Printing from Intaglio Plates.

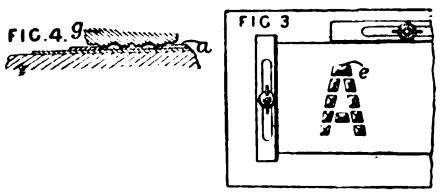
A machine for printing in gelatine ink from a printing surface prepared from a photographic gelatine relief, especially applicable for printing kinematograph films, post cards, and the like, is patented by Messrs. Sohier et Cie. The printing band *e* is fed along by an endless band *a*, supported on two rollers *b*, *d*, the band being slightly coated with varnish or other adhesive by rollers *f*, *f*¹, to assist the feeding operation. The printing



band is pressed on to the band *a* by a roller *g* and detached therefrom by a guide *h*. The colour is supplied from a water jacketed reservoir *m* and is spread by an adjustable felt faced frame *n*. The strip of paper, post cards, or film *j* from the roll *k* is pressed into contact with the printing band *e* by a counterweighted pressure roll *l* acting against a roll *l*¹. A hot water vessel *q* is arranged under the reservoir *m*, and a cooling device *o* is furnished to solidify the impression on the film *j*. The film after printing is perforated by a device *p*.

Show Cards, etc.

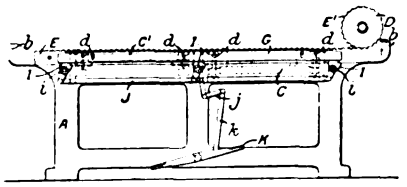
Mr. J. C. Holloway has patented a method whereby show cards, etc., are formed with shaped perforations disposed in the form of characters and holding a transparent material embossed to produce a jewel-like effect. A backing, Fig. 3, bears projections *e*, which



enter the perforations in the superposed card *a*, Fig. 4. A cutter die *g*, preferably heated, cuts the transparent material, which is laid upon the card *a* and forces its edges into the substance of the card *a*, at the same time embossing the card and producing a beading round the letter.

Cylinder Tripping Arrangements.

This invention relates to offset printing-machines of the type wherein the design is transferred from a flat plate to the member to be printed by a travelling cylinder, and consists in the provision of means for tripping the cylinder. The cylinder D bears on rails formed on the top of the side frames A, outside of which are secured racks E gearing with pinions E¹ on the cylinder. Between the frames are adjustably supported, on screws *d*, a bed C for the stone, etc., and an impression bed C¹. The motion of the cylinder is



limited by the ends *b*. Outside the racks E are two guide rails G which are supported on cams I and are arranged to form tracks for bearing rings on the off-set cylinder. The cams I are mounted on pivots *i*, and connected together by links J which can be moved by means of bell-cranks *j* and links *k* from treadles K at both sides of the machine, by which means the cylinder can be raised clear on its return stroke. Mr. A. J. Ford is the inventor.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

SALESMAN wanted to Sell Riessner's Combination Gold Ink as a side line; liberal commission.—Address, T. Riessner, 57, Gold-street, New York. 13100

Situations Wanted.

A PRINTER, thorough practical knowledge of high-class General Printing and Three-Colour Work, seeks berth as REPRESENTATIVE or ASSISTANT WORKS MANAGER; first-class references.—Address, C. G., No. 13197, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13197

OVERSEER or WORKING FOREMAN, Jobbing and News, disengaged; good disciplinarian; excellent references.—R. M., 15, Lalehamroad, Catford. 13163

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

SMALL LIGHT FACTORY.—For immediate disposal, a fully-equipped Factory now used for Printing Picture Post Cards; suitable for this, or for General or Music Printer; excellent Well, Electric Light and Gas laid on; Low Rent and Rates, Cheap Labour; two-and-a-half years' Agreement; option to acquire Freehold; 18 miles from London; 5 minutes from London and North-Western Railway Station; Machinery can be acquired at a valuation, or will be removed.—Full particulars. Vandercom and Co., 23, Bush-lane, London, E.C. 13196

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

118, BUNHILL ROW, FINSBURY, E.C.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

WELL-BUILT, compact, corner Freehold Premises, with Light Offices, Warerooms, and Factory Premises, Stabling, Loading Yard, and extensive Basement, the whole containing about 8,000 square feet; vacant possession.—For further particulars apply, Brodie, Timbs and Co., Auctioneers and Surveyors, 22, Basinghall-street, E.C. 13198

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALE BY AUCTION.

RE COSBY BROOM (LTD.).
(In Liquidation).
By Order of the Liquidator.
Removed from 3, Station Buildings, Earl's Court, W., and under Distress for Rent.
Removed from 22, Barbican, E.C.

THE clean and well-assorted STOCK and PLANT of a high-class FANCY STATIONER and LETTERPRESS PRINTER, including 2,000 Boxes Linen, Rep, and other Note-paper and Envelopes, Post Cards, Writing Pads, Scribbling Pads, Ledgers, Account, Pocket, and Note Books, Pens, Pencils, Rubber, Inks and Gums, Inkstands, Ink Bottles, Paper Weights and Clips, expensive Leather Goods, Solid, Crushed, and Glazed Morocco, Crocodile, Seal, and Suede Hand Bags, Gold and Silver-Mounted Purses, Pocket Books, Wallets, Card and Letter Cases, Photo and Scrap Albums, Silver-Mounted Pen-Holders, Brandauer and other Pens, a large quantity Onoto and other Fountain Pens, Stylos, Pen Carriers, Holders and Fillers, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Watches, Pendants, Enamelled Blouse Sets, Charms, a choice assortment of Silver and Gilt Ornaments and Stationers' Sundries, Picture Post Cards and Stands, well-made Solid Walnut Shop Fittings, Mahogany Top Stationers' Counters, Plate-Glass Counter, Wall and Centre Show-Cases, Wall Fittings, three Mahogany and Plate-Glass Mirror-Lined Wall Show-Cases, Cash Tills, Shop Chairs, Steps, five handsome Window Enclosures, Show Stands, Linoleum, Cabinets, Typewriters, and Office Utensils; also nearly new Letterpress Printing Machinery and Plant, a Crown Folio Platen Printing Machine by Furnival and Co., No. 1 Cropperette, ¾-h.p. Electric Motor, 25-in. Guillotine Paper Cutting Machine by Haddon, Imposing Surface 36-in. by 26-in on Stand, Wire Stitcher, Relief Stamping Press, four Gold Blocking Presses, 40 Sets of Brass Handle Letters, Ornamental Rolls, etc., six Oak Dust-Proof Cabinets, 140 Cases Metal Type (Point System by Stephenson, Blake and Co., and Haddon), Chases, Galleys, Racks, etc., which will be SOLD BY AUCTION by

Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN
Printers' Auctioneer

at his Sale Rooms, 62A, Aldersgate Street, and Hare Court, London, E.C., on THURSDAY, MAY 1ST, 1913, at One o'clock precisely.

On view day prior and morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Moore, Partridge and Co., Chartered Accountants, 2, Gresham Buildings, E.C.; Messrs. Heywood and Hollond, 31, King Street, E.C.; and of the Auctioneer.

Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN

will include in the above Sale 30 Tons GLAZED and UNGLAZED M.G. KRAFT, WRAPPING, BROWN and other PAPERS, 200 Reels 38½-in. Bag Papers.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of the Patent No. 10,363, of 1910, for "Improvements relating to Devices for Holding Duplicate Sales Books," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of License and otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country.—All communications to HASELTINE, LAKE AND CO., 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 14015

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1805.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Illustrated Poster	1
Bookbinders Overseers' Association Dinner	1
Belgian Paper	2
Cylinder Machines	2
Patents	2
Condition of the Labour Market	4
A Californian Newspaper	4
Real and Imitation Parchment Paper	6
Paper Bags in South Africa	6
British Imports of Paper	6
A Hundred Years Ago	7
Copperplate Printing	7
Trade Notes	8
A Printing Press Action	8
A Cropper Boy's Compensation	9
New Inventions...	9
Costs and System	10
Twopence for the "Times"	10
Early Papermaking	10
Embossing Paper	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	13
Company Notices	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
Printing on Wrapping Paper	14
Necrology	14
Exports of British Paper	16
American News Print...	16
Exports of British Paper	16
The Cleveland Guild of Printers	18
Our Foreign Trade	18
Some March Contracts	18
The Vickery Patent Sorter	20

Costs and System.

A GREAT deal has been written of late on the subject of costs and the introduction of a system, or systems that would render the business of a printer a little more remunerative than it is at present, and some master printers have even gone the length of characterising such attempts to benefit the trade as a whole as "rot." An American writer recently treating this phase of the matter puts the following questions to such objectors to the general welfare:—"Are there any better, or in fact any other absolute safeguards, to success in any business that is productive? How many articles of manufacture are there which can be safely produced without a thorough knowledge of what it costs to make them and to put them on the market, and how can that certain cost be known without a system? The object of having a system and definitely ascertaining the cost of what is produced is not an invention for the raising of prices for printing, but it is pretty sure to accomplish this if introduced, because it detects the losses or the too meagre profits and compels the moving up of the figures to where they ought to be. A man without a system in the conduct of his business establishment wherein there are many details, is closely related to another man suffering from dementia and he cannot possibly know his costs. There are two paramount reasons why systems are not in more general use in printing plants and they are, first: Many printers have the mistaken idea that there is a big expense attached to the introduction and working of a system and they lay the proposition aside on that impression; and secondly, there are entirely too many printers who think they know about all that it is necessary to know to run their business, and on that conceit they are in a fighting attitude against cost systems. There are thousands of printing plants in the country which have no cost system whatever, their business being done much the same as a pedlar on a corner who sells apples, the only difference being that the pedlar makes nothing except money which many printers fail to make. These thousands of printing plants without systems have every needful in their offices necessary to the use of a cost system but they fail to use them. They have bookkeepers, an office force, and heads of departments and these are all they need to introduce a cost system and get it to work admirably as a little detective which would ferret out all the big and little details of expense and set them up in the total. A good cost system will go through a plant just as the preparation of a prescription passes through the druggist's hands, excepting that the druggist might introduce a wrong ingredient that would be harmful, but the cost system never will. Any other way of conducting a printing business of any dimensions whatever is loose and unbusinesslike; it is guessing and taking chances, and any sane man knows what that is sure to mean in some cases, and perhaps in many. One does not have to be of unfailing memory nor a good guesser to make a living profit out of his business if he can get work and has it done under a reliable cost system. Then why do so many printers stagger at it or give it the place Satan ought to have—behind them?"

* * *

Twopence for the "Times."

AFTER maintaining its price at threepence for over fifty years, the *Times* now announces that after May 5th next its price to the public will be reduced to twopence, a charge that is significant of a tendency on the part of the proprietors to endeavour to permit of its being read by a much larger section of the public than has hitherto been able to consult its pages owing to the somewhat prohibitive price so far as "the man in the street" was concerned. That a reduction in price to the general public was bound to come was foreshadowed by the reduction, in February, 1911, to regular subscribers, who since that time have had their paper supplied to them for twopence daily, and doubtless these same subscribers will expect to be put on even better terms now that the paper has been reduced in price. Certainly the high cost of the *Times* has in the past been detrimental to its circulation, and the reduction to twopence should remedy that. In the notice of reduction the *Times* says: "It is believed that the extension to the general public of our subscribers' privileges will greatly facilitate the circulation of the *Times*, the reduction in cost amounting to no less than £1 6s. per annum. . . . Outside Great Britain, where the *Times* has a largely increasing sale, the price will be lowered correspondingly. For example, the price of the *Times* to-day in Paris is 5d., in future it will be 4d. A change in the price of the *Times* is something of a national event, the last reduction having taken place in 1861." In connection with this subject the following table showing the price of the *Times* at successive stages of its career will prove of interest:—

July	1, 1796 ... 4½d.	Sept.	15, 1836 ... 5d.
Jan.	1, 1799 ... 6d.	July	1, 1855 ... 4d.
May	22, 1809 ... 6½d.	Oct.	1, 1861 ... 3d.
Sept.	1, 1815 ... 7d.	May	5, 1913 ... 2d.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Postmaster General's Department,
23rd April, 1913.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sealing Wax, Twine and Envelopes to the Postmaster General's Department in Queensland.

Tender forms and specifications may be obtained from the Office of the High Commissioner, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

(Signed) C. E. FRASER,
Postmaster General.

Digitized by Google

Early Papermaking.

The first discovery of paper in China according to Dr. M. Aurel Stein, who has published an account of an antiquarian research campaign, was made in 102 A.D. In all probability it dates still further back, as on the site of an old watch tower, on the Western extension of the Great Wall, Dr. Stein found rolls of neatly folded paper, exceedingly thin and brittle, on which were written signs in an unknown, but Aramiac-like script, and Professor Wiesner, the chief authority on plant physiology as connected with the history of paper manufacture, has proved by a microscopical analysis of the material that the documents represent the earliest effort at present known in the production of rag papers. Prior to the introduction of paper, the Chinese maintain that wood and silk were used, and Dr. Stein has found old samples of wooden stationery at a Tibetan outpost, an early seat of Central Asia in paper manufacture.

An Embossing Paper.

By a process patented by Mr. G. Moncany paper is given a surface having the appearance of engraved metal by first coating with a mixture of metallic powder and adhesive liquid, then pressing it, cold or hot, between a specially formed die and a hardened cardboard or leather counterpart, and finally varnishing and re-embossing the surface to give it the required finish or patina. The die is a negative copy, electrolytically obtained, of a metallic plate engraved in the manner required for the finished article. From this die a counterpart is embossed in cardboard or leather, the surface of which has been hardened by a layer of liquid chatterton and sealing wax, or black pitch, and the surface of the counterpart is again pressed after being coated with hot gutta-percha to make it flexible. Single sheets, or several sheets of paper glued or stuck together, may be embossed between the die and counterpart, the metallic paste being next to the metal die and receiving its exact surface. It is next coated with collodion or other varnish that will render it more durable and give it the required patina, and is again embossed; it will then take a high polish.

The Council of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation acknowledge a further contribution of £25 from Mr. Cecil B. Harmsworth, M.P.

IF THE MIEHLE WAS NOT SOMETHING MORE THAN A TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS IT WOULD NEVER HAVE REACHED THE PROUD POSITION IT HOLDS TO-DAY IN THE ESTIMATION OF EVERY PRACTICAL PRINTER

It is because it is *the* two-revolution press that the trade buys it.

Design, material, workmanship- all combine to make and keep it the premier machine.

It is built at the Broadheath Works—in itself a guarantee of efficiency.

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, April 23rd, 1913.

THE Bank Rate was reduced last Thursday from 5 to 4½ per cent., a change that was justified by the strong Bank return, currency having returned from internal circulation, resulting in a gain of £1,123,052 in the Reserve. Money has been plentiful in Lombard-street all the week, and with a small demand loan rates are easy. The weaker tendency in the Discount market changed to a harder one yesterday. Further purchases of bar gold have been made this week, resulting to date in a net influx of £234,000. The tone of Stock markets has been dull this week, and although the reduction in the Bank was received with much satisfaction, it proved to have been previously discounted and price movements were not of great importance. There was a more cheerful tone yesterday, and in certain directions business showed signs of expansion. With peace restored in Europe undoubtedly public interest in markets will increase. The nearness of many new issues checks the gilt-edged market, but prices are firmer. Consols are quoted lower than a week ago at 74 1/16 to 74 1/16 for money, and 74 3/4 to 74 7/8 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been very quiet this week, movements being very narrow and the tendency unsettled. In the section relating to paper and print Eyre and Spottiswoode Deb. fell 1 to 80—85 last Thursday, and Linotype and Machinery B. Deb. dropped 2 to 42—47 on the previous day. Business has been done during the past seven days in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 6d., 21s. 3d., 21s. and 20s. 9d.; in Cassell and Co. at 90s., 95s. and 100s.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s., and in the Pref. at 19s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 3s. 9d., 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d., and in the Pref. at 13s. 9d., 13s. 9d., 13s. 6d. and 13s. 9d.; in International Linotype at 80 and 80; in Edward Lloyd at 22s. 6d. and 22s. 3d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. and 15s. 7½d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 66s. 3d. and 60s.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 98s. 1½d. and 98s. 9d.; in Waterlow and Sons Cum. Pref. at 7 5/8, and in the Def. at 26½; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. at 6¼, and in the Pref. at 7½; in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 20s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 3/32—7
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1 1/8
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4 3/8—5 1/8
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5¼
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	1/8—1/4
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	1/8—1/4
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	3/8—5/8
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1/8—1 1/8
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	3/8—3/4
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	1/8—1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/8—3/4
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	79—84
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¼—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	58—63
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	42—47
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¼—2¼xd
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	23/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3½
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¼—3¼
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¼—5¼
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼—12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼—8¼
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¼—6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¼—7¼
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1¼—1¾
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE. — Net profits available for dividend amount to £47,518. Deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid on November 1st, 1912, on the then issued stock of the company, there is a balance of £33,640. The directors recommend the payment on May 1st of a balance dividend of 5½ per cent. for the year ending March 31st, 1913, making, with the interim dividend, 8 per cent. for the year, being at the same rate as last year, and leaving a balance of profit to be carried forward to the current year of £3,099. During the year ended March 31st, 1913, the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. (of whose stock this company holds 14,392 shares of $100 each fully paid) has distributed dividends amounting to 15 per cent. on the nominal amount of their issued share capital. The net profit of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. for the year ending September 30th, 1912, amounted to $2,738,521, as compared with $2,733,269 for the preceding year, while their surplus amounted to $6,765,481.

NEW COMPANIES.

NEW PAPEROID CO., LTD.—Registered on April 12th, with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to acquire any invention relating to the treatment of paper for the production of Paperoid, and other articles in the nature of hardware or otherwise which can be made out of paper, paper pulp, etc., to manufacture and deal in paper, paper bags, cases, baskets, trunks, tea and other chests, barrels, pulleys, drums, panels, wheels, rims, tubes, etc. The subscribers are J. B. Graham and J. A. Gussin. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification, one share. Remuneration (except managing director) as fixed by the company. Registered office: 6, Broad-street-place, E.C.

BRITISH WASTE PAPER SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on April 14th, with a capital of £50, in 1s. shares, to carry on the business of dealers in waste paper of all kinds, etc. The subscribers are T. H. Browton and E. R. Baines. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are not named. Registered office: 14, Wilson-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

JOHN TOD AND SONS, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh, on April 11th, with a capital of £25,000, in 10,400 preference and 14,500 ordinary shares of £1 each, to acquire and carry on the business of John Tod and Son, papermakers, St. Leonard's Mill, Lasswade, Midlothian. The subscribers are: J. D. Tod, Hazelbank, Eskbank, paper manufacturer; J. R. Gray, Dunallan, Eskbank, retired planter; G. W. Stewart, Ardchattan, Eskbank, banker, and Mrs. A. Tod, Hazelbank, Eskbank. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are J. D. Tod, J. M. Macpherson and J. R. Gray. Qualification, £250, preferred or ordinary shares. Registered office: St. Leonard's Mill, Lasswade, Midlothian.

ORFORD BROTHERS, LTD.—Registered on April 14th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, paper merchants, publishers, stationers, etc., to acquire the business carried on at 15 and 28, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, as "Orford Brothers," and to adopt agreements (1) with G. Orford and (2) with G. Orford and D. A. Reader. The subscribers are G. Orford and D. A. Reader. Private company. The first directors are G. Orford (managing director) and D. A. Reader. Qualification, 200 ordinary shares. Registered office: 15, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.

EXPERT PRESS, LTD.—Registered on April 15th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are D. H. Heap and R. E. Gill. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are D. H. Heap and R. E. Gill. Registered office: 158, Strand, W.C.

ARDEN PAPERMAKING CO., LTD.—Registered on April 17th, with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of papermakers and merchants, etc. The subscribers are T. Taylor and W. F. Rimmer. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are T. Taylor and F. T. Eckroyd (both permanent, subject to holding 1,000 shares). Registered by Jordan and Sons, Ltd., 116-17, Chancery-lane, W.C.

SHOOSMITH AND LEE, LTD.—Registered on April 14th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of dealers in household furniture, ironmongery, turnery and fittings, ornaments, stationery, fancy goods, provisions, drugs, chemicals, etc., and to adopt an agreement with P. Shoosmith and R. C. Lee. The subscribers are P. Shoosmith and R. C. Lee Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are P. Shoosmith and R. C. Lee (both permanent). Qualification, £100. Registered by C. S. Jupp, 49, Lime-street, E.C.

"RECORDER," LTD.—Registered on April 16th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to take over the business and assets of the newspaper entitled the *Recorder* for Palmers Green, Winchmore Hill and Southgate, printed and published by T. Whittingham and Co., Ltd., 10-12, Little Trinity-lane, E.C. The subscribers are F. Whittingham and W. G. Faulkner. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are F. Whittingham and W. G. Faulkner. Registered office, 10-12, Little Trinity-lane, E.C.

TRANSFER SYNDICATE, LTD. — Registered on April 16th, with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are G. W. Lomax and G. Rowson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Registered by Pakeman, Son and Read, 11, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.

TELEPHONE: 2696 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BELVEDERE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

1 to 3, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions, by H. Wingfield, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, 20TH MAY, 1913, at 11 o'clock, the valuable and extensive LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY OF THE BELVEDERE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., comprising:—THREE DUPLEX SINGLE LETTER LINOTYPE MACHINES; No. 4 Quad Crown Miehle Two-Revolution Press; Quad Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, by W. Dawson and Sons; Quad Royal Wharfedale Printing Machine, by W. Dawson and Sons; 5 Quad Royal Gripper Perfecting Machines, by T. Middleton; Quad Demy Gripper Perfecting Machine, by T. Middleton; Demy Folio Mitre Platen Printing Machine, by Dawson and Sons; Crown Folio "Improved Franklin" Platen, by Cropper, Charlton and Co., Ltd.; 42-in. Express Self-Clamp Guillotine Paper-Cutting Machine, by Furnival and Co.; 32-in. Star Self-Clamp Guillotine, by W. Dawson and Sons; Two No. 4a Reel Wire Stichers, by Aug. Brehmer; 30-h p. Electric Motor, 440 Volts; 2½-h.p., 1-h.p. and ½-h.p. Electric Motors, 400 Volts; 12-h p. Otto Gas Engine, by Crossley Bros., Ltd.; Shafting, Belting, etc.; Complete Stereo Plant; Disc Planing Machine; Back Planer; Stereotyper's Hot Press; Jig Saw and Drill; Demy and Royal Folio Casting-Boxes; Two Melting Pots; Circular Saw Bench; Shooting Board and Plane; Gauges, etc.; Double Crown Albion Press; Crown Folio Albion Press; Crown Columbian Press; Two 10-in. Roller Galley Presses; 8-in. Rol Galleyodo Press; 19 Iron Imposing Surfaces; 4 W-Letteespr Cabinets; 5 tons Book and Jobbing T; 1,05eyerol Cases; 540 Wrought and other Chass oo Soli d; 4 Brass and other Galleys; 750 doz Wood Letter; 9 tons Lino and Stereo Metal; Fixtures, Fittings and Office Furniture; 2 Typewriters; Rotary Neostyle: 3 Roll-Top Desks; Mahogany and other Writing Tables; Iron Fire-Resisting Safes; Platform Weighing Machine; Stock of Paper, Inks, etc.

On view day prior and morning of sale, and Catalogues of Messrs. Fairburn and Wingfield, Chartered Accountants, 67, Watling-street, E.C.; of Messrs. Heywood and Ram, Solicitors, 222, Strand, W.C.; and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

KENTISH DISTRICT TIMES, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £300, on December 25th, 1912, of debentures dated June 25th, 1901, securing £4,300, has been filed.

CLYDE PRESS AND ROTALITHO, LTD.—Particulars of £550 first and £200 second debentures, created April 10th, 1013, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

ST. JOHN'S PRESS, LTD.—Issue on April 14th, 1913, of £250 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

C. TOWNSEND HOOK AND CO., LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on March 29th, 1913, of third debentures issued pursuant to resolutions of August 5th, 1908, and November 3rd, 1909, securing £25,000, has been filed.

MAGPIE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £500 debentures, created April 9th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

TYNESIDE NEWSPAPER CO., Ltd.

A meeting of creditors of the Tyneside Newspaper Co., Ltd., was held at Newcastle, on Tuesday. It was announced that the debenture-holders had paid every creditor in full. The bulk of the creditors had already received full payment, and any outstanding claims would be similarly met. The Tyneside Newspaper Co. are owners of the *Jarrow Guardian* and *Wallsend Herald*.

NORWICH GRAPHIC CO., Ltd.

Notice is given that at a meeting of the company, held at Norwich, on April 7th, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the company that this company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is desirable that the same should be wound up voluntarily, and that the company be wound up accordingly. That Mr. E. E. J. English, of 9, Thorpe-dene, Norwich, be appointed the liquidator of the company.

BUSY BEE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

A meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Liverpool, on April 28th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re ROBERT ALFRED SUTTON, Publisher.

This debtor failed in February with total liabilities £1,580 19s. 1d. (unsecured £1,315 1s. 2d.) and net assets valued at £241 11s. 3d., after deducting £36 18s. 9d. for payment of the preferential claims. He attended last week before Mr. Registrar Linklater, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for public examination, and stated in reply to Mr. Egerton S. Grey, official receiver, that having been employed in the trade for many years he, in or about 1884, began business on his own account as a publisher at 11, Ludgate-hill, E.C., with a capital of about £500, his savings. For a time he had a partner, but the trading was a failure and the partnership was dissolved, the partner retiring without receiving any consideration. In June, 1892, witness converted his business into a limited liability company, registered as "R. Sutton and Co., Ltd.," receiving as consideration £3,000 in shares of the company and the position of managing director. The company, however, was a failure; it ceased to do business two years later, and was finally dissolved in 1901. The liabilities of the business outstanding at the date of the formation of the company had been discharged. In 1903 witness purchased for £10, from the debenture holders, the assets of the company, and with a cash capital of £10 or £20, recommenced business as a publisher at 43, The Exchange, Southwark-street, S.E., under the style of "Robert Sutton." In 1906 he was joined by another person, who agreed to pay £1,000 for a one-half share in the business. That partnership was dissolved in 1908. Witness took over a portion of the business with its liabilities and removed to 67, New Oxford-street, W.C.; after the dissolution the business was carried on at a loss. In March, 1912, he removed to 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, having on the previous month executed a deed of partnership with the petitioning creditor, who brought in £200 for a one-fifth share in the business. The partner, however, was not satisfied with the position of affairs, and six months later the partnership was dissolved by an order of the Court, and witness continued the business alone. In January last the first of four bills which he had given to his late partner in respect of the sum due to him on the dissolution of the partnership, fell due; he was unable to meet it, and the holder eventually instituted these bankruptcy proceedings. The debtor admitted that he had been aware of his insolvent condition since 1908, and had continued to trade "in the hope of dropping upon a book which would set him on his feet again." He attributed his failure and insolvency to want of capital, bad trade, and to delay in the production of books by the printers, against whom he had no remedy. A complete set of books of account had been kept, but they had not been balanced for two years. This was his first failure. The examination was concluded.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

JAMES, J. F., late of 5, Amersham-vale, New-cross, London, S.E., newsagent, etc. Claims by May 15th to Avery and Wolverson, 487, New-cross-road, S.E., solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

WOOD, C., lately carrying on business at 150, Acre-lane, Brixton, London, S.W., stationer, etc. Date of order, April 19th, made on a creditor's petition.

SEARLE, G., 45, Magdalen-road, Mount Radford, Exeter, stationer, newsagent, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, April 18th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, April 30th, 11 a.m., at the Official Receiver's Offices, 9, Bedford-circus, Exeter. Public examination of debtor, May 8th, 11.30 a.m., at the Castle, Exeter.

ADJUDICATION.

WILSON, J. F., trading as J. F. Wilson and Co., at 115, Fore-street, London, E.C., printer, stationer, etc. Date of order, April 15th.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

CLARKE, A. F., lately trading at 41, Queen-street, Cambridge, stationer. Claims by May 7th to H. W. Cox, official receiver, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

SMITH, C. R., Blue School-street, and Market Hall, Hereford, stationer. First and final dividend of 4s 7d., April 26th, at the Official Receiver's Office, 2, Offa-street, Hereford.

BECKWITH, J. W., trading as Beckwith and Co., at 15, Rutland-street, Leicester, bookbinder. First and final dividend of 3s., April 26th, at the Official Receiver's Office, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester.

ALLEN, J. A., 68-70, Caversham-road, and 4, Silver-street, Reading, newsagent, etc. Supplemental dividend of 2¼d., April 29th, at the Official Receiver's Offices, 14, Bedford-row, London, W.C.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

ROBINSON, K., 49, High-street, Blyth, Northumberland, but formerly of 157, Waller-road, New-cross, London, S.E. journalist. To be heard May 22nd, 10 a.m., at the County Court, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

THE ALGERNON PRESS, LTD., 3, 4 and 5, Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Claim by May 12th to H. E. Burgess, official receiver and liquidator, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

THE late Mr. W. Etchells, printer, of Carlisle, has left estate of the value of £3,667.

THE *Manchester Guardian* notes that posters advertising the wonders of the various producing and hiring kinematograph companies are being printed in hundreds of thousands. And in this matter of poster printing there is the interesting fact to be noted, that of the posters advertising foreign-made films exhibited here a large percentage are printed in this country.

EPITOME OF NEW PATENTS.

Copyright Compilation for the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Further information concerning the following Patents may be obtained by Subscribers upon application to the Editor. Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be Endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London. Telegrams:—"STONHILL, London."

The Editor does not necessarily endorse the statements contained in the following abstract of specifications, which are condensed from official documents. He holds himself responsible only for the criticism and explanation which is considered desirable in regard to certain of the Patents.

14,340 (1910).—**Improvements in Rotary Folding Mechanisms.**—R. HOE AND CO. (America). Accepted March 9th, 1911.

This invention provides in a rotary folding mechanism, employing a rotary carrier having a plurality of folding blade carrying shafts and blades, means which shall prevent the centrifugal force developed in the revolution of the carrier from affecting the folding blade shafts, thus overcoming the tendency of the shafts to heat and bind in their bearings.

14,485 (1910).—**Improvements in Rotary Lithographic Printing Machines.**—GEORGE MANN AND CO., LTD., and ARTHUR B. EVANS (England). Accepted March 16th, 1911.

By this invention the damping rollers are carried on swinging brackets or some equivalent device, and are subject to the action of a cam motion or the like, so that they come into contact with the plate at the first revolution only of this cylinder immediately after an impression has been taken from the cylinder, and do not again come into contact with the plate until another impression has been taken. The use of such mechanism is claimed to give a more effective roll of the inking rollers, because the surface water has been removed from the plate by the first roll of the inking rollers, and in this way it is possible to use a smaller number of inking rollers than is usually the case, with a consequent saving of time in washing up the machine when changing from one colour to another.

14,838 (1910).—**Improvements in and relating to Rotary Printing Machines.**—SAMUEL J. O. ASMOSSEN (England). Accepted March 16th, 1911.

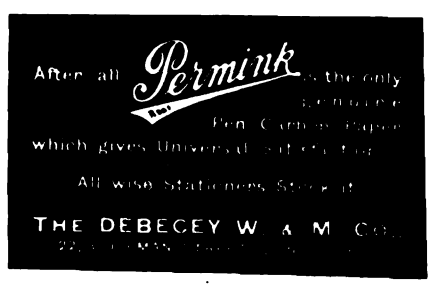
An improved rotary printing machine which can be utilised either for the double sided printing of a strip or sheet, or for the single sided printing of two strips or sheets, is the subject of this invention. It provides two printing apparatuses, each for printing on one side in one or more colours, and each capable of being connected positively to each other for perfecting, or operated independently of each other for the production of a single side print each.

26,633 (1910).—**Improvements in Variable Speed Driving Mechanism for Printing Presses.**—THE GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO. (America). Accepted June 8th, 1911.

Relates to mechanism of the type in which the high speed mechanism can be introduced while the slow speed mechanism is still operative. Mechanism is provided, according to this invention, having means for independently operating two clutches mounted on the driving and counter shafts respectively, so that the high and low speeds can be introduced or cut out quite independently of each other.

A further invention by the same patentees provides variable speed driving mechanism, in which the movement of a handle in one direction compresses a spring, and then effects an alteration to the speed of the controller, and in which means are provided for automatically locking the controller in the slow speed position and means for releasing same when the lever is operated.

IN the King's Bench Division, last week, Mr. F. E. Smith, on behalf of the *Times*, applied for judgment in the libel action brought against that paper by Bishop Mathew, of Old Catholic Church. Counsel said plaintiff wanted a fortnight's stay to consider his position. Judgment was entered for defendant, subject to stay.



Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

How far have we got in Costing Reform?

o o o

Judging from what I've heard in way of approval and from what I've not heard in disapproval, we are pretty well all agreed on these few things:—

o o o

That better costing is needed not only to secure a bank credit but to prevent a bankruptcy.

o o o

And that with costs rising against the printer the urgency will increase month by month.

o o o

That our profit may grow while turnover possibly shrinks (through our adopting scientific costing while competitors make guesses).

o o o

That ordinarily large profit is more important than large turnover.

o o o

That business large or small cannot "cost" properly save by daily docketing which shall show the use of time and of plant; such docketing as shall tell us what an hour of time or a unit of piece work costs us in any department.

o o o

That correct ascertainment of that hour or piece unit is the central, pivotal point in any sound cost system.

o o o

That that hour or unit cost is worse than useless, unless it really is all that the hour costs, or all that the particular piece unit costs.

o o o

That the hourly or piece unit rates at present relied upon rarely—very rarely—do represent all these costs.

o o o

That the only way to be sure that we have such an all-including hour or piece unit rate is to balance up week by week what we pay and what work we get. That is, to take out the exact number of hours which can be charged up to particular customers. and multiply that number of hours by the rate we have concluded to be our correct hourly rate. Having got that figure, if we find that what we actually have paid, or shall have to pay, as against that figure, is in excess of it, it means that our hour rate is too low. One printer had to add 1d. five times to the hourly rate he thought correct before he could prove it right by this balancing. Years ago I myself had to make the like alteration three times before I was right.

o o o

That the same balancing plan is adaptable for piece points to prevent us paying 1s. 11d. for an hour's composition and selling it for 1s. 8d.

o o o

That the expenses which are not specifically departmental, and therefore cannot be represented by some precise component of the hourly rate are best recovered "in two goes." By way of a percentage upon material handled (10 per cent. at least, but to be settled by each man in his own place), and then as regards the still unrecovered balance by way of percentage upon the combined departmental costs, which include wages.

o o o

That machines should be charged out in much the same way, only that as they differ so much in value, they shall be considered each as so many £50 machines. That is £50 shall be adopted as a convenient common denominator; a convenient machine unit; and the machine charged up with its share of machine-room costs ascertained by seeing how the total number of hours which are run by the total number of £50 machine units divides into total machine-room costs. Leaving minders' and feeders' wages out of account in that inquiry, and adding them on separately. Treating machines as if they were all manned by journeymen, and then deducting one-sixth to represent the apprentice advantage.

That it is dangerous for a printer to apply zeal without knowledge in costing reform; he may proceed to cut off just the job that pays him best (if he did but know it). Just such a case occurred in my own experience.

o o o

That the difficulty of getting income tax commissioners to allow large enough depreciation of plant in the profit and loss account arises from printers not being themselves really informed and generally agreed as to what their depreciation is.

o o o

That the printer should debit his business 5 per cent. interest on his capital, and with a salary for his own services if they are given to it, before he considers he makes a profit. If a sleeping partner suddenly becomes an acting partner he will probably want a salary.

o o o

Not to labour matters too much for one week, those are some things on which I think we are in pretty fair agreement.

o o o

As I write news comes to me of the close of William Hilton's useful and honoured career. It is a pleasant, though a pathetic, retrospect that the last printing event for him was his easily heading the poll in the list of candidates elected to printing pensions.

o o o

He who had aided so many received back a token, a dear and refreshing token, of the regard in which we held him.

o o o

There was something very wrong somewhere, something very regrettable at any rate, that one who had worked so long and so reputably in the craft and discharged so many offices of trust, should have been constrained at last to avail of the kindly offices of his friends for his support.

o o o

Printing is indeed too often but an ill-requited calling. However, if William Hilton did not acquire material fortune, he built up what I will call moral fortune; a good name; a good fame; and secure possession of "troops of friends."

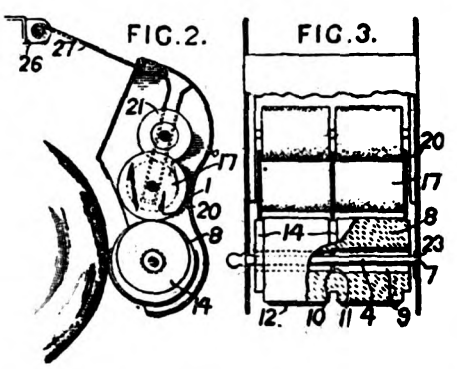
o o o

One leaves him with a grateful acknowledgment of a long fight, well sustained. There is regret at the sadness and pain of his physical break up; but there is something of real pride that our craft is capable of producing men of his temper of heart and mind.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Printing and Wrapping Paper.

A device for printing on wrapping paper, patented by Mr. W. W. Hesson, comprises a casing 1, containing the printing roller 8 and inking rollers 17, 21, supported by a bracket 27 hinged to a clip 26 fixed to the paper roller stand. A spindle 4 is passed through a hole in one wall of the casing and is secured at the other wall of the casing by means of a slidably adustable plate 23 slotted to receive



the peripheral groove 7 in the spindle end. The printing roller 8 is provided with a two diameter bore 9 and is supported intermediate of its length on a metal washer 11 inserted in the bore against the shoulder 10, whereby it may swing freely to follow any irregularities of the paper roll. Eccentric portions 14 on the printing roller and concentric discs 20 on the inking roller 17 coact to move the latter away from the printing roller except when the printing surfaces 12 thereon are being inked. The roller may be adapted to print any desired number of colours.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, April 18th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed four.



Death of Mr. William Hilton.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. William Hilton, which occurred on Friday last, at his residence, 51, Harold-road, Upton-park, E. Mr. Hilton's name has been long and honourably associated with the printing trade charities, and he will be sadly missed by members of the Readers' Pensions Committee, for which body he was an active worker for a great number of years. Deceased, who was 60 years of age, was a London apprentice, serving his time with Messrs. Ann Eccles and Son, and was subsequently successively engaged as compositor, overseer, and reader, with Mr. W. Minter, Messrs. A. Southey and Co., Messrs. J. Causton and Sons, Messrs. Darling and Son, Ltd., Mr. Ernest Nister, Mr. F. Wesselhoeft, Messrs. James Truscott and Son, Ltd., etc. It is, however, in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation that Mr. Hilton's name is best known. He was a Life and Annual subscriber to this Fund, and a Life subscriber both to the Almshouse Fund and to the Orphan Fund, while for seventeen years he was a member of the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation. His other activities comprised membership of the City of London Auxiliary, a Founding Member of the Crespin-Harding and Scott-Southcott Pensions, of the Drummond Pension, and of the East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary, a member of the Jubilee Orphan Auxiliary, and of the Longest Unsuccessful Candidates Committee, and of the Ilford Auxiliary. For thirty years he was a member of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, and for thirteen years was chairman of the Committee of that Association, during which time he actively assisted in establishing the Readers' Pension Committee, by whom five pensions have been founded from subscription lists of £3,000. Moreover he was first hon. secretary and afterwards chairman of this body. In consequence of a severe illness he resigned his seat on the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation in August last, and his continued illness necessitated his resignation in the following November of the chairmanship of the Readers' Pension Committee, which was formed as the outcome of a paper read by Mr. Hilton, in May, 1886, to the Correctors of the Press, entitled "The Old Corrector: What can we do for him?" The last annual report of the Committee contained a warm eulogium of the services of Mr. William Hilton, who, by his geniality, application, and fertility of ideas, gained the affection and respect of all who came into contact with him. Mr. Hilton was also a member for 33 years of the Royal Standard Benefit Society; a founder and for the first seven years secretary of the Institute of Printers, and a member for 40 years of the London Society of Compositors. Deceased was for many years afflicted with diabetes, developing paralysis, and becoming incapacitated he became a candidate at the Pension Corporation election last March, when he was placed at the head of the poll with 3,978 votes. It is very lamentable that just as he was about to enjoy the fruits of his many years of strenuous labours for others, the hand of death should take him away. The funeral takes place to-day (Thursday) at the Ilford City of London Cemetery.

THERE passed away, last week, in the person of Mr. W. Hastings, a well-known figure in printing circles of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Hastings was for many years manager for Messrs. Andrew Reid and Sons, Newcastle, and prior to that was in the employ of Mr. Robert Ward, who then published the *North of England Advertiser*.

ANOTHER well-known personality among Newcastle newsmen also passed away last week in the person of Mr. Richard Stephenson, who was for many years in charge of the stereotyping department of the *Newcastle Journal*. Mr. Stephenson, who was a native of the South of England, retired on pension about two years ago.

THE Board of Trade Labour Exchanges, during the four weeks ended March 14th, received 1,750 applications for work in the printing, stationery, paper and allied trades, of which 886 were from women. On the other hand, only 794 vacancies were notified, and 305 of these were for women. The number of situations found in these trades by the Exchanges during the period in question was 606, but only 251 of them were for men. In the Juvenile Branch 772 vacancies were notified, of which 514 were for girls, and 541 filled, of which 391 were taken by girls.

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

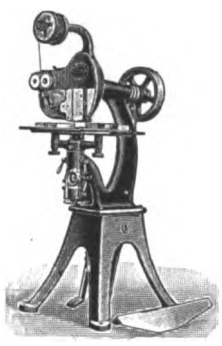
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

"PERFECTION"

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

KNOWN AND SOLD



THE WORLD OVER

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

The J. L. MORRISON CO.,

65-69, Mount Pleasant,

London, W.C.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS

F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

58, Shoe Lane, London.

PARSONS & WHITTEMORE, Inc.

174, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Exporters of Paper & Printing Machinery.

AGENTS FOR

American Leader Envelope Machine.
Rosback Rotary Perforator, Punching Machines and Wire Stitchers.
Eclipse Newspaper and Job Folding Machines.
Cottrell Flat-Bed and Goss Rotary Presses.
Paper Ruling and Bookbinding Machinery.
Type, Tools and Printers' Materials.
Steel Filing Cabinets and Office Furniture. Addressing Machines, etc.

KEITH PAPERS AND PAPETERIES, PHOTO MOUNTS, INDEX BRISTOLS, BOX-BOARDS, AND ALL GRADES OF PAPER AND BOARDS.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

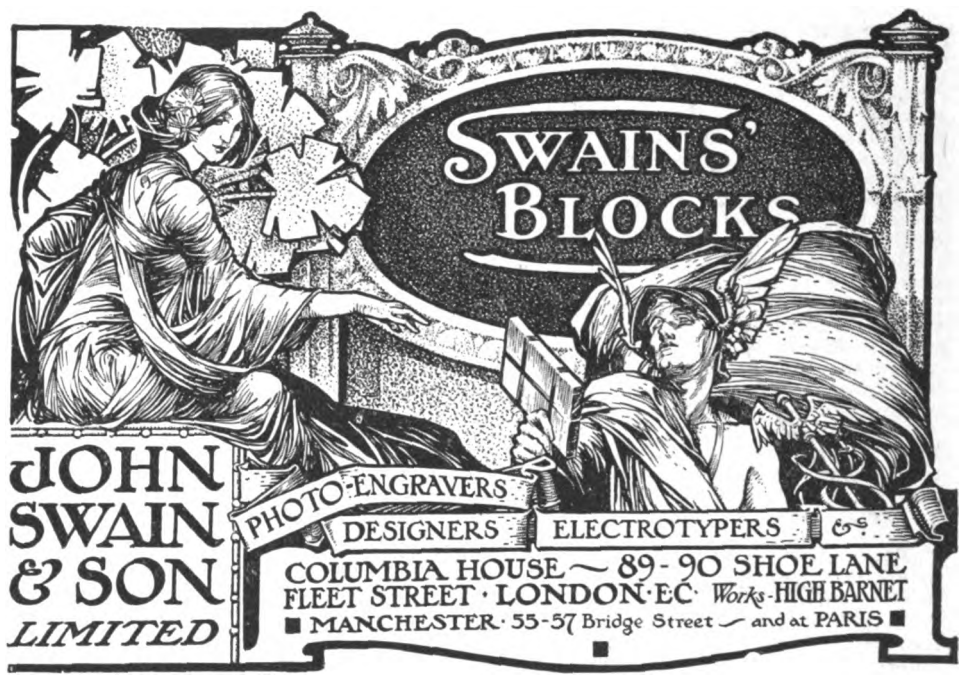
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.

Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.

Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London





Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."

Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central and The Bank Works, 468 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND The Best of Everything for the Printer.

SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Imitation and Genuine Kraft Papers.

By SINDALL AND BACON.

Article III.

In discussing some chemical tests which might be applied to these papers we may first note the effect of simple solvents.

BEHAVIOUR WITH WATER.—The colour of the genuine kraft remains unchanged, colouring matters being seldom used. In the case of the imitations, which are nearly always dyed to the tone of the natural papers a considerable amount of yellow colour is removed. The water becomes strongly yellow, and the paper changes from the golden brown characteristic of a kraft paper to a greyish tint.

BEHAVIOUR WITH ALCOHOL.—The same result is obtained in the case of extraction with alcohol, the solution becoming yellow, and the paper losing its bright tone.

COLOUR.—It may be noted that the colouring matters used for imparting the desired shade to the imitation papers are usually metanil yellow and its allies. Since the papers are examined for the presence of mechanical wood by means of the well-known phloroglucine reagent, care must be taken to guard against a wrong interpretation of the pink colour developed when the surface reaction is tried. The chemist familiar with the effect produced will not be misled, but a novice might be inclined to accept the presence of ground wood. It is hardly necessary to point out that the acid in the reagent acts upon the colouring matter in the paper to give a pink tone with or without mechanical wood being present.

APPEARANCE OF THE PAPER AFTER EXTRACTION.—In many cases the appearance of the paper after extraction and subsequent drying affords valuable evidence. The surface of the genuine kraft paper usually has a peculiar glossy sheen, and this is much relied on by buyers and sellers as an evidence of genuineness, although the finish of the imitation is so close to it that it is not always easy to discriminate. The smooth surface of the latter is altered by immersion in water, and the glossy appearance is not restored when the paper is dried. On the other hand, the sheen of the genuine paper is not, as a rule, destroyed, and when the paper is dried after the water extraction test it may be observed. Most of the papers examined by us, and reported on in the previous chapters of this series, exhibited these peculiar differences, and the observations were then extended to noting the behaviour of the samples when brought into contact with solutions of bleaching powder.

BEHAVIOUR ON BLEACHING. — Some preliminary experiments were made to see if the papers gave different results with bleach solution, and these were so far encouraging as to suggest the bleach test as a means of confirmation of the nature of the paper. The general effect was to reduce the sulphite papers to a greyish white colour, while the sulphate papers were a distinct canary yellow. If the process was carried too far, however, these differences were less marked and the papers became much alike in appearance. The results were most easily and quickly obtained by soaking small sheets, 3 feet by 2 feet, in hot water, and then immersing them in a large evaporating dish filled with weak bleach liquor. The dish was covered with a watch glass and heated to a temperature of about 70 to 80 F. The samples were occasionally stirred with a glass rod, and turned over, until the differences between the genuine and imitation krafts were at a maximum. The sheets were removed and thoroughly washed with distilled water. After being dried the effect was most noticeable.

APPEARANCE OF THE BLEACHED SHEETS.—The surface sheen of the papers was not so readily distinguished after bleaching, and although a difference between the two krafts could be observed, it was not possible to use this test so readily.

THE USE OF MALACHITE GREEN. — This reagent has long been used as a means of identifying a soda or sulphate pulp. It may be used with advantage in testing the genuine and imitation krafts. It was found that the bleached sheets obtained by the method just described, when boiled in a dilute solution of malachite green gave distinct colour reactions. The genuine kraft papers were stained a much darker colour that the imitation. Further, the latter on being dried and then smoothed with a hot iron between sheets of filter paper, showed the familiar glossy sheen characteristic of the genuine kraft.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION. — A small quantity of each fibre was heated in a solution of malachite green containing two drops of acetic acid. When these were examined under the microscope the genuine kraft paper fibre was moderately well stained, but the pitted vessels of the fibres were seen to be hollow, transparent and colourless. In the case of the imitation krafts the fibres generally were not stained, being very feebly coloured, but the pitted vessels were opaque and stained a deep green.

American News Print.

A very heavy movement of news print paper, with a moderate decrease in stocks on hand, is a feature of the statistics for January of the American Paper and Pulp Association, as filed with the Commissioner of Corporations. Shipments during the month were 110,584 tons, an increase of 4,856 tons over December, 1912. This compares with shipments of 110,122 tons for the month of January, 1912.

Production for January last was 109,664 tons, an increase of 7,546 tons over the previous month, this increase being largely accounted for because of the fact that there were twenty-seven working days in January, as against twenty-five in December. The excess of shipments over production caused a decrease in stocks, which at the end of January were 38,674 tons, or 1,178 tons smaller than the December figure.

The January returns cover fifty-one companies.

Importations of news print paper for January, 1913, amounted to 12,331 tons, of which 87 per cent. came in free of duty.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	MARCH.				JANUARY-MARCH.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	15,461	19,599	34,194	38,961	54,595	51,178	114,327	108,129
Printings	138,671	160,408	134,291	150,659	435,436	509,765	420,598	482,828
Packings and Wrappings	54,573	58,191	24,990	24,633	185,036	197,333	78,009	81,055
Hangings	15,422	16,906	37,429	42,155	41,482	46,679	108,804	115,450
Other Printed or Coated	3,168	2,789	15,074	11,221	11,765	7,683	48,817	33,199
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	7,351	7,122	6,996	7,538	26,111	26,081	25,166	26,698
Manufactures of ,, ,,	4,971	4,897	8,969	8,488	14,095	16,129	26,115	27,892
Playing Cards	243	342	1,876	2,331	846	876	6,037	6,246
Envelopes	2,455	3,004	5,918	7,352	8,059	9,119	19,808	22,527
Bags	3,881	4,314	4,070	4,498	12,237	12,973	13,206	13,850
Unenumerated	5,574	5,219	12,653	13,128	15,899	16,222	36,769	38,833
Totals	251,770	282,791	286,460	310,964	805,561	894,038	897,656	956,707

Writings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	620	529	2,542	1,930	2,384	1,398	7,617	5,893
United States	194	76	818	455	554	363	2,152	1,591
Other Foreign Countries	2,075	3,208	6,689	8,685	10,106	9,641	27,440	26,021
B. South Africa	1,176	1,750	2,423	3,211	5,079	4,258	8,100	8,063
B. India	1,777	2,160	3,836	4,695	5,634	5,735	12,842	12,845
Straits Settlements ...	388	603	873	1,095	999	1,490	2,568	3,303
Ceylon	278	244	465	587	630	934	1,309	2,103
Australia	6,849	7,375	12,048	12,015	20,912	18,161	35,311	30,725
New Zealand	1,106	2,058	2,047	2,767	5,418	5,197	9,980	8,541
Canada	202	869	597	1,824	703	1,940	2,026	4,394
Other British Possessions	796	727	1,856	1,697	2,176	2,061	4,982	4,573

Printings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	9,440	10,104	10,094	12,565	29,182	32,219	33,187	39,825
United States	3,757	2,402	4,185	3,707	8,410	8,442	10,967	14,637
Other Foreign Countries	31,761	35,746	36,293	36,932	106,215	114,502	117,005	123,099
B. South Africa	13,326	9,790	12,891	10,208	39,762	28,163	38,152	29,214
B. India	20,212	23,228	18,709	22,361	58,114	72,645	53,913	68,425
Straits Settlements ...	996	1,186	850	1,250	3,358	4,613	3,205	4,750
Ceylon	1,118	1,685	1,152	1,580	4,511	6,756	4,457	6,205
Australia	40,210	57,019	31,635	42,669	122,214	168,807	97,351	123,542
New Zealand	9,943	10,747	8,685	8,018	38,471	33,750	31,366	26,752
Canada	5,804	6,650	7,717	8,430	20,081	32,159	25,750	39,293
Other British Possessions	2,104	1,851	2,080	1,939	5,118	7,709	5,245	7,176

Unenumerated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	363	492	2,509	3,195	1,349	1,431	8,605	9,115
United States	126	160	439	861	193	593	707	2,124
Other Foreign Countries	1,779	2,190	4,081	4,481	5,333	5,903	12,107	12,653
B. South Africa	1,095	475	1,525	779	2,267	1,350	3,338	2,434
B. East Indies	601	451	1,222	1076	1,571	1,646	3,319	3,287
Australia	1,011	738	1,458	1,214	3,337	3,242	4,484	4,614
New Zealand	177	269	302	393	814	957	1,533	1,536
Canada	249	311	727	855	549	730	1,650	2,265
Other British Possessions	173	133	390	274	476	370	1,026	805

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the **NEWS** come to **YOU** every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. **NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.**

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. **Telegraph to** —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

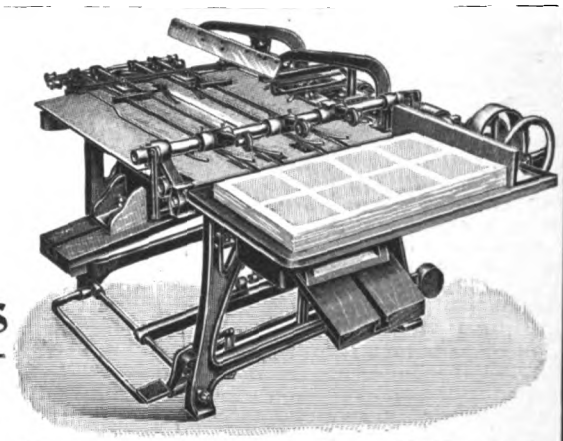
(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

More than

1,000 Folding Machines



Of our Manufacture are at present installed in

All Civilised Countries of the World.

On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.

A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.

Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM,
7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times.*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 5/-, 80 Illustrations. 32 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, 5/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Ross Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 83, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.

Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

Caxton Convalescent Home,
LIMPSFIELD, SURREY.

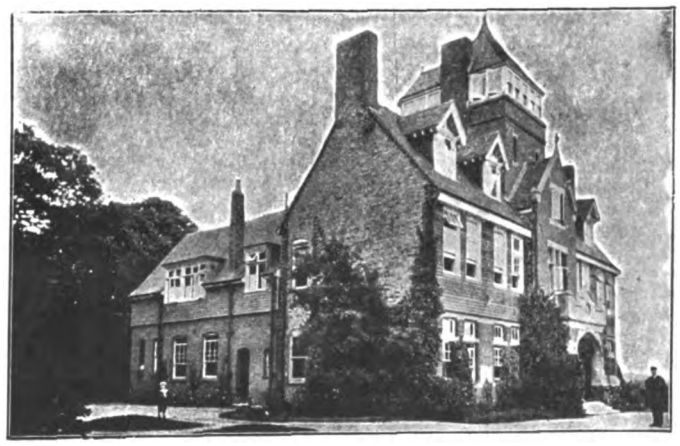
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

The only Convalescent Home exclusively devoted to the Printing and Kindred Trades.

Their own Freehold vested in their own Trustees for ever.

Thirty Beds. No waiting for vacancies.

Stands in its own grounds of 10 acres in the midst of charming country.



A real Haven of Rest.

Over 2,200 jaded Workers restored to health through its agency.

Supported entirely by the Voluntary Contributions of Workers and Employers.

Receives no help from the Hospital Saturday and Hospital Sunday Funds, or from any public source.

The Machinery and Manufacturing Trades are cordially invited to become Subscribers.

DEBT ON BUILDING, £300.

London Office. 3, CURSITOR STREET, E.C.
Secretary: S. J. WHITE.

Digitized by Google

The Cleveland Guild of Printers.

The seventh annual exhibition in connection with the Cleveland Guild of Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, and Kindred Arts and Crafts, was held this year in the Literary and Philosophical Society's Hall, Middlesborough. The quality of the exhibits was quite up to the standard of previous years, although the entries for the various competitions were rather below the average. The opening ceremony was performed by the Mayor of Middlesborough (Alderman A. Mattison), in the presence of a large gathering, over which the Master of the Guild (Mr. C. W. Richardson) presided.

The Mayor spoke in high terms of the work accomplished by the Guild. One of the most pleasing features of that exhibition was the fact that it encouraged apprentices, while the objects of the Guild were excellent, bringing about as they did a spirit of good feeling between masters and men.

The Mayor of West Hartlepool (Alderman R. Martin) said the work turned out by the craft in Middlesborough was the finest in the district, and he would like to see such Guilds formed in other towns.

The winners of the various competitions were announced as follows:—

Artist Apprentices' Design.—1, A. Marshall, Middlesborough; 2, T. Archer, Middlesborough.
Ruler Apprentices.—1, A. Piggott, Middlesborough.
Compositors' Catalogue Cover.—1, R. B. Rollinshaw; Middlesborough; 2, H. J. Bowmaker, Middlesborough.
Newspaper Advertisement.—1, T. Rooke, Middlesborough; 2, H. McEvoy, Bradford, and C. Ward, Middlesborough.
Three Posters—1, T Rooke.
Mould and Stereo Plate.—1, A. E. Cotterill, Stockton.
Apprentice Compositors.—1, W. Tyreman, Stockton.
Handbill.—1, D. Allison, Middlesborough.
Letterpress Machinemen.—1, J. Claridge, Middlesborough; 2, J. Graham, Middlesborough.
Impressions from Three-Colour Blocks.—1, J. Graham; 2, J. Gray, Stockton.
Letterpress Machine Apprentices.—1, G. McGrother, Middlesborough.
Six Specimens on White Paper, etc. (senior).—1, A. Beardmore, Middlesborough; 2, A. Day, Stockton.
Litho Apprentices.—1, R. Swales, Middlesborough.

Our Foreign Trade.

There was a falling off in the imports and an increase in exports of paper during March. The total values are as under, together with the figures for the first three months, with increases and decreases compared with the corresponding periods of 1912:—

MARCH.

Imports	£577,177 −	£14,368
Exports	310,964 +	24,504
Re-Exports ...	18,262 +	1,821

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH.

Imports	£1,806,883 +	£131,990
Exports	956,707 +	59,051
Re-Exports ...	61,526 +	13,082

Last month contained two working days less than March of last year. It will be seen that the imports for the quarter show considerable expansion.

From the tabular statement published on another page it will be seen that the imports of printings or writings on reels show an increase of £15,720, due to larger receipts from Newfoundland and Germany; the arrivals from Norway, Sweden, and the United States were on a reduced scale. The imports of printings or writings not on reels mark an increase of £14,206, contributed to by Germany, Norway, and Sweden. Hangings and other printed or coated papers are the only weak items in the import list, the former showing a reduction of £6,288 and the latter a decrease of £4,198. Competition continues very active in the supply of packings and wrappings to the British market, particularly on the part of Sweden, Germany and Norway, the total imports showing an increase of £66,431. An addition of £30,438 is shown in strawboards, £4,503 in mill and wood pulp boards, and £11,178 in unenumerated, compared with the first three months of last year.

There was a drop of £6,198 on the exports of writings during the three months ended March, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The shipments to British Possessions were of the value of £74,624, and to Foreign Countries £33,505, decreases of £2,494 and £3,704 respectively. Printings, however, show an improvement of £62,230, the purchases of British Possessions accounting for £45,918, and those of Foreign Countries for £16,312. The total value of the exports of printings to British Possessions was £305,357, and to Foreign Countries £177,471. The shipments of other goods show the following comparative increases in value:—Packings and wrappings, £3,046; paper-hangings, £6,646; paste, mill and cardboard, £1,532; manufactures of paste, mill and cardboard, £1,777; playing cards, £209; envelopes, £2,719; bags, £644; and unenumerated, £2,064. The only decline, in addition to writings, is one of £15,618 in printed or coated papers other than hangings.

Some March Contracts.

H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Printing, binding, etc., 4,500 Books Agricultural Statistics, 1913.—Dollard, Printinghouse, Dublin, Ltd., Wellington-quay, Dublin.

Printing, etc., 1,800,000 "A" (L) Contribution Cards; 80,000 pads "S. 1,320c."—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.

Printing and supplying complete 4,000,000 each 2 Labels.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., Old Bailey, E.C.

Printing, etc., 3,000,000 Doctors' Record Cards.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd, Long-acre, W.C.

Printing, etc., 1,000,000 Doctors' Record Cards.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C.

Printing, etc., 1,250,000 Doctors' Record Cards.—Wightman and Co., Regency-street, Westminster, S.W.

Supplying 50,000 Copies Pamphlet "How to Join the Royal Navy."—R. Clay and Sons, Ltd., Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, S.E.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Carton Boxes, Ireland.—Cherry and Smalldridge, Ltd., Seville-place, Dublin.

Copying Presses.—S. A. Daniell, Ltd., Lion Works, Edward-street-parade, Birmingham.

PASTEBOARDS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.

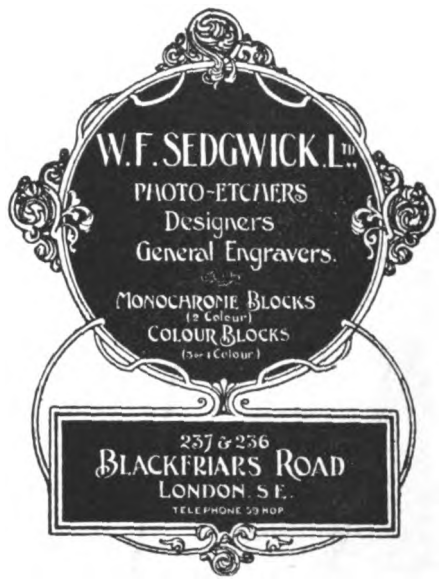
J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., Red Cross Works, Red Cross-street, S.E.

India Office.

Printing Machine.—J. Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

Post Office.

Morse Paper.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Smeed-road, Old Ford, E.

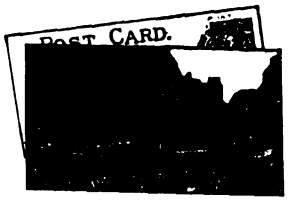


CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

SHACKELL'S
FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

WRITE TO
FRY'S
FOR
METALS
For PRINTERS.
BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.


STEREO
LINO
MONO
TYPO, ETC.
FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.
ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.


WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.



FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

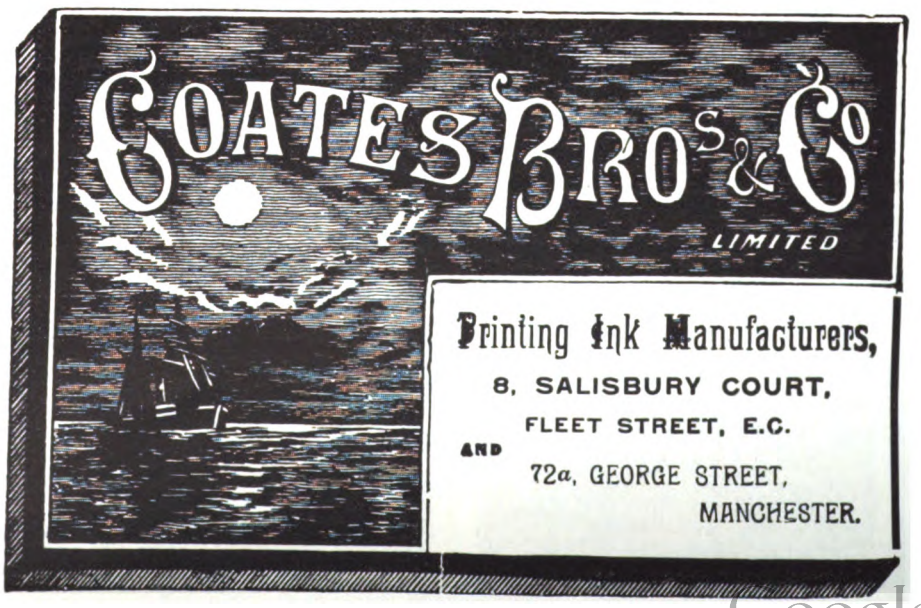
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

KENNY & Co.,
TYPOGRAPHICAL MUSIC & GENERAL PRINTERS.
FIRST CLASS BOOK AND PERIODICAL WORK.
Machines up to and including Four Demy Perfecting. Hot Rolling by Gill's Machine. Price List on application. Paper Binding, &c.
25, CAMDEN ROAD, LONDON, N.W. Telegrams: "KENNICO, LONDON." Telephone No.: 1940 NORTH.

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.



Digitized by Google

The Vickery Patent Sorter.

Description of the Work of an Ingenious Invention.

Papermakers interested in the introduction of modern machinery and appliances will be well repaid by paying a visit to the Vickery's Patents, Ltd., Devonshire-grove, Old Kent-road, London, who are notable for some excellent inventions in the way of paper sorters and layers, suitable for the finishing-room or any other department of an up-to-date paper warehouse.

The First Vickery Sorting Machine.

Over two years ago a sorting machine was worked out by Mr. Vickery, and it appears to be the first device of its kind ever constructed. At one end was the Vickery Patent Sheet Feeder, which is extensively used in the printing trade, and the piles of paper were taken direct from the laying machine into the Automatic Feeder, which automatically separated and fed over conveying rollers a sheet at a time. The sheets were passed down a grade over a piece of highly polished glass, underneath which was a very powerful light, and by this means the overhauler could easily and quickly observe any defects in the paper as it passed. The idea of the light was first used by Mr. Vickery in connection with layers for handling watermarked papers, as it enabled the operator to see the position of the watermark relative to the cut without lifting or touching the sheet as is usually the case. Indeed, the very first machine had an appliance for stopping the sheet during its travel for a fraction of time while it was over the illuminated plate.

Grading Facilities.

The Sorter had also one main receptacle for perfect paper and into it all papers were conveyed, unless of course the overhauler pressed certain levers which enabled the machine to side-track the sheets into other receptacles. But the main receptacle, that is the one for perfect paper, was practically a Vickery Patent Laying Machine of the "S" type that is used for coated papers. It was a machine that automatically jogged the piles on three sides—but two or three extra receptacles could be used for shades, or even for first and second retrees and waste—counted the paper collected on the perfect receptacle when the ream was completed (480, 500, 516, which could be changed in two minutes). It automatically inserted into the pile a card or a slip of paper 2¼-in. which projected ¾-in., thus marking the position of the ream in the pile, but there was no arrangement made for counting and marking the first and second retree, although there was no difficulty except the one of cost. Another point was, the machine had a turning gear for turning over thick papers or cards to look at each side, apart from the inspection afforded by the light. This apparatus automatically switched the sheet on to a second set of conveyors, below the ordinary set, which sent the sheet travelling back towards the unsorted pile, at the end of which it was again switched up on to the top set which presented the opposite side to the view of the overhauler. A device was provided so that if the person judged the sheet on its first travel as being imperfect, a lever was pressed and upon the sheet again appearing with the reverse side up a sound and sight signal was given and the person was able to sidetrack it into the right receptacle. The turned sheet was timed so that it should pass before the person travelling between two sheets showing their first surfaces, the machine automatically working the switches or side-trackers, so that no sheet was allowed to pass into the receptacles before having passed the person with each surface up.

Previous Disadvantages Superseded by Improvements of Economical Value.

Speaking mechanically, the original machine was as near being perfect as it was possible to build a machine. Nevertheless, it had a number of disadvantages and points against it. These may be enumerated as follows:—(1) It was very costly, and, notwithstanding the saving in waste caused by handling it, did not appear as a paying proposition, as it saved no labour. It is true it allowed of less expensive labour but the saving in wages was too small to warrant the outlay. (2) It did not allow of the operator feeling the sheets, so necessary for some classes of paper. (3) The unsorted piles contained a quantity of broke, damaged and parts of sheets, due to "tear outs," ends, etc. The automatic feed was continually stopping or being stopped for these faulty sheets, resulting in considerable loss of time, with the result that the net output was lessened. (4) It occupied a large floor space. (5) It took a competent person to operate it.

No doubt these points convinced Mr. Vickery that it was necessary to produce a Sorter of a less automatic type, and it is in this direction that success has been achieved, as he has produced a Sorter designated the "Semi-Automatic Type," which enables the sorting-hand to sort from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. more paper without more work than at present. The outstanding features of the up-to-date machine are:—(1) The machine saves an enormous amount of handling, and consequently spoils; (2) The paper is only touched once between making and packing; (3) The machine enables the overhauler to automatically count and mark into reams.

The New Mode of Working.

Now as to the mode of working. The paper is placed on the machine in piles by the Vickery Patent Transporter, either direct from a Vickery Patent Laying Machine, or from piles previously unloaded on the floor. Then automatically-controlled carriages keep the top sheet always level to the top of the "perfect" sorted pile, which is also conducted on an automatically-controlled carriage, and which, when at the bottom, allows Vickery's Patent Transporter to receive the load of sorted, counted and marked off paper, jogged up and ready for packing. The carriages are under the control of one handle and possess an instantaneous automatic action for replacing the carriage, in addition to a quick action for placing in a correct position any piles less than full ones, and an automatic action for always keeping the two piles level at top. Further, the machine can separate the top sheet from the pile, holding it ready for the sorting-hand to take when it passes over the highly-polished table of glass with the strong light underneath, and this being on an angle, and the sheet once put into motion, it automatically continues its travel and is delivered to the pile, automatically jogged, counted, and marked off into reams. Should the overhauler judge any sheet faulty, by the use of a foot or hand lever an arrest while travelling can be made and the sheet consigned on either of a series of receptacles provided. The action of arresting the travel of the sheet also automatically stops a count on the ream counter and records on a second counter. This enables a foreman or any other responsible person to see at a glance the total reams done and the percentage of waste, as the ream counter records the total reams for the day or job, as the case may be. A remarkable feature of the machine is its simplicity and the small amount of space it takes up.

The machine is known as the "Semi-Automatic B Type" when without the automatic separator, and is cheaper than the Semi-Automatic type. It is also supplied without the counting device, if desired, although the saving in broke from handling and the hand counters' wages make the small extra outlay a fine investment. As a matter of fact sorting machines became a practical proposition with the invention of Vickery's Patent Transporter. Let us consider the number of times paper is often handled if layers, transporters and sorters are not used in the mill or factory:—(1) from cutter felt to table: (2) from table to truck in say half-reams; (3) from truck to a stock (awaiting sorting); (4) from stock to truck (when ready for sorting); (5) from truck to sorting benches; (6) overhaulers sheet by sheet and "jogging up"; (7) sorted paper from bench to truck; (8) hand counters; (9) from truck to pile or on to a second truck; (10) and possibly another handling when moving from stock to packers unless packed at once.

Vickery's Patent Layers deliver to transporter, without any touching by hand; transporters instantly unload and pile in any desired place without touching the paper, and by this system the pile can be immediately picked up at any time and put into the Sorter without being touched by hand, while the sorted paper is conducted to an automatically lowering receptacle, and as the Sorter automatically counts, the paper is only handled once from the time it is made until it is packed: that is when the overhauler receives it from the sorting machine.

Comparison of Old and New Methods.

Comparing the old method with this new system of Vickery's Patents, Ltd., one reason why an overhauler is able to sort more paper and count at the same time and mark off into reams without any more work, is that under the new method practically all the operations, except that of inspecting the sheets, is performed mechanically and automatically. In other words, instead of the overhauler having to stop every half-ream or ream to fetch fresh paper to the sorting bench and to lift the sorted paper to a truck or pile, there is a large pile to work from and a large pile can be collected thus saving unnecessary stops. Another point is, the continual stoppage for jogging sheets up is saved, as this operation is performed automatically. The time taken for adjusting from size to size is less than three minutes.

Other machines are in contemplation by Messrs. Vickery; but their present methods are revolutionising the paper trade.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

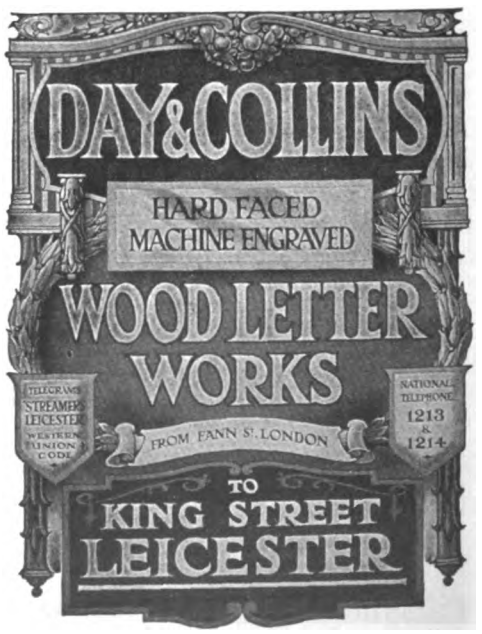
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209 Telegrams: Algraphy London.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, Gold Street, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS IN TWO COLOUR half tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER. *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKING FOR 30 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · SHOW CARD & CALENDAR MAKERS

56&7 SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named or Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net. To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

Telephone No. 461. Wires: Almanac Leeds.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototypo, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE: SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

---

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s 19604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

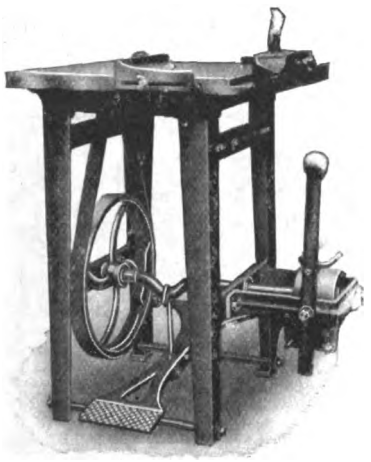
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

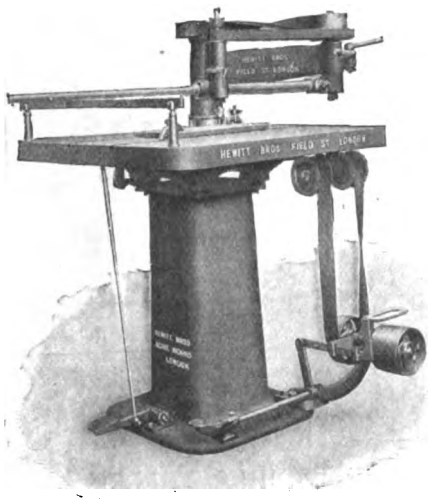
Digitized by Google

HEWITT BROS.,

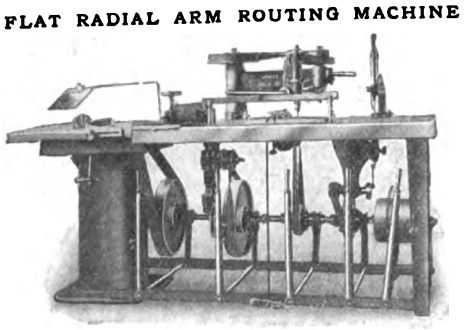
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.



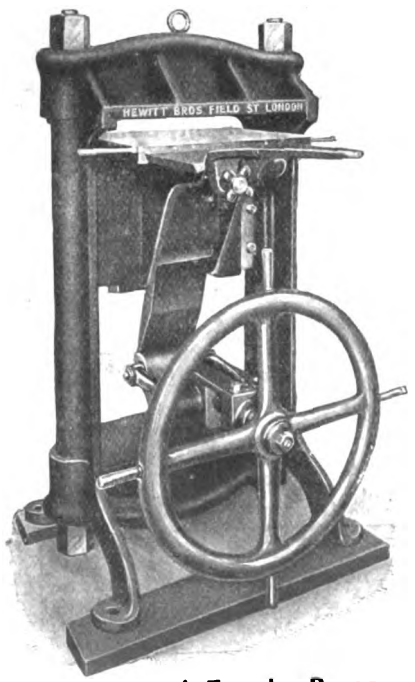
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH
for Power or Treadle Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.



Stereotypers' Toggle Press.
(New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS.
FOR CHASES.
Field St. Kings Cross, London W.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered)
T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.
Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

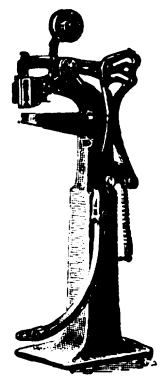
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Cardboard Flat Stitching Machine

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON TELEPHONE:- 6890 6891 HOLBORN

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS

(Invented).

No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE

USED THE WORLD OVER.

Invented and Manufactured by
Trade Mark No. 270,725.] AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1⅛ to 5 cubic-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.

Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.

Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER 4th & Dickerson Street. Newark. N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Klovenierburgwal, 99. Amsterdam.

LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—April 24, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 19.

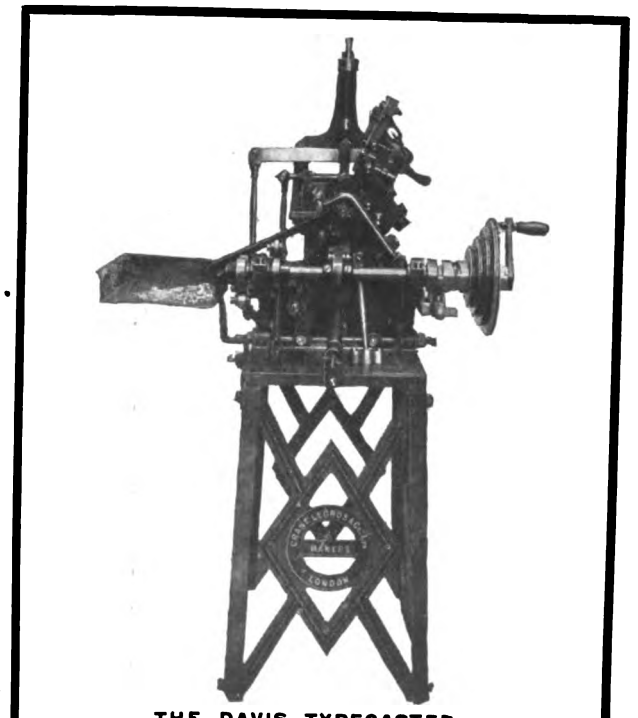
LONDON: MAY 1, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Necessity is the Mother of the Davis Typecaster.

The cost of type is going up so rapidly that the Modern Printer must cast his own type to keep down costs

The DAVIS TYPECASTER with the complete Library of Matrices for Hire is the ideal Service for Modern Printers wishing to cut down costs and improve quality.



THE DAVIS TYPECASTER.

Investigate it to-day and satisfy yourself.

GRANT LEGROS & CO., Ltd.,

101, AVENUE CHAMBERS, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.

Digitized by Google

E & S "NICKELOID" QUALITY

WHAT IS "NICKELOID"?

"NICKELOID" specifies the hardest and most durable printing plate yet produced; an electro having a non-corrosive nickel-steel alloy shell, deposited direct upon the mould, which is reinforced by a further deposit of hard tough copper and backed up with a metal of first quality, the whole combining to make up an electro of perfect quality, unsurpassed for durability.

"NICKELOIDS" must not be confused with Nickel-faced electros. They are as wide apart as the poles.

The process is equally applicable to type, line blocks, half-tones, and colour work. In fact, for half-tone and colour work, we combine all the now well-known distinctive qualities of our "Albert-Galvano" (Lead Moulding) Process with the foregoing, and all such work carries our absolute guarantee to give results equal, in every respect, to the originals.

"NICKELOIDS" are suitable for all grades of work, but especially so where long runs and hard work are required. These plates have printed, and will print, runs of exceeding one million from one plate or one set of plates, thus showing a great economy, both in the initial cost (as compared with several sets of ordinary electros), and also in the saving of time changing plates and making ready.

Note our address now, and send us your next job that runs into anything like half a million or more impressions.

The Electro Department of
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, LTD.
NEW STREET HILL LONDON E.C.

Telegrams: "Eyre, London."
Telephone: Holborn 2200.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 19.

LONDON: MAY 1, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Views on Trades Unionism.

Modern Tendencies, Modern Difficulties, and a Way Out.

A Lecture and Discussion at St. Bride Institute.

An excellent paper entitled "Some Views in regard to Trades Unionism" was read by Mr. F. Vincent Brooks, at a meeting of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire, at the St. Bride Foundation, Bride-lane, Ludgate-circus, E.C., on Wednesday evening, 23rd ult., and was followed by an interesting and suggestive discussion. The chair was taken by Mr. H. J. Goss (chairman of council), and there was a large and representative attendance.

Mr. BROOKS, in the course of his paper, said it was a cardinal point in his creed that the Heavenly Father still supplied a substantial meal for all his children, notwithstanding their greatly increased number, but the distribution was in the hand of man and such a pretty muddle did he make of it, and so much waste was there that there was seldom enough to go round. For this reason and for half-a-century had he approved and welcomed as much of trades unionism as came under the heading of

Collective Bargaining,

for he felt that it was the best system, with all its faults, that had come under his notice for increasing the number of those who secured a reasonable share of the good things of life. It would be quite easy for him—notwithstanding the very definite views to the contrary that had been expressed by Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb, and more recently by Mr. Henry Schloesser, to lay the germ thought of modern trades unionism in very ancient times; to contend for instance that the Hindoo system of caste, about which we are told so much in the Vedas, was simply the way the ancients had of seeing that the members of each caste secured to themselves a "living wage" and the general amenities of their position, and it was interesting to notice that then as now there existed a residuum of unorganised labour known as "Pariahs," and these unfortunate ones generally had a very poor time. None were (and are) so hard on the Pariahs as the class of "Sudras," artisans and labourers, who had only become a caste in more recent times. But it would be sufficient for his purpose if he based his contention on facts within the Christian era, and asked them to start with the dictum of St. Paul that "those who preach the Gospel must live by the Gospel." Then at a later date we found him anxious as to the class of men who should succeed him and his colleagues in their glorious calling, and laying down rules of conduct for those admitted to office in the church. Here we came upon the three-fold idea of Living Wage, Education, and Discipline, as applied to the healers of the soul. Having referred to the great success of this system, and to the following of the example by the other two learned professions—the doctors (healers of the body), and the lawyers (healers of the social fabric), who have continued to be so organised ever since, and having pointed out the adoption of the same course by the trade guilds in the Middle Ages, Mr. Brooks turned to

Modern Trades Unionism.

My contention (he continued) in regard to modern trades unionism is that its leaders have dwelt too much on the living wage question that divides men so seriously, and have given insufficient attention to questions such as education and discipline on which masters and men could co-operate with so much advantage. I am a great believer in the old system of apprenticeship—I think that with the present standard of education it might with advantage be reduced to five years in all trades, so that a boy of 16 may have the joy of coming out of his time when he is 21—but I dissent entirely from the way it is carried out, and my suggestion is that after 2½ years he should, as in the professions, come up for an intermediate examination by a committee of examiners composed of masters and men, and that before he is passed into the trade he should be called upon to pass his final in the same way. This would, I contend, give a great stimulus both to the lad and his employer, for it would be a disgrace to both master and boy if the lad was sent back to his studies and work for a further period. Should such a course be necessary, the young man might perhaps work as an "improver" for one or perhaps two years at a rate intermediate between his present rate and the full pay of a journeyman.

Having cited a recent case of one-sided competency on the part of a young litho machine minder he had employed, Mr. Brooks asked: Is it fair to bring a young man up in this one-eyed way? He perhaps had been a money-maker for his firm during his apprenticeship, but what of teaching had he had to repay him for the low wages he had received during the period? If we were really the civilised country we think we are, such a blighting of a young life would be called a crime! . . . Many of you know better than I do to what extent this sort of thing applies to composing, and how badly equipped is the young man who has spent all his time in "type slinging" and has been given no opportunity at display work. Now what can be done to

Amend this State of Affairs?

I feel in considering this we should take a wide outlook so as to aim at a national system rather than the amendment of things in the special trades in which we are interested. For industrial reasons I do not favour the lifting of the school age above 14, though I consider that the youngsters might be let out on a sort of license, till they are 16, with obligation to keep in touch with their school, and attend continuation classes for a couple of years. My reason for this is that a boy or a girl is in a more receptive mood for the general and technical education of business life than at any other period and if *really encouraged*, it is wonderful what can be got out of them.

Dealing with the general question of apprenticeship, Mr. Brooks said: I would like apprenticeship to be the only way of getting into any trade and becoming a member of any trade union, but it must be under an *improved* and *supervised* system, and I should be glad if the system of premiums could be swept entirely away. Few masters, even with the best intentions, can be free from finding blind-alley occupations. The apprenticeships should be prizes that are offered to these young people. Then as to the form of the Indenture and the method of entering upon it, my idea is that these should all be in strict statutory form, the Board of Trade having power to approve extra forms as they may be demanded to suit various conditions and different trades. I think it would be a great boon if these Indentures were publicly signed in the presence of an official, say the Registrar of the County Court; it would give solemnity to the occasion and bring home to the employer the fact that he had become the industrial foster-father of the young mechanic.

Having pointed to the fact that analogy in law exists for such a step, as in the case of the seaman joining a ship, and admitting the difficulty that exists in the size of our industrial camps, Mr. Brooks spoke about

The Disciplinary Powers

which he felt trade societies might take an increased interest in. Before doing so (he (continued) I should like to make myself clear, for I feel that there is no class of society so free from ordinary crime as the members of the organized trade unions. How seldom do you see a member in trouble. With my long experience I have never had to charge such a man at a police court, and yet how many temptations there are in an ordinary printing office, and how many men have I been in contact with who have come to their work leaving serious and often distressing conditions behind. But such matters as irregularity in attendance, lack of punctuality, that lack of zeal that leaves so many men on the unemployed list, might well be sought out by a sub-committee and attended to. Mr. Brooks then instanced the useful co-operation between men and masters on the part of the Copperplate Printers' Society, tending to turn out the workshy and the inebriates and improve the status of the men as a class, and the diminishment of the habit of getting payments in advance. Turning to money, which he had described in the synopsis of his paper as "the Great Divide," he remarked that he did not use the term because he undervalued the importance of money, or despised the comforts it could confer on the fortunate owner or his successors, and continuing said: But money has its responsibility as well as its advantage, and when it is brought out and used in the domain of industry rather than in excess of luxury there is *primâ facie* evidence that that responsibility is being realised; its possession is an immense privilege, but like every other privilege its full sweetness can only be realised when exercised with due regard to the rights and even the need of others. The "monied" man should remember that the ever-increasing efficiency of machinery reduces labour's share of the result, and leaves a greater residuum of unemployment; it is naturally the aged and otherwise less effective who fall into the vortex, and it behoves all classes and even the State to reduce the number of these ineffectives and then to see that the lot of the unfortunate ones is ameliorated as far as possible. It is by the

Frank Facing of Such Problems

by master and men and not by internecine strife that I feel so much might be done. Many regulations of trade unions are based on too great a concentration of thought on one side of the subject, and when they are found to work in restraint of trade and thus reduce the amount divisible they should be modified by friendly arrangement. Had we a guild in each trade in which we could talk over the things that unite us, as well as a couple of unions to deal with those things that separate us, I am quite sure that great good would arise, both in securing the full efficiency of the workman earlier in life and in making the descent of our seniors into the

Digitized by Google

valley of unemployment less steep than it is at present. In each trade we want our real fighting line as strong and effective as possible and thus keep our mere camp followers within reasonable limits. A favourite thought of mine in regard to our seniors is that they might at the age of 55 voluntarily join a Veterans' Class and submit to a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages, and at 60 a further step might be taken. Many a man would thus, I think, be kept happily at work and maintain his independence, while his family and society would be relieved of his maintenance.

Perhaps there is no word in the English language that receives a more ready chorus of approbation from the public than the word "Co-operation," but how little has been done by politicians and social leaders towards any substantial encouragement of the idea. For this reason I will throw out a suggestion as

A Basis of Discussion

to-night, and the furtherance might quite possibly form a useful piece of work for this Institute. My suggestion is that any limited liability company desirous of admitting its workpeople into a participation of its profits should give notice of its intention to the Board of Trade and the various trades unions concerned, and substitute the word "Co'op" for "Co." in its title. That no Company distributing less than 10 per cent. of its profit on a wages basis to all its hands shall be entitled to avail themselves of this That the payment of trades unions rates of wages be also a condition. And that if a majority of the employees feel that the businesss is being so conducted, by reason of excessive salaries to partners, directors, or managers, or in other ways, as unreasonably to diminish the profits, or if it is thought that reserves are being formed at the expense of the employees' share, they shall be entitled to have the accounts submitted to the Board of Trade, who shall have power to give directions in a private document addressed to the firm. That on these conditions being complied with the Government should make the concession that for purpose of Income Tax the Co'op be assessed on the Earned Income Scale, by which the Company would be recouped (approximately) to the extent of one-fifth of its distribution to the employees, while in the case of industrial strife, the trade unions might be induced to place such houses "out of bounds" on the understanding that they would fall in line with the eventual settlement when the dispute is over.

Such encouragement coming from two sources would do much to promote co-operation, while I firmly believe that the increased energy and zeal evolved would lead to such a marked success that dividends would be maintained even with larger benefits to the employed class than I have ventured to suggest. I am not unmindful of the splendid efforts that have been made and are being made in this direction, but these efforts want standardising and official recognition if a great humanising forward movement is to be made, and I believe that the time for it has arrived. My suggestion is only one of many that may be made to this end.

Concluding, Mr. Brooks said he hoped no one would detect any socialistic leaven in what he had said, for that was far from his desire; his words had only been a plea for a greater spirit of brotherhood between the various sections of the different crafts.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. E. R. COOK said the paper had raised a lot of points that most of them had hardly thought of on quite the same lines as Mr. Brooks. One of the most important was in regard to the question of apprenticeship. It seemed to him that anyone was brought into the business and apprenticed, and the lad did not trouble and no one seemed to trouble much about him. The prevailing idea was that if an apprentice to the trade picked up something, that was to his credit, but generally speaking he was not taught anything. It would be more beneficial if the apprentice were taught all that could be taught him in business. With regard to the working arrangement between employers and employees, at the present time we were going through

A Transition Stage.

There were what might be called trade union firms, more or less complying firms, and outside firms. When passing through a state of transition there was bound to be a number of set-backs in all shapes and forms, and his idea was that the sooner we get through that transition stage and have the opposing forces of masters and men standing shoulder to shoulder in a solid phalanx as they should do, the sooner there would be a basis of agreement in meeting and overcoming all these difficulties. He believed there was enough commonsense between employers and trade unionists to develope everything that should be of benefit to all engaged in the trade. There should be more homogeneity between the members of a special trade, and the interests of that trade should be of paramount importance both to the trade unions and the employers in the trade. With more cohesion on these lines we should get on better.

Mr. C. J. DRUMMOND said it was more or less a revelation to them to find an employer of labour willing to come down and give them his views on this all-important question. He was an old trade unionist, and one of those who believed in the old methods. He saw no reason to alter the views he had always held, and held stronger to-day than he ever did. The making of the trade unions political he believed had been a mistake. They got on exceedingly well in the old days when they did their very best to deal with social questions between employers and employees, leaving both free to entertain what political views they thought desirous, just as they were left free to deal with their religious views. He knew the world did not stand still, and he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the tendency was in the other direction. With regard to

The Apprenticeship Question,

he thought they could all agree with very much that Mr. Brooks had said. He himself was thrown into a printing office and left to pick up the trade in the best way he could, and no doubt there were others in the room who had been in exactly the same position. Many indentures that had passed through his hands had been, in his humble judgment, bad for want of mutuality; they had been framed almost entirely in the interests of one party. But they must not forget that in the City of London they had a Company—the Stationers' Company—which had its own form of indenture, and, as Mr. Brooks suggested, had always made the indenture firm and binding on the boy in a way that should impress him not only for the time being but probably for all his life. Mr. Brooks—he was sure quite unwittingly—seemed to him totally to ignore something which they felt was doing, in these modern times, a great deal to counteract the evils to which he called attention. In this building they had had for a number of years technical classes to which the boys, who happened to be apprenticed in newspaper, book or jobbing offices, could come and supplement the teaching of the printing offices and learn all branches of their trade. That was a necessary development of modern times. He did not think they could ignore the fact that it was not possible in all cases for the employer to carry out the obligation, as it was termed in the indenture, to teach "the whole art and mystery of printing," because the whole art and mystery was not carried out in his particular office. Much valuable work, however, was being accomplished, here and elsewhere, and something was being done to meet the objections very properly raised by Mr. Brooks in his interesting paper. With regard to the

Relations Between Employers and Workmen,

he could not for the life of him understand why there should be any hostility on the part of the employer towards the trade union properly conducted. Mr. Drummond supported Mr. Brook's remarks on the enormous change for the better in the tone and morale of the journeyman printer in all departments of the trade, and he thought very much indeed was due to the trade unions, but they got very little credit for it. With respect to Mr. Brook's suggestion about the reduction of wages of the men getting on in life, he would like to call attention to the fact that the principle he referred to was in existence in the Society of Compositors. Under certain conditions the men who arrived at 60 years of age were able by arrangement with the firm and chapel to work at a reduced wage upon certain classes of work, rather than that the firm should discharge them; a principle which he himself had introduced.

Mr. MARCHANT spoke of Mr. Brooks as a thoroughly humane employer who took an interest in everybody connected with his business, and remarked that if there were more employers who would exert themselves in this way, instead of thinking merely of the conduct and the profit and loss of their business, they would never have heard of many of the troubles in the trade.

The L.S.C. and Collective Bargaining.

Mr. T. E. NAYLOR regretted that they had not yet heard an expression of opinion from an opponent of trade unions, which might have lent a little colour to the discussion, and said Mr. Brooks' paper was the most interesting and sympathetic estimate of trade unions he had ever heard. Without any disrespect to anyone, he wished all employers viewed trade unions in the same sympathetic spirit. In the course of his experience, short though it might be, he had met many employers who had a genuine desire to work hand in hand with the trade unions, and it was his belief that it was to the interests of all industries for the employers to work as far as possible in co-operation with them. He favoured the view expressed by Mr. Brooks that it would be far better from the point of view both of the man and the master if both sides were so completely organised as to make collective bargaining a real thing. At present it had its most serious limitations. When they met employers in conference it was frequently urged against the request for improved conditions, that the trade unions did not represent the entire industry, with the result that when a collective bargain was made, with the fair trade employers on the one side and the unions on the other, there still remained outside that bargain a body of men on both sides who would not be bound by the agreement which was arrived at, and therein existed

The Great Difficulty

not only for the unions but for the employers as well. That was to say, the fair employer was as much the creator of the circumstances as the men he employed. He had to compete for work in the market with other employers who might possibly not be bound by the same consideration for their employees and certainly not by the legal agreements made by his representatives, and consequently he was always at a disadvantage. He did not know how far the organisations of employers might be held responsible for that, and as to how much responsibility might possibly rest with the unions. Of late years the changes that had taken place in the condition of the industry, the limited liability companies and other modern conditions, had all tended to separate these two sections of the industry, and that

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

had not helped to a better understanding between them. He quite agreed with Mr. Brooks that they ought to get closer together, but it was no good unless they tried to realise each other's position. Mr. Drummond had referred to the change that had taken place in the constitution of trade unions owing to their participation in politics. He was not going to discuss that, but it was just possible that because of that change greater distrust of those unions had been inspired in the hearts of employers, and a position was created by that knowledge which possibly would not exist except for the introduction of politics into trade unions. He was in favour of the unions identifying themselves with politics, but he did not intend to give any reasons for that. He still felt that the employers had to realise

The Change that had taken Place

not only in the processes of the industry, but the changes that had been worked in the minds of the men by the better education that was now given to the rising generation; the men now had received in their younger days that better education which gave them a larger and more liberal understanding of the relationship between labour and capital. As in all cases where knowledge was required in greater proportion, they found greater opposition when injustice was threatened, because the man knew just how to deal with the form of injustice which it was proposed to inflict upon him. Mr. Brooks had described money as the Great Divide, and he believed he was right there. The struggle of the immediate future was for a greater share of the wealth that was produced. The price of commodities had gone up so that a sovereign was worth four or five shillings less in purchasing power than what it was ten years ago, and the workman realised that and was anxious to make good what had been taken from him, not only by the employer deliberately but by circumstances over which they had so little control. The employer found he had to pay more for the materials that went to make up the things he manufactured, and so they found that out of the natural evolution of our economic system those two sections of industry were gradually being taken further and further away from their

Mutual Interests.

He candidly believed in the identity of interests between employers and employees. There was a mutual interest in the prosperity of the printing industry, between the men on the one side and the employers on the other, and if they could get together and so organise those two sections as to come to a proper understanding and agreement between them in order to promote prosperity and trade, which was bound to work for the advantage of each section, it would be so much better. Mr. Naylor spoke of the recent hours movement as an unfortunate parting of the ways, and due to a failure on both sides, and referring to Mr. Brooks' suggestion of a form of co-operation, said he thought it was rather late in the day to talk about co-partnership; economic circumstances were too strong for it. The working man as a class had become distrustful of any scheme that did not allow him to enjoy the advantages and the wealth which he helped to produce. The trade unions, however, believed it was their duty to encourage on all occasions every branch of technical education.

Mr. McAra (chairman of the L.S.C.) having spoken,

Mr. W. H. Burchell, in the course of some remarks, said he thought that every printing business should have a book of the rules that governed the trade unions, so that the printer knew the things they could do and the things they could not do. Many an employer disregarded these rules for want of knowing them. Mr. Naylor had spoken from the workman's point of view, but the employer also had increased burdens to carry, for wages had gone up, and rent, rates and taxes had also risen. He did not think the unions had gone out of their way in regard to their old members. He thought there were many who could be put into a job to-day. He considered there was

Room for a Little More Brotherhood

in the ranks of the trade unions, and he spoke from his own experience. He was of opinion the best man ought always to be allowed to come to the top, and not be prevented by any of his brother trade unionists from showing his extra ability. There were some men in the ranks who did not want to get on, but there were others who did.

The Chairman observed that the apprentice of to-day was very often the manager of to-morrow, and anything that could be done to help his education, technical and otherwise, was greatly to be desired. He was a believer in continuation schools for general educational purposes, and much more a believer in technical schools. He advocated masters giving their apprentices every possible assistance in attending, not always evening classes, but sparing the younger apprentices an hour or two one or two days a week to attend day classes. The turning out of better workmen at a later stage would far outweigh any sacrifice at the beginning. Where the trade unions had gone a little astray was in becoming too political and too socialistic. There was a considerable amount of hostility between labour and capital, and in the printing trade there was such a thing as limitation of output. It was, however, common to the unionist and the non-unionist. He pleaded for mutual interest between master and servant, and the utilisation of the spirit of compromise.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer, on the motion of Mr. A. Langley, seconded by Mr. Naylor, and to the Chairman, brought the meeting to a close.

Getting at the Cost.

Printers and others who are interested in the Costs question may peruse with advantage the following rules for figuring costs and profits that are recommended by the National Association of Credit Men of the United States:—

1. Charge interest on the net amount of your total investment at the beginning of your business year, exclusive of real estate.

2. Charge rental on all real estate or buildings owned by you and used in your business at a rate equal to that which you would receive if renting or leasing it to others.

3. Charge in addition to what you pay for hired help an amount equal to what your services would be worth to others; also treat in like manner the services of any member of your family employed in the business not on the regular pay roll.

4. Charge depreciation on all goods carried over on which you may have to make a less price because of change in style, damage, or any cause.

5. Charge depreciation on buildings, tools, fixtures, or anything else suffering from age or wear and tear.

6. Charge amounts donated or subscriptions paid.

7. Charge all fixed expenses, such as taxes, insurance, water, lights, fuel, etc.

8. Charge all incidental expenses, such as drayage, postage, office supplies, livery or expenses of horses and waggons, telegrams and telephones, advertising, canvassing, etc.

9. Charge losses of every character, including goods stolen or sent out and not charged, allowance made customers, bad debts, etc.

10. Charge collection expense.

11. Charge any other expense not enumerated above.

12. When you have ascertained what the sum of all the foregoing items amounts to, prove it by your books, and you will have your total expense for the year; then divide this figure by the total of your sales, and it will show you the per cent. which it has cost you to do business.

13. Take this per cent. and deduct it from the price of any article you have sold, then subtract from the remainder what it cost you (invoice price and freight), and the result will show your net profit or loss on the article.

14. Go over the selling prices of the various articles you handle and see where you stand as to profits, then get busy in putting your selling figures on a profitable basis and talk it over with your competitor as well.

Catalogue No. 149 (Old French Books) of Herr. L. Rosenthal, 14, Hildegardstrasse, Munich, just issued, includes a section devoted to works on Typography and Lithography, extending to some 150 items, at prices from 2s. upwards. The history of printing in France is particularly well represented, by the works of writers like the late M. Claudin. There are several type specimen books of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, by Didot and others, and copies of the rare French translation of Senefelder's "Manual of Lithography." Collectors of books on printing should send for a copy of this catalogue, which will be forwarded on application. It also contains a list of some 400 works on Bibliography.

The nine-hours day is about to be put into force in the Belgium typefounding industry, as the result of long negotiations. The minimum rate of pay will at the same time be raised from 5⅓d. to 6½d. per hour.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
(Telephone-2455 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON. S.E.

E. HULTON & CO., Ltd.
Process Engravers.
and Designers.
Withy Grove, MANCHESTER.
Telegrams: "Chronicle, Manchester." 'Phone 6501 City.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Digitized by Google

The U.S.A. New Tariff Bill.

Paper and Pulp Schedules.

In a recent issue of this paper we briefly referred to the new Tariff Bill of the United States, and we now present the schedules relating to pulp and paper in full. It is possible that modifications may subsequently be introduced. At present, however, it seems that the powerful influence of the Press has succeeded in securing print paper, valued at less than 2½ cents a lb., on the free list. There is a proviso governing papers above 2½ cents a pound value, in Schedule M, relating to reprisals for export fee or license, but this refers principally to book and writing papers. Mechanical and chemical wood pulps are also placed on the free list.

The text of the new paper schedule, as introduced for passage by Congress, is as follows:—

SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPER AND BOOK.

332. Sheathing paper and roofing felts, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

333. Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton, or other vegetable fibre, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

334. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as hand-made or machine hand-made paper, japan paper and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued above 2½ cents per pound, 12 per cent. *ad valorem*; provided, however, that if any country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of Government shall impose any export duty, export license fee or other charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed upon printing paper, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country dependency, province or other sub-division of Government, an additional duty equal to the amount of such export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of Government, upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp.

335. Papers commonly known as copying paper, stereotype paper, bibulous paper, tissue paper, pottery paper, letter copying books, wholly or partly manufactured, crêpe paper and filtering paper, and articles manufactured from any of the foregoing papers or of which such paper is the component material of chief value, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

336. Papers, including wrapping paper with coated surface or surfaces, not specially provided for in this section, including wrapping paper, with the surface decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern or character, whether produced in the pulp or otherwise, but not by lithographic process, whether or not wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions (except as hereinafter provided), or with gelatine or flock, or embossed or printed, cloth-lined or reinforced paper, parchment papers, and grease-proof and imitation parchment papers which have been supercalendered and rendered transparent, or partially so, by whatever name known; all other grease-proof and imitation parchment papers, not specially provided for in this section, by whatever name known; bags, envelopes, printed matter other than lithographic, and all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing papers, not specially provided for in this section, and all boxes of paper or wood covered with any of the foregoing paper, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; albuminised or sensitised paper or paper otherwise surface-coated for photographic purposes, plain basic papers for albuminising, sensitising, baryta coating, or for photographic or solar printing processes, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

337. Pictures, calendars, cards, labels, flaps, cigar bands, placards and other articles composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, metal, or material other than gelatine (except boxes, views of American scenery or objects, and music, and illustrations when forming part of a periodical or newspaper, or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same, not specially provided for in this section) shall pay duty at the following rates: Labels, flaps and cigar bands, if printed entirely in bronze printing, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; if printed otherwise than entirely in bronze printing, but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; booklets, books of paper or other material for children's use, not exceeding in weight twenty-four ounces each, fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process, or decorated by hand, booklets, decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying, whether or not lithographed, 12 per cent. *ad valorem*; decalcomanias in ceramic colours, whether or not backed with metal leaf, and all other decalmonias, except toy decalcomanias, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; pictures, calendars, cards, placards, and all other articles than those hereinbefore specially provided for in this paragraph, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

338. Writing, letter, note, hand-made paper and paper commercially known as hand-made paper and machine hand-made paper, japan paper and imitation japan paper by whatever name known, and ledger, bond, record, tablet, typewriter, manifold and onion skin and imitation onion skin papers calendered or uncalendered, whether or not any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined or decorated in any manner, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

339. Paper envelopes not specially provided for in this section, folded or flat, bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated or lined, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

340. Jacquard designs on ruled paper, or cut on Jacquard cards, and parts of such designs, cardboard and bristol board, press boards or press paper, paper hangings with paper back or composed wholly or in chief value of paper, and wrapping paper not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

341. Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, slate books and pamphlets, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing, and not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States, on cardboard or paper, not thinner than eight one-thousandths of an inch, by whatever process printed or produced, including those wholly or in part produced by either lithographic or photogelatine process (except show cards), occupying thirty-five square inches or less of surface per view, bound or unbound, or in any other form, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*; thinner than eight one-thousandths of one inch, $2 per thousand.

342. Photographs, autograph, scrap, post card and postage stamp albums, wholly or partly manufactured, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

343. All boxes made wholly or in chief value of paper or papier-mache, if covered with surface-covered paper, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

344. Playing cards, 60 per cent. *ad valorem*.

345. All papers and manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

PROVISIONS OF THE FREE LIST.

The following provisions are to be found in the free list:—

574. Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags, waste, including jute waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, and waste bagging, and all other waste not specially provided for in this section, including old gunny cloth and old gunny bags, used chiefly for papermaking.

575. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as hand-made or machine hand-made paper, japan paper, and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not above 2½ cents per pound.

593. Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this section.

653. Mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, unbleaching or bleached: Provided, that if any country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of government, shall impose an export duty or other export charge of any kind whatsoever, either directly or indirectly (whether in the form of additional charge, or licence fee, or otherwise) upon printing paper, mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, the amount of such export duty or other export charge shall be imposed as a duty upon chemical wood when imported directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of government; and if any country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of government shall prohibit the exportation of printing paper, mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed a duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound upon such chemical wood pulp when imported directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of government.

AMERICAN Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

February—	1912.	1913.
Printing paper ...	$188,693	$526,066
Paperhangings	93,530	135,156
Photographic paper ...	75,047	88,392
Coated paper	40,529	38,304
Wrapping	74,757	61,811
All Other	157,483	165,223
July-February—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13.**
Printing paper ...	$1,611,276	$3,328,230
Paperhangings	553,043	681,264
Photographic paper ...	549,596	865,540
Coated paper	356,998	397,493
Wrapping	555,969	504,044
All Other	1,683,971	1,881,654

The following figures show the imports of printing paper into the United States during February from the countries mentioned:—

	Pounds.	Dols.
France	6,653	455
Germany	39,054	2,974
Italy	45,952	6,608
Netherlands	94,781	4,337
Norway	168,274	4,319
Sweden	84,422	2,697
England	232,405	17,118
Scotland	32,431	1,849
Canada (free) ...	22,418,768	427,287
Canada (dutiable) ...	2,919,303	58,422
Totals	26,042,043	526,066

Exports.

February—	1912.	1913.
Printing Paper	$334,657	$189,815
Writings and envelopes	93,416	109,562
Playing cards	27,782	20,428
Hangings	57,053	69,525
All Other	390,805	262,545
July-February—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13**
Printing Paper	$1,650,492	$1,717,520
Writings and envelopes	746,294	885,515
Playing cards	181,309	206,242
Hangings	234,808	270,720
All Other	3,134,302	2,327,170

IN the King's Bench Division, last week, Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury had before them an action brought by the Challenge Reinforced Tube Co., Ltd., of Eagle Wharf-road, City-road, against Mr. Theodore A. Cook, editor, and Mr. Horace Cox, proprietor, printer and publisher of the *Field*. Damages were claimed for an alleged libel that appeared in that journal on February 27th of last year. In defence it was pleaded that the statements complained of did not exceed the limits of fair comment on a matter of public interest, and that there was no malice. After a hearing the jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff company, assessing the damages at £75. Judgment accordingly with costs.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. FOR EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times.*

"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*

"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*

"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-. 80 Illustrations. 16 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS

Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.

NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, 6/-.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.

NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.

SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Ross Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Bettws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 8a, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

W. F. SEDGWICK, Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(1 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 or 4 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 53 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is :—

	English Edition only.			English and Swedish Editions.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4	0	0	6	0	0
Half-Page	2	5	0	3	10	0
Quarter-Page ...	1	7	6	2	2	6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPO-GRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.
Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

TELEGRAMS "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:

Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST. FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:—Offices, 644 Central *and* 721 Bank Works, 469 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

Digitized by Google

Tariff Changes

AND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

From the "Board of Trade Journal."

URUGUAY.

A new basis of valuation for the calculation of certain *ad valorem* duties has been recently promulgated. Linotype metal is valued at about 26s. per cwt. gross, and is dutiable at 5 per cent. accordingly, plus surtaxes amounting to 3·65 per cent. The following are dutiable at 8 per cent., plus the same surtaxes. The kilogramme is nearly 2¼ lbs., and the peso (100 centavos) is taken as worth 4s. 3d.

No.	Article.	Unit.	Tariff Valuation. Pesos. Cts.
172	Typolithographic machines and presses and typewriters ...	—	ad val.*
173	White paper, large format, for newspapers and lithographing, unfolded paper in open sheets of more than 87/64 cent.	Kilo. gross	0 14
174	Black writing ink ...	"	0 20
175	Coloured writing ink ...	"	0 · 80
176	Printing type	"	0 60

* i.e., duty is assessed on the declared value.

DENMARK.

It has been announced that coloured pasteboard, cardboard and paper articles will only be dutiable as "coloured" under Tariff Nos. 213 and 214 when they are coated with colour (have colour laid on) or resemble goods coated with colour. These headings will not, for example, be applied to cardboard produced by pasting together two pieces of paper coloured in the pulp, with a white layer between them, nor, in general, to articles which are clearly made by pasting together layers of uncoloured paper and paper coloured in the pulp. Accordingly, goods consisting of layers of paper adhering together will only be classed under these headings when it is shown by investigation (*i.e.*, by placing a sample in water, so that the layers can be separated, or by burning the corner of a sample so that it splits open) that the article—or the adhering layers of paper—is (or are) coloured on the surface or that it is doubtful whether the colouring of the surface is due to a layer of paper stuck on or to the application of colouring matter. Accordingly, so-called "duplex paper," which does not consist of layers of paper fastened together, and the pulp of which only partly consists of a dyed layer, is to be classified under Tariff Nos. 213 and 214, according to kind.

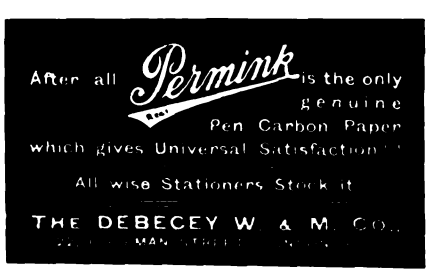
U.S.A.

The Treasury Department has announced that Dutch metal or aluminium in leaf is dutiable under paragraph 175 of the Tariff, at 6 cents per 100 single leaves, irrespective of whether the importation is in separate leaves as beaten out or in the form of pieces or sheets composed of two or more leaves attached together end to end; and a piece or sheet consisting of two or more leaves so attached or secured is to be counted for purposes of duty according to the number of single leaves that composes it.

The Court of Customs Appeal has decided that post card views covered by paragraph 416 of the Tariff* are such as present actual places, buildings, landscapes, or scenes within the United States.

Picture post cards which imaginatively portray events in the life of Washington are not views of American scenery or objects. They do not profess to represent any real locality or actual scene or scenery within the United States. They are therefore properly dutiable as "cards lithographically printed" at various rates according to thickness, etc.

* "Views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States, on cardboard or paper."



A Cost Congress in Manchester.

Following the lead of London, Edinburgh, and other places the master printers of Manchester and district held a conference on the "Costs" question last week, in the Albert Hall in that city. The proceedings were under the auspices of the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers, Lithographers and Bookbinders, and the Master Printers' Association of Lancashire and Cheshire. The Congress was held in the afternoon and evening, and many matters of interest were discussed.

Mr. J. C. B. Percy (Percy Brothers), the president of the Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Association, was chairman of the meetings. He explained that the Congress was in no way a price-raising congress. Nor was the movement one for speeding up workmen. He had been surprised to find that some trade unions had taken exception to the system, because they suspected speeding-up. There was no truth whatever in the suspicion, and as a matter of fact three representatives of the printing trade unions had been invited to attend the congress to hear what was said. Mr. Percy said that printing estimates had for long been a by-word and a laughing stock both to the trade and the public, and that congress, together with the others which had been held in other parts of the country, constituted a serious effort to alter that state of things. The congress was not essentially a price-raising one, and, although he did not doubt that if printers found that their costs had been altogether too low they would put them right, that was not the question to be considered at that conference. The great question was as to what their costs were, and the congress was intended to be an educational effort to instruct printers in regard to that. It might be possible that, as an outcome of their deliberations, some of them might find that they had been charging too much, or, on the other hand, too little.

Mr. J. E. T. Allen, of Manchester, also spoke, and traced the history of the cost system, remarking that it had been established in the United States where there had been adopted a uniform method of arriving at cost. The cost committee here, of which he was chairman, recommended the general adoption of a uniform system in this country. It was easily adaptable to either large or small establishments, and would improve the status of the trade, encourage the confidence of their customers, and, incidentally, they all hoped it might improve their balance-sheets.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell said that all they as printers wanted was to establish a system by which they would be able to find out the actual cost of jobs, so that they might charge a reasonable price to their customers; and when workmen understood what it was that was intended employers would find them quite reasonable.

The meetings were also addressed by Mr. Harry Cooke, of Leeds; Mr. J. Severs, Mr. W. Johnson, and other speakers, and the system which the costing committee of the Master Printers' Association has formulated for general adoption was explained in detail to those present and discussed at length, the general opinion of the Conference being favourable to its adoption.

MR. COBDEN-SANDERSON, of the well-known "Doves Press," at Hammersmith, announces the abandonment of his scheme for the publication of a series of Shakespeare volumes, which will not now be carried further than the Three Roman Plays and the Poems. One reason for this alteration of plan will be received with regret—namely, the "not remote closure of the Press." The reason for this is the growing strain of reading, revising, and passing the printed sheets, work which, with the designing of the books, is peculiarly his own. This has grown of late with an increasing pace in the grey twilight of our wintry weather. He is thus "constrained to forgo at last the delight of projects which seemed ever to multiply with the work and the years"; and "to adjust his eyes to other scenes and his hopes to far other projects." There are, however, to be some final publications of the "Doves Press," which "shall serve as far as possible to round off the range of thought and expression comprised in the publications of the Press and the variety of the problems whose solution it has been the primary object of the Press to achieve."

THE 25th anniversary dinner of the Foreign Press Association was held at the Hotel Cecil, last Thursday evening, M. J. Condurier Chassaigne, President of the Association, in the chair. The guest of the evening was the Prime Minister.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

8,708 MOLINS, W. E., sheet feeds of paper or other material.

8,709 COLMAN, F. S, files for letters, papers and such like documents.

8,755 HESS, L., processes and apparatus for producing printed music sheets.

8,795 GREGORY, W. E., manufacture of invoice sheets and the like for manifolding.

8,825 MAWSON, J. R., lead pencil holders.

8,919 ESPLEN, A., stamp locking and cancelling apparatus.

8,967 BOOLEN, R. VAN, manufacture of counterfoil books, cheque books, or the like.

8,978 LEVY, A. J., memorandum tablets.

8,999 QUIN, H. O., combined envelope and post card.

9,021 SHIPMAN, M. B., calendar.

9,085 MOND, A., dies for use in embossing presses.

9,125 ERIKSON, C. G. A., manufacture of paper and of envelopes and the like made therefrom.

9,161 GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO. (of England), LTD., type chases.

9,185 KLIO-WERK FABRIK FUR GEBRAUCHSGEGENSTAUDE G.m.b H., fountain and like pens.

9,216 HEMSLEY, H. G., cutting machines for paper leather, cloths, fabrics and the like.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Lithographic printing press—Read; 246.

Apparatus for separating and delivering sheets from a pile on to feed-carriers for conveyance to printing and other machines dealing therewith—Cleathero; 8,359.

Method of and a machine for making boxes of paper and like material—Justice; 8,406.

Apparatus for lifting piles of paper to be fed into printing machines, folding machines and the like—Furnival; 8,465.

Letter files—Jackel; 8,834.

Envelopes—Wheeldon; 9,034.

Holder for reservoir and other pens and pencils—Lowthime; 9,336.

Typographical composing machines—Rogers; 24,497.

Machines for cutting books—Votteler; 25,369.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE 1913.

Cardboard boxes and the like—Bahlsen; 28,495.



Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

I want to mention the vital fact that I've just had lunch.

o o o

Oh, yes, it *has* got something to do with you. Because, you see, as soon as I'd had enough, I stopped. I could have overdone it. I suppose there was some danger of that, though I wasn't conscious of it.

o o o

I went to Cardiff a few days ago. As soon as I'd gone as far as I wanted to, I got out. I could have gone on to Fishguard. I suppose there was a danger of that. I wasn't conscious of it.

o o o

I married one wife twenty years or so ago. I could have gone too far and married two or three. I suppose there was some danger of that; but I wasn't conscious of it.

o o o

Now, that courage which I so much admire in myself wherewith I dared a meal and a train, and risked the danger of being carried too far, should be exercised by every printer employer or employed in the matter of the reform of business, the uniform costing system installation, now being promoted.

o o o

I hope and believe that the journeymen won't seek to place difficulties in the way of its installation, simply because it may be abused; simply because of a danger of its being carried too far. I'm not conscious myself of that as a real danger.

o o o

I do pledge myself to expose and oppose any such abuse by pen or speech or in any way that offers. But I do not see a movement against labour in this campaign.

o o o

Another thought can be attached to this consideration of possibly going too far—the thought of the elasticity or flexibility of the offered system.

o o o

If for instance two or three men are called upon to work on the machining of one particular job that can be noted down as a special expense.

o o o

If you have jobs done for abroad mingling with jobs for the next street, the extra cost of carriage can be, in that case, debited to the particular job; so that you don't distribute too large a sum for travelling among your overhead expenses that have to be recovered.

o o o

If you have very special extra-overtime costs, they can be debited in large part or entirely to the particular job, without vitiating the principle that in a seasonal unequal trade like printing, some allowance for overtime, should be embodied in your hour charge, or you will be pretty sure never to recover it at all.

o o o

If you have an up-to-date book-sewer or some like expensive efficient machine, which however you can't employ as often as you wish, you can, Mr. Hazell suggests, assess a reasonable number of hours work to that machine in determining what is its proper unit hour cost. Otherwise, as I understand him, you load up other binding machines with too much cost, and may do yourself out of jobs on their other machines, or in that binding department, perhaps without getting any more work for the up-to-date machine either.

o o o

If you've a machine that is absolutely standing week after week, month after month, be elastic enough in your costing to leave it out of your hour cost compilation all together. It is capital lost. It may come to life again; perhaps—wait till it does. If it doesn't, sell it; or even scrap it.

o o o

A rotary which lost its newspaper job is a case in point that has been cited in course of recent discussions. Perhaps it should have been turned into an all-size rotary. If from any cause it was accepted as a cumberer of the ground and so retained it should not also be allowed to be a cumberer of the hour cost.

Some years ago I valued a plant within half-a-mile of the Mansion House in London. Need I say, every square yard was valuable. Yet a double-crown (or perhaps larger machine, I'm not quite sure) which had been foolishly bought at a sale and which the men had never been able to coax into doing one single job was left standing month after month; and if the printer in a moment of illumination had decided to instal an hour cost-finding system such as this, he would perhaps have thought he must reckon depreciation on this machine in his hourly rate.

o o o

If you can total all your working hours of a year into all your costs you can do that as your way by ascertaining your hour cost. It looks as if it should be the more accurate way. The principle is in any case not affected. Only I question if many printers can do this. Very few know what is the total number of their chargeable hours in a year.

o o o

If you prefer to divide the year by fifty instead of by fifty-two, this elastic system will serve all right for that; you will deal with only half-a-week's expenses on four occasions in the year, the four occasions when holidays make a broken week.

o o o

If you like to assume that your machines are manned by journeymen, and then deduct one-sixth all round for the economy to you through having apprentices you will probably be doing about the right thing. It is what the committee recommend. But one of the very expounders of the system has told in a frank aside that he doesn't do that; that he charges his large machines as if always run by journeymen. Yet he is working on practically this identical system. It is elastic enough for a modification of that sort.

o o o

Similarly the committee advise the printer to arrive at his own cost of handling and not to worry himself about their suggested minimum of 10 per cent. That will serve for lack of a better; but he should not be too lightly content with it.

o o o

The great feature of this system and why I like it so much is that it is not one more of the too many price lists, attempting to guide equally in unequal cases and conditions. It offers no prices at all; it says, "Find your own costs along these scientific lines, and then put on ½ per cent. or ¾ per cent. for profit if you think that's enough; or 100 per cent. if you think that's not too much and you can get it. Put on what you like." Only know the point at which the putting on of profit begins. Which is what printers generally don't know.

o o o

I daresay I shall find some more elasticity to write about or speak about. But enough for this week.

o o o

I want just to impress that it will be a great mistake to form an adverse judgment on the forms or the principle, because of attaching to it a hard and fast and inflexible quality which does not belong to it.

o o o

Begin with it in a small way if you like, but make a beginning. If it goes too far for you in any particular, stop just there, as I stopped at Cardiff. Very likely you can suggest an improvement in some detail. A printer pointed out at one of the Congresses an omission to supply a column for the ink item in a machine form, and the official spokesman thanked him for, and accepted the correction. It had been an inadvertence. See if you find any other defect.

o o o

Only——

o o o

Don't spend over much time looking for defects. Rather look at the strong and serviceable features. These men have not toiled through eighteen months for nothing. Here is a scientific system, which only means a sensible system, a thorough system. And it is elastic. That is what I this week want to impress.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

"PAPER SUPPLIED."—The position of the Cincinnati printers, in conference with the paper dealers, that when paper is sold direct to a consumer the dealer should pay a commission to the printer, is a rather forward one, but is likely to drive home the fact that the printer is the retailer and must be protected. The Cincinnati printers also claimed that private plants should not be sold at as low rates as to the regular competing printer.



"REORGANISATION AND COSTINGS. A BOOK FOR MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS." By Harvey Preen, F.C.A. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

This is a new and enlarged edition of a book which was first published three or four years ago, and has met with a large sale. The object of the work is to point the way to increased profits by internal reorganisation, the elimination of waste, proper testing systems of raw materials, useful interior factory accounting, and by the introduction of efficient costings. The value of percentage comparisons in regard to purchases, wages, and general costs is fully explained. There is an excellent chapter on banking, auditing, and the value of budgets in business. Diseases of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts are fully explained, and much valuable information is given as to the true and correct manner of costing, both generally and particularly.

Feeding Sheets to Presses.

In an invention by Mr. D. W. Custer, sheets are fed to a printing press by conveyer belts which receive the sheets from a transferring device of the kind which is stationary when the sheets are fed to it, but which is caused to move at the same speed as the belts when transference of the sheets to the belts takes place. The transfer device consists of a suspended carrier with side cheeks in which are pivoted the sheet grippers, and the carrier is operated by a combined cam and toothed gear. As shown, the sheets are fed by hand, or automatically over a feed table f^5 and over an inclined board f^4 carried by arms f^3 on a shaft f. The sheets are registered by stops f^7 carried by a spring-controlled shaft f^6, which is moved by a cam h freely mounted on the shaft f, and a roller f^{10} on an arm f^9 on the shaft f^6. The shaft moves so as to cause a series of fingers f^8 on the shaft to grip the sheet against the board f^4, and then the arms f^3 are moved forward by the action of a rocking sector e^3 and a mutilated gear f^2, the sector being carried by a pivoted arm e^8 which is oscillated by a grooved cam on a shaft d. The arms f^3 are moved at such a

FIG 1

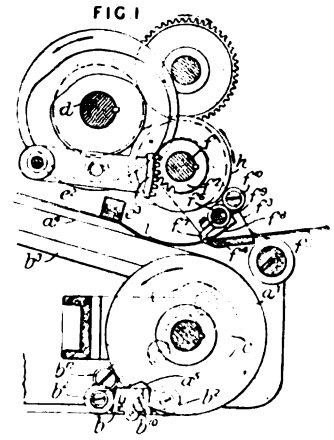
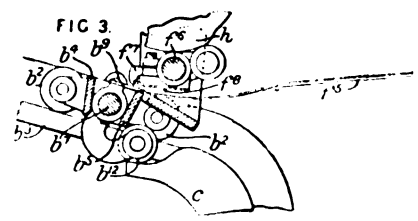


FIG 3.



speed that the sheet is first of all carried forward at a slightly faster speed than the conveyer belts a^4 which are to forward the sheets to a printing press, but at the actual time of transference the fingers f^8 and belts are moving at the same speed. The belts a^4 carry side blocks b with bevelled blocks b^{10} which engage recesses a^5 in the pulleys a^3 over which they pass, and the side blocks are connected by bars b^4, b^5, Fig. 3, the bar b^5, co-operating with gripping fingers b^9 on a shaft b^7 mounted in the blocks b and controlled by a roller b^{12} engaging a fixed cam c, by means of which the grippers are actuated to release the printed sheet and grip a new sheet supplied by the fingers f^8. As shown in Fig. 3, the grippers b^9 have just taken a sheet and the parts f^7, f^8 have been raised for returning to normal position to take another sheet. A guide i directs the sheets to the grippers b^9. The parts b^4, f^5 are dentated to permit of the actuation of the grippers. The belts a^4 are provided with supporting rollers b^2 moving over guide tracks b^1.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

A NEW French halfpenny daily paper is to be started early in May by M. Clemenceau, the ex-Premier, to be called *L'Homme Libre*.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to hold an Imperial Press Conference at Montreal in 1914, similar to that held in London a year or two ago.

AT the annual meeting of the Uxbridge Urban District Council, Mr. Walter J. Hutchings, of the Hillingdon Press, Uxbridge, was re-elected chairman.

THE Duke of Marlborough has accepted an invitation to be present at the Printers' Pension Corporation annual dinner on May 28th at the Connaught Rooms.

MR. HARRY LEATHERDALE, of the *Daily Express* literary staff, died last Friday at his residence, 146, Denmark-hill. The funeral took place on Tuesday at Norwood, his colleagues on the *Express* sending a splendid wreath.

AT a meeting on Tuesday of the master printers of the Leigh, Atherton, and Tyldesley district it was resolved to increase the wages of their compositors from 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. per week of 51 hours, the overtime arrangements to remain as at present.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday evening, Mr. H. Samuel (Postmaster-General) introduced a bill to enable newspapers published in British possessions to be registered newspapers under the Post Office Act, 1908. On Tuesday the order for the second reading was read and discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

TENDERS ACCEPTED. — For printing and publishing the borough list of voters, etc., for the overseers of the Plymouth Corporation and parish.—Underhill and Co., Frankfort-street, Plymouth. For the supply of printing for the way-ticket system, for the Suffolk joint Vagrancy Committee.—Messrs Smiths (Suitall), Ipswich.

OUR correspondent informs us that the compositors of Norway, who have for several months been negotiating with their employers about a new wage scale, have at last come to an agreement with them, and thus a general strike was happily averted. The unsettled conditions during the negotiations have, however, caused considerable inconvenience to the printing trade for some time.

THE following members of committee were elected at the annual general meeting of the Foreign Press Association held on Friday last :—Mr. J. Coudurier de Chassaigne, president; Dr. Hans Plehn, vice-president; Mr. George Dussol, hon. secretary; Mr. John C. Van der Veer, hon. treasurer; Mr. E. Palmie, assistant hon. secretary; Mr. A. Jullien; Dr. G. Krause; Dr. Paul Muller Heymer; and Mr. T. Sambucetti.

THE GHENT EXHIBITION. — Those of our readers who intend to visit the Ghent International Exhibition, which opened on April 26th, should make a point of seeing the exhibit of Linotype and Machinery Limited in the British Section. The exhibit will comprise an L and M Two-Revolution Press, an L and M Offset Litho Rotary, two Multiple-Magazine Linotypes, and an L and M Automatic Metal Furnace.

THE presentation of a testimonial to Mr. W. H. Slater, responsible instructor of the Borough Printing Classes, to celebrate the completion of his 21st year as teacher of printing at the Borough Polytechnic Institute, will take place in the Lecture Hall of the Institute on Tuesday next, May 6th, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C., will occupy the chair. The form of the testimonial is an illuminated address and purse of money. All old students and friends are cordially invited.

PRINTING PLANT, PAPER, ETC., WANTED.—The *Board of Trade Journal* announces that H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince reports that a British subject in that town, who is desirous of purchasing supplies of paper, etc., hand power machinery for cutting paper and envelopes of all sizes, machinery for printing paper headings, visiting cards, monograms, letter cards, etc., and other requisites for a small printing and stationery establishment, wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of these articles. The name and address of the enquirer can be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Port-au-Prince.

THE Blackfriars Type Co., 154, Blackfriars-road, S.E., issues an excellent specimen book of body founts cast on the British-American point standard, and ranging from 6-point to 18-point. The price list shows a considerable saving, especially in large founts. A number of examples of titlings, logotypes, accents, signs, etc., are also shown in the book.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, April 25th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed four.

IN memory of the late Mr. G. W. McLean, many years managing director of Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., a silver cup has been presented to the Clavering Bowling Club, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by his sons, Messrs. J. S., E. E. and G. H. McLean. The cup, to be known as the "George White McLean Cup," is beautifully chased. It is to be competed for annually.

A FIRM at Marburg, Germany, is manufacturing type from linoleum, which is designed to take the place of wood letter. It is said to print very sharp and clean. In order to harden the material, a secret strengthening composition is used, and support is further given by facing the material with a veneer of mahogany a pica in thickness. This new linoleum type is moderate in price and manufactured in sizes from 12 up to 64 picas.

MR. BONAR LAW was the principal guest at the annual banquet of the Parliamentary Press Gallery the other evening, and on rising to reply to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. Harry Jones, read a letter which he had received from Sir Henry Lucy announcing that after consultation with the Governor of the London Hospital, he had arranged for the endowment of a bed to be called the Press Gallery Bed, where members, or their wives or children, would in times of sickness be cared for, and to seal the bargain Sir Henry Lucy had great pleasure in sending the chairman of the London Hospital a cheque for £1,000.

PAPER BOX-MAKING IN IRELAND. — At a meeting of the Paper Box-making Trade Board for Ireland, a resolution was passed fixing a minimum rate of wages of 6d. per hour for male workers. Special minimum rates were also fixed for male learners, commencing at 4s. 6d. a week (based on a week of 52 hours), when employed under 15 years of age, and rising to the full minimum rate of 6d. an hour. A male learner is defined as a worker under 24 years of age who, while employed, is engaged during the whole or a substantial part of his time in learning some branch or process of the trade. These minimum rates are to come into force on June 6th next.

MESSRS. JORDAN AND SONS, LTD., the well-known firm of company registration agents, printers, and law publishers, of 116 and 117, Chancery-lane, W.C., have recently completed the fiftieth year of their existence. The business was established in 1863 at 123, Chancery-lane (said to be the identical house in which Izaak Walton resided), by the late Mr. Richard Jordan, he being joined shortly after by his brother, Mr. William Jordan, who has ever since been actively associated with the management of the business. The firm was registered as a limited company in 1895, the directors being Mr. William Jordan and his son Mr. Herbert W. Jordan, they having since been joined by Mr. Jesse H. Davenport, who was for many years engaged in the firm's printing department. In all parts of the United Kingdom the firm has a large *clientèle*, and its reputation extends over practically every part of the world, the name "Jordan" being known wherever limited companies are found.

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing 300 copies of the list of poor for the half-year ending March 31st, 1913, for the Cardiff Guardians. Forms of tender, from Mr. Arthur J. Harris, Queen's-chambers, Cardiff. For printing the minutes of the Inverness Burgh School Board, specifications from Mr. W. C. Macbean, 42, Union-street, Inverness. For printing, stationery, account books, etc., for period ending March 31st, 1914, for the Edmonton Education Committee. Particulars from the Education Offices, Brettenham-road, Upper Edmonton. For printing contribution cards for the National Health Insurance Commission. Particulars from the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W. For printing for one and three years, for the Southampton Education Committee. Particulars from Mr. T. Williams, St. Mary's-road, Southampton. For a supply of sealing wax, twine and envelopes to the Postmaster General's Department in Queensland. Forms and specifications from the High Commissioner, 72, Victoria-street, S.W.

THE May number of *Pearson's Magazine* has some splendid reproductions of pictures by Ferdinand Leeke, illustrating episodes in Wagner's "The Ring of the Nieblung." Accompanying the pictures is text telling in attractive fashion the story of each opera. There is also an entertaining interview with Madame Melba. Snow and ice in June sound improbable, but the refreshingly cool illustrations of the article on "Winter Sports at Midsummer" show that ski-ing, skating, and tobogganing may be enjoyed then in Norway. There is a big sports meeting at Finse in June, and the writer's attractive descriptions give one a new idea for a summer holiday. There is much excellent fiction, notably "The Fan," by William Caine, a short story of considerable literary merit.

THE late Mr. Arthur Robinson, a director of Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., printers and stationers, has left estate valued at £165,491 gross, with net personality £150,847.

THERE has just been erected in All Saints' Cemetery, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a carved Celtic cross in Howley Park (Yorks) freestone, to the memory of the late Mr. J. B. Radcliffe, many years sporting editor of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*. He was "a man of many parts"—rower, cyclist, golfer, billiard player, an actor of no mean repute; in fact he had tempting offers to desert the Press for the stage; and as a delineator of Tyne-side songs and character he was inimitable. As a sporting journalist he was an undoubted authority on nearly every branch of sport. The inscription is as follows :—

In Affection Memory of
JOSHUA BAGNALL RADCLIFFE,
Journalist,
Author, Actor, Sportsman.
Born August 22nd, 1849.
Died January 21st, 1908.
"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

Erected by his friends.

IN the King's Bench Divisional Court before Justices Ridley, Pickford and Avory, the editor, publisher and printer of the *Daily Mail* were fined £100 and costs for contempt of Court in publishing such statements about the death of Mr. Julian B. Hall, the aviator who was shot in a flat at Denman-street, as were likely in the opinion of the Divisional Court to prejudice the fair trial of the person who stands accused of murder. In a similar case against the *Globe*, an affidavit was put in from Mr. Charles Palmer, the editor of the paper, in which he said he did not think the statement complained of was prejudicial to the accused woman. If the Court, however, thought otherwise, he offered his apologies for the publication. Mr. Justice Ridley said the Court had some hesitation in coming to a conclusion that they ought not to interfere in this matter. They thought, however, the proper thing would be to discharge the rule, without any order as to costs.

New Companies.

WEST LONDON OBSERVER, LTD.— Registered on April 18th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 4, King-street, Hammersmith, as the *West London Observer*, and to adopt an agreement with Agnes H. Bremner. The subscribers are Mrs. A. H. Bremner and A. G. S. Laurie. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are Agnes H. Bremner (permanent), B. B. Croft and T. H. Redfern. Registered office: 16, Queen-street, Hammersmith.

PETTITT, COX AND BOWERS, LTD.—Registered on April 18th, with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, etc., carried on by J. H. Cox and J. H. Bell as "Pettitt and Cox," and to adopt agreements (1) with J. H. Cox and J. H. Bell, and (2) with J. H. Cox and G. Bowers. The subscribers are J. H. Cox and G. Bowers. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than six; the first are J. H. Cox and G. Bowers (both permanent, subject to holding 1,000 shares each). Each of the permanent directors shall have the right, so long as he holds 3,000 of the shares originally allotted to him, to appoint two directors. Qualification of ordinary directors, 200 shares. Registered by Foulger, Robinson and Miller, 1, Hare court, Inner Temple, E.C.

H. TURNER AND SON, LTD.—Registered on April 24th, with a capital of £3,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a newsagent and stationer carried on by H. Turner, in Sheffield. The subscribers are H. Turner and A. Turner. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are H. Turner (permanent managing director and chairman, subject to holding £1,000 shares) and A. Turner. Registered by Shaw and Sons, Fetter-lane, E.C.

ALFRED GOODE, LTD.— Registered on April 23rd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers, bookbinders, fancy goods dealers, etc. The subscribers are A. Goode, H. J. Herbert, and

Digitized by Google

S. R. Goode. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are A. Goode (managing director), H. J. Herbert and S. S. Goode. Registered by Palmer and Robinson, 18 and 19, Charles-square, Hoxton, N.

ARTISTS' PRINTERS, LTD.—Registered on April 23rd, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the letterpress printing branch of the business carried on by the Artists Illustrators, Ltd., and the business carried on at 209, High-road, Balham, S.W., as "Pullin Brothers and Co.," and to adopt agreements (a) with Artists Illustrators, Ltd., (b) with C. B. Pullin and F. Pullin (c) with D. Macbeth, and (d) with said C. B. Pullin and F. Pullin. The subscribers are D. Macbeth, F. Pullin and C. B. Pullin. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are D. Macbeth (governing director), F. Pullin (managing director), C. B. Pullin (secretary), and one other to be nominated by Artists Illustrators, Ltd. Qualification, £10. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: 94a, High-road, Balham, S.W.

WESTMINSTER BOOK CO., LTD.—Registered on April 24th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of librarians, booksellers, stationers, newspaper and general publishers, etc. The subscribers are E. V. Allen and H. F. Deane. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three. The first are H. A. Moore and E. V. Allen. Secretary, E. V. Allen. Registered office: 213 (East Block), Caxton House, Westminster.

POSENER, WALTERS, HARRIS AND CO., LTD.—Registered on April 22nd, with a capital of £1,600, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of colour, process and half-tone engravers, photo etchers, stationers, printers, etc., and to adopt agreements with L. Posener, G. Walters, and H. Harris and with F. T. Rachel. The subscribers are:—L. Posener and F. T. Rachel. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are L. Posener, F. T. Rachel, G. Walters and F. Harris, each of whom may retain office while holding 200 ordinary shares. Registered by Marriott and Pyke, 7, St. John's-hill, S.W.

SUTTON AND DAVIDSON, LTD.—Registered on April 22nd, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares (400 preferred), to carry on the business of printers, stationers, paper merchants and manufacturers, publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with H. C. Davidson. The subscribers are:—H. C. Davidson and A. J. Sutton. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than three; the first are A. J. Sutton and H. C. Davidson. Registered by H. C. Davidson, 22, Philpot-lane, E.C.

GRIFFITHS AND MILLINGTON (NORTHERN), LTD.—Registered on April 21st, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of general advertising agents and contractors, etc. The subscribers are R. T. Simcock and H. A. Leicester. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are R. T. Simcock and H. A. Leicester. Qualification, five shares. Registered office: 22, Wellington-street, W.C.

GRIFFITHS AND MILLINGTON (SOUTHERN), LTD.—Registered on April 21st, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of general advertising agents and contractors, etc. The subscribers are R. T. Simcock and H. A. Leicester. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are R. T. Simcock and H. A. Leicester. Qualification, five shares. Registered office: 22, Wellington-street, W.C.

W. J. THOMPSON CO.—Registered with a capital of $50,000, in shares of $100, each in the State of New York on February 10th, 1910, to carry on the business of publishers, advertisers, etc. British address: 5, Bouverie-street, E.C., where G. H. Jowett is authorised to accept service.

LAMB AND CHAPMAN, LTD.—Registered on April 17th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of general advertising contractors, billposters and distributors, etc., to acquire the business carried on by H. G. Lamb, at 1, King-street, Twickenham, and 17, Paved-court, Richmond, as "Lamb and Chapman." The subscribers are, Miss A. E. S. Lamb, and H. G. Lamb. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are, H. G. Lamb (managing director), and T. G. Lamb. Registered office: 1, King-street, Twickenham.

EDMUND BUSH AND SON, LTD.—Registered on April 21st, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers' engravers, carried on by E. Bush and H. Bush, at 14, Carr-lane, Camp-road, Leeds, as "Edmund Bush and Son," together with the benefits of certain patents relating to improvements in moving stirrer apparatus for mixing printing inks and the like, etc. The subscribers are E. Bush, H. Bush and H. Whitehead, Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than 2 nor more than five. The first are E. Bush, H. Bush and H. Whitehead (all permanent). H. Whitehead shall have power to appoint his son, J. S. Whitehead, to be a permanent director on his attaining the age of 21. Qualification, £100 shares. White Horse-street, Leeds. Registered by Jordan and Sons, Ltd., 116-117, Chancery-lane, W.C.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

This Centre of the P. M. and O. A. held their usual monthly meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Nottingham, on Saturday last, when nominations were received for office bearers for the ensuing season for election at the annual general meeting to be held in May. Mr. J. Kirkbride, general manager of Barringer, Wallis and Mamura, Bamfield, was nominated for membership.

After the usual business was transacted, Mr. J. A. NESS, A.R.E., a well-known etcher, gave an interesting and instructive lecture, entitled "Original Line Etching (Intaglio)," which was admirably illustrated with plates and a number of fine illustrations—Mr. Ness's own work. These were much admired by an appreciative audience, who took a deep interest in the many processes detailed by the lecturer. The following were a few of the points touched upon:—The plate—copper and zinc, etching grounds, applying the ground, smoking the ground, the drawing, the etching needle, the acid bath, continuous and various bitings, soft ground etching, drypoint, aquatint, mezzotint (black and white and colour), photogravure, half-tone photogravure, printing.

It was an interesting point to those present when Mr. Ness remarked that the printing of the plate very often gave great difficulty to the etcher who prints his own work; in fact it was a fine art to obtain good copies from the best of plates. Many etchers handed their plates over to the professional intaglio printer to print the copies required.

In view of the recent advancement of "Intaglio Printing," and the likely developments in the near future of this ideal and fascinating process, the Centre was fortunate in obtaining the services of so eminent and well-known an artist as Mr. Ness to explain in detail in a happy conversational manner the many points of interest in the various intaglio processes.

The lecturer had many questions to answer relating to the various processes mentioned.

A most interesting lecture was brought to a close by the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was heartily responded to, and he suitably replied.

The lecture was a happy termination to the Winter Educational Union, which has been acknowledged by employers, managers, and workmen in the district to be of great benefit and assistance to the printing craft.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The April monthly meeting of the Liverpool Centre was held at the Hanover Hotel, Liverpool, the President, Mr. Harry Firth, presiding over a good muster of members. The Secretary, Mr. Jas. N. Poole, gave a list of the proposed arrangements for the united meeting of the Centres to be held in Liverpool, on June 21st, and read a letter from the Lord Mayor, stating he would be pleased to give an official welcome to the members at the Town Hall on that date. After the conclusion of the general business, the chairman called upon Councillor H. Ross Clyne, of Manchester, to give his lecture on "Judging by Appearances."

The lecturer, who was given a most cordial reception, was in his wittiest vein, and his many humorous anecdotes were greatly enjoyed. He drew the audience on to judge by appearances in art, music, singing, sham philanthropy, fashions, politics, literature and the Press, showing the ideal and the real, and the result of judging by appearances.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, on the motion of Mr. GEO. WATSON, seconded by Mr. J. E. WILSON, and supported by Mr. W. STEWART.

Mr. ROSS CLYNE, in his reply, thanked them for their kindness in inviting him to give another lecture at an early date, and remarked that, as they were aware, this was his second lecture to them during the session, but if they wanted him to come again of course he would have to come. It was a pleasure for him to know that his efforts to please were so much appreciated.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

BOOKBINDING.—WORKING FOREMAN required for Society Printing Works in Manchester; must have sound practical knowledge of all processes and be able to Estimate; good opening for smart young man.—Apply, stating wages, references, etc., to "F.25," c/o W. H. Smith and Son, Advertising Agents, Blackfriars-street, Manchester. 13199

Situations Wanted.

A PRINTER, thorough practical knowledge of high-class General Printing and Three-Colour Work, seeks berth as REPRESENTATIVE or ASSISTANT WORKS MANAGER; first-class references.—Address, C. G., No. 13197, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13197

WORKING FOREMAN (Compositor) seeks berth; used to high-class jobbing work; 17 years' experience; abstainer; references.—Address, No. 13201, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13201

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

DOUBLE DEMY LITHO MACHINE for Sale, by Ratcliff, as good as new, automatic damping, two sets of rollers; a quantity of small Litho Stones; Litho Press, 24 by 30, and one 22 by 32; Gold Blocking Press, by Kampe, plate 17½ by 12½, equal to new; Crossley Gas Engine, 1½-h.p. nominal, tube ignition, "L" type, scarcely used.—Apply, Works Manager, 3, Princelet-street, London, E. 13200

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL MANAGER of first-class City Printing and Stationery House seeks WORKING PARTNERSHIP in sound, well-established City Business; can influence considerable amount of business; thoroughly practical in every department; would purchase small business outright if suited.—Address, fullest particulars, in strict confidence, E. D., No. 13202, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13202

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

TENDERS WANTED.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in the action, "In the Matter of E. P. Bouracier and Company, Limited, Smith v. E. P. Bouracier and Co., Limited, 1912, E. 1,242," TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the BUSINESS of TYPEWRITER EXPERTS, DEALERS in TYPEWRITERS, and all necessary supplies thereto, lately owned and carried on by E. P. BOURACIER and CO., Limited, at 41, Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham, and 10, South-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C., with Stock-in-Trade, Office Fixtures and Fittings and Trade Utensils, Book Debts, Goodwill, and all the Assets of the said Company to be sold as a going concern as from the 16th day of April, 1913.

Tenders, in a sealed cover marked outside "Re E. P. Bouracier and Company, Limited (Tender)," are to be sent to Charles Hulbert, Esq., at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Warrington and Mr. Justice Sargant, Room No. 315, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C., not later than eleven o'clock on the 20th day of May, 1913.

The tenders will not be made public, but will be opened by the Master at the said Chambers on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, when the persons having tendered may, if they think fit, attend personally, or by their solicitors.

Particulars and conditions of sale and forms of tender may be obtained (gratis) of Henry Hill Bradfield, Esq., the receiver and manager, 21, Victoria-street, Nottingham; Messrs. Taylor, Hoare, and Jelf, 12, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., Solicitors; and John Alfred Henderson Green, Esq., Burton-buildings, Nottingham, Solicitor.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1913.

CHARLES HULBERT, Master.

Taylor, Hoare, and Jelf, of 12, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., Agents for J. A. H. Green, Nottingham, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

14040

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.**

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1806.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, MAY 1. 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Views on Trade Unionism	1
Getting at the Cost	3
The U.S. New Tariff Bill	4
American Paper	4
Tariff Changes	6
A Cost Congress in Manchester	6
Patents	6
Quads	7
Reviews	7
Feeding Sheets to Presses	7
Trade Notes	8
New Companies	8
P. M. and O. A., North Midlands Centre	9
,, Liverpool Centre	9
Bookbinders' Pension Society	10
American Paper Imports	10
United States Tariff Bill	10
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
Commercial Intelligence	12
Gazette	13
A Printing Press Action	14
A Handsome Gift to Rochdale	15
Printers and Profit Sharing	15
The Reformed Spelling	16
Bookbinders' Pension Society	18
Getting into the Printing Business	20

Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society.

THE good work which the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society is doing for the infirm and aged poor, must appeal to the sympathy of all those who are charitably disposed. No more laudable object could be supported, and we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that when gentlemen like the Hon. W. F. D. Smith and Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., lend their names to the list of vice-presidents, it may safely be predicted that the society is in existence to meet the imperative wants of old age and the exigencies that follow in its trail. Sir George Riddell, who presided at the annual meeting, held last week, recalled the old adage that "charity begins at home," and at the same time demonstrated his sympathy with its principles by announcing a subscription of £25—support which will go a long way in keeping a pensioner for a while from the threshold of the workhouse door. He also gave some valuable advice in conjunction with Mr. F. E. Bailey, the Society's genial treasurer, and while agreeing with it in every letter and syllable, we contend that the bookbinders of the City and Metropolis should learn to forfeit a few more pence in the year, than they do at present, for the benefit of the Asylum. They have an Asylum and Society which are a credit to any trade; indeed, there is many another trade and even profession that would forfeit sovereigns in the year to be the possessors of such a valuable adjunct. Therefore, if the bookbinders of to-day in every "shop" do not increase their interest and financial help in their Society and maintain its reputation, undoubtedly they will have something to answer for should they permit such a valuable institution to relax its work or decay for want of money. The Asylum and Society combined stand to-day as a monument to the pioneer work of those in the past, and after all what is more loyal and befitting than to see a trades' man contributing his *mite* to alleviate and help the distress of an old-aged fellow-worker, or his relative, "when he's down." We commend the work of the Society, and hope it may progress with greater success.

* * *

American Imports of Printing Paper.

DURING February the United States imported printing paper to the value of $526,066, an increase of $337,373 compared with the same month in 1912, and the total for eight months ending February is $3,328,230 as against $1,611,276 for the corresponding period in 1911–12 and $1,519,910 in 1910–11. The Canadian exports to the American market for the month showed a considerable increase, the total for printing paper, valued at not above 2½ cents per pound, free of duty, being $427,287 compared with $101,856 for February, 1912, whilst the grand total for eight months reached $2,453,287, an increase of $1,772,576. In "all other" printing paper for books and newspapers, dutiable, the February imports show a reduction of $2,527, the imports being valued at $61,777, as against $64,304 in February, 1912. "All other" printings, dutiable, have advanced in import values from $22,533 in February, 1912, to $37,002 in February, 1913. Other noticeable increases during the month under review are: Paper-hangings, $93,530 in February last year to $135,156; photographic paper, $75,047 to $88,392. Coated papers and wrappings show a remarkable reduction, the former to the extent of $2,225 and the latter $12,946.

* * *

United States Tariff Bill.

ABSOLUTE free trade in print paper below 2½ cents a lb. is a prominent feature of the new Tariff Bill of the United States. Wood pulp is also on the free list. The qualifying clause of the proposed Act, as it applies to importations of wood pulp and news print paper, reads as follows:—"Provided, that if any country, dependency, province or other sub-division of government, shall impose an export duty or other export charge of any kind whatsoever either directly or indirectly (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee, or otherwise) upon printing paper, mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, the amount of such export duty or other export charge shall be imposed as a duty upon chemical wood pulp when imported directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of government; and if any country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of government shall prohibit the exportation of printing paper, mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall be imposed a duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound upon such chemical wood pulp when imported directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other sub-division of government." Schedule M, which deals with paper, books and allied articles, will be found printed on another page. As previously stated, print paper has been transferred to the free list when worth less than 2½ cents per pound, while the higher grades have been given a tariff of 12 per cent. in place of 15·80 per cent. Copying paper has been cut from 42·32 per cent. to 30 per cent., bag envelopes, etc., from 49·92 per cent. to 35 per cent., parchment papers from 47·92 per cent. to 35 per cent., photographic paper from 28·99 per cent. to 25 per cent., writing paper from 45·13 per cent. to 25 per cent., common wrapping

Digitized by Google

paper from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent., and books from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. The New York *Paper Trade Journal* says:—"There is no gainsaying the fact that the authors of the present Tariff Bill, if they have their way, will ruin the news print industry of the United States, demoralise the whole paper market, and drive many thousands of people out of employment, and for what? Who is going to benefit by the closing of American mills, and we fear, in many cases, the bankruptcy of their owners? Certainly not the American citizen who buys his daily morning paper for a penny at the news stand. And just as certainly not the newspaper publishers, though it is most difficult to persuade them to see that they are working to their own undoing. They are seeking to close the mills on this side, and with the help of the powers in Congress they may succeed; but in so doing they will remove just as much competitive paper from the market, and so change economic conditions to their own material disadvantage. We have been taught to look upon these moulders of public opinion, these censors of public and political morals, as a broad-minded, high-spirited set of patriots, ready to die in defence of the principle of 'live and let live.' And yet their action in respect to the news print industry stamps them not only as unpatriotic but selfish to an extent which blinds them to every consequence of their own folly. They have been deceived by the glitter of the gold momentarily in sight. . . . While the situation looks gloomy, however, paper manufacturers should not yet lose heart. It is true the Bill has been drafted in accordance with Democratic policy, and is presented to a Democratic House, with the fervent endorsement of a Democratic president, but if the lower house cannot be made amenable to reason, at least there is the Senate left, and according to our advices from Washington the Upper Chamber is far from being unanimous. The Senate, in fact, does not share the unbridled enthusiasm of the House, and it is more than probable that a Conference Committee will be necessary to harmonise the radically divergent views of the leading members of both branches of Congress. A Conference Committee means a compromising committee, and if any industry of all those affected by the proposed Tariff changes is entitled to a compromise in the interests of justice, and for the benefit of American workmen and their families as well as for the conservation of American capital, that industry is the paper manufacturing trade."

"Any Price You Like."—A Brussels journal invites its subscribers to send in particulars of any printing they want done, together with the price they are willing to pay. A reply is promised within 24 hours, to say whether or not the job can be done on the conditions the would-be customer has fixed.

MULTIPLE MAGAZINE LINOTYPES

EFFICIENT
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL
ELASTIC
ADAPTABLE

¶ These machines enable users to set an endless variety of Job work —high-class work— quickly and economically.

¶ As many as Twenty Alphabets may be set from the standard keyboard of ninety keys.

¶ Additional combinations of type-face may be obtained by rapid magazine change.

¶ Multiple-Magazine Linotypes are excellent composing machines for offices where frequent changes of face are necessary.

¶ The Linotype is profitable to *every* Printer

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, April 30th, 1913.

SUPPLIES of credit diminished in the money market towards the end of last week, since when there has been just sufficient to go round. The demand is strong and rates are very firm. The discount market has also firmed up. Bullion movements for the week have resulted to date in a net influx of £423,000, nearly all in bought bar gold. The Fall of Scutari and the delicate situation it has given rise to has caused much nervousness in stock markets. Prices are on the down grade, and markets generally are weak. The monthly settlement in the Consol market commenced yesterday, and the contango rate was 2¾ to 3 per cent. The political news has depressed Consols, which are again a shade lower than a week ago, the quotations being 74⅝ to 74¾ for money, and 74 1/16 to 74 1/8 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has had a quiet week, and the general tone is now dull in sympathy with the depression prevailing on the Stock Exchange. Movements in the section relating to paper and print have been irregular. Amalgamated Press Ord. are down 3/16 to 6 9/16—6 13/16xd., and Ilford Pref. are lower by 1/2 to 3 7/16—3 1/2xd., while International Linotype have risen 1 to 80—85, and Waterlow Bros. and Layton are up ¼ to 7—8. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 3d.xd.; in *Daily Express* Deb. at acc. 62 and 58; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at acc. 14s. 3d., 14s. 3d. and 13s. 6d., and in the Ord. at 3s. 9d.; in International Linotype at acc. 80½ and 84½; in *Lady's Pictorial* and *Sporting and Dramatic* Pref. at 62s. 6d.xd.; in Linotype and Machinery B Deb. at acc. 59½ and 60½, and in the A Deb. at 59⅞; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 6d., 21s. 9d., acc. 22s. 3d., 22s., 22s. and 22s. 3d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 6d., acc. 16s. and 15s. 6d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at acc. 7½s. 3d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s. 6d. and 18s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 5; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. at 5⅝, and in the Pref. at 7⅛, 7 and 7 1/16; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. at 12; and in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 10½d. and 31s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 20s. 3d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 9/16—6 13/16xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1¼xd
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅜—5⅝
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—½
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛—¼
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	⅛—1⅝
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32xd
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	80—85
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½—10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3xd
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	58—63
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	42—47
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	23/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3⅜
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	2¼—3¼
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅝—5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼—12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¼—6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	7—8
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1¼—1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"STANDARD" NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—The report of the *Standard* Newspapers, Ltd., for the year ended December 31st, 1912, states that during the year, although there has been a considerable improvement in revenue, there has also been increased expenditure incurred with the object of permanently improving the company's business. The trading profit for the year was £12,700, making with £9,400 brought forward, a credit balance of £22,000. After meeting debenture interest and other charges, there remains a net revenue balance of £10,400. After deducting the preference dividends paid on February 15th and August 15th there remains to be carried forward £800.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE, LTD. — The annual general meeting was held on Monday. Sir Joseph Lawrence, chairman, said that the shareholders had received profits for the past year amounting to £47,518, and a total dividend of 8 per cent. Their prosperity depended upon that of the Mergenthaler Co. in America, which had a net surplus of £1,394,944—a pretty solid position—and as long as the American company maintained that position there was every prospect that the International Co. would march side by side with regard to dividends. They held in the American company stock amounting to £550,000, the American value of which was £652,833, or £117 10s. for every £100 in the International Linotype Co. Mr. Quayle referred to the litigation pending between the Linotype Co. and the Miehle Co., and asked whether the revenue of the International Co. would be affected if the Linotype Co. lost. The Chairman said the case was *sub judice*, but whatever the verdict was he did not think it would interfere with the profits of the Mergenthaler Co. or those of their own company. The report was unanimously adopted.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

SOLOMON BROS., LTD.—Particulars of £4,000 debentures, created April 14th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

KEITH, PROWSE AND CO., LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on March 31st, 1913, of second mortgage debentures, dated February 21st, 1902, securing £848, has been filed.

GRIFFITHS AND MILLINGTON, LTD.—Particulars of £7,000 debentures, created April 12th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £5,800. Property charged, the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

JOSEPH B. CLAY, LTD.—Mortgage dated April 14th, 1913, to further secure amounts secured by charges dated March 29th and October 9th, 1912, and March 5th, 1913, securing £300, £50 and £50 respectively. Property charged—55, Gray-street, Waterloo-road, S.E. Holder—J. Hiller, 744, Fulham-road, S.W.

MACRAU, LTD.—Debenture dated April 9th, 1913, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—T. W. Cole, 15, Mattock-lane, Ealing, W.

COMPANY NOTICES.

HALLIGAN LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING MACHINE SYNDICATE, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at 35, Bucklersbury, E.C., on June 4th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

JEWISH WORLD (1906), Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on March 17th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting, on April 10th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. B. H. Segal, of 10, Duke-street, Aldgate, E., be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSY BEE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Liverpool, on April 14th, the following resolution was passed:—"That the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Edmund M. Owen, of 8, Victoria-street, Liverpool, be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

CLACTON NEWS, Ltd.

In the Chancery Division, on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Eve, in the matter of the *Clacton News*, Ltd., Mitchell against the company, an application was made on behalf of the debenture holders for the appointment of a receiver and manager. His Lordship granted the application.

SWIFT PRESS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that by an order made by the High Court of Justice upon the application of the official receiver and liquidator of the company, dated April 7th, it was ordered that the following persons be appointed a committee of inspection to act with the official receiver as liquidator of the company, namely:—Harry Wingfield, 67, Watling-street, E.C., liquidator of Stephen Swift and Co., Ltd.; Stewart John Powell, 55, Fetterland, E.C., holding a general power of attorney from W. H. Smith and Son; and William Robertson Gaff, 54, New Broad-street, E.C., holding a general power of attorney from Richard Johnson Walker.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re DAVIS and ALLEN, Printers and Stationers.

The official receiver for the Guildford district has now issued his report and observations under the failure *re* Ernest Arthur Bonner Allen, of Fairlight, Maybury-road, Woking, and Martin James Allen, of "Twynham," Manor-road, Horsell, Woking, carrying on business in co-partnership as printers and stationers, under the style of Davis and Allen, at 91, Chertsey-road, and Duke-street, Woking, from which it appears that the debtors have filed a statement of affairs showing, as regards the joint estate, gross liabilities amounting to £1,421 13s. 6d., of which £1,390 14s. 2d. is due to unsecured creditors. The assets are estimated to produce £1,244 8s. 11d., from which £30 19s. 4d. has to be deducted for the claims of preferential creditors payable in full, leaving the net assets at £1,213 9s. 7d., and showing a deficiency of £177 4s. 7d. The debtors allege their failure to have been caused through bad trade, shortness of capital, and loss through taking the Duke-street premises. The report and observations of the official receiver are to the following effect:—The debtors, Martin James Allen, aged 48, and Ernest Arthur Bonner Allen, aged 54, trading as "Davis and Allen," filed their petition on March 10th, 1913, and a receiving order was made thereon. They state that their business was started about 10 years ago by W. J. Drowley and another, as printers and stationers, at 91, Chertsey-road, Woking, and that in September, 1905, Drowley went out and the two debtors entered the business, and all assets and liabilities were taken over by the new firm, the liabilities at that date being under £50, and the assets about £300. The debtor, E. B. A. Allen, who carried on business in partnership with W. J. Drowley as Drowley and Co., builders, took no practical part in the printers' business and merely financed it, while M. J. Allen did not put any money in it, but all three partners were to share in the profits equally. In 1908 or 1909 the third partner retired being paid a sum of £80 on retirement, leaving the business to be carried

Digitized by Google

on by the two debtors. The debtor W. J. Allen, who personally superintended the business, had only had two years' experience in a printing office immediately after he left school. In addition to the office, shop and works at 91, Chertsey-road, the firm has had works at Duke-street, Woking, for over a year, and Stores at Portugal-road, Woking, which have been occupied for about five years. Twelve months ago the partners thought that by taking further premises they would be able to do more business, as in Chertsey-road they could not work overtime owing to the annoyance caused to the neighbours, and this was the reason that they took the Duke-street premises, but in consequence of shortage of capital they found that they were getting further behind and they filed their petition at the same time as the firm of Drowley and Co., in which E. B. A. Allen was a partner. The debtors state that they have kept a cash book, wages book, order book, stock book, and debtor's ledger. From the statements of the debtors, the official receiver is of opinion that they do not sufficiently disclose their business transactions, the results of their trading or financial position at any time. The unsecured indebtedness is returned at £1,390 14s. 2d., due to 117 creditors, and with the exception of £300 for money lent, is mainly in respect of goods supplied. At the request of creditors the official receiver appointed Mr. W. H. Bayne, 1, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, E.C., as special manager of the businesses of Drowley and Co., and Tom W. Smith and Co., and as E. B. A. Allan was a partner in both businesses, it was considered desirable for the protection of the estate that he should also manage Davis and Allen's business. With regard to the separate estate of E. B. A. Allen, this debtor returns four creditors to whom he owes £313 10s. 6d., of which £263 17s. is for money lent. The debtor states that he is a bachelor and lives in lodgings, and has no household furniture, and he has kept no books of account in relation to his separate estate. He states that in conjunction with a friend he has been interested in a photographer's business at Woking, but no definite arrangements were entered into with the friend as regards the profits of the business, and he has received none. In conjunction with the friend he purchased a 21 years' lease of Onslow Hall, Woking, and the new lease was mortgaged for £150, of which £87 10s. is now owing, and the Hall is let for meetings, etc., the money received from letting going towards paying off the mortgage, while any ultimate profits were to be shared between the debtor and his friend equally.

Re ARCHIBALD LEONARD BAYLEY,
Wholesale Newsagent.

A meeting of the creditors of this debtor was held before the Bristol Official Receiver, Mr. C. H. King. Debtor was lately trading as A. L. Bayley and Co., wholesale newsagents. The receiving order was made on debtor's petition. The gross liabilities were returned at £972, all of which was expected to rank. Estimated assets £343, deficiency £628. Causes of failure alleged by debtor: "Having to take over my partner's share of the business on the dissolution of the partnership in June, 1911; want of capital; losses by death of horses used in the business, and bad debts." The official receiver, in his observations, says:—The debtor states that he commenced business as a wholesale newsagent, bookseller and stationer, with a capital of £100, in January, 1908, at Station-street, Walsall, under the name of "Bayley and Co." He put £54 into the business, £14 of which was advanced by his future partner. On August 1st, 1908, he took Mr. Leonard Page into partnership, and the business was subsequently carried on under the name of "Bayley and Page." The capital of each partner was £28. The debtor was entitled to draw £2 10s. per week, and his partner £2 per week, and the profits were divisible equally. In January, 1910, they sold the business for about £1,250, and in March following purchased the goodwill, stock, two horses and carts, and book debts of a wholesale newsagency business carried on at 9, Welsh Back, Bristol, and a few days afterwards removed to 8, Bath-street, Bristol. The debtor states that after paying for this business and discharging their liabilities at Walsall, each partner had a surplus of about £90. The partnership was dissolved on June 21st, 1911. The debtor took over the assets and liabilities and agreed to pay his partner £500 for his share in the partnership by paying £85 down and the balance by instalments of £2 per week without interest. The debtor has paid £259, but contends that he only owes his late partner a balance of £91, as the liabilities at the dissolution were £300 more than the amount of the estimate. The debtor traded on his own account in the name of "A. L. Bayley and Co." between June 21st, 1911, and March 13th last. Mr. F. G. Tricks was appointed trustee with the assistance of a small committee of inspection.

Re E. B. SMITH,
Printer.

This debtor, formerley of Mayfield, Brighton-road, Croydon, made an application for his discharge at the Croydon Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, April 22nd. Dr. Newnham appeared for the debtor. His Honour said that he had already read the official receiver's report, and Dr. Newnham added that he did not dispute anything substantial in the report. Mr. Hellyer said he wished to remind his Honour of two transactions of the debtor. Between December, 1911, and February, 1912, the debtor purchased from Messrs. Ebbutt's certain goods, including a roll of carpet. When the debtor executed a bill of sale on the furniture at his private house in March, this carpet was still unpacked. The second transaction was with Messrs. Roberts and Co., of North End. In March, 1912, debtor purchased a high-class gramophone and records, valued at £50. The goods were sent to the offices of the Croydon Pictorial Newspapers, Ltd., and when the creditors applied to that company for the £50 they were referred to the liquidator. Mr. Hellyar said he wished to draw attention to these cases because these creditors felt that they had been badly treated in the matter. Dr. Newnham submitted that, taking into consideration all the circumstances, he did not think it fair to suggest against the debtor that when these purchases were made he thought that either himself, or the company of which he was managing director, would be insolvent within a month or so. He agreed that the report showed a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Debtor said that his present income was £3 a week. He was managing a small printing business. The official receiver stated that debtor had approached him with a suggestion that a judgment for £200 should be entered against him as a condition of his discharge. Personally, he (the official receiver) did not see what prospect debtor had of satisfying such a judgment; moreover, it did not seem enough, considering that debtor had been dealing in thousands. His Honour said that he would adjourn the case until the next Court, in order to give an opportunity of coming to terms with the official receiver as to the entering of a judgment against him of a reasonable sum as a condition of discharge. If such a judgment was not entered the discharge would have to be suspended for a longer period than two years.

Re DUNCAN CAMPBELL LEE,
Newspaper Ventures.

The first meeting of creditors was held on April 23rd, before Mr. W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court, under a receiving order made against this debtor, described as late of 2 and 9, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C. A statement of affairs was presented showing unsecured liabilities £2,345 8s. 1d., and no assets whatever. The chairman reported that the debtor, who resided at 14, Talbot-road, Highgate, had stated that he was a journalist, at present without occupation. For two years prior to last December he acted as editor of the *Weekly Times* and managing director of Progressive Newspapers, Ltd. He came to this country from America in 1907, with the view of travelling, writing, and endeavouring to sell works as a free lance. In 1910 he became the managing director of Progressive Newspapers. Ltd., of which concern he was one of the organisers and an original director. He bought the *Weekly Times*, and sold it to the company (Progressive Newspapers, Ltd.) for £800 in shares. His holding in the company was subsequently increased to £1,000. The company went into liquidation in January, 1912, the debtor being appointed a joint liquidator with Mr. H. S. Schulters Young. Dividends had been paid to creditors of the company; the debtor had received his dividend on a claim of £163, and a sum of £10 as remuneration for his services in the liquidation. In July, 1912, he purchased *Vanity Fair* from the receivers at the price of £1,000, made up of £875 cash and £125 allowance for unsold papers. The purchase money was borrowed, and had been repaid. No part of the debtor's present liabilities related to his personal or household expenses. In reply to a creditor the debtor stated that in February last Dr. Allinson took over *Vanity Fair* in settlement of a debt, and it was the fact that he (debtor) had assigned various book debts owing to the paper in order to raise money with which to keep it alive. He attributed his failure to losses sustained in running *Vanity Fair* and the *Weekly Times*. Replying to another creditor, the debtor said he had no interest in any paper or business in America. He was not prepared to submit any proposal for the consideration of the creditors. The case went into bankruptcy and was left in the hands of the official receiver, the debtor's public examination being fixed for May 30th.

Appended is a list of a few of the creditors:—

UNSECURED.

Ashton Multi-Colour Printers, 46, Pear Tree-street, Goswell-road, E.C.	£90
Brooks, Vincent, Day and Son, Ltd., Parker-street, Kingsway, W.C.	383
John Gilpin, 78, Fleet-street, E.C.	21
J. P. Hammond and Co., 32, Fleet-lane, E.C. ...	14
W. D. Horrocks and Sons, 349, Strand, W.C. ...	12
Harber, Sturgess, and Fraser, 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C.	87
Marshall Engraving Co., Farringdon-avenue, E.C.	12
Remington Typewriter Co., 100, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	22
St. Clement's Press, Portugal-street, W.C. ...	861
W. H. Smith and Son, Fetter-lane, E.C.... ...	76
Robert Foster, 16, Bouverie-street, E.C. ...	18



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

TUCKER, W. E., and WALKER, T. H., trading as W. E. Tucker and Co. at 57A, and formerly 6, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C., printers. Debts by T. H. Walker, who will continue the business under the same style. April 17th.

COX, J. H., and BELL, J. H., trading as Pettitt and Cox, at 22 and 23, Frith-street, and 30, Old Compton-street, Soho, London, W.C., printers and stationers. Debts by J. H Cox. April 24th.

HUNTER BROS., 8, Fetter-lane, Aytoun-street, Manchester, pattern card makers and printers. Debts by Jas. Hunter, who will continue the business at the same address under the style of Jas. Hunter and Co. Jos. Hunter will in future carry on business at 32, York-street, Manchester, under the style of Jos. Hunter and Sons. April 18th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

GOODWIN, S., late of 76, Mill-lane, Sutton, Macclesfield, newsagent. Claims by May 22nd, to W. Pimblott, Chester-road, Macclesfield, solicitors for the executors.

HUMBLE, J., late of 6, Welsh-terrace, Annfield Plain, Co. Durham, stationer. Claims by May 8th, to Ridley and Reay-Smith, Stanley, Co. Durham, solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

WOOD, C., 259, Bath-road, Hounslow, London, W. and lately trading at 150, Acre-lane, Brixton, S.W. stationer, etc. First meeting, May 8th, 3 p.m., at the official receiver's office, 14, Bedford-row, W.C. Examination, May 20th, 11 a.m., at the Court House Half Acre, Brentford. Date of adjudication order April 23rd.

ADJUDICATION.

NOAD, C. A., 59, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C., law stationer. Date of order, April 25th.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

RASMUSSEN, J., 3, Southwark-bridge-buildings, Southwark-bridge, London, S.E., printer. Claims by May 10th, to A. Willmott, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

BLIGH, W. H., Caxton House Works, Broad-street, Ramsgate, printer. Second and final dividend of 5s., May 9th, at the official receiver's office, 68A, Castle-street, Canterbury.

POPP, J. L., Desborough-road, and Frogmore, High Wycombe, Bucks, newspaper agent, etc. Final dividend of 4s., October 17th, High Wycombe, Bucks.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

COLLINS, W., 2, Beulah-road, Walthamstow, Essex' stationer and newsagent. Date of order, April 2nd. Discharge suspended for two years. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; and had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

BAYLEY, A. L., lately trading as A. L. Bayley and Co., at 8, Bath-street, Bristol, wholesale newsagent. Trustee, F. G. Tricks, 18, Nicholas-street, Bristol. Appointed April 25th.

Digitized by Google

A Printing Press Action.

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., *v.* Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Others.

Following the report in our last issue, when the Court sat on Thursday last Mr. W. H. Lock, director of the plaintiff company, finished his evidence, and Charles Highman, managing director of Messrs. John Highman and Co., Ltd., printers of the *North Cheshire Herald*, gave evidence as to a contemplated purchase of a Miehle press in 1911. At that time he understood the makers of that press were the Printing Machinery Co., the predecessors of the plaintiffs. Mr. Granville H. Baillie, consulting engineer, Westminster, gave evidence as to the various types of reciprocating bed presses, and the hearing was again adjourned.

On Friday Mr. Baillie gave further evidence and said there was little difference between the Miehle press of 1899 and the present press, in view of the lapse of time. All the essential features were the same in both.

Mr. Walter read a description by the Miehle Co. of the Miehle printing press in 1895. It was, according to this account, invented and manufactured in Chicago, and the company offered it as an article superior to other two-revolution presses. Its product was 20 to 50 per cent. greater than any flat-bed similar press, which could be produced at any price. Robert Miehle, of Chicago, a pressman, had evolved the first accurate bed device which ran in practical unison with the cylinder revolving at a uniform speed. Counsel asked if there was any difference in the method of operation in the new Miehle from the old in the features described in the passages he had read? Witness said the whole of that description would apply to the new Miehle, except one or two words, in which an up and down motion of the driving pinion was referred to.

Mr. James Swinburne, consulting engineer, was called and asked by Mr. Bousfield whether it did not strike him as strange that it was not until manufacturers had had some three years' experience of the working of the new Miehle—testing it experimentally—that they ventured to put it on the market? Witness replied that it was strange, in the sense that it was a counsel of perfection in the engineering world. Are there not differences between these two presses which, apart from the test of experience, might have been found radically to alter the results obtained?—Not radically to alter them. Witness said also that the new Miehle had practically the same arrangement as the old, but was different in details. The details may be all-important?—Yes.

Mr. Astbury asked whether, if the new and the old machines stood side by side one could notice any difference between them?—Mr. Swinburne: You would have to look under the driving gear to see any difference.

Mr. Walter addressed the Court for the plaintiffs. In reply to his Lordship, he said the plaintiffs admitted that they were not to invade the territories of the Miehle Company, and they were quite prepared to undertake that position and not to do it. Counsel contended that the agreement bound the defendants—the American company—not to sell their Miehle press or similar single-cylinder machine in this country, and the new Miehle they were selling was a mere improvement, not on the old Miehle machine, but in mechanical means interposed between the main shaft on to which the power went and the bed motion. The Court then adjourned.

Resuming on Monday, Mr. Walter continued his arguments for the plaintiffs, and said that in 1911 the term Miehle in this country referred to the goods and merchandise of the plaintiffs, and the defendants had no right to come in and sell by advertisement machines in which the words "the Miehle" were made the prominent feature, and where the machines were sold as Miehles, the effect of which was to lead people to believe that the plaintiffs were either the same company or that they had sold their business, or had gone out of the business. In regard to the counterclaim of the American company, it was interesting, in view of the fact that they said they were not selling the Miehle as defined by the agreement, that by way of counterclaim they should set up a claim to the word Miehle in the United Kingdom. They said that the term Miehle as applied to printing presses primarily indicated that they were the manufacture of the American company, and that it had no secondary meaning, except when applied to and descriptive of presses of the old type of Miehle press which was being manufactured and sold by these defendants in Great Britain under the name of the Miehle press; that was to say, the defendants admitted that the term Miehle as applied to those things which the plaintiffs sold did not mean the defendants' goods, but the plaintiffs'. Then the defendants claimed an injunction restraining the plaintiffs from using the term Miehle in relation to presses not manufactured by the defendants. That was rather a curious position to adopt on the part of a person who had sold one a business and given one the sole right to carry it on. They had also given to the English company the sole right in this country to sell these goods in this country.

Mr. Bousfield, for the American company, said the plaintiffs could not take over the benefit of agreements of this sort without rendering themselves liable to the obligations and burdens of those agreements. It was practically admitted that the plaintiffs had repudiated the obligations which would lie upon them if they took over those agreements, and the defendants submitted that the performance of those obligations was a condition of their being able to enforce any rights which they might have under the agreements. By a series of actions the plaintiffs practically repudiated the agreement, and he asked his Lordship to come to the conclusion that the defendants were entitled to accept that repudiation and to say, "Henceforth we do not undertake to be bound by the terms of this agreement." If he were right about that, then questions whether the English company was the alter ego of the American company, or if it was not the alter ego of the American company, that they had been carrying on business in this country, in defiance of the agreement, those matters were of less importance. There was no sale of a business at all, other than a simple license to hold themselves out as having an exclusive right to manufacture, which was something quite different from the sale of a business. After referring to certain agreements, Mr. Bousfield continued: It could hardly have been in contemplation of the parties that, having given the plaintiffs all the materials which had enabled the defendants, with the Miehle Press, in the past successfully to compete with the Century Press, the plaintiffs should straightway proceed on the Continent to use that most perfect press of the defendants to drive them out of the Continent. The defendants had stuck to the spirit and letter of the agreement, but the plaintiffs had always been doing something they had no right to do and infringing the agreement.

His Lordship remarked that the simple question he had to decide was whether the new Miehle was a similar press to the old Miehle. If it had the same movement, although by an improved mechanism, counsel would not dispute that it was similar.

Mr. Bousfield said this was a question not of similarity, but of specific difference, and he proceeded to show wherein the new Miehle fundamentally differed from the old, and was, in fact, of a different species.

Mr. Upjohn followed with his address for the English company. He said he did not deny that the company was promoted by Mr. Bentley, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Washington Wood. (Mr. Kelly was president and Mr. Bentley vice-president of the American company, and Mr. Wood was up to 1910 in the employ of the plaintiffs.) As to the shareholding, Mr. Kelly had 11,000, Mr. Bentley 500, Mr. Washington Wood 3,000, Mr. Buckley 100 and another gentleman 400 shares, making up 15,000 issued shares out of 20,000. These were the only registered members, and it was absolutely untrue to say that the American company had the slightest interest in the shareholding of the English company. It would be ultra vires of the American company either to promote or to hold shares in the English company or to have any dealings with the latter, except to make business contracts. There were five directors of the company, two of whom were officers of the American company, but, so far from those two doing what the statement of claim alleged — managing and conducting the operations of the English company—they happened to be the two directors who took no part in the management of the English company. The business of the English company consisted in entering into two classes of contracts—(1) Contracts for the sale of machines over here or in the colonies; and (2) contracts with the American company for the purchase of machines in order to fulfil the obligations they (the English company) had entered into with British customers.

The hearing was again adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Upjohn continued his opening for the English company. He said the American company was not the owner nor was it interested in any stock of the English company. There was no ground for the suggestion that the English company was other than a duly constituted company which as a principal, and not an agent of the American company, had carried on the business of entering into and carrying out contracts to sell Miehle machines to its own customers. It had entered into contracts with the American company to acquire those machines, and in every case the contract was made in America. The English company sent their order there, and the American company sent their cable or posted their letter accepting it there; delivery was taken in Chicago, and the machine was from the commencement of its journey at Chicago at the risk of the English company or the English company's customer. Every kind of expense connected with the transit from Chicago was borne by the English company or the person for whom they made the contract. The true position was that of an independent buyer and independent seller, Counsel then dealt with certain agreements, and argued that not only had there been no breach on the part of the defendants, but that the plaintiffs could not charge them with breach of contract in face of the evidence of plaintiffs' own witnesses.

The hearing was again adjourned.

Fudge Boxes.

Under a patent by Messrs. C. H. and A. E. Crabtree slugs for printing late news are held radial by a cage comprising tapered bars N, Fig. 6, attached to curved side pieces M. The cage and slugs are locked up in a fudge box having a hinged lid C, Fig. 2, at the end, secured by a spring catch G, H, and a sliding

FIG. 2.

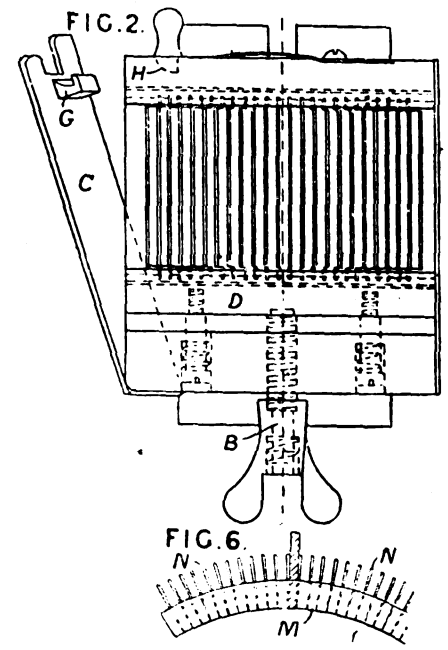
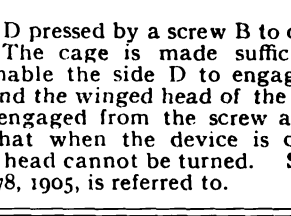
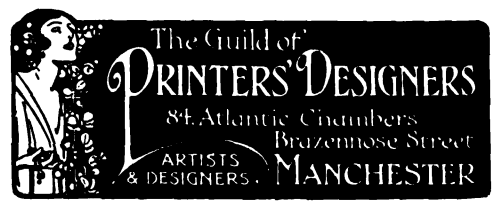


FIG. 6.



locking side D pressed by a screw B to clamp the slugs. The cage is made sufficiently narrow to enable the side D to engage the slugs only, and the winged head of the screw B can be disengaged from the screw and so positioned that when the device is on the machine the head cannot be turned. Specification 17,778, 1905, is referred to.



LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden-A. Germany.

Digitized by Google

A Handsome Gift to Rochdale.

Mr. Walter Scott Presents a Crippled Children's Home.

On Thursday last an interesting event took place in the opening of the Memorial Home for Crippled Children, which has been erected by Mr. Walter Scott, the proprietor of the *Rochdale Observer*, in memory of his late wife, to whom has been erected in the entrance vestibule a bronze memorial bearing an enamelled portrait of the deceased lady. This tablet bears the words :—"This Home for Crippled Children was built by Walter Scott, of Highfield, Rochdale, as a lasting memorial to his wife, Ellen L. Scott, who through many years of suffering found her greatest joy in thinking how she might bring happiness into the lives of others."

The Home, which was formerly opened by the Duchess of Sutherland, is situated about three miles from the town of Rochdale, and is built of stone of a warm reddish hue, that harmonises well with the half-timber and plaster of the upper storey. The design is artistic and pleasing as will be seen from the two illustrations given herewith, and the interior has been designed and fitted in a spacious manner.

The mains entrance doors open into a vestibule, which opens into a spacious hall 40 feet by 20 feet with a large open fireplace. The stairway leading to the upper floors, as well as all the other fittings of the hall, are in oak, and the floor has been laid in oak parquetry. The stairs are wide and shallow for the little feet that will have to climb them. The scheme of decoration is a light and cheerful yellow. The frieze is in half-timbered oak and plaster to match the exterior of the building. From this hall, which opens with folding doors on to the terraces, the dining hall, a spacious room measuring 31 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 3 inches, with a large bay window, is entered. The service of the house and the matron's and nurses' sitting-rooms, also the children's playroom (34 feet by 22 feet with bay window) giving on to the terrace, open from the cental hall and are so arranged that the staff can easily overlook every department. A noticeable feature in the dining-room is a large painting by the French artist Flandrin, entitled "Christ and His little Friends." It was exhibited at the Paris Salon last year, and was bought with a view to its being placed in its present position.

The furniture of the dining hall is in oak, and of a character to suit the convenience of the little people who are to use it, *i.e.*, the tables are low, and the chairs made to match. In the school or play-room all the fittings are arranged in the same manner, and have been stained in a bright and cheerful colour. The floor covering is of linoleum, and the walls of this room above the dado rail are covered with a boldly drawn design of a hunting scene, with horses and hounds in full cry. The children's lavatories opening from this room form a vestibule with a side entrance to the garden. On the ground floor will be found a spacious kitchen, with scullery, pantry, and store-rooms fitted with all modern conveniences..

The whole of the south front is so arranged that it can be kept entirely open, and there are arrangements of glazed shutters on runners that can be adjusted so as to partially or entirely screen the beds, according to the weather or particular requirements of a case.

The floors of the dormitories, as of all working parts of the Home, are laid in a material called Sano, which, being worked in a plastic state, can be moulded round all angles, and be carried as in one piece up the walls as skirtings or dadoes, thus avoiding all crevices for dust, and making it possible to "swill" the whole place out at any time with ease and with no risk of danger to the ceilings of the underneath rooms. At the same time the floor is warmer to the feet than if covered with concrete or terrazzo. In all three dormitories there are projecting balconies.



Rochdale Memorial Home for Crippled Children.—North Front



Rochdale Memorial Home for Crippled Children.—South Front.

The rest of the building is fitted in corresponding style. Throughout there is every convenience for both staff and inmates. The Home will provide accommodation for forty or fifty children.

Printers and Profit Sharing.

The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Limited.

At a meeting of the staff of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., held the other day, the general manager (Mr. H. Basil Cahusac) put before the employees the results of last year's trading, and in doing so mentioned that at the meeting held in June last, at which the chairman introduced the profit sharing scheme to them, he explained that it depended to some extent upon themselves whether it came into operation in respect of last year or not. He, the general manager, was pleased to announce that the profits had justified the directors in deciding that all those who had been in the exclusive employ of the Society during the whole of last year, were to have a portion of the profits divided amongst them, and that therefore he had thought it well to address the staff, treating them as shareholders and laying before them the results of the last year's trading. He pointed out that during last year the Society had made more profit than in any previous year. He then proceeded to deal separately with each department of the Society's business, calling attention to the improvements at the Bedford-row premises, the increase in the plant, the purchase of a bookbinding business, and other matters, and then dealt with the profit sharing scheme, and mentioned that the following article bringing it into force, had been approved by the shareholders :—

> Every employee who shall have been exclusively employed by the company during the whole of a year shall receive in respect of such year, for every complete 1 per cent. of dividend paid to the ordinary shareholders by way of dividend for such year in excess of 6 per cent. on their paid-up ordinary share capital, a bonus of 1 per cent. on the total amount (exclusive of expenses) paid to such employee during such year as wages, salary or commission.

He went on to say that the directors had recommended a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and therefore the bonus to the staff would be paid at the rate of 4 per cent. upon what they had earned instead of at the rate of 3 per cent. as anticipated when the chairman addressed the staff in the previous June. He called attention to the fact that 4 per cent. on the amount earned represented more than two weeks' money to every employee who had been in the continuous and exclusive employ of the Society during the whole of last year. He stated that the bonus would be handed to them on the following morning in the form of bonus warrants, which could be cashed at the Society's bankers, but that if any of them preferred to leave their bonus on deposit either temporarily, until their summer holiday for instance, or permanently, it could be handed to the accountant to be placed on deposit at

Digitized by Google

4 per cent. interest withdrawable at any time by giving fourteen days' notice in writing. He stated that the bonus would also be paid to those who had qualified but had left the Society's employ since the end of the year, and in the case of their death it would be handed to their representatives. He pointed out that the Society's scheme differed from many others in that it left the staff free to decide what they would do with their share of profits, and did not compel them to invest the whole or any part of it in the purchase of shares in the company. The amount of their earnings would represent their capital in the company upon which they would receive dividends. To those who were present, but who had not been employed for the whole of last year, or who had come during the present year, he said that he hoped that the payment of a bonus to them was only a pleasure deferred, and in closing, he stated that he gave the staff credit for having earned their bonuses, and trusted that when they handled them in the form of coin of the realm, they would make up their minds that the Society should during this year do as well, if not better, than in last year, bearing in mind that each of them could help, some, no doubt, more than others, but each in his way, to forward the interests of the Society.

A resolution thanking the staff, passed at the annual general meeting, having been read, Mr. H. J. Hundley, the accountant, proposed, and Mr. F. C. Terry (composing department) seconded, the following resolution :—"That this meeting of the staff heartily thanks the directors for introducing the profit sharing scheme and causing it to become part of the constitution of the society, and that the meeting requests the general manager to convey this resolution to the directors." The resolution was cordially received, and was supported by representatives of each department of the society's business, and passed with acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the general manager for presiding at the meeting was proposed by Mr. G. H. Limbrey (works manager), and seconded by Mr. C. Geddes (west end representative), and carried. The general manager, in thanking the meeting, said that he hoped more interest would be taken in the Oyez Athletic Club, and that he would like the time to come when they had a permanent ground of their own, where they could find amusement on Saturday afternoons and holidays. This could only be brought about if keener interest was shown in the club. With regard to the profit sharing scheme, he stated that he had for a long time wished that those employed in the Society could receive some interest in its prosperity over and above their salaries, and was very pleased that the scheme had been established. He added that he would not urge the staff to do their best, as it was in their own interests to do that, and that he thought they knew how to look after such interests.

The Reformed Spelling.

A New List of Mutilated Words.

The Simplified Spelling Board has made its fourth assault on English as it has been written. The board began its propaganda in 1906 with a list of 300 words. Two other additional lists have been issued since, making this the fourth. The members of the board say they have the support of thousands of teachers, clergymen, lawyers, "fysicians," and others.

The combination ch is the first to suffer, and the h is annihilated. Thus "chaos" is set down to be spelled "caos," and "eco" is the familiar "echo," while it is urged to make "school" "scool."

The ch is retained before e, y, and l. Words like "chemist," "architect," "orchestra," and "scheme" are retained as they have been.

The ending ck is attacked. The rule is to drop the k after an unstressed vowel, as the final k has already been dropped in a great many words that once had it. This applies to all words like "derrick," "haddock," "hammock," etc.

The simplification of many monosyllables ending in ck is postponed by the board until the derived forms are agreed upon. Thus "sack" will not be "sac," nor "back" "bac."

A change of wide effect is that of dropping the final e after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel or by any stressed vowel whose sound is not conveniently associated with the silent final e. "Have" becomes "hav," and "live," "forgive," "misgive," and even "are," "gone," and "were."

When the two vowels ea come together and are pronounced as long a before r, the rule is to drop the e. This rule makes "heart" "hart" and "hearth" becomes "harth."

Final ew, which appears in many words like "blew," "grew," "chew," and "threw," is changed to u, so the simplified spellers will write "The wind 'blu.'" When it comes to conjugating verbs ending in ew, like "brew," they will say "I bru," and then "I brued," and "I have brued."

Another e is lost in words ending in ey as an unstressed syllable which sounds like y. "Attorney" becomes "attorny," and "donkey" is "donky."

Then there are to be no more ff endings. One f is considered enough, as "bluff" will be "bluf," "plaintiff" only "plaintif," and the "sheriff" falling to "sherif."

When gh is pronounced as f the board rules that it shall be written f, and where gh is silent both letters are dropped. "Laugh" becomes "laf," and the noun is "lafter." "Cough" is "cof." Where gh is silent, as in "caught" and "aught," the words become simple "caut" and "aut."

When gh is pronounced like n, g is to be dropped, as in "gnaw" and "gnostic." Where gn is pronounced like ein, as in "reign" and "deign" the g is to be dropped.

Likewise when kn starts a word, like "knife," the k is dropped. Thus people would "neel" in church. The k is kept in know and knowledge.

One l of the final ll is dropped, also making a great change in many common words and making many of them puzzling, like prisoner in a "cel" and house on a "hil." Add to these such everyday words as "bel" for "bell," "dol" for "doll," "shal" for "shall," and "sel" for "sell." The board says that this is carrying out a process that has been going on for a long time.

A great many words ending in nced, like "danced," "chanced," and "glanced," suffer a great change in becoming "danst," "chanst" and "glanst." "It is obviously a gain in economy," says the board.

Words ending in oé, pronounced o, lose the final e, and ou where it is pronounced like u becomes u. This rule applies to ou before r, and would change common words like "adjourn," "adjurn," "courage" to "curage," and "journal" to "jurnal."

Ous endings pronounced us drop the o. "Serious" would be "serius," and the list of them has a decidedly Latin appearance. Examples are given of "anomolus," "glorius," "grievus," and "vigorus." Where ow is pronounced like o it is made such as in "blow," "bow," and "crow."

Wherever ph, which appears in a host of words, is pronounced like f it is to be written f. Words in rh, where the h is silent, are to drop the h. Words ending in "some," like "handsome," are to be written ending in "sum."

Words ending in ss lose one s, as the simplified speller will "mis" his train. Words ending in ue after l or r drop the e. The sky will be "blu," and the smoke will go up the "flu."

The familiar wr beginning words like "wreck" will lose the w, and the simplified spelling shops will "rap" up a bundle. One z where two have been used is considered enough, and the bees will only "buz" and the cars "whiz" by.

The double consonant in general is eliminated, and the tide will be at "eb," the "cuf" will be worn. The simplified speller says "wel," and "odd" is "od."—*Fourth Estate.*

FREE SPEECH.—"Free speech" does not mean that you can say what you like at any time. There are seasons, proprieties, and circumstances to be considered. I might, for instance, be a Republican; but if I shouted "Down with the monarchy!" during a Coronation service I should expect to be badly contused. "Free speech" does not mean that a man may say exactly what he likes upon all occasions. It means merely that a man may publicly comment upon the public action of Crown and Government without fear of being punished. But every journalist knows that though a "Free Press" is linked up with the doctrine of "free speech," he may indulge in free speech only at his peril.—Mr. Harold Owen, in *The National Weekly.*

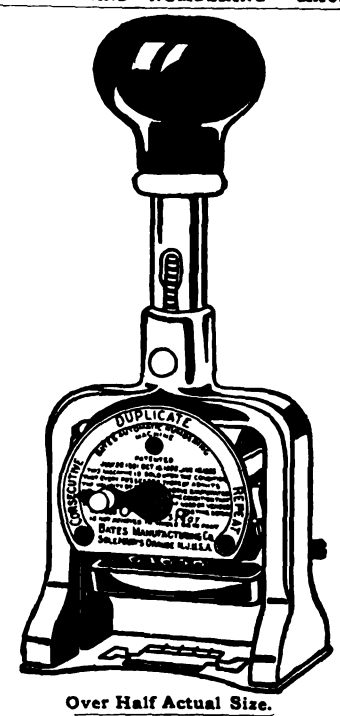
THE late Mr. J. W. Swain, of Leamington, formerly of Stockport, and a proprietor of the *Stockport Advertiser* and the *Cheshire Daily Echo*, has left £8,641.



ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"

AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.



Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.

Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

STYLE A 12345

STYLE E 67890

STYLE F 12345

STYLE G 67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G,				Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from 1 to	999	...		46-
4 " " " 1 to	9,999			52-
5 " " " 1 to	99,999	...		60-
6 " " " 1 to	999,999	...		68-
7 " " " 1 to	9,999,999	...		76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Steel wheels. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

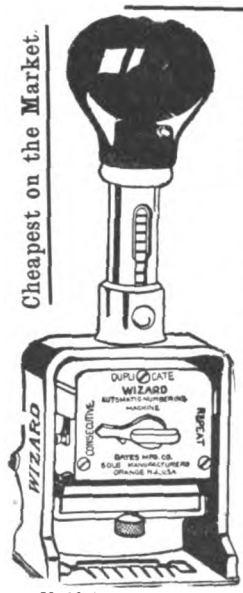
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s 6d. dozen.

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "duplicate," or "repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE E 67890

STYLE G 67890

Half Actual Size.

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.
Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink Extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, 1s and 2s Bottle. post free.
Pads, 7d. each; 6s. 6d. per dozen.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE.

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

Price 14s 6d in Box Complete.

THE PLUNGERLESS "BETTER WETTER."
THE STANDARD "WETTER" (With low plunger).
THE MIDGET "WETTER" (Built like a Watch).

Type-High Automatic Numbering Machines Kept in stock.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

B. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

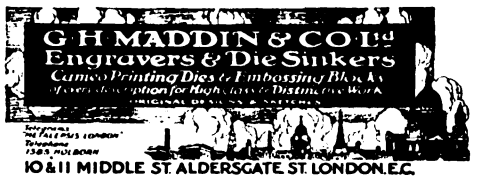
W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.



A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.

OLD BAILEY LONDON

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

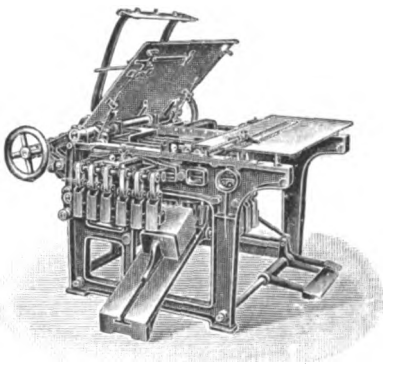
SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.



Sheet and Newspaper Folding Machine.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for **Refining and Rejuvenating.**

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.

'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10d.** per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting in London.

The annual meeting of the donors and subscribers and those interested in the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C., on the evening of April 23rd, when a report on the past year's work was submitted and the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. Sir George A. Riddell presided, and he was supported in the chair by the officers and members of the committee of the Society. The body of the spacious hall was well filled with an appreciative and interested audience.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said it was not his intention to occupy their time by making any lengthy observations. He had, however, to congratulate them upon the continued success of their most admirable charity. It was one of those charities which had special claims upon their consideration, and, personally, he was a strong believer in supporting charities which were connected with the trade in which one happened to be engaged. He also very strongly believed in supporting charities having for their object the alleviation of the distress of those by whose side they lived from day to day. He was sorry to say a good many people act upon an old adage in regard to contributing for the alleviation of the distress of coloured people in different parts of the world, but when they were asked to make a comparatively small contribution for the benefit of those with whom they were more closely associated, his experience was that they very frequently, to use a common expression, "shell out." (Hear, hear.) "Charity begins at home," and he believed that one's first duty was to endeavour to alleviate the distress with which one was personally acquainted, and he could only say that any charitable effort made in this way was productive of more good, not only to the recipient, but generally to the person who bestowed the charitable contribution. After all, happy faces and kindly ways and kindly smiles were the things which were most pleasant to behold in this somewhat troublesome and troubled world. The charity which they met there that night to support was one solely for the benefit of those engaged in the trade with which they were all connected, but with which he was connected in a remote way, and it was a charity to be admired and helped. He had always found the binders extremely kind and honest gentlemen and extraordinarily keen in matters of business. (Laughter and applause.) As they had a somewhat lengthy agenda to go through, without further ado he would call on the secretary to read the annual report.

Annual Report.

Mr. W. T. Rawlinson, secretary, read the report to the donors and subscribers as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In recording the results of the Society's work for the past year, it is highly gratifying to your Committee to recognise the growing interest in its welfare, justifying the hope to such an addition to its resources as may enable it to cope more completely, than hitherto, with the demands made upon it.

One of the most notable events in our Society's history was the generous action of Mr. H. F. Parker, secretary of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association, in securing the services of Mr. Kennedy Jones as President of the Swimming Section, to raise the sum of £500 for the purpose of endowing one of the homes in our Asylum. Your Committee, to show their gratitude and appreciation of such kindness coming from the ranks outside our trade, agreed to provide a suitably inscribed tablet, naming one of the houses in the President's honour.

In fulfilment of the above, Mr. Kennedy Jones attended the Asylum on Saturday, February 22nd, and, in the presence of a large assembly of committeemen and friends, unveiled the tablet, and expressed his pleasure at all he had seen, and said he felt that his humble services had been well employed in aiding such a grand work. He was glad to see the inmates looking so well and contented. That was a sign that this institution was controlled wisely and efficiently, and he expressed the hope that many more tablets would be placed over the other cottages in imitation of the fashion which he had the pleasure of now instituting.

To celebrate the occasion, a concert was held in the evening, at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, E.C., Mr. Kennedy Jones presiding, who, in response to a toast, said that when he arrived home from the proceedings of the afternoon, his wife wanted to know what had kept him so long. When he told her what he had seen in the Ball's Pond-road, she became quite interested, and handed him a cheque for £150, the estimated cost of an additional pensioner for the first five years, to be called the "Mrs. Kennedy Jones, Pensioner," thus enabling the Committee to elect five this year instead of four, as previously arranged.

The trustees have duly invested the £500 in New Zealand Inscribed Stock at 4 per cent. During the year, a propaganda Sub-Committee was appointed to dispel the apathy that was found to exist among a large number of the male members of our trade. Circulars were sent to all those shops that were without a collector, also to three London branches of the trade union, and the Amalgamated Bookbinders' Club, asking them to receive a deputation.

The Committee regret to find that so few of the shops responded, but in the case of the branches of the Union and the amalgamated club the deputation were well received, and after the needs of the Society were fully explained in each place it was resolved that the joint executives circularise its members, inviting them to become subscribers, and pointing out the advantages to be gained in old age, by becoming parties in this splendid inheritance from our forefathers in the trade.

We have to deplore the loss of a most esteemed and highly respected colleague, Mr. C. R. Ponder, who for twenty years served on the Committee, whose whole heart was in the work up to the end, always earnestly supporting every movement for the advantage of the Society.

The following pensioners have passed away during the year, viz.:—Robert Crockett, May 1st, age 76; Elizabeth Coleman, June 4th, age 75; Henry T. Phillips, September 9th, age 82; Michael Hobbs, December 19th, age 75; Mary Ann Horrigan, March 17th, age 53; and Sarah C. Burton, April 4th, age 75.

The Christmas Distribution has become so popular, both in and out of the trade, that the Committee were again enabled to transfer the sum of £62, making a total of £2,566 4s. 5d. from this source.

The work of alleviating the distress of the unsuccessful candidates was continued by the Supplement Committee. The assistance from this source has been of great help to those candidates whilst waiting for election.

The excursion of the inmates to the Cockfoster Inn, at High Barnet, in August, was carried out in the usual praiseworthy manner by the Only-a-Penny Committee, and those pensioners who, through ill-health or failing strength, were unable to accompany the party, received 4s. each, and at Christmas time the surplus was divided amongst the whole of them.

Miss Hendley, of Wisconsin, U.S.A., has again favoured us with a donation of £1 in memory of her father's birthday.

The usual supply of coals to the pensioners has been granted.

In closing the summary for the past year, your Committee express their most sincere obligations to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly undertake the onerous duty of shop collector, as but for their untiring zeal in gathering the week's pence, the Society would be in a far less prosperous condition.

Now, in conclusion, your Committee ventures to hope that they do not appeal in vain, for it is painful in the extreme to have to disappoint so many of our needy and deserving applicants year by year, which we are of necessity compelled to do, through the insufficient support from the increased number of workers in the trade, for your Committee, out of sympathy for the many applicants for its benefits, have elected more for some years past than the current income would meet. The pensions alone for the past year having reached £1,054, out of a total income of about £1,300, they now find themselves with a serious deficit. Therefore, unless some spontaneous help is forthcoming, there will be no alternative but to call upon the Trustees to draw upon the small capital to meet the claims of the pensioners. With the foregoing facts confronting us, we ask that apathy, neglect and want of thought may be discarded, and that each may be actuated by the idea that to

> "Me let the tender office long engage,
> To rock the cradle of reposing age,
> With lenient acts extend a mother's breath,
> Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death."

Continuing, the Secretary said he begged to move the adoption of the report, and would be glad to hear mild criticism. (Laughter.) He might say, not that he was in the least afraid, what was wanted was more help than criticism.

Mr. S. Stubbings seconded the adoption of the report. He said one of the important facts contained in the report was the action of the sports committee. The donation which they received was admirable help and one which they could not forget and for which they were deeply indebted. On top of that came Mrs. Kennedy Jones' £150, which was greatly appreciated. They wanted a few more people like Mrs. Kennedy Jones. (Applause.) He thought that when the report was examined, and particularly the financial report, they would find that the Society was very economically managed. The great bulk of the money went on pensions, and, of course, the upkeep of the buildings had to be closely watched. Of course, it was a great anxiety to the committee when they could only elect five deserving persons this year instead of fifteen deserving ones. He only wished the trade would become more interested in the matter. In the election that night the majority were women, but he must say that it was their bounden duty to look after the members of their trade first. He hoped the large number of women engaged in the trade and the men also would rally more to the support of the Society in the coming year.

The report was unanimously adopted when the resolution was put to the meeting by the Chairman.

Thanks for the Officers.

Mr. G. W. Knecht proposed the best thanks of the meeting to the vice-presidents and officers of the Society—the trustees, treasurer, auditors. He said that every ship had to be managed by officers, and, therefore, their "ship" was managed by officers who held office for a long time owing to the very capable way they performed their duties. (Hear, hear.) There were the vice-presidents, whom they could not do without, and then the trustees, and Mr. Bailey, the treasurer. If anybody had the welfare of the Society near his heart, it was Mr. Bailey. (Hear, hear.) Then there were the auditors, who tried to find out all the mistakes, and he was sure they should thank all these gentlemen very sincerely for the services so willingly rendered the Society. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Coffey seconded the resolution, and said it was matter of great anxiety to every member of the committee to know that sufficient provision was being made for those depending on the resources of the Society after being elected, and in that anxiety they always found a large amount of help from those gentlemen, to whom they owed so much, for giving voluntary services year after year. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. Frank E. Bailey, Treasurer, returned thanks, and said so far as he was concerned he would always try and do his best. Having referred to the cordial relations he had always experienced when brought into contact with the trade workers, he suggested that in order to help the funds of the society each worker should give the pay of two hours' work, or whatever could be agreed on, once a year voluntarily. He merely threw it out as a suggestion, because if it was adopted the scheme would bring in quite a substantial sum to the society. It worked well at his place, and with all the workers in London adopting it they would have excellent results.

The weekly "shop" collectors were next thanked by Mr. T. G. Collier, who moved a resolution to that effect. He referred to the very admirable suggestion made by Mr. Bailey, and expressed the hope that the bookbinders in London would give the society more help than they were doing at present, considering the numbers that were employed in the trade. To the "shop" collectors they were very grateful for all their help, and for

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.

Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, Gold Street, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks
NOTE-HEADS
Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, half-tone, make Charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.
H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

P. LAWRENCE,
Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.
103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS
AEROGRAPHERS
Show Card & Calendar Makers
56&57 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.
To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "
The first-named or Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.
Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.
H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey, London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS,
TICKETS.
of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF
TYPE
IS
25%
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.

ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

TUCK'S
Cards, Books etc.
ARE ALWAYS THE SAFEST TO STOCK
BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS
Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros
FOR VARIOUS TRADES.
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.
DIES. SKETCHES:
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s { 9604 City. 12 Hop.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality.
Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

The Miehle Perfector

Manufactured by the Miehle Printing Press and Mfg. Co., of Chicago.

Owing to its

GREAT SPEED,

RIGID IMPRESSION, PERFECT REGISTER,

UNEQUALLED QUALITY OF OUTPUT,

Has recently been Ordered by the following:

HENRY BLACKLOCK & CO., Ltd., Manchester.
HAZEL, WATSON & VINEY, Ltd., Aylesbury.
W. P. GRIFFITH & SONS Ltd., London.
JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, Ltd. London.

Also a 00000 Perfector which will shortly be erected in Dublin.

Miehle Printing Press & Mf'g. Co., LTD.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc. MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.

MOOR LANE, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—May 1, 1913

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

GENERAL LIBRARY
MAY 21 1913
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

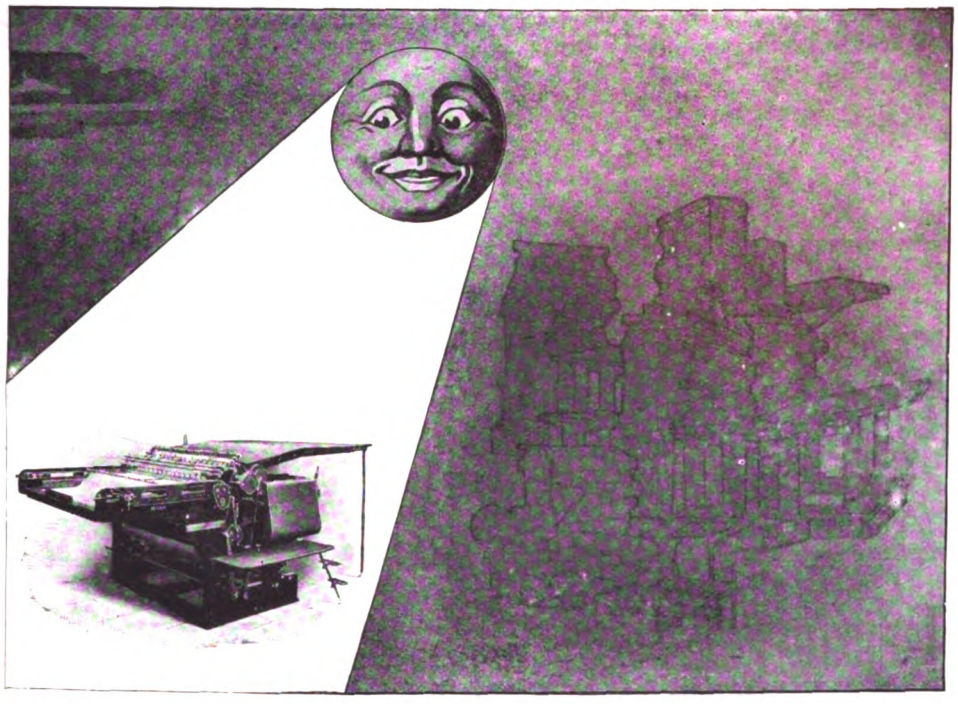
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 20.

LONDON: MAY 8, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.



THE

Mann Offset

FOR FINEST QUALITY WORK—
ALL GRADES—AT A HIGH SPEED.

PUTS ALL OTHERS

"IN THE SHADE."

PARTICULARS:

LEEDS:
LARCHFIELD WORKS,
HUNSLET.

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.,

LONDON:
HENRY STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD.

Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.

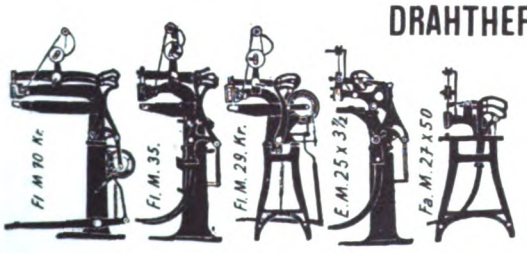
Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic **ROLLER WASHERS**

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:—Messrs. E. S. & A. ROBINSON, of Bristol; THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd., of Manchester; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, Ltd., of London; Messrs. MARDON, SON & HALL (3 Machines); JOHNSON, RIDDLE & CO., London; DAVID ALLEN & SONS, of Harrow, THOMAS FORMAN & SONS, of Nottingham, and the ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Southampton.

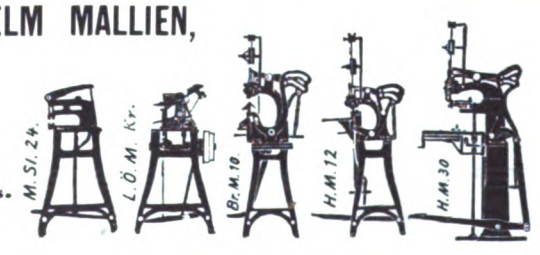
Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. HUDSON & KEARNS of London—2 machines; TILLOTSON & SONS, of Bolton—2 machines; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, of London—2 machines; WATERLOW & SONS, of Dunstable; THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Edinburgh; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool, BUTLER & TANNER, of Frome; CASSELL & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; DAVID ALLEN & SONS of Harrow: CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, of Manchester; ABEL HEYWOOD; JAS. BROADLEY, Ltd., of Accrington; FOSTER CLARKE, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,
Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.



CARDBOARD BOX,
BOOK or PAMPHLET
SEWING MACHINES
in all Sizes for all purposes.
ACCURATE WORK.





BUKAMA 101

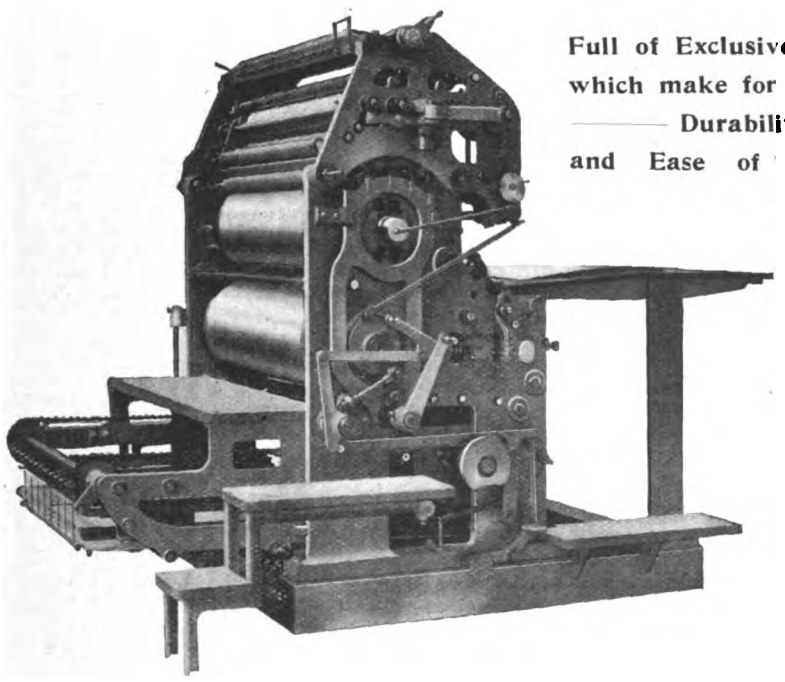
Combined Hole-Eyeletting Machine.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

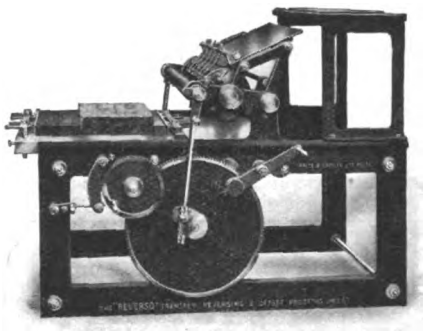


Full of Exclusive Features which make for Efficiency, Durability and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio — to — Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

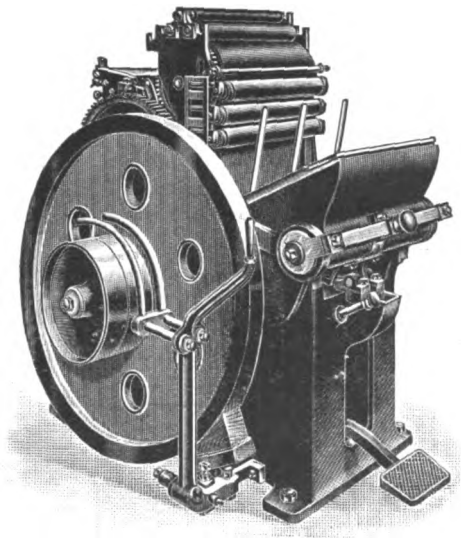
Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.,

FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS



Platen Press Dept.:

Over

9,000

Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output:

700

Machines.

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (Pen & Pencil) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone—2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST.
FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:—
Offices, 644 Central *and* The Bank
Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 20.

LONDON: MAY 8, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Readers' Pensions Committee.

ANNUAL DINNER.

"Toby, M.P.," on the Printers' Reader.

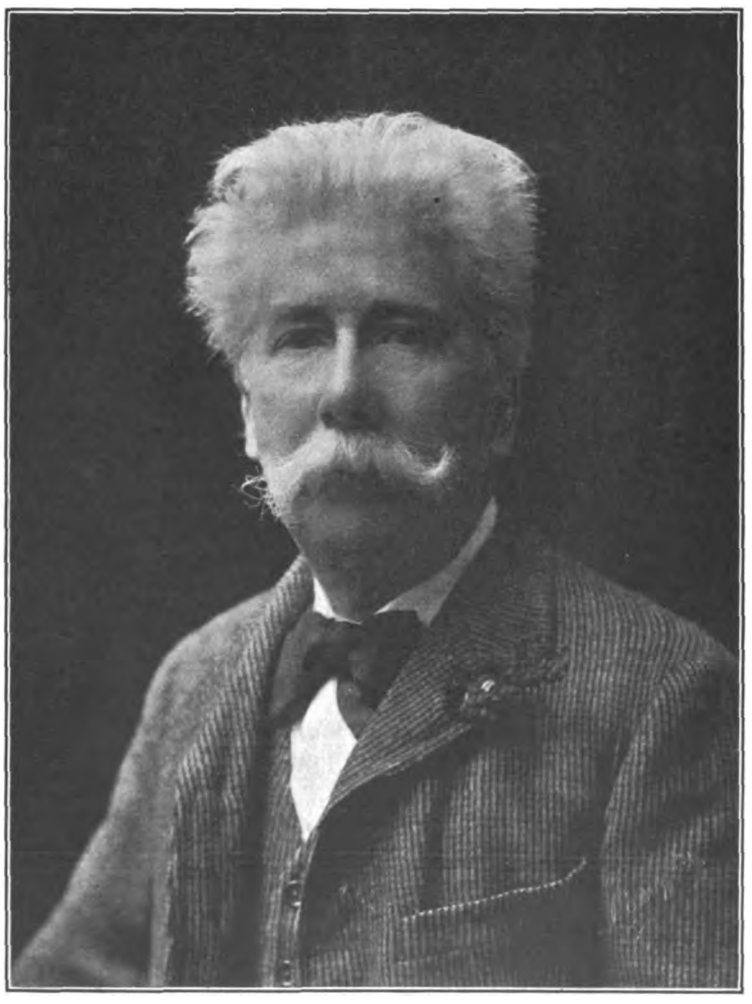
The twenty-third annual dinner of the Readers' Pensions Committee, in aid of pensions for readers and their widows, was held at the Holborn Restaurant (Venetian Chamber) last Saturday evening, and signalised the completion of the sixth Readers' Pension, five having been founded at a cost of rather more than £2,500, and placed in charge of the Printers' Pension Corporation, since the formation of the Committee in 1888. The chair was taken by Sir Henry Lucy, and the company present, numbering nearly 200, included Sir George Riddell, Mr. E. T. Reed, Mr. Albert Visetti, Dr. J. Bass Mullinger, Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, Mr. James Baker, Mr. G. A. Aitken, M.V.O., Mr. Fabian Ware, Mr. Francis H. Skrine, Professor Henry J. Spooner, Mr. Thomas Seccombe, Mr. W. H. Helm, Mr. Vernon H. Rendall, Mr. G. L. Apperson, I.S.O., Mr. Edgar Harrison, Mr. Victor B. Harrison, Mr. J. Pratt, Mr. G. F. Wilbraham, Mr. Horace Cole, Mr. Percy French, Mr. E. W. Chicken, Mr. F. B. O. Hawes, Mr. F. Hedger, Mr. S. Jarden, Mr. Joseph Mortimer (Sec., Printers' Pension Corporation), Mr. T. E. Naylor (Sec., London Society of Compositors), Mr. R. Freeman, Mr. W. H. Christopher, Mr. C. H. Freeman, Mr. A. J. Russell, Mr. S. F. Crampin, Mr. T. Sanders, Mr. J. Chandler, Mr. S. Andrewartha, Mr. J. Feldwick (Chairman of Committee), Mr. John Randall (Treasurer), Messrs. W. A. Perkins and W. H. Shortell (Hon. Secretaries), Mr. J. Cannon, Mr. T. M. Stamp, Mr. E. W. Whittle, Mr. J. Partington, Mr. J. A. Goodall, H. J. Simkins, W. L. Bower, etc.

"Literature and the Press."

Mr. ALBERT VISETTI, in proposing the toast of "Literature and the Press," said he regarded the Press as one of the greatest powers in the modern world, and one of the strongest influences in the life of our times. There were very few questions in which it did not take an intimate concern. In one way or another it touched us all, and we owed to it a debt of gratitude which could not be too frequently acknowledged. Perhaps we could best realise how much we owed to it if we could imagine what life would be like with no newspapers, and if we pictured a world in which the Press had disappeared. He took it it would mean a world in which civilization as we knew it would be impossible. There would be no interchange of ideas, no chance for the communication of thought, and progress would be arrested. We should be working under difficulties which would hamper us in every direction. From his own point of view they would miss most of all the influence of the Press as a guide, for he attached great importance to press criticism; it was intelligent, instructive, and of high educational value. It chastised or encouraged them, but in any case its influence was very helpful. He attached the greatest importance to the influence exercised by the Press in educational questions. He would have it intelligently and seriously interested in artistic education. He would have it remember how by the use or neglect of its powers it could make or mar the prospects of some great movement which was designed to benefit the whole nation. And what was true about music applied equally to all the other arts. Their prosperity, their development, their progress depended very greatly upon the way they were treated by the Press, upon the sort of attention given them by the critics whose opinions were put before the world through the medium of the Press. To the care of the Press he commended the arts in sincere faith that the great traditions of the past would not be forgotten. In asking them to honour the toast it was his duty to propose he asked them to honour not only the record of the Press as it had been, but what he knew would be its record in times to come. They drank to its great, noble and dignified past, but they drank also to its even greater future. (Applause.)

Dr. J. BASS MULLINGER, in responding, spoke of the difficulties under which the art of printing had lain in past times, and referring to the gallant fight made by William Caxton at Brussels for the preservation of his art under very difficult circumstances, and his escape to England there to develop it at Westminster, he said this event had always appeared to him symbolical of the difficulties under which literature itself had had to fight its way.

Sir GEORGE RIDDELL, who also responded, said he was very much obliged to Mr. Visetti for the very graceful and courteous things he had said with regard to the Press. Formerly it was the practice to oppose and imprison editors and newspaper proprietors; now it was the custom to cover them with a good deal of flattery. He was not sure which was the better thing, imprisonment or flattery. He sometimes wondered what would happen if he saw some distinguished members of his profession imprisoned for just say fourteen days. He was certain of this, that when they came out of prison they would make things hum and the Press would assume such a vigorous and virile attitude as it had not assumed for a good many years. (Laughter.) Addressing the printers' readers, Sir George Riddell said: You are "the watch-dogs of the Press," you are the gentlemen who do a great deal in protecting the unfortunate newspaper proprietor and his far too small profits from the results of the law of libel. (Laughter.) Continuing, Sir George said he was a trade unionist. There was only one occasion on which he had had the opportunity of seeing more than about three readers at one and the same time, and that was an occasion on which he had the privilege of meeting what was called a deputation from the Readers' Society, who came to see the newspaper proprietors with regard to the interesting question of wages and conditions of labour. He had met a good many trade union deputations, and he generally got on pretty well with them, because he thought they recognised he was a similar sort of person as themselves, more or less. But on this occasion he confessed he was very much put about. The gentlemen who came to see them addressed them in very dignified language, it was not at all forcible, and they were extraordinarily polite. They put their points in the most delightful manner, and after the deputation had left



Langfier, Ltd., Photo.

SIR HENRY LUCY.

Digitized by Google

them they felt they had conferred almost a privilege on them by being good enough to come and see them. (Laughter.) He enquired if that was a trade union, and the reply was, "Yes, it is, but these are some of the aristocrats of the printing trade." (Renewed laughter.) The Press to-day was a great commercial institution, and the readers exercised perhaps one of the most important functions which existed in the newspaper office. Whatever they might think about the manner in which newspapers were conducted, whatever they might think of the editors, of the sub-editors, of the news editors, and of the newspaper proprietors, there could be no doubt of this, that the extraordinarily correct manner in which the newspaper press in this country was read was little short of a marvel. When they considered the speed with which the type was set and the rate at which it was read, he thought it was absolutely amazing that so few errors appeared in the papers. (Applause.) Money was an important thing in business; they were not in business for the benefit of their health, but to make money. It was quite consistent, however, with making money and position to live on happy and friendly terms with those engaged in the business with which they were occupied. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to come to a gathering of this sort, and to sit down side by side with the men he was working with day by day. A very clever Australian poet had said:—

All the world is full of trouble,
This thing stands alone:
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in your own.

One of the most delightful things in relation to business was to be on friendly terms with those with whom you are doing business, and to join in the hundred and one little functions and institutions which were inseparable from and properly connected with any well-conducted establishment. (Applause.)

Sir Henry Lucy's Tribute to the Reader.

The CHAIRMAN, in submitting the toast "The Readers' Pensions," said he had been endeavouring to express to himself how it came about that he should have the honour of presiding at this interesting meeting, and he had come to the conclusion that it was due to the fact that few men had been permitted to have more extensively engaged the assistance of the printer and the supervision of the printer's reader. When it was desired to give an idea of exceptional length in any particular relation it was said that the substance, whatever it might be, would go round St. Paul's Cathedral many times. If the galley proofs of all he had written for the press and the public during the last forty years were gummed end on end and wrapped round St. Paul's Cathedral he did *not* think they would find a square inch of the sacred edifice in view. Time was when he turned out his copy with his own hand. From the bottom of his heart he pitied any survivor of that time. He fancied a large proportion of them died in the course of their experience. (Laughter.) Some years ago he saw a periodical written and set up by working printers, after the familiar fashion of the waiter who, having a rare holiday, went out to assist a friend to serve a dinner. These gentlemen devoted their spare time to setting up each other's copy. In a particular number of the periodical sent to him there was a too flattering account of his career. It illustrated by facsimile a sheet of his handwriting abstracted from an article contributed by him to the *Daily News*. Whether it was in a moment of personal devotion, or in a flash of extreme rage, that the compositor had taken home with him this precious relic to shave with, he did not know. He remembered it was fearfully and wonderfully scrawled. More closely than anything it resembled a collection of spiders, who had been dining out at an annual Pension Committee dinner, trying to find their way back at break of dawn. (Laughter.) His handwriting was a source of constant trouble to his old friend and colleague, Sir John Robinson, manager of the *Daily News*. He frequently remonstrated with him on the great amount of time occupied in deciphering his copy, which nearly led to the unpardonable crime of losing the post. He had confessed that his handwriting in its day was not so good as it might be. Allowing for the possibility of personal prejudice, he could honestly aver that Robinson's was ever so much worse. (Laughter.) In the matter of illegibility there were only three men to his knowledge who sinned in equal measure. One was James Payn, of whom an embarrassing correspondent said that at first sight it seemed beautiful writing, and it was only when you came to examine successive sentences that you discovered how awful was the impression. Mr. Mudford, who was taken from the Press Gallery to be editor of the *Standard*, a step that was justified by extreme success, was another. His signature was a marvel; the initial letter might have been, as the Catechism puts it, "M. or N. as the case may be," and what followed was simply a straight line. There was no approach to the formation of a single letter. The third was Colonel Fred Burnaby, whose handwriting suggested the use of a sprig from a birch rod dipped in a blacking-pot and scrawled on his ride to Khiva. (Laughter.) After his death there were found among his literary remains the notes of a novel. It was called "The Radical." As far as he (Sir Henry) could make out it was a vigorous assault by a red-hot Tory on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. It was written in the eighties at the time when the Member for West Birmingham was carrying through the country the flaming torch of the "unauthorised programme." As one of Burnaby's nearest and oldest friends, he was invited by the family to prepare the book for publication. He spent some time on what was a labour of love, but he had to abandon the task, baffled by the handwriting. (Laughter.) At one time Sir John Robinson sent to him a more than usually warm complaint about his handwriting. In the heat of his wrath his own writing became something worse than usual, and there were a few consecutive words he failed to decipher. He pasted a sheet of paper over the note, cutting a hole in it disclosing those three words, and took it down with him to the office. Having humbly acknowledged his own shortcomings, he produced this shrouded note and asked Sir John Robinson what the three words were. He glared at it through his glasses, turned it upside down, and finally admitted he could not say. Removing the covering sheet he showed him how in the matter of calligraphy he had nothing to boast about, and he never said anything again about his (Sir Henry's) hand-writing. As a journalist of the past he referred to this with the object of justifying his appearance in the chair that night. In those far-off days he sinned daily and nightly against the printer, and nightly and daily he was saved by the proof-reader. He trusted he would not be exciting anything approaching professional jealousy when he said that the best reader he had ever had was his wife. She read every proof of his multitudinous writing before it went to press, making corrections and suggestions which he saw, from the expressions in their faces, they were about to say accounted for the measure of success in his writing of to-day. He remembered only one occasion when there was an oversight. They might be sure, with the meanness of man, he made the most of it. (Laughter.) His wife said she found the article so interesting that, carried away by the plot of the story, she quite forgot she was reading a proof for the press. The gentlemen present that night—whom he was so proud to meet—who with the assistance of a small boy read the proofs, were, he expected, above weaknesses of that kind. He did not know whether, when they performed their high function, they permitted themselves to be swayed by a consciousness of the merits or demerits of the manuscript. He hoped not, for if they were subject to emotions of that kind, they must, considering the quantity of printed matter that came into their hands, suffer sorely in the course of a twelvemonth. Those present, whether writers for the Press or readers in the sense of purchasing journals and books, were there that night to give evidence in a practical form of their sympathy with and their gratitude to a section of the great army connected with the Press who were the most unostentatious and the most indispensable. Donors to the fund at the Pensions Committee were encouraged to liberality by a knowledge of the fact that it was not a charity in the sense implied by the giving of alms; a considerable portion of the money with which the Pensions were formed was subscribed by the general body of proof readers, of whom only a small percentage could hope to personally benefit by the pensions founded. Sir Henry concluded by referring to the special incentive to the provision of this sixth pension in the fact that among those who submitted themselves at the Pension Election last March was the late Mr. William Hilton, through whom the first Readers' Pension was formed. (Applause.)

Mr. J. FELDWICK, in responding, alluded to the loss the Committee had sustained in the death of their late chairman, Mr. William Hilton, who had put in such valuable work since the founding of the pensions. He thanked Sir Henry for the kindly way in which he had proposed the toast. There was great need for these pensions, and he was glad to say that, with the assistance of friends at the last election, they secured the return of four candidates. They based their work on the principle of self-help; everyone who participated must have subscribed to the parent body and to the Committee, so that it was not entirely asking for charity. The expenses were kept down to the lowest possible point. Last year the executive expenses amounted to £2 5s. They hoped with the assistance of friends and readers in the various offices to continue their work in the time to come. Concluding, Mr. Feldwick announced some additions to the Fund, including a donation of 25 guineas from Sir Henry Lucy and one of 10 guineas from Sir George Riddell, the latter having consented to take the chair at their dinner at some later period.

The toast of "The Visitors" was given by Mr. W. A. PEKKINS, who said he could not allow the occasion to pass without adding his testimony to Mr. Feldwick's on the loss they had sustained in the death of Mr. William Hilton. He had followed him in the office of one of the honorary secretaries of the Readers' Pensions Committee, and he was his immediate successor in perhaps a larger sphere, on the council of the Printers' Pension Corporation. He testified to the large amount of work he had done in the past for this organisation, and in doing so he said that no matter how much he might wish to follow his example he could never hope to achieve as much as he had performed. He also referred to the absence that night from the same cause of the late Mr. Kirby, who had been a consistent supporter of their organisation for a large number of years. He expressed the thanks of his fellow officials and the members of the Committee to those gentlemen who came year after year and supported them by their presence and contributions. They looked upon it as a great honour and as a great privilege once in the year to come in association with the gentlemen in other walks of the profession when they condescended to dine at the same board and express sympathy with them and their work.

Mr. E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM and Mr. G. A. AITKEN replied for the visitors, and the concluding toast, that of "The Chairman," was proposed by Mr. JAMES BAKER, who asked the company to "drink to the continued juvenility

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

of Toby, M.P." The toast was received with musical honours, and the Chairman briefly replied.

An excellent musical programme (under the direction of Mr. G. Buck) was carried out during the evening, comprising a pianoforte selection by Mr. Turle Lee, songs by Miss Jessie Reeve and Mr. D'Arcy Woollven, violin solos by Mr. Eugene de Meier, and humorous songs by Mr. Geo. Buck, each item being much appreciated.

The donations and subscriptions to the fund to complete the Sixth Readers' Pension amounted to a total of £248 9s. 6d.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

At the April monthly meeting of this Centre, held at the Woolpack Hotel, Moor-lane, Birmingham, after the usual business of the evening, Mr. A. J. Rowley, of London, delivered a lecture, entitled "The Chemical and Physical Properties of Materials used in the Manufacture of Yellow, Red, and Blue as applied to Letterpress, Litho and Offset Printing." The President, Mr. H. B. Lane, occupied the chair, and there was an attendance of forty members, including Mr. Carr, of Messrs. Carr (Saltley), Ltd., and Mr. Terry, of the High Pressure Gas Co., Leamington.

The lecture was illustrated with several interesting chemical experiments and the exhibition of material and diagrams. Mr. Rowley, ably assisted by Mr. Carr, exemplified the action of colours by precipitation, and so interesting were the numerous experiments that many important points, owing to the shortness of time, were deferred for another lecture early in next year.

Mr. Rowley began by defining the terms used in colour manufacture, the first being Decomposition. In its application to rock, he drew attention to the granite rocks of Cornwall and traced what happened to them in the course of time, and what substances were formed by their slow but sure decomposition. He said: The granite rocks are composed of the mineral, quartz, mica and felspar. The cause of decomposition of granite rock is that the mineral felspar is very susceptible to the action of carbonised water, *i.e.*, water which contains carbonic acid gas, Co^2. Assuming that such a water has been flowing through the bed of these rocks for a number of years, and that the felspar has been gradually decomposed into the well-known substance called china clay, the chemical composition of which is silica and alumina, while the chemical composition of felspar is alumina, silica and potash, the potash being soluble in water, is gradually dissolved out of the felspar, and flows into the springs which rise in the granite, leaving the alumina and silica or china clay behind.

Turning to another well-known mineral, iron, Mr. Rowley said: This metal is also decomposed by the action of carbonic gas and water into iron oxide or rust, which is capable of giving a reddish brown stain to china clay. If you can imagine a stream of water flowing into the basin-like cavities that have been made in the rocks by the decomposition of granite into china clay, laden with oxide of iron, remaining there for a very long period it gradually but surely turns the china clay into a reddish-brown substance called ochre and sienna. If again the mineral manganese should be present as well as iron, the action of carbonised water also decomposes this metal, which gives a deeper stain to the china clay and is called umber, or a natural colour. Ochre, sienna and umber contain all the substances which we have traced from the mineral world. The ochre being light in colour contains less iron than sienna. Umber being the darkest in colour contains both iron and manganese. By the decomposition of rock, iron and manganese we obtain earth or natural colour.

Now let us examine the physical properties of these colours. I do not think that anyone could state that they were good working colours by themselves as far as printing is concerned, but with decorators they form very useful colours on account of their cheapness. We will endeavour to trace why the earth colours are not satisfactory printing colours. To do this we must inspect the respective minerals of which the colours are composed. First, we examine the quartz which forms the base mass of the rock. This is not affected by the decomposition and does not enter into the colour. Second, mica, which has very wonderful properties in resisting heat, also does not enter into the natural colour. Third, felspar is the one we can give our attention to. Its decomposition forms silica and alumina, the latter being used as a base in the making of lakes. Silica forms, in various combinations, the second abundant portion of the earth's crust and is quite crystaline. When we come to think that white sand is almost pure silica, one cannot wonder that earth colours do not make good printing colours. Most printers, I think, would express their opinion that sienna and umber are somewhat sandy and difficult to work. This is always the case with all colours that have a tendency to form crystals. This happens in lakes and dark yellows through faulty making.

Having traced the formation of earth colours, Mr. Rowley proceeded to explain the process they undergo to make them marketable, known as levigation, a process which, he said, was all-important to any colour, whether earth or chemically prepared, the success of the latter entirely depending upon the proper washing. He continued: The system of washing adopted for earth colours to free it from foreign substance is on the principle of gravity in water, *i.e.*, a stone will sink to the bottom of water quicker than sand, and, as it is only the finest particles that we require for printing purposes, you can no doubt form some idea of the tremendous amount of water used in securing these fine particles of sienna and umber. The work is carried out by a series of tanks connected by troughs one with another. The current of water is regulated so as to increase or decrease the speed of the current. On the crude umber, sienna or ochre being thrown into a tank of water that is constantly agitated by mehanical means, the finer particles of colour come to the top, and, if the water is constantly running, they would overflow with the water, to be carried down into the next tank, and so on until it reached the fourth thank, where only the finest particles would be found. These are the particles which we as printers would obtain for printing purposes.

Iron has another property which alters the shade of its colour. When subject to heat in a properly constructed furnace it gradually turns from a pale yellowish brown to quite a warm brown, and is termed burnt umber, sienna, ochre or raddel. For instance, if you were to put some sulphate of iron on a plate over a bansen-burner flame you would obtain what is termed in the painting trade "purple brown."

Before directing attention to chemically formed colour, the lecturer explained that colours have a definite chemical combination. It is not a case of adding so much more stain to the base of a colour if you wish it to be stronger in tone, because in the case of sienna if double the amount of iron was present compared with china clay it would not be one shade stronger in colour, because the china clay only absorbs the chemical quantity and no more. Next, explaining the term, "precipitation," Mr. Rowley said: In colour making, when two known solutions are mixed together, a reaction sets in, the result of which is that we get, instead of a solution, an insoluble body quite different to either of the solutions, called the "precipitate," which the lecturer illustrated by chemical experiment, dissolving white lead in nitric acid, then adding sulphuric acid, the precipitate obtained being sulphate of lead. Mr. Rowley also exemplified the action of sulphur on white lead by adding some ammonium sulphide to white lead, the whole mass turning distinctly black in colour, designated as lead sulphide. This action was known to the lecturer to occur when stoving flake white in stoves (heated by coke fuel) for drying the colour in tin printing.

The base of colour in his opinion is a very important item to printers, because it is that part of the colour which governs to a great extent the good or bad working properties of a printing ink. These bodies consist of such substances as barytes, white lead, red lead, orange lead, alumina, artificial barytes, lead sulphite, gypsum, whiting, china clay, zinc white, lithopone, calcium, and many others, samples of which were passed round.

Having dealt in detail with some of these bodies, Mr. Rowley described the various pigments. Yellow pigment, the staining power of which is bi-chromate of potash, is manufactured from chromic iron stone by calcing with Chili saltpetre. Three shades of the colour were struck on a lead base showing lemon, middle and orange. The precipitate of chrome yellow could be seen immediately the solutions were mixed. To illustrate lake Mr. Rowley struck a deep red on an orange lead base, using the aniline dye, eosine, as the staining power, making a very brilliant red. Had this been struck on a base such as alumina this would have been a transparent red or lake. The staining powers of lakes and red are made from a by-product of coal, with which Mr. Rowley fully dealt. Other pigments dealt with were ultramarine, or lapsis lazuli, found in very small quantities in Persia, China and Siberia, mixed with earthy matter from which it is separated by mechanical means; artificial blue ultramarine, made by mixing coal, soda, rosin, sulphur and china clay, and bronze blue, made from sulphate of iron and prussiate of potash with the addition of an oxidising agent, a sample of which was made.

Concluding, Mr. Rowley said: In taking a general survey of the colours I have before me it is not possible to say in the time left all I would like. It was my intention to deal with the colours quite fully, that is, in pulling them to pieces to find their constituent parts chemically, then rub out with varnish on to glass squares, which I have brought with me, to find their transparency, and by adding a given quantity of white to test their strength or staining power. By these methods one can arrive at the quality of a colour. I have also a collection of three-colour prints with their corresponding colours pulled on paper. I can assure you I am yet to be convinced that any three so-called standard colours could produce the force of colour shown on the cards I place in front of you, which are printed from an offset machine on a mounted pulp board. I have also samples of direct photo or zinc in three colours, and considering the plates are just in the rough without any fine etching I think the results are good. These are also pulled from offset machine.

Mr. Carr, in a few remarks, expressed the pleasure the paper had given him, and hoped to be invited to the next, which Mr. Rowley promised for a date early in 1914.

A cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. Wilde, and seconded by Mr. Broughton, and Mr. Rowley responded concisely owing to the late hour of the evening.

The Factory Acts.—Last week the Prime Minister received at the House of Commons a deputation representing the Women's Trade Union League, the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, and other bodies, who desired to bring to his notice a variety of questions concerning accidents in factories, the Truck Act, women factory inspectors, overtime, and other matters. The Home Secretary and Lord H. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., were also present. The principal request was for the appointment of more inspectors, and the Prime Minister replied that as an old Home Secretary he had never ceased to take an interest in these and similar subjects. Looking back over a great number of years very large progress had been made, and one of the greatest reforms was the institution of women inspectors, of whom there were none when he went to the Home Office. At the present moment there were 18 inspectors, and he hoped they would get more, as this was one of the best safeguards for the proper administration of the Factory Act.

Printing in Relief.—The following process has recently been patented in France by Mr. A. C. Duterte. It is claimed that movable type and vignettes of every kind and style can be utilised, as also all dimensions and bodies, in lead, antimony, copper, bronze or any other metal or alloy, stamped or engraved inversely to the ordinary printing type. The process is applied as follows: Supposing there is a form from which a proof has been pulled in the usual way. This proof will then have to be printed a second time in another form containing the inverted type previously mentioned, and from which a first impression is obtained on a flong or paper pad placed on the platen of the printing press and under the tympan. All that is required is to print the sheet dry under the first impression. The second form alone can be used, from which a proof is pulled, inked after each copy, on the tympan of the press, under which a flong or pad is placed to receive the impression. The sheet is then laid and will be printed in relief owing to excess of ink. In this way, it is said, printers can obtain impressions in relief, with movable type, in printing presses.

A Belgian National Federation of Lithographic Workers came into existence at the commencement of this year, and has already about 700 members, of whom 100 are females. The weekly subscriptions range from 3d. to 1s. per week. Photo-engravers are eligible for membership.



Digitized by Google

The Use of Printing Inks.

Writing on this subject, in the *American Pressman*, Mr. Eugene St. John says that:—When one ink is superposed on another, the first ink must be dry, else the contrast will be lost. If two plates are made from the same negative, one to be printed over the other, the impression of the first plate, say on orange or buff, must not only be dry before the impression of the second plate is superposed, but it should be mixed with a sixteenth part of paste drier, which will not only cause the orange or buff to dry smooth, but will also cause it to dry on the surface. Otherwise the orange or buff may chalk off because its varnish has penetrated the paper too freely. For this sort of work black or blue-black over buff is a pleasing combination. There are various mixtures which yield buff. Two good ones are (1) white, English vermilion and golden yellow, and (2) white and deep orange. A little black may be added if a darker buff is preferred.

The black used to print the second impression should be a very dense, deep black of utmost covering power. Such a black may be mixed from cover black and reflex or roslyn blue. When two impressions are made from a single plate, green, brown or orange over black yields a pleasing effect. In this sort of work it is customary to run the black full colour and tint, the second colour with gloss varnish or gloss paste, the latter being the better. One make-ready, of course, answers for both colours. Paste drier should be added to both the black and the tint. The black must be dry before the second colour is printed and hard, oily slip-sheets should be used. The sheets must not be stacked too high lest they stick and peel. For the tints either light green lake, burnt sienna shade of brown or light orange may be mixed with the gloss paste.

The mixing of tints, while dreaded by many pressmen, is not at all difficult provided an eye for colour is not missing.

In most tints the predominant colour is apparent and in most cases it is only necessary to add a minor portion of the predominant colour to white to get the tint. Should this fail the result will be near enough to sample to be matched, to suggest the necessary addition, be it black, blue, red, yellow or green.

Acorn brown is a tint of chocolate, for example, and one needs but to look at a sample of acorn brown to see that it is a pale chocolate. Since white is commonly used to pale a colour what is suggested but to add chocolate to white until acorn brown is secured?

Alabaster is a tint of yellow, a pale yellow. This is at once apparent. Yet alabaster inclines neither to orange nor green, so medium yellow and white are suggested as the component parts of alabaster, and such by trial we find to be the case.

Apple green at once suggests a dull green. Looking around for a dull green, we find chrome green the nearest to apple green, the latter being paler. We add chrome green to white and get apple green.

Apricot colour at once suggests reddish orange, and if we add deep red to yellow or medium red to orange we get apricot colour.

Azure blue suggests light blue, and if we add ultramarine, the lightest blue, to white we get azure blue.

Buttercup colour at first glance appears a pale yellow, and is mixed with white and lemon yellow.

Canary colour is also a pale yellow, but somewhat stronger and greener than buttercup colour, so if we add more lemon yellow to buttercup colour we get canary colour.

Carnation is a paled deep red made by adding white to carmine lake.

Cocoanut brown suggests burnt umber, and is mixed from white and burnt umber.

Colonial yellow suggests deep orange, and is mixed from white and deep orange.

Drab suggests burnt umber, and is mixed from white and burnt umber.

Flesh tint suggests orange, and is closely imitated by adding orange to white.

French grey suggests Indian red, and is white and Indian red.

Grass green suggests a light chrome green, and is mixed from yellow and chrome green or light green lake.

Heliotrope suggests purple, and is white and purple.

Ivory suggests pale yellow, and is white and Naples yellow.

Lavender suggests purple, and is white and purple. Purples are of either bluish or reddish cast. Comparing heliotrope and lavender, the latter is plainly bluer than heliotrope. So lavender is a tint of bluish heliotrope, a tint of reddish purple.

Lilac is also mixed from purple and white, as anyone can see.

Marigold suggests orange-yellow, and is white and orange-yellow

Corn colour suggests yellow, and is white and yellow.

Mauve suggests purple, and is purple and white.

Pea green suggests a dull green and is white and chrome green.

Pink suggests red and of course white and deep red yield pink.

Terra cotta colour suggests sienna, and is white and burnt sienna.

Robin's egg blue suggests greenish blue and is white and milori blue.

Rose colour suggests deep red, and is white and deep red.

Sapphire colour suggests ultra blue, and is white and ultra blue.

Sky blue suggests a greenish blue, and is white and milori blue.

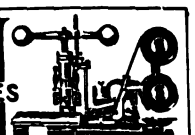
It must be remembered that if an opaque tint, or mixed colour containing white, is desired it will be necessary to use opaque white, generally known as cover white, as the base.

If the colour of the stock is to be covered, cover white is required. If the colour of the stock may show and have influence then mixing white will answer. By diluting cover white with gloss paste or gloss varnish, preferably gloss paste, we get a white similar ot mixing white, but drying out with a better lustre and finish.

For tints on rough-finish papers like the majority of cover papers, bonds, ledgers, parchment and the like, cover white is the best base, providing a transparent tint is not desired. For transparent tints mixing magnesia, laketine, mixing white and tint base are preferable to cover white. But all of these transparent and transluscent whites lack the body and covering quality of cover white, so do not give as good results on the rough-finish papers, but answer very well on coated stock.

When the soft, transparent whites print marled or mottled on coated paper they may be made to print clean and smooth by adding cover white.

PERHAPS the oldest, and almost certainly the richest and most powerful union of literary men, says the *Glasgow Herald*, is about to celebrate the conclusion of its 75th year. This is the French Société des Gens de Lettres, which was founded as long ago as 1837. Its inception was due to a forgotten journalist, Louis Desnoyers, who had for his colleagues Balzac, the elder Dumas, Thierry, Lamennais, and Victor Hugo. He also had the distinction of being the inventor of the feuilleton as practised in the French daily press, and as borrowed thence by our own.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ESTABLISHED 1806.
For all Printing Metals
Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).
HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

SHACKELL'S
FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.
SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.
Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.
FOLDING MACHINES.
Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.
BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS

Cardboard Corner Stitching Machine

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

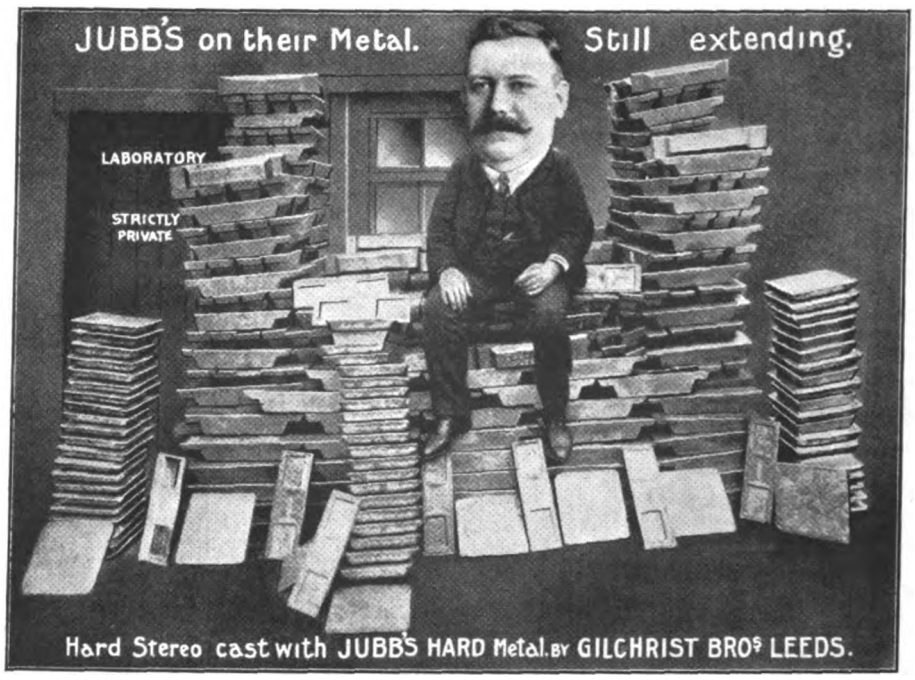
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64 Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

In AMERICA

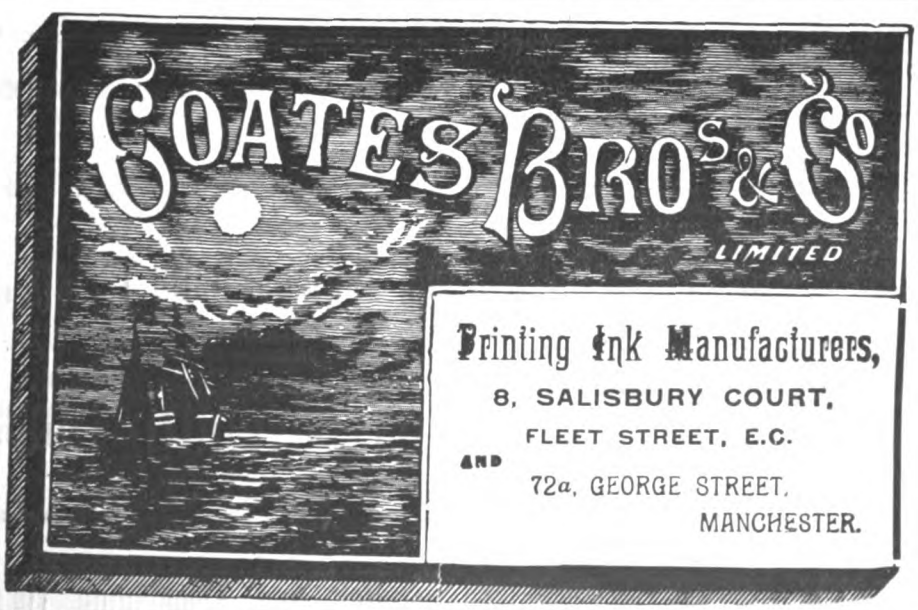
There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.



Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is :—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page ($6\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page ...	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied at **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or **2/6** FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Digitized by Google

Machines for Forming Cardboard Cylinders.

The accompanying drawings relate to machines for forming cardboard cylinders. The object of the patentee (Mr. E. C. Lovell, engineer, of Bristol) is to produce tubular cardboard bodies of square, oval or any other desired cross sectional outline.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a former; Fig. 2 a front end view thereof; Fig. 3 is a rear end view; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of an alternative form; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation showing the former, applied to an existing machine.

a indicates the body of the former which at the entrant end is preferably slightly flared or bell-mouthed as shown at a^1 to facilitate the entry of the card cylinder. The former at the entrant end is of circular cross sectional outline and such outline starting from the front end or at some other convenient point of its length gradually changes its cross sectional outline until at the exit end a^2 it corresponds to the cross sectional outline it is desired the cylinder shall present. The cylinder may first

Fig 1

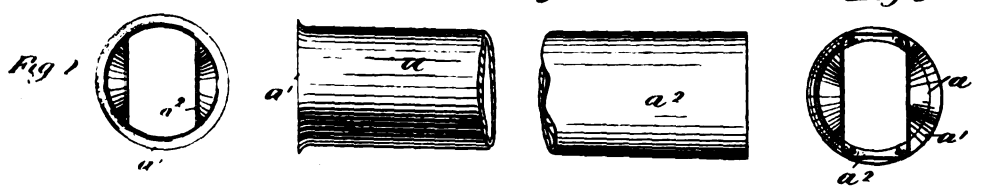


Fig 3

Fig 4

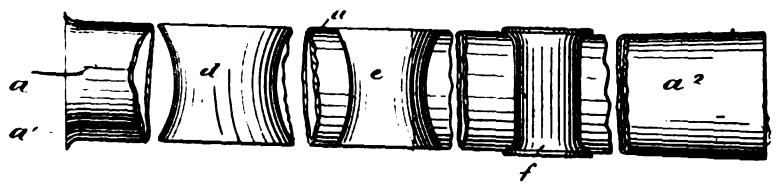
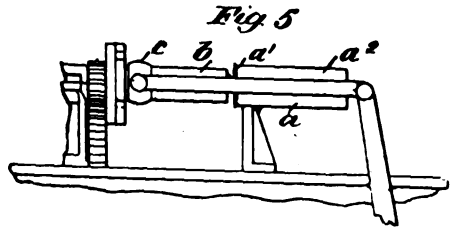


Fig 5



be discharged from the mandrel upon which it is made into a tubular receiver in which it remains until the succeeding cylinder pushes it out and into the former which is arranged in line with said receiver. In practice, it is found convenient to discharge the cylinder straight into the former. In Fig. 5 the former *a* is disposed at the end of the mandrel *b* so that as the body *c* is moved lengthwise upon the mandrel the cylinder is pushed off directly into the former *a*.

Rollers may be employed having suitably shaped peripheries to coact with the former. An arrangement such as that just referred to is shown in Fig. 4, where pairs of rollers such as *d e f* are provided mounted on suitable spindles, not shown, and arranged upon each side of the former, the body of which is cut away at these points to permit the rollers to come into contact with the exterior surface of the cylinder. Instead of only two such rollers four may be employed so that the whole or substantially the whole of the perimeter of the cylinder is acted upon. The rollers may be operated by contact with the cylinder or they may be positively driven. The former may be constructed in two parts hinged together, the parts being separated to permit the passage of the cylinder therein and then closed to compress same and give it the desired outline. Under these circumstances the

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!!
All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO.,
22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Why Must it Always be the Paper?

Professor Herzberg has lately published a number of instances in which the paper has been stigmatised as the cause of various troubles:—

(1) A paper mill received several complaints regarding the faulty sizing of its papers, and was quite unable to explain the cause. The complaints came exclusively from one locality, and this prompted the people at the mill to obtain some of the ink used there. When employing this ink it was proved that the latter spread into and penetrated all papers, even those well sized. Hence it follows that not the paper but the ink was at fault.

(2) Complaint was made by the receiver of a shipment of aluminium utensils in South America that on most of the objects whitish spots had formed, whereat the metal was corroded. At the test in the Material Testing Office it was determined that the paper contained neither chlorine, free acid, nor salts having an acid reaction. It was not possible to produce the spots when aluminium plates were kept in contact with the paper in a very damp atmosphere and at an increased temperature. The chemical analysis proved that the white powder adhering to the paper consisted chiefly of aluminium hydroxide. This indicated that the existence of the white spots and the corrosion were due to an action which has already very often been observed specially in tropical countries of great humidity, namely, decomposition of the aluminium. Here also the paper was first adjudged to be faulty.

(3) An unsized paper had been employed for wrapping bottles filled with scent. Various consignees complained that the paper emitted an objectionable smell. Investigation proved that the wrappers had been in contact with some offensive smelling liquid; had this explanation not been forthcoming, the paper again would certainly have been unjustly blamed.

Paper Towels and Napkins.

As the increasing demand for paper towels and napkins becomes more and more broadcast, American manufacturers, realising the success of this new field in the paper industry, are putting forth extra efforts to meet the needs of the consumers by adding new grades to their already large stock. Many of the restaurants have successfully adopted the use of these napkins, and towels are being utilised more than ever in schools, hotels and various public places as well as in private homes. Where sanitary conditions prevail the use of paper towels and napkins are found to be far superior to that of linen, and the cost is much less, as it does away entirely with laundry bills. The Continental Paper Bag Co. of New York, are now making a new towel made from clean spruce wood, absolutely free from all injurious chemicals, which is found to be sanitary, clean and absorbent, and should be used like a blotter. These towels are put up in rolls containing 150 extra heavy No. 1 grade. Nap-o-lin is the name of a new paper napkin which has just been put on the market by the company mentioned. It is specially recommended for its softness, and will undoubtedly meet with general approval and find ready sale.

A most interesting and beautifully got up booklet entitled "Historic Homes of the Linotype," has been issued by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and deals with the historic associations of the buildings occupied by that firm at Altrincham, London, and Paris in a very complete manner. The history of the houses that have been formerly on the site of the London offices is given, together with illustrations of them taken from old prints, and it is interesting to find that the Paris offices of the company are situated in a building that once formed a portion of a palace belonging to Cardinal Richelieu, and that has had quite a varied assortment of tenants during its time. Polished floors, painted ceilings by good artists, and elaborate carving and gilding are now subordinated to the commercial demands of the twentieth century. The booklet has been compiled by Mr. Albert E. Pain, who has evidently found it to be a labour of love, and who has done his work well. Linotype users and printers all over the world should appreciate such an excellent brochure.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE PERFECT PEN VEDA REG° Nº 322936
2s. 6d. to 5s.
Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

Illuminated Addresses:
By the Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.
The Midland Daily Telegraph
Several Editions Daily. One Halfpenny.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
Wednesday. One Penny.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.
Warwick and Leamington Times
Saturday—(54 Columns)—One Penny.
The Warwick, Leamington, and Warwickshire Times circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.
London Representative:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

For what it is worth, I mention the Fleet-street report that an amalgamation of three large London printing firms is in contemplation. Or perhaps some intimate arrangement short of absolute joining up of interests.

o o o

There is always a jolly break-up concert at the end of the St. Bride Institute season. This year saw a new feature—a male choir of the Institute.

o o o

To explain how it came into being I should say that Mr. Percy H. Whiskin, one-time student and now Linotype Instructor of St. Bride, some time ago whisked in with the idea that there should be a St. Bride Old Students' Club. It was formed.

o o o

Following on that came the notion of a male choir. It was formed.

o o o

I think it consists entirely of members of the St. Bride Old Students' Club. The choir is youthful; and it has as yet had but a short career; with but few opportunities of practising. Thursday night saw its debut; and the success, despite the facts cited, was complete and most delightful.

o o o

"Comrades in Arms" was the first piece; and perhaps the most successful; but "Hail to the Chief" and "The Soldiers' Song" came hard on its track in the sense of favour won.

o o o

Encore to the St. Bride Male Choir. It has made a fine "attack"; may it go on and give us many and many a glee.

o o o

"Cupid Intervenes" was a very humorous dualogue by Mr. Randall and Mr. Marshall H. Collyer. "Carmen" was delightfully sung by Miss Winifred Grey; and Miss Winifred sang "The Enchantress"—and was one.

o o o

The male voice choir will meet again early in the autumn. Any other students of the Institute or other members of the craft who liked to join would be most heartily welcomed. They should communicate with Mr. Whiskin at the Institute.

o o o

Mr. F. W. Lewis, one of the Board of Governors of St. Bride, was in the chair at this break-up function. The Principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell, and the ex-Principal, Mr. A. J. Newton, were supporting him; and "with them," as law reporters say, Mr. E. R. Alexander, that doyen among technical instructors.

o o o

A very interesting link with the past has been severed by the death of that Peckham octogenarian, Mr. Joseph Calverley. For fifteen or more years he had retired from the responsibility of chief engineer of the *Times*. He had held that post for about thirty years. Previously he had been engaged in the engineering works of Sir Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester.

o o o

It was a great day in, I think, 1866, certainly just about that time, when the first Walter rotary press was completed and started its daily task of delivering the *Times*.

o o o

The evolving and elaboration, or should I rather say, the simplifying of this rotary press, had been Mr. Calverley's main engrossment. When he came to the *Times* in the early sixties to take charge of its engineering department he found the rotary stereo problem practically settled, though to be sure even in that particular the great journal had declined to take any risks. It had worked on rotary stereotyping for about four years before it relied upon those stereos absolutely.

o o o

Mr. B. Dellagana, one of the brothers Dellagana, makers of Swiss plaster images, was the brainy and enterprising man on whom the *Times* chiefly relied for this great departure. It assisted the brothers Dellagana in every possible way. It would appear that they were free of its establishment, and were permitted to conduct their experimenting in a specially set apart *Times* workshop and at the *Times*' expense. One of them founded the existing important firm of B. Dellagana and Co., of Shoe-lane.

o o o

The *Times* set up a workshop in Printing House-square for the construction of the Walter press.

o o o

I see the *Star* says of the first Walter press that it was generally admitted to constitute the greatest advance in the art of printing since the introduction of printing by steam.

o o o

Mr. E. Hunter, the head of Hunters, Ltd., the engineers and process engravers' suppliers of St. Bride-street, has won so much esteem and goodwill through a consistently high-minded conduct of his important business, that the news of heavy affliction falling upon him will ensure many a kindly thought. He has just lost his partner in life. She was as bright, hearty, happy a help-meet as ever a man had, by the testimony of those who had the privilege of her acquaintance.

o o o

I have heard that it was one more case of appendicitis suddenly laying low one in apparently the very prime and glow of health; and of a failure to rally after the operation.

o o o

I know Mr. Hunter very well; I would wish to acknowledge his friendliness and helpfulness; and the real value of his business example. This heavy loss following no little strain upon his own health through some months, will be indeed a very great calamity. One can but speak the word of courage; and tender at least the tribute due to the life that has closed.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

A Lecture on Colour Printing.

Mr. Courtney Lewis, the well-known writer of several books on the subject, lectured to the members of the Vesey Club, at the Masonic Hall, Sutton Coldneld, the other day, the subject of his lecture being the "History and Progress of Colour Printing," in which he traced the art both from wood blocks and metal plates from the earliest times to the present day. He showed how man had ever had a desire to represent in some semblance of their natural colours the animate and inanimate objects he saw around him, which was exemplified by the painting on the mummy cases by the Egyptians, on the vases by the Greeks and others, and by the mosaics by the Romans; how on the cessor of the papyri — which foreshadowed the coming of book illustration—all books were produced by hand, the text being written by the scribes on vellum, and the initial letters to the chapters being illuminated in gold and silver and beautiful colours by the illuminator; how the tendency always was to accentuate these initial letters, and that it was to these letters we owe the origin of colour printing. Then he went on to describe the state of Europe in the fifteenth century, how paper had come into use, and knowledge ceasing to be the monopoly of the few the demand for books increased, and so it came about that Gutenberg set up his printing press at Mainz, that as soon as a method of mechanically producing the work of the scribe was practicable, naturally a means was sought of producing in the same way the work of the illuminator, and then after the lapse of a few years, viz., in 1457 appeared the Psalter of Faust and Schaffer (who took over Gutenberg's press), which has its initial letters printed in colours. Then he spoke of the chiaro-scurists, who endeavoured in the sixteenth century to go a step further than the simple colours of their predecessors and put colour on colour to produce shading, their desire being to mechanically reproduce the studies made by Holbein, Titian, Raphael, Durer and other great artists of that age, for their pictures. Then Mr. Courtney went on to speak of the efforts made in England about the time of Hogarth to produce pictures for the first time by means of the press in their natural and proper colour, and of the two schools of printed pictures from metal plates and wood blocks, respectively founded by J. C. Le Blon and J. B. Jackson, from the former of which arose the grand works at the end of the eighteenth century in coloured mezzotint, aquatint and stipple of Alix Jannet, Debricourt and Descourt, in France, and of Ryland, Bartolozzi, the Wards, Val Green, J. R. Smith, Earlom and others, in England; the gradual decay and then the building up by George Baxter, in the nineteenth century, of a new school, and how he for the production of his beautiful prints united the two methods by a conjunction of wood blocks and metal plates, and for the first time in history took into the homes of the masses cheap artistic printed pictures in natural colours to their great advantage and refinement. It was also explained how interesting were his prints, not for these reasons only but because they were the "abstracts and brief chronicles of his time," almost every person and event of note being pictorially represented by him; but now this art was ultimately superseded by the cheap German chromo-lithograph. The extraordinary productions of William Blake were referred to, and the art of chromo-lithography with the Arundel chromos and the oleograph and the Japanese colour print were all explained, as well as the revival in the eighties of the nineteenth century of wood block printing, in the illustrations by Edward Evans, of the books of Kate Greenaway, Randolph Caldecott and Walter Crane.

In concluding a very exhaustive lecture, in which the subject was treated historically and not technically, and interspersed with several amusing anecdotes, the lecturer showed how in the present hustling age people would not read through columns of type when they could get the same impressions conveyed to their minds by a picture, and if by a picture how much more so by a coloured picture, and he expressed a belief as we already had an "all-picture" daily journal that we should wake up one morning to find coloured illustrations in our daily press.

The lecture was listened to throughout with marked attention.

MESSRS. SCHELTER AND GIESECKE, of Leipzig, have introduced a new script type under the name of "Watteau-Schrift." It is of a most artistic and delicate design, and is admirably adapted for fine display work, as is evidenced from the number of examples of jobs shown in the specimen book. It is made in the usual series of sizes from 10-point to 36-point, and with initials to match in larger bodies.

Faster than a Calculating Machine.
INGLIS' "FLASH"
PAPER-TRADE CALCULATOR
Estimates Made-up or Checked at Lightning Speed.
POST FREE 2/2
TRY THIS NEW SYSTEM.
Reckoners for Every Purpose and Trade.
GALL & INGLIS, London and Edinburgh.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

Digitized by Google

Machines for Forming Cardboard CYLINDERS.

The accompanying drawings relate to machines for forming cardboard cylinders. The object of the patentee (Mr. E. C. Lovell, engineer, of Bristol) is to produce tubular cardboard bodies of square, oval or any other desired cross sectional outline.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a former; Fig. 2 a front end view thereof; Fig. 3 is a rear end view; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of an alternative form; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation showing the former, applied to an existing machine.

a indicates the body of the former which at the entrant end is preferably slightly flared or bell-mouthed as shown at a^1 to facilitate the entry of the card cylinder. The former at the entrant end is of circular cross sectional outline and such outline starting from the front end or at some other convenient point of its length gradually changes its cross sectional outline until at the exit end a^2 it corresponds to the cross sectional outline it is desired the cylinder shall present. The cylinder may first

Fig 1

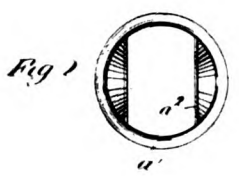


Fig 3



Fig 4

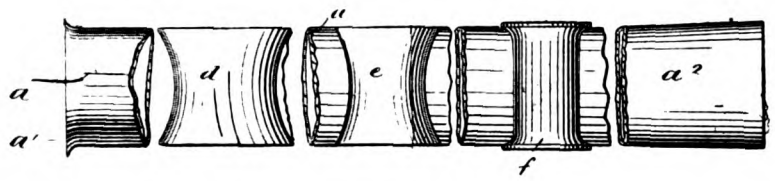
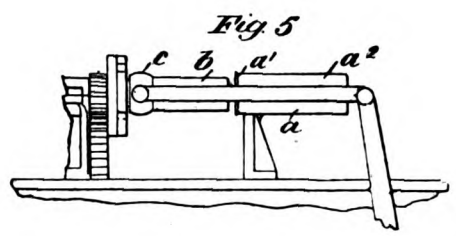


Fig 5



be discharged from the mandrel upon which it is made into a tubular receiver in which it remains until the succeeding cylinder pushes it out and into the former which is arranged in line with said receiver. In practice, it is found convenient to discharge the cylinder straight into the former. In Fig. 5 the former *a* is disposed at the end of the mandrel *b* so that as the body *c* is moved lengthwise upon the mandrel the cylinder is pushed off directly into the former *a*.

Rollers may be employed having suitably shaped peripheries to coact with the former. An arrangement such as that just referred to is shown in Fig. 4, where pairs of rollers such as *d e f* are provided mounted on suitable spindles, not shown, and arranged upon each side of the former, the body of which is cut away at these points to permit the rollers to come into contact with the exterior surface of the cylinder. Instead of only two such rollers four may be employed so that the whole or substantially the whole of the perimeter of the cylinder is acted upon. The rollers may be operated by contact with the cylinder or they may be positively driven. The former may be constructed in two parts hinged together, the parts being separated to permit the passage of the cylinder therein and then closed to compress same and give it the desired outline. Under these circumstances the shape of the former would be the same from end to end.

As the adhesive connecting the convolutions of the material forming the cylinder is not set or hard at the time of treatment, the said cylinder may be readily caused to assume any desired cross outline, and, the patentee claims, by means his invention, to readily impart to the cylinders any desired cross sectional outline without requiring the shape of the mandrel or any other detail of the main machine to be altered or interfered with. Obviously the former may be of any desired length so that the cylinders may be retained thereon for a longer or shorter period as may be found desirable to secure their proper formation.

Why Must it Always be the Paper?

Professor Herzberg has lately published a number of instances in which the paper has been stigmatised as the cause of various troubles:—

(1) A paper mill received several complaints regarding the faulty sizing of its papers, and was quite unable to explain the cause. The complaints came exclusively from one locality, and this prompted the people at the mill to obtain some of the ink used there. When employing this ink it was proved that the latter spread into and penetrated all papers, even those well sized. Hence it follows that not the paper but the ink was at fault.

(2) Complaint was made by the receiver of a shipment of aluminium utensils in South America that on most of the objects whitish spots had formed, whereat the metal was corroded. At the test in the Material Testing Office it was determined that the paper contained neither chlorine, free acid, nor salts having an acid reaction. It was not possible to produce the spots when aluminium plates were kept in contact with the paper in a very damp atmosphere and at an increased temperature. The chemical analysis proved that the white powder adhering to the paper consisted chiefly of aluminium hydroxide. This indicated that the existence of the white spots and the corrosion were due to an action which has already very often been observed specially in tropical countries of great humidity, namely, decomposition of the aluminium. Here also the paper was first adjudged to be faulty.

(3) An unsized paper had been employed for wrapping bottles filled with scent. Various consignees complained that the paper emitted an objectionable smell. Investigation proved that the wrappers had been in contact with some offensive smelling liquid; had this explanation not been forthcoming, the paper again would certainly have been unjustly blamed.

Paper Towels and Napkins.

As the increasing demand for paper towels and napkins becomes more and more broadcast, American manufacturers, realising the success of this new field in the paper industry, are putting forth extra efforts to meet the needs of the consumers by adding new grades to their already large stock. Many of the restaurants have successfully adopted the use of these napkins, and towels are being utilised more than ever in schools, hotels and various public places as well as in private homes. Where sanitary conditions prevail the use of paper towels and napkins are found to be far superior to that of linen, and the cost is much less, as it does away entirely with laundry bills. The Continental Paper Bag Co. of New York, are now making a new towel made from clean spruce wood, absolutely free from all injurious chemicals, which is found to be sanitary, clean and absorbent, and should be used like a blotter. These towels are put up in rolls containing 150 extra heavy No. 1 grade. Nap-o-lin is the name of a new paper napkin which has just been put on the market by the company mentioned. It is specially recommended for its softness, and will undoubtedly meet with general approval and find ready sale.

A most interesting and beautifully got up booklet entitled "Historic Homes of the Linotype," has been issued by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and deals with the historic associations of the buildings occupied by that firm at Altrincham, London, and Paris in a very complete manner. The history of the houses that have been formerly on the site of the London offices is given, together with illustrations of them taken from old prints, and it is interesting to find that the Paris offices of the company are situated in a building that once formed a portion of a palace belonging to Cardinal Richelieu, and that has had quite a varied assortment of tenants during its time. Polished floors, painted ceilings by good artists, and elaborate carving and gilding are now subordinated to the commercial demands of the twentieth century. The booklet has been compiled by Mr. Albert E. Pain, who has evidently found it to be a labour of love, and who has done his work well. Linotype users and printers all over the world should appreciate such an excellent brochure.

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!!
All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO.,
22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE PERFECT PEN VEDA REG° Nº 322936
2s. 6d. to 5s.
Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

Illuminated Addresses:
By The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS
IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP,
POPULAR,
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING.
The Midland Daily Telegraph
Several Editions Daily. One Halfpenny.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
Wednesday. One Penny.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.
Warwick and Leamington Times
Saturday—(54 Columns)—One Penny.
The Warwick, Leamington, and Warwickshire Times circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.
London Representative:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

For what it is worth, I mention the Fleet-street report that an amalgamation of three large London printing firms is in contemplation. Or perhaps some intimate arrangement short of absolute joining up of interests.

o o o

There is always a jolly break-up concert at the end of the St. Bride Institute season. This year saw a new feature—a male choir of the Institute.

o o o

To explain how it came into being I should say that Mr. Percy H. Whiskin, one-time student and now Linotype Instructor of St. Bride, some time ago whisked in with the idea that there should be a St. Bride Old Students' Club. It was formed.

o o o

Following on that came the notion of a male choir. It was formed.

o o o

I think it consists entirely of members of the St. Bride Old Students' Club. The choir is youthful; and it has as yet had but a short career; with but few opportunities of practising. Thursday night saw its debut; and the success, despite the facts cited, was complete and most delightful.

o o o

"Comrades in Arms" was the first piece; and perhaps the most successful; but "Hail to the Chief" and "The Soldiers' Song" came hard on its track in the sense of favour won.

o o o

Encore to the St. Bride Male Choir. It has made a fine "attack"; may it go on and give us many and many a glee.

o o o

"Cupid Intervenes" was a very humorous dualogue by Mr. Randall and Mr. Marshall H. Collyer. "Carmen" was delightfully sung by Miss Winifred Grey; and Miss Winifred sang "The Enchantress"—and was one.

o o o

The male voice choir will meet again early in the autumn. Any other students of the Institute or other members of the craft who liked to join would be most heartily welcomed. They should communicate with Mr. Whiskin at the Institute.

o o o

Mr. F. W. Lewis, one of the Board of Governors of St. Bride, was in the chair at this break-up function. The Principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell, and the ex-Principal, Mr. A. J. Newton, were supporting him; and "with them," as law reporters say, Mr. E. R. Alexander, that doyen among technical instructors.

o o o

A very interesting link with the past has been severed by the death of that Peckham octogenarian, Mr. Joseph Calverley. For fifteen or more years he had retired from the responsibility of chief engineer of the *Times*. He had held that post for about thirty years. Previously he had been engaged in the engineering works of Sir Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester.

o o o

It was a great day in, I think, 1866, certainly just about that time, when the first Walter rotary press was completed and started its daily task of delivering the *Times*.

o o o

The evolving and elaboration, or should I rather say, the simplifying of this rotary press, had been Mr. Calverley's main engrossment. When he came to the *Times* in the early sixties to take charge of its engineering department he found the rotary stereo problem practically settled, though to be sure even in that particular the great journal had declined to take any risks. It had worked on rotary stereotyping for about four years before it relied upon those stereos absolutely.

o o o

Mr. B. Dellagana, one of the brothers Dellagana, makers of Swiss plaster images, was the brainy and enterprising man on whom the *Times* chiefly relied for this great departure. It assisted the brothers Dellagana in every possible way. It would appear that they were free of its establishment, and were permitted to conduct their experimenting in a specially set apart *Times* workshop and at the *Times'* expense. One of them founded the existing important firm of B. Dellagana and Co., of Shoe-lane.

o o o

The *Times* set up a workshop in Printing House-square for the construction of the Walter press.

o o o

I see the *Star* says of the first Walter press that it was generally admitted to constitute the greatest advance in the art of printing since the introduction of printing by steam.

o o o

Mr. E. Hunter, the head of Hunters, Ltd., the engineers and process engravers' suppliers of St. Bride-street, has won so much esteem and goodwill through a consistently high-minded conduct of his important business, that the news of heavy affliction falling upon him will ensure many a kindly thought. He has just lost his partner in life. She was as bright, hearty, happy a help-meet as ever a man had, by the testimony of those who had the privilege of her acquaintance.

o o o

I have heard that it was one more case of appendicitis suddenly laying low one in apparently the very prime and glow of health; and of a failure to rally after the operation.

o o o

I know Mr. Hunter very well; I would wish to acknowledge his friendliness and helpfulness; and the real value of his business example. This heavy loss following no little strain upon his own health through some months, will be indeed a very great calamity. One can but speak the word of courage; and tender at least the tribute due to the life that has closed.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

A Lecture on Colour Printing.

Mr. Courtney Lewis, the well-known writer of several books on the subject, lectured to the members of the Vesey Club, at the Masonic Hall, Sutton Coldfield, the other day, the subject of his lecture being the "History and Progress of Colour Printing," in which he traced the art both from wood blocks and metal plates from the earliest times to the present day. He showed how man had ever had a desire to represent in some semblance of their natural colours the animate and inanimate objects he saw around him, which was exemplified by the painting on the mummy cases by the Egyptians, on the vases by the Greeks and others, and by the mosaics by the Romans; how on the cessor of the papyri — which foreshadowed the coming of book illustration—all books were produced by hand, the text being written by the scribes on vellum, and the initial letters to the chapters being illuminated in gold and silver and beautiful colours by the illuminator; how the tendency always was to accentuate these initial letters, and that it was to these letters we owe the origin of colour printing. Then he went on to describe the state of Europe in the fifteenth century, how paper had come into use, and knowledge ceasing to be the monopoly of the few the demand for books increased, and so it came about that Gutenberg set up his printing press at Mainz, that as soon as a method of mechanically producing the work of the scribe was practicable, naturally a means was sought of producing in the same way the work of the illuminator, and then after the lapse of a few years, viz., in 1457 appeared the Psalter of Faust and Schaffer (who took over Gutenberg's press), which has its initial letters printed in colours. Then he spoke of the chiaro-scurists, who endeavoured in the sixteenth century to go a step further than the simple colours of their predecessors and put colour on colour to produce shading, their desire being to mechanically reproduce the studies made by Holbein, Titian, Raphael, Durer and other great artists of that age, for their pictures. Then Mr. Courtney went on to speak of the efforts made in England about the time of Hogarth to produce pictures for the first time by means of the press in their natural and proper colour, and of the two schools of printed pictures from metal plates and wood blocks, respectively founded by J. C. Le Blon and J. B. Jackson, from the former of which arose the grand works at the end of the eighteenth century in coloured mezzotint, aquatint and stipple of Alix Jannet, Debricourt and Descourt, in France, and of Ryland, Bartolozzi, the Wards, Val Green, J. R. Smith, Earlom and others, in England; the gradual decay and then the building up by George Baxter, in the nineteenth century, of a new school, and how he for the production of his beautiful prints united the two methods by a conjunction of wood blocks and metal plates, and for the first time in history took into the homes of the masses cheap artistic printed pictures in natural colours to their great advantage and refinement. It was also explained how interesting were his prints, not for these reasons only but because they were the "abstracts and brief chronicles of his time," almost every person and event of note being pictorially represented by him; but now this art was ultimately superseded by the cheap German chromo-lithograph. The extraordinary productions of William Blake were referred to, and the art of chromo-lithography with the Arundel chromos and the oleograph and the Japanese colour print were all explained, as well as the revival in the eighties of the nineteenth century of wood block printing, in the illustrations by Edward Evans, of the books of Kate Greenaway, Randolph Caldecott and Walter Crane.

In concluding a very exhaustive lecture, in which the subject was treated historically and not technically, and interspersed with several amusing anecdotes, the lecturer showed how in the present hustling age people would not read through columns of type when they could get the same impressions conveyed to their minds by a picture, and if by a picture how much more so by a coloured picture, and he expressed a belief as we already had an "all-picture" daily journal that we should wake up one morning to find coloured illustrations in our daily press.

The lecture was listened to throughout with marked attention.

MESSRS. SCHELTER AND GIESECKE, of Leipzig, have introduced a new script type under the name of "Watteau-Schrift." It is of a most artistic and delicate design, and is admirably adapted for fine display work, as is evidenced from the number of examples of jobs shown in the specimen book. It is made in the usual series of sizes from 10-point to 36-point, and with initials to match in larger bodies.

Faster than a Calculating Machine.
INGLIS' "FLASH"
PAPER-TRADE CALCULATOR
Estimates Made-up or Checked at Lightning Speed.
POST FREE 2/2
TRY THIS NEW SYSTEM.
Reckoners for Every Purpose and Trade.
GALL & INGLIS, London and Edinburgh.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

WE understand that Mr. Garrish, sub-editor of the *Globe*, has resigned after twenty-five years' service.

THE late Mr. E. S. Gibbons, founder and chairman of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, postage stamp dealers, has left estate of the value of £13,560.

THE Montreal Printers' Board of Trade have removed their offices to the new Gillette Building, 71–73, St. Alexander-street, Montreal, Canada.

ON Saturday night the premises of the *North Bucks Times*, Aylesbury-street, Fenny Stratford, were destroyed by fire, which apparently started in the engine-room.

THE liquidator of the London Evening Newspaper Co., Ltd. (*Evening Times*), announces that a first and final dividend of 3s. 5½d. in the pound has been declared and is now payable.

AT a meeting of the Yorkshire district of the Institute of Journalists at Leeds, on Saturday night, it was unanimously decided to confirm the invitation to the Institute to hold the next Conference at York in the autumn.

MR. R. D. BLUMENFELD has forwarded to the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, a cheque for £115 on behalf of the proprietors of the *Daily Express* and their staff, for the purpose of endowing a bed in the name of that paper at that institution.

AFTER a connection of thirty years with the well-known firm of Messrs. Mawson, Swan, and Morgan, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. James Harrison is leaving that city to take up the position of managing director of Messrs. W. Lockwood and Co., New Bond-street, London.

THE body of Mr. Wm. Dixon Galpin has been found in the forest above Lausanne. He was last seen in February, and a reward of £40 was offered for information. The deceased gentleman was a member of the well-known family of Galpin, which once filled such a large place in the publishing world in conjunction with the late John Cassell.

TRADE BOARDS ACT.—On Thursday last, at Old-street, before Mr. Chester Jones, Philip Sollash, cardboard boxmaker, of Hackney-road, answered summonses under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, for neglecting to pay a female employee the minimum rate of wages as ordered by the Board. After a hearing, Mr. Chester Jones intimated that in future he would impose the full penalty of £20 and £5 a day during the period of the offence, but in the circumstances he sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of £3 3s. and £5 5s. costs on the first summons, or alternatively to undergo a month's imprisonment. The case was stated to be the first of the kind heard in London.

THE picture of the Royal Group by John Lavery, A.R.A., at Burlington House, is, by command of their Majesties, to be entitled in the Royal Academy catalogue, "The King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary, Buckingham Palace, 1913." Their Majesties have permitted Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode to commission Mr. Lavery to paint a group with a view of the painting being presented to the nation. The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have, through their director, Mr. C. J. Holmes, expressed their pleasure in accepting the picture, and have conveyed their special thanks for the gift. The picture will be engraved in colour, and published by Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons.

TENDERS WANTED.—By the Corporation of Westminster for printing of the lists and registers of electors for the several parishes, electoral divisions, etc., in the city of Westminster, and jury lists for the several parishes. Schedules from the Town Clerk, Westminster City Hall, Charing-cross-road, W.C. By the Huddersfield Education Committee for school books, school exercise books, school prizes, drawing materials, office printing, books, and stationery. Particulars from Mr. O. Balmforth, Education Offices, Peel-street, Huddersfield. By the Wakefield Corporation for printing lists of voters, parliamentary register, burgess roll, etc. Forms of tender from the Town Clerk's Office, Wakefield. By the Kingston-on-Thames Corporation for the supply for year ending June 30th, 1914, of stationery and printing. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Town Clerk's Office. For printing for the Darlington Dog Show. Particulars from Mr. W. Parlour, 6, Ardenstreet, Darlington.

THE Newcastle and District Printers Managers and Overseers' Association was inaugurated in that city on Saturday last. The chairman (Mr. A. J. Platt, of Messrs. Mawson, Swan, and Morgan's), in his opening remarks, pointed out the good which would accrue—in the exchange of ideas, etc., connected with the management of printing businesses—to the members of the association. Representatives from several of the large firms in the city took part in a discussion which followed. The meetings of the association were fixed for the first Monday of each month. On June 2nd. Mr. A. J. Platt will give a paper on "How a costing system affects overseers."

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were no failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, May 2nd; the corresponding week in 1912 showed four.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For printing 1,500 copies of a general catalogue of books in the West Derby Branch Library, for the Corporation; Lyceum Press, 37, Hanover-street, Liverpool. For the Bridlington Corporation, Petty and Sons (Leeds), Ltd., printing 3,000 copies of a 16-sheet poster; T. Illingworth and Co., London, mounting 51 sets each of two photographs 6-ft. by 2-ft.

A CAPITAL little manual of photographic practice is issued by the Wallsgrove Press, Bletchley, under the title of "Photo-Prelims," and at the small cost of twopence. Primarily intended for the beginner, it deals with the various manipulations of photography in a clear and concise manner, and is a wonderful example of value for money. Its use is rendered easy by a cut index, so that any point on which the novice is doubtful can at once be turned up.

THE first number of *Coming Fashions*, a monthly journal, published by the *Daily Chronicle*, at threepence, marks a new and interesting departure in the history of those papers which are devoted entirely to the subject of feminine attire. Enclosed in a very attractive cover, printed in gold and colours, the new journal contains a hundred and fifty sketches, drawn specially in Paris. The front cover is in colours, and the whole get-up of the paper is excellent.

ON Monday, at York, David Lewis Jones, 35, Pockington-terrace, York, was summoned for committing an offence against the Newspapers, Printers and Reading-rooms Repeal Act, 1869, by printing in March last certain papers which did not bear the name of the printer. The prosecution related to the printing of football betting coupons. The bench decided that as this was the first case of the kind which had come before them, they would only impose a penalty of £1, with costs.

FIRE.—The printing works of Messrs. Hayes, Reynolds and Co., at Letchworth, were totally destroyed by fire last week, the damage being estimated at over £40,000. The buildings were of light construction, and were very quickly gutted. An unfortunate result of the fire will be that about 300 workers will be thrown idle. Although calico printers, the firm's methods were on a lithographic basis, and were interesting as showing a departure from the usual practice in textile printing, as instead of getting the impression from engraved copper rollers, as is the usual practice, the designs were obtained upon zinc cylinders and printed directly without the necessity for etching or engraving. The design in this method is prepared in a greasy ink, and printed while the roller is wet, in special colours, remarkable for their permanence to light and washing tests. The nature of the method is such that no after operations are usually required to complete the work, and the machines used are quite out of the usual construction for textile printing, and capable of running at high speeds.

AT the close of the hearing at Bow-street, on Monday, of the case against the arrested members of the W.S.P.U. before Mr. Curtis Bennett, Mr. Bodkin proceeded against Mr. Drew, who printed the *Suffragette* on May 2nd. Mr. Drew was now willing to give an undertaking to the effect that he would not, directly or indirectly, take part in printing or publishing the *Suffragette* or other organ of the W.S.P.U., or in printing or publishing any matter inciting to crime. I shall very distinctly draw attention to the fact, said counsel, that a paper called the *Daily Herald* is also printed by the Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., and this undertaking is intended to cover Mr. Drew, so far as being any party in the publication of the *Daily Herald* is concerned, so long as that paper continues to deal with this question of the suffragettes and the W.S.P.U. in the way of advocating it or of supporting it. In binding Drew over in his recognizances of £1,000 and two sureties of £500 each, the magistrate said the defendant was greatly indebted to the prosecution for the course they had taken. Mr. Bodkin: This course the prosecution will certainly not take in regard to any other acts after to-day.

OUR American contemporary, the *Publishers' Weekly*, has removed to 141, East Twenty-fifth-street, New York. The movement is made in association with the printing house of the Andrew H. Kellogg Co., which will thereafter print the *Publishers' Weekly*, and the two concerns will occupy an entire floor of the huge building, which extends from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth-street, and has a frontage of nearly 200 feet on each street.

Sociability at St. Bride Institute.

For those who are interested in the St. Bride Printing Classes a pleasant entertainment was organised by the Students' Social and Athletic Club on Thursday, May 1st, to wind up the Session. The club has been formed with the object of fostering sociability and good fellowship among the technical students and to encourage them to maintain their connection with the Institute after passing through the classes.

The inception of the club came about in a peculiar way. The Linotype instructor, Mr. P. H. Whiskin, noticed that a state of "freezing chilliness" pervaded the classes throughout the session, which ended with the same estrangement between them as at the beginning. On two occasions an endeavour was made to promote a social gathering as the best means of "breaking the ice," with immature results. However, the third attempt was more successful, and the conversazione of May 11th, 1912, was the culminating point of an invitation from the instructor to Linotype students who were interested in music to meet in the Institute one evening to talk over the subject. A piano was in the room, and one student ventured a tune. This encouraged another linotype student to "rattle off" some popular airs. The next attempt was a duet by these students, who had never before spoken to each other, although in the same class (a state that had become too characteristic of the classes), and thus it showed that they were well acquainted with the piano keyboard, an affinity which, after all, seems natural.

A concert held at the commencement of the Session just closed was the means of introducing a scheme, which had met with the approval of the Governors, as previously stated, and to set the club on foot. The social gathering of May 1st has now placed this scheme on a good foundation. The Chairman of the Governors should have presided, but at the last moment he decided not to come owing to an unfortunate attack of rheumatism, and in his place the chair was occupied by Mr. F. W. Lewis, a member of the Printing Committee, supported by Mr. E. R. Alexander and Mr. A. J. Newton (also members of the Printing School Committee), Mr. J. R. Riddell, Principal of the Institute, and the instructors of the classes. The concert was also honoured by the presence of Mr. J. C. Grant, inventor of the Grant-type machine, Mr. L. A. Legros, co-partner in the firm of Grant, Legros and Co., also Mr. G. P. Barnes, of the *Times* office, and Messrs. F. Fountain and J. E. Moorhouse, of John Dicks Press, and others, with a good proportion of ladies gracing the proceedings; so that the governing body, instructors, employers, and students mingled together for a brief space for an opportunity of leave-taking at the break-up of the Session, for which this concert was especially organised. The proceedings commenced with an exhibition of students' work, for which the schools were thrown open, and the work displayed just as the students had left it, with working demonstrations given. A very important section of the exhibition was the display of Mr. Peddie, the technical librarian, of specimens of old German printing. During this period refreshments were dispensed by Mrs. Ryan, who, with her usual and well-known abilities, was able to tickle the palates of the visitors with dainty dishes and so helped to put everybody in a jolly mood. While only two of the contributors disappointed the audience, the other items were charmingly rendered, and were warmly appreciated.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

Digitized by Google

Borough Polytechnic Institute.

Presentation to the Chief-Instructor of Typographical Classes.

Since the inauguration of the typographical section at the Borough Polytechnic Institute, S.E., the success of the classes and the technical knowledge imparted to the students attending them, is largely attributable to Mr. Wm. H. Slater, the chief instructor, and in recognition of his 21 years' valuable services his past and present pupils, together with a large number of friends and admirers, presented him on Tuesday evening with an illuminated address—a real work of art—a black marble time-piece and ornaments. The function was graced by the presence of many men in the printing trade, literary and otherwise, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C. (*Printers' Register*), who presided, in opening the proceedings, paid an eloquent and impressive tribute to the services rendered the printing trade by Mr. Slater. They were met that evening, he said, to perform a very pleasant task. They were to do honour to one, who, although he had not been the inventor of new machinery, or, new processes, was nevertheless in his own sphere a pioneer and had done a good deal for the advancement of typography. (Applause.) Printing was a subject that must be dealt with from various points of view. It was a great industry, and yet he supposed if anyone were asked to name the great industries of the country, they would hardly commence with that of printing. It had not appropriated to itself almost the whole of a shire as the cotton industry had done, nor had it caused large towns to spring up like the woollen industry; but, notwithstanding, printing was a great industry and although not to be found located in one or two or more places in a certain section of our land, there was hardly a small town where there was not at least one printing office, whilst in the large towns, as they all knew, there were many offices and most of them of great importance. The printing trade was a craft, and a craft that required to be learnt and learnt thoroughly, and although it did not rank with the great arts of literature and painting and sculpture, nevertheless in many of the branches of printing an art had been achieved and sometimes a fine art had actually been attained. Therefore, he would say that printing stands upon an eminent pedestal, because it was not only an industry, but a great craft and art. Having dealt with the apprentice question, Mr. Powell traced the history of the printing classes in the Borough Polytechnic, and mentioned that they were started with a plant valued at about £20, whereas to-day the value reached £1,000. Year by year the classes had improved and increased until there were now 260 students, and the progress was entirely due to the work of William Henry Slater, who had been a teacher of typography in the Institute for the full period of 21 years, and it was to mark their sense of gratitude on his merits as a teacher—and because he had been in the Institute so long—that his pupils, past and present, had joined together to tell him in a tangible way that they were fully convinced that he had done good work. They were making him a presentation—(applause)—and personally he was pleased to be there that evening to be able to participate in that function. (Applause.)

Mr. Jas. Dyer and Mr. George Joyner also delivered short speeches eulogising the work of Mr. Slater and mentioned that the classes had made great progress under his guidance.

The Chairman next made the presentation, and addressing Mr. Slater said: "Mr. Slater, it is my pleasant duty to be the mouthpiece of this meeting and to ask you to accept the illuminated testimonial which is there before me and the clock which is before you as a token of the regard in which you are held by all those associated with you, and by your past and present pupils and by your friends. That testimonial is one which must be of much gratification to you. It is a thing of beauty; it is an admirable specimen of the work of the pen and the brush, and will always remind you of the time you have given to the Borough Polytechnic. You have thoroughly deserved such a testimonial and I am glad to be present here this evening and to endorse all that has been said about you, and I now ask you to accept that unique testimonial and clock as tokens of regard." (Applause.)



Mr. W. H. Slater.

The testimonial presented to Mr. Slater was in the form of an illuminated address of an elaborate and artistic character, the wording occupying the centre, surrounded by a decorative border. In an oval panel at the top is the portrait of Mr. Slater, while in smaller panels at the sides appear the portraits of the committee responsible for the carrying through of the presentation. The address is enclosed in a handsome gold frame, and is a remarkably fine example of illuminated work. In addition to the address Mr. Slater was also presented with a fine marble clock decorated with bronze figures.

Mr. Slater, who was loudly applauded, said he felt like adopting the words of the good old saying, "the least said, the soonest mended." They had heard many kind and generous things said about him, and he was quite unaware of having done anything unusual to merit even private recognition, let alone a great public testimonial in the form of a presentation like that which had just been handed to him. He was deeply grateful to all his friends and students, and he must say that a great share of the success of the work was also attributable to the teachers, who were his colleagues in the classes. They all worked loyally and energetically.

Mr. F. C. Shepard, who acted as joint. hon. secretary, along with Mr. C. A. Edwards, also spoke of Mr. Slater's worth, and on the motion of Mr. Coote (one of the governing directors of the Institute), seconded by Mr. C. Millis (Principal of the Institute), a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Powell for presiding. Mr. Millis, in his address, referred to the valuable help employers and the trade organisations had been to the Institute in the conducting of the printing classes, and no better teacher, he observed, could have been obtained than his colleague, Mr. Slater. (Applause.)

Mr. Powell having acknowledged the vote of thanks, the proceedings ended.

Credit must be given to Mr. Shepard for the way the arrangements and work connected with the presentation were carried out.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

TRAVELLER, calling on Manufacturers and Merchants, can have Agency for Patent Never-Lost Tallies as recommended and approved by Railway Companies; commission only.—James, 32, Thynne-street, West Bromwich. 13204

Situations Wanted.

A PRINTER, thorough practical knowledge of high-class General Printing and Three-Colour Work, seeks berth as REPRESENTATIVE or ASSISTANT WORKS MANAGER; first-class references.—Address, C. G., No. 13197, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13197

PRINTING INK MAKER, thoroughly experienced and up-to-date, desires position in London; moderate salary.—Address, No. 13207, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13207

WORKING FOREMAN (Compositor) seeks berth; used to high-class jobbing work; 17 years' experience; abstainer; references.—Address, No. 13201, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13201

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

MONOTYPE "D" KEYBOARD for Sale; as good as new; satisfactory reasons for disposing of same.—Address, No. 13205, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13205

Miscellaneous.

FIRST-CLASS FIRMS wanted in all parts of the world, having good connections with the Printing Trade, to introduce new and most successful Automatic Feeder and other Machines.—Address, "Zetetic," No. 13206, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13206

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

HIGH-SPEED
Rotary Photogravure.

ADVERTISER (German, 36), who has a thorough knowledge of Processes, Machinery, Apparatus, Materials, etc., in connection with the above, desires position with a leading British Machine Manufactory, or company exploiting this industry, in which he can utilise to advantage an experience of some years with a well-known South German firm; acquainted with English, German, French and Spanish; good correspondent; has been connected with Banking and Consular business in Europe and America; travelled extensively; is energetic and practical, with good commercial ability; first-class testimonials; at liberty July 1st.—Address, in first instance, No. 14,054, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 14054

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

SUPPLY OF STORES AND EXECUTION OF GENERAL MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS.

THE London County Council invites applications from persons and firms, and particularly manufacturers, to have their names placed on the lists of persons and firms from whom the Council from time to time invites tenders for the supply of the various kinds of stores required in connection with the different services of the Council, and for the execution of general maintenance contracts in connection with such services. Applications must be made on the official form, which contains particulars of the classes of goods required and of maintenance contracts entered into, the standard conditions of contract, and the references, etc., required. This form may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the London County Council, Spring Gardens, S.W.

LAURENCE GOMME,
Clerk of the London County Council,
County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
30th April, 1913. 14344

15, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Messrs. C. & B. WESTBROOK

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Messrs. LEE & SON

ARE instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the above, on MONDAY, MAY 19TH, 1913, at 2 o'clock, the STOCK-IN-TRADE of a FANCY STATIONER and PRINTER. The Machinery includes: Pearl Press; DEMY FOLIO GOLDING JOBBER; Double Demy Columbian Press; 1¾-nom. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, by "Andrews"; Brehmer Wire Stitcher; 30-in. HAND GUILLOTINE; large quantity Book Founts and general Jobbing Type, etc., etc.

Catalogues obtained of Messrs. Lee and Son, Estate Agents, Ashford, and of the Auctioneers, C. and B. Westbrook, Bank Buildings, Tunbridge Wells. 14056

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1807.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1913.

CONTENTS

	Page
Readers' Pensions Committee Dinner	1
P. M. and O. A., Birmingham Centre	3
The Use of Printing Inks	4
Machines for forming Cardboard Cylinders	6
Why Always the Paper	6
Quads	7
Lecture on Colour Printing	7
Trade Notes	8
Presentation to Mr. W. H. Slater	8
Sociability at St. Bride's	9
"Suppressing Newspapers"	10
Does Economy Always Pay?	10
Paper Prices	10
Scottish Trade Union Congress	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
A Printing Press Action	14
Patents	16
New Sources of Paper	18

"Suppressing" Newspapers.

Mr. BODKIN, at Bow-street Police Court, last week, made rather an unusual statement regarding a newspaper which he said must be suppressed, or "put a stop to." Certainly we have no comment to offer on any publication or on anyone who publishes seditious statements or circulates invitations to incite people to damage property or to engage in such unlawful acts, whether they may be political or otherwise. What we are concerned with is the threat made by Mr. Bodkin to suppress a newspaper, and we are at a loss to learn where he gets his law from, as we do not know of any power by which a paper can be suppressed or "put a stop to" as regards its future numbers. We have all heard of the printed circulation of a paper being suppressed on the day of issue, but to condemn the newspaper and its future appears like new doctrine. Take a newspaper that may appear in a week's time—who is to prove that it will contain any statements likely to bring it within the powers of a court? Who is to read the mind of the editor responsible for it, and give that "reading" as evidence? The problem is one that cannot easily be solved either by the law of evidence, not to speak of the law of suppression.

* * *

Does Economy Always Pay?

THERE are two kinds of economies, the economy that saves money, and the economy that does not, and the latter is responsible for a lot of loss in the printing office that is conducted on too cheeseparing lines. An American manager gives a number of instances of false economies that have recently come under his notice, and instances a printing office where the manager thought that there was too much idleness in the power department, the assistant engineer and the two firemen were given work to consume their supposed idle time. The packing up of finished printing for shipment to patrons, the painting of departments when needed and the overhauling of presses were among the extra duties imposed upon them. Formerly they had devoted their extra time to overhauling the valves and pipes of the power and heating system, thereby keeping the engine and boiler in good order. The neglect of the power and heating systems resulted in complaints and delays. Finally, after an investigation, the superintendent directed that the engine-room force be relieved from the extra work imposed upon the men, so that the men could devote their time and attention to the entirely power system. In another office the foreman thought he could make a hit with the manager by putting a boy to work scraping the ink from the bottoms of the cans which heretofore were thrown upon the waste pile. The ink thus saved proved to be quite a little item in the course of the month. The ink saved for the printing office was put up in the cans with the original lots. The manager praised the foreman until it was discovered that the ink thus saved had certain detrimental aspects. The printing was not quite so good as before. The ink made a blurry condition in spite of the effort of the pressmen to overcome the trouble. It was then found that the boy, in order to make a good impression, did not hesitate to scrape up a little foreign matter and add the same to the ink now and then; such, for instance, as grease from the boxes of the shafting, which had gummed and become black, but the idea of the foreman to save money by utilising the apparent wasteage of ink in the old tins was stopped. Another energetic overseer in a printing plant decided that he could save money by having the elevator boy do some side work while not running the elevator. The wise foreman had the boy away from the elevator during his waiting time. To the boss this seemed to be all clear gain and he called the attention of the proprietor to the fact, who for a time thought that he had a good and careful boss in the thoughtful foreman. One day someone was in a hurry to run up some goods on the elevator and not seeing the boy there, undertook to operate the car. A liberal sized order of newly bound books, from the department of binding, was dumped from the upper floors through the elevator shaft to the base of the building by the clumsy work of the inexperienced party. The loss resulting from this accident cost the firm more than the elevator boy's pay for a long time, he was ordered to return to the elevator and not do any more side work. Other futile economies might also be mentioned, such as using cheaper lubricating oils, with damage to the machinery and consequent cost of repairs; paying off a good hand and getting a cheaper man in his place, with the result of poorer work and less of it. But the average printer will be able to think of many instances in which his economy has proved to be anything but remunerative.

* * *

Paper Prices.

WITH a slackening in the demand for news and printings, papermakers have felt that it is very difficult to force prices in an upward direction. The printing trade throughout the country is by no means so active as it was a few months ago, and orders for paper not being so freely placed, there is more competition for the business that is going. The disposition, unfortunately, is to increase discounts, and prices practically show no improvement on those current a year ago. With sulphite continually going up in value, and all other materials—with the exception of mechanical—more costly, the papermaker finds it very difficult to maintain his dividend-earning powers, especially with more expensive labour and reduction in working hours. Probably at the forthcoming meeting of the Papermakers' Association trade condi-

Digitized by Google

tions will be fully discussed. Speaking generally, the official recommendation to secure a 10 per cent. increase on printings and fine paper has apparently been futile

Scottish Trade Union Congress.

The annual congress of the Scottish Trades Unions was opened last week, at Dumfries. Mr. R. Turner presiding over about 150 delegates, the largest number that has as yet taken part in these proceedings, representing over 300,000 workers. A hearty welcome to Dumfries was given to the members by two of the local town councillors. At the opening of the sitting, Mr. Robert Allan (Edinburgh) called attention to the presence of a reporter from the office of the *Dumfries Herald*, and pointed out that the printers of that firm had been out on strike for eleven weeks in an endeavour to enforce the trade union rule regulating the number of apprentices. The proprietors of that paper declined to observe trade union conditions, and he thought their reporter should be excluded from the sittings of the Congress. Mr. Hugh Lyon, Glasgow, seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted, the reporter referred to being then asked to retire.

The reporter stated that he was also representing the Press Association, and a delegate said that in that case his exclusion would rob half the newspapers in the kingdom of their reports.

In the course of his address, the Chairman referred to the National Insurance Act and said their Parliamentary Committee made representations with a view to having certain amendments made where they considered that the Act bore heavily on the workers. With reference to Clause 11, dealing with sick pay during the time a workman was laid aside as the result of an accident, they contended that at such a time the worker should be entitled to draw sick benefit as well as compensation. In regard to contributions during periods of unemployment, it seemed a strange form of political sagacity which called upon a worker to pay 4d. a week for health insurance while employed, while during the time the same person was unemployed 7d. was required. He spoke of the labour unrest during the past two years, and the upheaval caused by strikes that had taken place. They admitted that industrial warfare was disastrous, but at the same time social evils must be eradicated, and in spite of the sufferings which strikes entailed, they were absolutely necessary. Although trade was excellent at the present moment, and huge profits were being made, the workers had to threaten industrial war because the price of their labour was but a bare subsistence. They abhorred war of all kinds, but if justice could only be got by force then force must be employed. For that reason the labour forces of the country should utilise the benefit of the present boom in trade for perfecting their organisations.

IF THE MIEHLE WAS NOT SOMETHING MORE THAN A TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS IT WOULD NEVER HAVE REACHED THE PROUD POSITION IT HOLDS TO-DAY IN THE ESTIMATION OF EVERY PRACTICAL PRINTER

It is because it is *the* two-revolution press that the trade buys it.

Design, material, workmanship- all combine to make and keep it the premier machine.

It is built at the Broadheath Works—in itself a guarantee of efficiency.

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, May 7th, 1913.

THE shortage of credit and the keen demand for it continued to the end of last month, since when the market has been easier, though the margin is still narrow. Influenced by the improved political outlook discounts are easier. Bullion movements have resulted in a net influx for the week of £814,000 to date. After the usual May-day holiday, Stock markets opened last Thursday in a more hopeful mood, and the tone has been moderately firm since, but public business has not greatly increased. There has been an encouraging revival in Consols, quotations now being 75 1/16 to 75 3/16 for money, and 75 3/16 to 75 5/16 for the account.

A fairly firm tone has been maintained in the miscellaneous industrial market during the last few days, but business remains inactive. In the section relating to paper and print there have been a few small movements, the majority being on the weaker side. International Linotype have risen a further point, to 81—86, while Linotype and Machinery A Deb. have dropped 1 to 57—62; *Standard* Newspapers have fallen ¾ to 1½—2½, and Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. are down 1/16 to 4 13/16—5 1/16. Business has been done during the past week in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 6d.xd.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s. 3d., 13s. 6d. and 14s., and in the Pref. at 18s. 3d.xd.; in International Linotype at 86, 84¼ and 84; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 59½; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 6d., 21s. 10½d. and 22s. 3d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9⅜ and 9⅝; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s. and 18s., and in the Pref. at 99s. 4½d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 25⅞, and in the non-cum. Pref. at 12⅛; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. at 5⅜; and in Weldons Pref. at 20s. 3d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	5 9/16—6 13/16xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1¼xd
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅜—5⅛
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅛—¼
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛—¼
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¼—⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	⅛—1⅛
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32xd
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	9/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	81—86
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3xd
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57—62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	42—47
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1½—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3¾
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1½—2½
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 13/16—5 1/16
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼—12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	7—8
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛—1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"JOHN BULL."—The report says the directors propose at once to pay the arrears of preference dividend down to the end of 1911—that is to say, for nine months. This will absorb £3,032. They hope at an early date to make a further distribution in respect of the preference shares for the year 1912, and they will be disappointed if at the close of the year they are not in a position to declare a dividend upon the ordinary shares.

PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD.—The forty-fifth annual meeting was held on Tuesday at the offices, New Bridge-street, E.C. Mr. J. S. R. Phillips (*Yorkshire Post*), chairman of the Association, presided. The report and accounts having been adopted, Mr. Meredith T. Wittaker, of the *Scarborough Evening News*, was elected to fill the vacancy on the committee of management caused by the retirement by rotation of Mr. William Brimelow (*Bolton Evening News*), and Mr. Brimelow was elected to the Consultative Board in the place of Mr. David Duncan (*South Wales Daily News*), Cardiff, who retired by rotation.

PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS. LTD.—A dividend is declared of 10 per cent. (2s. per share) on the deferred shares for the half-year, making 20 per cent. for the year, £10,000 to reserve, and £7,250 carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

ZAEHNSDORF, LTD.—Registered on April 30th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of bookbinders, booksellers, stationers, printers, lithographers, photographic printers, engravers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. W. Zaehnsdorf. The subscribers are J. W. Zaehnsdorf, Mrs. K. Zaehnsdorf, and E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf. Private company. The directors are to number not more than two. J. W. Zaehnsdorf is the governing director. Qualification of governing director 3,000 shares (of which 1,500 shall be ordinary); of other directors one share. Registered offices, 53, Berners-street, W.

J. R. O'DRISCOLL, LTD.—Registered on April 29th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a dealer in tobacco, cigars and smokers' requisites, printer, stationer, fancy goods dealer, registry office proprietor, etc., carried on by J. R. O'Driscoll at Lowestoft. The subscribers are J. R. O'Driscoll, Mrs. E. O'Driscoll, P. L. Swindell and C. C. Culf. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are J. R. O'Driscoll, Mrs. E. O'Driscoll, P. L. Swindell and C. C. Culf. Qualification, 25 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Solicitor: E. E. Johnson, Lowestoft. Registered office: Dagmar House, London-road, Lowestoft.

VALPY AND CO., LTD.—Registered on April 26th, with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers and publishers of newspapers, magazines and other works, general printers, advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are F. E. Parmenter, and G. P. Charles. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office: 37, Furnival-sireet, E.C.

GEO. H. JAMES AND OWEN, LTD.—Registered on April 25th, with a capital of £6,000, in £5 shares, to take over the business of a wholesale and retail stationer, printer, etc., carried on by Geo. H. James and Co., Ltd., at Stroud, and the similar business carried on there by H. M. Owen. The subscribers are H. Workman, and H. M. Owen. Private company. The number of directers is not to less than three nor more than five: the first are H. Workman, H. M. Owen and C. A. Carter. Registered office: 14, Russell-street, Stroud, Gloucester.

EVANS BROTHERS (LONDON), LTD.—Registered on April 28th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, printers, typefounders, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are E. W. Evans and R. C. Evans. Private company. The numbers of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are R. C. Evans and E. W. Evans (both permanent). Qualification of directors, £50. Registered office: Sardinia-house, Kingsway, W.C.

SUSSEX PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on April 28th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by Alice Hayward at Chatsworth-buildings, Worthing, as the "County Publishing Company," and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, general publishers, printers, etc. The subscribers are Mrs. Alice Hayward, Miss E. Phillips and E. B. Hayward, Chatsworth-buildings, Worthing, printer and publisher. Private company. E. B. Hayward is the first managing director. Registered office: 46, High-street, Worthing.

A. McKIN, LTD.—Particulars filed April 23rd. Registered in Canada with a capital of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, to carry on the business of general advertising agents. British address: Canada House, 4-5, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., where W. Keeble is authorised to accept service.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

T. B. LAWRENCE, LTD.—Registered on April 28th, with a capital of £7,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by T. B. Lawrence, at Effingham House, Arundel-street, W.C., and to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, entrepreneurs, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are: J. P. Eyland and T. G. Conyer. Private company. T. B. Lawrence is permanent governing director. Registered office: Effingham House, Arundel-street, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

WM. BUTLER (BRADFORD), LTD.—Particulars of £500 debentures, created April 3rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

KING BROS. AND POTTS, LTD.—Issue on March 31st, 1913, of £100 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

CARBON PAPER SUPPLY CO., LTD.—Issue on April 22nd, 1913, of £200 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

DAVIS, LTD.—Mortgage dated April 25th, 1913, to secure £3,000, charged on leasehold land and buildings known as Forward Printing Works, 65-69, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Holders—W. J. Halsey, Ray Lodge, Maidenhead; and A. A. Barnard, The Wilderness, East Molesey, Surrey.

MEMPES PRINTING AND ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £25,000 debentures, created April 18th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged:—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

HEREFORD TIMES, LTD.—Trust deed dated April 22nd, 1913, as collateral to a series of £11,500 debentures, charged on offices occupied by the company, in Maylord-street, Hereford, and garden ground in rear thereof. Trustees, F. R. James and E. C. Gurney, Hereford.

COMPANY NOTICES.

ANGLO-FOREIGN REVIEWS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that the creditors of the company are required, on or before June 9th, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Ed. A. Adcock, 24, Coleman-street, E.C., the liquidator of the company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re ARTHUR HENRY EMONS.
Patent Letter Files.

This bankrupt, who was described as of 38, Basinghall-street, E.C., and for a time acted as receiver and manager of the Thomann's Patent File Co., applied on May 1st to Mr. Registrar Hood, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge. Mr. Daniel Williams, official receiver, reported that the applicant failed in November, 1904, with ranking liabilities between £350 and £400, and no assets whatever. For some years prior to February, 1903, the bankrupt was employed

Digitized by Google

as clerk and traveller to a firm of stationers carrying on business under the style of The Thomann's Patent Letter File Co., in which the petitioning creditor and one Strumpf were the partners. The petitioning creditor having taken proceedings for the dissolution of the partnership, the bankrupt was then appointed receiver and manager of the business by an order of the Chancery Division obtained on the application of the petitioning creditor. In May, 1904, the bankrupt was removed from the receivership at the instance of the petitioning creditor. He attributed his insolvency to liability for the costs of the petitioning creditor in connection with the proceedings taken to remove him from the receivership and to other law costs. After hearing Mr. Frank Mellor in support of the application, His Honour upheld the report of the official receiver, and imposed a further suspension of two and a-half years. Order entered accordingly.

Re WILLIAM THOS. HEDGES, Publicity Agent, etc.

The first meeting of creditors was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court, under a receiving order made against this debtor, described as of Arundel-street, Strand, W.C., and Cliff House, Mapledurham. Mr. W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, reported that the debtor had not yet lodged the statement of his affairs. He roughly estimated his total liabilities at £15,000, but regarded the bulk as contingent, and returned the unsecured at about £3,000. The assets included a life policy, certain furniture and shares in W. T. Hedges, Ltd., and the "Chronicle" Co., Ltd., on which no present value was placed. At present the debtor was not carrying on business on his own account, but was retained by the liquidator of W. T. Hedges, Ltd., at a salary of £10 per week. He was formerly governing director of that company, which carried on business in Arundel-street, W.C. The company was formed in 1904 to carry on a publicity business, and the debtor was appointed governing director at a salary of £1,000 per annum, subsequently reduced to £500. He retained control of the business until the company went into liquidation in March, 1913. During 1907, W. T. Hedges, Ltd., acquired the whole of the shares in the Berkshire "Chronicle" Co., Ltd., the debtor took over the control of the works, and acted as editor of the paper. In connection with that company he had guaranteed a large amount of debts for goods supplied and other liabilities. The Berkshire "Chronicle" Co. started sub-papers at Newbury, Windsor, Slough, Maidenhead and other places. In 1911 the Berkshire "Chronicle" Co. went into liquidation, and the assets were purchased by another company formed for the purpose under the style of the "Chronicle" Co., Ltd. Eventually the latter company went into liquidation, when the debtor was called upon to pay the liabilities he had guaranteed for the company, and proceedings were taken against him by some of the creditors. In consequence of the failure of the "Chronicle" Co., Ltd., W. T. Hedges, Ltd., suffered considerable losses, and had to go into liquidation. Several creditors who had obtained judgment against the debtor under the guarantees had levied execution at his residence, and as he could not pay his debts he decided to file his petition. He attributed his insolvency to the failure of the "Chronicle Co.," Ltd., and to his liability as guarantor for debts of that company. After a long discussion regarding the nature of a publicist's business, in the course of which the debtor said it was a well defined term in the dictionary, a resolution was passed for Mr. Misbett and Mr. Partridge to act as joint trustees, and administer the estate in bankruptcy with the assistance of a committee of inspection.

Re BERNARD BROWN, Printer, etc.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held last week, before Mr. Registrar Hope, for the public examination of this debtor, who formerly carried on business at Ranger-road, Upper Norwood, under the style of the Cosmopolitan Printing and Advertising Co. He returned gross liabilities £1,374 19s. 7d. (unsecured £718 11s. 7d.), and assets of no present realisable value. Replying to Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior official receiver, the debtor stated that from 1898 to 1901, he and another person carried on in partnership a printing business at Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C., but then abandoned it. The debts of that partnership business were all discharged. Witness was subsequently employed in a similar business, of which from 1904 until 1908 he was managing director. The business was wound up in the last named year. From December, 1908, he carried on the business of printer and advertising contractor at Ranger-road, Upper Norwood, at first in his own name, and later as the Cosmopolitan Printing and Advertising Co., until November, 1911' when he sold it to a company which he formed as the Cosmopolitan Printing and Advertising Co., Ltd. He had then sold a portion of the business to Mr. Wright, who was really the promoter of the company. The consideration for the sale to the company was £2,498 10s., which was paid in shares, of which he received two-thirds, and Mr. Wright the remainder. Witness became managing director and should have received a salary of £350 per annum, but did not take it; the business was doing very well, and his salary was used in developing it. They started the *House and Home Exchange Journal*. Both witness and Mr. Wright made advances to the company, in return for which they were given bills, which were afterwards converted into debentures, he (debtor) having bonds to the extent of £1,000, and Mr. Wright £500. No interest was paid on the bonds, and in December last when the sheriff's officer was put into possession by the landlord they appointed a receiver on behalf of the debenture holders. The Official Receiver: What prospect had the business of paying interest on the debentures? The debtor explained that the difficulties arose through the loss of the company's chief customer. It was not likely that the debentures would be paid off in full, and, as a consequence, the shares of the company possessed no value whatever. Witness had placed one £250 debenture with the South Western Bank, and the other three were held by his solicitor against costs, the value of the bonds being now estimated at about £40 each. He attributed his own insolvency to the failure of the company. Since 1898 he had earned commissions on the sale of properties belonging to other persons, and had also had dealings on his own account in freehold, leasehold and other properties. In this connection he, in October, 1911, obtained an option for the purchase of a plot of freehold land at Hove, and had since entered into an arrangement with other persons with the view of financing the building of a theatre thereon. Also in March, 1910, he purchased another plot of freehold land at Ranger-road, Upper Norwood, but beyond obtaining plans for the erection of Assembly Rooms thereon, had since done nothing. He had further, since December last, been associated with three other persons in carrying on the Assembly Rooms, Crouch End, the lease of which was in his name. These schemes had all resulted in a loss, which further contributed to his insolvency, other causes being interest on loans and law costs. The examination was ordered to be concluded.

Re J. F. WILSON and SON, Printers and Stationers.

Under a receiving order made against John Frederick Wilson, lately trading as above at 115, Fore-street, E.C., the first meeting of creditors was held recently, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Egerton S. Grey, official receiver. The statement of affairs was not lodged, but the chairman reported that the liabilities were roughly estimated at £1,000, and there were no assets of value. It appeared that the debtor was in employment until February, 1911, and then started the above business. He had no partner, although trading as J. F. Wilson and Son, and had no capital. The business was closed down on February 4th, and the failure was attributed to bad trade, heavy business expenses, and lack of capital. In the absence of any offer, the case was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy. The public examination of the debtor is fixed for May 27th.

Re CHARLES AUGUSTUS NOAD, Law Stationer.

Under the failure of this debtor, who carried on business at 59, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C., the first meeting of creditors was held the other day, before Mr. W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court. A statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities £158 3s. 11d. and assets valued at £13 8s. 5d. The chairman reported that it appeared from the debtor's statements that he took the business over on the death of his father in 1882, and being too young to manage it himself he carried it on for a little while under management. He never had any capital and had been in difficulties throughout, but contrived to keep the business going until 1895, when he was made bankrupt. He continued to trade, and obtained a discharge from the bankruptcy in 1899. The business had gradually declined for some years past, owing to the influx of the typewriter, which had practically killed the engrossing and copying part of his trade. No offer being submitted, the estate was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy. The following are creditors, viz.:—

UNSECURED.

R. Barber, London	£81
Pulleyn and Co., London	48
Somers, Ltd., London	16



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARBURY, J. E., F. L., and F. O., trading as Parbury Bros., at Grove-street, Coventry, printers and stationers. Debts by F. L. and F. O. Parbury, who will continue to carry on the business under the same style. May 1st.

WILDT, A. E., KRAY, H. J., and LEWIS, H., trading as the Willesden Fine Art Printing Co., at Ravenscroft Works, Scrubbs-lane, Hammersmith, W., and 86a, Leighton-road, Kentish Town, London, N.W., stationers, printers, lithographers, gelatiners, etc. Debts by A. E. Wildt and H. J. Kray, now of 116-120, Golden-lane, E.C.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

TILSON, W., late of 16, Butcher-row, Beverley, Yorks, stationer. Claims by June 3rd to H. Hodge, Hengate, Beverley, solicitor for the executor.

PIERCE, E., late of Willoughby House, Dolwyddelan, Carnarvon, bookseller. Claims by June 1st to J. D. Jones, Llanrwst, solicitor for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. RECEIVING ORDERS.

WATKINS, E. J., 34, Marsh-street, Bristol, stationer and printer. Date of order, May 2nd, made on the debtor's own petition.

BELL, W. A., 40, Station-road, and 19, Hatchlands-road, Redhill, Surrey, stationer and printer. Date of order, May 1st, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, May 15th, 2.30 p.m., at 132, York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, London, S.E. Public examination of debtor, May 22nd, 11 a.m., at the County Court, Scarbrook-road, Croydon. Date of adjudication order, May 3rd.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

BLOOMFIELD, W., 50a, Victoria-street, Great Grimsby, printer and publisher. Claims by May 21st to J. F. Wintringham, official receiver, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

SCHLOESSER, F., Gumley Cottage, Kew Green, Surrey, journalist. Claims by May 17th to E. W. J. Savill, official Receiver, 132, York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, London, S.E.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

COX, H. D. F., the Garrick Club, Garrick-street, and Jermyn-court, Jermyn-street, London, W., newspaper proprietor. To be heard May 21st, 11 a.m., at Bankbruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Press Bowling CLUB.

The season was opened on Monday by the Newcastle Press Bowling Club with a match between the President's team and the Secretary's team. Owing to the club green having been relaid at the back end of last year and not yet quite fit to play on, the game took place on the Leazes Green. Unfortunately, owing to business engagements, the President (Mr. E. Tebbut) was unable to be present, also Mr. Whitehead. After a pleasant game, victory rested with the Secretary's (Mr. A. E. Longstaff) team. Score:—

PRESIDENT'S TEAM.

R. Common, W. H. Musgrave, R. Watt, J. G. Burn (skip)	4
J. Brunskill, W. Smith, A. Shannon, G. Metz (skip)	12
G. Thompson, T. H. Moss, M. Peers, R. Atkinson (skip)	13
C. Smith, R. Cummins, R. Donald, W. F. Armstrong (skip)	18
	47

SECRETARY'S TEAM.

G. Audas, J. Hutchinson, G. Lyall, A. E. Longstaff (skip)	23
N. Cummins, T. Pollock, F. Scott, C. O'Chrisp (skip)	15
J. F. Fahey, R. Tweddle, J. Skelton, J. T. Dennison (skip)	26
J. D. Harvey, J. M. Robertson, P. Knox, E. J. Dixon (skip)	8
	72

LIBRARY BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.—In a report presented to the Kensington Borough Council, the Libraries Committee propose, as an experiment, to keep a collection of books for the blind at the North Kensington branch library, available for issue to borrowers who are blind. The committee hope to begin the arrangement next month.

Digitized by Google

A Printing Press Action.

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., *V.* Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Others.

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, the trial of this action was proceeded with. On Wednesday of last week Mr. William Saxon, a vice-president of the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, gave evidence. He said he supervised the manufacturing department of the Miehle Company. Since March, 1899 (the date of the assignment of inventions), down to the end of 1911, they never sold any of their presses in this country except for the account of the Printing Machinery Co., the Machinery Trust or the Linotype Co. (predecessors of the plaintiffs). Witness said he had nothing to do with the making of the contract in question. On February 21st, 1913, witness went to the office of the Press Printing Co., at Berlin, and saw two presses manufactured by the Linotype Co. which had the name of the company and the description L. and M. on the side frame. These two presses as regarded the bed motion, were similar machines to that which the Miehle Co. were making in America at that time.

Cross-examined, the Miehle Co had taken out a number of patents at different times in reference to various parts of the Miehle machine.

Mr. Astbury: There are two real characteristics of this Miehle press: one is the heavy bed plate, with its reciprocating movement?—Yes.

And the other is that the cylinder has two revolutions for each printing, and always goes in the same direction?—That is right.

Now, however many bed plates or cylinders you put on a machine these two characteristics would always be there?—Yes.

Whatever you do to these machines you cannot make more than a single cylinder print off any particular box of type?—No.

And the essential qua printing of these machines is that a box of type is contained in a heavy rigid plate, and prints under one single cylinder?—That is correct.

Mr. Arthur Bentley, first vice-president of the American company, said he and Mr. Kelly, the President, became connected with the Miehle Co. in 1910. The first time witness met any of the Linotype Co. was in the beginning of 1911, when Mr. Taylor and Mr. Walker went to Chicago. Mr. Taylor made a proposal that an alliance between the Miehle Co. and the Linotype Co. would be advantageous to both companies, and he suggested that perhaps the most practical way of bringing it about would be an agency arrangement under which they would sell the Miehle press in Europe. Mr. Taylor said England was their territory, and that they had substantially equal rights with the Miehle Co. on the Continent. Nothing was then decided, and Mr. Kelly and witness came to Europe, and witness arrived in London in May, 1911. The English company was formed, and Mr. Kelly and he became shareholders.

Sir Edward Macnaghten: Was any of the money provided out of the funds of the American company?—None whatever.

Was the formation of the English company arranged by yourself and Mr. Kelly?—Entirely, in conjunction with Mr. Wood.

By Mr. Upjohn: The American company found no funds for the English company. It was not true to say that since the incorporation of the English company it had been the nominee of the American company. So far as he knew, the English company had never acted as the agent for the American company.

Has the American company any interest in the stock or capital of the English company?—None whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Astbury: The policy of starting subsidiary companies in this country was discussed before he left America. The American company was not acting in Germany and France through agents. The company's business in France was done by a company of the same name only in French. He formed that company during the visit to Europe in 1911. The expenses incurred by him during that visit so far as they related to business were paid by the American company. The French company was formed by himself and Mr. Kelly for the purpose of buying machines from the American company and selling them in France.

Exactly the same kind of company as you formed in England?—Yes.

Did you communicate with the American company when you formed these companies?—No.

Were these companies formed without the knowledge of the American company?—The arrangements were all made before the American company knew anything about it. Mr. Kelly informed the American company officially after he got back.

Re-examined: The English, French and German companies were not subsidiary companies of the American company. He and Mr. Kelly in the formation of those companies did nothing antagonistic to the interests of the other shareholders in the American company.

The hearing was again adjourned.

On Thursday Mr. Charles Henry Fisher was examined and cross-examined on the technical details of various types of printing machines. Mr. Washington Wood was also called and examined by Mr. Upjohn, who said he was managing director of the English defendant company. In 1887 he was in the service of a printing press company in the United States, and in 1899 he entered the service of the old Printing Machinery Company, and was with the successors of that company, Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., until September, 1910. He left the Linotype Company on quite friendly terms. In September, 1910, he had no communication at all with the American Miehle Company, or with Mr. Kelly, or Mr. Bentley, the officers of that company. He went to America early in October, 1910, and met Mr. Kelly some time after October 22nd. Ultimately he was employed by the Miehle Company to go through the different countries of Europe and investigate the printing business and report on it and sell printing machines. That employment lasted until September 1st, 1911. In May of that year he met Mr. Bentley in London. He had made his round of the Continental countries, but had not reported on them all. In the course of the discussions with Mr. Bentley the formation of an independent company to sell the machines of the American company was mentioned. Mr. Bentley asked him if such a company were formed how much money he would be prepared to put into it? Witness said from £3,000 to £5,000. The matter was further mentioned at an interview with Mr. Kelly and Mr. Bentley on June 2nd, but no positive arrangement was entered into until some time in July, and in that month the company was formed. Witness and a Mr. Buckley were the signatories of the memorandum and articles. The amount of capital subscribed was £15,000, and 3,000 shares were allotted to witness. There had been called up 10. per share, and he had paid his £1,500. Out of your own money?—Yes. Witness, replying further, said he had no interest in the American company. The English company was not promoted by the American company. He was not aware of any transactions in which the English company had acted as the agent or the nominee of the American company. There was no truth in the statement that the English company was managed by the officers of the American company. The English company was managed by witness, and he received no remuneration nor did he get any benefit whatever from the American company. The English company had no interest in the American company, except as sellers of their goods. He had negotiations with Mr. Bentley as to the prices the American company would charge the English company, and he agreed to certain prices and to get the American company to approve of them.

By Mr. Astbury: How long were you employed by the plaintiff company and their predecessors?—From 1899 to 1910. Witness, replying to further questions, said that when he left the Linotype Co. he was aware of the agreement between the Chicago Co. and the Printing Machinery, Ltd., and that the agreement was that the Miehle Co. were not to sell their printing presses in this country. Did you know that the patents in this country had been purchased by your employers?—Yes.

The hearing was again adjourned.

On the Court resuming on Friday, Mr. Washington Wood's cross-examination was resumed. In his evidence he said that the prices that were arranged between him and Mr. Bentley, of the American company, were prices which enabled the English company to make a profit.

Mr. Astbury: And no commissions or discounts were allowed by the American company to the English company other and above those prices?—No.

The machines were all paid for in England—paid for by bills drawn on London?—Yes.

It was part of the arrangement between you and the American company that the American company should have its full profits on the sale, and that all insurance and freight charges, and things of that character, should be ultimately borne by your company?—The arrangement was that the American company was to deliver to our company in Chicago the machines, and that we were to sell them as principals.

Witness was asked by Mr. Astbury several questions relating to certain affidavits, and was then re-examined by Mr. Upjohn: Was there any arrangement between you and Mr. Bentley as to what business the English company should do and how it could be carried on?—No, that was left to me.

His Lordship asked the witness to read a particular passage from one of his affidavits, and the witness read as follows: "It is not the fact that the English company was formed by, or has at any time acted as, agents for, or in co-operation with, the American company in the sale of presses in the United Kingdom."

"Acted in co-operation with the American company." Do you still adhere to that? asked his Lordship.—Yes, other than when they ship the machines to England.

On Monday, Sir Charles Macnaghten, K.C., summed up the case for the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co. of Chicago. He said the plaintiffs, in not having carried out the bargain made by the Printing Machinery Co., were not in a position to maintain the action. The plaintiffs had sold on the Continent machines with a double-sheet delivery, and it was obvious in regard to these that the American company must have sustained a loss, because, presumably, the machines would have been sold by the American company if they had not been sold by the plaintiffs; and there was no one they could sue for damages. Having been on to the Continent with machines fitted with the sheet delivery mechanism, and so invaded the American company's territory, it was quite obvious that the agreement was at an end and the plaintiffs could not get an injunction. Counsel also submitted that the American company had not broken the agreement, because they had not sold or advertised the Miehle machines in this country. They had sold to the English company outside the territory, who had sold in the territory, but that was not a case of the American company competing with the plaintiff company. The English company never accounted to the American company for the profits it made, and in no sense could the former be said to be the agent of the latter. The French, German and English companies all bought at the same price from the American company. Therefore, his submission was that the English company was an independent company, formed to be a real purchasing company.

Mr. Vernon, for the English company, said with regard to the allegation of the plaintiffs that the English company was the agent or nominee of the American company, and that its formation was a fraudulent device of the American company to evade its obligations under the agreements, the evidence was clear that the English company was not the agent of the American, and that there was no fraud or concealment in the formation of the English company. Neither company held any of the shares of the other, and the relation of the two companies was that of purchaser and vendor.

The hearing was again adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Astbury replied for the plaintiffs, and said that the agreements were not agreements which contained parts that were non-separable. The plaintiffs purchased two things: they gave a large sum of money to exclude any further competition in this country in the Miehle press or similar single-cylinder press; and, secondly, they bought a patent—two totally different matters Plaintiffs made no claim to continue to sell the patent delivery mechanism abroad so long as they sought to enforce the contract. They had done it, but the question was whether they had so acted as to indicate an intention to abandon the agreement as a whole, and whether that intention had been accepted and acted on by the defendants. It was perfectly plain it had not. He would assume against himself that the plaintiffs could not ask for damages in respect of a breach by the defendants of a particular covenant relating to the delivery mechanism without being liable to have set off against those damages any damages that the defendants had suffered from a breach of the covenant, but he submitted that he was entitled—if at the lead he took the attitude that the plaintiffs did not claim the right to continue the sale of the patent delivery mechanism abroad—to have the contract enforced, because it was not abandoned, nor was the abandonment one of which the defendants had accepted the result. Counsel asked for an injunction against both defendants and for damages, and submitted, as a set-off, to any damages for plaintiffs sending machines abroad in breach of the agreement.

His Lordship reserved his judgment.

The Stationery Committee of the Bury Town Council met last week, and accepted a report of the Stationery Sub-committee with respect to the placing of contracts for printing and stationery for a period of three years.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result.

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to: . . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,
Printing Machinery Department,
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

9,283 WALKER, C., and YORKSHIRE OBSERVER LTD., typecasting machines.
9,300 BRANSON, J. C. S., and BRANSON, A. M., apparatus for recording general memoranda notes. appointments, and the like.
9,313 BECHMAN, H. F., apparatus for moulding stereotype matrices.
9,335 OGLESBY, S. W., and AYTON, F. R., boxes of cardboard or the like for incandescent gas mantles or other fragile articles.
9,373 BALL, W. A., printing machines.
9,387 BAUMANN, P. A., and P. A. BAUMANN AND CO., LTD., advertising devices.
9,391 COMBRET, A., and RAMSBOTHAM, S., envelopes, wrappers, or the like.
9,407 TIBBENHAM, P., filing cards.
9,428 GEORGE, A. J. W., rotary printing machines.
9,482 KILBURN, B. E. D., book-markers and like devices.
9,560 CHAMBON, L., apparatus for making paper cases enclosing an inner case or sachet.
9,564 LAWN, C. H., loose-leaf binder.
9,598 ROOTS, J. D., fountain pens, pencils, or the like.
9,601 BAUTZNER INDUSTRIEWERK m.b.H., machines for cutting piles of paper and the like.
9,663 SAVORY, E. W., and BATTEY, A. F., wiping devices for die-stamping machines.
9,729 McGREGOR, J. A. K., apparatus or mechanism for displaying advertisements or other indications.
9,750 TRAGATSCHNIG, M., writing utensil.
9,765 VICKERY, F. W., machine for counting, piling, sorting, and marking paper and like materials.
9,772 TRAGARDH, J., filing devices for loose leaves or similar bodies.
9,775 HEWETT, J. E., locking type forms in a chase.
9,785 MELLERSH-JACKSON, W. J., printers' plate-holding device.
9,787 LIPP, C., advertising posters, show-cards and the like.
9,794 LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY CO., LTD., and EVANS, J. M., manifolding books.
9,847 GILLESPIE, H. G., and THOMSON, P. M., device for opening envelopes.
9,873 NESDALL, J. T., paper receptacles.

Specifications Published, 1911.

Advertising devices and the like—Harris; 27,793.

1912.

Machines for feeding, detaching, and affixing postage stamps and the like to envelopes or other articles—McNab; 7,873.
Show-cards—Holgate; 9,048.
Paper sheet feeding machines—Spiess; 9,271.
Stacking or piling mechanism for paper sheets or the like—Spiess; 9,272.
Apparatus for composing and casting type—Druitt and Gilpin; 9,405.
Apparatus for composing and casting type—Druitt and Gilpin; 9,741.
Printing machines—R. Hoe and Co.; 12,613.
Tabs for loose-leaf ledgers and the like—Wimhurst; 13,372.
Process and apparatus for the manufacture of perforated register bands for controlling typewriting, typecasting, and like machines—Marks; 15,962.
Duplex paper cutting machines—Menzies, Thomson and Thomson; 18,301.
Web-feeding tape mechanism for printing presses—Goss Printing Press Co. of England; 21,437.
Tally or label—James; 27,129.
Press knives for cutting leather, cardboard, or the like—Behrens; 27,629.

1913.

Pencil holding means for pencil sharpeners—Spengler; 2,005.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE

1913.

Pens and the manufacture thereof—Dahlström; 5,394.

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.
Steel and Aluminium
Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf
Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

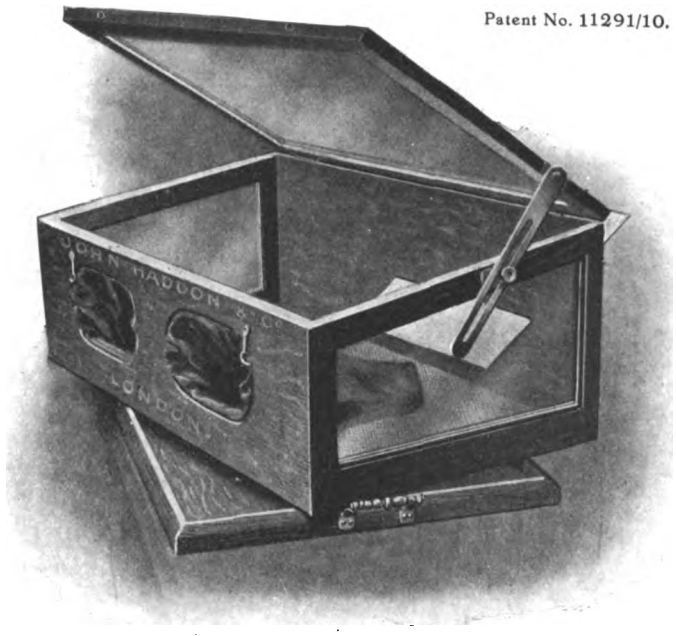
THE
Nordisk Boktryckarekonst
Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland
A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.
Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper
Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.
ADDRESS:—
NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- "6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

Digitized by Google

Safety Bronzing Cabinet

Patent No. 11291/10.



Cabinet Open, and showing Detachable Tray.

BEST QUALITY WORK
NO DANGER TO OPERATOR
NO WASTE OF BRONZE
INCREASED OUTPUT

THIS Bronzing Apparatus has been introduced to enable Bronze Powders, etc., to be applied by hand without any particles of powder floating about the room, or being inhaled by the operator.

It consists, as shown in the illustration, of a box fitted with hinged transparent top and transparent ends. The side nearest the operator has apertures fitted with flexible sleeves with springs to close round the wrists of the operator, so that, although his hands and arms are free to move inside the box, no powder can escape.

The bottom of box is perforated and allows the surplus powder to fall into a detachable tray underneath. The sheets or cards to be bronzed are fed direct from the platen into a narrow horizontal slit fitted with sloping feed board.

This apparatus is made throughout in our own Works, and the edges of the lid and detachable parts are made dustproof. There is no waste of bronze and no injury to the health of the operator, and nothing to wear out. The bronzing is executed immediately under the eyes of the operator, ensuring finest quality work.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
SALISBURY SQ.
FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.



Cabinet in use.

This Cabinet is designed to cope with work up to and including Foolscap Folio in size **Price £3-3-0**

Other sizes to order at proportionate prices.

ACCEPTED BY H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORS. **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. This appliance complies with the instructions contained in this Act and which reads as follows: "Regulations 2.B. Appliances so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room."**

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.

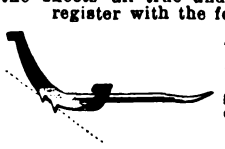
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.

Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GUAGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

Digitized by Google

New Sources of Paper.

Hedychium Coronarium.

We are indebted to the *Kew Bulletin* for the following particulars concerning *Hedychium Coronarium*, Koen, and others, as new sources of papermaking materials:—

Early in 1912 Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Stevens drew the attention of Kew to the value of *Hedychium coronarium* as a source of material for papermaking.

This plant, a member of the Natural Order *Zingiberaceae*, is a native of India, being distributed from the Himalayas to Ceylon and Malacca, ascending to 4,000 feet in the Khasia Hills and 6,000 feet in Ceylon. It is also recorded from Central America, the West Indies, New Zealand, Mauritius and West Africa (Corisco Bay). Many years ago it appears to have been introduced into Brazil and it has run wild in many of the States, being especially abundant at Morrettes in the State of Parana, where it has covered a large tract of swampy country.

The plant in its naturalised condition in Brazil is shown in the illustration. When the introduction to Brazil took place is uncertain. There is a specimen at Kew, collected by Dr. Glaziou in 1869, and the presence of the plant in Brazil is recorded by Martius and K. Schumann. These authors mention that the plant is known by the native names "Lagrimo de Moçá" and "Escaldamao." According to some Portuguese documents quoted by Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Stevens the plant is sometimes known in Brazil as wild Jasmine.

The Genus *Hedychium*, of which a good description by Baker is to be found in Hooker's Flora of British India, vol. vi., p. 225, is characterised by the horizontal tuberous rootstock, which bears the erect elongated leafy stems. The leaves are distichous, oblong or lanceolate, with long clasping sheaths. The inflorescence forms a terminal spike.

H. Coronarium is best distinguished from other species of the genus by the following characters:—Inflorescence ellipsoid or ovid; 3-5-flowered bracts which are densely imbricate in 5-8-spirals. Staminodia oblong-lanceolate, white. Labellum widely obcordate, white with yellow sometimes near the base. Filament white.

At Kew the plant thrives under tropical swamp conditions in House No. 15, and is an object of beauty throughout the summer and autumn with its spikes of fragrant white flowers. The photograph reproduced in the *Bulletin* is taken from one of the Kew plants, and the numerous, closely-arranged leafy stems springing from the creeping rhizomes



From the *Kew Bulletin*, by permission of H.M. Stationery Office.

HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM IN BRAZIL.

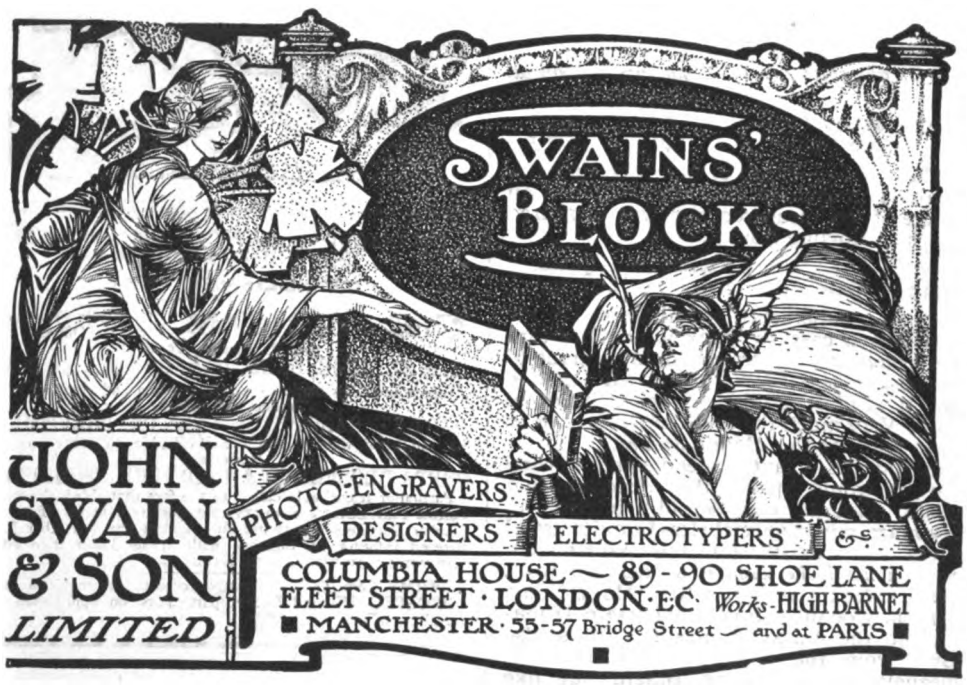
TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

DAY & COLLINS
HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED
WOOD LETTER WORKS
TELEGRAMS STREAMERS LEICESTER WESTERN UNION CODE
FROM FANN ST. LONDON
NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214
TO KING STREET LEICESTER
Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S
"Nothing better could be wished for"—British Weekly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides"—London Daily Chronicle
"A brilliant book . . . What could suit the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—The Times.
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—The World.
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—Liverpool Daily Post
"Most emphatically tops them all."—Daily Graphic.
Fifth Edition. Revised. 6/-. 60 Illustrations. 16 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References)
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.
60 Illustrations. 12 Maps. 6/-.
NORTH WALES.
100 Illustrations. 12 Maps. 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.
20 Illustrations. 6 Maps. 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.
20 Illustrations. 6 Maps. 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World
Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhayader, Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Portmadoc, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llandrindod, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Liverpool: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 8a, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C.
The Best of Everything for the Printer.

Digitized by Google



WRITE TO

FRY'S FOR METALS

For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO LINO MONO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.

Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN

PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.

BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

(Telephone 2428 Central.)

FOUNDED 1866.

The London, Provincial and Colonial

PRESS NEWS

PUBLISHED THE 28TH OF EACH MONTH,
PRICE 2D.; POST FREE 3D.

For Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, Lithographers, Publishers, Bookbinders, and all connected with the Press.

ADVERTISERS will find this Old-Established and Influential Journal a Reliable Medium for bringing their announcements prominently before extensive buyers.

EVERY MONTH it contains Interesting and Practical Articles; Latest News; Notes on Current Topics; Correspondence; Queries.

Subscription, 3s. per ann. post free.

DORRINGTON BROTHERS,
111, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

can be well seen. At Kew the stems attain a height of about 3–4 feet. In Brazil the plant is described as growing spontaneously and thickly and completely covering the land. The stems are said to reach a height of 1–1½ metres when growing thickly and to be about 2–4 cm. in thickness. On the margins of streams, however, the stems grow as high as 2 metres. After cutting down the stems it is found that some 4–5 months must elapse before a full growth of fresh stems is made.

In order to make certain of the identity of the Brazilian plant whose papermaking qualities had been tested, application for specimens was made to H.M. Consul at Sao Paulo for specimens of the plant. Thanks to the kind services of the Acting-Consul H.M. Vice-Consul at Curityba, a specimen of the plant known in that region as *Hedychium coronarium* has been received at Kew. This proved to be *Hedychium coronarium*, as did also the specimens sent to Kew by Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Stevens from Parana.

The value of the plant for papermaking was brought to our notice in a request for fresh material for the purpose of experimental investigation. Messrs. Beadle and Stevens had already satisfied themselves as to the good qualities of Hedychium fibre from the dried material they had received from Brazil, and were naturally anxious to test it in green fresh condition. The papermaking qualities of the fresh material supplied from Kew were found to be identical with those of the dried stems, and the plant appears likely to be a very valuable source of material for the papermaker.

In a letter to Kew, Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Stevens write:—

"Papers produced from this fibre have even greater tensile strength that the strongest manila papers produced. The strongest manila papers have a strength of 6,000 or 7,000 metres 'breaking length.' This paper has from 9,000 to 10,000. Its elasticity and folding qualities are exceptional. Moreover, it can be made to bear ink and possess parchment qualities without any sizing or other special treatment.

"The reason of this we find to be due to the presence of the cells associated with the fibre, which are of a semi-gelatinous nature, when chemically treated, and dry into the interstices of the paper and produce natural parchment."

Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Stevens recently presented a paper to the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry on the papermaking qualities of *Hedychium coronarium*, and extracts appear in the *Kew Bulletin*.

Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Stevens gave the information that they have dressed some of the fibre from the green stem, and the tensile strength tests indicate that it is almost exactly similar in strength to the best pure manila binder twine. Samples both of the paper and the fibre have been presented to Kew, and have been placed in the Museum.

Owing to the very remarkable papermaking qualities of *Hedychium* and the ease with which the plant spreads under favourable conditions in the tropics, it seems likely that it may be in considerable demand in the near future.

Amomum and Alpinia.

As *Hedychium* has proved to be so valuable a plant for papermaking, stems of *Amomum hemisphericum* and *Alpinia nutans* have also been submitted to Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Stevens for examination as to their papermaking qualities.

In the accompanying report they mention that in neither case do these plants yield papers showing the self-sizing qualities to be observed with *Hedychium*, and under certain conditions also with manila waste, bagasse, and also with banana fibre. The report is as follows:—

"These plants were passed through sugar-crushing rollers for the removal of juices and to reduce same to the condition of tow. They were then boiled under pressure, each with 20 per cent. of soda, the *Amomum hemispheri-cum* being boiled for 4 hours at 40 lbs. pressure, and the *Alpinia nutans* for 6 hours at 50 lbs. They were afterwards bleached, and the yield of unbleached and bleached fibres expressed on the original green weight of stem as received, as follows:—

On green stem as received.	*Amomum.* Per cent.	*Alpinia.* Per cent.
Yield—unbleached ...	7·44	5·93
bleached ...	6·36	4·95

"If expressed upon the dry weight of stem the figures are as follows:—

On dry stem.	*Amomum.* Per cent.	*Alpinia.* Per cent.
Yield—unbleached ...	58·2	50·0
bleached ...	49·6	41·5

"The average length of unbeaten fibres as contained in each of the pulps taken as an average of ten measurements was measured with the following results:—

	Amomum.	*Alpinia.*
Length of fibre ...	2·54 mm.	2·21 mm.

"From a superficial examination of the pulps in each case we think it possible that the *Amomum hemisphericum* could be made to produce a strong brown paper with a long tear. It is also capable of being bleached white. Very much the same remarks may be said to apply to the *Alpinia nutans*."

From Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Stevens' report it would appear that *Amomum* and *Alpinia*, though considerably inferior to *Hedychium*, might nevertheless be quite useful sources of material for the papermaker. *Amomum hemisphericum* is a native or Java. *Alpinia nutans* is recorded from Hong Kong, Formosa, Cochin China, the Eastern Himalaya and the Malay Peninsula. It is also known from the West Indies, Guatemala, Venezuela, Surinam and Brazil, but like *Hedychium* it has probably been introduced into the Western Hemisphere.

Both *Amomum* and *Alpinia* belong to the natural order *Zingiberaceae*. Their habit of growth is quite similar to that of *Hedychium*, and it seems probable that *Alpinia* would form dense thickets in swampy country. The stems of *Amomum* reach a height of as much as 16 feet, and those of *Alpinia* are stated to attain to 8 to 10 feet in height.

Marram Grass.

Among other plants suggested as suitable for the papermaker which have recently been examined in this connection is the common Marram Grass of our coasts, *Ammophila arenaria*, Link.

This grass, as is well known, is grown on the sand hills around our shores, and acts as a very valuable sand-binder. It now appears that it possesses quite useful qualities as a source of material for papermaking. Messrs. Clayton Beadle and Stevens have kindly examined a consignment of Marram Grass sent through Kew from the Norfolk sand hills. They inform us that the grass was boiled under pressure, without passing through crushing rollers, and then bleached. The figures for the yield of unbleached and bleached fibres, expressed on the original green weight of stem as received and on the dry weight, are as follows:—

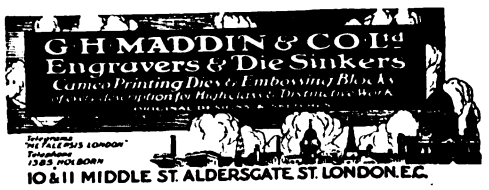
	Green Stem. Per cent.	*Dry Stem.* Per cent.
Unbleached	17·7	31·4
Bleached	13·1	25·0

The average length of unbeaten fibres contained in the pulp taken on an average of ten measurements was found to be 0·65 mm.

Marram Grass is found to produce a soft pulp with a short tear, which more nearly resembles in general feel and external appearance the pulp produced from Esparto or chemical aspen wood pulp.

The primary function of Marram Grass is of course as a sand binder, but it is possible that should it be deemed of sufficient importance as a papermaking material its cultivation could be extended over considerable tracts of sandy country bordering the coast in various parts of the British Isles.

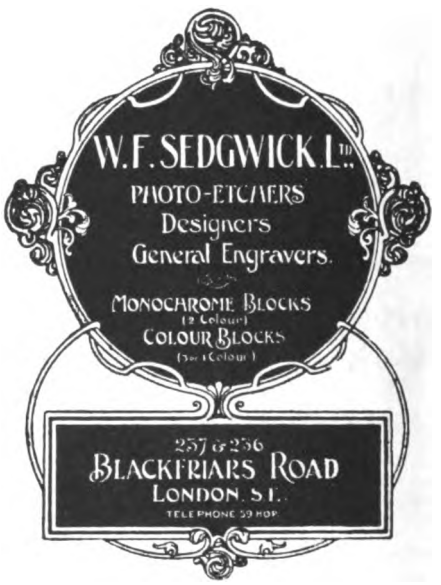
THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that there is some possibility that a prominent London halfpenny paper will raise its price in the not far distant future to one penny. The possibility of this change is exciting some interest in journalistic quarters in London. Feelers have already been put forth on the matter, and it would not be surprising at any moment to have a definite announcement."



THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.



T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, Gold Street, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks
NOTE-HEADS
Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR and Four-Tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS
H.G.WALKER. 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.
CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,
Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,
25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

P. LAWRENCE,
Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.
103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E C.
Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS
AEROGRAPHERS
Show Card & Calendar Makers
56&7 SINGER St LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.
To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " 200lbs " "
The first-named or Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.
Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.
H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey. London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.
of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF
TYPE
IS
25%
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.

ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

TUCK'S
Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE SAFEST TO STOCK
BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS
Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros
FOR VARIOUS TRADES.
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.
DIES. SKETCHES:
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street. London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

SAFETY VACUUM Bronzing Machine

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

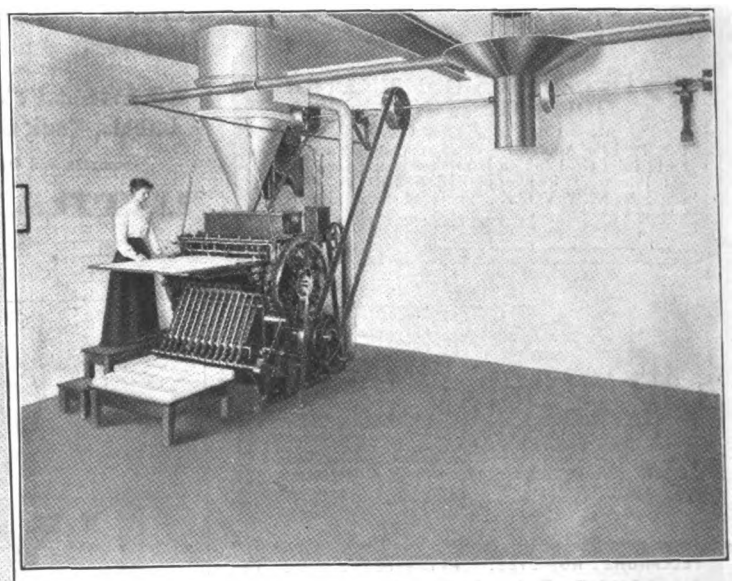
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN ENGLAND

and

10 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN AMERICA.





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other countries.

Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder.

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America The United Printing Machinery Co, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.*

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) **T G M** Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL. SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker.'

Monthly Publication about 100 Pages and many Artistic Supplements.

Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades.

☞ Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers' Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.

Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number.

15/3 POST FREE.

SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'

19 Dennewitzstrasse, BERLIN W. 57.

Digitized by Google

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct) London, E.C.—May 8, 1913

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

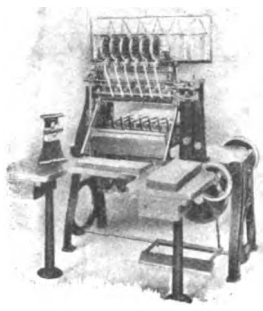
VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 21. LONDON: MAY 15, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

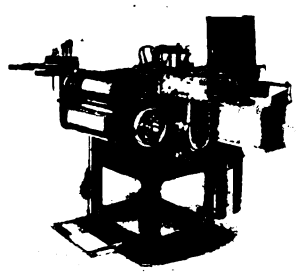
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



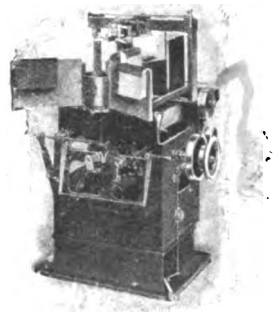
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: LONGEST LIFE
and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

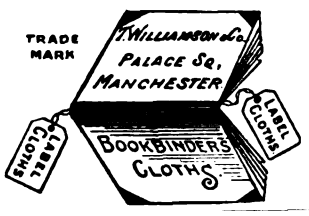
Speciality:

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.



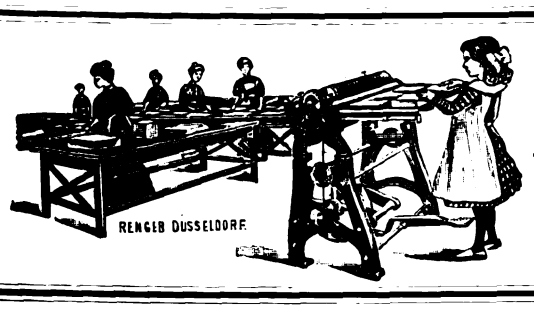
BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.



Gluing Machine with Transporter.

Don't Buy a:

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machine,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, etc., without offer from:

Joseph RENGER, Machine Works, DUSSELDORF (GERMANY.)

Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade  Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.

FOUNDED 1882.

Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

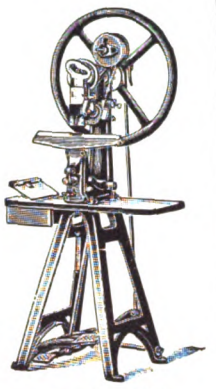
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

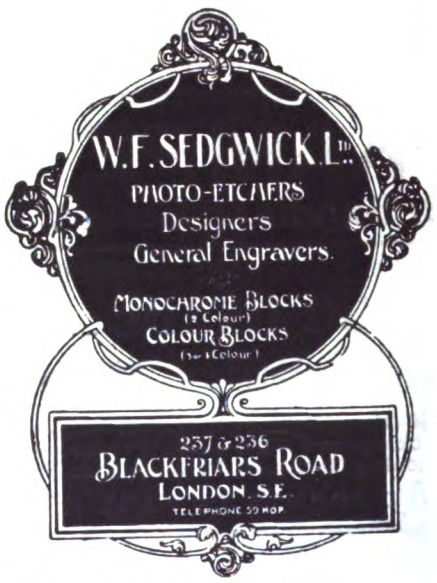
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered)
T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

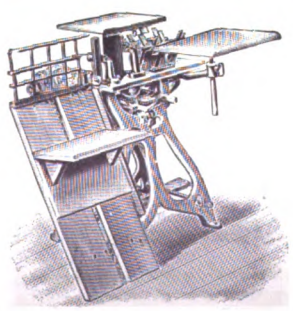
DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.



CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.



BREHMER'S END-SHEET PASTING MACHINE No. 62.

The Machine is suitable for pasting end-sheets, plates, maps, etc., to sections, and the output of it is up to 2,500 sections per hour. It may also be had for folding the end-sheets round the sections and pasting the fold on, thus strengthening the end-sections considerably.

Over 400 Machines Sold.

QUOTATIONS AND OTHER PARTICULARS FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Book-Sewing and Stitching Machines, Folding, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Box-making Purposes.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 21.

LONDON: MAY 15, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Bookbinders and the Proposed NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.

Having regard to the representations made to the U.S. Tariff Revision Committee lately, and referred to in our Bookbinding Numbers for January and March last, some sections of the bookbinding trade in America will no doubt be greatly disappointed to find that their demands for an increased duty on imported books have not been acceded to.

The essential fact is that books, bound or unbound, are neither kept at the present rate of 25 per cent. nor put on the free list, but placed at the intermediate and compromise rate of 15 per cent., which, if maintained, means a reduction of the present duty by 40 per cent. Bibles, bound or unbound, are put on the free list — which will mean a substantial reduction on English printed editions, and will be to the disadvantage of American Bible publishers or else put them on their mettle. No change seems to have been made with respect to the free importation of books by libraries.

What American publishers and binders feared was that the duty on books would be reduced without any corresponding reduction on book-making materials. This, however, has not been done. In general, the prices of book materials have been cut proportionately with, or to a somewhat greater extent than, the reduction in the duty on books. Binders' cloth is reduced to 25 per cent. from a variable rate which averages perhaps 45 per cent., and this reduction will have the effect of permitting the importation of the superior English cloth, which has been kept out by the tariff, of increasing the importation of the inferior German cloth, which has already found its way into the market, and of putting the combination of American book-cloth producers, which has kept a stiff price on American cloth, on their mettle in efficient competion. Buckram and similar fabrics will pay 30 per cent. *ad val.* Goldleaf is substantially reduced by the change from specific (35 cents per 100 leaves) to *ad valorem* (35 per cent.) rates, but the superior American article will probably hold the field, at possibly a slightly lesser price, against English competition with the thinner and less satisfactory leaf.

The duty on bookbinders' leathers remains unchanged, and so does the famous clause admitting free of duty, "bound or unbound, books which have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation."

One of the leading American publishers, Mr. Geo. Haven Putnam, wrote a long letter a few weeks since to the Hon. Oscar A. Underwood, Chairman of the Tariff Revision Committee. It contained the following remarks on the foreign bookbinding question:—

"An interpolation was introduced into Section 416 [of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act] which was intended to increase, and which, as interpreted by the Courts, has actually increased from 25 per cent. to either 40 per cent. or 60 per cent. the duties on a certain class of imported books. The provision in the previous law had provided for a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The section in question was changed in the existing Act by the insertion of the words 'all the foregoing wholly or in the chief value of paper.' It has been held that in the cases in which the value of the material in the cover of the book is greater than the value of the paper, or of the printed sheets contained within the cover, the duty imposed shall be, in place of the 25 per cent. specified for books, the duty assessed upon the material in question. This clause was inserted in the interests, or, rather, in the supposed interests, of certain American binders, who were endeavouring to interfere with, and as far as possible to prevent altogether, the importation into this country of books the covers of which carried artistic designs, designs which brought the books properly under the heading of works of art. The cost of these artistic designs, prepared by designers in art centres such as Paris, London, Florence, Leipzig and elsewhere, ranges from $10 up to $1,000. Such designs are utilised on covers of leather, or occasionally of silk. The result of this interpolation is to make the duty on books bound in leather or in silk, and carrying these artistic and necessarily costly designs, 40 per cent. or 60 per cent. The 'cost' upon which the duty is imposed includes, of necessity, in addition to the actual work of the binder, the amount paid to the designer. One change in the Tariff Act of 1909 constituted a modification in the direction of greater freedom of importation, or in the cancellation of the duty on works of art. This cancellation covered, to be sure, only the works which had been produced more than twenty years back, but it did constitute a recognition of the fact that the barriers between the American public and the art productions of the world should be lessened rather than increased. As above stated, a book of the class now in question is in itself a work of art. The interpolation above cited makes a substantial increase in the duty on a work of art; it is intended, in fact, to prevent the importation, and it must, of necessity, have the effect of preventing the importation of books bound in artistic designs. The result is not only an inconvenienience and an injustice to cultivated Americans, who desire to secure such books (and here I am speaking as a binder), but stands in the way of the development of the art of binding in this country. If the American binder is satisfied with his own present standard of binding designs, he will make no progress towards a more artistic and satisfactory standard. Such progress is made only by the study of and the competition with the higher class designs produced in the art centres of Europe. I point out further that the interpolation in question constitutes an example of what may be described as *surreptitious legislation*. It was slipped in at the last moment during the work of the conference committee. The fact that there had been any change proposed or accomplished in the duty on books was not known even to the leaders of the party who were responsible for the Tariff Act. No opportunity was given to those interested on the part of the book trade, or of the bookbuying public, to consider the proposed change, or to present arguments against it. It is our contention, in which I think the leader of the House is in full accord with us, that whatever changes are made in the tariff system, or in the general taxing system of the United States, should be arrived at publicly, and after due considerate and adequate discussion." Mr. Putnam therefore called for the elimination of the obnoxious clause in question, and the suggestion has been carried into effect. The proposed changes in the Tariff have not yet become law, but it is not anticipated that many, if indeed any, alterations will be made in them. A recent United States Treasury decision confirms the ruling of last year (from which appeal was taken) that leather skins, cut into sheets for binding, are "partly manufactured," and so subject to 25 instead of 15 per cent. duty. The additional 10 per cent. increases the cost of imported leather for binding some of the distinctively bound series, such as Putnam's *Ariel* editions, from 1 to 2 cents per copy, and reduces almost to the vanishing point the slight profit per copy on such series, which are sold at a low price and on large discount. Thus, the existing Payne-Aldrich Tariff has the effect of nearly prohibiting leather-bound editions from abroad, and of increasing the cost of materials for leather-bound editions in the United States.

The above is largely based upon reports appearing in the New York *Publishers' Weekly*, but following the good old axiom of "hear both sides," we reprint below, from the official organ of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the operatives' view of the points at issue. Two delegates from that organisation spent some time in Washington whilst the Tariff Revision Committee was in session, "lobbying." They found that, with few exceptions, the operative bookbinders, notwithstanding their occasional loud demands at meetings for increased duties on foreign-bound books, had shown great indifference to the outcome of the Tariff enquiry. Mr. W. G. Lummis, one of the delegates, said that "Thousands of letters have poured in from religious institutions, teachers and librarians, asking for the abolition of the duty on books, and, outside of a few letters from Philadelphia and New York, none at all from our members. It is my belief that had it not been for the work of the New York Allied Trades Council, and what Brother Feeney and myself accomplished, all books would have been placed on the free list. The reduction as planned in the Underwood Bill will drive fully one-half of our members who work on printed work out of the trade, and they will be compelled to seek other employment, no doubt at a much lower rate of wages—and I know of no bookbinder who is overpaid."

Brother Feeney had much the same tale to tell, only he went into more detail about it, thus: "The bookbinding trade to-day, especially in the East, is very dull, and a large number of men and women are out of employment in New York and other cities. Publishers can now have their work bound in England, pay the present duty, and make a big profit compared with what they would make by having it done in this country. Bookbinders in England and Germany are sending circulars to the publishers of the Eastern cities, soliciting their work, and it is impossible for any of the American binding firms to compete with the foreign binders unless they could reduce wages and increase the hours of labour, and we cannot accept either. I dislike very much to be a 'calamity howler,' but I am compelled to admit that unless we succeed in having the whole duty restored to the Bill in the Senate, we can look forward to extremely dull times in the bookbinding industry. A member of Congress told me about a month ago that, judging from the letters he received, everybody wanted free books, and very few desired the present duty to remain, and as it seems to be the desire of Congress to please a majority of the people, they generally vote as public opinion demands, and we cannot expect any concession whatever unless we request it and fight for it.

"Brother Lummis and myself had a very pleasant interview with Senator William Hughes, of New Jersey, a member of the committee which will have charge of the Tariff Bill. Brother Lummis displayed for the Senator's benefit a half-dozen beautifully

Digitized by Google

bound extra-finish books, costing in labour from $50 to $100 to bind, and he fully explained why a high duty should be placed on such books, as they are without a doubt luxuries, and they should not be imported for the wealthy class under such duty. The books shown the Senator were bound in this country, and I believe Brother Lummis was the finisher, and his wages are more than $11.25 (47s.) per week, which is the maximum rate of wage for extra finishers in England.

"All the 'extra' workers in England and France are kept busy throughout the year binding books for rich Americans, and just as skilled workers in our craft as can be found anywhere are walking the streets of New York and other cities looking for employment, and all on account of the low tariff which has prevailed for many years in our trade. Now, brothers, wake up. To quote the words of a former Democratic President of the United States, 'It's a condition that confronts us and not a theory'; we cannot expect any American publisher to pay two or three hundred dollars more for a job of work when he can save that amount by having his binding done abroad. Let every local union discuss this matter at their meetings and all adopt resolutions and send them in to the Senate Finance Committee. It is useless to waste any ammunition on the Lower House, as the Underwood Bill has the White House approval and it will pass the House by a big majority, as the Democrats have a majority of 145 in the House. In the Senate the majority of the party in power is very small, and every Senator has great prestige and can accomplish more than a dozen Congressmen, if we let them know that our trade is at stake. Thousands of famous novels and histories are given as premiums every year by big publishing houses. As far as I know, the P. F. Collier house, one of the best union houses in the country, do their own work; but I do know there are other publishers who purchase the standard novels, histories and other books from England by the thousand, and if the Underwood Bill is enacted into law several of the big binderies will be compelled to go out of business or work their force continually on half-time."

We are afraid that in fighting the decisions of the Revision Committee at this late stage of the proceedings, the Brotherhood are "up against it considerable," and we have little hope that they will "win out" in the end.

OVER TEN THOUSAND MILES OF ADVERTISING.—The remarkable development of advertising during the past dozen years is recalled by the announcement that Messrs. C. E. Fulford, Ltd., the proprietors of Zam-buk healing balm, and other well-known specialities, have found it necessary to open spacious business offices in a newly-erected and up-to-date four-storey building facing the firm's extensive laboratories at Cärlton-hill, Leeds. Here will now be prepared and despatched the newspaper and magazine advertising for Great Britain and the Colonies, and also a succession of pamphlets, music and novelties with a circulation of many millions annually. Of the Zam-buk Almanack, "The Green Book of Prophecies" alone, over 80,000,000 copies have been distributed up to this year, which means if the books were placed in a row, end-to-end, they would extend over 10,551 miles.

The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

LONDON CENTRE.

The Future Policy of the Association.

At the May monthly meeting of the parent Association the Report of the Special Committee, appointed some twelve months ago to discuss some suggestions that had been made and make recommendations on the future policy of the Association, came up for consideration. The meeting was held at the headquarters, the Old Bell, Holborn, E.C., on Tuesday evening, 6th inst., with the President, Mr. C. J. Gray, in the chair, and there was a good attendance.

Some preliminary business was attended to before the report of the Special Committee was received. The minutes of the April meeting were read by the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. C. Morley, who was congratulated on his reappearance after an absence through indisposition, and the following nomination for membership was confirmed, viz., Mr. A. H. Postle (Messrs. Ward and Foxlow—composing).

A casual vacancy having occurred on the Council by the resignation of Mr. A. R. Closh, the Council appointed Mr. A. W. Hart to fill the position. The recommendation was unanimously confirmed. On the motion of Mr. S. M. BATEMAN, seconded by Mr. C. H. BLENKINS, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Closh for his services on the Council.

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the annual bohemian concert to be held at the Holborn Restaurant (King's Hall) on Saturday, 17th inst.; to the joint gathering of the various Centres of the Association at Liverpool on June 21st, and to the Special General Meeting of the Association at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury-square, E.C., on the 19th inst., when they were going to meet members of the Master Printers' Association and discuss the costs question, and he hoped the members would attend in large numbers. He then called upon Mr. E. H. Berryman, the chairman of the Special Committee on Future Policy, to introduce the Committee's Report.

The Chairman's Introduction.

Mr. BERRYMAN, on behalf of the Committee, thanked the members present for attending in such large numbers, and said that whether they were satisfied or dissatisfied with the Report he could thank them just the same, because they showed by their presence that they felt some interest in the matter. He would also like to acknowledge and thank those gentlemen who had sent him some very kind letters, and at the same time to thank his colleagues on the Committee for the kind manner in which at all times they had treated him. His task might have been a very difficult one, but under the circumstances, although some of them flared up occasionally, they had differed and they had agreed to differ. He hoped that whatever they did that night the same spirit would animate them. They would endeavour to meet all the points in a moderate manner, and would give credit to those who differed from them as being as anxious as they were themselves for the welfare of the Association. Continuing, Mr. Berryman said:—The Report which it is my privilege to present to you this evening has already been fully set before the members in terms sufficiently clear to render unnecessary any detailed explanation. Yet it may not be out of place if I add a few remarks upon the constitution and work of the Committee, and also upon some of the points raised in the Report itself.

The Committee were appointed in somewhat peculiar circumstances. A debate had occupied three full evenings, and the members present at the meeting in April, last year, were evidently of opinion that something more was required. So almost on the impulse of the moment they elected a special committee with a mission not too clearly defined. A useful privilege was bestowed in the power of co-option, and the Committee decided at their first meeting to invite four members who had not previously held office in the Association, the idea being that these gentlemen would reflect somewhat the opinion of members generally—that their point of view might perhaps differ from those who had already served the Association in various ways. These selections and hopes were fully justified, as both by their frequent attendance and their interest in every subject raised, they fully demonstrated their usefulness upon the Committee. Some of the more experienced members were not so regular in their attendance and therefore gave less assistance and advice than might have been anticipated. Perhaps they will yet make good in this respect, and let you know the line they would have taken on certain subjects. I am not inclined to complain of those who were frequent absentees. It could hardly have been anticipated that the Committee meetings would cover a period of ten months. That is placing rather a heavy tax upon the leisure time of busy men. Members have their business and social engagements to fulfil, and it is only kind to assume that they attended as frequently as possible.

In the early days of their formation, the Committee invited suggestions from members. The response scarcely justified reasonable expectation. Replies were few, and some quite beyond the power of the Committee to deal with. One of these early suggestions we have alluded to in paragraph 36. A well-known member of the parent Association, in a very pleasant communication, advised district outings on Saturday afternoons with a view to bringing together members who engage in various sports and pastimes. I place this apparently unimportant suggestion in the forefront of my remarks, thinking perhaps there may possibly be a fuller application of its meaning than appears at first sight. There is no question as to the success of our Association. We note a steady growth and rapid extension of influence. And yet there are indications in the parent Association that many of the members are to each other comparative strangers. The meetings cannot be said to attract an attendance proportionate to membership. Just before the meetings commence there is a flow of members to the secretary's table, and one may also note that fully half the number leave almost immediately, apparently having no interest in the meeting to be held, and recognising no friend or acquaintance present. This implies no reproach to the officers or council. A gentleman is deputed to courteously receive all members, and one cannot expect more than this. I think here we have the key to the situation, so far as the parent Association is concerned. If we can only induce members to become better known to each other—provide more attractive meetings, and strengthen the social side of our work here, we shall be effecting a lasting good. We need greater variety in the monthly meetings. Our invariable alternative to a technical lecture is a smoking concert, and while these are useful and entertaining, a wider range might be more attractive to our membership. Lectures by literary and scientific men—also dramatic recitals—are to be obtained for a moderate fee, certainly not in excess of the cost of a concert. And in the broad field of Art, Science and Literature, there are surely many subjects of deep interest to our members. With this end in view the committee suggest the subdividing of a larger council—a section being devoted entirely to the social side. If would be their duty to

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,
Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.
196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS
For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:
News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.
Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.
CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.
If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

arrange and conduct all entertainments, and if possible issue a Syllabus Programme, as customary with literary and county associations.

As stated in the Report, it is also with the intention of imparting greater interest to Association affairs, that the Committee suggest a limitation of tenure in certain official positions. We do not anticipate that a large number of members are anxious to occupy the presidential chairs, or become trustees or treasurer. We quite recognise how faithfully and well the Association has been served by gentlemen occupying those honoured positions. Yet we are of opinion that it would act as an incentive to members to know, that after serving upon the Council they might have an opportunity of promotion. It would also, I think, be useful in another way. An increased number of members fulfilling important offices and duties would strengthen and impart variety to our debates. The holding of office brings responsibility, and responsibility, as we know, produces man's best effort. All societies set a high value upon members who have passed the chairs, and those of less experience naturally look to them for guidance.

The suggested re-adjustment of the secretarial work will, I think, appeal to us all. It is not meeting the question fairly to say that our secretary is fully equal to the task—although it is obviously true. The auditors and others entitled to express an opinion, have only one opinion to express—that of entire and perfect satisfaction. The secretary informed us, in a speech delivered five years ago, that he worked for the Association every Sunday in the year. As the pressure must have increased in the meantime, one can fully appreciate a more recent remark of the secretary, that he might eventually feel inclined to relinquish the task. If he can be relieved of the routine work as suggested, I feel it will not only prove beneficial to himself but also decidedly to the advantage of the Association.

The suggested creation of a new General Fund for the entire Association is fully and clearly explained. It is conceived in a spirit of absolute fairness, the proportion for all members being fixed and equal. The complete separation of "imperial" from local funds would, I take it, give Centres the option of augmenting their local funds, in accordance with their own requirements. It might even form a starting point for a new departure in the direction of federation.

The suggested scheme for providing small pensions will require and no doubt receive your careful attention. The need for some provision in this direction is, that our present pensions are only available for members who are also subscribers to the Printers' Pension Corporation. A member of our committee for whose opinion we have the greatest respect, has placed before you his views in a separate report. It is for you to consider these criticisms, and also the bearing they have upon the committee's recommendation. There is one point to be strongly emphasised, that while we consider a foundation has been suggested for a useful Pension Fund, we fully recognise the fact, that ways and means will need a closer scrutiny than the committee have been able to bestow.

The communication from the vice-president of the North Midlands Centre revives once more the question of the age limit for death benefit. We may reasonably assume the writer to represent the views of the Centre, and if this opinion be also general among the provincial members, the subject presents itself to your favourable consideration.

My final word this evening is upon the clause relating to aged members.—Paragraph 28.—The question is truly a most difficult one. We are all anxious that no undue advantage should be given to individual members, that no opportunity should be afforded to evade the just claims of the Association. Yet there remains with us a moral obligation to aged members in straitened circumstances. When inviting candidates in our early days, the promise was implied "once a member—always a member." The turn of Fortune's Wheel might deprive us of the qualification under which we joined the Association, but loss of position would not cancel membership. In a letter from our secretary to a member of the Manchester Centre published in 1905, these words occur: "Our first object is mutual help and good fellowship. Let that be carried out in all sincerity and automatically the Association will find itself going forward in the future, doing good to its members whenever opportunity offers." Our recommendation has some affinity with the fine sentiment here expressed, and I am hoping that the members may deal with this in a liberal spirit. Our President, on the night of his election told us of the tender and kindly feeling he had for the youths in the workshops and technical schools—the printers of the future. May I remind you that we are seeking your sympathy for some of the printers of the past—those who have fallen out of the ranks, and are too often overlooked and forgotten. There is a tendency among thoughtful men when the full tide of comparative prosperity is with them, to incur liabilities that are easily met while the sun continues to shine. A friendly society—a trade union—life assurance—an association like our own—all promising future reward for present sacrifice. The man who takes this course is termed thrifty, and wise, and far-seeing. He is admittedly a better man and a better citizen than he who takes no thought of the morrow. But as the years multiply and the salary earning power diminishes and finally disappears, a sad prospect often appears in view. He must relinquish the privileges he has hoped for and paid for through sheer inability to continue his payments. It is to meet this misfortune that a life policy has a surrender value—that many friendly societies reduce or remit subscriptions after a term of years. And I respectfully contend that a moral obligation rests with this Association to assist its aged and deserving members in a like manner. There may be few members at the present time needing this assistance, but our recommendations are for future policy. Taking eight hundred members, as in paragraph 22, a full levy of two shillings produces eighty pounds, showing a profit of thirty pounds to carry forward, less management expenses. Supposing even fifty members needed exemption—the loss would be five pounds, equal to three-halfpence per member, and still leave twenty-five pounds profit on each levy to carry forward. It hardly seems reasonable to suppose that this small reduction of profit is going to wreck the Death Benefit Fund—especially as in our recommendation it is suggested to deduct the gross amount remitted from the sum payable at member's death. I am reluctant to unduly emphasise my own opinion, but if quite alone in the view, I should still protest against this *post-mortem* deduction. I regard it as a disfiguring mark upon our Report, and that opinion is shared, I am glad to know, by several of my colleagues.

On behalf of the Committee I have now to commend this Report to your careful consideration and discussion. The subjects you referred to the Committee have been dealt with to the full extent of their powers, which were not to legislate—only to suggest and advise. It is for you, and the members generally, after mature consideration, to accept, amend or reject the proposals, and we of the Committee must be equal to either fortune. That some good may ensue from these recommendations is our reasonable hope, in which case our work for the Association and our fellow members will not have been in vain.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FUTURE POLICY.

1. The above Committee was appointed in April, 1912, as the outcome of a lecture by Mr. S. M. Bateman, and a subsequent discussion on the "Future of the Association," in which several members participated. It may here be useful to recall the terms of reference. The Resolution passed at General Meeting was:—"That a Special Committee be appointed to consider the various suggestions, and that they report their recommendations to the members at the earliest opportunity."

2. The Committee applied to the reference a comprehensive interpretation, and the various suggestions were very fully discussed at frequent meetings.

3. Some of the recommendations which follow are general, and, if adopted, will affect the Association as a whole; others are intended to apply to the Parent Association only.

4. The principal clauses of universal application will be found under the heading "Finance." The proposals under "Management" are suggestions for the Parent Association; leaving the Centres to adopt any or all of them as they may deem advisable.

Management.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

5. The Committee consider that opportunity should be afforded for members who have served upon the Council to pass through the Presidential chair. Under the existing rule, the President and Vice-President may retain office for an indefinite time, and members feel reluctant to oppose the holder of an office if he offers himself for re-election. The opportunity to fill an honourable position would, the Committee think, awaken greater interest in the Association's affairs, and the limitation of term by rule would remove any fear of offence. They therefore recommend:

6. That the President be elected for one year, and be eligible for one year's further term of office. At the termination of his tenure of the Presidency he should not be eligible for the same office for three years.

7. That the Vice-President should be elected for one year, and be eligible for one year's further term of office. After termination of his tenure of the Vice-Presidency he should not be eligible for the same office for three years, but should be eligible for the office of President at any time a vacancy arises.

8. That no member should be eligible for the office of President or Vice-President unless he had previously served on the Executive Council or as an officer of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND TREASURER.

9. As the Committee propose that the period of office should be limited as regards President and Vice-President, and as the Council is only elected for two years, they are of opinion that a similar principle should apply to the Trustees and Treasurer, but as certain formalities with regard to monetary transactions have to be arranged when those officers retire, they recommend a limit of three years.

10. That the Trustees and Treasurer be elected annually, but should retire after holding their offices for three years, and not be eligible for either of these positions for two years from termination of services.

COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

11. In view of the Committee's suggestion to sub-divide the work of the Council by appointment of the standing committees mentioned below, they are of opinion that the Council should be increased in number and recommend accordingly:—

12. That the Council should consist of sixteen members—in addition to the officers—and be elected for two years; eight to retire each year, and be ineligible for re-election for two years.

13. That no member should be eligible for election to the Council unless he held at time of nomination a position as manager or overseer of a printing department. That salaried officials be exempt from the operation of this recommendation.

14. That it is advisable for the work of Council to be sub-divided by the appointment of Committees to deal with:—

(a) Lectures and Entertainments, and all pertaining to the social side.
(b) Finance and Unemployment of Members.
(c) Technical Education.

SECRETARIES.

15. The increase in the work of the Secretary through the growth of the Association makes it necessary, in the Committee's opinion, to definitely apportion the work, and to relieve the Secretary of routine work as much as possible. The appointment of a Financial Secretary, who would receive subscriptions and levies, would release the Secretary to attend to other Association business at the meetings and enable him generally to devote more time to the many important matters which arise from time to time. They recommend:—

16. That there should be a General Secretary and a Financial Secretary, whose respective duties shall be allocated as follows:—

General Secretary.—Attendance at General and Council Meetings, minutes, correspondence, conduct of business with Centres, keeping accounts, payment of benefits, preparation and issue of monthly circular, annual report and balance-sheet.

Financial Secretary.—Attendance at General and Council Meetings, receipt of subscriptions and levies (at Meetings and by post), notification of arrears, issue of Council notices, and to assist or act in the absence or indisposition of General Secretary, or as directed by the Council.

17. Monies received by the Financial Secretary to be paid to the Treasurer, through the General Secretary, who shall periodically examine the books.

18. That the salary of the Financial Secretary be fixed by rule, and it should be understood that the remuneration be not increased by honorarium in the case of this or any other salaried officer.

Finance.

GENERAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

19. The Centres affiliated to the Association pay one-third of their subscriptions and entrance fees to the Parent Association, which undertakes in return the payment of the benefits specified in the rules. Hitherto, the moneys received have been paid into the Association's General Account, and whilst

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. FOR EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

only one or two Centres existed, the matter was not of great importance. The increase in the number of Centres, however, makes it advisable that the local funds of the Association should be separated from the 'imperial." The Committee suggest, therefore, that a new General Fund be created, and that the Parent Association contribute to that fund the same amount per member as the Centres. The local fund of the Parent Association would then be clearly defined, and no idea could arise at any future time that the Parent Association was carrying out any of its own objects at the expense in part of the Centres They recommend :

20. That a separate account, to be known as the General Fund, be kept for purposes common to the whole Association. That the Parent Association and Centres should contribute in like proportion to the said fund, which may be used for payment of all benefits (except death benefit), and bear its due proportion of working expenses.

21. That the remainder of the subscriptions of the Parent Association shall be paid into its local fund, for the purposes of its own affairs.

SUBSCRIPTION AND BENEFITS.

22. The Committee have given careful consideration to the question of the advisability of an increase in the subscription to the Association. The desire of the members to afford greater help to the unfortunate has been freely expressed, but the subscription of 12s. per annum is small, and without additional payment increased benefit is out of the question. Amongst the suggestions made have been Pensions for aged members ; augmentation of Unemployed Benefit, and increased help to the Benevolent Fund. So far as the first proposal is concerned, it would be quite impossible to establish superannuation for all members without a subscription very much larger than that recommended by the Committee, but it is possible in time to accumulate a Fund to provide a limited number of small pensions to which members might be elected. The Committee's proposal is to increase the subscription to 16s. per annum, and to apply the added 4s. per annum to the benefit funds of the Association. As the establishment of a Pension would take some years they have excluded from their view members who would be precluded by age from participation in that benefit, and have taken 800 members as a basis for the following figures, or 20 per cent. less than the present membership. The suggested allocation of the increase is as follows :—

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Pension Fund	1	6	60	0	0
" Unemployed Fund ...	2	0	80	0	0
" Benevolent Fund ..	0	3	10	0	0
" Working Expenses ...	0	3	10	0	0
	4	0	£160	0	0

Taking the first item, this would provide, with added interest, a pension of £15 per annum in about five years, with other pensions to follow at intervals. As created they could be apportioned to the Parent Association or to the Centres from time to time, and it might also be worthy of consideration whether an occasional pension should be paid over to the Corporation so as to retain voting power on behalf of those members who are subscribers. Details would, of course, have to be worked out by a Committee if the general idea is adopted, but this rough outline is sufficient for the purpose of the Committee.

23. The amount anticipated to accrue towards Unemployed payments would enable that benefit to be extended from five to eight weeks for members paying increased subscription, whilst the Benevolent Fund would be helped by a small but useful contribution ; or the £10 might be devoted to the payment of subscriptions of aged members.

The Committee recommend :

24. That the subscriptions be raised to sixteen shillings per annum, a proportion of increase to be allotted as follows :—Pensions for aged members, increased unemployment benefit, Benevolent Fund, and genera purposes.

25. That increase of subscription should not apply to members who, on account of age, would not be eligible to participate in proposed additional or augmented benefits.

VOTING OF FUNDS.

26. The attention of the Committee has been directed to the fact that proposals involving expenditure may be made by members at any time without notice, and passed by a general meeting forthwith. They are of opinion that this power should be restricted to the extent that the members should have due notice of expenditure of any considerable amount. They recommend :

27. That any financial proposal involving an expenditure exceeding ten pounds should not be considered by a general meeting unless the member bringing the proposal forward has given notice to the Secretary in time for the motion to be placed on the agenda for the meeting.

AGED MEMBERS.

28. The Committee have devoted a great deal of attention to various suggestions for the assistance of aged and indigent members. The question is a difficult one and, whilst everyone desires to help those who are unfortunate, the stability of the funds must be of paramount importance in the interest of present and future members. After prolonged consideration, they came to the conclusion embodied in the following paragraph, which eliminates the "charitable" element, and enables a member to claim as a right what he might hesitate to ask as a favour. They recommend :

29. That in the case of members over 60 years of age and not less than 15 years membership, who no longer hold positions as Managers or Overseers, the Council should have power to exempt them from payment of death levies. Payment of such levies should be made from the death benefit reserve, and the amount so paid be deducted from the sum payable at the member's death.

LIMIT OF AGE FOR DEATH BENEFIT.

30. The Committee have received a communication from the Vice-President of the North Midlands Centre upon the subject of extension of age for death benefit. It was pointed out that whilst the lowering of the age limit in London after the Association had been ten years in existence was reasonable, there were many in the provinces whose first opportunity for joining arrived with the formation of a local Centre, and that in many instances the most influential men in a Centre were above the age limit, the disability being a great handicap in forming the new Centre. The writer suggested that an extension of the sliding scale principle would meet the difficulty without affecting the stability of the funds ; and that an alternative might be offered to those who cared to avail themselves of it of paying all levies and subscriptions, accruing as from the age limit period, the member adopting this alternative taking the benefit under present rule at minimum rate, subject to the usual time qualification from actual date of admission. The Committee have given careful consideration to the suggestion, and are of opinion that, up to a certain point, the concession may safely be made. They are agreed, however, that the principle, if accepted, should apply to all members of the Association, and that in lieu of the extension to 48 years now applying in new Centres for the first six months, the age should be raised to 50 all round, with a proportionally reduced benefit : and, in justice to those who have joined after 45 years of age under the present rule, the alteration, if approved, should be made retrospective, provided the members affected are willing to make payment of all levies which have arisen since the date of their election. The Committee recommend :—

31. That the age limit for death benefit be raised to 50 years, with reduced payment of £20, and £10 for full and half benefit respectively, and that this extension be retrospective with regard to members who joined under previous scale, provided that they meet payment of all levies made subsequent to their election.

General.

32. The following recommendations speak for themselves, and are submitted without special preface :—

33. That it is advisable to hold a combined meeting of the Association annually at Whitsuntide or other suitable date, and that the arrangements for such meeting should be made in turn by each section of the Association.

34. That certain evenings in each year should be devoted to debates as distinct from lectures upon questions of trade and general interest.

35. The Committee recommend that each Centre provide a Respect or Honours Board for the display of a permanent record of the names of the chief officials and those who have rendered meritorious service to the Association.

36. A suggestion has been made by a member outside the Committee that it might be possible to arrange a series of Saturday afternoon outings in summer months, by which members residing in various suburbs could unite in cycling, boating, cricket, tennis, walking, etc., in company with other members in their own district. The Committee are of opinion that while there might be some difficulty in making these arrangements from headquarters, the suggested social section of the Council would be of assistance in forming local committees for the purposes desired. They recommend :—

37. That the Council afford facilities by means of the Monthly Circular for the organisation of parties in various districts for recreative purposes.

38. The foregoing recommendations are made after very careful and prolonged consideration and discussion. Several are obviously of great importance, as affecting the future welfare of the Association and its membership. The Committee therefore, in submitting this Report to the members, earnestly hope and anticipate for their proposals a full and careful consideration.

Attendances of the Committee.

The Committee have been summoned to 19 meetings, and the following is a record of attendance :—

	Possible	Actual		Possible	Actual
§Bateman, S. M....	16	12	Gill, W. H....	19	4
Berryman, E. H.	19	19	‡Harris, L. S.	16	12
Burchell, W. H.	19	6	*Horwood, W.	1	0
†Blenkins, C. H.	18	15	Jackson, H. W.	19	15
‖Davis, R. J. ...	13	0	‖Moyce, E. C. ...	19	19
†Dawson, S. A. ...	18	18	Smith, A. J.	19	15
†Dunlop, H. B. ...	18	10	†Wood, E. J.	18	15
†Forder, H J. ...	18	13			

* Resigned at first meeting.
† Co-opted members.
‡ Elected in place of Mr. Horwood.
‖ Ex-officio members.
§ Resigned February 4th, 1913.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
E. H. BERRYMAN, *Chairman.*

Minority Report.

The undersigned, whilst thoroughly identifying himself with all other parts of the Committee's Report, regrets he cannot support them in their recommendation of the Pension Scheme for the following reasons :—

(*a*) He cannot support the principle of compulsory contribution to a fund unless every member can claim the benefit as a right ;

(*b*) Whilst the benefit of the scheme could only be enjoyed by a very few members, the raising of the subscriptions would make it increasingly difficult for many members of advanced age, who have lost their positions, to maintain their membership ;

(*c*) Even if, as foreshadowed, certain of the pensions were allocated to the Provincial Centres, it would be almost impossible for the smaller Centres to get a member elected.

In conclusion, whilst in hearty sympathy with the Committee in their effort to tackle their problem of pensions, I cannot think the suggested scheme, if adopted, would be in the best interests of our Association.

H. B. DUNLOP.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

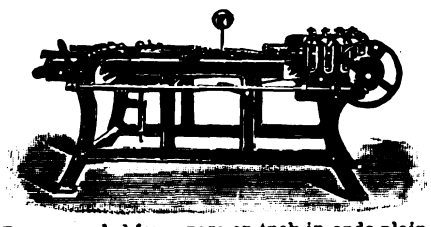
A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams : "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. **LEEDS.**

Digitized by Google

M. C. RITCHIE'S SPECIALITIES.

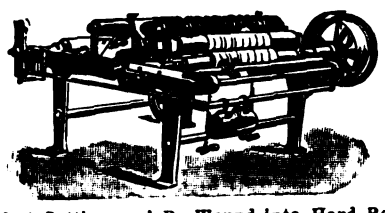
ROTARY FOLDING BOX GLUEING MACHINE.



Recommended for square or tuck-in-ends plain or embossed boxes. Simple and quickly adjusted. Feeding, Glueing, Folding, Pressing, Drying and Delivering Automatically.

SLITTING & RE-WINDING MACHINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
WAX PAPER TO TAG STOCK,
Also for Rubber Calico Insulating Material.



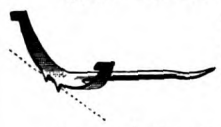
Perfect Cutting, and Re-Wound into Hard Reels from ¾-in. wide Upwards.

For further Particulars apply to:—

M. C. RITCHIE,
107, CLIFTON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.
Telephone: 46 CITY. Telegrams: RITCHIEDOM, LONDON

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GUAGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

WRITE TO
FRY'S FOR METALS
For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO LINO MONO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides"—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times.*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 5/-. 80 Illustrations. 24 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 5/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Ross Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Tenby, Bettws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 35, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour & Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—Offices, 644 Central and The Bank Works, 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23. ABCHURCH LANE. LOMBARD ST., E.C.

BERGER AND WIRTH,

Telegraphic Address: "BERGWIRTH, LONDON."

MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE
PRINTING INKS
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.

CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

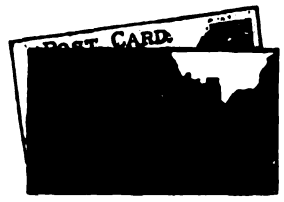
SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.

OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

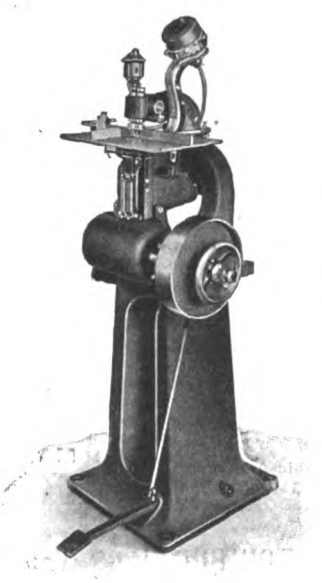
A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY, Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for **Refining and Rejuvenating.**
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

TELEGRAMS: BRINDLE HOGHTON. TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON
BRINDLES BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED
CABLES: MOCCASIN PRESTON. ABC CODE 5TH EDITION.
SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns



BUKAMA 101

Is the simplest machine, which punches at the same time as eyeletting,
EASY INTERCHANGE of the stamps for eyelets at choice.
PRACTICAL ADJUSTMENT of the table height, sliding rails, strikers.
TOTAL ABSENCE of weak parts, therefore maximum output and minimum wear.

O. HOPPE & Co.. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 14.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Berryman for his introductory remarks, and the members of the Special Committee for the numerous attendances that most of them had put in. All they could do that evening was to consider the recommendations of the Committee, and he would proceed with the first essential one, contained in paragraph 6.

Mr. J. FRENCH moved an amendment to this clause, introducing the word "again" after the word eligible in the last line but one, and deleting the last three words. He thought this would be a means of inducing the more unknown members of the Association to come forward and stand for the presidency, and would be for the benefit of the Association.

Mr. R. B. HARDIE seconded, and after some discussion—during which the President explained that whatever recommendations went forward that night would have to be considered again by a special meeting called for the consideration of alterations to rules—the amendment was put to the meeting and lost. The Committee's recommendation contained in paragraph 6 was put to the meeting and declared carried.

With reference to paragraph 7, Mr. FRENCH moved an amendment to the effect that the Vice-President should not be again eligible for the same office, but he failed to find a seconder.

Mr. F. W. SEELEY proposed the insertion of the words, "or any other office" after the word "President" in the last line.

Mr. BLENKINS, a member of the Committee, seconded the addition as a little improvement to the recommendation, and the Committee's recommendation in the amended form was put to the meeting and carried.

Recommendation 8 was carried without alteration.

Referring to paragraph 10, Mr. BLENKINS proposed that the trustees and treasurer should not be eligible for re-election for *three* years, the same as the president and vice-president.

The SECRETARY said he personally entirely disagreed with the trustees and treasurer being removed from office at all. (Hear, hear.) He would much rather see the trustees and treasurer not members of the Council even than he would see them removable from office in such a short term as three years. He thought it a mistake to change their trustees too frequently, independent of the bother it would cause. He moved as an amendment that recommendation 10 read as follows:—

That the Trustees and Treasurer be elected annually, and hold seats on the Council without voting power.

Mr. T. A. CATLING seconded.

Mr. W. E. SMITH was strongly of opinion that the trustees and treasurer should be permanent officers, and as a further amendment he proposed that clause 9 and 10 in the Committee's Report be taken out altogether and the rules remain as they are. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. J. SMITH supported Mr. W. E. SMITH's amendment, which was eventually carried.

Dealing with paragraph 12, Mr. FRENCH proposed an amendment that eight members of the Council should retire each year and not be eligible for re-election.

Mr. SEELEY opposed the recommendation, and said his experience of the Council was that it was quite large enough. He thought it would be wiser for an extra committee to be elected.

Mr. BLENKINS said the feeling of the Committee was that they should have a larger Council to do the larger work that they suggested a little further on, and that this larger Council would be large enough to do that work and it would be large enough to split up into sub-committees. These at the same time would be in touch with one another and in touch with the Council, to whom they would have to report every now and again.

Mr. SEELEY moved that the principle of the old Council and Standing Committees stand, and Mr. W. HERMON GILL supported him.

Mr. W. MUMFORD thought the committees *a*, *b* and *c* in paragraph 14 were very essential and considered that they should be appointed annually. They could be kept in touch with the Council, provided one member of the Council was deputed to each of the committees. Then if they elected three or four members from the members of the Association annually, to work in conjunction with those three members of the Council, they would benefit the Association very much and relieve the work of the secretary, as well as the duties of the general members of the Council to a great extent.

The CHAIRMAN said this suggestion could come up later as an amendment to clause 14.

Recommendation 12 was then put to the meeting and carried.

In paragraph 13. Mr. HARDIE moved the deletion of the last sentence, but there being no seconder, the Committee's Recommendation was put to the meeting and carried.

Coming to paragraph 14, Mr. SEELEY moved an amendment that the committees be appointed at the annual general meeting, irrespective of the Council, and that one or more members of the Council be added to each committee.

Mr. MUMFORD seconded.

Mr. BERRYMAN asked the meeting to reject the amendment. He considered the responsibility of appointing committees should be with the Executive Council, who should be responsible for all their expenditure. If they were going to appoint committees and give them power to make certain arrangements which would necessitate certain expenses they were going behind their Council entirely. He most strenuously opposed the amendment. It was done with a good intention, he knew, but the fundamental point was to hold the Council responsible for all expenditure.

After some further discussion, Mr. Seeley's amendment was put to the meeting and was declared lost.

Mr. FRENCH moved that Committee (*c*) in paragraph 14 read: "Technical Education and all pertaining to Technical and the Trade side of the Association."

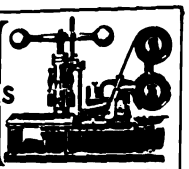
Mr. BERRYMAN thought it was quite immaterial whether they accepted that or not, as technical education comprised it all. A trade dispute would be dealt with by the Council.

The Committee's recommendation, with a slight alteration, was allowed to stand.

At this stage the meeting was adjourned.

THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY.—The seventy-seventh annual meeting of the Newspaper Society, was held in London, last week. Colonel A. R. Holbrook, of the *Portsmouth Times*, was elected president, and Mr. H. J. Infield, of the *Sussex Daily News*, vice-president for the ensuing year. Sir George Riddell, of the *News of the World*, was elected a member of the Council. Colonel Arthur Holbrook, the new President, is a proprietor of the *Portsmouth Times*, and has been connected with journalism in the South of England for upwards of forty years.

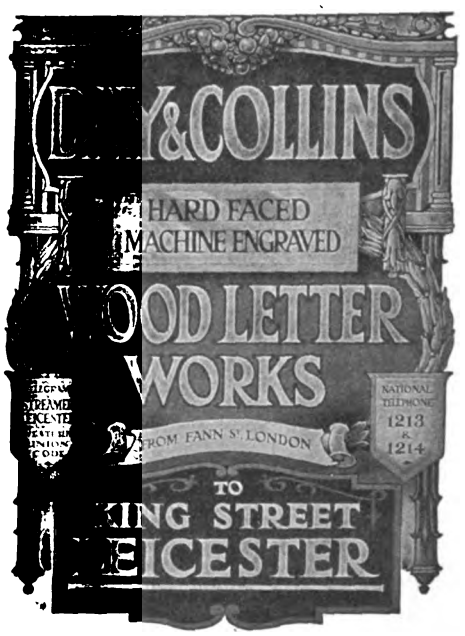
GOUGH



DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD



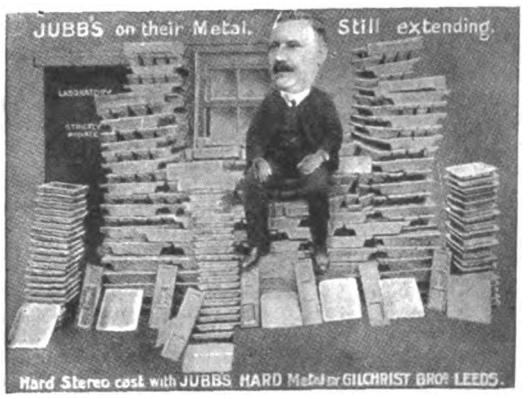
Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, **LEEDS.**

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.
Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1815



TRADE MARK.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PRINTING INK

IN THE WORLD.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

CH. LORILLEUX & CO.,

2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,

New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.

Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE death has occurred at Blackley of Mr. W. K. Elton, one of the best-known sporting journalists in the North of England.

FOR printing and supply of stationery for the Corporation of Bristol, the tender of Messrs. Burleigh, Ltd., has been recommended for acceptance.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Hugh Pearson, the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent in Belfast for many years. He was one of the best-known journalists in the North of Ireland. Mr. Pearson was 47 years of age.

WE have to announce the death of Mr. Victor Hallstream, manager of the Cross Paper Feeder Co., of 92, Fleet-street, E.C., which took place at his residence at Golder's Green, on the 5th inst. We understand that Mr. David Payne has been appointed sales manager for the company.

THE death is announced of Mr. Amandus Schibsted, proprietor of one of the leading newspapers of Norway, the *Aftenposten*. Mr. Schibsted, who inherited the paper from his father as a rather insignificant undertaking, made it the widest circulated political journal of his country. He was 64 years of age.

AFTER a hearing extending over many days, the libel action by two Belfast priests and an architect against the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* came to an end on Tuesday, when the jury again disagreed. The judge asked them to retire for half-an-hour, but at the end of that time they announced that still they could not agree, and were discharged.

THE annual dinner of the Newspaper Society was held at Prince's Restaurant last week. Colonel Seely, who was present, in the course of an address said that the essential characteristic of the British Press was that while it would hit on the head anything it thought was wrong or contrary to its party, in the best interests of the State, it was prepared at all hazards to play the game.

TENDERS WANTED—By the Gas Committee of Warrington for the supply of printing and stationery. Particulars from Mr. W. S. Haddock, Gas Offices, Warrington. For providing books and stationery in the several departments for three years ending Whit-Sunday, 1916, for the Edinburgh and District Water Trustees; schedules may be obtained from the Treasurer, 12, St. Giles-street, Edinburgh.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of instructor to a life class in connection with book illustration, etc., at the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, W.C., for two attendances a week at a fee of 10s. 6d. an attendance. Applications must be on the official form, to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, from the Education Officer, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria-embankment, W.C.

ON Saturday, at Manchester, before the stipendary magistrate, Edgar Whiteley, local secretary of the National Labour Press, was charged under the Malicious Damages Act, 1861, with conspiracy in connection with the printing of last week's issue of the *Suffragette*, and remanded on bail until Tuesday week. He gave a personal undertaking not to take part in the publication of the *Suffragette* in the meantime.

Mr. A. E. JOHNSTONE presided over a meeting of committee of the North-Eastern District of the Institute of Journalists, held at the Criterion Hotel, South Shields, on Saturday last. Proposals of an important character relating to wages and conditions of work, submitted by the London District, were the subject of lengthy discussion. Ultimately it was resolved that the chairman, secretary, and treasurer be appointed a sub-committee to obtain further information on the subject, and submit the same to an early meeting of the committee.

A PRINTING CLAIM.—Before Mr. Registrar Wild, in the City of London Court, last week, a claim was made by Messrs. Waterlow and Son, Ltd., printers, 26, Great Winchester-street, E.C., against Mr. H. Baswitz, 40, Tamworth-street, Fulham, for £1 10s. printing work done. The plaintiffs' representative said that the charge was in respect of printing work done for the defendant in August, 1912. In November, 1911, the defendant gave an order to print some memorandums and articles; for that they charged £2 17s. At the same time the defendant told them there would be a likelihood of further orders and the type was kept standing. On February 3rd another order was given and a charge of 17s. 6d. was made for that because the type was kept standing. Six months later he brought a further order. The plaintiffs' discovered they had a certain amount of type standing and they had given the defendant the benefit of that and charged him 30s. for twenty copies. The defendant was now under the impression that they should have done the printing for the same price as charged six months earlier. The defendant said his complaint was that he was charged 30s. now by the plaintiffs for doing the same kind of work he had ordered of them previously. He had therefore refused to pay the plaintiffs' present account. The Registrar said he could not see what on earth the defendant was complaining about. He had given the plaintiffs an order for printing, and while they (plaintiffs) kept the type standing the defendant was given the benefit of it in the charges made against him. It seemed to him to be perfectly reasonable. He did not know whether the charges were excessive or not, but by comparing the plaintiffs' different charges he could quite understand it. The defendant must pay the plaintiffs' charges. An order would be made for the defendant to pay 12s. 6d. beyond the amount he had paid into court.

THE North and East Lancashire Federation of Master Printers held its annual meeting at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, last week. Mr. J. T. Foulds (Accrington) presided over a good attendance of members. The secretary's report showed that the past year had been a very busy one, necessitating a large number of meetings and conferences. The president had represented the Federation on the Council of the United Kingdom Federation, and, along with the secretary, had attended the annual meetings in Edinburgh. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. T. Foulds (Accrington); vice-president, Mr. George Toulmin (Preston); hon. treasurer, Mr. Joshua Duckworth (Colne); hon. secretary, Mr. Frank Ianson (Blackburn); executive, Messrs. R Seed (Preston), W. Hulme (Blackburn), J. J. Riley, J.P., C.A. (Darwen), H. W. Knowles (Accrington), Geo. Anderson (Burnley), M. Coulton (Nelson); auditors, Mr. Adamson (Accrington) and Mr. H. Smith (Rishton). Mr. Foulds was nominated on the Council of the United Kingdom Federation, and Mr. Foulds and Mr. Ianson were appointed delegates to the annual meetings to be held this year in Liverpool. During the year the number of members had been increased by the addition of the master printers of Preston.

Linotype Users' Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the above Association was held at Prince's Restaurant, W., last week, when Mr. Meredith T. Whittaker (president) was in the chair, there being a large attendance.

The financial statement, which was of a satisfactory character, was presented by Mr. A. R. Byles, and the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report of the Committee, said that it showed that the L.U.A. had increased its membership and its finances were satisfactory. He emphasised the desirability of increasing the membership; it would add very much to the power of the Association. They had not had so troublesome a year as they had passed through two and three years ago, but still there had been a considerable amount of work. It was two years since they had reported the conclusion of two agreements that operated over the whole area under the T.A. The result had confirmed what many of them had anticipated, that those agreements would work for the good of the trade. But they had worked as much in the interests of the members of the T.A. and of the other associations that were interested in the hours agreement. The great advantage secured was that difficulties were now dealt with from a national point of view, and were not left to limited areas and to individual offices. No branch could by its rules and regulations over-ride the national agreement. When the Executive Council bound their members to accept a rate of 12½ per cent. as the case rate they could not insist upon a higher rate. In Glasgow an agreement with the members of the N.S.O.P.A. lapsed last year and they had succeeded in arranging another agreement. They also secured an entirely new clause which he believed would be of value. The Executive now bound itself to enforce its own rules. Their own members who ceased work in the past without notice would have to give notice or there would be a penalty of 10s. It was very little; but still it was an expression on the part of the Executive that the offending members had violated the rules. Turning to the apprenticeship question, he contended that no right existed to limit the training of a sufficient number of apprentices necessary to meet the requirements of the trade, the wastage being estimated at 700 a year. The number of apprentices in union offices he estimated at about 3,000; the employers were entitled to nearly twice the number. Concluding, he referred to the secretary, Mr. Taylor Thomlinson, remarking that it was fifteen years since he was appointed to his position. He (the speaker) had been brought closely into contact with him, and it was only his duty to say what a valuable official he was in connection with the organisation. He spared no time and no effort to give members all the assistance he could.

Mr. Byles seconded the adoption of the report and the reception of the balance-sheet, which was agreed to after a brief discussion.

The re-election of the following officers then took place:—Mr. M. T. Whittaker, president; Mr. A. R. Byles and Mr. G. E. Stembridge, vice-presidents; and Mr. W. Brimelow, treasurer.

The members were afterwards entertained at lunch by the directorate of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Mr. Hungerford Pollen presiding.

THE offices and show-room of the Mann Lithopress Co. are now located at 59, Walker-street, New York.



The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford." Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

Digitized by Google



Reformed Spelling.

SIR,—I notice in your columns an article on reformed spelling with the sub-title: "A New List of Mutilated Words." It is against this title that I make protest, for it conveys, I submit, an entirely wrong impression. It suggests that to revise the spelling of a word is to maim that word. But what is a word? Surely, as Sir James Murray—the greatest living philologist—says, it is the sound. If by a revision of spelling we keep the purity of pronunciation, then a word is not mutilated at all, but made the more beautiful. Professor Pages states the matter well: "The strongest argument for a spelling that shall more nearly represent the real sounds of the words must rest on our sentiment for style and for poetry, and on a desire to bring the feeling for poetry from its false dependence on the visible in language—which is always artificial—to a dependence on the real substance of language, that is, the sound."

The article which you reprint from the *Fourth Estate* simply gives a list of changes. It does not quote the arguments behind them all. Take the first, for example: "ch" is "to suffer, and the 'h' is annihilated." But "ch" was a Latin notation of a single Greek consonant. In early and in late Latin the usual notation was "c." The simple notation "c" was common in older English (cameleon, caracter, crisolite, crisome, cristen, cronicle, ecco), and still prevails in camomile, card, cartography, cream, scar, acrostic, etc. It was the normal notation in old French and middle Latin (for example, "Magna Carata"), and is the rule in modern Italian and Spanish.

I wish all your readers would apply to me for the official list and reserve their judgment until they have read it.

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY WALTON, Secretary,
Simplified Speling Sosieti.

44, Gt. Russell-street,
London, W.C., May 9th, 1913.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

9,892 AVERY, F., strengthened rip-region in envelopes, paper bags, and the like.
9,954 ADAMSON, E., printing machines.
9,967 JAGER, S. C., pocket and other books with interchangeable leaves.
9,969 THIBESARD, J., advertising means.
9,972 RUSH, J. K., ink erasers.
9,977 SOC. ANON. DES MACHINES T. D. R., wiping the plates in copper-plate printing machines.
9,983 RIVERA, J. S., means adapted for printing music.
10,028 FLEISHMANN, A. D., and WADE, O., self-filling and reservoir pens.
10,055 HEYL, G. E., and BAKER, T. T., composition of inks for printing machines.
10,186 REID, S., portable appliance for cutting paper and the like.
16,226 STRACKER, S. C., method of fixing diaries, note and other books to the interior of leather or cloth pocket cases, so as to be rigidly fixed and yet easily detached and replaced.
10,318 PRICE, W. G., stylograph fountain pens.
10,362 JAHREISS, E. paper files.
10,371 TRIMMLER, C., letter files, loose-leaf binders and the like.

E. HULTON & CO.,
LIMITED.
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
and DESIGNERS . . .
Withy Grove, MANCHESTER.
Telegrams: "Chronicle, Manchester." *Telephone:* 6501 CITY.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situations Wanted.

PRINTING INK MAKER, thoroughly experienced and up-to-date, desires position in London; moderate salary.—Address, No. 13207, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13207

WORKING FOREMAN (Compositor) seeks berth; used to high-class jobbing work; 17 years' experience; abstainer; references.—Address, No. 13201, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13201

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

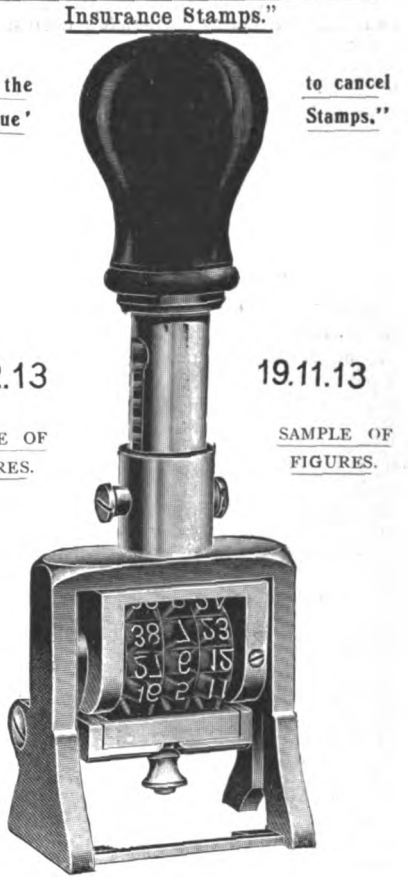
ARTILLERY LANE, BISHOPSGATE.—Factory or Warehouse will be erected to Tenant's or Purchaser's requirements; floor space up to 20,000 feet.—Apply, Densham and Lambert, 26, Savile-row, W.

FIRST-CLASS FIRMS wanted in all parts of the world, having good connections with the Printing Trade, to introduce new and most successful Automatic Feeder and other Machines.—Address, "Zetetic," No. 13206, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13206

PRIVATE TUITION by Correspondence in Typographical subjects.—Send particulars of requirements, with stamp, to Fredk. G. Shepard (Quadruple Honoursman and Lecturer in Honours, London), 17, Cicely-road, Peckham, S.E. 13209

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT.
National Health Insurance Act.
THE "UNIQUE"
DATING MACHINE
Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.
"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."



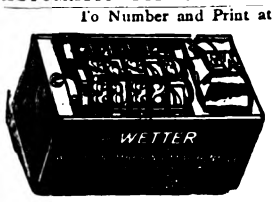
ACTUAL SIZE.
Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.
Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.
The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.
Easily set for immediate operation.
Price 14/6 each in Box complete.
Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.
The ORIGINAL "BATES"
The "WIZARD"
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINES.
All steel wheels. Kept in stock.

THE STANDARD "WETTER"
TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at One Impression.



Styles of Figures. Prices.
Nº 12356 5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each
Nº 12345 6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each

The MIDGET "WETTER"
AUTOMATIC TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at one impression.



Made in two sizes only, five wheels with Title figures, and six wheels with Gothic figures.
"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."
Size ¾-in. by 1¼-in.

STYLES OF FIGURES
32356 (Title) 5 Wheels Price 75s.
123687 (Gothic) 6 Wheels Price 85s.
THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.
Send for further particulars to—
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.
No connection with any other firm or company of similar name.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

SALES BY AUCTION.

15, Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Messrs. C. & B. WESTBROOK

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Messrs. LEE & SON

ARE instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the above, on MONDAY, MAY 19TH, 1913, at 2 o'clock, the STOCK-IN-TRADE of a FANCY STATIONER and PRINTER. The Machinery includes: Pearl Press; DEMY FOLIO GOLDING JOBBER; Double Demy Columbian Press; $1\frac{3}{4}$-nom. STOCKPORT GAS ENGINE, by "Andrews"; Brehmer Wire Stitcher; 30-in. HAND GUILLOTINE; large quantity Book Founts and general Jobbing Type, etc., etc.

Catalogues obtained of Messrs. Lee and Son, Estate Agents, Ashford, and of the Auctioneers, C. and B. Westbrook, Bank Buildings, Tunbridge Wells. 14056

In Baukruptcy. By Order of the Trustee. Re E. B. A. and M. J. Allen, trading as Davis and Allen, 91, Chertsey Road, Duke Street, and Portugal Road, Woking, Surrey.

THE valuable and nearly new PLANT AND MACHINERY of a LETTERPRESS PRINTER and WHOLESALE and RETAIL STATIONER, including:—A Quad Crown Wharfedale Printing Machine, by W. Dawson and Sons, with geared inkers, reciprocating ink drum and flyers; a Double Demy ditto, by Furnival; a Demy Folio Art Caxton Platen Machine, by J. Haddon and Co.; a Crown Folio Franklin ditto, by Cropper, Charlton and Co.; two No. 2 Peerless ditto; a 26-in. Diagonal Guillotine Cutting Machine; a No. 4A Self-Feed Wire Stitching Machine, by Brehmer; a No. 7 ditto, by Hewitt Bros.; 20-in Sectional Perforator; Corner Rounding and Eyeletting Machines; Relief Stamping Press; two Hand-Numbering Machines; 3 and 4-h.p. Electric Motors; 5-h.p. XL Gas Engine; Shafting, Pulleys, Belting; 100 Wrought Chases; 50 Galleys; Imposing Surface, 96 by 36 on stand; two Tons Metal Type (Point System); 150 Founts Wood Letter; Boxes Borders, Ornaments, Brass Rule; Oak Cabinets of Leads, Furniture and Reglets; Dust-proof Cabinets; Bolted Frames, Racks, Benches; Stock of Stationery and Fancy Goods; Account Books; Ledgers; Memo. and Tradesmen's Books; Leather Goods; Bags; Purses; Bibles; Prayer and Hymn Books; Dressing and Writing Cases; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Wallets; Card Cases; Pens; Pencils; Inks; 20,000 Picture Post Cards; Note-Paper; Envelopes; Fancy Jewellery, Haberdashery, etc., etc.; 200 Reams Printing Papers; Fixtures, Fittings and Office Furniture; three No. 5 Oliver Typewriters; Desks; Chairs; Ranges of Wall Fittings, Counters, Show-Cases, Mirrors, Benches, Screens, Nests of Drawers, Iron Fire-Resisting Safe, and other Effects, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION by

Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN
Printers' Auctioneer

on the premises, as above, on THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1913, at 11 o'clock precisely.

On view day prior and morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Francis Nichols, White and Co., Chartered Accountants, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., on the premises, and of the Auctioneer, 62A, Aldersgate Street, and Hare Court, London, E.C.

Patents & Designs Act, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Deutsche Mertens Gesellschaft, Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung, Freiburg in Breisgan, Germany, seek leave to amend the Specification of Letters Patent No. 17,198, of 1904, granted to Dr. Eduard Mertens for "IMPROVEMENTS IN PRINTING." Particulars of the proposed amendment were set forth in the Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), issued on the 7th May, 1913. Any person, or persons, may give notice of Opposition to the Amendment by leaving Patents Form No. 18 at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., within one calendar month from the date of the said Journal.

W. TEMPLE FRANKS,
Comptroller-General.

MARKS & CLERK,
57 and 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.,
13, Temple Street, Birmingham, and
25, Market Street, Manchester. 14066

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

35th YEAR.—No. 1808.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Bookbinders and the Tariff	1
P. M. and O. A., London Centre	2
Trade Notes	8
Linotype Users' Association	8
Reformed Spelling	9
Patents	9
The Continuation School	10
The Smoke Bill	10
A Lead Poisoning Case	10
An Echo of Newspaper Suppression	11
Financial	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
Quads	13
The Printing Crafts Guild	14
(BOOKBINDING SECTION.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	15
American Bindings and Binders	17
Religion v. Bookbinding	19
The Old Bookbinder and the Advertiser	19
Should a Printer Manage a Bindery?	20
City and Guilds Examinations	20
Some Bookbinding Patents	20

The Continuation School.

ONE of the characteristics of our modern legislators is the tendency to drag employers, under fines and heavy penalties, into nearly every Bill that is introduced into Parliament concerning the workers, or the education of youths and young girls. The unfortunate employer in most instances—notwithstanding the taxes he is called upon to pay towards local and national funds—is depicted in a down-trodden sphere of life, and as new schemes and new ideas spring up his position is becoming more untenable in whatever industry or trade he is engaged. The text of the Continuation Schools Bill has just been issued to the public and here again we have more threats held out for the employers, because, it says "The minimum attendance demanded at Continuation Schools is fixed at eight hours a week and employers are obliged under penalties to allow the attendance of scholars in their employ." This is practically putting the fraternal and maternal responsibilities of a family on to that of the employer, who during recent years has had the life harassed out of him with innumerable sections and Acts of Parliament, which, when combined together are not at all favourable for the progress of industry. We believe in Continuation Schools and believe they are a valuable adjunct to any industry or employer; but why employers should be threatened to be penalised for failing to carry out what is really the duty of parents, is a point in the Bill no one can conceive, except the promoters. Employers have always supported Continuation Schools financially and otherwise, because they realised they were doing the rising generation incalculable benefit, but the real counter attractions—and it is to meet these that the Bill is evidently proposed—according to a Responsible Instructor in one of the principal London institutes, are football and places of entertainment. He at the same time said "the progress of his classes were entirely due to the employers and unions connected with the industry." Therefore, it seems invidious to drag employers into the clauses of a Bill under a penalty, and at the same time ask them to lend a helping hand towards making the schools a success. Supposing a printer has 20 boys and girls between 14 and 17 years of age employed, he is expected to know that they attend a Day Continuation School and should he employ a lad say 16 years and 10 months old to do an errand—when he should be at school—that printer, or employer, under the provisions of the new Continuation Schools Bill, is liable to a very heavy penalty. Therefore, an employer must make himself acquainted with the school life of his youthful employee and guard against any encroachment on his school hours.

* * *

The Smoke Bill.

THE Smoke Prevention Bill, promoted by the Smoke Abatement League of Great Britain, has been introduced into the House of Commons by the League's President, Mr. Gordon Harvey, and passed its first reading Unfortunately industrial concerns are the target for the promoters of the Bill, who imagine that they are going to prevent the pollution of the atmosphere by abating smoke from industrial works and ignoring the household side. It has been contended time and again that the householder is just as big an offender as the factory or mill owner, and the number of prosecutions throughout the country bears out the fact. What is all the more remarkable about the introduction of this Smoke Bill is that Mr. Harvey is himself a manufacturer, and he considers that in most cases where appropriate appliances were provided black smoke could be entirely abolished and at a profit to the owner of the works. That statement may not apply to the works of all industries, because the emission of black smoke is greater in some cases than in others, and a smoke consumer may work well in one place and not in another. Certainly the emission of thick black smoke is not very pleasant in any community, but to alleviate the nuisance the household side should have been included in the Bill, and, in addition, greater prominence should have been given to the results of tests in all industries, paper and chemical included, where experiments have been made towards an abatement. Manufacturers are ever ready and willing to keep black smoke from arising from their works, but in the present experimental stage it is rather premature to be rushing a Bill through Parliament.

A Lead Poisoning Case.

In the City of London Court, before His Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., the case of Mapp *v.* A. Straker and Son, Smith Bros., Ltd., was mentioned under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in which the plaintiff, Albert Mapp, binder and compositor, 54, Medhurst-road, Victoria Park, claimed damages against his late employers, 4, Carmelite-street, E.C., for lead poisoning caused to him while working for them. Mr. Charles Doughty, defendants counsel, said that the certificate given by the certifying surgeon, was ambiguous and therefore it was not binding on the court. Defendants could not get it except by paying for it. The dispute should really be referred to the medical referee under the Act. Mr. Arthur May, plaintiffs' counsel, said that there was no authority to do that. The certificate stated that as a fact the plaintiff was suffering from "lead poisoning or its sequelae." There was no appeal from that statement. There was no power in the medical referee to alter that. The certifying surgeon had certified that Mapp was using bronze and lead on books and was disabled from earning full wages at his work. Judge Rentoul asked if the doctor had given his reasons. Mr. May said he did. No one could go behind the certificate. The doctor could not be cross-examined on the certificate. Mr. Doughty said he certainly meant to do so. Mr. Doughty added that if it was shown that the certificate was ambigu-

Digitized by Google

ous it could not be acted upon. Mr. May said if the doctor's reasons had nothing to do with the certificate, it did not affect it. The certificate was conclusive. The defendants had had an opportunity of appealing against the certificate if they wanted, and as they had not done so it was now binding. Mr. Doughty asked for leave to extend the time for appealing. Judge Rentoul was not sure that he had the power. Mr. Doughty was not sure either. There was no authority about it. Defendants had the right to go to the medical referee. Judge Rentoul could not extend the time unless authority were produced to him. Mr. Doughty did not think he could have better authority than the words of the Act itself. If new regulations had been made by the Secretary of State then they were ultra vires. Mr. May said that the defendants could not make them ultra vires by laying by and doing nothing. Mr. Doughty observed that the certificate was bad on the face of it. It did not certify any specific disease under the Act as "lead poisoning or its sequelae" might mean anything. Judge Rentoul: Supposing the certificate has no meaning? Mr. May: Then there would not be any certificate. Judge Rentoul said that the case must be adjourned until June 9th for further discussion. Mr. Doughty asked for leave to amend the answer to the claim. Judge Rentoul refused.

AN ECHO OF

Suppression in Newspaperdom.

A *Manchester Guardian* correspondent, commenting on the suppression of newspapers, says that "in Ireland during the Land War newspapers were suppressed as easily as agrarian meetings, and not a few Irish editors had the experience of composing their leaders in Kilmainham gaol. As a child, one of my earliest recollections is seeing squads of armed Royal Irish Constabulary tearing down the sheets of Mr. William O'Brien's *United Ireland* from the dead walls and gable-ends of Cork. Under the Coercion Act that was the favourite method of publishing the paper, for booksellers who stocked it ran the chance of imprisonment, and people were held up several times and forcibly searched on suspicion of possessing a copy. No newspaper in the history of modern journalism in these countries had a more chequered career. For one thing, most of the articles were written in prison and smuggled out by visitors; and each week, as I remember, the front page contained, enclosed inside a mourning border, a list of the members of the staff under arrest, ranging from the editor to the machine-man. Irish printers dared not undertake publication. English firms which had been approached were forced by threats of prosecution to refuse the contract. Finally it was arranged that the paper should be set up in France, and an elaborate scheme was worked out to evade seizure of the copies by the police, who were watching every port and railway station. The parcels were sent out with the French fishing fleet, transferred to the Cork luggers in mid-Channel, and through the agency of the Land League scattered broadcast over Ireland. In the long run the Executive found that, though it was easy to order the suppression of a paper, to suppress it was a different matter. No one who wanted to know what William O'Brien was saying had much difficulty in satisfying his curiosity, and the element of risk merely gave an added savour to his fiery philippics."

MULTIPLE MAGAZINE LINOTYPES

EFFICIENT
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL
ELASTIC
ADAPTABLE

¶ These machines enable users to set an endless variety of Job work —high-class work— quickly and economically.

¶ As many as Twenty Alphabets may be set from the standard keyboard of ninety keys.

¶ Additional combinations of type-face may be obtained by rapid magazine change.

¶ Multiple-Magazine Linotypes are excellent composing machines for offices where frequent changes of face are necessary.

¶ The Linotype is profitable to *every* Printer

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1913.

ANOTHER holiday has shortened the financial week, and comfortable conditions have remained unchanged. Credit is in ample supply, and the tendency easy in both the loan and discount markets. With the exception of a purchase of £82,000 in bar gold last Thursday, there are no gold movements to report this week. In the open market bar gold totalling £850,000 will be available to-day, of which India and the trade will take £250,000, and the Bank should get the balance. In stock markets dealings have been on a very small scale, but the tendency keeps cheerful. Consols have advanced a little this week, the quotations now being 75⅛ to 75¼ for money, and 75¼ to 75⅜ for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market was very idle before the Whitsun holidays, and has reopened with a continuance of the quiet and uninteresting conditions. In the section relating to paper and print we have little business to record, but there have been one or two small upward movements in our list of shares. Amalgamated Press Ord. are up 1/16 to 6⅝—6⅞ xd.; Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. have risen ¼ to 11½—12½, and Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. have also gained ¼ to 5½—6½. Business has been done during the past week in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. xd.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s.; in Eyre and Spottiswoode Deb. at 82½; in Ilford Ord. at 13s. 6d. and 13s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 4s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 14s. 6d. and 14s.; in International Linotype at 82½, and 81; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 57; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 6d., 22s. 3d. and 21s. 9d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 3d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 70s.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 100s. and 98s. 9d., and in the Ord. at 18s. and 16s. 9d.; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. at 11⅜, and in the Cum. Pref. at 7⅝; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. at 6⅛; and in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 9d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6⅜—6⅞xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛xd
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/6—21/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅜—5⅜
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛—⅜
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	¾—1⅜
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32xd
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	81—86
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2¼—3xd
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57—62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	42—47
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3⅝
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1½—2½
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 13/16—5 1/16
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25¼—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅜—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	7—8
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛—1⅜
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—11/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

NEW COMPANIES.

COVENTRY HERALD AND FREE PRESS, LTD.—Registered on May 1st, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (500 deferred), to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are: C. O. Pugh and S. Bettmann. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Qualification of directors, 100 shares. Registered by Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., Birchin-lane, E.C.

DEAN ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Registered on April 29th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a process engraver carried on by W. Roberts, at 26, Dean-street, Fetter-lane, E.C., as the Dean Engraving Co., and to adopt an agreement with W. Porter and Elizabeth Porter. The subscribers are: W. Porter, W. Roberts, G. Porter, and W. F. L. Butcher. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three. Registered office: 66, Hatton-garden, E.C.

CORRUGATED PAPER CO., LTD.—Registered on April 29th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are: H. W. Tyler and L. G. Lane. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are H. Freeder and L. G. Lane (both permanent.) Qualification one share. Registered by L. G. Lane, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

TRYTHALL'S, LTD.—Registered on April 29th, with a capital of £15,000, in £1 shares (10,000 preference), to carry on the business of general advertising agents and contractors, printers, publishers, designers, exhibitors of advertisements, etc. The subscribers are: L. C. Bishop and W. A. Trythall. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the company are to appoint the first. Registered office: 11, Charing-cross-road, W.C.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, LTD.—Registered on May 5th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, etc. The subscribers are F. W. Hirst and E. T. Brown. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are E. J. Schuster, F. W. Hirst, C. M. Atkinson, and E. T. Brown.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

ROBERT LAING, LTD.—Two debentures dated April 15th, 1913, to secure £327 18s. 6d. and £500 respectively, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holders—H. Wilson, Hawthorne-street, Macclesfield, and J. M. Pinder, 265, Copster-hill-road, Oldham.

W. M. POWER, LTD.—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created April 14th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

WILSON AND WHITWORTH, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £2,000, on October 2nd, 1912, of debentures dated May 11th, 1905, securing £5,800, has been filed. (Notified April 30th, 1913.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re C. E. ETTI.

East and West Publications.

Under a receiving order made against this debtor, described as a company promoter, of 490, Uxbridge-road, and 102-4, New Oxford-street, W.C., the first meeting of creditors was held last week, at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior official receiver, reported that the debtor's preliminary examination had not been completed. It appeared, however, from the statement obtained, that a previous failure was recorded against him in 1907, no dividend was paid, and the debtor had not obtained a release from those proceedings. In July, 1908, he became manager and editor of a financial paper styled the *Investor's Mart*, and which belonged to Mr. Julius Niedermayer, who carried on business as J. West and Co., at High Holborn. Shortly afterwards Mr. Niedermeyer agreed to float a company to print the paper, if the debtor could provide a part of the capital required. His wife put £500 into the concern, and a company was formed under the style of the Holborn Printing Co., with a nominal capital of £1,000. Mr. Niedermeyer failed to find the balance of the capital required, and matters came to a standstill. The debtor remained with the company for six months

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

2 SALES BY AUCTION of PRINTING PLANT and MACHINERY by Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK, Printers' Auctioneer and Valuer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

1.—RICHMOND, SURREY.

Re The New Rapid Electric Printing Co., Ltd.
By Order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders, P. E. Metzner, Esq.
Eton Street, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on MONDAY, 19TH MAY, 1913, at 2 o'clock, Valuable LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, including:—Nearly new Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, by Bremner Machine Co., with fliers, etc.; Foolscap Folio Anglo-American Arab Platen Printing Machine, by J. Wade; Double Demy Columbian Press; Iron Imposing Surface; 1-h.p. and ¼-h.p. Electric Motors, 200 volts; 26-in. Diagonal Guillotine, by Furnival; two Wire Stitching Machines; 1½ tons Book and Jobbing Type; Chases; Galleys; 7 Frames; Assortment of Wood Letter, etc.

On view morning of Sale, and Catalogues of Messrs. Metzner and Sprague, Chartered Accountants, 40, George Street, Richmond, Surrey; and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

2.—BELVEDERE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

1 to 3, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions, by H. Wingfield, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, 20TH MAY, 1913, at 11 o'clock, the valuable and extensive LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY OF THE BELVEDERE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., comprising:—THREE DUPLEX SINGLE LETTER LINOTYPE MACHINES; No. 4 Quad Crown Miehle Two-Revolution Press; Quad Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, by W. Dawson and Sons; Quad Royal Wharfedale Printing Machine, by W. Dawson and Sons; 5 Quad Royal Gripper Perfecting Machines, by T. Middleton; Quad Demy Gripper Perfecting Machine, by T. Middleton; Demy Folio Mitre Platen Printing Machine, by Dawson and Sons; Crown Folio "Improved Franklin" Platen, by Cropper, Charlton and Co., Ltd.; 42-in. Express Self-Clamp Guillotine Paper-Cutting Machine, by Furnival and Co.; 32-in. Star Self-Clamp Guillotine, by W. Dawson and Sons; Two No. 4a Reel Wire Stitchers, by Aug. Brehmer; 30-h.p. Electric Motor, 440 Volts; 2¼-h.p., 1-h.p. and ½-h.p. Electric Motors, 400 Volts; 12-h.p. Otto Gas Engine, by Crossley Bros., Ltd.; Shafting, Belting, etc.; Complete Stereo Plant; Disc Planing Machine; Back Planer; Stereotyper's Hot Press; Jig Saw and Drill; Demy and Royal Folio Casting-Boxes; Two Melting Pots; Circular Saw Bench; Shooting Board and Plane; Gauges, etc.; Double Crown Albion Press; Crown Folio Albion Press; Crown Columbian Press; Two 10-in. Roller Galley Presses; 8-in. Roller Galley Press; 19 Iron Imposing Surfaces; 4 Wood Letter Cabinets; 5 tons Book and Jobbing Types; 1,050 Cases; 540 Wrought and other Chases; 400 Solid Brass and other Galleys; 750 doz. Wood Letter; 9 tons Lino and Stereo Metal; Fixtures, Fittings and Office Furniture; 2 Typewriters; Rotary Neostyle: 3 Roll-Top Desks; Mahogany and other Writing Tables; Iron Fire-Resisting Safes; Platform Weighing Machine; Stock of Paper, Inks, etc.

On view day prior and morning of sale, and Catalogues of Messrs. Fairburn and Wingfield, Chartered Accountants, 67, Watling-street, E.C.; of Messrs. Heywood and Ram, Solicitors, 222, Strand, W.C.; and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

to look after his wife's interest, and then resigned his appointment; the company went into liquidation, and the loss to the debtor's wife was estimated at about £600. The debtor next went to China, where in November, 1911, he obtained a concession from the chief of 72 Guilds of China to open branches for promoting trade with China, and to publish the *East and West Review*. A company was formed in February, 1912, under the style of the East and West Society of China, Ltd., to take over and work the concession; registered offices were opened at 102-4, New Oxford-street; the share capital was fixed at £1,000 and the debenture capital at £5,000. The debtor had no shares in the company, but was a creditor for a few hundred pounds for salary due and services rendered. The paper, a monthly one, is being published, and the company is still carrying on business. The meeting was adjourned for three weeks with a view to obtaining the attendance of the debtor and a representative body of creditors.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

TAYLOR, F. H., late of 19, Amerland-road, Westhill, Wandsworth, London, S.W., stationer. Claims by June 6th, to Moon, Gilks and Moon, 24, Bloomsbury-square, W.C., solicitors for the executors.

WARDILL, T., late of Thornton Dale, Yorks, stationer. Claims by June 10th, to A. Kitching, Pickering, Yorks, solicitor for the executors.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT, for the benefit of creditors, dated November 22nd, re T. J. Philp, late of 17, Queen Victoria-street, Reading, stationer, etc. Claims by May 28th, to E H. Hawkins, 4, Charterhouse-square, London, E.C, or B. P. Allnatt, 2, The Forbury, Reading, the trustees.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

SAYERS, F. G., 118, Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, and 3, Maxted-road, Peckham, London, S.E., newsagent. Date of order, May 5th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, May 21st, 11 a.m., and public examination of debtor, June 17th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Date of adjudication order, May 7th.

TERRY, F. H., 6, Cannon-street, Hull, newsagent' etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, May 7th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, May 23rd, 11.30 a.m., at the official receiver's office, York City Bank-chambers, Lowgate, Hull. Public examination of debtor, June 2nd, 2 p.m., at the Guildhall, Hull.

AINSCOUGH, J. W., Harehills-corner, Roundhay-road, Leeds, bookseller and stationer. Date of order and of adjudication order, May 3rd, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, May 23rd, 11 a.m., at the official receiver's office, 24, Bond-street, Leeds. Public examination of debtor, June 2nd, 11 a.m., at the County Court House, Albion-place, Leeds.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

WATKINS, E. J., 34, Marsh-street, Bristol, stationer and printer. First meeting, May 21st, 11.30 a.m., at the official receiver's office, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Examination, May 30th, noon, at the Guildhall, Bristol. Date of adjudication order, May 7th.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

SMITH, E. B., Mayfield, Brighton-road, Croydon, printer. Claims by May 24th, to W. Peet, C.A., Bank-buildings, 1, High-street, Croydon.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

KNOWLES, J. N, 103, Vicar-lane, 2, Back Harrison-street, and 18, Reginald Mount, Leeds, printer. First and final dividend of 6½d., May 17th, at 4, Greek-street, Leeds.

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction!!
All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO.,
22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

CHARLEY, F. H, lately of 31, Hilldrop-crescent, Holloway, London, N., journalist. Date of order, April 9th. Discharge granted subject to the following condition to be fulfilled before his discharge takes effect, viz.: Bankrupt shall, before the signing of the order, consent to judgment being entered against him in the King's Bench Division of the High Court by the official receiver, for the sum of £5, being part of the balance of the debts provable in the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of this order, and £1 10s. costs of judgment, and that, upon the required consent being given, judgment may be entered against the bankrupt in the King's Bench Division of the High Court for the sum of £5. Note.—£5 paid to the official receiver in lieu of entering up judgment. Public examination concluded February 19th, 1913. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

"Hazell's" are thinking of moving their works to Ireland.

o o o

As to which however I'll remind you of the chestnut about the train traveller bored by the curiosity and "gab" of his train companion. He at last explained that what he was taking with him in a wicker case in that carriage was--a mongoose! "They're death on rats you know, and my brother sees rats. Ah well, yes, as you say, they're not *real* rats, but then that isn't a *real* mongoose."

o o o

Mr. Howard Hazell speaks of moving his works to Ireland, because of certain letters and speeches or questions at last week's Dublin Costing Congress. They carried references to small country printers in Ireland having no rent to pay; and to a certain class of printers "getting orders without any travelling costs," and to the absurdity of entering a lot of costs for for your dynamo when your own gas engine supplies its prime power, and so "you get that power for nothing."

o o o

These were not *real* escapements from cost. But then the Hazell intention to move to Ireland and avail of these escapements is not a real intention either. It served as good platform badinage.

o o o

As speaker he served all his beef with mustard. Always a good thing in a speaker or writer. Some, to be sure, serve mustard without beef. He couldn't do that if he tried.

o o o

Yes, Ireland is a delightfully, and at times a tragically quaint land; witness the tale I heard to-day as I was whirled by the swelling Mourne mountains and wide gorse-lit fields or commons at their feet.

o o o

"A man I know," said a fellow traveller, "was told to take out a grey horse instead of a dark horse to plough with, and rather than do it, turned up his job at once. He'd five children, and there was nobody else who could give him employment."

o o o

I was assured that was typical of the countryside. I suggested a few doubts. Was the man quite *compos mentis?* He might be fit for just such a job; hardly any other. Was the horse he was unwilling to work, lame, and he too stupid or too fearful to tell the exact truth about it? Could he have been ordered to do something else for an hour while he got over his possible stupid "cussedness. And was it not a dreadful thing that any man with a family should have but one chance of getting employment in all that countryside.

o o o

Apropos of visiting the extremest punishment upon the offence of the dull wit, I recall how a lesson was taught to some of us by Bishop Wilberforce, of Oxford, forty years ago. "I was confirming some lads in the country. I thought I recognised one boy. I bent over him and said 'My boy, haven't I confirmed you before?' He looked up at me and said, 'You be a loo-iar.' I went on confirming him; for I've been a country parson, and I knew quite well that it was only his way of saying 'My lord, you're labouring under a misapprehension.'"

Will all please note who are inclined to flare up the moment they are awkwardly addressed by ignorant and boorish fellows who have never had their chances of education or of contact with men and affairs.

o o o

Rider Haggard would have managed that episode better. I once heard that novelist-squire tell how he wanted to put in certain flowers at a show. His gardener, for some reason of his own, didn't want to send them in. Rider Haggard didn't flare up and dismiss him straight away. He wasn't worrying so much as all that about it.

o o o

And he had his reward. The gardener relented after all, and sent them in, saying to his master, "I suppose you're like all the rest of the gentlemen; you do like to get your name in the papers just once in a way!"

o o o

Rider Haggard got the memory of a good joke as against the other man's memory (if he ever gave it a thought) of a broken and destitnte family.

o o o

Here's a health to you, brother O'Fletch;
Slainte an' slainte an' slainte to match.
Print reform praycher an' powerfullest teacher,
And kindliest crather in Street Donegal.

o o o

I called at Donegal-street, Belfast, at the *Irish News* office, and there saw Mr. Fletcher; and also saw him at his home. He had to be drawn on the subject of his book on the conduct of a country newspaper; but as I did probe a bit I was glad to find that several hundreds had been sold. I think it is a shilling book; his address is 58, Brookvale-avenue, Antrim-road. It is very valuable to those who are contemplating starting a local newspaper, or improving one they have. It speaks with minute knowledge on the printing, engineering and printing equipment matters involved.

o o o

"Got another skeleton in the cupboard," I asked; thinking it time he'd skeletonised out another work. "No; not just yet." I take it, indeed, his main interest at the moment is in the newspaper machine he has invented. As to which it seems a question whether it will be made first by some British or American engineers.

o o o

The two-revolution principle comes in. There are four cylinders in succession on a flat bed. No. 1 continuously revolving in the same direction like the cylinder of a Miehle, prints with half its circumference and misses with half. So, too, No. 2 prints with half and misses with half. The sheet is then led right on to the end of the machine, when it is brought back towards the centre. The fourth cylinder, that is the fourth in order of ranging, and the third in order of operation, prints with half its circumference and misses with half. So, too, the remaining cylinder; and when this last has done its part the printed sheet is delivered in the middle of the machine as is the case with the old Jumbo drop-bar or gripper perfectors.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

THE Douglas printers have had their wages advanced. The jobbing and machine hands by 2s. 6d. a week, and the linotype operators by 1s. 6d, with a reduction of hours for the latter from 50 to 48. The original demand was for 38s. (instead of 35s.) for the linotype operators, and 33s. 6d. (instead of 30s.) for the others.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

Digitized by Google

The Printing Crafts Guild.

Visit to the Broadheath Works.

In true Manchester meteorological conditions over sixty members of the Printing Crafts Guild journeyed to Broadheath to see the latest advancements in printing machinery, at the extensive works of Linotype and Machinery Limited. Messrs. J. E. Billington, F. W. Wright, and W R. Speechley, met the party, and each took a score of followers of print for a two hours' peregrimation through the works.

The first machine to receive attention, after a careful examination of all the tools and appliances for accurate production of work, was

The Linotype.

This machine stands high in the estimation of the trade. The manufacturers are a progressive people and are always adding to its usefulness. If any one had told us a quarter-of-a-century ago that a mechanical machine would be on the market in 1913, producing eight different founts of type at the sweet will of the operator, we should have been inclined to ask him in what part of the satanic kingdom he had met Ananias. The machine at the present day can be counted in thousands and like the ubiquitous Scotsman is found. wherever newspaper and tabular matter abounds. Take the little piece of brass we call a matrice: when we go into the details of its production we learn that some forty operations have to be performed before he is presentable for assembling with the family in the magazine. Truly they must be like the sand on the sea shore, when we find that some six million annually migrate to all quarters of the globe, We have all seen or heard of the Simplex, the Duplex, Model 4 and Model 9, which is producing some eight or nine faces of type in the office of *The Manchester Guardian*. This is not the be-all and end-all of this wonderful machine, for a little bird whispered to us that a Model 15 is growing, and may be heard of before the next Printing Exhibition which is to be held in London in 1914. We scrutinized some work done from Linotype bars and the register on the six colour job, which at a future date may be seen in a specimen book, all showed accurate alignment.

The Autoplate.

Since its advent some thirteen years ago this machine has gradually asserted itself upon the progressive newspaper houses, and where it has proved itself too large for the smaller firms its "Junior" has filled up the vacancy.

The L. and M. Rotary

Is one of the most perfect machines of the day, and the design and construction of the cylinders show that the company fully realise that upon the accuracy, solidity and unison of their revolutions depend not only the impression, but also the delicacy of the finished work. The plate and impression cylinders are ground perfectly true, and turned down in similar bearings to those upon which they run in the machine. Accessibility to the plate is one of the most important advantages, as it can be either washed or taken off with the utmost facility. The speed of the machine is only limited by the ability of the layer on.

The L. and M. Offset.

Like all other productions of the company, the demand is so great that orders have to be refused, and as soon as a batch of machines are ready they are sent to their respective destinations. We were unfortunate in visiting just after one of these outgoings, and so had not the pleasure of a close observation.

"The Miehle."

The demand for this machine is so great that batches of twenty at a time are put through the works. When a staff is kept month after month manufacturing and finishing one part, be it bed or cylinder, this must necessarily make for higher perfection, and one great advantage to the printer is that in the event of an accident he can rely upon receiving any particular part almost immediately, so that his machine may again be running with the minimum loss of time, all parts being interchangeable. High grade machines live upon their racks and gears, and if not perfectly made and fitted there is liability to undue wear and strain. Every individual part of the Miehle machine is tested, so that when it is finally placed in the printing office, after having been through numerous severe tests, it may be confidently expected that each portion will run in perfect harmony.

"The Centurette."

This little machine devours all the small work that the Miehle passes by. It embodies the main features of the parent press and at the same time possesses features of its own, and is not merely an imitation. It is constructed mainly for speed and has a maximum capacity of three thousand impressions per hour. It is built with the purpose of doing away with a good deal of the tedious process of making ready, for which the defects in crudely constructed presses are so often responsible. The ink distribution is so good and the rolling power so effective that high-class work can be depended upon. It is one of the simplest machines built, and a prominent feature is its small number of working parts and adjustments. At the same time it must be noted that the improvements and its mechanical advantages in bed movement enable it to be run with perfect safety at the high speed that is claimed for it.

The company have now in hand some large extensions to their present extensive works and find it necessary to keep putting up substantial buildings, because the orders flowing in are more than they are able to meet. It shows that "accuracy," which seems to be the motto of the company, brings its reward in orders and repeat orders.

A pleasant surprise after our exploration was the announcement that tea was ready. We adjourned to the dining hall, where Mr. F. A. TAYLOR, in a brief but racy speech, welcomed the members and asked them to forget the climatic conditions outside whilst they attended the wants of the inner man.

When all had partaken of the good things provided and drank from the cup that cheers but does not inebriate,

Mr. J. E. BILLINGTON said that printers' engineers were like printers because they had to depend upon the public, and should the demand for printing be small, it naturally followed that orders for machinery and other supplies would not be placed. At the present moment trade was booming and he hoped it would long continue, Speaking of the products of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., he said they were equal to any in the world; and further, although the engineers of a byegone age were accurate in their workmanship, yet those of the present age knew the extent of their accuracy. There was no more exacting business than that of printing, and it behoved engineers to be exact because any defect in workmanship might spoil what otherwise would be a valuable printing machine.

President R. B. FISHENDEN moved a vote of thanks to Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., for the privilege of inspecting the works, and for their hospitality in providing tea for the members. He said the works represented the very top notch in the matter of accuracy and refinement. Some of the machines were almost human in the finishing of their work, and it was no wonder that there was such a great demand at home and abroad for the Linotype, the Miehle, the Centurette and the Offset machines. He also thanked Messrs. F. W. Wright, J. E Billington, and W. R. Speechly for acting as guides and friends to to the party.

Secretary F. J. HUGHES, in seconding, carried the audience back to the days when the Linotype machine was built in Manchester. The growth of the firm had been rapid, and by the great extensions that were at present going on it was easy to see that as much, if not more, care and attention was given to every little detail in the construction of the various machines. He was sure those present would agree with him when he wished Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., long and continued sücccss.

Mr. F. A. TAYLOR, in returning thanks on behalf of the company, said the real success of the company was the starting and finishing of orders in as few days as possible. A good many printers received orders and they let them drag through the office until all interest and energy were gone, and sometimes the job did not get finished. He remembered a man who patented a new motor and placed orders with some engineers for 3,000. Months dragged on and on, and he got 50 now and 50 again, and at the finish he got so enraged that he told the engineers that if they did not alter their speed the order would not be completed before the second coming of the Messiah. Mr. Taylor finally closed with the remarks that his company was confident they could give any printer the right thing in the shortest possible time as soon as the printer entrusted his wants with them.

WEE MACGREEGOR.



GET
TRAPP'S "CHRONOTYPE" TIME-STAMP,
And thus buy First-Hand.
Best Workmanship.
Established many Years.
Enquiries Invited.
LUDWIG TRAPP,
Clock Factory.
Glashütte i. Sa., GERMANY.

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING &c &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (Pens & Pencil) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO,
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

THE PERFECT PEN
VEDA
REG. No 322936
2s. 6d. to 5s.
Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The members of the Master Bookbinders' Association lunched at Cannon-street Hotel on April 23rd, and the annual meeting of the Association was held subsequently. Mr. Frank E. Bailey (Bailey Brothers) presided over both functions, and those present included Messrs. J. G. Bain (A. W. Bain and Co.), Henry A. Alldis (E. Symmons and Sons, Ltd.), Hubert G. Kelly (Kelly and Sons), H. K. Judd (H. K. Judd and Co., Ltd.), A. C. Nevett (Nevett Brothers), Ernest Straker (A. Straker and Sons and Smith Bros., Ltd.), H. E. Simpson (Geo. Simpson and Co., Ltd.), H. G. Hodgman (Novello and Co., Ltd.), C. W. Forward (C. W. Forward and Son, Ltd.), H. J. Mercer (Trickett, Westleys and Co.). Amongst members and guests who were unfortunately prevented from attending were Messrs. Robert Leighton (Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd.), W. T. Birts (Watkins, Watkins and Co., Ltd.), J. Abel (The Ship Binding Works), F. Gruneisen (F. Gruneisen and Co.), J. W. Webb (Webb, Son and Co., Ltd.), E. J. Trevett (Henry Frowde), and Cecil R. Harrison (Harrison and Sons). After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. A. C. Nevett (Chairman of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce) proposed "Success to the Association," pointing out that whilst bookbinders found their connection with the London Chamber of Commerce of very great value in regard to labour matters and their relations with the official world, the Association fulfilled a very useful function with respect, more particularly, to the relations of bookbinders with their customers. At the meeting which followed, the annual report and accounts were received and adopted, the former bearing evidence of the fact that the Association, although only yet in its infancy, has already accomplished some very practical work. There are few firms of any importance in London whose names are not now included in its roll of membership, and the uniform action which is likely to result cannot but be of material benefit to the trade.

Mr. Cyril Davenport presided at the last dinner of the Miscellaneous Bookbinders' Association, at the Florence Restaurant. Comparing English and French bindings, he expressed the opinion that they were equally good, and he noted with satisfaction the recent revival of inlaying the designs with "jewels," a method which he thought was capable of considerable development. He deplored the use of inferior paper and leather, and stated that at the British Museum he had for some time past discarded calf and only used acid-free morocco leather. Mr. Charles W. Forward, in proposing the health of the Chairman, congratulated the members upon securing a gentleman who represented all that was artistically best in regard to their craft. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. An excellent musical programme was provided. Amongst others who spoke and were present were Mr. Cedric Chivers, Mr. C. J. Thynne, Mr. Arthur Calkin, Mr. Zaehnsdorf, Mr. W. Morrell, Mr. F. E. Bailey, Mr. Hubert Kelly, Mr. de Coverly and Mr. Harold Shaylor.

Employment in the bookbinding trades was quiet on the whole during March, and worse than in February, though rather better than in March last year. In London, the percentage of unemployed, out of 3,354 Trade Unionists, rose from 4·9 to 6·3, as compared with 5·6 in March, 1912. In other parts of the kingdom, the percentage, out of a total of 3,304, was only 3·1, against 3·0 in February, and 4·1 in March, 1912. In Glasgow, Leeds and Newcastle work was good, and it also improved at Manchester. At Edinburgh, however, it was worse than it was a year ago. Employment amongst fancy leather workers was fair at Birmingham, good, and better than in February, at Walsall, and good at Manchester, where some overtime was worked.

The following were amongst the contracts placed by H.M. Stationery Office during March:—Binding 6,994 Priced Vocabulary of Clothing, etc., Dickens and Cooper, Ltd., 6, New-court, Farringdon-street, E.C.; Bookbinding in Leather, Cloth, etc., Scotland, T. A. Nelson, I. T. Nelson, G. M. Brown, Parkside Works, Dalkeith-road, Edinburgh; Binding, etc., 5,000 Diaries, 1,700 Engineers' Pocket Books, printing, binding, etc., 2,000 Books Works Instruction Forms, 600 Army Book "294a," 2,000 Books "S. 72a," 2,000 cps. Vaccination Officers Notices "Q.," 1,000 Army Book "No. 275," 3,500 Books, "S. 71a," 1,000 Books, "S. 381," 1,000 Books "S. 81, size 1," 1,000 Books, "S. 242," 600 Vaccination Officers' Report Books, supplying 1,000 Books "S. 76b," 2,000 Pairs Millboards, McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks; Binding 9,000 Classification, etc., Finger Prints, A. Straker and Sons, Ltd., Carmelite-street, E.C.; Parchments of various descriptions, Cooper, Dennison and Walkden, Ltd., Verney-road, S.E., W. Cowley, Newport Pagnell, G. J. Dilley, Potton (Beds.) and Canonbury, N., G. W. Russell and Son, Hitchin; Portfolios, W. W. Cleland, Ltd., Cullingtree Factory, Belfast.

A lecture on Bookbinding was delivered on April 22nd at the King Edward VII. School of Art, Armstrong College, Newcastle, by Mr. R. G. Hatton, the director of the school. Mr. J. McGill Sinclair, president of the Newcastle and District Branch of the National Union of Bookbinders, occupied the chair. Mr. Hatton expressed his belief in technique, but thought that something more was needed to produce a work of art. He also pointed out the danger of regarding costliness and elaborateness as artistic in themselves. A concise, informative history of books and bookmaking followed, and the lecture was fitly illustrated by lantern slides and exhibits of the craft. As is usually the case, no adequate report of the lecture appeared in any of the local papers.

The Bookbinding Class of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, held a most enjoyable social evening on April 12th in the hall of (and with the kind permission of) the National Sunday League in Red-Lion-square. Over a hundred guests, ladies and gentlemen, sat down to tea, most of the leading London binderies being represented. A full and very excellent programme of music, vocal and instrumental, followed. The proceedings concluded with a dance, which commenced at 10 p.m. and went merrily until, as a gentle hint that the "wee sma' hours" were approaching, the lights began to go out. On April 16th the class visited the Leathersellers Institute, in Tower Bridge-road, by courtesy of Dr. Gordon Parker. Mr. Lamb conducted the party round the workshops and explained the various processes of leather production, and in addition gave some interesting practical demonstrations—with the machinery in motion—of the different methods of finishing the tanned skins. Amongst other future arrangements for the class are a country ramble and a visit to Messrs. Dickinson's paper mills at Croxley, near Watford.

The commercial value of a well-bound catalogue was referred to in our last Bookbinding Number. In the current issue of the *Stationery and Trades Journal* the point is again emphasised, this time by Mr. H. A. Maddox, in an interesting article on "The Wholesale Stationer's Catalogue." His remarks on the binding of it are as follows:—"The main objection to an efficient clothing of the catalogue has hitherto been the cost. Of course many of the lesser houses think they cannot afford a high-class catalogue. This is a mistaken notion, for the . . . great majority of paper wrappered and board bound catalogues last no time, and are replaced far more often than an efficiently bound one would be. Thus in the end, an extra outlay on stronger binding proves to be an economy. . . . The sections must be sewn on strong tapes (wiring and French sewing leads to speedy decay), using tough thread, and the tapes afterwards inserted in split boards. The sides will of course be stiff but not too heavy. End sections should be lined with linen, to give additional strength at the points bearing the greatest strain. To the same end the paste-ups should be of strong white cartridge paper, cloth jointed. The back will of course be loose, or open. Choice of material is important, and by far the best wearing is linen buckram, which may be obtained in tasty art shades. For effective designs and colours it may be superseded by art cloths, but where durability is concerned, buckram undoubtedly is the best."

A full account of the annual meeting of the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society appeared in the issue of this journal for May 1st, when also a summary of the 82nd yearly Report was published. One of the points on which stress was laid was the fact that the list of "shop collectors" does not by any means cover the trade as a whole, there being many binderies where no collector is in evidence. This will be obvious enough when we say that only seventy-two shops are represented in the list. At some large ones, like Fisher's, there is only a single collector for the Society, whilst at others there are quite a number, *e.g.*, six at Burns', and four at Leighton, Son and Hodge's. Every effort should be made to gather funds for this most deserving charity. How greatly it is appreciated by aged members and their wives may be seen from the fact that at last month's election there were 35 candidates (twenty of whom were women) for the eleven vacant pensions. Three of them were then making their seventh application, and all these were fortunately successful on this occasion. Only one of the old men was elected to a pension, and residence at the Home if desired, and he is 82. The only other male elected, aged 63, is already in an infirmary, and his name had been on the candidates list four years. The Society which has to deal with these cases is not at all rich, and we hope that those of our readers who can will not fail to extend their help to it.

At a quarterly meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers last month, bookbinding rates and conditions were considered, and a course of action decided on.

Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. will in future issue their one shilling net novels bound in cloth, instead of in illustrated paper covers. The first volume in the new binding will be "In Fear of a Throne," by R. Andom.

Messrs. H. K. Judd and Co., Ltd, wholesale bookbinders, Stanhope Works, Clerkenwell-close, E.C., sued the London and South Western Bank, Ltd., last month, asking for a declaration that the defendants agreed to honour a bill of exchange for £1,384. Plaintiffs also claimed damages for alleged breach of agreement in dishonouring the bill, and alternatively damages for conversion. Further they claimed damages for alleged libel, namely the writing on the face of the bill "Not provided for." It appeared from the evidence given that during 1911 the plaintiffs were doing a good deal of work for Mr. Jackson, an American who, in conjunction with a Mr. Hooper (who was connected with the *Times*), had been bringing out the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The plaintiffs' work in binding that book was coming to an end in 1911, and about that time Mr. Jackson started a more extensive book circulating campaign in an American company named the Grolier Society. The plaintiffs undertook to do work for the Society, knowing that it was a bigger thing than they were accustomed to, and they were in need from time to time of quantities of leather, which they obtained from Messrs. Hart and Co., City merchants. The plaintiffs drew on the Grolier Society for large sums which became due to them, in the shape of six months bills, which were discounted by the bank. The plaintiffs gave acceptances to Messrs. Hart and Co. in four months bills, and it was in respect of one of these that the action was brought. It was stated in the course of the hearing that the bank were discounting the Grolier Society's bills, to the extent of some thousands of pounds, for another firm of bookbinders. Mr. Henry K. Judd, of the plaintiff firm, said that they had bound over 178,000 copies of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and were doing a very substantial business, the turnover in 1911 being £40,000 and in 1912 £35,000. At the conclusion of the second day's hearing, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, with £2,500 damages. Mr. Justice Pickford granted a stay of execution, in order to allow the defendants to consider the position.

To Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Son's useful series of hand-books, entitled "The Hobby Books," published at 1s. net, has recently been added a volume on "Handy-work," by W. Graystoke. This contains a chapter on "Bookbinding without Tools, and the Repairing of Old Books," which may prove useful to persons who desire to keep certain publications tidy without going to the expense of having them bound.

The imports of book cloth during April amounted to 22,160 yards, value £569, as compared with 27,949 yards, value £676, in

Digitized by Google

the same month of last year, and 22,900 yards, value £603, in April, 1911.

Of late years, says Mr. A. E. Palmer in the *Leather World*, there has been a great development in connection with skiver work in this country, and some of the imitations on sheep grains are now so good that it is quite impossible for practical leather dressers to tell them from seal, morocco, pig and other natural grains, when made up into the finished article. Huge quantities are now utilised both at home and abroad for the cheaper classes of bookbinding and other work, and it is satisfactory to mention that for sheep-leather dressing the British maker is as yet not surpassed by any country in the world. "In my opinion one great reason why the fancy leather trade has shown such marked progress during the past few years is the vast improvements made in skiver tanning and finishing."

Mr. J. W. Zaehnsdorf, the well-known art bookbinder, has converted his business into a company, with the title of Zaehnsdorf, Ltd., and a capital of £10,000. He is the governing director. The offices of the company are at 53, Berners-street, W.

The Parisian Master Bookbinders' Association has nominated a committee to consider the advisability of raising the price of binding work to a reasonable level, having regard to the constant increase in the cost of the raw materials used in the trade.

A Parisian bookbinder named Julien Baury enjoys the distinction of being the smallest conscript called up to serve the usual term of military service. He is 4 feet 4 inches high, and weighs only 72 lbs. The authorities for his district have nevertheless decided that he is strong enough to render auxiliary services in a siege battery.

It is stated that the binding of the little edition of 100 copies of the catalogue of the collection of bronzes got together by the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan cost £1,200, or £12 a copy. The work was done at Paris, the only place, says a French contemporary, where such a job could have been successfully carried out.

A catalogue of "Old French Books" (No. 149) just issued by that prince of antiquarian booksellers, M. Ludwig Rosenthal (14, Hildegardstrasse, Munich), contains a section devoted to Bindings, which includes about a hundred items. Whilst there are none of very special importance, the styles of many of the French binders of the eighteenth century—and a few earlier—are represented. There is a series of Royal and Imperial armorial bindings from Louis XIII. down to Napoleon III., and some from the Libraries of the Pompadour and other celebrities of the old régime. The catalogue will be sent free on application.

A recently published German official report states that the wages earned by piece-workers in the bookbinding trade range from 30s. to £2 per week for men, and 15s. to 26s. for women. In certain special cases, however, as much as £2 10s., £3, or even £3 10s. is earned.

Employment in the German bookbinding trade remained unchanged during February, and was only a trifle less active than in the corresponding month of last year. The same was also the case in Norway.

A strike of bookbinders occurred lately at Mayence, and resulted in an increase of wages being secured. It is said that nearly two-thirds of the employees in the trade there are females.

Some interesting notes on the Dutch Bookbinding Industry and Foreign Trade appear in one of the pamphlets recently published by the association styled "Het Vrije Ruilverkeer" (Free Trade). For many years foreign-made articles, and in particular German ones, held a prominent position in this section of the trade. Latterly, however, the Dutch industry has not only made a market for itself, but is also supported by orders from other countries. This represents not merely the manufacture of bindings for large firms, and the execution of special art work and albums, but also the production of account book bindings. In the latter part of the last century the latter were almost entirely neglected, and therefore imported on a large scale. Now the local industry largely supplies the demands of the home market, and in addition does an important export trade, not only with the Dutch Colonies in the East and West Indies, but South Africa and the United States of America. Exports, increasing to a very large degree, are also made of fancy and commercial bindings. There is a trade with Belgium and France in leather and linen bindings, whilst Bibles and prayer books (a special class of binding in which, it is said, Holland formerly excelled) find a market in Belgium, South Africa and the United States.

According to the current year's edition of Sijthoff's Directory of the Dutch Printing Trades, there are in the Netherlands quite an extraordinary number of bookbinding firms, nearly 700 in fact. If the United Kingdom was equally well provided in proportion to its population, which is about eight times as great as that of the Netherlands, there would be some 5,500 bookbinders in the British Printing Trades Directory, instead of which less than a third of that number are actually listed. Thus there are more than three times as many master bookbinders, per thousand of the population of Holland, as there are in this country. Upwards of 200 Dutch towns have one or more. Amsterdam, with 108, has the largest number, then comes Rotterdam with 47, The Hague 38, Leyden and Groningen 15 each, Utrecht and Bois le Duc 13 each, etc. The large amount of printing work done for publishers and others in our own and other European countries no doubt accounts mainly for the importance of the Dutch bookbinding trade. There are also about a score of firms in that line in the Dutch East Indies. The number of bookbinders' supply houses in Holland is rather more than thirty. The Directory in question, with nearly 800 closely printed large 8vo. pages, bears eloquent testimony to the magnitude of the printing and allied trades in the Netherlands.

The proportion of bookbinders to population is even more astonishing in the case of Switzerland, which little country, with only about 3½ millions of inhabitants, contrives to support no less than 800 firms of bookbinders, or more than one per thousand households, if we take the usual proportion of five persons to a family. In the United Kingdom the proportion is only about one to 5,000 families. A very large number of the so-called "bookbinders" listed in directories are probably only persons who take in binding work, and place it somewhere else for execution, but this of course does not do away with the relative disproportion between the binders of different countries, unless we suppose that most of those on the Continent are of the non-binding variety. This, at any rate, cannot be the case in some countries, such as Germany, where it is an offence to pretend to practise a trade which is not really being carried on.

In March, the Swedish operative binders celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of their central organisation. At the start in 1893, there were seven affiliated associations, with a total membership of 356. In 1908, the number of members had increased to 1,300, but an unfortunate strike in the following year reduced the ranks so considerably that the Association has not yet recovered from the effects. At the present day, there are eleven affiliated sections, with about 700 members. During the past twenty years, the wages paid in the trade in Sweden have been increased by about 60 per cent., and the hours of labour reduced by 10 per cent.

The *Nordisk Boktrycharekonst* (Stockholm) has been lately publishing some notes on the History of Bookbinding in Sweden. In the April issue is a fine illustration of the cover of a volume bound *c.* 1760-70. The scheme of decoration is of a rather exaggerated rococo type, making it tolerably obvious that the motif was derived from a French source, though the metal clasp fittings, in high relief, are more in the German style.

"The most important improvement that has been placed on wire stitchers for a generation" is the claim made on behalf of a new block-feeding mechanism which has lately been introduced in connection with the wire stitching machines manufactured by the F. P. Rosback Co. (Benton Harbour, Michigan, U.S.A.), who are well-known in the States. It is an "anti-kinking" device, by means of which any knotting of the wire is said to be avoided. The export agents for the Rosback machines

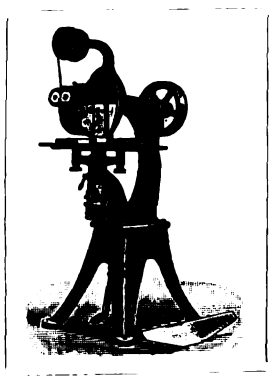


The Librarian and Book World is the Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly In THE WORLD And is All about Books. SIXPENCE Net, Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, Etc.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD
LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 CITY

"PERFECTION"
WIRE STITCHING
MACHINES.



CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

The J. L. MORRISON CO.,
65-69, Mount Pleasant,
London, W.C.

Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.
By H. E. CORNWALL.
Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating, binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing, gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size, etc., etc.
A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size. 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.
Copies may be had from
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

are Messrs. Parsons and Whittemore, Inc., 174, Fulton-street, New York, who will be pleased to supply full particulars.

According to the financial statement for 1912 given in the 48th annual report of the Public Library of Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., $8,934.07 (about £1,800) was spent on bookbinding, out of a total expenditure on the library for the year of $263,751.29.

On the 5th inst., the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, one of the leading labour organisations for our trade in the United States and Canada, celebrated the 21st anniversary of its foundation. We offer our congratulations. May it long continue to go on and prosper!

Some improvements in the preliminary processes of bookbinding have been lately introduced by an American, Mr. P. J. Renninger, who is intending to introduce them on this side of the Atlantic. A French Patent was granted last month, and an English one has been applied for. The matter relates to an improved method of stitching the leaves of books, pamphlets, etc., according to which the edges of the folded sheets are notched obliquely with a saw cut towards the interior, near their extremities, and with intervening notches running obliquely to the exterior, at suitable intervals. Another notch is made at or near the middle part of the edges of the leaves. On the inner extremities of the intervening saw cuts, there are other short notches pointing inwards. Thread is run through the cut or notch in the middle part, passes along one side of the leaves and is pulled through one of the intervening saw cuts. The thread is then run along the opposite side of the leaf, drawn through the adjacent exterior notch, and then back to the intervening saw cut, through which it is pulled. Then it is twisted tightly into one or more loops around the part of the leaves between the intervening notch and the exterior one. The last part of these coiled loops runs through the intervening cut and is next brought along the side of the leaves to the intervening notch on the opposite side to the cut on the middle part of the edges, through which it is pulled and brought to the adjacent terminal notch, then through the latter to the intervening cut, and after being pulled through this it is wound tightly through the part between the two notches, in one or more loops, the end of these being passed through the intervening notch, run along the side of the leaves and pulled through the central notch, after which the ends of the thread are knotted and the loose ends run into the said notch. The leaf is then pulled to tighten the sheets and make the parts in the intervening cuts penetrate. The notches running inwards to the interior edges of the intervening cuts receive the parts of the thread in the latter ones which run to or from the middle part of the leaf, to prevent the thread being drawn away by the resistance. Linen or other textile fabric guards are pasted on the outer leaves along their folded borders, before cutting the back, and after stitching the leaves. The boards for binding are fixed to the free parts of these guards.

A few weeks since there passed away one of the most prominent figures in the New York binding trade—William Knoepke. He was born in Czarnikow, Germany, in 1843. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice to a bookbinder in Schneidemuhl, and at nineteen received the degree of master-bookbinder. Two specimens of his work made at this time were placed in the library of the Imperial Family of Germany. He continued at the trade a few years in Berlin, emigrated to the United States in 1865, and almost immediately on his arrival in New York was engaged as manager by Thos. H. Eaton, bookbinder. Mr. Knoepke purchased the business in 1877, a short time after which he discontinued the heavy binding line and concentrated in the pamphlet and magazine branch until he developed one of the largest plants of its kind in the country. In 1900 he incorporated the Wm. Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Co. and continued as its active head until shortly before his death.

In our Bookbinding Number of December last we referred to the new rate of duty levied on bookbinders' cloth imported into Uruguay. It has since been announced that the Tariff valuation for this article is about 10d. per square yard.

Do you ever print Catalogues?
Then you will save Cost on your first order by
The Production of the Printed Catalogue,
By ALEX. J. PHILIP
5/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

American Bindings and Binders.

By an Occasional Contributor.

I notice in the April Bookbinding Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* an interesting article on "Early American Bindings," the writer of which appeared anxious to prove at the outset that America possessed high-class binders before the days of Wm. Matthews. This may be the case, for anything I know to the contrary, but the context of most of the article certainly suggests that whatever merit existed in American bindings during that period was chiefly due to the fact that the lines on which contemporary English bindings were executed were more or less closely followed, notwithstanding the Grolier Club cataloguer's claim for the American binder that he was not a mere copyist. Most of the distinctiveness attached to American bindings in pre-Matthews times seems to have been largely due to certain local mannerisms, rather of the nature of freaks than real improvements on the practice that obtained in other countries. Two of them are mentioned in the article referred to, one being the use in the United States of wooden boards for binding long after they had been abandoned in England. This seems to have lingered on in America until well on in the last century. Some time since I came across a 12mo. volume bound in very thin paper-covered wooden boards at a New Hampshire town in the thirties.* It had evidently been issued in this style by the publisher. Lettering the title of a book in the middle of the back was another Americanism, belonging chiefly to the first half of the nineteenth century.

The article also refers to the blocking of book covers *à la* Thouvenin, and here again the Americans were only imitators. This was indeed possibly the case in more senses than one. For example, among the numerous illustrations of English bindings of the thirties and forties in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of January 31st, 1907, is one of the cover of the first issue of an annual, "The Offering," for 1834, which was blocked in this style. The surrounding border and the ornamental panels above and below the central pictorial design were reproduced exactly, though on a slightly larger scale, on the covers of the Boston "Token" in the same year. The centre panel, which differs altogether from the London one, is signed "Godbrecht," presumably the engraver or blocker's name, but the dies used on the London book were the work of Remnant and Edmonds, the English rivals and contemporaries of Thouvenin, and the firm to whom Matthews was apprenticed. These imported dies were used in various ways. I have a pair of covers from a 4to. American atlas of the forties, on which a large die of the usual pseudo-rococo order appears, bearing the mark of Barrett of London. It was not large enough to cover the board fully, so the American binder supplemented it by filling up the margins beyond

* I think this is now in the Technical Library of the St. Bride Foundation, to which I sent it with a number of other books.

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns—not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

with a couple of rows of roll-produced ornament in blind, a rather grotesque combination of intaglio and relief decoration being the result.

No doubt these local usages were almost laid aside when Matthews came to New York in the early forties, but it must not be forgotten that he was a Britisher by birth, and learnt his trade in London, so that the higher standard of workmanship which he introduced into the States was based on his English experiences. According to an article which appeared in the *British Bookmaker* in 1892, young Matthews (he was only in his twenty-second year when he landed in America) was not long in perceiving that his proficiency in the art was at least equal, if not superior, to that of any of the men by whom he was surrounded, and that an opportunity existed for a very much better class of work than that which was being generally executed. Thus, after only two years' work as a journeyman, he started "on his own." I was rather amused to read in this same article that Matthews "was surprised and nettled to think that America had sent no exhibit" to the great Exhibition held in London in 1851. So far from this being the case, several American binders exhibited there, including two firms still well known in connection with paper and print, *i.e.*, Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia, and G. P. Putnam, of New York. This last-named city was also represented by Ed. Walker and Co., who sent a Bible bound in two volumes, containing a large number of plates guarded on satin, for the purpose of making an easy hinge and preventing the paper cracking. The silk sewing was bound round the bands from end to end, in the good old mediæval style, and special attention was paid to the flexible backs. Boston binding was illustrated by the exhibits of Bradley and Hy. Gassett. There was also an embossing and backing machine for book covers, invented by Chas. Starr, of New York, but for some reason it was never to be found at work when the jurors made their rounds. If Matthews ever saw the Jurors' Report on the American bookbinding exhibits, he might have had some reason for being "surprised and nettled," as they seem to have had a very poor opinion of the workmanship displayed. "Judging from the collection in the American Department," they said, "bookbinding has not advanced in that country as much as some other branches of the book trade. The works exhibited are loosely forwarded, and twist in handling; and although much labour is bestowed in gilding and finishing, sufficient attention is not paid to the minor details on which good workmanship so much depends." Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that no awards were gained by any American exhibitor in this line, though Honourable Mention was made of the displays of Starr, Bradley, Gassett and Walker, which latter was considered the best of the lot.

In 1853, the Americans, still following their rôle of imitators,* had an International Exhibition at New York, when Matthews (who seems to have entered early into the aspirations of the country of his adoption) had a fine display of his work. His masterpiece was a copy of Owen Jones' well-known work on the Alhambra, the covers of which embodied much elaborate inlay work, mainly on the Veneto-Oriental lines familiar in early sixteenth century North Italian bindings. The exhibit gained him a silver medal, the highest award given in that section, and it was said to have been bestowed with "special approbation for excellence in bookbinding." The jurors seem, indeed, to have been well furnished with laudatory adjectives. For example, amongst the exhibitors in this line who received Honourable Mention, E. Dunigan and Co., of New York, had it for their "superb and elegant" examples of bookbinding; E. Walker and Sons, of the same city, for specimens of "substantial and elegant" binding, with "richly illuminated edges"; and Niedree and Co., of Paris, for their "superior" examples of bookbinding. On the British exhibitors no such flowery encomiums were bestowed, or indeed any at all, as far as I can discover, except that plain "Honourable Mention" was made of J. L. Wilson's (of St. John-street, London) display of book cloths. J. W. Rudd, of London, and R. Seton, of Edinburgh, showed examples of bookbinding, but they received no recognition at the hands of the American jurors.

Full of praise as these latter were, in the case of local firms, Mr. Geo. Wallis, the British Commissioner, considered that the specimens of American letterpress bookbinding exhibited did not call for any special remarks in his Report. "They are," he said, "of the usual character, so far as the external appearance is concerned, and the style of gilding and the taste displayed in the decorations are altogether based on European modes, a redundancy of unnecessary ornamentation being the leading feature, as in England." He however admitted that the workmanship and finish of the account books exhibited was generally excellent.

There would be no advantage in following up this matter any further. If imitation be the sincerest form of flattery, then our English binders of the past had every reason to be proud, so far as American practice was concerned. There seems, in fact, to have been nearly always a hankering for foreign designs or methods in American binding shops, and largely also for foreign work on the part of American patrons of fine binding, who, whether rightly or wrongly, seem to think that in order to get the best results they must place their binding orders on this side of the Atlantic. If we are to trust the article in the *British Bookmaker* (already quoted), this was the case in the early forties, as we read there that "fine binding was a branch of art which had not then taken root in the United States. Bibliophilism was almost unknown; the utilitarian predilections even of the rich favoured only such plain or neat forms of binding as served for book preservation; the few choice works or fine editions which found their way into the country were imported with a garb enriched by European workmanship, or were sent over to Europe to be decently clothed by the very few who appreciated a *reliure de luxe*."

Readers of your Bookbinding Numbers will not need to be told that this practice forms one of the grievances of the American operative binder to-day, and I think that a perusal of the trade journals of twenty or twenty-five years ago will show that the same fact was then given just the same prominence that it has now.

One of the greatest patrons of high-class art binding was the late Mr. Robert Hoe—himself an American—and his record in that direction must have put those of the much-praised Grolier or Maioli completely in the shade, although it is improbable that his name will ever be remembered in this connection to the same extent as theirs, seeing that he did not follow their example in advertising himself on the covers of the books he had bound.

Mr. Hoe evidently felt as his brother collectors did on the matter of binding, *i.e.*, although he had the whole Continent to choose from, and almost unlimited means wherewith to indulge his patriotic or other tastes, he confined his binding orders, so far as America was concerned, to one concern, viz., the successors of Matthews, at New York. But even this firm did not do a great deal for him, as most of what binding work he had executed on his own side of the "pond" was done in what we may look upon

* The Bookbinding exhibits, for instance, were included in Class 17, just as they had been in London.

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,

Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,

71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C

Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.

SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

ACID FREE.

MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS

To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.

NICKERSON BROS.,

Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.

99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S E.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Insetting.

OSWEGO BROWN and **CARVER CUTTERS,** 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,

8 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

BOOKBINDER,

Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,

"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"

BY ALEX. J. PHILIP,

6/- Net

STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

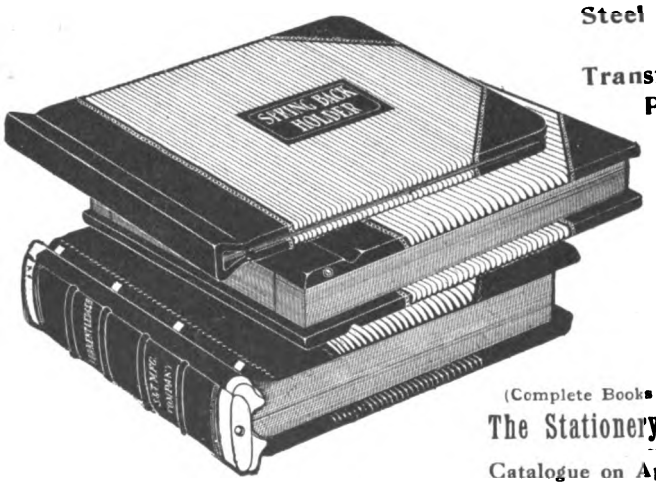
BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,

25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.

WINSTONE'S

DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

as his own private shop, the so-called (Grolier) Club Bindery. The fact seems to be that whilst as regards stationery (*i.e.*, "blank book"), cloth and ordinary leather binding the Yankees can hold their own with anybody, orders for jobs which combine super-extra binding with the highest class of artistic finishing are mostly placed outside the States by its wealthiest citizens. If the country were a relatively poor one, able to produce only a few such orders, one could understand it would not pay to establish an art bindery of the first rank, but having regard to the fact that it is emphatically the breeding place of the multi-millionaire, the only conclusion possible is that there is not, and apparently never has been, a sufficient choice of such binderies in the States to warrant orders of this kind being regularly placed there. R. M. B.

The Old Bookbinder
AND THE
MODERN ADVERTISER.

In our Bookbinding Number of November last we said something about the use of old book cover decoration designs for modern advertising purposes in America. The matter has since been carried a stage further, by the Boston *Graphic Arts* announcing that during the coming year that journal will present on its covers a series of designs by Brainard L. Bates, adapted from the ornamentation of books produced in the period extending from the Revival of Letters to the middle of the eighteenth century. "Some of the finest bindings ever produced, notably those of the Grolier school, were the work of this era, and with instances from other schools, influenced more or less by Grolier, have served as a standard for succeding craftsmen. The designs were principally characterised by the application of pigments and gold to elaborate geometrical patterns formed by parallels, interlacements, and convolutions of the highest decorative merit. The bindings of the different centres, such as Lyons, Venice, Paris, and London, were signalised by the introduction of florets and other units of design in accordance with the taste and local custom of the binders. This work is accomplished with a few simple and imperfect tools. Some of the best examples of modern covers treated in conventional design are based upon the conceptions of these Middle Age craftsmen. This new series of . . . covers is obviously appropriate for a magazine believing in the commercial value of good taste, and dealing with the improved appearance of advertising. These covers, in bronze and colours, will not be merely a decorative feature of the *Graphic Arts*, but since they are based on historic design will be definite working material, sufficiently conventional to be adapted to general pamphlet and catalogue work."

The varying decorative value of a gold-line design, in its application to different materials, is well illustrated in the March number of our contemporary, in which its new cover series is inaugurated. Except in a particular light, the design (which greatly resembles that illustrated in our former article on this subject) is almost invisible on the matt surface of the dull crimson cover paper used. How different it would look on leather!

Another instance—though in this case the design was reproduced for a different purpose—is the cover of the "Souvenir" for 1913 of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Traders, a large 4to. of some 12-in. by 10-in. The rather plain gilt border, evidently from a design of eighteenth century date, was printed from a line block on orange levant morocco cover paper, on which the grain of the leather was well reproduced by the half-tone process. The cover was lined with "old Rose" coloured imitation watered-silk paper, and was very well made up by the Fisher Boobinding Co. in portfolio style, the contained plates and text being loose except for a piece of tape. Here also the gilt design is almost invisible except when viewed in a particular light, but the illusion of a book cover would have been much more perfect had the back been stiffer and the cover paper been attached to the boards throughout, instead of only at the edges. We do not think the bookbinder need fear being ousted from his job by the advertising cover yet awhile.

Religion v. Bookbinding.

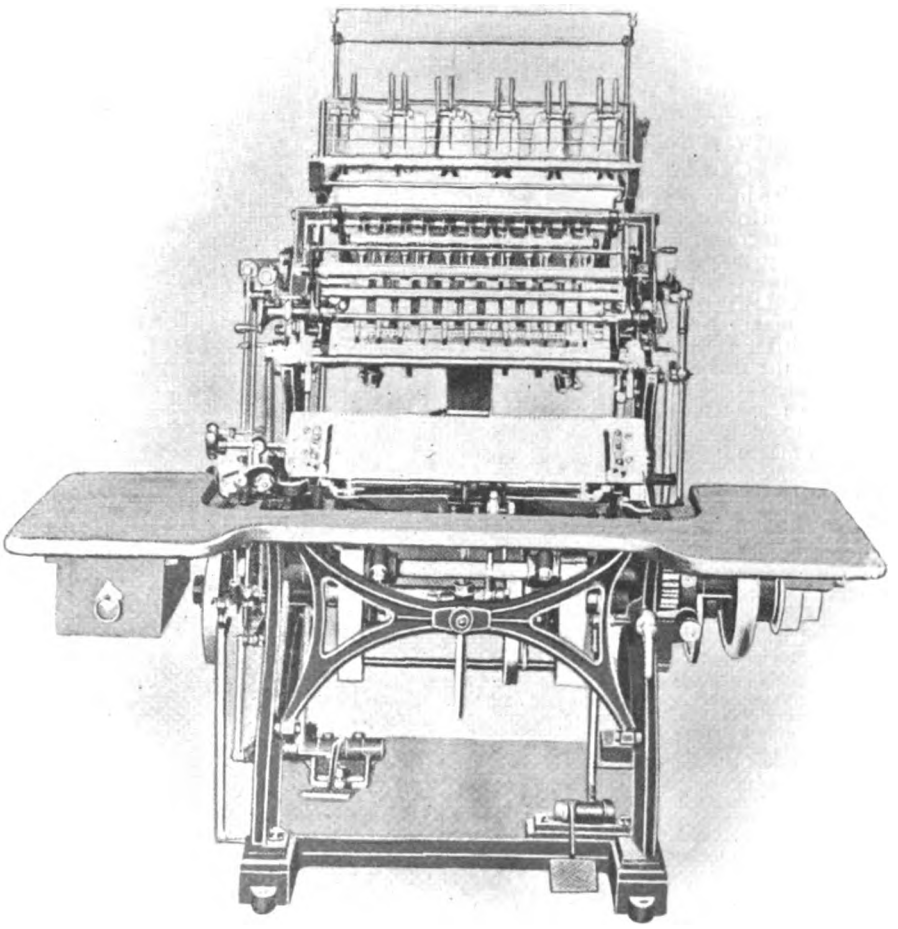
The Humours of a German Strike.

A rather unusual situation arose in the course of a strike of bookbinders that occurred a short time since at Kevelaar, in Rhenish Prussia, near the Dutch frontier. Some hundreds of workers are employed there in the production of Roman Catholic prayer books, and wages are extremely low. Nevertheless, the workers are very religious, and mostly preferred a poor living to going on strike for a better one. At the end of last year, however, the increased cost of living was such that about a hundred of them decided to join a "Christian" trade union, *i.e.*, one which had no connection with the Socialistic Syndicate of Bookbinders. The employers objected to their hands joining any association whatsoever, "sacked" some and threatened others, whereupon the "Christian" organisation plucked up enough courage to declare a strike. The masters then advertised in the clerical and other papers for fresh hands, promising them a bonus of 10 per cent. on their wages so long as the strike lasted The Christians were thus driven to the rather un-Christian expedient of boycotting the prayer book manufacturing branch, an excellent opportunity of doing so effectually being afforded by the fact that the "First Communion" season was at hand, when there is always a big demand for books. This step brought the clergy into the conflict, and they formally interdicted the workers from carrying out their boycott threat. Terrified, perhaps, by the thought of the fate which might await them in a future world, if they set at defiance the clergy in this one, the Christian unionists promptly threw up the sponge, regardless of the fact that if they had held on for another week or two they would probably have gained what they were fighting for, *i.e.*, a 10 per cent. increase in wages and recognition of the right to combine. As it was, the employers conceded the latter point after a fashion, and graciously promised to consider the other matter a twelvemonth hence, if the state of trade warrants it. But during the first half of that period the subject is not even to be mentioned by a working bookbinder to his employer!

According to the *Manchester Guardian*, the latest American propaganda is a crusade against the hyphen. It is estimated that there are 200 million persons who write English, and that each of these writes "to-day" or "to-night" or "to-morrow" three times a day. It takes half an ounce of force to make a hyphen with pen or pencil, which means a total waste of 2,190,000 pounds of energy daily, or enough to propel a passenger train round the world. If type-writers and type-setting machines are used, an even greater proportion of strength is consumed. As it is, the tendency to eliminate the hyphen has long been noticeable in the custom of American printing offices. Many an English reader of American books and magazines has been puzzled for the moment by such odd-looking words as "coworkers" and "anticanal."

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.
7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM, LONDON. Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.



BOOKSEWING MACHINE
FOR LETTER PRESS OR ACCOUNT BOOKS
FOR ALL VARIETIES OF SEWING.
Call at Showrooms:
AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

Digitized by Google

Should a Printer Manage a Bindery?

Some methods which will tend to overcome the discrepancy of meanings given to terms used in binding, largely due to a system of management which compels the workman to adopt the office version of the terms and styles used in the trade, needs to be devised, says Mr. J. J. Pleger, foreman of the United States Government bindery at Manila. Work orders such as "half morocco leather sides" or "three-quarter seal or calf, reinforced with paper sides" or "leather sides and paper back," written by novices, are amusing to read, but mean only "guess" to the binder. In many cases high-sounding names are employed to deceive the purchasing public. In nine instances out of ten where printing offices have binderies, the management is in the hands of a printer, who must rely on the foreman of binding for his knowledge of binding. Frequently the printer-manager who receives the work makes suggestions to the customer regarding styles of binding, thus giving the customer the impression that the suggestions come from a practical man. Between the customer's vague idea of what would be best, and the printer-manager's recommendations, the purchaser frequently gets work which is a disgrace to bookbinding. There is an iron-clad rule in most printing houses to "follow copy and work order." This is responsible for the bindery foreman's attitude in carrying out instructions, even though he knows a monstrosity will result. If errors occur, and copy and work order instructions have been followed, the binder cannot be blamed. This reasoning, while it absolves him, does not remedy the defects nor inspire bookbinders to question work orders which appear to be absurd. To remedy this defect, a graceful acknowledgment on the part of the receiver of work that the bindery man might have practical ideas which would save time and money, would seem to be in order.

The City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations in Bookbinding, 1913.

The Institute's annual examination in bookbinding finished on Saturday the 3rd inst.

The following papers of questions were arranged for the candidates on this occasion :—

WRITTEN EXAMINATION: SECTION A. FORWARDING.

GRADE I.

1. Give the size in inches of a crown octavo book, a medium quarto book, an imperial octavo book, a crown folio book, a demy octavo book. (50 marks.)
2. Describe the method of making bookbinders' paste. (25.)
3. What is meant by the term "proof" in connection with the edges of books? (25.)
4. Describe the method of backing a book. (50.)
5. Give the reason for rounding and backing books. (100.)
6. What is meant by the terms, flush binding, flush turned in, paper boards, quarter bound, three-quarter bound? (50.)

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. The printed sections of a large map, 8-ft. by 5-ft., are sent to you with orders to mount them so that the map may be displayed on a wall. How would you do the job? (75 marks.)
2. Answer the following letter:—

Gentlemen,

An old parish register belonging to my church has got into a very bad state. The paper is stained, and has become so soft that it cannot be handled with safety. The writing is very faint in places. I am told that the register can be repaired. I shall be obliged if you will let me know exactly how you would propose to treat it if it is entrusted to your care for repair.

I am,
Yours truly,
(Rev.) J. BROWN.

To Messrs. Press, Pin and Co.,
Bookbinders.

(100.)

3. How would you make silk ends for a book? (25.)
4. There are 1,000 demy 8vo books to be bound in art linen. The books are ½-in. thick. Write out an order for the boards and art linen that you would need for the job. (50.)
5. Describe the method of covering a whole bound flexible morocco book. (50.)

SECTION B.—FINISHING.

GRADE I.

1. How would you prepare the back of a half-calf extra book for finishing? (50 marks.)
2. Give the reasons for the processes described in answer to question 1. (50.)
3. In a private library there are a large number of French novels (crown 8vo) in paper. These are to be bound in quarter-morocco, without bands. The owner wants them to look well on the shelves, and would like some variety in the finishing. Give a sketch showing two or three backs with the finishing you think suitable for such books. The books are about 1-in. thick. (150.)
4. How would you prepare and block limp lamb-skin covers? (50.)

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. A foolscap octavo book of poems comes to you to be finished. The book is bound in full dark green Levant morocco. Make out a pattern for the book on the squared paper supplied to you. The owner is willing to pay from three to five guineas for the finishing. (200 marks.)
2. Describe the method of hand lettering books. (50.)
3. Say what grease you prefer to use in finishing, giving your reasons for your preference. (50.)

PRACTICAL TEST.

FORWARDING.

GRADE I.

A guard book of brown paper is given you sewn on tapes. Make a case from the materials supplied, forward the book and attach the case.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

A flexibly sewn book is given you. Forward this, and cover in half morocco. The top edge is to be gilt or coloured, the other edges to be uncut.

FINISHING.

GRADE I.

A morocco covered back is given you. Finish this in any way you like. Letter:

C.G.L.I. Finishing. Grade I. 1913.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

A morocco covered board is given you. Finish this with an all-over pattern.

P.S.—Do not try to do too much in the time. A small portion worked perfectly will receive higher marks than a larger amount showing careless workmanship.

Some Bookbinding Patents.

A manifolding sales book, patented by Mr. M. Kuhn, comprises two cover plates *a*, a^1, connected by rings *b* adapted to hold loose leaves *o*, and a holder plate *e*, connected to the

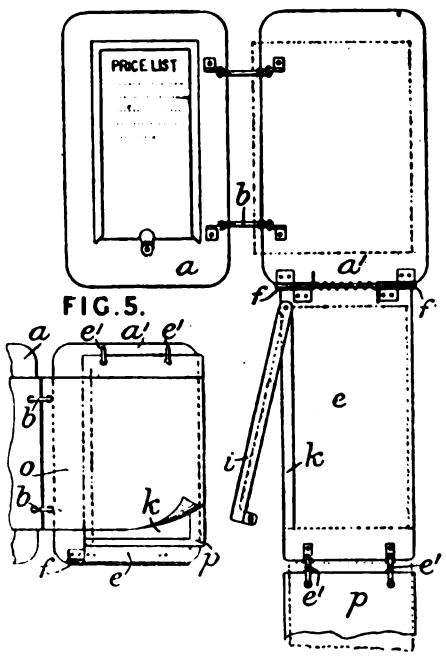
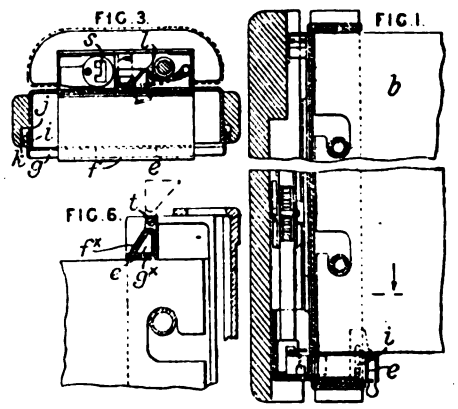


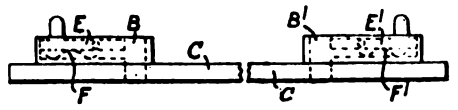
plate a^1 by means of a spring hinge *f* and provided with rings e^1 for holding loose leaves *p*. The holder plate is provided with a clamp *i* for carbon papers *k*.

In a loose-leaf book or binder of the type in which the leaves have L-shaped open slots adapted to operate with the telescopic posts of the binder, telescopic transverse members are provided which press against one side edge of the leaves, so as to secure the engagement of the posts with the portions of the L-shaped slots parallel to the rear edge of the leaves. In Figs. 1 and 3, which show a binder of the kind described in Specification 21,546, 1907, the transverse member *e* comprises a tubular part *f*, into which extend two sliding parts *g* connected to the longitudinal or clamping members *j* of the binder by means of pins *k*, which enter slots *i* in the turned backed portions of the parts *g*. This arrangement permits the parts *g* to slide in or out of the tubular part *f* during the clamping operation, and at the same time to move edgeways with respect to the members *j* in order to press against the side edges of the leaves *b*. The transverse member may be secured in its engaging position with the leaves by means of a latch *l* actuated by a security lock *s*. In



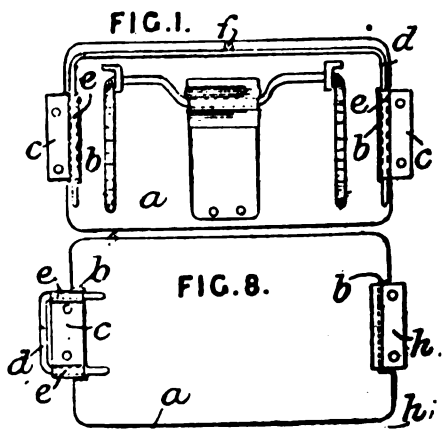
the modification shown in Fig. 6, the transverse member *e* comprises two telescoping parts $f\times$, $g\times$ pivoted eccentrically on pins *t* at the end of the binder, so that they can easily be swung in or out of pressing engagement with the side edge of the leaves. In another modification the transverse member comprises telescopic parts adapted to slide longitudinally in slots on the clamping members *j*, and to be locked in their leaf-retaining position by means of a bolt engaging a notch on one of the clamping members. In a further modification, the member *e* comprises two plates which are hinged to the clamping members, and can be turned in or out of engagement with the leaves; while in another form the leaves are retained against movement edgeways by means of a pin attached to one of the clamping members and telescoping into a socket on the other clamping member. The patentee is Mr. A. Hess.

Mr. F. Harcourt has patented an invention in which in loose-leaf binders of the kind in which follower bars are provided with rocking pieces to grip the posts, the rocking pieces E, E^1 are pivoted on the follower bar C and are held in a slightly tilted position



so as to grip the posts B, B_1 by means of springs F, F^1. The follower bar C is free to move downwards to clamp the leaves, but can be withdrawn only by depressing the ends of the rocking pieces E, E^1 so as to disengage these from the posts.

In another invention, files are removably attached to covers by clips *c* which are fixed to the cover and lie in recess *b* or enter slots in the base plate *a* of the file. The clips *c* are formed with eyes *e* engaged by a forked pin *d* which lies over the plate *a* to retain it in position. A stud *f* on the plate *a* holds the fork *d* in place. Various forms of the clip *c* are described. In one of these, each clip has



two eyes and the fork *d* extends laterally across the plate *a*, while in another form, the recesses *b* in the plate *a* have each a projection which enters a recess in the clip. In the form shown in Fig. 8, the fork *d* or a pin passes through only one of the clips *e*, the other clip *h* being adapted to overlie the edge of the recess *b*. The patentee is Mr. R. Waldschmidt.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR Half Tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER. *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD

LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD STOCKED FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER St LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named or Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net. To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, or receipt of cash or references.

H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey. London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1. CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street. London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving. Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial Terms on Application

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

A. Edler & Co. Bath Place, Rivington Street, London, E.C.

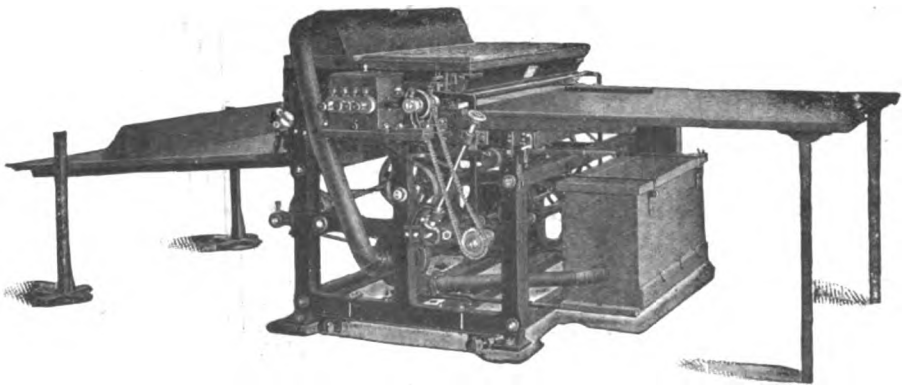
PERFECTED BRONZING MACHINE

(Patent "KOHLBACH.")

At Work in the Finest British and Foreign Printing Works.

The speed of this Machine is enormous owing to the absence ot cylinders, thereby also doing away with all fear of gripper marks.

Contrary to the Dust Exhaust system of other makes, the used bronze does not pass back into the machine, but collects in a box, thereby ensuring first class work.



By the system of wipers a very much brighter result is obtained than by the system of rollers. The Machine will not only bronze and dust paper but any thickness of card. The rollers are automatically cleaned whilst the machine is actually at work.

A FEW OTHER SPECIALITIES:

Book Sewing Machines. "Marvel," for smaller runs at £60 for Treadle, or £75 for Power;
the **"Rapid"** for Letterpress Binding,
the **"Universal"** for sewing all classes of work, and
the **"Victory"** for extra heavy Ledgers, Endless Guard Books, etc.

Rotary Printing Machines (for Jobbing Work, Newspapers, Catalogues, Art Printing, Cashblocks, etc.

THE NEW PERFECTED

"EDLER" POWER EMBOSSING PRESS

(the Most Powerful in Existence).

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.

Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.

LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,

AND

93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—May 15, 1913

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

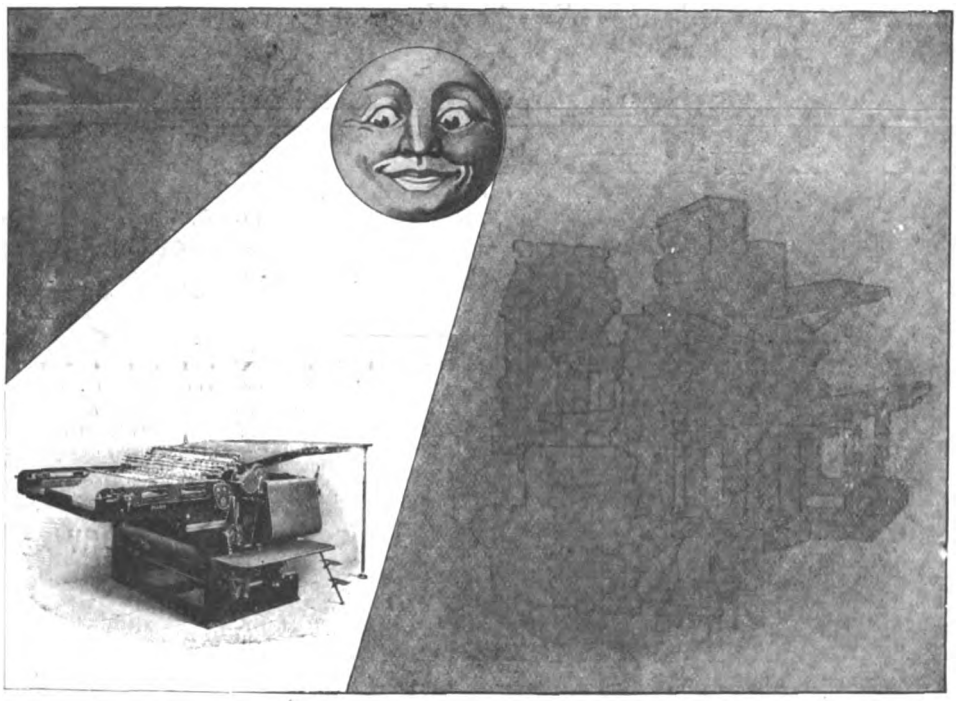
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 22.

LONDON: MAY 22, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.



THE

Mann Offset

FOR FINEST QUALITY WORK—
ALL GRADES—AT A HIGH SPEED.

PUTS ALL OTHERS

"IN THE SHADE."

PARTICULARS:

LEEDS:
LARCHFIELD WORKS,
HUNSLET.

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.,

LONDON:
HENRY STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD.

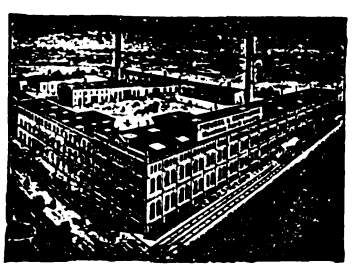
"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"
Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on
All Classes of Printing Machines.

Maker:
FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.
"Inkermann" Works.
HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,
And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.
LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

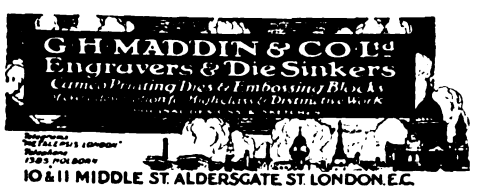
RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4,000 Folded Sheets. Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines.



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.

KENNY & Co.,
TYPOGRAPHICAL MUSIC & GENERAL PRINTERS.

FIRST CLASS BOOK AND PERIODICAL WORK.
Machines up to and including Four Demy Perfecting. Hot Rolling by Gill's Machine. Price List on application. Paper Binding, &c.

25, CAMDEN ROAD, LONDON, N.W. Telegrams: "KENNICO, LONDON" Telephone No.: 1940 NORTH.

BUKAMA AUTOMATIC MACHINES
For the making of
Needle Engraved Labels, Adhesive Labels, and Fashion Labels.

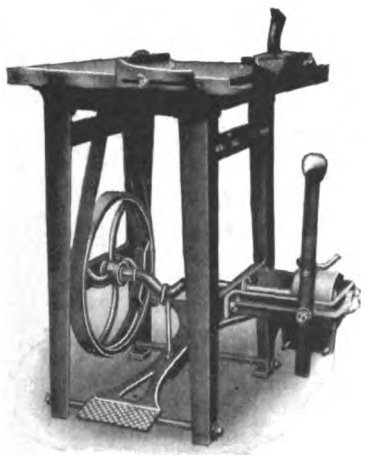
CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16. GERMANY.

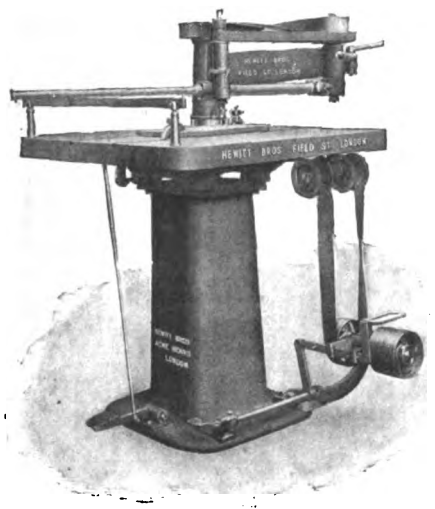
Digitized by Google

HEWITT BROS.,

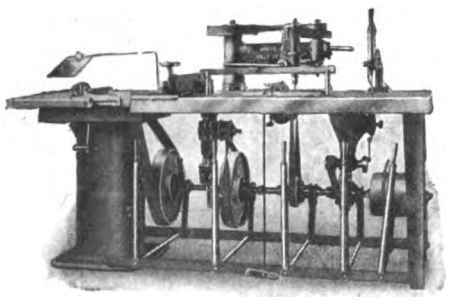
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.



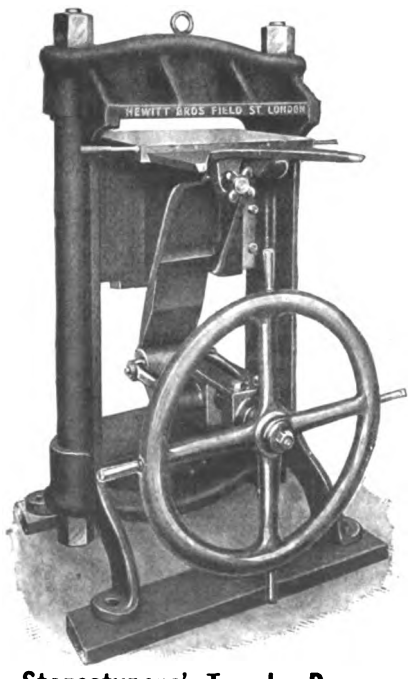
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH for Power or Treadle. Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.

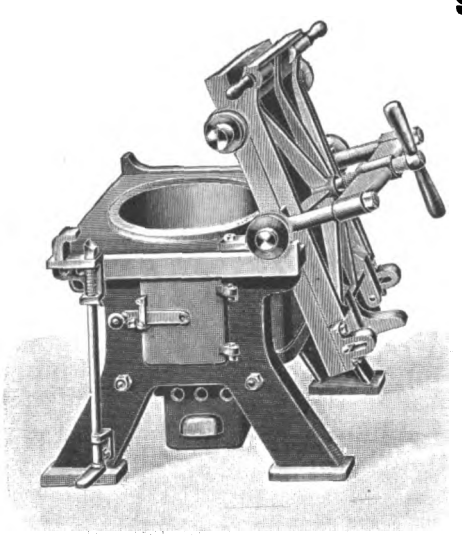


Stereotypers' Toggle Press. (New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS. FOR CHASES. Field St. Kings Cross, London W.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Output Since 1889
OVER
24,000 Machines.

Yearly Production
ABOUT
1,800 Machines.

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS
(Invented).

No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE

USED THE WORLD OVER.
Invented and Manufactured by
Trade Mark No. 270,725.] AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1ᵃ to 5⁰⁰ᵃ cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.

Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.
Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFFR 4th & Dickerson Street. Newark. N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER. Klovenierburgwal. 99. Amsterdam.
LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—*Offices,* 644 Central *and* 725 Bank. *Works.* 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- 6890 & 6891 HOLBORN

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 22.

LONDON: MAY 22, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

"EFFICIENCY."

A Lecture by MR. F. BURNETT.

The May meeting of this Centre of the P.M. and O.A. was held at the "Crown" hotel, Booth-street, Manchester, when the minutes of previous meeting were read and passed, after which the President called upon Mr. F. Burnett, vice-president, to read his paper, entitled:—"Efficiency."

Mr. BURNETT said:—As we all must be aware, the subject of "Efficiency" covers quite a large number of points in connection with our daily occupation, no matter in what position we may be placed. In fact it is almost an impossibility to take the word and explain its far-reaching effect within the limits of this short paper. What I have endeavoured to do has been to touch on several important points which I considered would perhaps be of interest, and at the same time lead up to a profitable discussion afterwards, from which we may all benefit in some way or another. Let it be understood that I am not an "Efficiency" expert, but that I wish to learn something on the subject if possible. Some of us are in charge of departments only, others in complete charge of the whole of a printing office; so that our various opinions and experiences when expressed, will perhaps tend to making us have broader views in relation to the conditions which exist at the present time amongst men and equipment generally.

Efficiency.

My chief reason in taking for the subject of this paper, the word "Efficiency," is that I consider it the most important factor in connection with the successful working of a printing office.

Let us first take the definition of the word "Efficiency," which is "power to produce the result intended," or "adequate fitness," and I think we must all agree that it concerns us to a large extent in our respective positions as managers and overseers.

It is not my intention to dictate or put forward any specific plan in regard to how a printing office should be managed. The chief aim and object that I wish to be considered is—do we ever think of our own individual efficiency as men whose occupation is to manage or supervise other men and their work? Are we sure of ourselves? Do we know whether we are acting rightly towards those who come within our charge? Each of us is more competent to make an expert study of our own department than is any outsider, if we will only do it. Criticism of our own methods sometimes proves valuable, as we find out where changes can be made, and often improve matters considerably.

It is essential first of all that "Efficiency" should commence in the front office of any establishment. Instructions should be issued with each job in a clear, thorough manner, giving full details, and stating definitely the date when a job may be required. This important section of every printing works should be more closely acquainted with actual conditions which exist in the various departments and of the plant generally, than what we must certainly agree they appear to be on many occasions.

We all know how often it happens that instructions are sent along with jobs, which it is impossible for us to fulfil. Promises are made to customers without consulting the individual who may be responsible in regard to seeing that the promise is faithfully kept. We are informed that a job is wanted on a certain date. There is no question as to whether it can be done or otherwise. The capabilities of the plant, material, etc., required, are often not taken into consideration. How can work be produced in a satisfactory manner where these conditions prevail, and there is no need to question the matter, as this state of things exists in many printing offices at the present time.

Rush Jobs.

We all understand the necessity at times of certain work having to be hurried along to be completed by a fixed date, but what about



Photo, Van Ralty.

Mr. F. Burnett.

instructions that are issued to rush work when it is not necessary. The fact seems to be forgotten that hurried work is generally inefficient. Men are very scarce who can produce high-class work under pressure. Surely other methods might be adopted where a department is not turning out work in a reasonable time. Either the equipment is at fault or the management. Rushing work when it is unnecessary will not improve matters, but only tend to make them worse.

Another point which is often lost sight of is that one of the many sources of "late deliveries" may be traced to "rush jobs." When this class of work is sent into a department, either the existing orders already in hand have to be put aside, or overtime is necessary, with the resulting increase in cost of production. This should not be forgotten when quoting prices for "rush jobs"; even with additional charges there is generally a loss on this sort of work.

Efficiency of Plant and Material.

In connection with the question of cost, which is being discussed so prominently in the printing trade at the present time, efficiency of plant must certainly be the first consideration. We are all agreed that the printer as well as any other business man is by all means entitled to a price for his work based on the cost of production, but he must also see that he is well equipped as far as possible in his establishment with first-class machinery, and a sufficiency of type, material, etc This should be the foundation of any reliable cost system. If the equipment is seen to, and the workmen well organised, there is not much difficulty in getting at actual cost, also we shall have a more correct basis on which to make our estimates.

It is for us in the respective positions we are placed in the trade to do all that is possible towards getting actual time recorded on work done, but the matter of equipment must certainly receive due consideration if we expect to obtain efficiency in any department with which we may be connected.

Let us for instance touch on a matter which concerns the composing department, I refer to the time which is taken up in *hunting for sorts or "picking."* Any experienced man knows that the chief causes of this are insufficient material or want of systematic distribution, and where these conditions are allowed to exist, we shall always have men covering up some of the time thus occupied, either through fear of discharge, or that their abilities may be called into question. It is said that this lost time should be recorded on the particular job where it may have occurred, so as to get actual cost. I wonder how often the same excuse would be used when a man has sufficient material, but perhaps has been wasting time in other ways.

Another practice which is carried on to a large extent in many offices is that of setting jobs from the spare shelf containing dead matter, or else from the stone instead of from the cases. This generally occurs through purchasing small founts, or from the wrong idea that the bulk of distribution must only be done during periods of slackness. How can we expect a man to have the same interest in his job when working under these conditions?

Worn Type.

Another serious point I wish to mention is that of worn and battered type being put back in the cases instead of in the hell-box. When we come to consider the time lost in some offices through this mistake, where the machineman spends too much time in trying to make it print fairly decent, and when he is not successful a compositor has to be sent to the machine to change the letters; if the time is reckoned up of these two men, in addition to the machine standing idle, I think we can soon decide what ought to be done with worn type.

A considerable amount of this trouble can be eliminated if a modern proof-press is used. On these presses we can get a proof that is clear and legible if the type is good, and if defective, the reader can see and mark it as he reads for errors. We are thus enabled to put matters right before the form gets to the machine.

Efficiency of Output In Composing Department.

I consider first that it is an overseer's duty to see that there is sufficient material as far as possible so as to enable men to work in a satisfactory manner, otherwise we have a leakage that is soon shown to our disadvantage. We should see that men have no excuse in this direction when time taken on work has been excessive.

Another point is to see that a man is kept as close to his particular job as possible.

Digitized by Google

Cases containing leads, clumps, rules, etc., should be kept within easy distance of the men, instead of having one particular place which is often seen in jobbing offices. Cases and frames should be numbered and labelled; a plan of the room should also be put in a prominent position, which should contain frame numbers and a description of the type to be found therein. This is very useful, and enables fresh men to find their own way about instead of having to interrupt others by asking questions.

Display work should always be kept in one or two series of type at the most; by this means we can get all the effectiveness required, a good style, and the comp saves a considerable amount of shoe leather in addition to time taken on any job.

There are still many offices that are stocked with founts of type which are never put into use, entirely out of date, and often occupying valuable space, in addition to being a loss to the department. It would be better for all concerned in such places if these old founts were cleared out, and replaced with more modern material which could be brought into daily use.

Efficiency of Workmen.

There always will be different grades of workmen. Some who know how to do their work, are interested in it, and others who require a considerable amount of attention being very often indifferent regarding their work, merely wanting the clock to point to the hour of departure. However, I expect most of us have had experience with wrong founts, and should know how to deal with them.

I consider the overseer who keeps in personal touch with his men, and the occupation or job they may be engaged upon, will get to understand more of their general character, the class of work they may be most adapted for, and their capabilities generally. Cultivate an attitude towards your men which, although firm, will make them not hesitate to ask your opinion when in a difficulty with any particular job. I expect many of us some time or another have worked in places where the overseer has been almost unapproachable, keeping a stand-off attitude towards the men. Now, I am not advocating fraternising with those who may be in our charge; we know that it is not altogether advisable. But there is a middle course we can take, and which I do not hesitate to say means a considerable gain in time on work, and that is when the overseer is capable, and shows his men better methods of working where he can see it is necessary, and without doubt this is one of the chief factors concerning efficiency of output. Is it not better to help a man out of a difficulty with his work, instead of allowing him to waste time? In addition, this causes a better feeling to exist between yourself and the men, a more harmonious working altogether; and enthusiasm grows in regard to good workmanship, and in getting work done in more reasonable time. Always try to make men work with you, and not in the opposite direction, if you wish to obtain a maximum output in any department.

It may seem rather a peculiar way of expressing an opinion as to how men should work when I say they ought to be trained how "not to hurry." One of the greatest fallacies is to think that because a man appears to be very quick in his movements that he must certainly be a fast workman. If we take the majority of capable men, and study their style of working, their motions will be found calm and deliberate, but well thought out; they have more confidence in themselves, and the work progresses in an altogether more satisfactory manner than is the case with men who have excited rapid motions, and who we find are generally responsible for most of the mistakes. The old motto, "More haste, less speed," could with good effect, be posted up in many printing offices. By training men to work accurately, speed will certainly follow; and we get a better class of workmanship.

The Apprentice.

I consider that a great deal of this insufficiency amongst workmen may be traced to lack of proper tuition during apprenticeship, or to the binding of lads to a trade for which they are unsuitable. An employer should endeavour as far as possible to make sure that a lad is adapted for the trade before taking him as an apprentice. His intelligence and character should be carefully studied. It ought to be thoroughly understood that the lad wishes to be put to the trade, also that he has ideas of his own and the capacity to express them. He should certainly be put into the department in which he is intended to be an apprentice for a few months on trial, and if considered unsuitable for the trade, he should be sent away. Don't bind him, because it is only adding to the list of incompetent workmen.

Then again, in how many offices have apprentices been kept on a certain class of work which has been profitable for the firm, instead of being taught their trade thoroughly, and when their time has been completed they have to get out. This is usually followed by a career of intermittent employment, as it is almost impossible for men of this class to get regular work. After a time they lose interest in their trade, and begin to get indifferent. They know when called into anywhere to help, that it is only temporary employment. Now we cannot put all the blame on these men. Had they been taught their trade in a proper manner, we should not have to complain at the present time of the large number of incompetent workmen; they are certainly one of the most serious defects in any business, and lessen the profits considerably. Finally, the members of this Association are in a position to help towards the making of competent workmen for the future. Let us see to it that in regard to the apprentices who may come within our charge, we do our best in the way of teaching them their business thoroughly, and thus add to the efficiency of the workmen and the printing trade generally.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. THOS. KIRKWOOD (president) complimented Mr. Burnett on his paper being brief and to the point. He advocated the overseer getting in touch with his men and knowing their qualifications, so that work could be laid out to best possible advantage. Speaking on the apprenticeship question, he was afraid there was too much forcing of unsuitable individuals upon the overseer because Mr. So-and-So would like his son to learn a certain branch of the trade whether he were suited to it or not, and the overseer had to do the best he could.

Mr. THOS. SHAW (first president) agreed mainly with the paper, as it appealed to all branches of the trade. Although it had been written from a letterpress standpoint, it applied equally to the lithographic and bookbinding sections. Where rush work had to be done founts of type should be heavy, as forms holding useful material might have to stand for weeks together before being completed, and if picking had to be resorted to there would be extra loss of time and danger of mistakes being found after the jobs had been printed. Every composing-room was apt to have shorts, but it was the duty of the overseer to keep his department up to as good a standard as possible. Suppliers of material were willing to quote at any time, and if employers would see that money was far better spent in material than in labour the evil of picking would not be so prevalent. He advocated the purchase of founts in series, and supported the lecturer in his suggestion that not more than three faces of type should be used in a job.

Mr. J. H. NUTTALL said a large percentage of the loss in a printing office was the result of insufficient explanation on the part of those in the clerical department. To sum it up from a practical standpoint, "There were plenty of instructions but nothing definite," and his word for it was "Inefficiency." He had been studying some of the recent costing forms, and failed to see their utility unless they were in the hands of practical men, and to follow out and fill up some of them would place a tax on the profits of certain departments. Where the daily or weekly docket was in vogue, only the overseer could put his hand on any laxity that might be alleged against a workman. A costing system within reason would be a good thing if a capable accountant and bookkeeper was able to bring together the various costs accurately. He thought efficiency ought first to be secured in the clerical departments and then jobs would not have to stand for queries and fuller instructions, because the more times a worker had to take up his job the more would be the cost of production. A source of waste in the composing-room was worn out type. If the reader's time, the compositor's time in corrections, and the pressman's time in patching and bringing up worn type were put together it would surprise a good many employers to see what the cost and maintenance of such bad material was to them. It was impossible to expect men to show their ability by the use of worn material and shortages. Where possible, distribution should never stop, because the continual setting up without distribution meant picking. Another waste was the bad locking-up by some stone-hands. If they had eight pages to lock up, some resorted to the principle of locking-up one section and twisting the cross-bars, and then locking-up the other three consecutively. Every form should be properly pulled in the composing department and made perfect before being sent into the pressroom, so as to give as little opportunity as possible for the pressman to find fault. In the training of an apprentice in the composing-room he should first place him under the supervision of the distribution and stone-hands, following on setting simple jobs and reprints, then under different men until he had confidence to place him in charge of the best display compositor.

Mr. J. MCCOSH thought the greatest bugbears in the printing offices of the present day were those who came with swelled heads from schools of technology and training colleges, and young printers should first have a good drilling in a printing works before being permitted to attend such institutions. Too many of the students get the idea that as soon as they obtain a school diploma they are qualified to walk into any printing office, and if someone offers to instruct them in the practical way of executing their work they will not be taught. Mr. Nuttall had mentioned type being worn in the press-room, but he (Mr. McCosh) would say it was not always the fault of the pressman. Some machines were worn and out of pitch, and some forms that came down from the composing-rooms were improperly locked up, thereby causing springing, and those with blocks in them might show upon a first pull, half of the blocks almost piercing the packing whilst others could dimly be seen on the impression sheet. Where offices could afford a lightning proof-press there was small necessity for stoppages in the press-room owing to bad letters, slips, and bad register, because everything could be pulled up and passed almost ready for printing, except in the matter of overlays and dressing. The form should be checked in the composing-room until it was free from imperfections. A lightning proof-press if properly used was a great saver in costs connected with composing and press-rooms. Many a rush job that required a few good proofs could be pulled equally as well on it as on a printing machine, and the latter could be running off jobs instead of standing for proofing purposes.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

Another cause for unnecessary rushing was the promising by the office staff of certain jobs within an almost incredible time, without consulting the departments affected to know if they could be done. Almost all rush jobs when correctly checked would be found to come out at a loss owing to the upsetting of all plans for work passing systematically through each department.

Mr. GEO. E. SHIRRA and Mr. F. E. ROBINSON acquiesced in Mr. McCosh's remarks.

Mr. EDWARD MCVAY said there could be no efficiency without a competent office staff, and such was as essential as any other department. He always looked upon the compositor as a man of art and intelligence, and believed he was blamed for many faults that could be laid at the doors of other departments As a lithographer, he could find fault with the pressmen because they so very seldom pulled a good litho transfer. It seemed to be the general cry that nearly all printing offices were handicapped by the front office's vague instructions. Some people thought a practical man should be there, but it would be found impossible for him to do all the work, and an intelligent person could do just as well so long as he did his work in a systematic manner. As soon as orders were received into the works the overseer should read all the instructions, and if anything was wrong or not clear have it rectified at once.

Mr. T. RIGNALL said the apprentice question was an awkward problem, as it was difficult to tell, especially in the lithographic trade, before it was too late whether a lad would be suitable or not. It was not always possible for the overseer to see what progress the lad was making, because his time was occupied too much with estimating and supervising. It had been said that the overseer should help his men, and to a certain extent he agreed with it, but at the same time he found some men always required help and would not use their brains. In the lithographic trade it was difficult to get good workmen. The overseer should be allowed, within limits, to get what necessary materials and appliances he required, although in some cases it might not be feasible owing to the employer's limited means for extensions.

Mr. F. J. HUGHES fully supported Mr. Burnett in his paper, and instanced faults in front office instructions, advantages and drawbacks in composing and press-rooms, choosing of apprentices a quarter-of-a-century ago and the present time, and the duties and systems connected with letterpress printing, etc.

Mr. THOS. SHAW moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, and Mr. H. C. CRITTEN seconded.

In replying, Mr. F. BURNETT said he believed in showing and helping men, although he would not go so far as to allow a man to unnecessarily occupy his attention, yet there was a middle course in not making oneself unapproachable. There was a lot of time lost through men struggling along instead of being able to appeal to the unapproachable overseer. He believed three to six months was sufficient to tell whether an apprentice was or was not suitable. If unsuitable, he should be immediately dispensed with, because his retention would only mean the addition of another undesirable in the labour market. Mr. Hughes had mentioned that the number of the form in the rack should be placed on the job ticket for the pressman, so that he would not have to wander up and down looking for the particular one he required, and he agreed with him. Some press-room overseers who required forms relocking for special machines usually left the instructions until the form was actually wanted, and the presses had to wait until the necessary changes were made. To sum up his paper, he might say, "Lack of foresight, vague instructions from the front office, and lack of material," brought about the inefficiency of the printing office.

P.S.—One of the trustees, Mr. H. C. Critten, has sent in his resignation owing to acceptance of a responsible position with a Derbyshire firm of printers. We wish him every success in his new sphere.

WEE MACGREEGOR.

THE editors of the leading Swedish newspapers have been invited to visit this country next month. The arrangements have been made by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce and the leading members of the Swedish colony in London.

Real and Imitation Parchment PAPER.

In referring to methods lately put forward for distinguishing real from imitation parchment paper, Professor Herzberg points out that if a sample is soaked in hot water, the real paper, which has been treated with sulphuric acid, remains firm and dilatable, will tear only when subjected to a strong pull and shows at the tear either no fibres at all or only a few, and then short ones. The substitute (imitation parchment paper) when thus soaked in hot water, completely loses its strength, can be readily pulled apart and distinctly shows at the tear numerous fibres. Still more palpable is the different behaviour of the papers when boiled with a dilute caustic soda solution and smartly stirred with a glass rod; the paper previously untreated with sulphuric acid gradually disintegrates into a more or less fine fibrous paste, the real paper on the other hand retains its form, does not discharge fibres and can be withdrawn from the solution just as it was when inserted therein. The method which is simplest and can be carried out everywhere and at all times without special auxiliaries is the chewing test. A small piece of the paper is thoroughly chewed; the imitation parchment paper can then be chewed to a pasty lump of fibres, but the real paper cannot.

THE Anglo and South American Publishing Co., Ltd., was recently formed in London for the purpose of publishing works of reference and others relating to the South American Republic, both in the Spanish and in the English languages. The first of these publications will be a comprehensive "Encyclopedia of South America" in four quarto volumes, provided with coloured maps and other illustrations under the general editorship of Mr. W. H. Koebel, the well-known authority on South America. This work will be followed by a "South-American Year Book," a statistical compilation dealing with the commercial, industrial, financial, and political affairs of the various Republics.



GET
TRAPP'S "CHRONOTYPE" TIME-STAMP,
And thus buy First-Hand.
Best Workmanship.
Established many Years.
Enquiries Invited.
LUDWIG TRAPP,
Clock Factory,
Glashütte i. Sa., GERMANY.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Established 1876.
Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. QUALITY. | PROMPTITUDE. MODERATE CHARGES.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

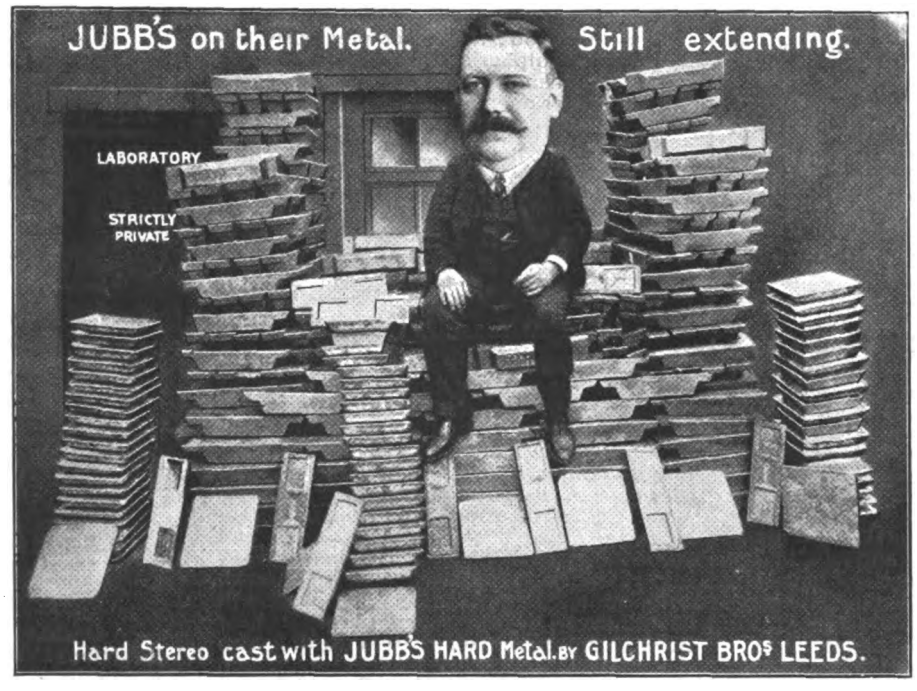
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbetson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

W. F. SEDGWICK LTD
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
COLOUR BLOCKS
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.

CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this - and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 530, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE PRINTING ART.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts
Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain
KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS
IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP,
POPULAR,
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.

Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Workman.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

"A brilliant book. What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches as much that is episodic the usual scope of such volumes."—*The Times.*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our west city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post.*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, &c., 80 Illustrations, 36 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

80 Illustrations, 12 Maps, &c.,
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 14 Maps, &c.,
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

80 Illustrations, 6 Maps. 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

80 Illustrations, 6 Maps. 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, Ilfracombe, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Ross Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Treforw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS: THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 62, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium - the

INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal

An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.

The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business-like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.

The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.

You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER* — BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.

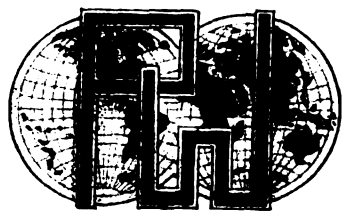
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
632, South Sherman Street,
Chicago, U.S.A.

London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C

Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.

PARSONS & WHITTEMORE, Inc.

174, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.



Exporters of Paper & Printing Machinery.

AGENTS FOR
American Leader Envelope Machine.
Rosback Rotary Perforator, Punching Machines and Wire Stitchers.
Eclipse Newspaper and Job Folding Machines.
Cottrell Flat-Bed and Goss Rotary Presses.
Paper Ruling and Bookbinding Machinery.
Type, Tools and Printers' Materials.
Steel Filing Cabinets and Office Furniture. Addressing Machines, etc.

KEITH PAPERS AND PAPETERIES, PHOTO MOUNTS, INDEX BRISTOLS, BOX-BOARDS, AND ALL GRADES OF PAPER AND BOARDS.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS
AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS,
DRY COLOURS,
BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

"The Editor and Publisher."

Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.
Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $3.00 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:
THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, World Building, New York, U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

French Papermakers' Association.

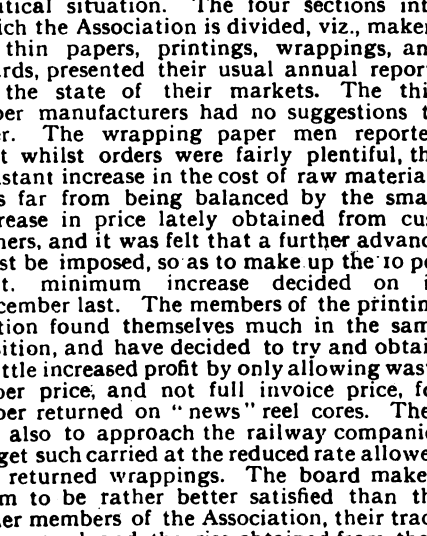
The French Papermakers' Association has just attained its jubilee, the 50th annual meeting having been held in Paris last month. The formal celebration of the event will not, however, take place until next year. The meeting was not characterised by any debate of importance, the general feeling being that the trade was in a rather quiescent condition just now, owing to the unstable political situation. The four sections into which the Association is divided, viz., makers of thin papers, printings, wrappings, and boards, presented their usual annual reports on the state of their markets. The thin paper manufacturers had no suggestions to offer. The wrapping paper men reported that whilst orders were fairly plentiful, the constant increase in the cost of raw materials was far from being balanced by the small increase in price lately obtained from customers, and it was felt that a further advance must be imposed, so as to make up the 10 per cent. minimum increase decided on in December last. The members of the printing section found themselves much in the same position, and have decided to try and obtain a little increased profit by only allowing waste paper price, and not full invoice price, for paper returned on "news" reel cores. They are also to approach the railway companies to get such carried at the reduced rate allowed for returned wrappings. The board makers seem to be rather better satisfied than the other members of the Association, their trade being good, and the rise obtained from their customers sufficient to cover the increased cost of materials.

Stationery Exports.

The following are the exports of stationery, other than paper, from the United Kingdom for the month of April, compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
To Germany ...	£7,122	£9,524	£12,949
" France... ...	4,463	4,794	3,617
" United States of America...	7,218	8,247	7,531
" British India...	13,808	19,664	19,071
" Straits Settlements ...	3,982	2,683	5,117
" Ceylon ...	1,806	2,425	2,499
" Australia ...	10,331	14,041	13,150
" New Zealand	3,426	3,025	3,307
" Canada ...	5,778	7,494	6,935
" Other Countries... ...	61,468	66,320	69,882
Totals	£119,392	£138,167	£144,058

For the four months, ending April, the total exports reached £561,929, an increase of £32,820 over the same period of 1912, and an increase of £74,343 over the corresponding period of 1911.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

10,372 TRIMMLER, C., letter files, loose-leaf binders and the like.

10,385 GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO. (OF ENGLAND), LTD., and RAABE, O. L., adjustable bearing or journal boxes for use in printing machines.

10,405 MERTENS, E., and ELSASSISCHE MASCHINENBAUGES., adjustable bearings for printing machine rollers.

10,446 NELSON, I. T., and MURRAY, J., multi-colour printing machinery.

10,449 MERGENTHALER SETZMASCHINEN FABRIK G m.b.H., typographical casting machines.

10,451 ELSWORTH, T. F., rotary printing machines.

10,469 ROSE, H., and ROSE BROS. (GAINSBOROUGH), LTD., apparatus for feeding a web or webs of paper or other material from a roll or rolls to a predetermined definite position.

10,474 PETTY, J. P., files or binders for loose-leaf sheets or the like.

10,528 LINDSTROM, C., A.G., stamp-affixing machines.

10,551 ENGLER, J., letter and like files.

10,575 MACKENZIE, J. W., typecasting machines.

10,581 WILTON-COX, L., advertising or displaying devices

10,589 KITCHING, H., machines or apparatus for gumming envelopes and the like.

10,603 BROOKER, H., SEWELL, H. W., and T. H. BROOKE and CO., LTD., coin-freed apparatus for delivering postage stamps, labels, and the like from a continuous strip.

10,649 WILKINSON, W. J., production of half-tone printing plates.

10,654 JOHNSON, I. L., stamp-affixing apparatus.

10,699 KLEIN, F. J., paper fasteners.

10,727 NASMITH, J. W., apparatus for applying adhesive substances to paper and the like.

10,763 ASMUSSEN, O., rotary machines used for intaglio printing.

10,767 HARRISON, A. B., reply postal wrappers. envelopes, and the like.

10,768 SCHROEDER, O. H., process for raising letterpress printed matter.

10,777 MACKAY, L. F., VON, blotting appliance.

10,795 BRUER, C., stencil printing machines.

10,826 HOLLICK, W. J., caps or protectors for fountain pens, pencils, and the like.

10,859 MCCORMICK, L., advertising apparatus.

10,867 KROENERT, C. F. M., and MEYER, H. J., rotary printing machines.

10,868 KROENERT, C. F. M., and MEYER, H. J., rotary printing machines

10,898 SMITH, T. E., combination holder or cover and stand for note-books, loose-leaves, and the like.

10,932 DORMAN, J. E., and W. H. DORMAN and CO., LTD., machines for separating and feeding sheets of paper.

11,023 FIVEASH, A. P., displaying goods of all descriptions advertisements, post cards, and the like.

11,041 VEALE, K. C., handle and lid fastening for boxes made of pasteboard, or other like material.

11,046 PIERPONT, F. H., and LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., machines for testing type matrices and similar bodies.

11,055 MORRIS, E. F., and LEECH, H. L., production of coated paper for printing purposes.

11,068 STACEY, H. J., and MACINTOSH, A. B., stencil printing apparatus.

11,070 BHISEY, S. A., typecasting machines.

11,074 MOSER, W. E., holding device for exhibiting advertisements, signs, tablets, or pictorial representations for commercial decorative and other like purposes.

11,098 MARTIN, F. L., printers' chases.

11,103 KAUFMANN, L., advertising apparatus.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Letters, signs, advertisements, facias, show-cards, and the like, and other indicating devices—Beville; 9,077.

Stick circulating mechanism for paper or cloth coating printing machines, and the like—Marresford; 9,169.

Binders or covers for books, papers, and the like—Hunt; 9,674.

Typesetting and distributing machines—Borchers; 9,838.

Printing machines—Goss Printing Press Co., of England, Raabe and Terrey; 10,121.

Rubber or other printing stamps—Rushworth; 10,401.

Typecasting and composing mechanism or machines—Pierpont and Lanston Monotype Corporation; 10,527.

Means for securing electrotypes and the like upon the cylinders of rotary printing machines—Brown and Murray; 11,109.

Apparatus for machining curved stereotype plates—Printing Machinery Co. and Bennison; 11,139.

Writing styles for stylographic pens—White and Hewitt; 13,536.

Loose-leaf binders—King; 13,723.

Manufacture of receptacles formed of paper or the like—Hanshue; 15,123.

Bookmarkers and the like—Warin; 15,268.

Machines for printing from intaglio plates or cylinders—Bell and Bell; 15,561.

Treatment of printed or lithographed pictures to produce relief effects—Arenowitz; 19,167.

Ruling machine for stereotype matrices—Dunn; 20,388.

Printing presses—Miehle and Miehle; 25,931.

Securing printing chases in machines—Wadewitz; 26,588.

Expanding reel bars or cores for use in winding and unwinding paper, cloth, and like material—Milne; 27,355.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE

1913.

Fountain and like pens—Klio-Werke Fabrik für Gebrauchsgeganstande Ges.; 9,185.

Apparatus for moulding stereotype matrices—Bechman; 9,313.

Machines for cutting piles of paper and the like—Bautzner Industriewerk m b.H.; 9,601.

Wiping the plates in copperplate printing machines—Soc. Anon. des Machines T.D.R.; 9,977.

Adjustable bearings for printing machine rollers—Mertens and Another; 14,405.

Faster than a Calculating Machine.
INGLIS "FLASH" PAPER-TRADE CALCULATOR
Estimates Made-up or Checked at Lightning Speed.
POST FREE 2/2
TRY THIS NEW SYSTEM.
Reckoners for Every Purpose and Trade.
GALL & INGLIS, London and Edinburgh.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford." Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE Printers' Cost Finding Movement.

Meeting of Master Printers with Managers and Overseers.

At the request of the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, a special meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association was held on Monday evening, at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C. The President of the Association, Mr. C. J. Gray, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. Messrs. W. Wright Bemrose, Harry Cooke, W. Howard Hazell, R. A. Austen Leigh, and W. A. Waterlow (members of the Costing Committee) and A. E. Goodwin, organising secretary, attended and addressed the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in some introductory remarks, said the subject which they were met to discuss was not a new one to them; it was with them all day long and had proved a nightmare to them. The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association took some pride, over and above the Costing Campaign that had now developed, in feeling that they had something to do with its initiation. In going through the records of the Association he found that ten years ago a much respected member of their Association, Mr. W. W. Fox—who he regretted, owing to failing health, had had to retire from active interest in the Association — read a paper, in 1903, on "Printers' Costs and Charges," and that paper evoked so much interest that a deputation from their Association was invited to meet the master printers at Stationers' Hall with the object of going into that matter. That paper, fortunately or unfortunately, dealt with composition only, and therein they fouud that in a rough and ready fashion Mr. Fox was able to bring out the cost, under the conditions existing at that day, at something like 1s. 4d. per hour. It was very pleasing to him to find they had among the employers with them that night a gentleman who was present at the meeting ten years ago, Mr. Howard Hazell. Mr. Eaton Hart was chairman on that occasion, and in a few preliminary remarks he said: "We have met together to-night to discuss a very interesting problem, a problem which I suppose has engaged our attention during the many years which we have been associated with the printing trade. It is a subject which affects the probity and vitality of our business. It is a truism that if we do not and cannot count the cost of our wares, it is impossible that we can solve the difficulty of price." That statement was as true to-day as it was then—in fact truer. They as an Association had been hammering away at this question. Some three or four years back Mr. Fox was good enough to give them another paper on the subject, but he found the employing printer had not taken the lesson much to heart. If the principle then advocated had been adopted in the composing-room it would have extended to other departments, and he did not think there would have been any need for this costing campaign now. Concluding, the Chairman gave a hearty welcome to the members of the Master Printers' Association, and remarked that if they did not accept all the theories propounded in the System it was because they did not claim to be scientific men, but rather practical men controlling practical departments where hard practical facts were daily presented. Speaking for the Association, they wished this costing campaign to be successful.

COLONEL WRIGHT BEMROSE, President of the Master Printers' Federation, then made a preliminary statement, introducing the subject to the meeting. He said the meeting with the P. M. and O. A. seemed a step in the right direction, and he hoped it would not be the last. The large audience was encouraging, because it showed that a deep interest was being taken in the question from the side of the manager and overseer. Referring to the Chairman's remarks about Mr. Fox, he said Mr. Fox seemed to have been born before his time. However, they now hoped they had reached the time when they could realise that some scientific as well as practical steps must be taken with reference to this subject, a subject which he ventured to suggest interested them in every way almost as much as it did their employers, and also those under them whom they (the master printers) employed, because they could not raise the status of the printing trade without benefitting all who were employed in it. The present movement was started by some enthusiast on their side, but they had got far past that stage. They had realised the advantages that were to be obtained from it, they had got their theories tabulated, and they were now looking forward to the time when they should put it into practical use. The sooner that was achieved the better. Beyond that, they must have not only theory and practice, but united action and co-operation, without which they would not achieve the success they hoped to do. He and other members of the Costing Committee realised the great assistance that the members of the P. M. and O. A. could give them in this matter. He ventured to suggest that they would not have reached as far as they had without incorporating many ideas and suggestions which had emanated from the managers and overseers in London and the provinces. They did not claim that their scheme was perfect; far from it. But they did claim that it was a fairly good start. Amongst themselves they had had differences of opinion on matters of detail, and when they took the members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association into their confidence those differences might be somewhat widened. They came to the conclusion that they must meet one another on small matters to attain their object, and as time went on they might improve the defects in their present system. But that must take time, here as in America. This costing system of theirs was a small basis, and they had much to build up on it before they got a complete edifice. For the moment they wanted to confine themselves to the ascertainment of costs. The other things must follow. When they knew their costs they must add their profits, and then, above all, they must stick to their prices. (Hear, hear.) He realised that this was in the hands more particularly of those who were their employers, but in many cases it was undoubtedly left to the managers and overseers to shape other's opinions and judgments, and he asked them to back the employers up in being firm in this matter. It was too soon to expect any results from their present movement, but he hoped it was beginning to have an effect, and that they would see a determination on the part of all employers to take work only at such a price as would realise some profitable results. The members of the P.M. and O.A. could help them once again by explaining it to those who were employed, if any explanation was still necessary on this subject, when they better understood it. They had absolutely nothing to hide from their employees, generally speaking. He believed it to be a system in which all was perfectly straight and above board, and if they heard any opinion expressed to the contrary he hoped, when they had heard their methods explained, they would do all they possibly could to support them in the statement he had made.

Mr. HOWARD HAZELL, who was received with applause, said that as Colonel Bemrose had explained to them the principal objects of the Costing Campaign they were carrying on throughout the country for improving the cost finding methods of printing, he would plunge into the middle of the explanation of the system. In the course of this explanation (similar to that he gave at the General Cost Congress in London in February), with the aid of enlarged diagrams of the several forms used in the system, which were suspended round the walls of the room, Mr. Hazell pointed out that a satisfactory cost finding system should have the four following points:—(1) You should know the cost per hour of each process in your works; (2) That the costs per hour should cover all the expenses—rent, rates and taxes and all general expenses; (3) That you should know the cost of each job on this basis; and (4) Finally, that you should be able to check these costs per hour at recurring intervals to see if your costs were going up or down. In order to do this, it was necessary, first, to divide the business into departments, and each printer must decide for himself how his business is to be divided and what the departments should be. Mr. Hazell then gave a full explanation of the use of the forms, and in summarising his remarks, he said that at the beginning of the year they made out the form, "Statement of Expenses, showing Standing Departmental Expenses per Annum and per Week," and dealt with all of the general expenses and found their weekly standing departmental costs, which did not vary whether they were busy or slack. At the same time they found what percentage they must add to the departmental costs to cover their overhead expenses. Once a week they made out this form to find out what was the cost of each department, the value of the work produced in that department, and incidentally to tell them whether their hourly rates were correct. Every day every worker makes out a daily docket. Each day the total number of chargeable hours are transferred to the Value of Production Form, and the weekly total of each department to the Statement of Cost of Production Form. The costs are daily collected from the Daily Docket and entered on the Job Cost Sheet to show you the cost of each job. It was only since the beginning of February that the printing trade as a whole had become acquainted with the benefits of this system, and he was astonished in going through the country, at the many glowing accounts he heard of the value of the system. After quoting some instances of this, Mr. Hazell said a printer might be a Tory or a Liberal, but he must be progressive in his business or he would eventually land in the bankruptcy court. The time had arrived when they must revise their costs. The printing machinery they considered satisfactory now would be obsolete a few years hence. Their labour costs, rent, rates, taxation—all the costs were going up in the printing business, and the only thing that was likely to go down was the profits of the printer. (Laughter.) They were looking to the managers and overseers to help them in this great campaign; they wanted their co-operation; they invited their suggestions. They also wanted their tact in handling the staff under their control in their departments, in order that any possible friction that might arise in the introduction of these improved methods might be tactfully dealt with and so overcome.

Some criticisms of the system were made and a number of questions were put, all of which were tersely and satisfactorily dealt with by Mr. Hazell. Those who spoke included Messrs. F. W. Seeley, D. Greenhill, and Limbrey.

Mr. HARRY COOKE then gave an account of the Costing Committee's views on the machine rate by the unit system. He could not tell what genius evolved it; he was only out to explain it, and could not take any credit for it. In a room where there were a lot of machines of different values and sizes, the different rates per hour must be arrived at for different classes of machines. After a lot of discussion the Committee felt that this unit system gave a very reasonable method of dealing with it. Mr. Cooke then described the use of Form 13, "Machine Units," showing how to find the hourly rate of each machine.

Mr. AUSTEN LEIGH followed with a brief address, in which he pointed out that by this system they got the whole cost of everything. It was a cost per chargeable hour, and not per paid hour, so that in the composing-room it was quite impossible to sell all your hours to the customer.

After some more questions had been replied to by Mr. Hazell and Mr. Cooke, Mr. GOODWIN made a few remarks, emphasising the need of the cordial support of the managers and overseers if the system was to be a success, and remarking on the importance of the movement and its world-wide influence.

Mr. HAZELL having replied to questions from Messrs. F. W. Lewis, R. B. Hardie and F. W. Seeley, Mr. E. R. ALEXANDER spoke of the folly of printers giving away their profits to their customers, and supported the adoption of some principle such as the one that had been illustrated by the diagrams before them.

Mr. FRANK COLEBROOK also spoke of the terms "chargeable" and "non-chargeable" as an improvement on the terms "productive" and "non-productive" used in the early stages of the movement, and mentioned the importance of disarming any feeling of antagonism on the part of the journeymen. He was quite sure there was no contrast of interests, but that it was to the permanent interests of all to introduce and make the most of this system. It was directed not against labour, but against labour in vain.

The CHAIRMAN, after some concluding remarks, called upon Mr. E. C. MOYCE (general secretary of the Association) to move a vote of thanks to the members of the Costing Committee who had come and laid before them their views on this important question. Mr. R. J. DAVIES (ex-president), who was received with loud applause, seconded, and the vote was heartily carried.

Mr. W. WATERLOW returned thanks, and regretted the absence of Mr. J. E. T. Allen (Manchester), chairman of the Costing Committee, who was unable to be present, and Mr. J. Forman (Nottingham), who was engaged in a costing meeting in Nottingham that night.

The meeting terminated after sitting just over two and a-half hours.

IN connection with a delegate meeting of the Typographical Association, the Northern District representatives paid a visit to the Newcastle Branch on Saturday night, when a smoking concert was held in the Crow's Nest Hotel. Mr. J. D. Harvey, branch president, occupied the chair, and was the recipient of a gold watch and rose-bowl for Mrs. Harvey in recognition of services rendered during 20 years in various capacities. Mr. John Dixon made the presentation, and said the success which had attended the negotiations with the masters was largely due to Mr. Harvey's efforts. Mr. Harvey, in returning thanks, said he looked back upon his work for the Society with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. He went into the work because he liked it. The evening was then devoted to harmony, and an enjoyable time was spent.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. WOOLGAR AND ROBERTS' Press Cutting Agency has been removed to larger and more commodious premises at 169, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE death took place on Monday of Mr. Isaac Suwalsky, editor of the first newspaper in Hebrew in London, the *Hayehoody*, which he established 16 years ago.

AT the recent quarterly meeting of the *Evening Chronicle* companionship, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Dan Healey was presented with a gold-mounted walking stick, suitably inscribed.

MESSRS. LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., 188-9, Fleet-street, E.C., have introduced a new clover or trefoil border that can be supplied in any body from nonpareil to pica at 1¾d. per matrix. The design is very neat and lends itself to many forms of display printing.

AT a meeting recently held at Blyth, Northumberland, a Newsagents' Association for East Northumberland was formed, and the following were appointed officials:—Mr. J. B. Nicholson, chairman; Mr. W. Robson, vice-chairman; Mr. R. Watson, secretary; Mr. J. Speeding, treasurer; Messrs. Burke, Duncan, Lee, E. Elliott, Hindmarch, Wilson and Thompson, committee.

JUBB'S METALS.—As instancing the popularity in the Colonies of the stereo, lino, and other metals manufactured by Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, of Brandling-street, Hunslet, Leeds, that firm's New Zealand representative writes:—"I called on ——— in Christchurch; they are using your metal; they say that your metal costs them a little more than metals they have had before, but they would not change now for any other, so you may expect an order from them when they are requiring metal again." This speaks well for the quality of "Jubb's Metals."

TENDERS WANTED. — By the Stockport Guardians for the supply of 100 copies of the "Union Year Book" for ensuing three years. Particulars from Mr. C. F. Johnson, clerk, Union Offices, Stockport. By the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the supply of printing, etc., to the several departments of the Corporation for three years from April 1st. Forms of tender from the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. By the Corporation of Rotherham, printing and supplying 1,000 and 1,500 copies of a new catalogue for the free library; specification on application to the Chief Librarian, Rotherham Free Library.

COMMENCING in the office of the *Newcastle Guardian* on May 12th, 1863, afterwards acting as district reporter at Morpeth for the *Newcastle Chronicle*, and, in 1877, appointed Sunderland representative of the *Journal*, which latter post he held for thirty-four years, is a record on which Mr. J. C. Moor, of Sunderland, may be congratulated—half-a-century of press work. Mr. Moor was for some years a member of the Council of the Newspaper Press Fund, also holding a similar position on the Council of the Institute of Journalists. He for many years took an active part in connection with Sunderland Y.M.C.A., and his genial personality is well known far beyond Wearside and Tyneside.

THE HUTH LIBRARY SALE.—Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge have arranged to dispose of another portion (the third) of this fine collection on June 2nd to 6th and June 9th to 12th next. This section of the sale includes rather more than 1,300 items, the enumeration and description of which extends over nearly 400 pages. The Huth collection is in many respects similar to that got together by the late Mr. Robert Hoe. In both cases we find a wealth of early English literature, and from the Elizabethan age onward a very fine series of works on poetry and the drama, as well as most of those well-established English classics which no Victorian collector could afford to overlook. As is well known the Huth Library was especially rich in unique volumes, and a number of these occur in the forthcoming sale. Early printed books, though not an exceptionally strong section on this occasion, are yet represented by some items of great rarity and interest, such as the copy of St. Alban's Chronicle (1483), printed on vellum, and thus probably unique; the Oxford-printed St. Jerome, dated (no doubt in error) 1468, etc. The illustrated edition of the catalogue of this part of the sale (5s.) is well worth securing, as it contains a number of facsimiles of title-pages, wood-cuts, and miniatures from the MS. Horae section, and fine bindings, these latter being printed by Mr. Griggs in gold and colours, in his usual excellent style. This catalogue only brings down the alphabetical arrangement of the sale to H, so that more than half the library will still remain for future sales.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were two failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, May 16th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed four.

TWO CASES of lead poisoning were reported to the Home Office from printing establishments during last month, making a total of five since the commencement of this year, against nine in the corresponding period of 1912.

THE artistic cover of this year's *London Opinion* "Summer Annual" cannot fail to arouse curiosity as to what other smart things are inside. That curiosity will not be disappointed, for the stories and drawings are all by first class authors and artists, and the annual is really an admirable shillingsworth, and should attain to a large sale.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY, the German Ambassador, and the representatives of the German press in London, have accepted an invitation to dinner on May 30th from the members of the English press who visited Germany in 1907 as guests of the German press. Among those who have signified their intention of being present are Mr. Harry Lawson, M.P., Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., Sir Frederick Wilson, Mr. Robert Donald, and Sir W. Robertson Nicoll. Mr. J. A. Spender will preside.

THE Board of Trade Labour Exchanges, during the five weeks ended April 18th, received 2,062 applications for work in the printing, stationery, book and paper trades, of which 1,025 were from women. The number of vacant situations notified during the same period in those trades was only 860, and of these 525 were for women. The number of vacancies actually filled by the Exchanges during the term under notice was 636, and 404 of the places were filled by women. In the Juvenile Branch 874 such vacancies were notified, of which 506 were for girls, and 619 filled, 443 of them being taken by girls.

MR. EDGAR WHITELEY, manager of the National Labour Press, Ltd., Manchester, answered to his bail on Tuesday, at Manchester, on a charge of committing a misdemeanour by publishing on May 9th the *Suffragette*, which, it was alleged, contained an incitement to crime. Inspector Taylor deposed that before the Labour Press published the *Suffragette* he communicated to the defendant an intimation that if it contained an incitement to destroy property he would be prosecuted. Defendant contended that the paper contained no such incitement. He admitted publishing without his directors' authority. He was remanded till Monday on bail.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Machines de-preciate; men ap-preciate.

o o o

Here for instance is Mr. William Henry Slater. For twenty-one years he has served his day and generation as printing instructor at the Borough-road Polytechnic. I wish I were wearing an Eiffel Tower of hats just at the moment, that I might take them all off to him. The most however that I can claim to be or do, at all out of the way in congratulation is to give him the grip or grips of an octopus. For I'm no pessimist; and I see that a schoolboy has just written in a paper that the opposite of a pessimist is "a hopeful man or an octopus."

o o o

With the clasp of a score of healthy tentacles I have much pleasure in giving Mr. Slater the time of his life; for he's never been octopus'd before.

o o o

He has appreciated through these long years. He can't have known a very great deal about mechanical composition twenty-one year ago when "he began" at *T.P.'s Weekly* would phrase it. He may be forgiven if he had somewhat less artistic conceptions than now of what is good form in display. I really don't know much as to his personal ideas of good print so long since, but I do know that I as a young printer had some lingering respect twenty-one year ago for the monumental mason and the milliner; and I have great pleasure in attributing to Mr. Slater in the handsomest manner a few of my own youthful follies.

o o o

Whatever his initial stock of knowledge, whatever his early judgment, and early character, all these have been appreciating through twenty-one years. They have grown by their persistent exercise. The fire of his own zeal and devotion has doubtless many a time been itself rekindled at the fire of zeal and devotion in some youth which fire himself had lit. He has lived the laborious life and the large life; and he can look back and look around with a glow at the heart.

o o o

I am very glad that representative men in the trade have by a handsome testimonial expressed their sense of what he has been and has become; have appreciated the fact that

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.—Experienced Traveller required to sell Printers' Rollers; must have good connection in Printing Trade; good opening for energetic man; applications treated confidentially.—Write, stating salary, experience, etc., Box 607, Judd's, 5, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 13210

SALESMAN wanted to Sell Riessner's Combination Gold Ink as a side line; liberal commission.—Address, T. Riessner, 57, Gold-street, New York. 13100

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER is open for engagement as MANAGER, WORKS MANAGER, or OVERSEER; good experience and qualifications.—Address, Printer, 43, Middleton-street, Hull. 13211

PRINTING INK MAKER, thoroughly experienced and up-to-date, desires position in London; moderate salary.—Address, No. 13207, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13207

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

FIRST-CLASS FIRMS wanted in all parts of the world, having good connections with the Printing Trade, to introduce new and most successful Automatic Feeder and other Machines.—Address, "Zetetic," No. 13206, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13206

PRIVATE TUITION by Correspondence in Typographical subjects.—Send particulars of requirements, with stamp, to Fredk. G. Shepard (Quadruple Honoursman and Lecturer in Honours, London), 17, Cicely-road, Peckham, S.E. 13209

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

he has been—ap-preciating; that he has been becoming more valuable every year.

o o o

I am very glad that among his pleasures he has had that satisfaction which Gladstone once called (speaking of the then young Austen Chamberlain's *debut*) a satisfaction "dear and refreshing to a father's heart." I am told by a common friend that Mr. Slater's sons are shaping splendidly; and that the family name is likely to be upborne in scientific and other connections as worthily as the "Boro" instructor has upborne it in the sphere of print.

o o o

By the way, the Boro' Polytechnic printing school had plant worth about £20 when its printing classes were started. Its plant is now worth about £1,000. I don't know how many or how few students worked on that £20 plant, but 260 are on the roll to-day.

o o o

I hear a growl about my writing too much upon costing. The growler is cousin to a man who said he had become tired of the sunshine. You and I, however, are sensible people—at any rate I'm speaking for yourself—and we feel just now that although it is the same old sun, we can do with it; and although it is the same old brightening of the printer's lot by the accurate finding of costs—well we can do with a bit more of that, too.

o o o

Let me say then that a Glasgow printer put in a cost finding system very similar to the Committee's about two years ago. He drew out about £700 access of profit in the first financial year, and he attributed that almost entirely to stoppage of leakages disclosed by his better costing methods, and to better prices his firm had found itself obliged to charge and able to charge.

o o o

Mr. Hazell tells us, too, of a business in the South of England which installed a somewhat similar system. Whereupon it promptly made in one department alone £400 more than had been made in the previous year.

o o o

Mr. Johnson (of Ben Johnson's in York) has testified that the turnover and profits have both increased since the installing of a practically identical method.

o o o

Turnover might decrease while profit increased; but it is more satisfactory to have the increase both ways. It carries more assurance of permanency.

o o o

Mr. Hazell always makes plain at the outset of his expositions that no costing system can be satisfactory which does not show the cost per hour of each process in the works; which does not show *all* the costs; which does not show the cost of each job on that basis; and which does not enable you to check the costs per hour from week to week.

o o o

That checking is one of the most distinctive and most valuable features of the Federation system. And let me suggest that it is one of the most interesting.

o o o

I could not have believed, Mr. Waterlow said at the London Congress, that I could have taken such deep interest in the details of my business, as I have done since I installed this system.

o o o

He was not admitting previous indifference. I am sure he simply meant that what had been matter of duty and had had conscientious attention, had suddenly become a pleasure.

o o o

Which is in every way to the good; for "no profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en."

o o o

A good costing system changes the management and changes the manager. He conceives new hope and confidence, and everything takes on a new aspect.

o o o

A little hope, a little trust,
And life—as dry as desert dust—
Is fresher than a mountain stream.

o o o

And now I want to enter one or two cautions. First, remember that useful French phrase about "letting the better be the enemy of the good." Don't disparage or refuse hearty helpfulness to the system because you could, perhaps, somewhat improve it. Adopt it—and improve it. I have already illustrated, and could illustrate with more instances, that it is very elastic. I don't want to overdo the talk of modification or exceptions, lest some should fail to realise the vital necessity of its essentials through too much attention to the flexibility of non-essentials.

But though I don't want to overdo the aspect of modifiability—horrible word—it is yet quite proper to note that the plan is not one of cast iron. It is not the product of the accountant firm of Mede, Persia and Co. And it is not offered to children.

o o o

Of course, it must be adaptable, for no two printing businesses are quite alike. I speak as one who has looked pretty closely in many scores of businesses.

o o o

Take it, then; and take it now; and get to work with it at once. This is a time in the affairs of the craft which taken at the flood will lead to fortune. Neglected, all the voyage of our lives will be bound in shallows and in miseries.

o o o

Again, don't expect too much of the present leaders. Mr. Howard Hazell in particular is becoming overworked; besides he'll be going to America in the autumn. Nor can the other chief spokesmen be expected to continue their platforming very long. It probably won't be in their power; and if they don't see good response it may not be in their inclination. This is not an inspired note; I speak for no one but myself, but I am sure the warning is due.

o o o

It is no light thing to give the same expositions or much the same time after time. And to put so much spirit into it. "I feel like a discharged cargo" said Mr. Gladstone after one of his budgets; the phrase revealed the weight of the speech making even upon him. It is almost pathetic, too, to read how in his early prime his deaf old father would press him late at night or early in the morning to tell him what had been happening in the House. It is almost cruel, the minister reflects in his diary, filial son as he was; "it is like making a tired man run up stairs."

o o o

Mr. Hazell goes all out too in his speeches. He's not like the late Duke of Devonshire, "The other night," said the Duke, "I dreamt I was addressing the House of Lords; and I woke up and found *I was*."

o o o

A last hint for this week, send up 2s. 6d. to the office of the Federation, 24, Holborn, and get the new 4to booklet, "The Printers' Cost-finding System." It embodies ten forms, illustrative of the application of the Federation's system to a small business. I hope to revert to this pamphlet, but now just the hint to you to do yourself the justice and the real pleasure to get it at once. It is compiled by busy men for busy men. It is a model of directness and lucidity and easy comprehendableness.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

MESSRS. P. S. KING AND SON, Orchard House, Westminster, S.W., have issued a shilling book entitled "The New English System of Money, Weights and Measures, and of Arithmetic." It explains and illustrates a new system devised and compiled by Engineer Rear-Admiral G. Elbrow, R.N., and has an introduction by Mr. George Moores, F.S.S., secretary of the British Weights and Measures Association. The system described is claimed to be "adaptable for all peoples and serviceable for all purposes." The book is well worth a study by all interested in the reform of our present money, weights and measures systems.

Nothing if not the Best Value for Money.

That is the outstanding feature of Kidd's Inks. If you want proof, put the assertion to the test by sending a trial order.

JOHN KIDD & CO., LTD.,
11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Inkholder, Fleet, London."
Telephone: City 1414 (two lines).

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CARD INDEXES.

THE Proprietor of Patent No. 12984 of 1909 for "IMPROVEMENTS IN INDEXES OR FILES," is desirous of entering into arrangements with Manufacturers or other interested parties for manufacture and exploitation of the invention in the United Kingdom on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Fell and James, 1, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. 14069

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1809.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
P. M. and O. A., Manchester Centre	1
Parchment Papers	3
French Papermakers' Association	6
Stationery Exports	6
Patents	6
The Printers' Cost Finding Movement	7
Trade Notes	8
Quads	8
American Tariff Bill	10
An Empire Press Postage	10
"Suppressing Newspapers"	10
Government Contracts	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
Commercial Intelligence	12
Gazette	13
P. M. and O. A. Bohemian Concert	13
The Typographical Association	13
New Companies	14
The Associated Singers	15
A Neat Reminder	16
The Late Mr. William Hilton	16
A Wet Graphiting Process	16
Tariff Changes	16
Pictures and Post Cards in Colombia	16
Foreign and British Paper	18
British Imports of Paper	18
U.S.A. Tariff	20
On Some Old Printers...	20
Exports of Printed Books	20
Exports and Imports of Type	20
Exports of British Paper	20

The American Tariff Bill.

THE United States Tariff Bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, and is now being considered by the Senate, is being violently opposed by a minority of those affected by its provisions, and every effort is being made to induce the Upper Chamber to modify, if not to kill it. The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, has just pointed out an instance in which threats have been used, and in the course of an address he gave to the Association of Employing Lithographers at a convention in Washington the other day, he quoted a circular issued by the Association in which the following passage referring to the reduction of the tariff on articles affecting themselves occurred:—"This means that the workmen will be thrown out of their jobs and their wages reduced in order to compete, and it may mean longer hours than 48 per week." Mr. Redfield told the employers that if this threat were put into execution the department of commerce and labour would inquire into their business methods and find out whether the facts justified the threatened reduction. He did not consider that the unscientific treatment of material, antiquated methods, and inefficient management were satisfactory reasons for reducing wages. Public sentiment had revolted against the idea that an employer's business and his employees were his own to do with as he wished without regard to the welfare of the workmen or recognition of the public need. The public conscience demanded that operatives should receive a living wage, and should work under healthy conditions. Under shelter of the tariff wall there had cowered certain employers whose methods were archaic and whose equipment was poor, but who were secure against foreign competition. They got along at the expense of the general community, but this would all now be altered. On the other hand the Tariff Bill is being warmly welcomed, and its provisions are expected to make living easier for the general public by reducing the prices at present charged for foreign-made articles of consumption.

* * *

An Empire Press Postage.

A STATEMENT that has passed without much notice, and that should have due attention drawn to its value, was made the other night in the House of Commons by the Postmaster-General, who, in his speech on the Post Office Estimates, announced a most important postal reform in the following words: "Newspapers which are published in the Dominions, if they happen to be posted in this country, have not at present got the benefit of our inland newspaper rates. An emigrant in Canada or Australia sends home a copy of some local newspaper to his brother, and that brother wishes to forward it to some other relative, but that paper cannot be posted as an English newspaper, and has to be charged according to weight. The publishers of the Dominion newspapers are handicapped in their efforts to obtain an English circulation by being deprived of the benefit of the English newspaper rate for their newspapers which are published in this country, although they may conform in every particular to the British Post Office requirements. The Empire Press Union, which has rendered useful service in several directions, urged me to effect this reform, and to extend the benefit of the English newspaper rate to Dominion newspapers. That I propose to do. It needs legislation, and I propose within a few days to introduce a very brief one-clause Bill, which, I hope, will receive the general approval of the House." Taking this announcement at its full value, it means that henceforth about sixty colonies, states, and dominions beyond the seas will be treated in the matter of newspaper postage in the same way as the Mother Country, and the thanks of the newspaper world are due to the present Postmaster-General for the benefit that will accrue.

* * *

"Suppressing Newspapers."

ABOUT three weeks ago we had to comment rather strongly on words alleged to have been used by Mr. Bodkin, at Bow-street Police Court, in regard to a certain newspaper. This statement formed a threat in our view, because he used the phrase when speaking of the newspaper that it must "be put a stop to." We were of the opinion that there was no power in England to suppress the future publication of a newspaper, but we were, also, aware of the fact that suppression can be brougut about—and very rightly to—when indecent, and seditious libels, or any statements to cause incitement, are published. It is now gratifying to know that an official statement has been made on the subject of Mr. Bodkin's speech, and it is pointed out "that neither by Mr. MacKenna in the House of Commons, nor by Mr. Bodkin at Bow-street Police Court, has any statement been made which warrants the suggestion "*that there has been any attempt to suppress*" the newspaper's publication, unless, of course, after its publication it was found to contain incitement to the commission of crime, etc. The liberty of the Press is one of England's greatest boasts, and if that is tampered with in any way our prestige is gone.

CANADA.—A firm in Toronto seeks the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of advertising novelties, such as penknives, playing cards, aluminium or tin lithographed signs, and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers seeking representation in the Province of Ontaria. Further information may be obtained on application to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Government Contracts.

Government contracts during April included the following:—

INDIA OFFICE.

Carbonic paper, Ellam's Duplicator Co., 12, King-street, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Monotype machinery, Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., 43, Fetter-lane, E.C.

Stationery, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., 26, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Printing, binding, etc., 1,500 books S. 71a; 5,000 books S. 353 E.; 400 books S. 388; 1,600 books S. 553; 2,500 books S. 1,295; 1,000 books T.S. 20; 1,000 books Wine Book S. 253; 2,500 books S. 278; 2,500 books Army Book 109; 2,000 Ships' Rotation Books 238; 2,000 books O.S. 18; 1,000 Weighing Book No. 255; 1,000 books England No. 1; 1,000 books England No. 5; 1,000 books Postmasters No. 222; 1,000 books Postmasters No. 223; 1,000 books Underground Work Diary; printing, etc., 25,189 Births and Deaths Pads; supplying 1,000 books S. 76 B.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Printing, binding 50,000 Continuous Certificate of Discharge; 600 books S. 305; 600 books S. 548; 4,000 books S. 548a; 2,000 Army Book 36; 6,300 R.N.R. Certificate Book; supplying 6,500 Millboards; 3,000 books S. 247.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Printing, binding, etc., 1,500 books S. 560.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., 52–56, Bartholomew-close, E.C.

Printing, etc., Unemployed Insurance Books.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 52, Long-acre, W.C.; Charles and Dible, 4, Emerson-street, S.E.; Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, and Hayes.

Printing, etc., Insurance Contribution Cards.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.; W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., Prujean-square, Cold Harbour-lane, and Great New-street; Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane and Hayes; Millington and Sons (1908), Ltd., South Tottenham, N.; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Printing 2,500,000 Form Medical 32.—Tarrant and Co., Ltd., 108 and 110, Camberwell-road, S.E.

Printing, etc., 5,000,000 A.G.D. Cards.—C. Straker and Sons, Ltd., Bishopsgate-avenue, E.C.

Printing, etc., 4,600,000 A.C.D. Cards.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.

Supplying 25 copies of about 2,000 Labels.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Suffolk-lane, E.C.

OUR contemporary, the *Editor and Publisher and Journalist*, announces the removal of its offices to the World Building, New York.

IF THE MIEHLE WAS NOT SOMETHING MORE THAN A TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS IT WOULD NEVER HAVE REACHED THE PROUD POSITION IT HOLDS TO-DAY IN THE ESTIMATION OF EVERY PRACTICAL PRINTER

It is because it is *the* two-revolution press that the trade buys it.

Design, material, workmanship- all combine to make and keep it the premier machine.

It is built at the Broadheath Works—in itself a guarantee of efficiency.

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, May 21st, 1913.

MONEY has not been so flush this week, and recourse was had to the Bank of England for a small amount on Friday. Loan rates are rather harder, as also are discount rates. In the bullion market bar gold has been bought freely, resulting in a net influx for the week, to date, of £590,000. The position in the Balkans has again cast a shadow over stock markets. The activity and cheerfulness that developed in the middle of last week has given way to weakness and public indifference. Consols are lower than a week ago, the quotations being 75 to 75⅛ for money, and 75 1/16 to 75 5/16 for the June account.

Business has been very restricted throughout the past week in the miscellaneous industrial market, and prices have fluctuated within narrow limits either way. In our list of printing, newspaper and publishing shares, Associated Newspapers Ord. are down 1s. to 23s.—24s.xd., and the Pref. down 6d. to 20s.—21s.xd.; International Linotype have given way 5 to 76—81xd., and Spicer Bros. Pref. have dropped ¼ to 8¾—9¼xd. Business has been done during the past seven days in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 21s.; in Sir Joseph Causton and Sons Pref. at 90s.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s., 14s. 3d. and 14s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 14s. 3d.; in International Linotype at 80xd. and 79xd.; in Kelly's Directories Deb. at acc. 10 1/16; in Lanston Monotype Corporation at 10s.; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at acc. 22s. 6d., 22s. and 22s.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. at acc. 40s., 41s. 3d. and 41s. 9d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 65s.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 99s. 4½d.; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. at 12; and in Weldons Ord. at acc. 31s. 10½d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	5⅝—6⅞
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/-—24/-xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/-—21/-xd
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅜—5⅜
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛—⅜
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	⅞—1⅛
Illord, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	76—81xd
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2¾—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57—62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	42—47
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3¼—3¾
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¾—9¼xd
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1½—2½
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 15/16—5 1/16
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	7—8
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛—1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

D. F. TAYLER and CO., Ltd.

The report of the directors of this firm, chromo almanac and colour printers, New Hall Works, Birmingham, submitted at the twenty-seventh annual general meeting at Birmingham, showed that the net profits of the business during that period, added to the balance brought forward from last account, after providing for directors' remuneration, expenses of management, depreciation of plant and machinery, and all other expenses, amount to £13,787 16s. 4d. From this amount has to be deducted:—interest on debentures, £1,506 13s. 4d.; interim dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, less income-tax, for the first six months, paid September 30th, 1912, £1,059 7s. 6d.; interim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, for the first six months, paid September 30th, 1912, £1,625; leaving available for distribution a balance of £9,596 15s. 6d. The directors recommend that this sum shall be dealt with as follows:—To pay a dividend for the second six months on the preference shares at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, less income-tax, £1,059 7s. 6d.; to pay a dividend for the second six months on the ordinary shares at the rate of 7s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, making 10 per cent. for the year, £4,875; to place to reserve fund (making it £13,000), £2,000; and to carry forward to next account, £1,662 8s.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

PROVINCIAL ADDRESSING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated April 11th, 1913, to secure £100, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—J. Calderbank, Darwenbank-cottage, Walton-le-Dale, near Preston.

CHIVERZEZ PRESS, LTD.—Land registry charge on certain land, dated April 23rd, 1913, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 246, Lavender-hill, S.W.

UNIVERSAL MEDICAL PERIODICALS, LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created April 18th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £500. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

E. MORAN AND SONS, LTD.—Particulars of £3,000 debentures, created April 17th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

GRIFFITHS AND MILLINGTON, LTD.—Amended statement of the total amount outstanding on July 1st in respect of mortgages and charges created prior to that date and not required to be registered under Section 14 of the Companies' Act, 1900, has been filed pursuant to Section 12 of the Companies' Act, 1907. Debentures dated September, 1875, to November, 1900, securing £5,050. Original statement gave amount secured as £5,750.

CHADWICK AND SHAPCOTT, LTD.—Issue on May 5th, 1913, of £1,100 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

SURREY PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created May 9th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, and 145 and 147, North-end, Croydon, with goodwill of business. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

MULTI-VIEW ADVERTISING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a petition for the winding-up of the company was, on May 6th, presented to the Court by Edwin Cripps, of 52, Great Eastern-street, London, and the Adnil Electric Co., Ltd., of Adnil-buildings, Artillery-lane, London, creditors of the company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court at London, on May 27th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re GUSTAV JACKEL HERZ.
Picture Post Cards and Labels.

This debtor, who carried on business at 45 Hatton-garden, as a jeweller, attended recently at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Hood, for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £5,385 11s. 3d. (unsecured £5,350 11s. 3d.), and net assets valued at £573 0s. 5d. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he came to London from Berlin in 1899, and shortly afterwards commenced business as a fancy jewellery factor. In March, 1905, he took over the business of a picture post card publisher at Woodford, and employed the previous owner to manage it on his behalf. That arrangement came to an end in December, 1907, and recently only a few orders had been executed. In January, 1908, witness took over the business of a manufacturer of trade labels, carried on at Hackney, under the style of the Brandon Label Co.; that business he also continued under the management of the previous proprietor until January, 1909, when it was closed. Witness attributed his failure and insolvency to losses by bad debts, and in connection with the post card and label businesses, to loss on Stock Exchange speculations and to heavy family and medical expenses. The examination was concluded.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

WHITAKER, P. J., late of the Manor House, Bratton, Westbury, Wilts., retired wholesale stationer. Claims by June 30th to Hewitt, Urquhart and Woollacott, 158, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

HANDLEY, A., 133, Stratford-road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, stationer, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order May 9th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors May 28th, 11.30 a.m., at Ruskin Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Public examination of debtor, June 23rd, 2.30 p.m., at the Court House, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

HARTNALL, A. J., The Colonade, Ryde, Isle of Wight, newspaper proprietor. Date of order May 9th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors May 30th, 11 a.m., at Yelf's Hotel, Ryde. Examination of debtor June 10th, 3 p.m., at the Town Hall, Ryde.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

PAYNE, A. E. and R., trading as A. E. Payne, 182, Finchley-road, London, N., stationers, etc. Claims by June 3rd to G. M. White, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., who will also up to the same date receive claims against the separate estate of the partners.

TATCHELL, C. J., 171-172, Snargate-street, Dover, stationer, etc. Claims by June 4th to J. O. Morris, official receiver, 68A, Castle-street, Canterbury.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

BLOOMFIELD, W., 2, Second-avenue, Cromwell-road, and 50A, Victoria-street, Great Grimsby printer and publisher. Date of order April 16th. Discharge suspended until 10s. in the pound be paid. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were proof of facts mentioned in sec. 8, sub-sec. 3 (A), (B), (C) and (D), of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890.

THE late Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, U.S.A., formerly United States Ambassador in London, and for some years editor of the *New York Tribune*, has left estate in England of the net value of £1,427 18s. 11d.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Annual Bohemian Concert.

The wives, daughters and lady friends of members gathered in large numbers, with a fairly large sprinkling of "mere man," in the magnificent King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday evening last, the occasion being the nineteenth annual Bohemian concert ("Ladies' Night") of the P.M. and O.A. (Parent Body). The President, Mr. C. J. Gray, was in the chair, the vice-chairman being Mr. T. A. Catling, Vice-President, who were supported by a full attendance of members of the council and officials of the Association, and the large hall was well filled.

The concert commenced with the singing of the National Anthem by the whole company, and then followed a varied and attractive programme that was thoroughly appreciated, as was evidenced by the fact that nearly every item was encored. Mr. David Richards, A.R.C.O., led off with a brilliantly executed pianoforte solo, "Valse Brilliante" (Moszkowski), and equally skilful was his playing of Rubenstein's "Cavalry Trot" as an introduction to Part II. Throughout the evening he ably officiated as pianoforte accompanist. The first song was contributed by Mr. Herbert Carter, who gave a nice rendering of the baritone song, "The Sea Road" (Haydn Wood), for which he was recalled, his song in the second part being "Drake Goes West." Perhaps the most enjoyable turn of the evening was the cultured singing of Miss Eileen A. Boyd (Australian contralto), whose beautiful voice was heard to great advantage in "Out on the Rocks" (Dalby), and, responding to a determined encore, she gave a charming interpretation of the old favourite, "Annie Laurie." Her second effort, "Crossing the Bar," was equally well received. One of the novel attractions of the programme was the singing of Mr. Ernest Davis, a male soprano, and the possessor of an extraordinary voice, which won for him loud applause in each of his efforts—"Rose of my Heart" and "A Spray of Roses," and he gave an extra turn. Miss Louise Wagner sang with pleasing effect "Love the Pedler (Edward German), and was loudly recalled for her second song, "I Hear You Calling Me (Charles Marshall), giving in reply a capital rendering of the pretty little song, "Cuckoo." Miss May Windsor achieved a popular reception for each of her songs at the piano, "Hurrah for England" and "Always a Little Lady." Some pleasing quartettes were rendered by the Cappélla Singers (Messrs. Ernest Davis, alto; Cecil H. Millard, tenor; John Roberts, baritone; and Ralph Yates, bass). The first was "The Rosary" (arranged by H. L. Heartz), and in reply to an encore they gave "Tommy went a-fishing," their other contribution to the programme being "The Long Day Closes." The most popular reception of the evening was gained by Mr. Will Edwards, who was vociferously encored for both his clever humorous turns, "The Art of Song Writing" and "Districts." Another entertaining variety in the programme was the humorous interlude, "Mimetic Miscellany," by Mr. Jack Treval, who gave clever imitations of a German band, a Salvation Army band, a cornet solo, the clarionet, the French horn, the Jews harp, the sound of the Tube lift, the scissors grinder and a snappy dog, and catching a noisy fowl. There was also a laughable ventriloquial entertainment.

The stewards of the concert, who are to be congratulated on the successful carrying out of the programme, were Messrs. H. W. Jackson, W. W. Curtis and R. B. Hardie.

The Typographical Association.

According to the 127th half-yearly report of the Typographical Association from July 1st to December 28th, 1912, there has been a decrease of £2,055 13s. 9½d. in out-of-work payments, of £203 17s. 11d. in strike payments, and of £190 in funeral benefits. The membership is now 22,078, showing a gain of 208. There has been an increase of fully-employed members by 606, bringing up the total to 17,235, and the casually employed number has fallen to 2,382, a decrease of 461 on the previous half-year. Members' contributions during the period have been £18,516 6s 4d., a gain of £268 6s. 2½d., and £252 1s. 10d. has been received for entrance fees, etc., representing an increase of £48 18s. 11d. Other items of income also show improvement. The increase in the general fund is £2,241 7s. 11d., making it £39,377 18s. 7d., and the superannuation fund totals £29,449 12s. 9d., showing a gain of £302 13s. 8d. on the past six months' working. Local strike payments in various parts of the country have been £563 15s. 7d., but none of these disputes have been of a serious nature, and generally speaking, the relations between master printers and their workmen have been of an amicable character.

PRINTERS' PIE, 1913.—That annual of annuals, so eagerly looked forward to by all, appeared on Monday, and will doubtless sell as quickly as the previous number. The contributors include:—The Duke of Argyll, K.T., G. B. Burgin, Dion Clayton Calthrop, Egerton Castle, Lt.-Col. Newnham-Davis, Athol Forbes, H. Hamilton Fyfe, Tom Gallon, Harry Graham, Sarah Grand, Keble Howard, Sir Henry Lucy, Baroness Orczy, Barry Pain, Max Pemberton, Mostyn T. Pigott, W. Pett Ridge, Ethel and Adrian Ross, George R. Sims, J. Ashby-Sterry, Katharine Tynan, G. D. Armour, Mabel Lucie Attwell, H. M. Bateman, Lewis Baumer, George Belcher, H. M. Brock, René Bull, Dudley Buxton, Hilda Cowham, Charles Crombie, Hesketh Daubeny, T. C. Dugdale, Harold C. Earnshaw, Charles Folkard, Charles Grave, Dudley Hardy, Charles Harrison, W. K. Haselden, John Hassall, S. Hebblethwaite, E. Huskinson, Charles Ince, Gunning King, Arthur Lee, Savile Lumley, Wilmot Lunt, J. Mac Wilson, Phil May, A. Wallis Mills, Hawley Morgan, George Morrow, Nibs, Will Owen, Charles Pears, Frank Reynolds, Charles Robinson, W. Heath Robinson, Harry Rountree, Tony Sarg, Charles Sheldon, Ernest H. Shepard, G. L. Stampa, G. E. Studdy, Charles Sykes, Lance Thackeray, J. H. Thorpe, Louis Wain, Godfrey Wilson, Lawson Wood and Starr Wood. The book is published at 1s. net by the *Sphere and Tatler*, Limited, and is on sale at all booksellers, bookstalls and newsagents. We understand that the orders received for the present issue have broken all previous records. Although 175,000 copies are being printed this year, the publisher will not be able to supply the demand. The order given by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son is the largest they have ever given, viz.: 100.000. Messrs. Wyman, Messrs. Menzies, of Scotland, and Messrs. Easons, of Ireland, have also beaten their own records.

MAKERS TO H·M THE KING

Do *not* fail to take advantage!

WOLFF'S £750 PRIZES

——are going to help you sell BRITISH made goods which everyone prefers because they are——

The BEST in the WORLD

YOU or your ASSISTANTS may enter the competition.

IN addition to the Special Prize of £50 to Stationers and £5 to assistants we wish to emphasize that you may, and we shall be glad if you will, *enter for the general competition.* You will find all necessary information in the proof of the press advertisement we recentlysent you

***YOU* may be the winner of the STATIONER'S PRIZE.**

TO show our appreciation of the support the Stationer gives to BRITISH products, we are giving a Special Prize to that Stationer who supplied the pencil to the Special £250 Prize Winner. The Stationer will receive £50 and each of his assistants £5 up to five assistants.

E. WOLFF & SON Ltd.
(*Wholesale only*)
FALCON PENCIL WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.
Makers to H.M. the King, Makers to H.M. Government and the Bank of England

FAMOUS OVER 100 YEARS
WOLFF'S
BRITISH PENCILS

Digitized by Google

New Companies.

PHOTO ART CO., LTD.—Registered on May 3rd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of the Photo Art Co., carried on at 16, Duncan-terrace, Islington, and to carry on the business of photo-enlargers for the trade, photographic printers, etc. The subscribers are S. Grundland and A. Thospann. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are S. Grundland (managing director) and A. Thospann. Registered office: 16, Duncan-terrace, Islington.

NORTHANTS COUNTY PRESS, LTD.—Registered on May 3rd, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 preference), to take over the business of the Northamptonshire Conservative and Unionist Press Co., Ltd., on the terms of an agreement between W. C. Cattell of the one part, and Lord Exeter and H. G. Varah of the other part. The subscribers are Lord Exeter, Capt. C. J. C. Maunsell, Sir Arthur R. de Capel Brooke, Bart., H. L. C. Brassey, M.P., H. G. Varah, J. W. Williamson, G. W. Willows, C. W. Stringer and A. Webb. Minimum cash subscription 500 shares. The first directors are Lord Exeter, Capt. C. J. C. Maunsell, Sir Arthur R. de Capel Brooke, Bart., H. L. C. Brassey, M.P., H. G. Varah, J. W. Williamson, G. W. Willows, C. W. Stringer, A. Webb and G. Henson. Qualification, £50. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

D. BRYAN AND CO., LTD.—Registered on May 3rd, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (600 5 per cent. "A" preference, 700 5 per cent. "B" preference and 700 ordinary), to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in leather and other fancy goods, leather merchants, dealers in hides and skins, printers, stationers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with D. Bryan and C. D. Mackay. The subscribers are D. Bryan, C. D. Mackay and E. M. Andrews. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are E. M. Andrews, C. D. Mackay and D. Bryan. Qualification £100, Registered office: 11a, Wormwood-street, E.C.

CLERICAL PRESS, LTD.—Registered on May 3rd, with a capital of £300, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer carried on by Clara R. Potter and Florence M. Hewett as the "Ludgate Press Co." The subscribers are Mrs. C. R. Potter and Florence M. Hewett. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the first are Mrs. C. R. Potter and Florence M. Hewett. Qualification (except first directors), £100. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: 26, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.

STANDARD LITERATURE, LTD.—Registered on May 3rd, with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with H. P. Arnholz and R. W. Williamson. The subscribers are D. Kimber and W. A. Adams. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first.

TALISMAN CO., LTD.—Registered on May 1st, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a publisher of astronomical books, charts and novelties carried on by A. H. Postel, at 15, Vicarage-gate, Kensington. The subscribers are A. H. Postel, C. M. Dingee and M. R. Williams. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are A. H. Postel, C. M. Dingee and M. R. Williams. Qualification, £10. Registered office: 15, Vicarage-gate, Kensington, W.

INSURANCE INDEX, LTD.—Registered on May 6th, with a capital of £500 in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper, periodical and book proprietors, publishers, etc. The subscribers are R. B. Caverley and Sarah L. Churton. Private company. R. B. Caverley is the first director. Registered office: 46, Strand, W.C.

ALBERT WRIGHT AND CO., LTD.—Registered on May 2nd, with a capital of £2,000 in £5 shares, to take over the business of a printer, publisher, newspaper proprietor, bookbinder and stationer carried on by A. E. Wright, at 5, Beach-street, and 115, Oxford-street, Swansea. The subscribers are A. E. Wright and W. Yeo. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than four; the first are A. E. Wright (managing director) and W. Yeo. Qualification, £50. Registered office: 5, Beach-street, Swansea.

F. C. BURSILL, LTD.—Registered on May 5th, with a capital of £2,000, in 1,000 "A" shares of 1s. each, and 1,950 "B" shares of £1 each, to carry on the business of an engraver, block-maker, photographer, photographic printer, electrotyper, publisher, printer, etc., carried on by F. C. Bursill, at 25, Fann-street, Aldersgate, E.C. The subscribers are F. C. Bursill and T. Wight. Private company. The first directors are F. C. Bursill and T. Wight. Registered office: 25, Fann-street, E.C.

S. AND T. FRASER, LTD.—Registered on May 3rd with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, advertising contractors, advertising and general agents, etc. The subscribers are C. B. Holmes, F. J. Corkill and T. R. Kirlew. Private company. The first directors are C. B. Holmes, F. J. Corkill and T. R. Kirlew (manager and secretary). Registered office: 79, Atlantic-chambers, 7, Brazenose-street, Manchester.

GOOSE AND SON, LTD.—Registered on May 8th, with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, stationers, account book manufacturers, dealers in fancy goods, etc., carried on at Rampant-horse-street and Haymarket, Norwich, as "Goose and Son." The subscribers are A. H. Goose, A. W. Goose, and S. H. Parker. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. H. Goose (permanent), A. W. Goose and S. H. Parker. Qualification, £10. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

BERLYNS, LTD.—Registered on May 10th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of dealers in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, match lights and pipes, newspaper and magazine vendors, etc. The subscribers are M. H. Saffer and L. Letter. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are M. H. Saffer, L. Letter, and F. Creig (all permanent). Qualification, £25. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

ATLAS MUSIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on May 9th, with a capital of £500, in 200 preference shares of £1 each, and 6,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of publishers, printers, music composers and compositors, brass and reed instrument manufacturers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. R. Collins and E. H. Collins. The subscribers are E. H. Collins and J. Morland. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are W. R. Collins, E. H. Collins, T. Cotton, and J. Morland. Registered office. 9, Mount-street, Manchester.

THOS. BOYD (DUMBARTON), LTD.—Registered on May 9th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to acquire and carry on the business of Thos. Boyd, stationer and printer, 127, High-street, Dumbarton. The subscribers are J. Marshall, Helen M. Boyd and Jessie Y. Boyd. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are J. Marshall, Helen M. Boyd and Jessie Y. Boyd. Registered office, 127, High-street, Dumbarton.

LEVER PRESS, LTD.—Registered on May 9th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of agents, valuers, surveyors, legal, commercial and general printers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. The subscribers are W. J. Williams and R. H. Williams. Private company. E. E. Life is the first director. Registered office, 11, Southampton-row, W.C.

DEXTER PRESS, LTD.—Registered on March 9th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers, printers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are W. H. Taylor, Mrs. E. Taylor and J. H. Cooper. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. W. H. Taylor signs documents as "managing director." Registered office, 3, Brown-street, Manchester.

BRUTON GALLERIES, LTD.—Registered on May 9th, with a capital of £5,000, in 4,995 ordinary shares of £1 each and 100 founders' shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of fine art dealers, jewellers, picture dealers and restorers, artists, publishers, print-sellers, etc. The subscribers are C. S. B. Higgs and A. G. Mountford. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are C. S. B. Higgs, A. G. Mountford and M. R. Boss (permanent managing director).

H. C. CLARK AND CO., LTD.—Registered on May 14th, with a capital of £800, in 200 preference shares of £1 each and 1,200 shares of 10s. each, to take over the business of a printer and stationer carried on at Eastbourne by H. G. Clark. The subscribers are P. S. Braund, T. Crust and H. G. Clark. Private company. The directors are to number not less than two nor more than five. The Articles of Association state that the signatories to the memorandum and Articles of Association shall be the first directors, but the names of only two are given, viz., H. G. Clark and T. Crust, each of whom shall be permanent. Registered office, 4, The Colonnade, Eastbourne.

W. C. HALLS AND CO., LTD.—Registered on May 10th, with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of pine gum, glue, size and adhesive manufacturers, bone boilers, chemical manure manufacturers, printers, printers' merchants, lithographers, collotype and process engravers, etc., and in particular to take over the business of pine gum manufacturers carried on by W. C. Halls and Co. at Newark-on-Trent. The subscribers are W. C. Halls and J. Fearn. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the first are J. Fearn (chairman), W. C. Halls and S. Henry. Qualification, 400 shares. Registered office, Beacon-hill-road, Newark-on-Trent.

CHARLES BOWMAN, LTD.—Registered on May 14th, with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to take over the property and assets of Charles Bowman, Ltd., stencil ink and brush manufacturers and general engravers. The subscribers are G. Rowson and G. Lomax. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification £100.

CLACTON, FRINTON AND WALTON BILL-POSTERS, LTD.—Registered on May 14th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 cumulative preference), to take over the business of billposters, advertising contractors, etc., carried on by the Clacton Billposting and Advertising Co., at Station-road, Clacton. The subscribers are C. M. Caplen and A. J. Hardy. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven; the first are D. Weston, J.P. (chairman), A. Quick and J. E. Hornby. Qualification, 25 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

A. H. CARDBOARD BOX CO., LTD.—Registered on May 15th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over from F. Hemming the business of a cardboard box manufacturer carried on as the "A. H. Cardboard Box Co.," Birmingham. The subscribers are F. Hemming and A. Hemming. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are F. Hemming (managing director and secretary) and A. Hemming. Qualification, £10.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN, LTD.—Registered on May 9th, with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares (2,000 preference), to take over the business of a publisher of "British Sports and Sportsmen, Past and Present," carried on by S. Atkinson, at 41-2, King-street, Covent-garden, and to carry on the business of printers, etc. The subscribers are S. Atkinson and A. I. Sharp. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are S. Atkinson, Mrs. A. Atkinson and H. W. Lucas. Qualification, £100. Remuneration as fixed by the company. No dividend is to be paid on the ordinary shares till £500 has been set aside in the first year and £1,000 per annum in the second and third years towards the redemption of £2,500 first mortgage debentures about to be issued, or until such debentures have been redeemed. Registered office, 41-2, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

"MUSIC STUDENT," LTD.—Registered on May 3rd, with 100 members, each liable for 2s. 6d. in the event of winding-up, to take over the publication known as the *Music Student*, and to adopt an agreement between P. A. Scholes (agent for and on behalf of the Home Music Study Union) of the first part, the said P. A. Scholes of the second part, and the company of the third part. The directors are E. C. Bairstow, P. C. Buck, F. Banner, W. W. Cobbett, H. C. Collis, Mrs. A. J. Curwen, A. J. Hadrill, G. C. A. Jonson, S. Macpherson, T. A. Matthasy, H. W. Richards, P. A. Scholes, A. Visetti, and J. Warriner. Registered office, 30, Carlton-terrace, Child's Hill, N.W.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISES, LTD.—Registered on May 5th, with a capital of £2,000, in 1,750 non-cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and 5,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are F. E. Ranson and A. Bowen. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

After all Permink is the only genuine Pen Carbon Paper which gives Universal Satisfaction
All wise Stationers Stock it
THE DEBECEY W. & M. CO
22, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE Associated Singers at Walworth.

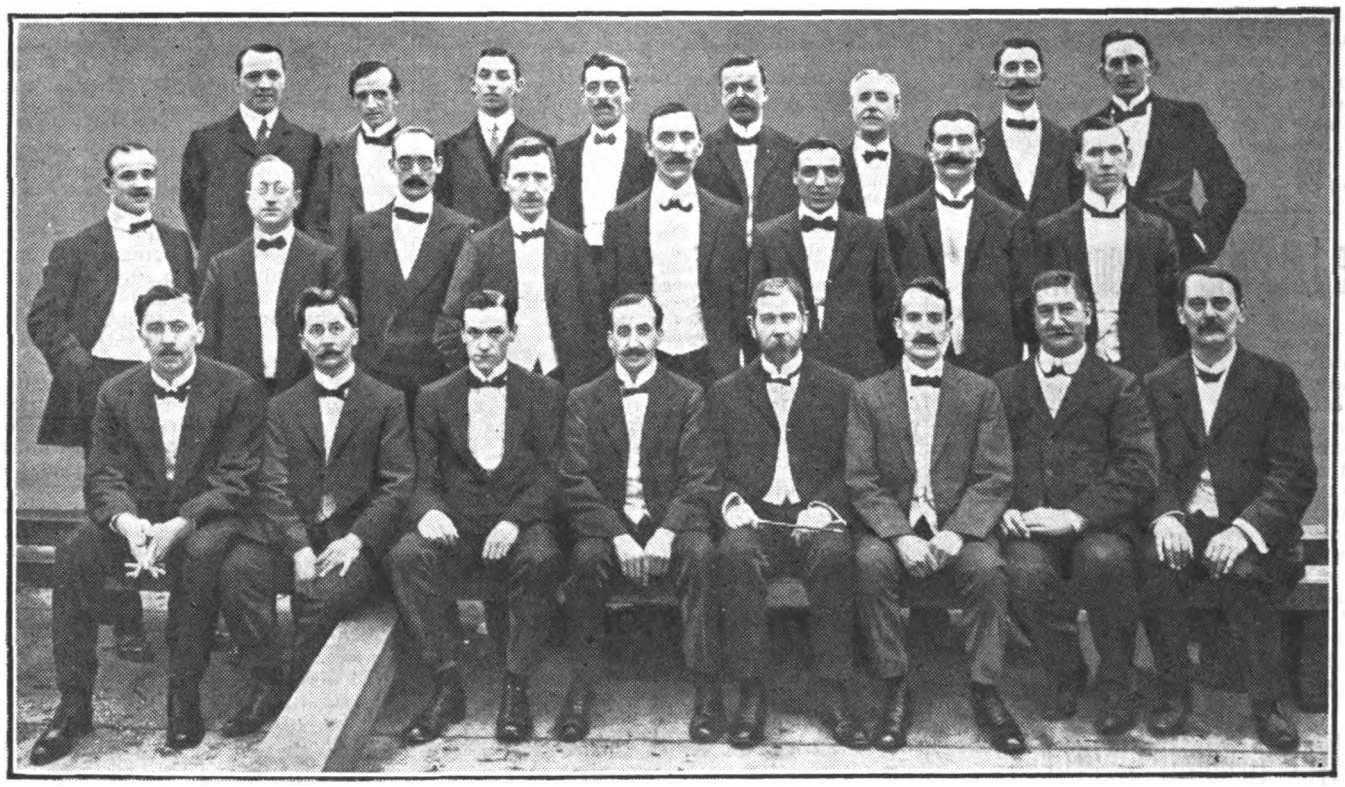
A highly successful concert, promoted by the Deal Home Musical Society, was held at the "Duke of Clarence," Manor-place, Walworth, on Saturday, 10th inst., the chairmen being Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and Mr. A. Parbery, vice-presidents of the Lloyd Memorial Caxton Seaside Home, Deal. Supporting them were Messrs. W. A. Fricker, G. J. Harrison, H. W. Howes, J. Mabey, C. McCarthy, T. A. Newnham, H. F. Parker, H. W. Sutton, W. Burrows, C. A. Eastop, T. D. Boyd, J. L. Scorgie, H. Foster, W. Whicheloe, W. J. Mould, and many other members of the Committee.

The programme was unusually good, each item being a musical tit-bit. The concert-room has been remodelled, and a pretty proscenium and scenery is now a great attraction to the place. The feature of the programme was the Associated Singers, whose part songs have been the subject of many encomiums of late in the daily press. The conductor, Mr. J. Fewster, is a thorough musician whose talent was evidenced in the way he used the baton, the party fairly interpreting the spirit of their leader in the crescendo parts as well as in the finishing up of the pieces. The members are well trained, and their singing improves each time they appear before the public. The singing on Saturday was exceptionally good and encouraging, and the songs were admirably chosen to suit the voices at command. Their best effort was in the rendering of Ciro Pinsuti's pretty love song, "In this Hour of Softened Splendour," wherein the basses and second tenors were heard to special advantage, and it was awarded an encore. Their other songs were "Comrades in Arms," "Mynheer Vandunck," and "A Catastrophe," concluding with Mendelssohn's melodious parting song, at the end of which they met with tremendous applause.

The next special feature of the programme was the display of Miss Nellie Nunan, whose magnificent playing of a trumpet and a trombone created a sensation. In the playing of the "Post Horn," and the "Rosary" she was par excellence, only equalled by the trombone solo, "Asleep in the Deep." The other singers included Messrs. A. Saxton and E. White, whose rendering of "The Battle Eve" was particularly good; Mr. E. Bentley, Master G. G. Lewis, a delighful soprano; Mr. George Smithern, Miss Violet Renton, Master F. Holden (a clever little turn), Mr. G. Rhodes, Mr. J. Hyde, Mr. Will Waters (one of the best known South London humorists), Mr. H. Warren, Mr. J. Vassie, Mr. Wilson Hall, Mr. Will Miles, Messrs. King and Jack, Miss Florence Sherwin, Mr. Harry Piper, and Mr. E. Heywood. Mr. J. P. Sims, the musical conductor, carried the long programme through promptly, whilst Miss M. Andrews was an excellent accompanist.

Although barely six months old, the Associated Singers Male Voice Choir has, nevertheless, obtained a popularity that is fully merited by the excellence of its performances on the several occasions on which it has appeared on the concert platform. Having its inception in the desire of a few members of the composing staff of Carmelite House to form themselves into a glee party, the body has increased in numbers till at the present time it boasts of a choir of thirty-five voices, recruited from the business and mechanical departments of the various establishments controlled by Lord Northcliffe.

Its first appearance was made at the splendid Bohemian concert which it gave at the Holborn Hall in April last in aid of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, when the high artistic quality of its performance came as a complete surprise to those unacquainted with the enthusiasm with which the singers had set about their task, under the able direction of Mr. Joseph Fewster. While the singers have already an extensive repertoire of part songs they have in contemplation works of a much more ambitious character. Rehearsals take place every alternate Tuesday at six p.m. during the summer months, and weekly during the winter season at the St. Bride Foundation Institute, the secretary, Mr. Reuben Henry, being in attendance on these occasions to receive applications from employees of the Northcliffe publications to enrol themselves in the choir.



A Group of the Associated Singers.

Mr. A. Parbery, in announcing that the concert had been the means of netting another £21 that night, said that he could commend the objects to the notice of everyone present. There was not a workshop of any description but what could join in this grand co-operative work. If they subscribed a penny per week they were entitled, without any fuss, to three weeks' free stay in the Home at Deal in cases of convalescence. There was no other existing institution that could give them so much value for their money. As a vice-president of the Home he was pleased to see so much enthusiasm displayed in so worthy a cause. Mr. Parker told him that there were no less than 65 persons in the Home that night, and another dozen waiting their turn. The Home was proving too small already, and immediate steps should be taken to consider the situation. Some people deprecated the Home being used for anyone but real convalescents. Mr. Parker assured him that only ten persons were in the Home other than true convalescent patients. Facts such as these told their own story. On behalf of himself and Mr. Bowerman he thanked them one and all for their company and support, and also, on behalf of the committee of the Home, he thanked Mr. J. Fewster and the Associated Singers for their kindness in contributing to the programme, and in doing so he thanked all the other artistes for their valuable assistance.

The secretary of the Home, Mr. H. F. Parker, the well-known general hon. secretary of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, in thanking the chairmen and gentlemen supporting them, said that the object which he and their committee had in view was to provide a home from home within the means even of the office boy, or the learner at bookfolding, where they could have the inestimable experience of a good example of home-life, be well looked after, and sent back to work fit and strong. For 1d. per week such benefits could be secured. It had been said that it was more of a holiday home than a convalescent home. In answer to that he could say that experience had proved that only a few of the quieter folk cared to be under the restraint of a home of this kind, and this class of persons were just the ones who could do a great deal towards making the convalescents forget some of the imaginary complaints that they were so prone to dwell upon, and which militated against speedy recovery. Mr. Parker, in conclusion, appealed to the trade to assist him in renting a house to enable him to satisfy a long-felt requirement. If persons in the trade who felt that a scheme wherein mothers with their children could be cared for when too ill to accept the benefits of the parent institution, would only communicate with him, he felt that they would no longer have to refuse to the wife of a subscriber the benefits for which her husband had paid, and that an immense amount of good would then be possible. The idea was to rent a small furnished cottage for the special purpose of receiving mothers and their young children. He had already had a very alluring offer from a lady at Deal who would take on the work at a very reasonable charge, and if the trade would only support the movement, he was sure that it would be a great success. Another feature for which Mr. Parker would like to seek the help of the trade was to send rheumatic and gout patients to suitable places where the latest scientific methods could be secured for the benefit of this large class of sufferers. Mr. Parker was in the position to carry out this scheme immediately if persons were prepared to pay a small weekly payment in addition to having a subscribers' letter. Any person suffering from such complaints should communicate with him, when something tangible could be done in the matter. The Secretary would be glad to supply them with further information, or to address chapels, or employees of any other trade, on receipt of a post card, addressed to 8, Albion-road, Wandsworth-road, S.W.

Mr. W. J. Mould, the acting hon. secretary, must have been satisfied with the results of the concert, for not only were persons unable to gain admission, but the collection was eminently satisfactory.

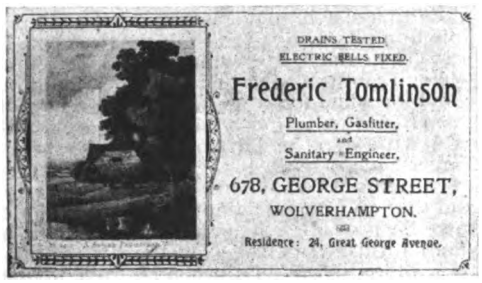
The concert concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

The United States Consul at Lyons, reports that an International Exhibition will be held at Vichy, from May 5th to October 15th this year. It is intended that the exhibition should include a section for printing, book manufacture, lithography and binding. Particulars as to space, etc., may be obtained from the Direction de l'Exposition Internationale, 18, Rue Sornin, Vichy, France.

Digitized by Google

A Neat Reminder.

Many and varied are the forms which advertising takes, and one that has gained much popularity of late is a blotting slip for the desk, with an advertisement printed on one side. Its popularity is due to its dual merits of being acceptable because useful to the recipient, and of being of commercial value to the sender because it carries an effective advertisement in an inexpensive manner. Some of the most effective of these lines have just been published by Messrs. Taylor Bros.,



of the Colour Printing Works, Sovereign-street, Leeds. These Pictorial Blotting Slips are in two sizes, 3 by 6 inches and 4½ by 8 inches. One side has a smooth white surface, with a coloured picture in the left half, the right half being left blank for an advertisement. The pictures are printed in colours in the excellent style that Messrs. Taylor Bros. are noted for, and the subjects embrace beautiful female figure studies, charming rural scenery, and pretty children and pet animal studies. Particulars as to prices, etc., may be obtained on application to the above firm.

The Late Mr. William Hilton.

The Executive of the Readers' Pensions Committee have decided, in order to commemorate the great work accomplished on behalf of the trade charities by the late Mr. William Hilton (who was founder of the organisation, with which he was connected up to the time of his death), to proceed at once to the establishment of a seventh pension in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. The pension will be known as the "William Hilton Memorial Pension," and friends of the deceased gentleman who desire to be associated with the movement are requested to communicate with Mr. W. H. Shortell, hon. sec., St. Bride Institute, E.C., who will be pleased to acknowledge contributions to the fund.

A Wet Graphiting Process.

The A. R. Koehler Wet Graphiting Process is the subject of a handsome brochure published by the Buffalo Electrotyping Works, Buffalo, N.Y., manufacturers of the appliances.

The Koehler Wet Graphiting Machine takes 4 by 6 feet floor space; it consists of a stone tank, 31½ by 35½ inches, into which the solution of graphite is placed. The cases containing the moulds are laid on a metal rack at the top of the tank and mechanically lowered into the solution. A brass pipe with a flaring nozzle is lowered into position directly over the submerged moulds, and the power turned on. The solution of graphite is automatically pumped out of the tank, up through the upright pipe, and is spouted out through the nozzle, which by an ingenious mechanical arrangement is kept moving about in an irregular manner, thoroughly agitating the fluid and preventing unequal deposit of graphite on any parts of the mould.

There is no necessity for the operator reaching into the graphite solution to immerse or take out the cases. There are safety locking devices which make it impossible to start the machine until the cases are in their proper position. The tank is of stone; the pumping mechanism and pipes are of bronze and brass; it is as nearly indestructible as any machine can be made. Its operation is entirely free from dust and noise attending brush graphiters, and it is claimed that its capacity is equal to that of the largest of that type of machinery. —*Printing Trade News.*

A COMPLETE and well-equipped lithographic plant (French) has been started at Mazatlan (Mexico), under experienced Spanish management.

Tariff Changes
AND
CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

From the "Board of Trade Journal."

ITALY.

The following is the substance of some decisions respecting the tariff treatment of various articles on importation into Italy, which are contained in a Bulletin of the Italian Ministry of Finance recently received at the Board of Trade:—

[100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.; lira (100 ct.) = 9·6d.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty
Apparatus for the compression and the drying of matrices for stereotype plates, consisting of a double press, the pedestal of which—permanently joined to the press and closed by sheet iron so as to form a kind of chamber—serves, by means of steam produced by a suitable apparatus placed within the said chamber, to heat the lower plates of the press, so that the matrices are quickly dried; dutiable as "Apparatus for heating"	315	Per 100 kilgos. Lire et. 18 00
Blocks of commercial invoice forms, formed of sheets of white paper with printed headings, joined together in the form of books bound in boards, with cloth backs, and perforated in the direction of the length, near the back, to facilitate the withdrawal of the forms one by one: dutiable as "Manufactures of paper not specially provided for"	256	70 00
Common cardboard, not glazed, of a greyish colour, which colour results from the fibres of various kinds and of different colours (rags, waste of paper and of cardboard) incorporated in the pulp: dutiable as undyed cardboard	251 a 1	2 00
Common cardboard, undyed, not glazed, coated with tar (incatramato	251 a 1	2 00

BRITISH GUIANA.

The following goods have lately been added to the free list:—

Maps and almanacs.

Printing ink reducers and driers used exclusively for letterpress printing, imported by or directly for the conductor of any newspaper or printing establishment for the exclusive purpose of being used by him in the course of his trade.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The *New Zealand Gazette* of March 6th last contains copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1,037) giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into New Zealand.

The following are among the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty. On Foreign Goods.	Rates of Import Duty. On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Advertising matter, viz.— "Glacier" show labels	142	3½d. per lb.	3d. per lb.
Bottles. "Easy-fill," for Swan fountain pens .. .. [Writing ink contained therein is liable to duty under Tariff heading No. 148]	148	30 % ad. val.	20 % ad. val.
Educational apparatus, viz.— Wall pictures in sets on map rollers or sticks, specially suited for teaching in Sunday schools...	441	Free	Free

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

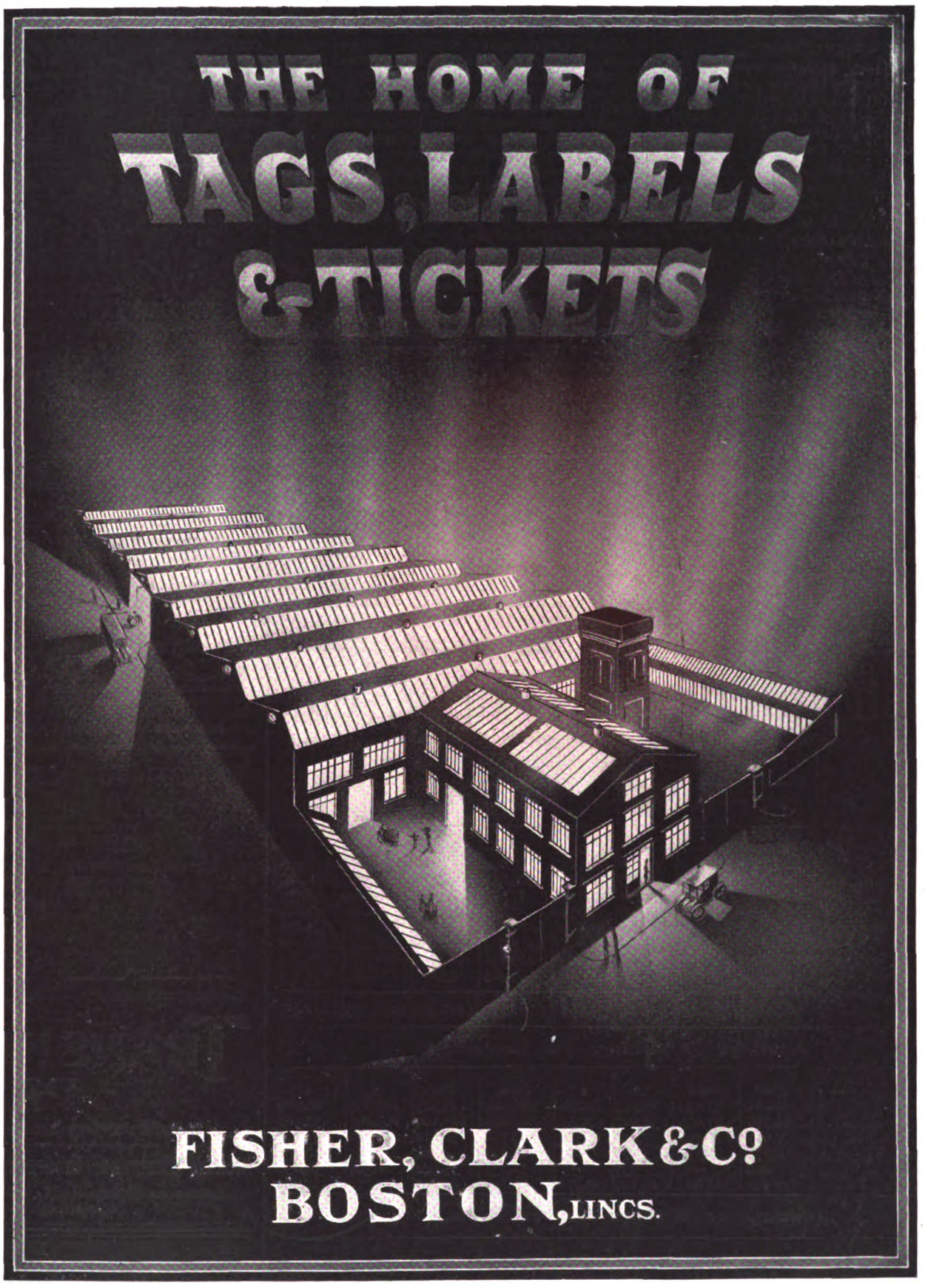
In a recent Circular (T.D. 33,315) the Treasury Department notify that lithographic catalogue covers imported for use on catalogues of American manufacture are required to be marked so as to indicate the country of origin, in accordance with Section 7 of the present Tariff Act. The marking on the covers should not, however, give the impression that the catalogue itself is of foreign production, but should be confined to the origin of the covers, and may be stated thus, "German litho," or similar expression, as the case may be.

Pictures and Post Cards in Colombia

Colombia and other countries of western South America offer a good market for printed pictures, especially cheap coloured pictures. Better kinds do not find a favourable market, says a German consular report from Bogota. In the houses of the well-to-do classes moderately good chromo-lithographs, steel and copper engravings, etc., are to be seen. Frequently, however, coloured advertisements form a not inconsiderable part of the internal decorations, and even the natives in the remote parts of the country are not lacking in the taste for pictures. Those mostly seen are the striking North American placards advertising patent medicines, soaps, sewing machines, phonographs, etc., as well as advertisements of French toilet articles, preserves, beverages, etc. The imports of pictures of all kinds, including post cards, comprise the following goods:—(1.) Oleographs and chromo-lithographs. These are generally cheap kinds, but in Bogota some more expensive kinds called artistic chromos are sold. Religious subjects are specially saleable, then historical pictures (Napoleon, etc.), scenes from opera (Othello, Tosca, etc.), still life and domestic subjects. The largest sizes are 50 by 70 cm., ordinary sizes 40 by 50 cm., the smaller sizes are not so saleable. (2.) Steel engravings of the same subjects. Sizes vary, the largest being 41 by 53 cm. and 60 by 80 cm. At Bogota, the capital town Colombia, steel engravings are sold more often than oleographs, but at other places, such as Medellin, the second largest town in the Republic, cheap oleographs are mostly in demand. (3.) Imitation steel engravings ("bromines") of the same subjects are sold only in one size, 50 by 72 cm., and are popular on account of their cheapness. (4.) Imitation water-colour drawings, especially those of flowers, and to a less extent those of landscapes, are frequently framed in Colombia; the demand is for collections of four or six pictures in all sizes, but preferably about 20 by 30 cm. or 25 by 40 cm. (5.) Bromides, produced by photographic process, so-called bromo-silver prints. Subjects: Types of women and child-life. Sizes: 20 by 30 cm. and 30 by 74 cm. The demand is not large. Nos. 1 to 5 are charged with customs duty by weight, and should therefore be packed without cardboard and in paper as light as possible in weight. (6.) Post cards. (*a*) So-called bromo-silver post cards: only the smooth and coloured kinds are sold. The chief demand is for the following subjects: Scenes of child-life, love-scenes, types of women, historic persons and scenes. The market for these kinds of cards is comparatively large. Retail prices for these post cards are 5 to 10 centavos (100 centavos = 1 peso = 4s.) each. (*b*) Religious subjects: chromo-matt, 5 centavos each; chromo-brilliant, 5 centavos each; fine colours with gold border, 10 centavos each. The market for these is fairly good. (*c*) Landscape and flowers in the better kinds of colour processes, matt, retail price 5 centavos each. There is a good market for these, in large assortment. (7.) Cigarette pictures: smooth bromo-silver, coloured or black and white. Sizes 37 by 56 mm. and 42 by 58 mm. The market for these is comparatively large because there are a number of cigarette factories in the country which carry on lotteries by means of the pictures. Recently some factories have tried the plan of giving only a lottery ticket instead of a numbered picture. (8.) Chromo-cards, which are also used as advertisements by druggists, chocolate makers, etc. Subjects: children, wild animals, costumes of different lands. The customs duties on the above-mentioned goods are as follows: Nos. 1 to 5 come under class 8 of the tariff and are charged 34 centavos gold, plus 2 per cent. per kilo. gross. Nos. 6 to 8 come under class 6, and are charged 17 centavos gold, plus 2 per cent., per kilo. gross. The usual terms for payment are six months from date of invoice by draft system; direct remittance is exceptional. In Medellin: six months by direct remittance.—*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL and Co. are issuing a series of "Author's" Letter Cards, each of which contains a collection of portraits of popular authors, well printed from half-tone blocks, with accompanying letterpress notes on each. These cards, we understand, are supplied gratis to booksellers who handle the firm's publications.

Digitized by Google



Price 6d. Net.
Per Ann. 6s.
Post Free.

THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY

THE PROCESS PHOTOGRAM ESTABLISHED JAN 1894

Foreign
Subscription 8s.
Post Free.

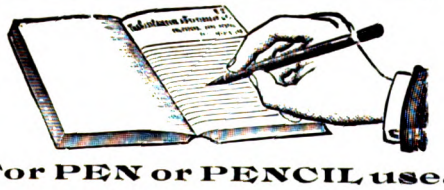
A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

Digitized by Google

Foreign and British Paper.

Our Foreign Trade.

The Board of Trade Returns show a continued expansion in the imports and exports of paper. The total values for April, and also for the four months ended April, are as under, with increases as compared with the corresponding periods of last year :—

	APRIL.		
Imports ...	...	£634,568	+ £59,306
Exports ...	...	313,321	+ 34,627
Re-Exports	...	17,604	+ 1,530
	JANUARY–APRIL.		
Imports ...	...	£2,441,451	+ £111,296
Exports ...	...	1,270,028	+ 93,678
Re-Exports	...	79,130	+ 14,612

Imports.

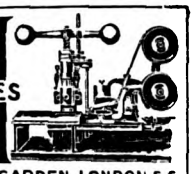
In the imports for April, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, the only shrinkage in value recorded was in respect to printings or writings on reels, amounting to £4,935. Swedish supplies were on a greatly reduced scale, and receipts from the United States have dwindled to very small proportions. There were no arrivals from Newfoundland. Norway increased her shipments, and it may be noted that German reel paper is finding an increased outlet in this market. The imports of printings or writings not on reels evidence an increase of £4,283, due mainly to the activity of Germany, Norway and Sweden. Hangings and other printed or coated paper show increases of £1,124 and £1,403 respectively, the shipments to this country being mainly in the hands of Germany. Nearly 38 per cent. of the total imports consist of packings and wrappings, the increase in value last month amounting to £40,050. The competing countries rank in the following order :—Sweden, Germany, Norway, Belgium and Russia. Strawboards mark an increase of £3,174; wood pulp boards, £8,892; and unenumerated, £5,315. The imports during the four months ended April (as compared with the corresponding period of last year) show the following increases :—Printings or writings on reels, £10,785; printings or writings not on reels, £18,489; packings and wrappings, £106,481; strawboards, £33,612; mill and wood pulp boards, £13,395; unenumerated, £16,493. Decreases: Hangings, £5,164; other printed or coated papers, £2,795.

Exports.

There was a falling off of £1,889 in the exports of writings last month as compared with April of last year. This was owing to a decrease in the shipments to British Possessions, whose purchases (amounting to £25,802) show a decline of £2,819. Foreign countries bought British writings of the value of £10,797, an increase of £930. Printings, however, were in exceptionally good demand, the supplies to British Possessions amounting to £97,574 and to Foreign Countries to £57,748, increases of £13,951 and £15,651 respectively (a total of £29,602). In the exports of the following articles, the increases in value last month were :—Packings and wrappings, £4,094; paper-hangings, £898; paste, mill and cardboard, £1,083; playing cards, £776; bags, £2,140; and unenumerated, £1,924. Decreases: Printed or coated papers (other than hangings), £2,136; manufactures of paste, mill and cardboard, £1,614; and envelopes, £252. The exports for January–April (as compared with the corresponding period of last year) show the following increases in value :—Printings, £91,832; packings and wrappings, £7,140; paper-hangings, £7,544; paste, mill and cardboard, £2,615; manufactures of paste, mill and cardboard, £163; playing cards, £984; envelopes, £2,467; bags, £2,784; and unenumerated, £3,988. The only decreases were writings to the amount of £8,087, and printed or coated papers (other than hangings) to the extent of £17,753.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	APRIL.				JANUARY–APRIL.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	164,221	153,167	95,390	90,455	650,020	637,357	364,308	375,093
Not on Reels	70,633	83,376	67,033	71,316	309,830	343,282	277,780	296,269
Hangings	4,682	5,167	11,731	12,855	27,872	26,024	63,943	58,779
Other Printed or Coated	8,467	8,153	22,627	24,030	35,236	33,221	90,024	87,229
Packings and Wrappings	282,019	346,528	201,016	241,066	1,186,820	1,354,461	826,950	933,431
Strawboards	341,491	366,898	98,513	101,687	1,112,904	1,252,650	308,360	341,972
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	104,964	112,000	49,765	58,657	419,631	426,748	202,788	216,183
Unenumerated, etc. ...	10,436	11,946	29,187	34,502	39,465	43,803	116,002	132,495
Totals	986,913	1,087,235	575,262	634,568	3,781,778	4,117,546	2,250,155	2,441,451
Printings or Writings—On Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	50,881	31,043	29,743	19,488	188,044	134,505	107,237	80,016
Norway	69,378	87,030	38,027	47,453	302,828	283,104	163,067	157,381
Germany	7,077	16,948	5,841	13,320	23,720	58,019	18,346	45,225
United States	8,873	1,531	5,275	824	16,123	4,984	9,063	2,732
Newfoundland	620	—	357	—	32,273	73,948	16,367	36,850
Other Countries	27,392	16,615	16,147	9,370	86,132	82,797	50,228	52,889
Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	7,887	13,601	5,093	8,403	51,586	58,073	32,691	38,603
Norway	19,866	27,866	12,672	17,831	81,733	109,506	53,513	69,315
Germany	21,659	29,049	21,319	26,758	93,734	102,775	88,603	97,631
Belgium	10,865	7,480	9,975	7,047	35,781	30,048	33,835	28,546
United States	6,533	2,311	9,834	4,084	19,012	13,353	29,697	22,750
Other Countries	3,823	3,069	8,140	7,193	27,984	29,527	39,441	39,424
Hangings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	3,144	3,447	6,982	7,640	19,020	17,880	37,727	35,191
Belgium	868	1,289	2,136	3,369	6,359	6,135	15,760	15,681
Other Countries	670	431	2,613	1,846	2,493	2,009	10,456	7,907
Other Printed or Coated Papers.								
From—	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	5,377	3,585	13,805	10,937	20,757	16,459	52,284	43,568
Belgium	2,028	3,384	3,612	7,672	9,546	11,026	17,929	22,724
France	269	367	1,732	2,132	1,289	1,282	6,952	7,286
United States	644	717	2,670	2,642	2,092	3,416	8,330	10,442
Other Countries .	149	100	808	647	1,552	1,038	4,529	3,209
Packings and Wrappings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	16,105	26,527	9,016	12,864	108,667	101,404	57,413	49,488
Sweden	89,378	117,029	58,025	74,127	380,367	456,143	244,402	289,243
Norway	66,934	93,923	42,619	55,420	255,472	355,575	160,853	212,165
Germany	67,081	65,259	54,140	56,700	267,100	273,206	219,129	233,668
Belgium	24,420	24,184	20,106	20,617	95,840	97,470	76,932	78,969
Other Countries ..	18,101	19,606	17,110	21,338	79,374	70,663	68,221	69,898

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD


The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
ARTISTS & DESIGNERS
MANCHESTER

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C,
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone-2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co LTD

DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.
38, FARRINGDON St LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

WRITE TO

FRY'S FOR METALS

For PRINTERS.

BEST QUALITY GUARANTEED.



STEREO MONO
LINO TYPO, ETC.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30 Holland St., BLACKFRIARS, London, S.E.

Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

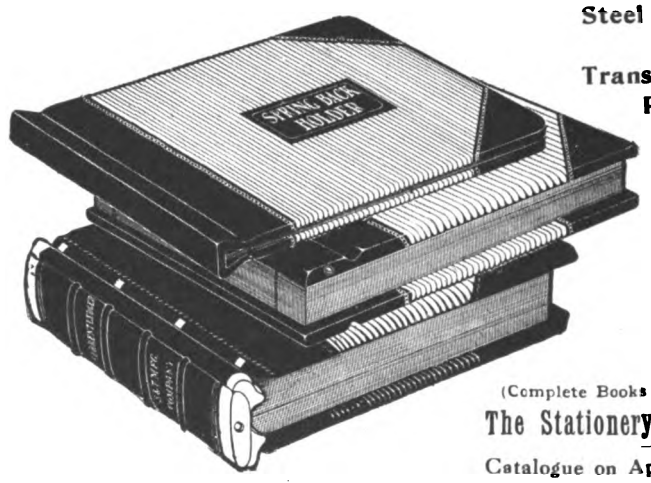
It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

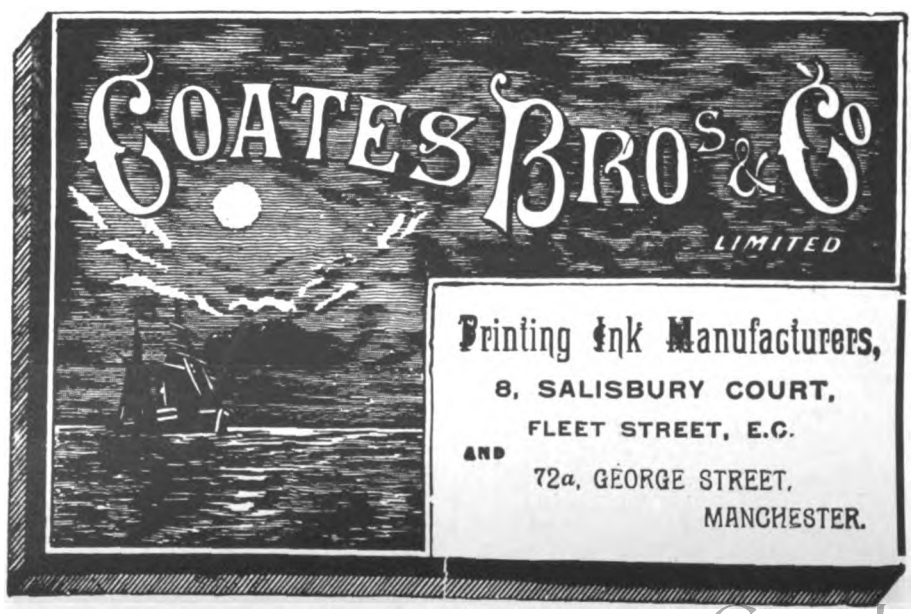
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,

25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.



Digitized by Google

U.S.A. Tariff.

The following classification showing present duty and proposed changes in the U.S.A. Tariff will interest our readers:—

	Present duty.	Proposed duty
Valued not above 2½c. per lb.—	dols.	
News print paper from Europe	3.75 per ton	free
News print paper from freehold woods of Canada ...	free	free
News print paper from Crown lands of Canada	5.75 per ton	free
Valued above 2½c. per lb. and not above 4c. per lb.—		
Printing paper from Europe ...	10.00 per ton	12%
Printing paper from freehold woods of Canada	free	12%
Printed paper from restricted Crown land woods	10.00 per ton	12%
Mechanical pulp from Europe	free	free
Mechanical pulp from freehold woods of Canada	free	free
Mechanical pulp from restricted Crown land woods... ...	1.67 per ton	free
Unbleached wood pulp from Europe	3.33 per ton	free
Unbleached wood pulp from freehold woods of Canada ...	free	free
Unbleached wood pulp from Canadian Provinces which prohibit exportation of pulp wood	dols. 3.33 per ton	2 per ton
Bleached wood pulp from Europe	5.00 per ton	free
Bleached wood pulp from freehold woods of Canada ...	free	free
Bleached wood pulp from Canadian Provinces which prohibit exportation of pulp wood	5.00 per ton	2 per ton

The Views of Mr. A. G. Hastings.

Mr. Arthur G. Hastings, the president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, in commenting on the tariff situation, said that the Tariff placed a serious problem before the American paper manufacturers.

"The removal of the duty from paper valued at less than 2½ cents per pound was fully expected," he said, "but the proposal to allow foreign sulphite pulp to enter free of duty is beyond reason. The foreign sulphite producer can undoubtedly lay down pulp in this country at a lower cost than it can be produced here. The American mill owners who have invested in sulphite plants will be forced to buy their pulp from the importers or suffer unfair competition. The Tariff Bill also contains several elements that require deep consideration before Congress goes on record as giving its approval. In the first place, paper valued at less than 2½ cents per pound made from Crown land wood of Canada can enter free of duty, while sulphite made in a country where restrictions are in force will have to pay a duty of $2 per ton.

"The high grades of writing papers will suffer, but the general reduction of the duties of papermaking materials, such as china clay, chemicals, and wires, may tend to offset that disadvantage. As to the probable passage of the Bill intact, I feel that the House will accept the measure, but President Wilson's endeavours to coerce the Senate will be futile. It is the Senate, therefore, that most hope for securing changes will be placed. Each Senator will have some schedules for which he will want better treatment, and thus the Senator from Louisiana will fight for sugar and the Senator from New Hampshire may fight for paper. In the end it will be a case of barter. We do not fear news print paper from Scandinavian countries, but Canada, with its added leeway, will be the dangerous factor."

On Some Old Printers.

We have received a copy of the 16th Part of M. Wouter Nijhoff's interesting series of reproductions from books printed in the Netherlands in the first half of the 16th century ("L'Art Typographique dans les Pays-Bas, 1500-1540"). One of the great advantages of a work of this character is the opportunity it affords the student of the history of book-making of instituting comparisons between the typographical characteristics of different periods and printers, without any of the extensive and laborious research which a personal investigation would entail. In the Part under notice are some 30 illustrations in facsimile, in addition to numerous typographical reproductions, and it is tolerably evident, as the work draws to a conclusion, *i.e.*, as the middle of the sixteenth century is approached, that the Netherlandish printers of that period were mostly contented with a lower standard of excellence in typography than that of their predecessors. The enthusiasm of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century had subsided, and with the more general use of Roman letter the former attractiveness of the pages from a typographical point of view was largely wanting. Crowded lines, absence of full margins, lack of ornament, etc., mainly contributed to this, and as the century advanced this indifferent workmanship became more and more accentuated. The re-use of old material, or the copying of old designs seems to have been pretty commonly practised by some of the printers in the Low Countries at the period dealt with. Thus we find amongst the illustrations given in this Part some from books produced by Van Doesborch, of Antwerp, obviously derived from French sources, whilst Vorsterman, of the same city, on the title page of his 1516 edition of the "Shepherd's Calendar" reproduces a woodcut used thirteen years before in Paris, and his trademark in 1521 is evidently based on earlier French ones. The Netherlandish printer shows up at his best when using black letter types, and some very picturesque pages of this kind are reproduced from works printed by Cornelis Henriczoon the letter cutter, at Delft, notably a fine script type which anticipates in some degree the "Lettres de Civilite" of Granjon thirty years later. Many other points of interest occur in this Part, on which space will not permit us to dwell. Particulars of this valuable contribution to the historical literature of book production may be had from the publisher, Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, bookseller, The Hague.



Exports of Printed Books.

The following were the exports of printed books from the United Kingdom during April, compared with other previous periods:—

	April		Jan.-April	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
1913	37,383	215,009	135,683	793,690
1912	37,173	215,842	133,927	791,262
1911	31,240	193,511	123,159	733,518

BRITISH
Exports & Imports of Printing Type.

The following figures show the exports and imports of printing type into the United Kingdom for the periods mentioned:—

Imports:—

	April		Jan.-April	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	3	729	17	3,563
1912	3	791	13	2,475
1911	5	869	23	4,347

Exports:—

	April		Jan.-April	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	43	7,622	198	34,769
1912	41	6,250	154	22,277
1911	33	7,433	167	26,155

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	APRIL.				JANUARY-APRIL.			
	1912	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	17,515	16,332	38,488	36,599	72,110	67,510	152,815	144,728
Printings	125,759	158,974	125,720	155,322	561,195	668,739	546,318	638,150
Packings and Wrappings	75,998	89,049	29,345	33,439	261,034	286,382	107,354	114,494
Hangings...	12,402	12,991	31,331	32,229	53,884	59,670	140,135	147,679
Other Printed or Coated	3,260	2,471	14,344	12,209	15,025	10,154	63,161	45,408
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	9,890	9,371	8,211	9,294	36,001	35,452	33,377	35,992
Manufactures of ,, ,,	4,563	3,609	8,661	7,047	18,658	19,738	34,776	34,939
Playing Cards	247	321	1,776	2,552	1,093	1,197	7,813	8,798
Envelopes...	2,624	2,812	6,242	5,990	10,683	11,931	26,050	28,517
Bags	2,613	4,783	3,025	5,165	14,850	17,756	16,231	19,015
Unenumerated	4,371	5,183	11,551	13,475	20,270	21,405	48,320	52,308
Totals	259,242	305,896	278,694	313,321	1,064,803	1,199,934	1,176,350	1,270,028
Writings.								
To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	437	345	2,091	1,526	2,821	1,743	9,708	7,419
United States	170	91	770	422	724	454	2,922	2,013
Other Foreign Countries	2,108	2,730	7,006	8,849	12,214	12,371	34,446	34,870
B. South Africa	1,502	1,142	3,233	2,157	6,581	5,400	11,333	10,220
B. India	3,021	2,177	6,472	4,939	8,655	7,912	19,314	17,784
Straits Settlements ...	349	234	764	508	1,348	1,724	3,332	3,811
Ceylon	286	161	627	303	916	1,095	1,936	2,483
Australia	6,375	6,047	11,681	11,331	27,287	24,208	46,992	42,056
New Zealand	1,891	2,260	3,918	3,452	7,309	7,457	12,998	11,993
Canada	693	558	1,129	1,586	1,396	2,498	3,155	5,980
Other British Possessions	683	587	1,697	1,526	2,859	2,648	6,679	6,099
Printings.								
To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	8,115	8,573	10,423	10,929	37,297	40,792	43,610	50,754
United States	3,264	1,863	4,495	2,856	11,674	10,305	15,462	17,493
Other Foreign Countries	23,252	39,574	27,179	43,963	129,467	154,076	144,184	166,972
B. South Africa	11,471	9,689	12,169	10,665	51,233	37,852	50,321	39,879
B. India	22,926	24,423	22,097	22,532	81,040	97,068	76,010	90,957
Straits Settlements ...	1,330	2,876	1,316	2,885	4,688	7,489	4,521	7,635
Ceylon	1,155	1,622	1,194	1,664	5,666	8,378	5,651	7,869
Australia	36,074	46,437	28,903	35,126	158,288	215,244	126,254	158,668
New Zealand	9,860	9,060	8,202	7,613	48,331	42,810	39,568	34,365
Canada	5,963	12,127	7,487	14,306	26,044	44,286	33,237	53,599
Other British Possessions	2,349	2,730	2,255	2,783	7,467	10,439	7,500	9,959
Unenumerated.								
To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	386	522	2,443	3,726	1,735	1,953	11,048	12,841
United States	185	105	630	565	378	698	1,337	2,689
Other Foreign Countries	1,586	1,448	3,939	3,639	6,919	7,351	16,046	16,292
B. South Africa	418	477	850	851	2,685	1,827	4,188	3,285
B. East Indies	701	717	1,160	1,476	2,272	2,363	4,479	4,763
Australia	453	1,093	1,079	1,276	3,790	4,335	5,563	5,890
New Zealand	195	215	300	342	1,009	1,172	1,833	1,878
Canada	360	519	931	1,373	919	1,249	2,581	3,638
Other British Possessions	87	87	219	227	563	457	1,245	1,032

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES
Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks
NOTE-HEADS
Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS IN TWO COLOUR half tone. MAKE CHARMING CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS
H.G.WALKER. *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.
CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,
Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,
25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff

P. LAWRENCE,
Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.
103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E C.
Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

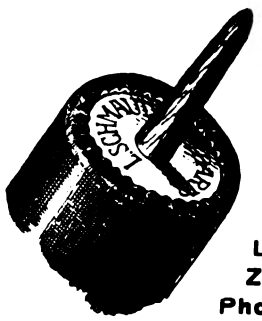
TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers
56&7 SINGER St LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.
To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " 20lbs " "
The first-named or Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch,
Price £2 2s. net.
Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.
H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
M'DERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey. London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.
of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF
TYPE
IS
25%
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.

ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

TUCK'S *Cards, Books etc.* ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**
BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS
Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros
FOR VARIOUS TRADES.
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.
DIES. SKETCHES:
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

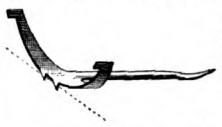
Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s 19604 City, 12 Hop.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GUAGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

THE PERFECT PEN **VEDA** REG^D No 322936

2s. 6d. to 5s.

Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.

FREE OF CHARGE.

WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.

Makers and Repairers:

VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851.

Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

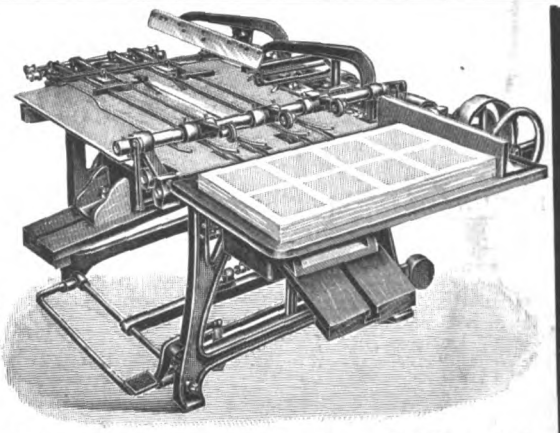
(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

More than

1,000 Folding Machines



Of our Manufacture are at present installed in

All Civilised Countries of the World.

On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.

A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.

Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, 7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered)
T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

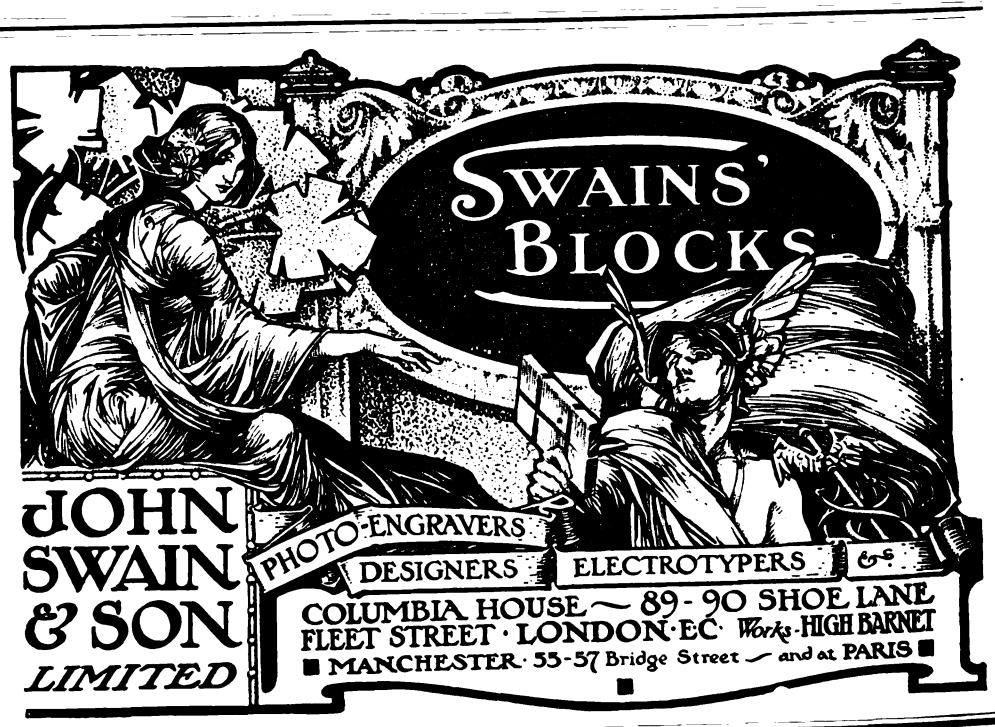
DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd.,

116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.



JOHN SWAIN & SON LIMITED

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS DESIGNERS ELECTROTYPERS &c

COLUMBIA HOUSE — 89-90 SHOE LANE
FLEET STREET · LONDON · E.C. Works-HIGH BARNET
MANCHESTER · 55-57 Bridge Street — and at PARIS

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS, MOOR LANE, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc. MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—May 22, 1913

095.5
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 23.

LONDON: May 29, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The "Laureate"

If YOU need a Platen Press that will ink any form with a SINGLE rolling, investigate

The "Laureate"

There is a concern using FOUR of these Machines which has doubled its daily output per Machine. They print street car advertisements. Are you interested?

The "Hodgman" Press

will make the printer who has it happy this year. We are ready to demonstrate it is the FINEST

Two-Revolution Printing Machine on the Market.

You provide us the opportunity, we will do the rest.

P. LAWRENCE, Printing Machinery Company, Ltd.,

JOHN MURRAY, Manager.

57, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. **REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.**

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic ROLLER WASHERS

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:—Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson, of Bristol; The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., of Manchester; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., of London; Messrs. Mardon, Son & Hall (3 Machines); Johnson, Riddle & Co., London; David Allen & Sons, of Harrow, Thomas Forman & Sons, of Nottingham, and the Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. Hudson & Kearns of London—2 machines; Tillotson & Sons, of Bolton—2 machines; Hazell, Watson & Viney, of London—2 machines; Waterlow & Sons, of Dunstable; Thomas Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Butler & Tanner, of Frome; Cassell & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; David Allen & Sons of Harrow: Co-operative Wholesale Society, of Manchester; Abel Heywood; Jas. Broadley, Ltd., of Accrington; Foster Clarke, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

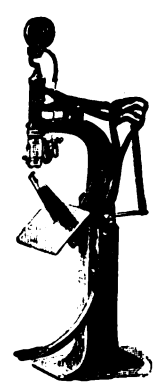
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.

Digitized by Google

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851.

Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.
—OR—

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*

"A brilliant book. . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times.*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition. Revised. 6/-. 80 Illustrations. 9 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References)
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

60 Illustrations. 12 Maps. 5/-.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations. 14 Maps. 5/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations. 6 Maps. 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations. 6 Maps. 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhos Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS: THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus;
DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

Caxton Convalescent Home,
LIMPSFIELD, SURREY.

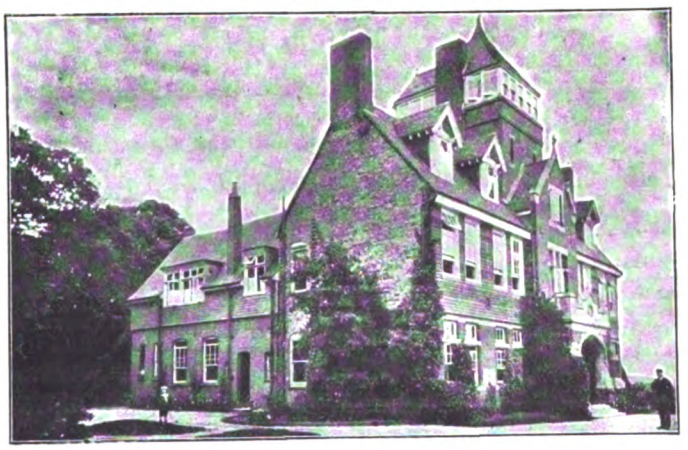
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

The only Convalescent Home exclusively devoted to the Printing and Kindred Trades.

Their own Freehold vested in their own Trustees for ever.

Thirty Beds. No waiting for vacancies.

Stands in its own grounds of 10 acres in the midst of charming country.



A real Haven of Rest.

Over 2,200 jaded Workers restored to health through its agency.

Supported entirely by the Voluntary Contributions of Workers and Employers.

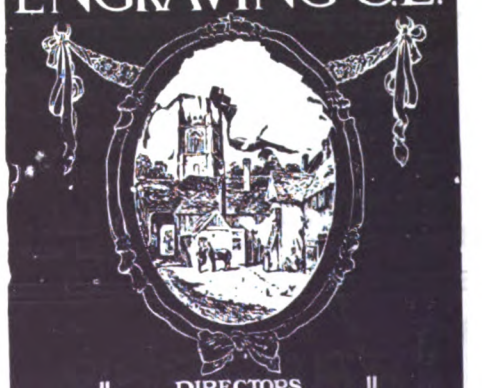
Receives no help from the Hospital Saturday and Hospital Sunday Funds, or from any public source.

The Machinery and Manufacturing Trades are cordially invited to become Subscribers.

DEBT ON BUILDING, £300.

London Office. 3, CURSITOR STREET, E.C.
Secretary: S. J. WHITE.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 23.

LONDON: May 29, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Father Tuck's Reign.

His Xmas. Card Preparations for 1913-14.

The reign of Father Tuck in the realm of Art, *i.e.*, in the useful service of popularising Art and encouraging the appreciation of the beautiful among the masses who would not otherwise come under its high educational influence, extends into three reigns—Queen Victoria, King Edward, and the present sovereign, King George, each of whom has conferred upon Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., the title of Art Publishers by special appointment. This interesting fact has suggested the title chosen by the firm for the daintily got-up little booklet that always heralds the new season's publications of this famous house. In golden parchment cover with gilded royal coat of arms, and secured at the back with deep gold silk cord, this ornate booklet bears as title "In Three Reigns," and therein we read that it was in the long and glorious reign of Queen Victoria that the House of Tuck was produced, and with its foundations laid and rooted firmly in the fertile soil of the Victorian Era, it has advanced onward, gaining strength in its progress, through the reign of Edward the Peacemaker, until it has reached its present unique dimensions in the reign of King George the Fifth. It has been the writer's privilege, during a series of years covering those three reigns, to annually inspect, admire, and then attempt the futile task of adequately describing the wonderful collections of Christmas and New Year cards that have been published by Tuck's each year.





As one looks back over that period one is struck by the extraordinary manner in which each collection has invariably surpassed its predecessor, although each time it seemed that the *Ultima Thule* had been reached. And so it is with the new collection now ready; the beautiful has been made more beautiful, new sources of artistic ingenuity have been tapped, and another illustration is provided of the illimitableness of human endeavour in the portrayal of beauty.

The collection of Christmas and New Year cards now before the trade consists of no less than 5,000 new designs, catering for every possible style and shade of taste, as also for every purse. A notable feature of Tuck's collection during the past eleven years is the Royal Christmas cards reproduced, by gracious permission of several royal personages, direct from the original Christmas cards Messrs. Tuck and Sons last had the honour of preparing for them. The capital idea of issuing these Royal reproductions is becoming better known to the general public now, and their popularity is consequently growing rapidly. Last year their number was increased by nearly 50 per cent., and this year the collection is one that cannot fail to greatly extend their circle of admirers. A series that the firm are doing exceedingly well with is the "Floral Scroll Parchment," there being 22 sets in that one style. The "Tapestry" is another very fine series, and wonderfully successful has been the "Art Canvas" series

An interesting innovation this year is the issuing of a special revised edition of Messrs. Tuck's illustrated annual catalogue of Christmas cards, calendars, gift books, toy books, etc., for the use of the general public, in which retail prices only will be given throughout. A quarter-of-a-million copies of these will be posted to a quarter-of-a-million homes in all parts of the United Kingdom, and in addition to these a further quantity will be reserved for the use of the trade. This will undoubtedly strengthen the hands of the firm's customers, and as the collection this year is such an unprecedentedly good one, the call for them is likely to be proportionately large. A better year could not have been chosen for introducing this excellent plan for facilitating the selection and extending the sales of these beautiful missives of goodwill.

The collection is far too huge to go in detail through the seven bulky sample volumes, and no very good purpose would be served, for a proper appreciation of them can only be obtained by a personal inspection. We will just point out some of the more striking features that arrest attention on a cursory glance through the samples. The gem of the collection is Book IV., and it leads off with the Royal Christmas Cards. These are supplied at different prices, the highest being 20s. per dozen for a handsome large folder, and the retail prices range from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., one of the cards in each set being in black and white. A specially appropriate subject has been chosen for the King's Christmas card, "The meeting of Richard Coeur de Lion with Saladin," from a stirring scene painted by Howard Davie. An historic scene has also been chosen for the Queen's card, "The first meeting of the Prince of Orange and Princess Mary," charmingly painted by John Bacon, A.R.A. The Prince of Wales' card is splendid and the subject one that appeals to British patriotism, "Nelson's ship 'Victory' in Portsmouth Harbour," decked with the flags for the famous signal, "England expects every man this day to do his duty," and the picture is symbolical of the

Digitized by Google

past and present, a torpedo and other modern types of the navy being shown beside Nelson's old battle ship. Queen Alexandra's card is in pleasing contrast to these, the title being "Benedicite Omnia Opera," a delightful reproduction of a Madonna painting by Howard Davie. The German Emperor's card returns to historic events, "The Hamburg Fleet putting to sea for the protection of the Hanseatic States," from a painting by Bernard Gribble. Then special sets of these cards are put up in inexpensive boxes, each containing six different designs, all produced from the original Royal Christmas cards.

The general collection in this book begins with a magnificent large parchment leaflet, a hand-coloured crayon study of a beautiful girl's head, accompanied with a poem in embossed gilt letters. A new feature this year is the "Coloured Carbon" series, charming carbon pictures receiving artistic relief in some tasteful and careful hand-colouring. "Silver Cloud" is the title given to a series with a picture covered by a semi-transparent leaf, on which some dainty floral designs are hand-painted and wishes are gilt embossed. "Art Canvas" is another new and effective series, real canvas variously tinted giving an admirable finish to the pictures or studies mounted on it. There is a capital selection of humorous cards under the title of "Oddities." One of these depicts grotesque cats and dogs on a surface embossed in imitation of canvas. Another shows these extraordinary animal creations looking through windows with real transparent celluloid representing the glass, and they are called the "Casement Oddities" series. That clever humorous artist, Lawson Wood, has illustrated



humming bird are each represented, with the real feathers of the birds introduced in the design with most realistic and telling effect. Canaries and other birds are also wonderfully depicted. A pretty and fanciful idea is carried out in the "Perfumed Petals" series, hand-painted flower studies having imitation silk petals inserted in the blooms and perfumed. "Hand-coloured Gravures" is another pretty example of the effectiveness of a little colour to a monotint design.



some other amusing cards. Pretty "Hand-coloured Etchings" and the novel "Wide-world" designs, are the titles of another attractive series. The prices range down to 8s. per gross, and include at the latter figure some wonderful value in carbon leaflets to sell at a penny.

In the general collection of coloured cards, Book I. contains the cards priced at 20s. a dozen down to 32s. a gross. The real bird novelty of last year was so successful that it has been reintroduced, with one or two higher priced numbers that are still more elaborate. A turkey, a peacock, and a "Broderie D'Art" was a successful series last year, and this year it finds a place in the collection with additional attractions. The feature is silk embroidered designs on very fine chiffon, let into oval cut-out openings on mounts which are also decorated with hand-painted designs. Last year there were only embroidered flowers, but this year there are also designs of birds, beautifully embroidered in rich silk colours. The "Art Canvas" series are represented here with some pleasing designs, and rather different to the former are some hunting scenes and dog studies on a rough-looking brown canvas, which is quite a novelty. Very choice is the "Water-colour" series, and many pleasing conceits are shown in the extensive "Floral Scroll" parchment series, beautiful floral designs appearing on square-shaped leaflets with an artistic scroll designed in one corner. Each has an envelope to match, made of the same material as the leaflet, and some of them have this year's new metal charm attached—a black cat. "Golden Plumage" is a pretty series of birds depicted in accurate colours on parchment. "Golden Monogram," "Hand-painted Etchings," and "Sport" are some more series whose titles denote their style. Religious cards are a strong line, some capital sixpenny leaflets appearing in the "Goodwill" series. A pretty idea is carried out in the "Silver Vista" series of parchment leaflets. There is a cut-out opening in an effective silver design, through which is caught a glimpse of a lovely scenic picture on the inset. The pretty title, "Hand-painted Posies," suggests poetic sentiments, and the cards in this series do not belie the title, the choicest of miniature flower studies being delightfully designed and hand-painted on white or tinted cards. There is



also a "Silver Monogram" parchment series, and many a child will be pleased with the "Gem Midget" series, in which the glass front of a miniature lighthouse or the window of a little cottage opens by means of a tiny hinged flap, showing a motto or wish underneath. "Purple Pastels" is quite a distinctive series, the artistic designs being done in purple

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

monotone. The "Tapestry" is a very chaste series, with figure or floral designs very effectively imitating fine tapestry work.

Book II. contains over 400 different sets, priced at 24s. and 16s. per gross, beginning with some of the pretty "Floral Scroll" series, and including many attractive styles, such as the "Over Land and Sea" dainty parchment leaflets that are particularly suitable for relatives and friends abroad. Devotees of My Lady Nicotine will be pleased with the "Cosy Corner" series, on which are fanciful designs of pipes, cigars, and cigarettes, with appropriate messages. There are here some more clever humorous cards, and designs specially suitable for children. Also many excellent 2d. and 3d. leaflets, some of them beautifully lithographed in colours and gold.

Book III. contains the varied assortment of cheaper cards, ranging from 12s. down to 4s. per gross; cheaper, that is, in the sense of being lower in price, but in style and quality of get up they are far removed from the idea of cheapness. Book V is devoted to the new line of Christmas and New Year Boxed Cards, all most attractively done up in 6d. and 1s. boxes of from six to twelve cards, and bearing most seductive titles, appropriately chosen for the style of the contents. The ornate celluloid cards are shown in Book VI., and the ever-popular Christmas Post Card is represented by the thousand-and-one new designs in Book VII. It should be stated that in all Tuck's leaflet cards the insets, with their very varied and happily selected quotations, verses, or mottoes, betoken the expenditure of just as much care and thought as the attractive exteriors. There is a thoroughness and good quality in all these productions that has caused the familiar trade mark, the easel and palette, to be held in the highest esteem throughout the English-speaking world, and this new collection will maintain that high reputation.

CALENDARS & BOOKS.

The endless fund of resourceful ingenuity that is annually displayed in the new season's productions published by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., is truly wonderful. We have recently been invited to inspect the new calendars for 1914, and the picture books and novelties for the next winter season, and these samples alone when brought together mount up to proportions that are fittingly described by the phrase of old Dominie Samson—Prodigious! But a more important feature still is the originality they possess, coupled with their high artistic merit. These are valuable selling assets.



Three capital art and toy novelties have been introduced this year. One of these has the admirable purpose of awakening in children a love of drawing. It is called "Pictures and How to Make Them." An attractively got-up eighteenpenny box contains two coloured pictures and twelve outline pictures for the little ones to fill in and colour, but in addition there are 18 models of animals, trees, road, and all the several parts that constitute the rural pictures, stamped out in black cardboard, so that the child can place these on a sheet of paper, trace their outlines just where its fancy pleases, and so build up its own pictures—quite a fascinating and instructive pursuit. The other two are shilling novelties, and comprise "Toy Rockers," a series of splendidly designed and coloured models of favourite animals made to stand and rock by means of a curved base; and "Picture Building Noah's Ark," which possesses all the elements to usefully amuse little children.

The calendars are in almost infinite variety. There are acceptable little 3s. blotters decorated with figure studies in colours or black and white. The 4s. calendars include hand-coloured gravure pictures and views of London. A very effective calendar in this series is called "Sister Arts," a beautiful coloured picture being mounted on a stout card cut-out, designed and coloured in realistic imitation of marble. Some very fine head studies



and coloured reproductions from the pictures of well-known artists figure among the 4s. 6d. calendars, on handsome large mounts with neat little calendars attached at the bottom. The 5s. calendars include some fine monotone pictures, studies of horses heads, and some very chic figure studies. The "Smart Set" and "In Society" are two capital photogravure calendars in the 6s. line, and the Elmer Keene and "Flowers of Womanhood" calendars are very fine. Two magnificent calendars in the 7s. 6d. series are "The Duck Pond" and the familiar "Hope" of Watts, beautifully reproduced in colours on an unusually thick board with real gold bevelled edges, and very beautiful are the head studies on the calendar called "Masterpieces in Mezzotype." At 8s. each there are some interesting hand-coloured views, "Historic London," and "Sylvan Scenes," "Moor and Meadow," and "Mist on the Moorland" are three charming 9s. calendars. To sell at 10s. 6d. each are some more handsome calendars with pictures by Elmer Keene, and the hand-coloured figure studies, "Society Belles," have had an extra amount of care bestowed upon them, and they are truly works of art.

Among the cheaper lines there is some wonderful value in eighteenpenny blotter calendars and art calendars, a series of Great

Illuminated Addresses:
By the Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.
(Telephone: 2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High class & Distinctive Work
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON. E.C.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE PERFECT PEN
VEDA
REG° Nº 322936
2s. 6d. to 5s.
Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

T. G. & J. JUBB,
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS,
LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.
Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.
ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.

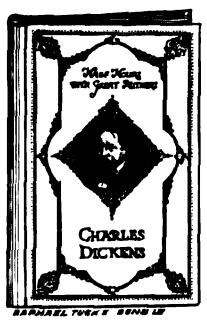


WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

Digitized by Google

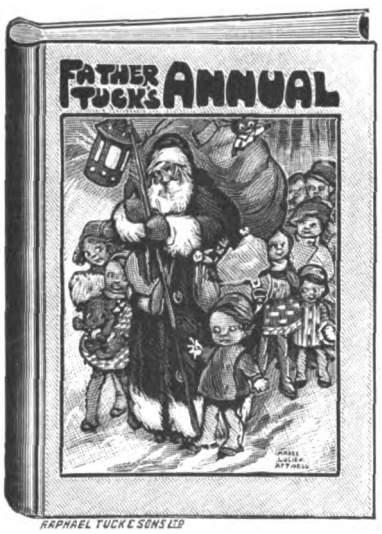
Masters with illuminated covers being particularly noticeable, and there are some amusing novelties and subjects specially suited to children and Christmastide. At 2s. also there is splendid value in effectively got-up booklet and engagement calendars, as well as blotters, the inimitable humour of Lawson Wood being drawn upon for some of these smartly finished lines. There is a clever golf calendar, whilst the modern aeroplane is fantastically introduced to amuse the children in the one entitled "Exceeding the Limit," where one is running up against the face of the moon. The retail prices of others range from 1s. panel and wall calendars and blotters down to penny drops and standing calendars, including many clever novelties that will delight children.

Block calendars are an important line, and all the old-established favourites are repeated in a style that is sure to enhance their popularity. In the 1s. line there is the Shakespeare, Tennyson, Longfellow, Dickens, Burns, Ruskin,



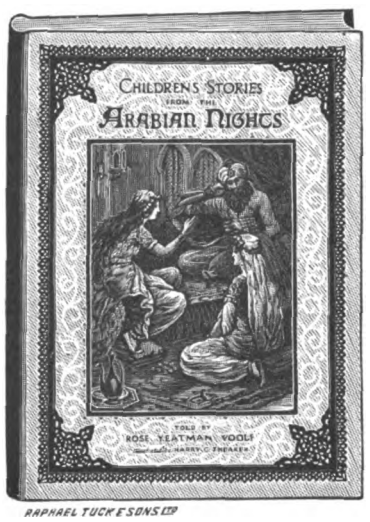
etc., each with an interesting picture illustrating their writings, as well as religious and sporting calendars, some of them being tablet calendars. There are also some capital sixpenny block calendars.

"Father Tuck's Annual" leads off the admirable selection of gift books and toy books which are an annual delight to innumerable young people. Mabel Lucie Attewell has designed a bright and pretty cover picture of Father Christmas surrounded by a group of happy-faced children, and inside are 32 pages in colour and 208 pages of illustrations. There



are four new 3s. 6d. gift books, and among them the "Arabian Nights" is a really fine production. The artist, Harry G. Theaker, who has provided some charming pictures, has secured a richness and brilliance of colour that is quite remarkable, and is specially appropriate to these gorgeous Eastern scenes, and the colour printer has worthily backed him up with his technical skill in reproducing them. "Hans Andersen," with illustrations by Mabel Lucie Attewell; "The Children's English History," with beautifully coloured pictures by J. H. Bacon, A.R.A., Howard Davie and others; and "Curly Heads and Long Legs," cleverly depicted by Miss Hilda Cowham, and admirably adapted to the childish fancy, are the other new books that are going to be a source of endless delight to the young next winter. Two new half-crown gift books, with 112 pages of letterpress and eight coloured plates, are "Old Fairy Tales" and "Favourite Fairy Tales," each providing ten stories which are always in demand. Two excellent new 2s. gift books are included in "Father Tuck's Children's Own Library." There is an excellent assortment of 1s. gift books (some in untearable linen at 2s.), among them the prettily entitled "A Day in the Life of a Child," and the new edition of "Children's Happy Days," which was so successful last season, promise to be very popular.

Father Tuck's Patent "Paint Box" books and "Painting Albums" have become an institution, and there are here a hundred different ones to select from. A new feature this year that will increase their popularity is the addition to every book of a paint brush, secured in a loop at the side. Quite a new line this year is the "Dressing Doll Painting Book," which provides designs of all the articles of a doll's attire for the child to paint, after which they may be cut out and put on the doll. There is also a wonderful selection of studies of flowers, fruit, animals, figures, etc., for the elder children and adults to paint, as well as some good value in sixpenny booklets of post cards for painting.



Father Tuck's "Little Lessons" Series contains many attractive new lines, comprising six new 1d., six new 2d., four new 3d., six new 4d. and untearable 6d. toy books. "Half Hours with Great Authors" is a first-rate sixpenny line—Shakespeare, Scott, Oliver Goldsmith, Charles Dickens, Emerson, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, all being laid under contribution. One of the best toy books for a little boy, and one he will rightly think bears a correct title, is the train book in the "Welcome Gift" series, the train pictures having been designed by an expert, so that the trains shown are absolutely correct in all details, whilst the colouring is wonderfully realistic.

It is a collection in every way worthy of the House of Tuck, and will maintain and strengthen their "beneficient Reign of True Art" in "all Homes throughout the Globe," to use the happy phrases appearing in the interesting Circular that is annually issued at this time of the year.



Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The ninth annual general meeting of the Liverpool Centre was held at the Hanover Hotel, Liverpool, the President, Mr. Harry Firth, presiding over a large attendance of members. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and passed the following report was submitted:—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1912-13.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE P.M. AND O.A. LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

GENTLEMEN,—The Council have pleasure in presenting to the members the Ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

MEMBERSHIP.—The total strength of the Centre is 64. There have been four new admissions, and one member has been transferred to the Manchester Centre during the year, so that there is a gain of three on the preceding year.

Whilst this record is quite good in a general way, the Council is not altogether satisfied with the numerical progress. They wish to impress upon all that there is a strong reason for every member to exert himself to introduce new members. Each one should endeavour to make the aims of the Association known to all who are eligible for membership.

FINANCIAL.—The Balance Sheet shows a balance in favour of the Centre of £6 11s. 0½d.

The amount received from subscriptions and entrance fees was £40 4s. 0d., less payments to the Parent Association of £13 8s. 0d.: the amount of Death Levies paid to London was £22 6s. 0d.; and the expenditure on General Account was £34 18s. 2d. The Centre Levy realised £6 8s. 0d.

SOCIAL MEETINGS.—The Monthly Meetings of the Centre have been, upon the whole, well attended, and a great amount of enthusiasm shown. The Council notice with regret that several members consider they have done their duty to the Centre when they have paid their dues. This is not as it should be, because it is the duty of every member, whenever possible, to take an active part in the work of the Centre, and not to let the whole burden rest on the shoulders of members who have already given liberally of their time and experience for the common good.

(Here follows a list of the meetings held during the year.)

TRADE CUSTOM AS TO NOTICE.—An important Conference was held at Anderton's Hotel on May 24th last between representatives of the Association and the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. The Association was represented by Messrs. F. W. Seeley, G. Phillips and J. W. Webb (London); Mr. J. N. Poole (Liverpool); Mr. R. Bates (Manchester); Mr. H. Dixon (Yorkshire); Mr. H. B. Lane (Birmingham); Mr. W Cruickshank (Glasgow); Mr. T. Paris (Edinburgh); Mr. D. R. King, J.P. (Dublin); Mr. C. Budden (North Midlands); and Mr. E. C. Moyce, General Secretary. A full report of the proceedings has been presented to the members. At the time of writing everything points to this matter being brought to a favourable issue.

VACANCIES ON THE COUNCIL.—The retiring members are Messrs. Davy, Cooke and Conway, who are not eligible for re-election this year. It is desired to place on record a full sense of appreciation for the services these gentlemen have rendered during their time of office.

THANKS.—The Council desires to extend hearty thanks to the artistes who so kindly gave their services at the musical evenings, and to Messrs. J. E. Wilson, S. H. Hannah and A. S. Porter for arranging the concerts.

The Council also wishes to express thanks to Messrs. Geo. M. Benington, H. R. Caldwell and H. Ross Clyne, C.C., for the services they have rendered to the Centre; also to Mr. and Mrs. Winnall, of the Hanover Hotel, for their courtesy and attention.

On behalf of the Council,
HARRY FIRTH, President.
JAS. N. POOLE, Hon. Sec.

The report and balance sheet were passed unanimously, upon the motion of Messrs. Stephenson and Halton. Messrs. Harry Firth, president; George Watson, vice-president; Chas. Thomas, treasurer; and Jas. N. Poole, secretary, were unanimously re-elected. Messrs. A. Davy, H. Cooke, and Hugh Conway retired by rotation from the Council, the vacancies being filled by Messrs. J. Harding, A. W. Fox, and John Honeyman, after some keen contests.

Mr. W. Stephenson pointed out that whilst there had been an increased attendance at the meetings during the session and more enthusiasm shown, he regretted to notice that several members had not attended once. This was not as it should be, and he thought that the members should have their attention drawn to the matter. This led to a discussion, Messrs. Sheridan, Coates, Caldwell and Fox making several suggestions. The matter was finally left to the Council to deal with.

The meeting next considered the programme for the United Meeting in Liverpool, on June 21st. Great interest was shown, and after fully considering every point the final details were left to be arranged at a special general meeting.

Mr. Stewart, in a racy speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the president for his services during the past year. This was seconded by Mr. Stephenson, and carried with musical honours.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

Digitized by Google

TUCK'S

Splendid Lines for 1913-14

CHRISTMAS
& NEW YEAR CARDS,
AUTO STATIONERY,
CHRISTMAS TAGS LABELS
CALENDARS
TOY & GIFT BOOKS
ART & TOY NOVELTIES
etc etc.

are now ready in the hands of all Representatives & Agents

THE MOST WELCOME

THE BEST VALUE

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
Illustrated Lists & TRADE

RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON
Catalogue on application

MARK

HAVE SET THROUGHOUT THE STANDARD THE WORLD

IN THREE REIGNS

Publishers by Royal Appointment

DON'T STOCK INFERIOR PRODUCTIONS
THEY INJURE YOUR BUSINESS IN THE LONG RUN

The Name and Trade Mark is on every card, etc.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE Anglo-German Exhibition at the Crystal Palace is to be formally opened on June 11th.

ON Monday a copy of the original Kilmarnock edition of Burns's poems (1786), was sold for £140 at Sotheby's.

MR. H. B. VINEY, who has been for many years associated with the firm, has been elected a director of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Harvey, who was for 40 years a trusted and valued employee of Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., Birchin-lane, E.C.

THE death has occurred of Mr. John Bass, managing director of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. Mr. Bass had been connected with the firm for about 52 years. He was 75 years of age.

A GLASGOW PRINTER, named James Watt. was seriously injured the other morning in the printing works of Messrs. William Collins and Sons, St. James-road, Glasgow. He was engaged at a printing machine, and placed his left hand under it to feel if the paper was passing correctly through the folding cylinders when his hand became jammed and all the fingers were cut off.

POST CARD dealers in Scarborough, at a meeting presided over by the Mayor, appointed a committee of five censors and passed a resolution regretting that post cards were now published for sale in this country which, though not contravening the law, were, nevertheless, of an objectionable character. and calculated to be harmful to certain members of the community.

MR. JOHN PETTIGREW, an Aberdeen journalist, died on Monday in Montrose Infirmary, as the result of injuries received in a motor-cycle accident. The disaster took place at the foot of a steep incline, where the cycle failed to take the bend of the road, with the result that the machine struck the parapet of a bridge, the petrol tank burst into flames, and deceased and a companion, were terribly burned. The other man has recovered consciousness but his condition is critical.

THE Pitman Centenary is being celebrated by a series of meetings in London and Bath, and a collection of shorthand relics is being shown in the London Guildhall. The collection comprises a number of works on stenography dating from 1628. John Willis's "The Schoolmaster to the Art of Stenography," published in 1628, "to be sold at the Tyger's Head, St. Paul's Churchyard," explains, in the author's own phrase, "the rules and teaching of the practice of stenography to the understanding of the meanest capacity."

ON Monday, at Manchester, Edgar Whiteley, manager of the National Labour Press, surrendered to his bail on a charge of inciting people to destroy property by printing the *Suffragette*, the organ of the Women's Political and Social Union. Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., prosecuted, and Sir William Cobbett defended. The morning was occupied in hearing witnesses who were members of the special service branch of Scotland-yard, and the further hearing was adjourned till Saturday, bail being again allowed.

THE exhibit of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., closes down at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on May 31st. The Monotype people say "the Monotype is the versatile machine which keeps itself busy more hours than any other machine." Judging by the number of "sold" cards bedecking the stand, their representatives must have been busy, too. As a direct result of the show, and the wide publicity given to it, they have, we understand, disposed of eleven casters, eight keyboards and six display type-casting attachments, as well as one Harris Double Crown Offset Press. They hope to meet with similar success at their stand in the Palace of Electricity, at the Liverpool Exhibition, from May to October.

PICTURE POST CARDS.—Further interesting additions have been made to Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' wonderful collection of picture post cards. Attractive packets of six different cards for children are "Good Friends"—pictures of children and horses in the Coloured Glosso series; "Little Folks," "Our Dogs," and "Kittendom in Catland," the last three also being in the Glosso series for children. "When other Lips and other Hearts," is a delightful photogravure series with "Glosso" surface and gilt bevelled edges. There are two packets of "Our Ironclads," one a fine photogravure series of the latest battleships, and the other illustrates a further half dozen in "Photographic Glosso." "A Dream of Fair Women" is a beautiful series of ideal ladies' heads in hand-coloured photogravure.

FOR printing the annual report, for the West Ham Corporation, the tender of Mr. W. S. Caines has been accepted.

THE Imperial Services Exhibition at Earl's Court will be opened on Saturday next by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, when there will be a special display of naval warfare in the Empress Hall.

THE *Board of Trade Journal* announces that a company has been incorporated in Quebec Province with a capital of 20,000 dols., to carry on the business of printers, engravers, lithographers, bookbinders, etc. The names of the company may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom desirous of supplying plant, etc., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

"LLOYD'S" PENNY POULTRY BOOK has been published by *Lloyd's Weekly News*, chiefly with a view to assisting the amateur poultry keeper to derive both pleasure and profit from his hobby. The information is supplied by an expert with forty years' experience behind him, and is reliable, while the information given on the rearing of ducks, geese, guinea fowls, and turkeys is of great value. The price is only one penny, post free three-halfpence.

TENDERS WANTED.—By the Preston Corporation for printing and stationery during three years from November 1st. Particulars on application to the Town Clerk, Preston. By the Acton Urban District Council for printing the annual abstract of accounts. Form of tender from Mr. William Hodson, Council Offices, Acton, W. By the Dewsbury Corporation for printing the lists of Parliamentary electors and burgesses for the overseers and the town clerk for the year ending 1913. Particulars from the Overseers' Office, Town Hall, Dewsbury.

NORWICH is about to honour the memory of one of her notable men, George Borrow, and it is announced that the Lord Mayor has purchased the Borrow House in Willow-lane, and has presented it as a gift to the city to be used as a Borrow museum, and a centre of attraction for Borrovians. The Executive Committee, who have the arrangements in hand, desire funds to furnish the building, restore it to its original state where necessary, and to meet other expenses; and it is hoped that the Lord Mayor's generosity will stimulate a large band of cheerful givers. An interesting offer has been made by Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.I., to lend his Borrovian picture, "The Wind on the Heath," to the museum for inspection by the Borrow disciples during the commemoration proceedings, which are to be held in Norwich on July 5th next. Mr. Frank J. Farrell, M.Sc., Guilderoy, Yarmouth, will be glad to hear from anyone who is desirous of subscribing, or otherwise helping the celebration committee of which he is hon. secretary.

DESPITE the warm weather Holborn Hall was well filled on Saturday evening last by a most representative gathering, the occasion being a benefit concert organised on behalf of the widow and seven children of the late Mr. A. C. Anear, compositor (Card 181). Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., presided, and was supported by Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary, National Printing Trades Federation, Mr. T. E. Naylor, secretary, London Society of Compositors, Mr. F. Davies, organiser, L.S.C., Mr. Arthur O'Connor, secretary, Printers' Medical Aid Association, Mr. F. Francis, Mr. Geo. Mayes, and other gentlemen well known in the printing industry. Mr. W. S. Downing and Mr. C. Downing provided an excellent programme, which included Mr. A. M. Skinner's orchestra, a capital band of skilled musicians, who were well received in their various numbers: Miss Grace Holman, a pleasing and promising vocalist who was heard to advantage in "Somewhere a Voice is Calling" and "Tired Hands"; Miss Edith Shakell, who gave a capital rendition of two numbers, and afterwards appeared with that excellent tenor, Mr. Stephen Moorcroft, in a duet from "Il Trovotore"; Miss M. Goodison, a finished and refined artist, in Tosti's "Good Bye" and "Dear Heart"; the Associated Singers, a well organised and trained band of tuneful vocalists; and Mr. E. Granville Mayes, in well executed violin solos. The lighter side of the entertainment was in the hands of Miss Lilian Bentley, in Rag-time ditties; Mr. W. H. King, Scotch humourist; Mr. Will Jackson, a funny artist; Mr. J. Welch, in Yiddisher eccentricities; Mr. Reginald May; and the Melvilles, in their comedy duets. Mr. Chas. H. Hardy was a capable accompanist, and Mr. A. P. Payne and a band of willing stewards attended to the wants of the audience. Apparently the committee who so well organised this excellent entertainment have every reason to be proud of their efforts.

PERSIA.—The British Vice-Consul at Yezd reports that foolscap paper used is practically all Russian; the notepaper, Italian, German and Austro-Hungarian, with a little Russian, as a rule of cheap flimsy kinds. Some of the commoner sorts of envelopes are being made up locally from imported paper. A few of the cheapest kinds of fountain or stylographic pens are procurable, and seem to find a small sale.

THE June issue of the *Royal Magazine* appears in a fine cover and the contents are excellent. Fiction is well represented and there is plenty of other matter of an interesting character.

THE excellent issue of the *Treasury* for May contains a biographical sketch of the late Rev. Arthur Henry Stanton, better known, perhaps, as "Father" Stanton, of St. Alban's Church, Holborn. The article is profusely illustrated with portraits of the deceased clergyman and pictures taken along the route of the funeral procession. The magazine also contains an article on the Bookbinders' Strike in 1891–2, and a number of interesting items that go to make up a capital number. A finely coloured miniature portrait of "Father" Stanton is given as a Supplement.

W. J. HARTMAN, president of the Ben Franklin Club of America, has issued an appeal to its members to give aid to the Republican Publishing Co., of Hamilton, O., which for several years has issued "The Graphic Arts Year Book." This year's issue was in process of publication when the flood swept down on Hamilton and destroyed the work, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars. Mr. Hartman suggests that every master printer mail to W. L. Tobey, the manager, at once, a cheque for $5, the cost of the book, and thus help in supplying ready funds to bring out the volume.

THE report of the General Federation of Trade Unions for the quarter ended March last, is just issued, and states that during that quarter the number of disputes showed a gratifying diminution, and many hoped that the strain under which the federation had struggled for three-and-a-half years had at last been lightened. "The returns for the current quarter hardly justify the hope, for, while there are only eleven more disputes, the members involved have risen from 5,486 to 12,128. Contributions have totalled £20,243, as against £20,555. Federation and benefits have cost £25,905, as against £7,818. Approximately £10,000 of the sum paid this quarter was balance due on the transport workers' strike of July and August last. Apart from this payment of arrears of benefit, there would have been an excess of income over expenditure instead of an adverse balance of £3,488. The report adds that some of the strikes have resulted in victories for the workpeople, but the actual wage improvements have been very slight.

THREE new novels appear in Messrs. Stanley Paul's list for this month. "Brineta at Brighton," by Gabrielle Wodnil, is a successor (but not a sequel) to her first novel, "Maggie of Margate." The scene is laid in a third-rate Brighton boarding-house, where a confusion of identity places the heroine in a position of difficulty and embarrassment. Miss Kate Horn's new story, "Columbine at the Fair," is dedicated "To that critic who said that Kate Horn could never write a serious novel," and seeks to confute the critic's opinion by a study of a girl, the tenderness of whose nature lies unawakened till it is roused by the touch of a child. Mr. Will Hugo is a novelist whose work is expected to awaken considerable interest. His story, "Bound to Be," deals with the adventures of a young girl who is thrown into the position of maid-of-all-work in a household of very divided interest, and succeeds in bringing relief to one member of it at the expense of the other. The next sixpenny novels to be published by Stanley Paul and Co., in their "Clear Type" series, are "Corinna," by Rita, whose new story, "A Grey Life," is now in its fourth edition; "The Long Hand," by Sir William Magnay, Bart., author of the recently published novel "The Fruit of Indiscretion"; "Cornelius," by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, who, of course, is now Lady Clifford, is an excellent novel in the same series.

THE June *Windsor Magazine*, which is the first number of a new volume, is an attractive issue, containing the large opening instalment of a new serial story, "The Pathway," by Gertrude Page, whose novels of modern Rhodesian life have had an almost phenomenal success in the last few years. Another new serial feature, with a continuous interest, but with each instalment forming a complete episode, deals with "The Fortunes of Virginia Bright," a charming young American girl whose adventures in England are recorded by Albert Kinross. Halliwell Sutcliffe's charming romance, "The Open Road," is carried a stage further with another complete story. A further series of Nature articles by Charles

Digitized by Google

G. D. Roberts opens with a new study of the Wild, and among articles on general themes is a finely illustrated souvenir on the great Imperial Services Exhibition at Earl's Court, which is to be one of the principal attractions of the Metropolis for the coming season. The fine-art feature consists of a survey of the art of the late G. H. Boughton, R.A., which includes some eighteen reproductions from his most attractive pictures. A finely-printed coloured plate accompanies this article.

ON Saturday evening last the London Central Branch of the National Union of Journalists, in common with other branches throughout the country, sat for three hours considering the question whether there should be a working agreement between the London Society of Compositors and other typographical bodies and the executive of the Union. The subject was fully debated by some very able speakers, and, needless to say, past actions of the typographers were criticised, and commended in some cases and condemned in others. Summing up the whole position, it was feared that the Union was too young to enter upon an affiliation movement at present, and one speaker pointed out that the Union would be better engaged going on with its present good work and studying the interests of journalists in every respect before thinking of affiliating with any typographical body. The chairman said the question would have to be considered some time or other in the future, and he agreed that the present was inopportune. Eventually the meeting decided against affiliation.

Newspaper Press Fund Dinner.

On Saturday night the jubilee dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund was held at the Whitehall Rooms, with Prince Arthur of Connaught in the chair, supported by Mr. Harry Lawson, M.P., Sir Douglas Straight, Sir Owen Philipps, Mr. John Walter, Mr. Robert Donald (president of the Institute of Journalists), Sir Ernest Shackleton, Sir Jesse Boot, Sir Adolph Tuck, Sir Joseph Lawrence, and other gentlemen.

In proposing the toast of the evening, Prince Arthur of Connaught said that through the discussion of every subject of national importance in the Press, public opinion, as gathered and represented on all its sides by journals of the day, became a force in practical statesmanship. Journalistic responsibility and intelligence had steadily grown, and for the accuracy of information and regard for the public welfare, the British Press was without doubt the best in the world. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of European concord was the attitude of mutual suspicion, and for which the Press was largely responsible. Would it not be possible, he asked, for the Press of England to exert its high-minded journalistic influence to allay this suspicion, which would be of untold advantage to the cause of peace and avoid many scares and panics. Referring to the Fund, his Royal Highness said it was the only institution of its kind which existed solely to relieve, in every form of distress, literary workers on the newspaper Press, their widows, orphans, and other dependent relatives. As the Press was the medium for advocating the claims of institutions founded for the benefit of unfortunate members of other classes of society, he was sure they would agree with him when he said that its own institution was one which should receive general and generous support. A journalist's life was one of constant stress and strain; his hours were abnormally long, and his leisure moments few and far between. The conditions, too, under which he worked, whether on the inside or outside staff of a paper, were particularly trying, and even the strongest were not immune from breakdowns.

Sir Edward Russell, treasurer of the fund, in responding to the toast in the absence, through indisposition, of the president, Lord Burnham, spoke of the remarkable success which had attended the efforts of the Fund.

Mr. T. McDonald Rendle, the Chilian Minister, and others spoke during the evening, and at the close it was announced that the dinner collection amounted to £3,000, a record sum in connection with the Fund.

United States Tariff.

The Revised Pulp and Paper Schedule.

There were no very material changes made in the Bill as it came from the Democratic caucus, excepting the particular amendment relating to the retaliatory duty on print paper.

The section in which this change was made now reads as follows:—

334. Printing paper (other than paper commercially known as hand-made or machine hand-made paper, japan paper, and imitation japan paper by whatever name known), unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for the printing of books and newspapers, but not for covers or bindings, not specially provided for in this Section, valued above 2½ cents per pound, 12 per centum *ad valorem*: *provided*, however, That if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government shall impose any export duty, export license fee, or other charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, there shall not be imposed upon printing paper, valued at above 2½ cents a pound, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province or other subdivision of government, an additional duty equal to the amount of such export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, upon printing paper, wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manufacture such wood pulp.

From this revised Section it will be seen that there is eliminated every possibility of any retaliatory duty being levied on paper valued at 2½ cents a pound or less, in the event of export restrictions or prohibitions being made by other countries against the exportation of pulp or paper to this country.

From the beginning of the work of the present tariff revision, and for that matter for some time prior thereto, it has been perfectly apparent that the majority of those who have voice in the matter were disposed to remove every obstacle to the free importation of the cheaper grades of print paper in the American market. The demand of the press that newsprint should be furnished them at a minimum price, without regard to the source from which it came, or to the welfare of the domestic manufacturer, has been complied with so far as it is possible for Congress to do.

While as a matter of fact the principal amendment referred to has no immediate bearing on paper importations, inasmuch as there is no export duty levied at this time on any paper coming into the United States, nevertheless the amendment definitely fixes it so that no duty of any kind can be imposed upon paper of a valuation not exceeding 2½ cents, no matter what conditions may be exacted hereafter by the countries producing it. It is noteworthy also that this demand for free newsprint paper, under any and all circumstances, met with no substantial resistance from any political party; demonstrating again the supreme power of the press.

FREAK EFFICIENCY.—One of the organisations to promote business efficiency is attacking the waste of time and work caused by using "Dear Sir" and "Yours truly" and such phrases at the beginning and at the end of letters; and it reports that one business house estimates that it spends $6,000 a year in requiring its typewriters to use these conventional phrases. Should we not all save by omitting them? Of course men would save time also by leaving off neckties and buttons on the sleeves of their coats and many other conventional things. Figure up the necktie bill. There are about fifty million males in the United States alone. Let us assume that half of them wear neckties at least sometimes. If everyone of these twenty-five millions have only one necktie a year and that cost only 25 cents—there's a waste of six and a quarter million dollars a year. Waste? Of course it's waste. Efficiency? Yes, by all means. Let us temper it with common sense and courtesy.—*The World's Work.*

HIGH-SPEED

Rotary Photogravure.

ADVERTISER (German, 36), who has a thorough knowledge of Processes, Machinery, Apparatus, Materials, etc., in connection with the above, desires position with a leading British Machine Manufactory, or company exploiting this industry, in which he can utilise to advantage an experience of some years with a well-known South German firm; acquainted with English, German, French and Spanish; good correspondent; has been connected with Banking and Consular business in Europe and America; travelled extensively; is energetic and practical, with good commercial ability; first-class testimonials; at liberty July 1st.—Address, in first instance, No. 14,054, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 14054

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

REQUIRED by large Commercial House, Practical Man with thorough trade knowledge, to take entire charge of Printing and Stationery Stock; must be capable of Estimating Cost of Composition, Paper, Binding and Printing, Checking Accounts, Keeping and Issuing Stock; wages 35s., rising £2; only practical man having had similar experience need apply; highest references required.—Reply, Box 719, Clark's Advertising Offices, 49, Great Portland-street, W. 13215

Situations Wanted.

MACHINE MINDER, n.s., 27, seeks situation; used to all classes of work on Miehles, Centuries, Wharfes, etc.—A. S., 43, Boundary-road, Leyton. 13217

SMART MAN of refined appearance and good address wants to represent firm who require a dogged, persistent worker; plenty of tact, grit, and personality; undoubted selling powers; highest references; thorough knowledge Stationery, Books, Fancy.—Address, No. 13214, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13214

Business for Sale.

FOR SALE, on the East Coast, in a popular seaside town, old-established Printing, Stationery, Publishing and Bill-Posting Business (proprietors of local newspaper); price about £3,000.—Further particulars on application to Box 1,000, c/o J. E. May, Advertisement Agent, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 13213

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

HALF-TONE SCREENS for Sale; several Engraved Screens (new ones), in Rulings from 50 to 200 lines per inch, sizes 6½ by 4½ upwards; bargains; owner given up.—68, Hamilton-street, Leicester. 13216

LINOTYPE MACHINE, two Magazines, for Sale, equipped with Moulds and Matrices; Machine in good running order.—For full particulars apply to Box No. 5,355, Colman's Advertising Offices, 3, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 13218

Machinery Wanted.

PLATEN.—Wanted, a heavy Demy Folio Platen in first-class condition, suitable for Tri-Colour Work and Embossing; state best cash terms.—Edward Everard, 38, Broad-street, Bristol. 13219

Miscellaneous.

MASTER PRINTERS' SONS.—Vacancies for a few pupils, age 18-20, in one of the largest and most progressive Printing and Manufacturing Stationery Houses in England. Factory, Scientific Costing, Paper Values, General Management. Two or three-year terms.—Full particulars, No. 13212, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13212

PRIVATE TUITION by Correspondence in Typographical subjects.—Send particulars of requirements, with stamp, to Fredk. G. Shepard (Quadruple Honoursman and Lecturer in Honours, London), 17, Cicely-road, Peckham, S.E. 13209

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

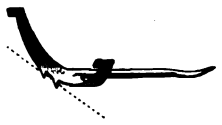
COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GUAGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209 Telegrams: Algraphy London



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1810.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial.... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Father Tuck's Reign	1
Calendars and Books	3
P. M. and O. A., Liverpool Centre	4
Trade Notes	6
Newspaper Press Fund Dinner	7
United States Tariff	7
The "Rush" Order	8
Persian Newspapers	8
Solving the Strike Question	8
Velvet Paper	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Company Notices	10
Commercial Intelligence	10
Gazette	11
Reviews	12
New Companies	12
American Paper	12
Quads	13
The Printing Trade in Denmark	14
Patents	16
Condition of the Labour Market	16

The "Rush Order."

EVERY printer knows what it is to be troubled with rush orders, which from the customers' view point must be executed at once, and the worry and disorganisation that are caused in their passage through the office. American printers have the same trouble, and the "rush order" in these days of speeding up is becoming a very serious problem, as an attempt to please customers by rushing their occasional order through the plant soon begets a habit on their part of asking for "rush" on every job, and the habit spreads until it is hard to distinguish the real "rush" from the ordinary rush. The *Harris' Monthly* gives an example of how one house accomplished this, and it is well worth the consideration of every printer who has "rush" orders, and that is practically everyone:—"One printing house used a system of special order envelope for rush orders, a band of red running around the outside of the envelope which made it stick out like a scarlet fever sign. This worked very nicely for a while, but the rush orders became the greater part of the work. It was discovered that salesmen, relying upon the special attention given to rush-order envelopes, took orders for rush wherever the slightest pressure was put on them by the customer; clerks who had forgotten to put orders through promptly, or forgotten to O.K. proofs customers had returned, made out rush-order envelopes to cover their own errors. When this was discovered the big boss rushed out an order of his own, the gist of which was that every rush order was to be marked with the reason for the rush, and the name of the man authorising the red envelope. This did the trick, and the plant once more operates on a normal basis, and all rush orders are genuine."

* * *

Persian Newspapers.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* always contrives to contribute some specially interesting item in his daily column of notes, and the other day had some remarks on newspapers in Persia in which he said that "of the three or four hundred papers known to have been in existence during the constitutional period hardly any are left, except a tame official journal in Teheran. Professor Browne—who told the Persia Society that he was about to publish at Cambridge a translation of a valuable Persian history of newspapers—brought out in this illuminating way the extraordinary outburst of journalistic activity which followed the granting of the Constitution. In 1907 there were in Teheran alone nearly 150 newspapers marked by 'originality, sincerity and courage, and literary merit of a high order.' This development was surely unique, for the first Persian newspaper, a lithographed sheet of Court news, only appeared in the first half of last century. It circulation was obtained in the delightful old style of the Shah's, by sending it to officials and docking the subscriptions from their salaries. Professor Browne spoke bitterly of the political changes that have snuffed out the vigorous young Persian Press. The young newspapers rejoiced in such names as *Culture*, *Law*, *The Pleiades*, *Life*, and a surviving organ in Tabriz, ironically named *Thought*, is, he told us, a shameless apologist for the Russians. At an earlier date the Russians themselves circulated a paper in Persia intended, according to Professor Browne, as 'a narcotic for their intended victims.' The Professor had before him a pile of these curious little papers, including some humorous ones full of good caricatures and witty verse. One comic paper was pleasingly entitled *The Reptiles of the Earth*, and contained the lives of prominent reactionaries."

* * *

Solving the Strike Question.

SOME time ago we made short references to a visit Sir George Askwith paid to Canada for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the *modus operandi* of the Canadian Act for dealing with strikers and strikes. The object of the visit was to get a basis on which an Act could be built in this country to cope with labour unrest, and to formulate a Bill in the first instance that would prove acceptable to the employer as well as the employee. In view of the recent trouble in the paper industry the negotiations that are now being conducted are interesting, because we have the men's leaders agitating for legislation on a certain line and the Government trying to solve a problem that will give them some power to intervene in the case of a dispute between the employer and his workers. As a result of Sir George Askwith's Canadian visit, the Industrial Council in London is not unanimous in adopting the suggestions worked out on experience obtained under the Act in the Dominion. There is disfavour against the suggestion that penalties should be imposed for breaches of agreements, but surely employers and workers who enter into agreements must honour their obligations, else the agreements are not worth the paper they are written on. The provisions of the Canadian Act recognise the right of the Government to interfere in industrial disputes before extreme measures involving a cessation of work are resorted to, but at the same time the right to organise a strike is not interfered with. However, before that right is exercised a definite period must have elapsed, during which a Government inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute is ordered, and a report presented thereon, and should a breach of this *modus operandi* be committed by either employer or employed the offending party is penalised. It

Digitized by Google

is against the penalties that the representatives of the Trade Unions on the Industrial Council are opposed, and it is difficult to conceive now what will be the outcome of the Council's deliberations and Sir George's report. The man who will devise a plan to ameliorate industrial disputes will undoubtedly be hailed as a benefactor not only in the printing trade, but in trade and commerce in general, as such disputes are not conducive to furthering the welfare of an employee, let alone an employer, who in the end suffers by the stoppage of work and competition on all sides.

"TO THE CONTINENT" is a new booklet, with facsimile water-colour illustrations, that describes the Great Eastern Railway Co.'s Harwich route to the Continent. It is charmingly got up, and gives much information of value to travellers or holiday-makers. Copies can be obtained free by sending a post card to the Continental Manager, G.E.R., Liverpool-street Station, London, E.C.

"Velvet" Paper.

What is called velvet paper is made, by the Japanese, from *Fatsia Papyrifera*—obtainable in the Formosan Island. Practically speaking, it is the pith of the plant that is used in papermaking and from all accounts velvet paper will form an important item in the future in Japan's export trade, patents and inventions having been introduced to develop the industry. At present a large portion of the paper goes to the hand of artificial flower manufacturers in Japan, and the rest to fancy goods makers and the manufacturers of picture post cards, calendars, fans, etc. The velvet paper is made by shaving the pith of the paper fatsia, and has a velvety tissue, and is of pure snow white colour. Though brittle in its dry state, it gets very strong when it is moistened, and becomes very handy for minute working. For the use of picture post cards the paper is said to have attractive features. The paper is subjected to a press, and on it pictures of various designs are hand-painted. Then the portions moistened by the touch of the brush suddenly rise up in beautiful relief, and give an appearance somewhat resembling the finest embossed velvet work, but surpassing the latter in the freedom it admits in tone and design. The paper is now being introduced to the Western market only for the picture post cards, and it is said to be novel and attractive. The paper is also used for calendars, menus, fans, etc., which are for advertising or other purposes as the hotels, restaurants, cafés, and mercantile firms in Japan are using them very extensively. The hand-painted designs are obtainable only in Japan, whilst the artist's wages is exceptionally low in the country.

A VANCOUVER firm, dealing in advertising specialities of all kinds, desires to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of labels, diaries, memorandum books, signs of all kinds, cheap specialities for distribution at exhibitions, celluloid and aluminium specialities, enamelled badges and buttons, etc. Further information may be obtained from the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

MULTIPLE MAGAZINE LINOTYPES

¶ These machines enable users to set an endless variety of Job work —high-class work quickly and economically.

EFFICIENT
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL
ELASTIC
ADAPTABLE

¶ As many as Twenty Alphabets may be set from the standard keyboard of ninety keys.

¶ Additional combinations of type-face may be obtained by rapid magazine change.

¶ Multiple-Magazine Linotypes are excellent composing machines for offices where frequent changes of face are necessary.

¶ The Linotype is profitable to *every* Printer

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.
Wednesday, May 28th, 1913.

A CHANGE came over the short money market last Thursday, supplies becoming very plentiful and rates falling appreciably. The Bank return showed a much improved position, and after its publication the tendency also became decidedly easier in the discount market. A small amount falling due at the Bank was paid off on Friday, and the ease continued until yesterday, when conditions became firmer on the calling in of funds by one or two of the joint stock banks, and there was also more demand for money. Discount rates rose sharply, and there was a better supply of bills. Bullion movements have resulted in a net influx to date of £283,000 Stock markets have not been very steady this week, and the better tone that made itself felt on Monday received a sharp setback yesterday, when the disturbed situation in the Near East produced a fresh wave of anxiety. Consols lost a trifle, and quotations are now 74⅞—75 for both money and the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market continues to be depressed, and business is very limited. There have been only two movements in the section relating to paper and print, C. Arthur Pearson Pref. moving up ⅛ to 3⅜—3⅞, and Waterlow Bros. and Layton Pref. falling ¼ to 6¾—7¾. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 6d. and 20s. 3d.xd.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s. 3d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 13s. 9d.; in International Linotype at 79 and 80xd.; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at 10⅞; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 59; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 10½d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. 3d. and 16s.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9⅝ xd.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s., and in the Pref. at 97s. 6d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 25½, and in the Pref. Ord. at 12½ and 12⅛; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. at 6⅜, 6, and 6; in Weldons Pref. at 20s. 3d. and 20s. 6d., and in the Ord. at 31s. 10½d.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at 14s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6⅝—6¾
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/-—24/-xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/-—21/-xd
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅞—5⅛
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	⅛—⅜
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	¼—⅜
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	⅛—1⅜
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	29/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	76—81xd
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2¾—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57—62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	42—47
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3¾
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¾—9¼xd
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1½—2½
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 13/16—5 1/16
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅜—8⅛
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¾—7¾
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛—1⅜
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	25/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

A. B. Fleming and Co.—The report for the year ended April states that the profit, including the balance brought forward, is £22,868. The directors recommend appropriations including the following:—Depreciation at Caroline Park and branches, £1,500; to reserve fund (making same £42,000), £2,000; depreciation of investments, £1,000; in connection with redemption of preference shares a bonus of 5s. per share on 4,000 shares; and dividend of 12½ per cent. on the ordinary shares (of which 5 per cent. was paid as interim dividend), free of income-tax, £10,000—carrying forward, subject to fees, £5,955. The company's manufactures have been well marketed throughout the year, with sales and profits fully maintained. Foreign business continues an important item. The dividend has been the same for eleven years.

Printing Trades and General Insurance Co., Ltd.—The report for the year ending March 31st, 1913, shows that the net premiums amount to £4,922 13s. 1d. against £3,128 14s. for the preceding year, and the net losses (including metropolitan and other fire brigade charges) to £2,111 16s. 3d., being 42·89 per cent. of the premium income, against £2,060 5s. 7d., being 63·84 per cent. of the net premium income in the preceding year, and the commission and expenses of management to £1,659 14s. being 33·72 per cent. of the premium income against a ratio of 34·04 last year. During the year the directors have maintained the reserve fund for unexpired risks at 20 per cent. of the premium income, increasing the fund by £358 15s. 10d., making it now £984 10s. 10d. The balance, as shown, amounts to £1,098 6s. 2d., which the directors propose should be dealt with as follows:—To add to the reserve fund for unexpired risks increasing it to £1,230 13s. 4d., viz.:—25 per cent. of the premium income, in place of the 20 per cent. heretofore reserved, £246 2s. 6d.; to provide against depreciation of investments, £350; to write off the preliminary expenses, £100; to declare a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent., free of income-tax, £174 5s.; to carry forward, subject to the deduction of such sum voted to the directors for expenses, £227 18s. 8d.

Hazell, Watson, and Viney, Printers.—The net profit for the year, before paying interest on debentures and preference shares, is £31,591, which with the amount brought forward makes £37,451. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year; to add £8,000 to the reserve fund, which will then amount to £38,000; and to carry forward £9,379. The dividend has been the same for nine years, but last year there was also a 10 per cent. distribution in bonus shares paid for out of the reserve.

Millar and Lang, Ltd.—After writing off £989 for depreciation, the accounts of Millar and Lang, Ltd., show a loss for the past year of £2,996, and there remains at debit of profit and loss account a balance of £2,207. The directors recommended that £37,500 be written off the amount of the ordinary shares and applied, along with the reserve fund, in extinguishing the balance at the debit of profit and loss account and in reduction of the value of the goodwill, patents, etc.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

"World," Ltd.—Issue on May 6th, 1913, of £150 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

Griggiths and Millington, Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on April 18th, 1913, of mortgages dated September 14th, 1895, to March 2nd, 1906, securing £6,450, has been filed.

Clerical Press, Ltd.—Particulars of £750 debentures, created May 6th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

J. W. Simpson and Sons, Ltd.—Particulars of £4,000 debentures, created May 8th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

W. P. Duke, Ltd.—Particulars of £500 debentures, created May 13th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

National Envelope Co., Ltd.—Issue on May 7th, 1913, of £500 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

Menpes Printing and Engraving Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on January 9th, 1913, of debentures, dated February 24th, 1911, securing £22,000, has been filed.

New Age Press, Ltd.—Issue on May 9th, 1013, of £2,400 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

J. Thomas and Son, Ltd.—Debenture dated May 1st, 1913, to secure £87, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, J. B. Pascoe, Cardigan-chambers, College-street, Swansea.

"Coventry Herald and Free Press," Ltd.—First mortgage debenture dated May 7th, 1913, to secure £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders, E. A. Raybould and E. H. Wilson, Coventry.

Lamb and Chapman, Ltd.—Debenture dated April 24th, 1913, to secure £200, charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, Miss A. E. S. Lamb, 27, Dulwich-road, Herne-hill, S.E.

COMPANY NOTICES.

THREADNEEDLE PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at 2, Nicholas-passage, E.C., on June 27th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

OFFICE SYSTEMS CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at 107, Wool Exchange, E.C., on June 18th next, to receive the liquidator's report, showing how the winding-up of the company has been conducted and its property disposed of, and to hear any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

HERTFORDSHIRE POST and PRINTING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on June 17th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re ARCHIBALD L. BAYLEY, Wholesale Newsagent.

This debtor appeared at the Bristol Bankruptcy Court last week, and in answer to the official receiver said his liabilities amounted to £972, assets were £343 11s. 3d., and his deficiency was £628 9s. 6d. He started in Walsall some years ago as a bookseller and stationer in the name of Page and Bayley. He had £100, and put £40 or £50 in the business, and kept the balance. Mr. Page, his future partner, lent £14. The capital in the business was set down at £28 each. His partner drew £2 weekly and he drew £2 10s., and divided the profits equally. In January the business was sold to Messrs. W. H. Smith for £1,250. The reason for disposing of the business, which had prospered, was because of the illness of the wife of Mr. Page and because he (debtor) thought he would do better in

Digitized by Google

Bristol. With the proceeds of the sale of the Walsall concern he purchased a newsagent's business at 9, Welsh Back, Bristol, for which £844 16s. 11d. was paid. After payment of the purchase money and some debts they each had a surplus of £111. He (debtor) also had about £50 more money. A little time after purchasing the business on the Welsh Back he removed it to Bath-street, to more suitable premises. On June 21st, 1911, the partnership was dissolved, and, on a calculation being made, there was arrived at a figure on which debtor agreed to pay £500 as his share of the value of the business. He handed him £259, leaving a balance of £241. Mr. Page offered to give him £520 for his share of the business. Debtor continued the business until March 13th last, when the business was discontinued because creditors refused to supply papers. He sold his fixtures to a Mr. Dawson, but got nothing for the goodwill, because it vanished when the supplies of papers were stopped. He estimated his stock on March 13th at from £200 to £300. In October last year his overdraft at the bank was £84 2s. 4d. He obtained the overdraft in the hope and belief that he would be able to sell the business. He was asking £2,800 for it. One offer of £1,080 was made. His having to take over his partner's share of the business was part of the reason of his failure, because he had insufficient money to pay him without draining the business. The examination was adjourned till June 13th next.

THE DAILY EXPRESS, Ltd.,
Liquidation Proceedings.

Under a winding-up order made against this company, which carried on business at 23, St. Bride-street, E.C., accounts have been lodged showing unsecured liabilities £31,718 7s. 2d., and a loan of £500 on debenture bonds. The assets side of the statement shows "investments and loans £20,402 2s. 8d.; expenditure on provincial newspapers, etc., £135,174 6s. 1d.; and book debts £1,050 8s. 2d." As explained in the report of Mr. W. J. Warley, official receiver, no realisable value is placed upon these items, and the estimated deficiency of assets to meet liabilities of the company is returned at £32,218 7s. 2d., whilst the deficiency as regards contributories is estimated at £32,357 17s. 2d., which is explained as follows:—

goodwill account was thus built up. In 1901 and 1902 the debenture capital was increased for the purpose of working several provincial newspapers, and this extension of the company's business resulted ultimately in a loss of about £150,000. From 1903 the trading profit was usually sufficient to provide for the debenture interest of £12,500 a year and the interest on the bank overdraft. In 1903 the company and its subsidiary in Newcastle, the *North Mail*, Ltd., arranged for the purchase by the latter of certain Newcastle *Leader* newspapers from Lord Joicey (then Sir James Joicey, Bart.), to whom annuity bonds for £15,000 were jointly issued by both companies as part of the purchase consideration. The *North Mail*, Limited's, assets were sold in 1906, and £25,000 was received by the company in respect of debentures held by it, but the annuity bonds were not paid off, and the company alone thereafter became liable for them. The first directors were Messrs. Pearson and Johnstone, who were appointed by the articles of association, the former becoming managing director and the latter, in 1903, manager. Mr. George Lawson Johnston was appointed a director on July 31st, 1900, and the late Mr. H. C. Smith, M.P., Messrs. B. Fletcher Robinson. Archibald W. Rider, George Wetton and J. Malcolm Fraser were appointed at various dates between 1901 and 1906. Mr. Robinson resigned in 1904, but the others, excepting Mr. Smith, were on the board at January 1st, 1909, when the sale referred to below took place. Messrs. Lawson Johnston and Fraser resigned, according to the minutes, in October, 1912, and Mr. E. H. Johnstone's connection with the company ceased in July, 1912. The company's trading had not been profitable, and in consequence a reconstruction took place in December 1908. Agreements dated December 8th, 1908, January 21st and April 20th, 1909, respectively, relating to the reconstruction are filed at Somerset House, but what would seem to have been a principal agreement dated February 4th, 1909, is not filed nor has it been brought in. It would appear, however, that the company sold the *Daily Express* newspaper and part of its assets to a new company called *Daily Express* (1908), Ltd., for £479,990, payable as to £130,100 in cash, £150,000 in fully paid second debentures, and £199,890 in fully paid shares of £1 each; the company's book debts and debentures for

Deficiency as at December 31st, 1908, as per audited balance-sheet					£2,746 13 10
EXPENDITURE:—					
Interest on debentures, bank overdraft and annuity bonds from December 31st, 1908				7,275 7 2	
Law costs				1,551 11 11	
DEPRECIATION AND LOSSES:—					
Sundry amounts now written off:—					
Midland Express, Ltd. (cash advances)	£39,533 9 8				
" " " (debentures and interest)	20,094 17 8				
" " " (shares)	90 0 0				
			59,718 7 4		
"Leicester Evening News"			23,941 16 1		
North Mail, Ltd.			33,066 19 9		
"North Express"			27,426 11 6		
Plant hire option			2,000 0 0		
Floating exhibition expenses			1,151 10 9		
Bad debts, etc.			1,589 1 4		
			£170,467 19 8		
Deduct—					
Purchase-price paid by new company	£479,990 0 0				
Add interest on ditto	5,657 9 7				
	£485,647 9 7				
Less Book value of assets sold to new company—copyright, plant and machinery, etc.	190,147 7 1				
	£295,500 2 6				
Distribution of shares in new company	£199,890				
" " second debentures	150,000				
Cash paid to debenture holders at 15s. in £	45,250				
	£395,140				
Deduct					
Original value of debentures (excluding outstanding debenture holder for £500)	249,500				
	£145,640				
Profit on debentures redeemed for cash at 15s. in £	11,750				
	157,390 0 0				
			138,110 2 6		
Deficiency as per Statement of Affairs					£32,357 17 2

The report of Mr. Warley contains the following remarks:—The winding-up order was made on February 18th, 1913, on the petition of a creditor presented January 31st, 1913. The statement of affairs was lodged on March 28th, by Mr. Edward Henderson Johnstone, a director. It shows the position as regards shareholders as at December 31st, 1908. The company was registered as the Alpine Publishing Co., Ltd., on November 10th, 1899, with a nominal capital of £100, divided into shares of £1 each, to carry on business as newspaper proprietors under the management of Mr. Cyril Arthur Pearson. On February 22nd, 1900, the company's name was changed to its present title, and in 1901 the shares were sub-divided into 1s. shares. The nominal capital was subsequently increased to £150, and the amount issued and paid up is £139 10s. The working capital to run the *Daily Express* newspaper was provided by the issue of debentures to the total amount of £250,000, a large portion of which was taken up by Mr. Pearson. The cost of publishing the newspaper was at first greater than the receipts from sales and advertisements, and a large £15,500 in the *Midland Express*, Ltd., were not included in the sale. The company undertook to discharge all its liabilities up to December 31st, 1908. . . . "Loan on debenture bonds, £500" is the amount due to a debenture holder who has not been settled with. "Unsecured creditors £31,718 7s. 2d." includes £6,904 5s. 10d. due to Lord Joicey, Lloyd's Bank overdraft and interest, £13,000 16s. 6d. guaranteed by Mr. Pearson, £10,540 18s. 4d. due to Mr. Pearson for arrears of salary and debenture interest, £330 5s. 4d. due to the Vienna correspondent, and £936 1s. 2d. due to the new company is respect of cash advances.

Re R. B. SMITH,
Printer.

This debtor, formerly of Mayfield, Brighton-road, South Croydon, made an adjourned application for his discharge from bankruptcy at the Croydon Bankruptcy Court on Thursday last, before his Honour Judge Harington. The case had been adjourned in order that the debtor might arrange with the official receiver as to what judgment should be entered up against him as a condition of discharge. Dr. Newnham said the debtor had offered £200, payable at the rate of £50 a year. The official receiver said he did not think that this was enough. Debtor's liabilities were £9,340, and a dividend of only 3d. in the £ had been paid. His Honour said that the debtor must consent to a judgment of at least £300. Debtor said he would do so, and a discharge was granted on these terms.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

SANDISON, D. W. and J., trading as D. W. Sandison and Son, at 5, Bridewell-place, London, E.C., printers. Debts by D. W. Sandison, who will in future carry on the business. April 1st.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

ROBERTS, J., late of 4, Basinghall-avenue, Coleman-street, London, E.C., printer. Claims by July 8th to Forbes and Son, 19, Mark-lane, E.C., solicitors for the executrixes.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

EDWARDS, C. F., 11, Cumbergate, Peterborough, printer and stationer. Claims by June 11th to H. W. Cox, official receiver, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BLOOMFIELD, W., 50a, Victoria-street, Grimsby, printer and stationer. First and final dividend of 10s., June 2nd, at the Official Receiver's Offices, St. Mary's-chambers, Grimsby.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

BELL, W. A., 40, Station-road, and 19, Hatchlands-road, Redhill, Surrey, stationer and printer. Trustee, J. S. Holmes, C.A., 33, Paternoster-row, London, E.C. Appointed May 20th.

WATKINS, E. J., 34, Marsh-street, Bristol, stationer and printer. Trustee, F. G. Tricks, 18, Nicholas-street, Bristol. Appointed May 23rd.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

POPP, J. I., Desborough-road, and Frogmore, High Wycombe, Bucks, newsagent, etc. Trustee, R. M. Blaikie, C.A., 27, High-street, High Wycombe. Released May 1st.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

FIRST MEETINGS.

THE JAPAN PRESS, LTD., Malvern House, 9, Byward-street, London. First meeting of creditors, June 10th, 11.30 a.m., and of contributories same day, noon, both at 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN GAZETTE (1911), LTD., Salisbury House, London-wall, London, E.C. Liquidator, W. Peet (with a committee of inspection), 27, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Appointed April 23rd.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. FOR EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!
Digitized by Google



"THE PRINTERS' COST-FINDING SYSTEM."—The Costing Committee of the Master Printers' Federation (24, Holborn), have published at 2s. 6d., a new booklet with a set of forms adapted to the requirements of a business with a limited plant and small number of employees. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh has contributed the introductory remarks which explain the purpose of the book, and sets forth the principles of cost-finding on a scientific and practical basis. Mr. W. Howard Hazell has written in a lucid simple style the explanatory matter dealing in a practical fashion with any difficulties likely to arise in applying the system to a business of any size. The forms show how a printer can arrive at the accurate rate per hour to charge for every process, and also how to find the actual cost of every job executed in his office, and the output of each department of his business. In view of the interest aroused in the printing industry throughout the country in this movement to secure a uniform system of costing, this publication appears at a very opportune time.

The Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour has lately issued the second volume of its series of Monographs on "Typography and its Products," the first of which was referred to in the issue of this journal for July 6th, 1911. This second volume extends to some 250 8vo. pp., and may be to a large extent regarded as a manual of printing processes, on both technical and popular lines. After a short general introduction to the subject, mainly concerned in the various varieties and sizes of types, we come to the first chapter of the work, which deals with hand composition and press-work. The various operations connected with the first-named, *i.e.*, correction, imposition, distribution, etc., are all explained in detail. The press-work section, like all the others, is fully illustrated with pictures of the various types of machines, platen, cylinder, etc., mainly of well-known French and German types, as well as of subsidiary apparatus, such as cutting and ruling machines, standing and embossing presses, and so on. A directory of Belgian printers follows, in four sections, according to class of work, sandwiched between which are descriptions of the particular branch of printing dealt with. Here we find a brief reference to the Linotype, which extends to only about a page and a half. Different descriptions of jobbing work, shares, tram tickets, maps, almanacs, cards, music, etc., are treated of subsequently. Chapter III. deals with auxiliary processes necessarily in the publishing trade, such as folding, sewing, affixing the usual continental paper covers, or the rarer boarded ones, these latter, it is stated, being rarely called for save in the case of prayer books and other devotional works, so that "Bookbinding" is dismissed in half-a-dozen pages. In a short concluding chapter on "Commercial and General Considerations," we get—almost in the last page—some idea of the existing state of things in the Belgian printing trade. It may be summed up in the old adage "too many cooks spoil the broth." Even the most trumpery Belgian village generally boasts a printing establishment, set up by some ex-comp. who possesses no proper qualification or legal sanction for thus becoming a "master printer." His stock-in-trade usually consists of a composing-stick, a few pounds of type disposed in a case, a rack, and an ancient "Cropper." Nevertheless, the typefounders and printers' furnishers are always ready to supply these men with goods—which oftener than not are simply stowed away in some corner, and used merely for show on payment of a few pounds, trusting to receive the balance of the account later on by instalments. These little "masters" largely depend for work on small orders taken by stationers (proclaiming themselves "printers") at ruinous prices, a practice which tends to still further depress the trade. The writer of the Monograph under notice very properly suggests that no one be allowed to set up as a printer unless furnished with a certificate of competence, as in Germany. A good deal of interesting miscellaneous information about Belgian practice in the printing business is contained in this work, copies of which may be had from the publishers, Lebegue and Co., Brussels, price 3s., post free.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was only one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, May 23rd; the corresponding week in 1912 showed four.

New Companies.

WILLIAM FAIRHAM, LTD.—Registered on May 20th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of dealers in cotton, wool, cotton waste, papermaking materials, iron, steel, timber, furniture, paper yarns, oil, rubber, machinery, hemp, jute and other fibres, hides, etc., to acquire the business carried on by Eliza Fairham at Henry-street, Rochdale, and elsewhere. The subscribers are T. Fairham, F. G. Fairham, Mrs. E. Fairham, and A. Walker. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are T. Fairham (permanent governing director) and F. G. Fairham. Qualification £100. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: Henry-street Mill, Rochdale.

PASSENGER CO., LTD.—Registered on May 22nd, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of proprietor and publisher of the *Passenger's Companion* carried on by S. G. Vernham, at 85, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., and to carry on the business of publishers, railway, steamboat, hotel and general agents, etc. The subscribers are S. G. Vernham and Cosmo R. Cran. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are S. G. Vernham (chairman) and J. Cabourn. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: 85, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.

GEO. F. BROOK, LTD.—Registered on May 20th, with a capital of £2,000, in £10 shares, to carry on the business of general printers, manufacturing and retail stationers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, fancy goods dealers, etc. The subscribers are G. F. Brook, J. T. Issott and Miss A. G. Wood. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are G. F. Brook (managing director and working manager), J. T. Issott (secretary) and Miss A. G. Wood. Qualification, £100.

CADET PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Registered on May 19th, with a capital of £2,800, in 2,500 preference shares of £1 each and 6,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to adopt an agreement with E. H. Harvey and E. A. Mercer for the acquisition of the *O. T. C. and Naval Cadets' Magazine* and the *Territorial Cadet Magazine and Journal for Naval and Marine Cadets*. The subscribers are H. D. Steers and H. E. Robertson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are E. H. Harvey and E. A. Mercer. Qualification, £100. Registered office, Bedford-row-chambers, Princeton-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

CONTINENTAL TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.—Registered on May 16th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to enter into an agreement with L. Wild for the purchase and sale of "Continental" typewriters and parts thereof, as manufactured and produced by the Wanderer Works, Ltd., of Schoenau-Chemnitz. The subscribers are L. Wild and G. Wild. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are L. Wild and G. Wild. Qualification, 25 shares. Registered office, 12-14, Barbican, E.C.

CAPE HILL PRESS, LTD.—Registered on May 16th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by E. J. Coles and A. Bedding, trading as the Cape Hill Press, and to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are E. J. Coles and H. Walls. Private company. The first directors are E. J. Coles and G. H. Cross. Qualification (except first directors), £25.

GEORGE TAPLIN AND CO., LTD.—Registered on May 17th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares (500 preference), to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, typefounders, stationers, bookbinders, polishes, advertising agents, waste paper merchants, etc. The subscribers are G. Taplin, H. S. Parlett and A. Peters. Private company. G. Taplin is first managing director.

AMERICAN
Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

March—	1912.	1913.
Printing paper ...	$208,824	$621,837
Paperhangings... ...	86,503	113,718
Photographic paper ...	63,047	96,352
Coated paper	44,274	52,590
Wrapping	62,848	44,673
All Other...	187,791	235,695
July-March—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13.**
Printing paper ...	$1,820,100	$3,950,067
Paperhangings	639,546	794,982
Photographic paper ...	612,643	961,892
Coated paper	401,275	450,083
Wrapping	618,817	548,717
All Other...	1,871,762	2,117,349

Exports.

March—	1912.	1913.
Printing Paper... ...	$246,306	$200,482
Writings and envelopes...	121,202	97,406
Playing cards	20,267	22,755
Hangings	62,130	63,181
All Other...	422,237	260,792
July-March—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13.**
Printing Paper	$1,896,798	$1,918,002
Writings and envelopes	867,496	982,921
Playing cards	201,576	228,997
Hangings	296,938	333,901
All Other...	3,556,539	2,578,962

NEW ZEALAND.—The high character of the leading weekly newspapers published in the Dominion of New Zealand has been such as to attract attention in other parts of the world, and it has often been wondered how a country with a population of only a million inhabitants could support so many first-class publications. It now seems that there is to be a reduction in the numbers, as the *New Zealand Graphic*, a very high-grade illustrated publication, of twenty-three years' standing, has been purchased, and is to be incorporated on June 30th next with the *Auckland Weekly News*, one of the oldest and most popular weeklies in the Dominion. The *Auckland Weekly News* is on the eve of celebrating its jubilee, which takes place in November next, and now enjoys the unique distinction of being the sole remaining sixpenny weekly in the North Island of New Zealand. The announcement of the sale of the *New Zealand Graphic* came as quite a surprise in journalistic circles in New Zealand. The *Auckland Weekly News* emanates from the office of the *New Zealand Herald*, the Auckland morning paper, and the *Weekly Graphic* is issued from the *Auckland Evening Star* office, the two dailies being noted for their strong rivalry in political and other matters.

THE late Mr. Joseph Calverley, chief engineer at the *Times* office for over 30 years, has left estate of the value of £9,013.

MR. JOSEPH WOODHEAD, J.P., managing director of the *Huddersfield Examiner* since 1852, died last week at his residence, Huddersfield, in his 90th year.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands



of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

The law of England, with all its faults, is a sincere effort to express common-sense. That is my recollection of words used by Lord Esher, one time Master of the Rolls.

o o o

He was giving a fatherly or grandfatherly sort of talk to young barristers on the morning on which he retired from the Bench; and one thing that impressed me was his assurance that the law represented no effort towards "wonderfulness," but that the common-sense of things was what it did honestly aim to keep in view and to attain.

o o o

I am not an expert in such matters; in fact I never call myself names at all. For the moment, and for the purpose of these notes, I am content to assume that Lord Esher, who ought to have known, was substantially right. I want to pass on at once from the thought of law, to say that in all relations of life, the supremely important thing is to get down to, or to get up to common-sense.

o o o

There is too little common-sense in general printing operations at the moment, and there is too little common-sense in the personal relations involved in printerdom.

o o o

What common sense was the action of the Irish printer who in competing against the £460 tender for Council work, put in by Mr. Trimble, of Enniskillen, offered to do the work for £40!

o o o

What common sense was there, even in saying when the Council expressed wonderment and curiosity, that the £40, was a little mistake; that it should have been £140. Why say £140, when even that apparently was much too little?

o o o

When the next year's chance came round, the fresh Trimble tender was £480; the opposing tender that had jumped from £40 to £140 was now raised to £240. I presume the two year's requirements were not absolutely identical. Mr. Trimble's speech in Dublin, on which I base these notes, did not mention this.

o o o

Can I, without offence, suggest that there was not much common sense in a criticism in a Costing Congress in the West by a printer of mature years. After he had listened to a full exposition of the Federation's proposed costing system which, be it remembered is simply a system for ascertaining what is the actual cost incurred by any printer in his own particular office—this gentleman counselled that there was no chance of getting printers in small offices to adopt the methods suggested by the committee, and a very much better plan would be not to bother about that method at all, but simply to urge the printer to put 100 per cent. upon what he might be paying for his labour. He might be satisfied that in that way he was undoubtedly covering all his costs.

o o o

That certainly was some advance upon the plan of a printer mentioned by Mr. Hazell who knows that his compositor costs him 8½d. an hour, who adds ½d. for general expenses and thus arrives at 9d. at his total costs. 1s. 9d. would be nearer.

o o o

But though an advance upon the 8½d., plus ½d. policy, was it common sense in comparison with the urging of the Costing Committee that what printers should do was to find out what were their own actual costs?

o o o

The Federation Committee indeed would be very well pleased to see a printer who was clever enough, covering his entire actual costs by adding only 50 per cent. or 40 per cent. to his labour. They urge him to arrive at his whole costs, and nothing but his costs; with not the slightest desire that he should add anything to represent a margin of possible error. There should be no error in this ascertainment of costs.

o o o

What common sense is there in such general timidity on the part of printers. They have nothing to fear but their own fear. People must have print. A very great proportion of the printing that is done must also be done locally. In that sense, Time is always fighting on the side of the printer.

o o o

I like to dwell upon the commonsense aspect of this costing movement. The proposition put forward by the Federation's Committee is not something:—"Too wholly pure and good for human nature's daily food." Its appeal is to enlightened self interest.

o o o

Certainly that appeal is accompanied by reminders of the high values of printing service; and of its indispensableness. Such reminders are timely. We want more sense of dignity in the craft. At present the nearest we get to that is that a certain quality which I will call bignity is sometimes manifest.

o o o

Some years ago an effort to get an interview with the head of a certain one of the great London printing houses was like seeking admission to the Royal presence. Yet it was tremendously important to that house that someone should tell it some home truths. It missed hearing them apparently; it has recently sustained a serious blow.

o o o

The real dignity of the printing craft connects up with the nature of its service, and with the fact that printing at its best is a learned profession, not to say that printing is a very valuable albeit unconscious protector of our liberties. How quickly some nonsense recently talked or suggested about preventing a certain newspaper from appearing in future, whatever it might contain, was corrected by a Minister in the House.

o o o

With a few rare exceptions printers have never taken themselves at their proper value.

o o o

The costing reform movement has in it the virtual assurance also that the printer will win the respect of his banker and the virtual assurance also that the printer will win more self-respect—the only respect that finally matters.

o o o

I expect to see more cases like that recorded from Glasgow, where the system was introduced into a certain printing firm, and although six months passed before it was in practical working order, one partner obtained £700 access of profit in the first financial year. This he largely attributed to the disclosure of leakages and to improvements which the system indicated to him could be made. I expect to see more cases like that of the £400 extra profit obtained in only one department of a London business from a similar cause.

o o o

I expect to hear more printers acknowledging increase of profit through installing the Federation system, as has been acknowledged by Messrs. Ben Johnson, of York, and by some other provincial firms.

o o o

I see, too, very much greater leisure enjoyed by master printers, and I see their managers and overseers delivered from the performance of clerical work, probably irksome and unpleasant. I see the consequential increase of their time and opportunity for attending to the things that they particularly can do, and do well.

o o o

Incidentally that will facilitate the managers and overseers becoming better acquainted with the individual strength and characteristics of the work of different men. It all tends to the development and encouragement of individuality, which again means the development of more interest in one's work.

o o o

I often think that what we need is not so much that our working hours should be shorter as that the work done in those hours should be more interesting.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT.
THE ORIGINAL "BATES"
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.



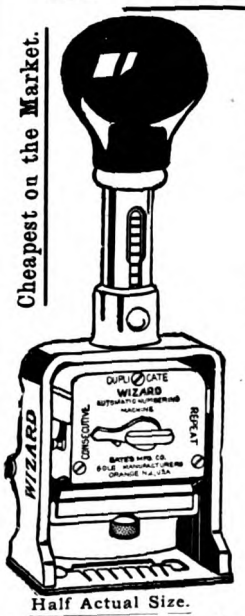
Over Half Actual Size.
Four Styles of Figures to select from.

STYLE A 12345
STYLE E 67890
STYLE F 12345
STYLE G 67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G.				Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to	999	...	46-
4 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	9,999	...	52-
5 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	99,999	...	60-
6 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	999,999	...	68-
7 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	9,999,999	...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Steel wheels. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.
The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.
Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE "WIZARD"



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines.
DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.
In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "duplicate," or "repeat" numbering.
Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.
STYLE E 67890
STYLE G 67890
Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels
Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.
Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink Extra Pad, and Stylo.
Superior Inks, 1s and 2s Bottle. post free.
Pads, 7d. each; 6s. 6d. per dozen.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE.
"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."
Price 14s 6d in Box Complete.
THE PLUNGERLESS "BETTER WETTER."
THE STANDARD "WETTER" (With low plunger).
THE MIDGET "WETTER" (Built like a Watch).
Type-High Automatic Numbering Machines Kept in stock.
Send for further particulars to—
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google

I work as hard as anyone I know, and ordinarily am as little conscious of boredom in my work as anyone I know; but often when carrying through what one calls the "donkey" work of some valuation — the checking of hundreds of cases of type or thousands of plates, or something of that kind—I have found myself become for a few hours as much a clock-watcher as anyone could be.

o o o

I have often proposed to myself to "go on till the men knock off," even if ordinarily I should be getting, say, a tea refresher a bit earlier. I have found that the mere repetition of the items of checking or what not has become so tedious, so uninteresting, I have felt quite keen on seeing the hands creep up to the hour. It has been a revelation to me, and almost humiliating. I found I wasn't such a paragon of industrial virtue after all.

o o o

The very next stage in that same valuation might be as interesting to me as that particular stage was boring; whereas any monotony of their work would probably continue in the case of most of the journeymen in the office.

o o o

Anything which looks towards adding an element of interest to one's work is vitally important and makes for efficiency.

o o o

I see these things in the near future; and I see too in the not distant future a levelling up of the lowest wages, and some improvement of the best. It's in this direction of better wages and not in the direction of profit-sharing schemes, or of subscriptions to printers' charities, that I am looking.

o o o

Journeymen will, I hope, do not simply what they must, but do all they can for the success of this costing movement. The help of the journeymen in electrotyping has done practically everything to make possible the costing improvement which in the electrotyping craft has taken place; and has benefitted employers and employed.

o o o

Having the greatest respect for the typical printing journeyman as I know him, I feel confident that he will help to extract from this costing reform movement its full potency for good, all round.

o o o

It is, I think, in all ways desirable that employing printers should be organised and devote themselves to the improvement of their business with the strenuousness and thoroughness which they are manifesting at this moment, and that employed printers should also be organised and devote themselves to the improvement of their own position with like strenuousness and thoroughness.

o o o

That does not mean that either of them is to be indifferent to the well-being of the other section. Very far from it. I have no respect, in common phrase, "I have no time" for any man whose interest is less comprehensive than all society; whose desire is smaller than a desire to see well-being diffused throughout the whole community.

o o o

When all is said, when all opposing economic interests are frankly recognised, the final truth is that we all have very much more in common than we have in difference.

o o o

I say I recognise this; and it is while fully recognising it that I think it is best for each great party to rely upon itself.

o o o

Last Saturday I was invited by Mr. S. A. Bhisey, who has invented and is developing what seem to be very remarkable and very hopeful things in type casting, to attend a dinner of the Indian Social Club. Sir M. Bhownagree, who made a powerful speech, emphasised that however much it might be desirable that the Indian Civil Service should become more sympathetic with the people, the great thing which should be impressed all the time upon the Indian mind was that India must help itself, must develop its own resources, must fight its own fight.

o o o

That is exactly the view I have with regard to organised labour, and that is why I scarcely ever say anything about the various arinters' charities. There are plenty to praise them; I leave them alone; and preach all the time organisation and self-reliance and independence.

o o o

Running over these notes, I think one thing should be added by way of pendant. While the Costing Committee carefully refrained from making any recommendation as to charges to be made to the customer, fearing printers would decline to take one step if they asked them to take two, there is no reason why printers should not confer locally as to such charges after they have been operating sound costing systems for some time. When some confidence in the accuracy of cost statements has been established, statements may as well be compared. Printers are not much interested in each others' guesses.

o o o

Facts are more interesting than fancies.

o o o

The thing is now—*to instal the system.* We are not so many thousand children, who can't be expected to know our own minds. We are so many thousand printers. We are so many thousand practical men of affairs. We know that in this world things have to be decided as well as discussed. We have reached now what Joel calls "the valley of decision." In front of us is a land flowing with milk and honey.

o o o

Decide—decide—decide; not in dozens, but in hundreds.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

The Printing Trade in Denmark.

The master printers at Copenhagen have just issued a special number of their journal, *Bogtryk-Kerbladet*, which contains much interesting information with regard to the history of the organisation of the printing trade in that city. It was not until 1875 that the employing printers of the Danish capiial formed an association for the protection of their mutual interests, at the time of the promulgation of the first wages scale. New scales came into operation from time to time, viz.: in July, 1884, October, 1892, and September, 1899. Those of 1904 and 1906 were the result of joint agreement between the masters' and men's unions; the last of them was revised in 1910, and remains in force until the end of the present year. Little by little, the day's work has been reduced to its present level of eight hours, whilst the minimum weekly wage has been rising in like proportion. In 1892, it was only £1; to-day it is 29s. For piecework the rate per 1,000 letters was only 3½d. some years ago, but now it is just over 6d. In 1884, work on holidays was only paid at the rate of time-and-a-half, to-day it ranks as double time. The Copenhagen Master Printers' Association employs about 1,800 Union and 360 non-Union comps, these last being mostly engaged on newspapers. The members' subscription to the Association is 0·75 per cent. of the salaries paid, with a minimum of 8s. 6d. Two-thirds of these subscriptions go to form a mutual assistance fund in case of a strike.

Last year was a good one for the Danish printing trade, so that the gross wages paid to the employees of 90 printing establishments increased by nearly £900, to a total of £15,650, of which the last three months accounted for £4,100, the worst month of the year being, as usual, August, when the comps only earned £1,190. One curious fact was noted as being contrary to former experience, viz., that the volume of business done by the smaller printing establishments was actually greater during the second quarter of 1912 than during the final one, whereas the opposite was the case with the larger places. In 1911, the smallest firms and also the bigger ones, *i.e.*, the two extremes of the trade, experienced a decided slack time, but last year they regained their lost ground.

THE late Mr. William Hale White, of Groombridge, well-known as "Mark Rutherford," has left estate of the value of £5,468.

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Cº LTD

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ELECTROS for SALE
A large and first-rate selection of pictures suitable for Magazines, Books, etc., comprising the following subjects:—
SOCIAL LIFE, JUVENILE, NATURAL HISTORY, DOMESTIC, BIBLICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL.
Corner, Head and Tail Pieces, Borders, etc.
Electro, Price 1·6
PROOFS SENT ON APPLICATION.
S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., Ltd., 21—22, OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

H. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

TELEGRAMS: BRINDLE HOGHTON. TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION.

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* 723 Bank. *Works,* 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND The Best of Everything for the Printer

SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment in the printing trades was fairly good during April, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

In London, employment continued fairly good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

In other centres, employment also continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. At Edinburgh, however, it was bad with letterpress machinemen and lithographic printers, and was worse than a month ago with letterpress printers. It continued to decline with letterpress printers at Dublin. A general improvement was reported at Bradford, and with letterpress printers at Glasgow.

The following table shows the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in the various districts of the United Kingdom :—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of April, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of April, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of March, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of April, 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a Month ago.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a Year ago.
London	21,236	3·7	5·1	6·9	— 1·4	— 3·2
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,735	2·7	2·7	5·6	—	— 2·9
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,200	4·6	3·8	7·1	+ 0·8	— 2·5
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,775	2·2	1·7	4·2	+ 0·5	— 2·0
West Midlands	2,729	2·4	2·7	6·8	— 0·3	— 4·4
S. and S. W Counties and Wales ...	4,039	2·0	4·0	3·3	— 2·0	— 1·3
Scotland	5,988	3·5	3 1	4·9	+ 0·4	— 1·4
Ireland...	2,577	7·2	6·2	7·2	+ 1 0	—
United Kingdom	52,279	3·6	4·1	6·1	— 0·5	— 2·5

FOREIGN.

In France, the printing trades continued busy during March both in Paris and the provinces. In Germany, however, trade was rather slacker, as the percentage of unemployed printing trade unionists, out of a total of 66,523, rose from 2·7 (in February) to 3·4. During March last year it was only 2·1. In Holland, but little change was recorded, and the volume of unemployment is small, only 0 4 per cent. out of a total of 7,130.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

11,176 KER, R. A., double fountain pen to use two coloured inks in one holder, side by side or paralle).

11,201 SLEEPER, J. J, wrapper pasting devices.

11,213 STOAKES, H. A. T., devies for fastening or binding together papers, pieces of cloth, and the like, for filing, displaying and other purposes.

11,216 LUCAS, E. G. H., and PEPE, L., processes of colour or monochrome photo-lithography.

11,237 WADE, H., combined stamp affixing and cancelling machines.

11,238 WADE, H., stamp affixing machines.

11,242 HARRIS, H. K., advertising devices and the like.

11,255 STRAIN, W., show cards and such like.

11,262 GRAHAM, T., combined letter clip and binder.

11,281 A. KASIMIR'S SOHN KOSEROWSKI, letter cards.

11 285 YONGE, G. W., material especially adapted for use in the manufacture of mounts for typographic blocks and the like.

11,306 DENISON, D. and W., address labels or tags.

11,318 SMITH, F. D., music or magazine covers and the like.

11,425 KATO, S., reservoir pens and the like.

11,445 WHITING, R., position-registering device for use in connection with stamp affixing machines.

11,449 GEO. MANN AND CO., LTD., and EVANS, A. B., delivery mechanism of printing machines.

11,451 SMITH, E. J., inking mechanism for printing machines.

11,461 WEST, C., parcel wrapper, bag or envelope.

11,494 CHARLESWORTH, S. E., and VERDUD, J. A., self-opening envelope.

11,521 KNIGHT, J. T. A., binders and loose-leaf books.

11,532 McQUITTY, R. A., transfers and transparencies more particularly for use as advertisements and the like.

11,541 SOC. MILLOT AND ANTOINE, fountain pens.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Binders for periodicals and the like — Stoddart; 10,898.

Typewriters—Moya; 10,913.

Writing receptacles—Burch; 11,172.

Document files or binders—Petty and Petty and Sons (Leeds), Ltd.; 12,711

Sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines—Beevers and Beevers; 14,684.

Manufacture of receptacles formed of paper or the like—Hanshue; 14,905.

Inkstands and the like—Lawrence; 16,230.

Addressing machines—Addressograph (1910), Ltd.; 17,250.

Combination of ink-well and device for moistening stamps, envelopes and the like—Morris; 17,920.

Book file for cards and the like—Gilbert; 18,149

Sheet cutting and folding mechanism—Goss Printing Press Co. of England; 21,443.

Stamp receptacles—Thorp; 21,451.

Fountain pens—Gilbert; 23,558.



GET
TRAPP'S "CHRONOTYPE" TIME-STAMP,
And thus buy First-Hand.
Best Workmanship.
Established many Years.
Enquiries Invited.
LUDWIG TRAPP,
Clock Factory.
Glashütte i. Sa., GERMANY

TO THE TRADE.
MANIFOLD BOOKS

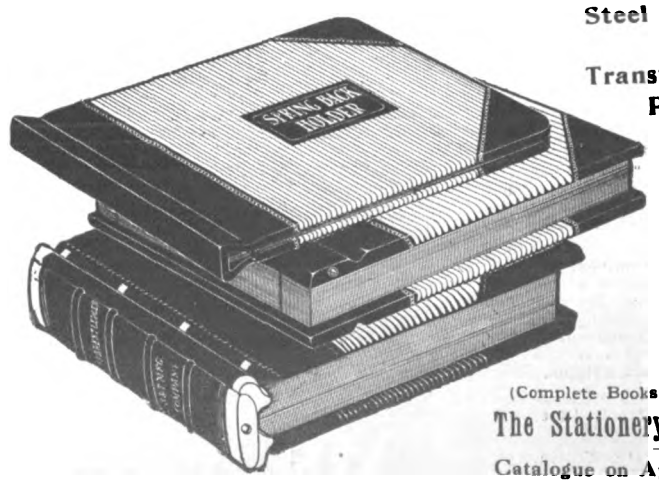


For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.
Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
CARBONICS Excel All Others.
MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.
OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS. Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.
CARLYLE'S (Registered) T G M Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.
DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.
Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.
G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application :
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

LL.-TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE SAFEST TO STOCK

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

WALKER Stock Blocks NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, HALF-TONE, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2766. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

TRADE GOLD STOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone. New Cross 1214

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

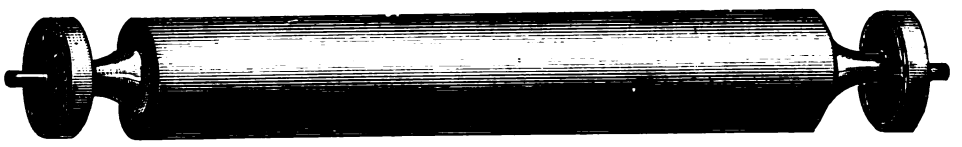
Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.

OLD BAILEY LONDON

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DESIGNERS.

Thornton Road, BRADFORD.

Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford." Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.

Experts in Photo-Litho.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

W. F. SEDGWICK, Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
COLOUR BLOCKS
237 & 236 BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 39 HOP.

CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.

Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.

LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,

AND

93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—May 29, 1913

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 24.

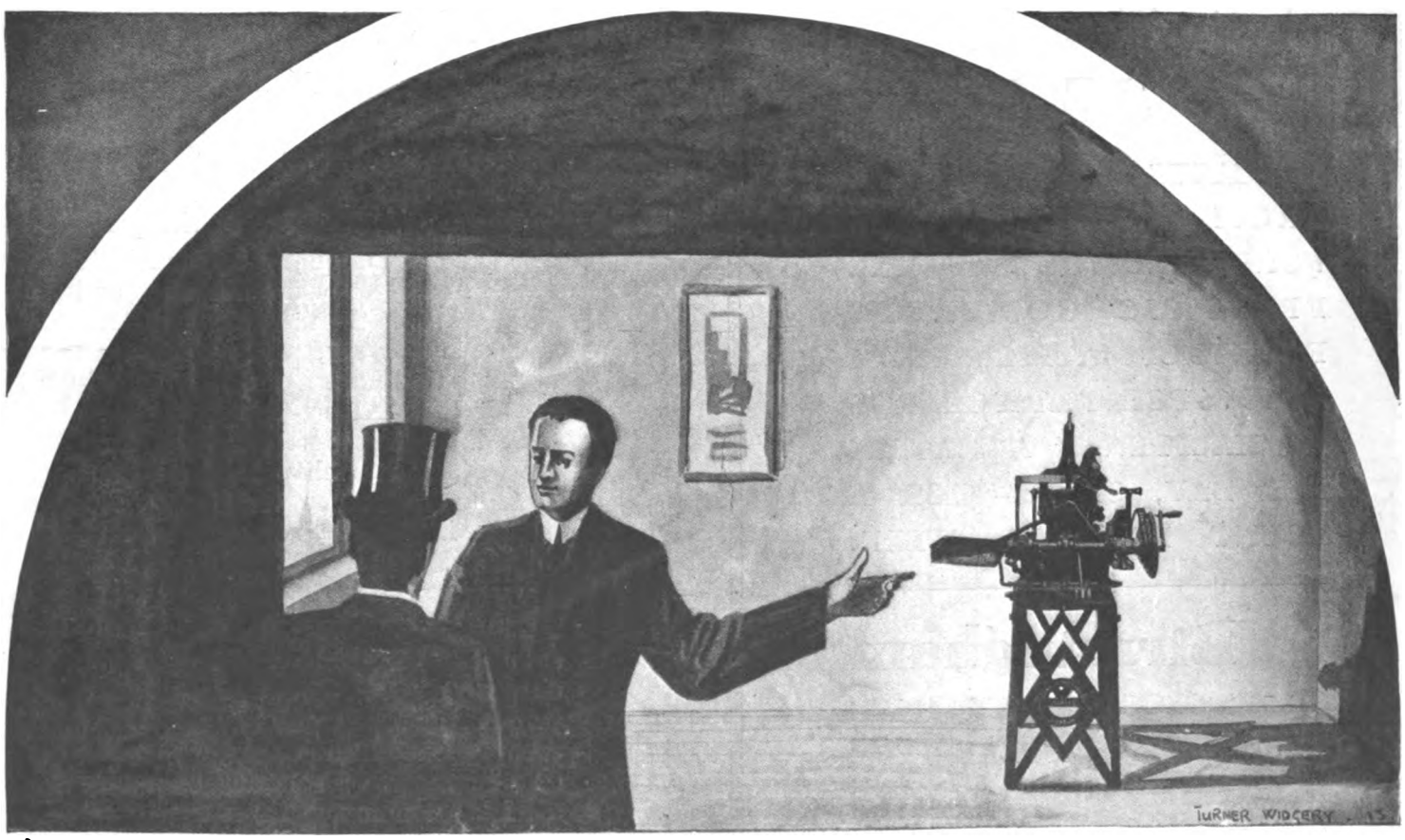
LONDON: JUNE 5, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PRINTERS

LARGE AND SMALL

WHO WANT TO CUT DOWN COSTS.



The Davis Typecaster

STANDS OUT CONSPICUOUSLY.

SAVES JOBS, TIME, MONEY AND PATIENCE.

Investigate the Service to-day and satisfy yourself.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., Ltd.,

105, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Digitized by Google

T

THIS MARK ON A PROOF IMPLIES THAT SOMETHING HAS TO BE CUT OUT.
WHY NOT PUT THE SAME MARK TO HALF YOUR MOST EXPENSIVE ITEM — MAKE-READY—BY USING NEW DISPLAY AND BODY TYPE ?

The Monotype casts Type from 5 to 36 Point

IT CASTS DISPLAY TYPE FROM 14 POINT TO 36 POINT, AND YOU MAY HIRE FROM US COMPLETE FOUNTS OF MATRICES FROM 14 TO 36 POINT AT A CHARGE OF HALFPENNY A MATRIX PER DAY, OR 15/- FOR A FOUNT FOR ONE WEEK.

At Birmingham

SHOW, CLOSING MAY 31, WE SOLD SEVEN DISPLAY TYPE ATTACHMENTS, BESIDES TWELVE CASTERS, &c.

INVESTIGATE

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LIMITED,
43 & 43a, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

3, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. 6, St. Ann's Passage, Manchester.
29, Eden Quay, Dublin.
Works: Redhill, Surrey.

Composed and cast on the Monotype.

E & S "NICKELOID" QUALITY

WHAT IS "NICKELOID"?

"NICKELOID" specifies the hardest and most durable printing plate yet produced; an electro having a non-corrosive nickel-steel alloy shell, deposited direct upon the mould, which is reinforced by a further deposit of hard tough copper and backed up with a metal of first quality, the whole combining to make up an electro of perfect quality, unsurpassed for durability.

"NICKELOIDS" must not be confused with Nickel-faced electros. They are as wide apart as the poles.

The process is equally applicable to type, line blocks, half-tones, and colour work. In fact, for half-tone and colour work, we combine all the now well-known distinctive qualities of our "Albert-Galvano" (Lead Moulding) Process with the foregoing, and all such work carries our absolute guarantee to give results equal, in every respect, to the originals.

"NICKELOIDS" are suitable for all grades of work, but especially so where long runs and hard work are required. These plates have printed, and will print, runs of exceeding one million from one plate or one set of plates, thus showing a great economy, both in the initial cost (as compared with several sets of ordinary electros), and also in the saving of time changing plates and making ready.

Note our address now, and send us your next job that runs into anything like half a million or more impressions.

The Electro Department of
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, LTD.
NEW STREET HILL LONDON E.C.

Telegrams: "Eyre, London."
Telephone: Holborn 2200.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 24.

LONDON: June 5, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

YORKSHIRE CENTRE.

Flat-Bed and Rotary Photogravure Printing.

By Mr. E. Fisher.

The May monthly general meeting of the Yorkshire Centre, P. M. and O. A., was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Leeds, Mr. H. Dixon (vice-president) occupying the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Secretary reported to the meeting the arrangements for the combined meeting of all Centres at Liverpool, on Saturday, June 21st. The Secretary also reported to the meeting the loss of a further member of the Centre, Mr. G. H. Brace, of Hull, who was found dead on the roadside near Hull on May 2nd. Mr. G. W. Wilkinson proposed that a vote of deepest sympathy be accorded to the relatives of the deceased. The vote was carried in silence by the whole of the members upstanding.

Mr. Dixon, in introducing Mr. Fisher, said he was very glad of the further opportunity of hearing Mr. Fisher, who had been of great assistance in the formation of the Centre, and had obliged them on many occasions with papers on a variety of subjects.

Mr. Fisher read the following paper:—In coming here to-night, I do so for a two-fold reason. Firstly, that I may renew the acquaintance of old friends, and secondly, that I may show I have still a more than passing interest in the welfare of the Centre for which I had the honour of doing a little spade work in the days of its formation. As I have had exceptional opportunities of seeing and examining

The Latest Method of Illustration—

photogravure, or rather machine gravure—I thought that my first duty as a member of the P. M. and O. A., was to give to the members the benefit of what I have seen. I do not pose as a photogravure etcher, engraver, or designer, I merely wish to give you the result of my own observations, which may perhaps lead to a little discussion and be helpful and instructive to us all.

Photogravure is a method of producing by means of photography and the action of acids on a sensitised surface a kind of mezzo-engraving on metal. *Photo*—an abbreviation of photography; *Gravure*—engraving.

Less than a decade ago this process was limited to a select circle. The average craftsman looked upon it with an air of mystery, and imagined that it was far beyond his accomplishment. Photogravure printing possesses a freedom of richness to which the half-tone or zinco plate can never attain. In these processes there is a monotonous uniformity, the line being only a blackened surface of paper, whereas in photogravure printing it is a cast with an additional thickness of printing ink. The graduated tones lend a softening effect to the picture, and the density to be obtained is remarkable.

Photogravure has made wonderful progress, and will strongly appeal to those firms requiring something in advance of the now familiar screen photo, something which gives a realistic touch to the engraved subject. It is an advance upon the half-tone in the same degree that the half-tone was an advance on the line block.

There have been many attempts made since the invention of photography to bring the advantage of this discovery to the assistance of the graphic arts, but particular attention has been given to those attempts having for their object the production of blocks which could be printed along with type on a letterpress machine, and which could take the place of a wood cut.

The latter was by its nature necessarily slow and expensive, although in the hands of an artist it was capable of yielding results incomparably better than anything of which modern processes are capable, except perhaps for the reproduction of pen and ink drawings.

The Line Block.

In *Line Block* it must be borne in mind that whilst it is the easiest block to work, and causes least trouble to the printer, there is always a tendency for the lines to "clog," especially where the lines come close together. There is, of course, a limit to the fineness to which fine lines can be etched without being broken in the reproduction.

In a pen and ink or "line" drawing you have solid black lines on a white paper, but in a photo or wash drawing there is only rarely a sudden jump from black to white; instead all the tones are continuous, *i.e.*, they merge gradually into one another, and it is these tones between solid black and pure white which are the half-tones. But the problem was how to make a block which could be printed on a letterpress machine which would give us in resultant print all these tones as well as black and white, and I say at once that it is impossible except by an optical illusion.

The block of course must present a level surface to the inking rollers and impression cylinder. Now if we suppose this level surface, hollowed out in any portion so that it is not touched by the rollers, you would get in that portion a pure white in the impression, while the level surface remained solid black.

If we make the hollows small enough and sufficiently close together, the resulting impression, held at a little distance away, would give the appearance of a grey tone, and this is the optical illusion on which a block depends for its apparent half-tones. The sizes of the dots varying with the strength of tone.

Now let us look at some of the means which have been employed to break up the continuous tones of a drawing or photograph in such a way that these hollows would be produced mechanically in the plate, so that an impression from the plate would give the appearance of the continuous tones of the original.

One of the earliest—if not the earliest—of the processes to the attainment of this end was invented by an Austrian artist named Karl Klie. His process was

The Forerunner of Photogravure,

by which a copper plate was etched intaglio—*in* into: *taglaire* to cut. His process was shown in an Austrian magazine in 1897, and very little was heard about it until attention was called to it by the *Inland Printer*, in December, 1908, under the style of Rotary Photogravure.

In this process the continuous tone is broken up by means of the deposition on the copper plate, of a coating of asphaltum dust in a fine state of division, the photographic image being laid thereon in the form of a carbon transparency.

The etching of the plate is yet more or less a secret art. The skilful etcher or engraver is, like the artist whose work he reproduces, "born," not made, and it might be said that a life's study is required in order to excel.

One almost feels tempted to speak of some of the other processes which have led up to present day results, such as the Pretsch Process. The very beautiful Woodbury-type process, collotype, etc., but time will not permit.

There is one process of reproduction, however, that I should like to mention, which had undoubted merit, but for some reason has been little heard of. I refer to the process known as

"Physiotype,"

or "nature printing," which is the invention of one of the founders of the Yorkshire Centre of the P. M. and O. A.—Mr. Francis Sheridan. The specimens I am, through his kindness, able to show you have a wonderful softness, and as its name implies, a "naturalness" about them that speak for themselves, and the simplicity by which they are produced is more wonderful still. By simply impressing an object such as flowers, lace, coins, or one's hand, or even a finger-print on a sheet of specially prepared paper, and afterwards allowing a certain powder to roll over it, an exact reproduction of the object is instantly brought to light. Such reproductions can easily be taken for either lithographic or letterpress printing. It is worth noting, however, that the first step towards the modern method of breaking up in the negative the continuous tone was made in 1865 by Messrs. E. and J. Bullock. They suggested placing a *fine fabric* between the lens and the sensitive plate, and this is the modern practice so far as the position of the screen is concerned.

This idea suggested the present-day screen, which was invented by Max Levy, of Philadelphia, who is still the largest maker, though similar screens are now made in both England and Germany.

Before the advent of glass screens various substances were tried such as silk gauze and wire gauze, but were found to be too uneven in texture.

The Ruled Screen.

The first ruled screens put on the market were only ruled one way and the screen was given a quarter-turn during exposure. The resultant negative, however, gave a very flat picture and necessitated endless hand-work on the zinc plate (copper was not in use at this time) between 20 and 30 years ago.

The Levy screen was without doubt the most potent factor in making the modern half-tone block the commercial success it has become.

Screens, too, are used in the making of a photogravure plate, and are made to an exceedingly fine grain—200 to inch. The plate is mechanically etched or engraved to all outward appearances the same as a half-tone plate, but on examination it will be found to be engraved exactly opposite, for whilst the dark or heavy portions of a half-tone picture are really a cluster of raised dots, and the lighter portions smaller dots, the effect from an intaglio plate is produced by the heavy portions being recessed, or composed of a cluster of cells, whilst the lighter shades are produced from cells of less depth, and the white portions are perfectly solid in the plate.

It will be at once apparent that the rollers for printing a half-tone must be just so ac-

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

I spent a delightful Saturday evening at Aldenham Institute a week or two ago, and since then I've taken the chair at a lecture on the Monotype given to the students.

o o o

A dual lecture, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Bleckett both addressing the students with wonderful fullness of information. I never knew men get so much and with such firm certitude and ease into a leisure hour, as both of these gentlemen did.

o o o

If I were in someone's employ and my time was not my own I think I should often look in at the Aldenham, I am so fond of that Institute and have so much admiration for the work of Mr. Amery and his teaching colleagues.

o o o

However, I am the master of my own time, which means that I never have any time at all.

o o o

"Jump up and say a word of welcome to our visitors," said Mr. Amery at the end of the tea, at that recent Saturday evening visit, for it was a sociable function; wives and sweethearts and a good sprinkling of very young printers in long or just shortened clothes, being of the company.

o o o

There is always a jolly family gathering of this sort during the session; a room full of 200 or more and everyone knowing everybody.

o o o

Everyone feeling on very good terms, too, with himself or herself. Certainly, each one could feel as he rose from that bounteous table that there was "something very good in him." (As the kind-hearted man wrote by way of character for his valet, whom he'd had to dismiss for drinking his best whisky.)

o o o

There was, as always, at the Aldenham "socials," a ripping programme. The singing by Miss Morrison—a young lady blind from her birth—seemed nearly perfection. She accompanied herself. Her technique, as far as I could judge, was faultless, and her sunny abandon was complete and most inspiriting. The whole programme was of the fine Aldenham quality. Here's to the Aldenham and to Mr. Amery. May his shadow never grow less. I don't think it's likely to—good all round man that he is.

o o o

I see that he's just secured a Monotype lecture also for his other classes in Camberwell, London. Those students, too, are to be congratulated.

o o o

I hope that a common-sense judgment of things will operate in the Garden City, and that the controversy, so far as there is controversy, *re* the application by the compositors for an advance upon their 32s., will be settled without more friction.

o o o

My own observation is that living in the country is cheaper but not a great deal cheaper than living in London. Rents are often very dear in country places. The occasional very cheap cottage in some place far away from anywhere, does not amount to any real refutation of this general statement.

o o o

I have worked in printing, or newspaper offices, or in offices which combined printing and newspaper business, in Reading (for about a year), in Devon and Cornwall (for about two years), in Gloucester (for about two years), in Aldershot (for about a year), in North Staffordshire (for three years), in Guildford and Dorking (for about eight years between those two).

o o o

That may entitle me to speak from personal experience as to whether it seems to be very much cheaper to live in the provinces than in London. I do not think the difference is tremendous. It is easy enough to point out very many ways in which life in the metropolis differs from life in country towns.

o o o

Pointing out differences between two places is one thing; demonstrating that one of them has a great advantage over the other is another thing, and may not be nearly so easy.

o o o

I have often been struck with the dearness in some provincial place of some of the very things that one might expect would there be very cheap. Even fruit is sometimes rather dear.

o o o

And again I have often reflected that town life provides means of much enjoyment, and of large variety of occupation, not provided in the same degree in the country. This represents a real deprivation.

o o o

Economists tell us that when a condition of living carries any particular disability, the fact should be taken into account in the money rewards for the work done in that sphere of life.

o o o

One very serious disability, connecting up with country life, is that one has not such opportunities for the education of one's children as in town. That applies both to general and to technical education. And one has not the same opportunities as in the towns of finding promising occupations for the children when of age to enter upon the jostle with the world.

o o o

If economists are right as to disabilities being virtually claims to payment, that disadvantage regarding one's children is most certainly a factor to be reckoned in the wage settlement.

o o o

I have received, for a word in this column, some books regarding which I have to ask a little indulgence. Some are "Fellowship books," published by Mr. Batsford. All being well I will deal with these very soon; I have been hard pressed and have not yet properly studied them.

o o o

Mr. Jacobi's "Notes on Books and Printing" got off my shelves; did I lend it, and was it surreptitiously returned? It is a most delightful volume, of which more anon.

o o o

Messrs. Palethorpe and Cond send me the most delightful little advertising booklet I've seen for many a long day. It was got out for Tredgar's, whose business is furnishing of the highest class. It is very interesting as illustrating what I incline to call polarity in printing tendencies. For the ideas which this little book expresses are at the opposite pole to ideas which long were sacrosancts in printing.

o o o

Take for instance your "1,000 Wonderful Words," or some other book of that, *flung* together *olla podrida* kind, such as used to be got out not so many years ago. You know the sort of book. It was cheap; but the cover contained about as much ornamentation as was physically possible; and as much gilt work.

o o o

Of good form there was none; of so-called ornament there was all that tortured ingenuity could devise. It looked fine to give to Tommy or to Mary for a prize, it was such a lot for the money. The gold alone was "worth it."

o o o

The type might be measly. The illustrations, if any, might be old and worn; with some wood block quite possibly which might already have served as a "Distant View of Edinburgh," or as a "Portrait of an old Cavalier," or as "The Harvest Home," or as "The Shipwreck." They bulked out the "list of illustrations" anyhow.

o o o

What have we here to represent the opposite pole in thought and practice? A small thin book with good blue-papered cover, with a white panel bearing the neat title, "Samuel Pepys and His House." The matter is original—very original—it is compiled (I had nearly written cord-piled) by someone who has gone carefully through Pepys' Diary; and has noted the dear old boy's talks about his buyings of this, that and the other thing for his new home; and his planning of the rooms. An artist has given us a great number of original ink drawings; peeps into Pepys' beautiful domicile. These drawings are most admirably executed. There is one opposite every reading page.

o o o

The spirit, the very flavour of the Pepys world and the Pepys' time, are there. The type is strong and clear; and generous bodied; the margination and pagination are perfect. The black is picked out with just enough well printed red.

o o o

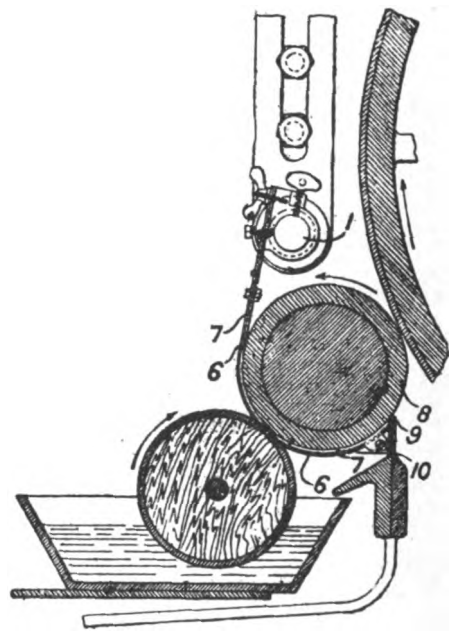
Good form, fine and understanding sympathy as between all parts of the work—these are clearly manifest.

A moderately educated village grocer may well have felt repelled by the innate vulgarity and garishness of the old style big "1,000 Wonderful Words" class of book; and his business instinct may well have detected and resented its essential cheapness, for all its finery. Whereas this Pepys book would fitly find place in the drawing-room of the young royal pair just married at Berlin.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Inking Apparatus.

Mr. E. Ludin has patented a method whereby ink is prevented from spreading on to the side portions of the engraved printing roller 8 which are not in contact with the fabric to be printed, by shields 6 of metal with a covering 7 of leather, cloth, rubber,

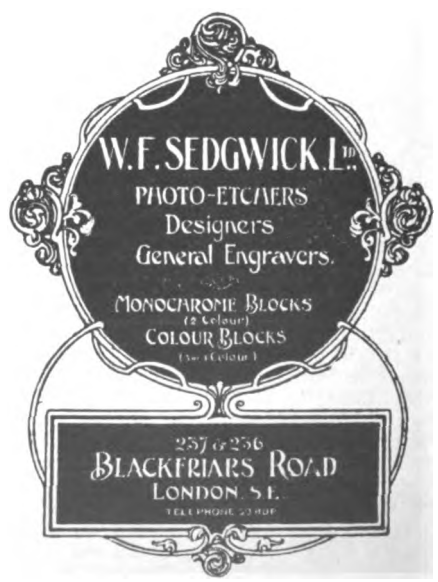


etc. The shields are adjustably secured to rods 1 projecting inwards from each side frame of the machine, and stretch as far as the scraper 9, strips 10 being provided to rub against the laterally-moving scraper to prevent it from spreading the colour.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C,

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
× OUR SPECIALITY. ×

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

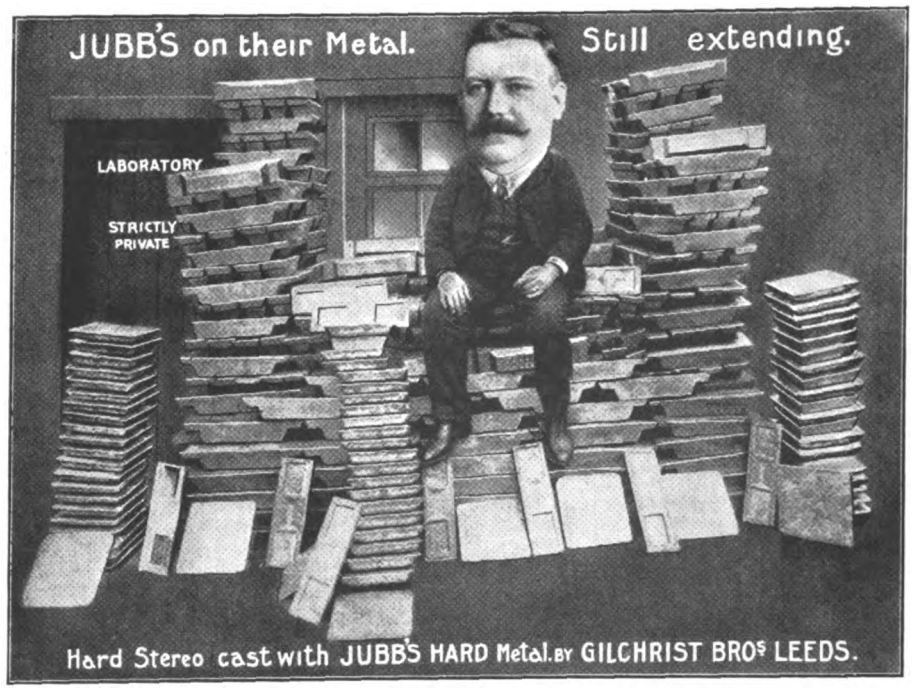
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to: . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,
Printing Machinery Department,
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DESIGNERS.

Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

Several Editions Daily. One Halfpenny.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
Wednesday. One Penny.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

Saturday—(54 Columns)—One Penny.
The Warwick, Leamington, and Warwickshire Times circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

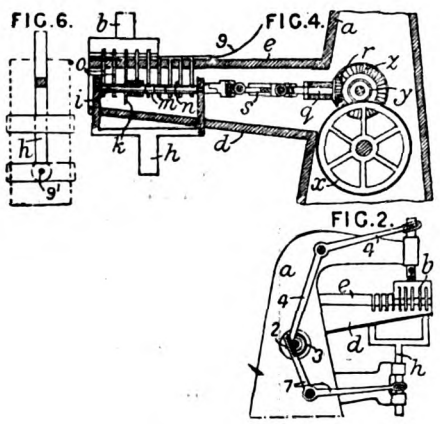
London Representative:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

Digitized by Google

NEW INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Cutting Paper Strips.

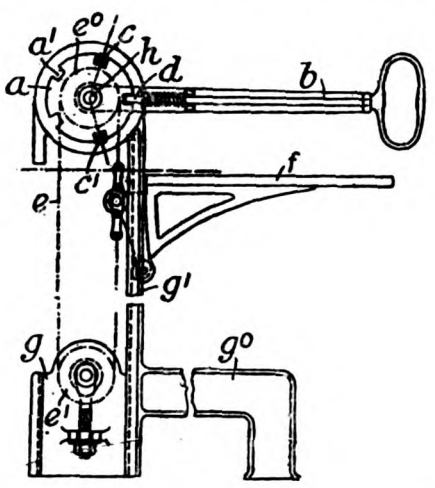
In machines, patented by Mr. F. H. Peuckert, for cutting gummed paper strips 9 to be affixed to boxes, books, etc., the cutting member is a rotating disc *k* pressed against a guide surface to effect a shearing cut. The knife *k* is secured to a shaft *i* mounted in a fork *h*, which in one form, Figs. 2 and 4, is vertically reciprocated by means of a bell-crank lever 7 and a cam groove 3 in a disc 2 on the treadle-driven main shaft. The knife co-operates with corresponding slots in the work support *e* and a member *b*, which is reciprocated by means of the cam groove 3 and a bell-crank lever 4. The knife *k* is pressed against the side of the slots by a spring *m* adjustable by means of a nut *n*, and may be



adjusted to co-operate with any desired pair of slots in the members *b*, *e*. The knife shaft *i* is driven from the main shaft by means of toothed wheels *x*, *y*, bevel gear *z*, *r*, and a shaft *q*, which is connected to the shaft *i* by a coupling *s* and articulated joints. The gearing is partly enclosed by a hollow bracket *a*, *d* and the slotted roof plate *e*, over which the paper strip 9 is fed by rollers. In a modification, Fig. 6, the fork *h* is fixed to a rock shaft 9^1, which is vertically reciprocated, and is also oscillated by means such as a drum on the shaft of the wheel *z*, with a cam groove engaging an arm on the shaft 9^1. The knife is arranged to cut on both motions to-and-fro. Instead of the fork *h*, a reciprocating slide may operate the knife.

Drying Printed Sheets.

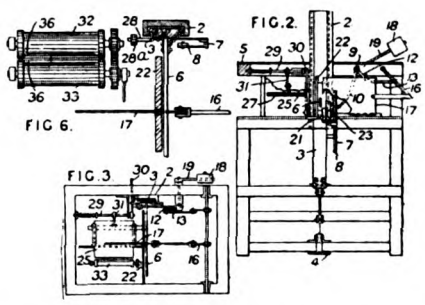
An invention relating to a stand or table for supporting the laying-out trays for drying sheets of paper, chemicals, etc., particularly applicable for receiving the printed sheets from printing presses, so arranged that the tray receiving the sheets is always at a fixed working level, and can be lowered by a quick acting mechanism for receiving the next tray, is patented by Messrs. C. Mayer and F. Trautmann. The stand comprises a frame *g* having a base g^0 for supporting a pile of empty trays, and vertical guides g^1 for a vertically moving table *f*, which supports the tray receiving the sheets. The table *f* is connected to two endless chains *e* which pass around sprocket wheels e^1, e^0 mounted respectively on adjustable bearings on the frame and on a shaft *h*, which can be turned to lower the table *f* a distance equal to the thickness of one tray, as each tray is filled. For this purpose, the shaft *h* carries a disc *a* having a series of recesses a^1 adapted to be engaged by two bevelled spring catches *c*, c_1 mounted in the frame, or by a sliding bolt *d* on a lever *b* loosely mounted on the shaft *h*. To lower the table, the bolt *d* is disengaged from the disc *a* and the lever *b* turned upward until it disengages the catch *c* from the next recess a^1, which then receives the bolt *d*. The lever



b is then lowered to its horizontal position, after which an empty tray is taken from the pile on the base g^0 and placed on the table *f*. To return the table *f*, the lever *b* is moved downward to disengage the catch c^1, and returned to the horizontal position, thus raising the table step by step. The frame *g* can be built on to the press instead of standing on the floor.

Folding Papers.

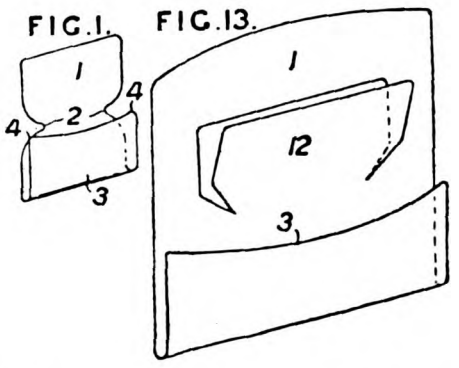
Under a patent by Mr. S. Bohm paper sheets are formed with successive folds at right-angles to each other by means of apparatus in which moving bands are dispensed with, the folds being produced by blades all actuated from a vertically reciprocating main slide, the blades forcing the papers through slits in stationary plates. As shown, the sheets are placed on a table 5, and the first fold is produced by forcing the paper through a slit in this table by means of a rule 6 on a slide 5 which moves in a vertical guide 2.



The slide 3 is actuated from a pedal 4, or it may be power-driven. The slide 3 carries an angle iron 7 with a roller 8 which acts on a lever arm 10 on a shaft 9 to which is fixed an arm 19 fitted with a counterweight 18. The roller 8 moves these parts to the position shown in Fig. 2 and by means of lever-and-link mechanism 12, 13, 16 a vertical folding plate 17 is caused to assume the position shown. The once-folded sheet is held in position to receive the second fold by a pivoted clip 21 which is opened to receive the folded sheet by a projection 23 on the slide 3. As the slide 3 returns after the release of the pedal 4, the blade 17 moves forward under the action of the counterweight 18 and forces the paper through a slit in a plate 22, thus forming the second fold. The third fold is completed simultaneously with the formation of the first fold in the next paper. This fold is effected by a blade 25 which is actuated by the engagement of a roller 28^a on a projection 28 on the slide with an arm 30 on a spring-controlled shaft 29 connected by an angle-lever 31 to the blade 25. The finished product is delivered by a pair of rollers 32, 33 which are formed with ends of larger diameter than the middle so as to grip the sheets at the edges, but strips 36 are arranged on the rollers to grip and draw in the edges of the folded paper. The rollers 32, 33 are driven from the pedal mechanism. The paper may receive more than three folds.

Fastenings for Paper Bags.

An invention that relates to fastenings for documents, paper bags, and the like, of the type in which the longer arm of a **T**-shaped clip is bent over at a weakening line thereby folding the edges of the article to be secured. The weakening of the arm 1, Fig. 1, which is effected by indentations 2, by perforations, by making it of wire, or relatively by ribbing



the shorter arm 3, is so situated that, when turned over, the arm 1 forces the papers, etc., against the edge of the arm 3, which may be concave with pointed ends 4, or may be serrated. A ring hoop, or other carrying means is provided. In a modification, Fig. 13, a tongue 12 is cut out and turned down from the arm, thus leaving a carrying handle. The invention is patented by the Patria-Papier-Ges.

Artificial Lithographic Stones.

Artificial lithographic stones, as patented by Mr. H. Wagner, are made by adding a solution such as a mixture of magnesium chloride and sulphate to a powder such as a mixture of magnesite and lime. The invention consists in conducting the mixing of the solid components *in vacuo*, adding the solution under similar conditions, the mass being cooled to about 0·5 degs. C. during the mixing processes. The mass is solidified under hydraulic or oil pressure, a rubber membrane being used to protect the surface of the stone in the former case. The cooling is continued during solidification.

Envelopes, etc.

Under an invention by Mr. W. Langguth envelopes, wrappers, money bags, etc., in the finished state are provided with a transparent portion on the outer surface, either by the application of a coating of varnish and then a layer of paste composed of china clay, wood oil and a drying-agent, in order to render the surface matt, or by the application of a varnish to which a matting substance such as wax or spermaceti has been added. The operation of varnishing can be effected in a machine also adapted to apply the gum to the closing-flap, to print a border around the transparent portion, and to stamp the firm name on the cover of the envelope, etc.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE
OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS
Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

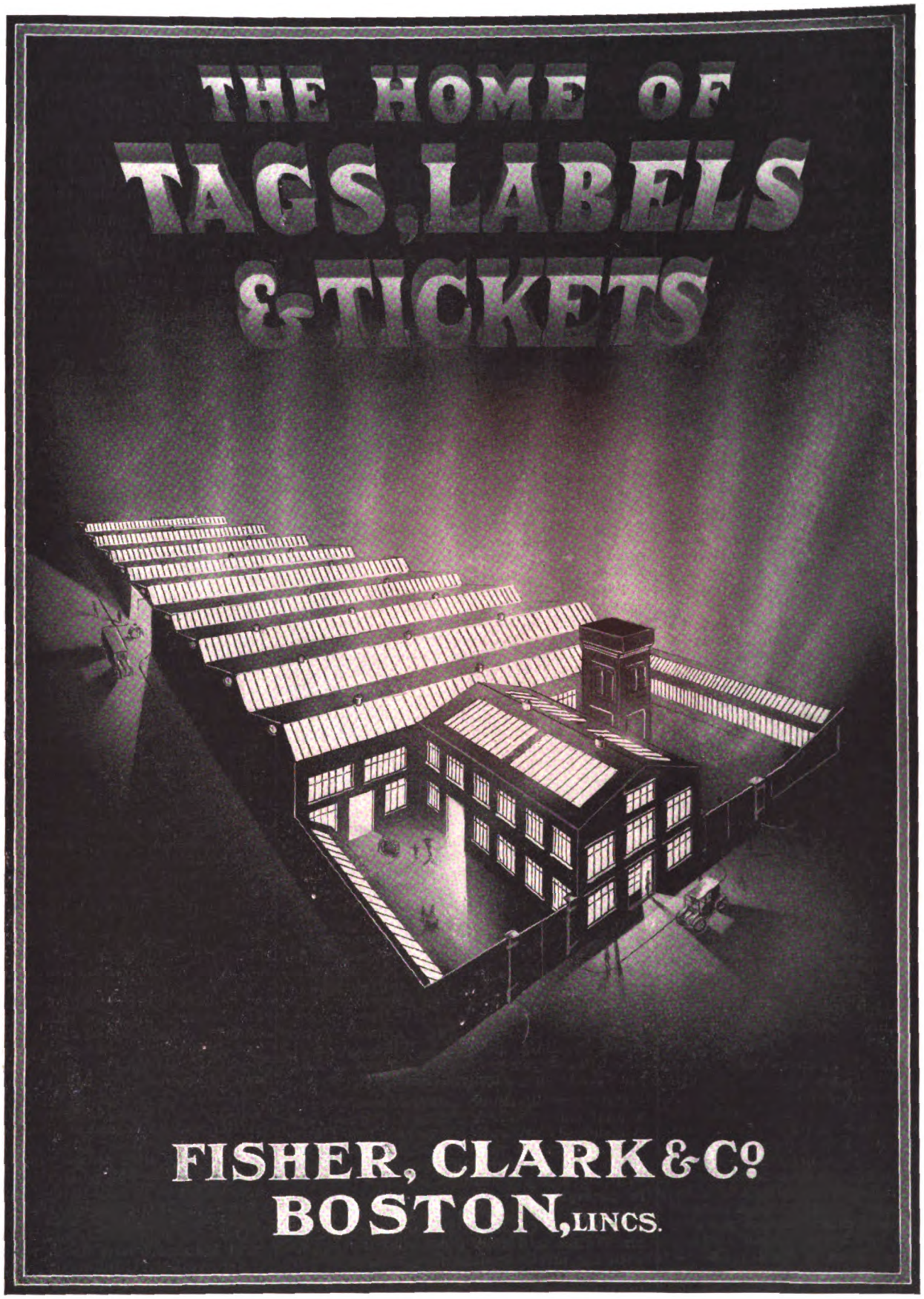
LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.
TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google



THE

Nordisk Boktryckarekonst

Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland

A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.

Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper

Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.

One Shilling per Copy.

ADDRESS:—

NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

THE PERFECT PEN
VEDA
REG^D No. 322936

2s. 6d. to 5s.

Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING &c &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

FOR printing for one year, for the Southampton Education Committee, the tenders of Messrs. Richardson and Co., Southampton; and *Hants Advertiser Co.*, Southampton; and Mr. E. S. Mead, Southampton, have been accepted.

MR. EDGAR WHITELY, the manager of the National Labour Press, was on Saturday committed for trial at Manchester Assizes on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the publication of the *Suffragette*. Accused was allowed bail.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.—Included in the King's Birthday Honours List, announced on Tuesday, is the name of Mr. Thomas Fisher, superintendent, Government Press, Madras, who has been awarded the Imperial Service Order. Mr. J. M. Barrie, the famous novelist and dramatist, has been created a baronet.

MR. R. B. FURNIVAL informs us that he has joined the board of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., of Leeds, and will take the lead in the sales organisation department. Mr. Furnival will shortly open offices and showrooms in Manchester, which city will be his headquarters.

THE libel action by ex-president Roosevelt against Mr. George Newett at Marquette, Michigan, came to a conclusion by Mr. Newett acknowledging that his charges were untrue, and apologising for the article he had published. The jury gave a verdict in favour of Mr. Roosevelt and assessed the damages at 3d. Each side pays its own costs.

ON Friday evening, at the Savoy Hotel, the British journalists who visited Germany in 1907 entertained the representatives of the German Press in London to a dinner, at which were present the German Ambassador, the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., Sir Frederick W. Wilson, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Mr. F. J. Higginbottom, Mr. Peter Keary, Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. Clement Shorter, and a number of German Press representatives.

AN Exhibition of Tools and Materials, illustrating the Japanese method of colour printing, has been arranged at the South Kensington Museum, and an interesting illustrated pamphlet (2d.) descriptive thereof has been prepared by Mr. Ed. F. Strange, of the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design. It deals largely with the technique of the methods employed both by the old colour printer and his modern imitators, and those who do high-class art colour work with the aid of a hand-press, or other primitive appliance, should find much to interest them, both in the exhibited collection itself and—failing an opportunity of inspecting it—in Mr. Strange's pamphlet.

MESSRS. THOMAS FORMAN AND SONS, Nottingham, have issued a handsome booklet entitled "Successful Advertising," which contains a fine selection of well-known advertising and other designs which have been executed in colours by the firm. The examples comprise work in Forman-gravure (a process of machine photogravure that is eminently suited for advertising and illustrative work) offset printing, poster, show card, calendar, and miscellaneous printing, and shows well to what perfection the firm has brought these classes of work. The offset examples are specially noticeable for their fine quality, and delicate rendering of the artists colouring. Everyone interested in high-class colour printing should endeavour to get a look at this fine specimen booklet.

THE DAVIS TYPECASTER.—Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., of London and Willesden, improved the opportunity of the visit of the Master Printers of the United Kingdom to Liverpool to attend the annual conference, by having an exhibition and demonstration of the Davis Typecaster at the Exchange Station Hotel in that city. The Typecaster was on view from Friday, May 30th, to Tuesday, June 3rd, inclusive, and was inspected by many prominent members of the trade, who took great interest in its working, and admired the rapid way in which the appliance turned out most accurately finished type. The Davis Typecaster is making good headway among printers, and deservedly, as the makers claim that this simple machine saves 50 per cent. of loose-type bills, 25 per cent. of make-ready expenses, and 10 per cent. of composing-room costs.

AT the Sheriff's Court, Guildhall, last week, Mr. Eveleigh Nash, publisher, King-street, W.C., sued *Le Matin*, a Paris newspaper, for damages for breach of contract, and the case came on for assessment of damages. Mr. Nash's case was that, holding the copyright of a certain book, he made a contract by which *Le Matin* was to acquire the serial rights in France for £800, but the paper subsequently repudiated the contract. The jury assessed the damages at £800, the full amount claimed.

AT Hove, last week, an inquest was held on the body of Ernest Woodward Shore, a black-and-white artist, who was killed on the line near Dyke Junction Station. He was seen to throw himself in front of a train. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."

IN the King's Bench, London, on Thursday last, the libel action brought by Mr. George Balfour against Ben Tillett and the proprietors of the *Glasgow Daily Record*, for publication by the *Daily Record* during the by-election at Govan, in which the plaintiff was a candidate, of a statement by Mr. Tillett that the plaintiff was hostile to Trade Unions, was settled. A verdict for damages of £1,000 was agreed to.

THE recent printers' strike at Brussels resulted in the twenty-six members of the Committee of the Typographical Association in that city being summoned by six ordinary members, who claim the return of the amounts paid to the strikers, of damages to the amount of £200 each, and the dissolution of the Association. On May 16th, when the case first came on in the Court, the Judge ordered that official seals be placed on the Association's cash box. This was promptly done, so that the organisation finds itself in a pretty pickle. A mass meeting of trade unionists was held on May 21st to protest against the judge's arbitrary action, and it was followed by a procession of the trades concerned round the city.

PRINTING TENDERS.—For printing and stationery for three year, for the Bermondsey Board of Guardians. Particulars from Mr. E. P. Fenton, 283, Tooley-street, S.E. For the supply of 1,000 bottles of writing ink for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Form of tender may be obtained at the office of the Board, Embankment, E.C. For the supply of books, stationery and apparatus for the Surrey Education Committee for one year. Schedules from Mr. W. W. Finny, County Education Office, Kingston-on-Thames. For the supply of printing, stationery, books, etc., for the East Ham Town Council. Forms of tender from the Borough Treasurer, Town Hall, East Ham, E. For the printing and stationery required for three years, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the following tenders are recommended for acceptance: — I. Bean and Son, Golden-lane, E.C., Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Roseburv-avenue, E.C.; Hill and Ainsworth, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Ben Johnson and Co., Ltd., York; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Cardington-street, N.W.; G. Rowney and Co., Percy-street, W.; Vail and Co., Ltd., Farringdon-road, E.C.; Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., Broken Wharf, Upper Thames-street, E.C.; A. West and Partners, York-street, Westminster, S.W.: Wightman and Co., Ltd., Regency-street, Westminster, S.W, an d E. G. Buck, Furnival-street, E.C.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION. — The annual dinner of the Printers' Pension and Almshouse Corporation was held last Thursday evening at the Connaught Rooms, W., when Mr. John Walter, chairman of the *Times* Printing and Publishing Company, presided. In proposing the toast of the "Continued Prosperity of the Printers' Pension, Almshouses, and Orphan Asylum Corporation," Mr. Walter said that those who had to do with the intellectual or imaginative side of newspapers had always been able to excite the interest of the public in an extraordinary degree far beyond that of the printer. There had been a complete revolution not only in the condition of printing works, but in the printer himself. He appealed to them to support the claims of a highly-organised, a highly-specialised, and a strenuous class of men. Now they found a large staff of men in the newspaper offices in well-ventilated rooms, doing the most delicate work, and amidst the most complicated kind of machinery attaining the highest speed with the utmost economy under the greatest pressure, and any slackness or ill-will meant the most disastrous consequences—missing the mail, which meant that thousands of readers next day would be thirsting for the blood of the managing printer. Anyone realising these facts should show their appreciation of a corporation which this year was assisting 530 printers and printers' widows and 45 inmates of their almshouses. It was announced that the subscription list amounted to £6,321.

THE annual conference of the South Wales Group of the Typographical Association was held at the White Hart Hotel, Tonypandy. Delegates were present from Aberdare, Cardiff, Llanelly, Merthyr, Newport, Pontypridd, Rhondda, Swansea, Neath and Carmarthen, and various matters affecting the district members were fully discussed in private session, the Press not being admitted to the conference. In the evening a dinner was held under the chairmanship of Councillor J. D. Williams, at which Mr. E. Edwards, the Tonypandy delegate, submitted the toast of "The Employers" in a most cordial manner. Being personally acquainted with a few of them for many years, he said it was exceedingly pleasing to him to see so many present that evening. It proved to him a sufficient criterion of the friendly relations prevailing between employer and employed. The feeling existing between them was of the warmest, and it was his wish that it might continue so. A very enjoyable programme of music was contributed during the evening.

IN the City of London Court, on Monday, a claim was made by Percy C. Sexton, printer's layer-on, 14 years of age, 25, Dendy-street, Balham, against the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to recover compensation for an accident which he met with on March 18th in the Bank's printing department, when he slipped on a roller and fell on a spike. He suffered internal injuries and had to be operated upon at the Bolingbroke Hospital. He had been paid 9s. a week since the accident, and it was now agreed that he should be paid £10 in full settlement and 11 guineas costs.

"INCOME-TAX SIMPLIFIED" is the title of a shilling book published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co., London, and written by Messrs. Arthur Fieldhouse and E. Ewart Fieldhouse, B.A., LL.B. The authors have endeavoured to present to the business man and the student of accountancy the essential points of the subject in a clear and concise manner, and have given various examples of forms filled in for taxation purposes. What is and what is not taxable income is pointed out, and the book is one that should be of the greatest service to all who have the worry of filling up the annual schedules of the Income-Tax Commissioners.

AT the Guildhall, last Thursday, before Alderman Sir Charles Johnson, Messrs. A. Siegle and Son, printers, of Brown's-buildings, St. Mary-axe, were summoned at the instance of Walter Minnier and seven other compositors for three days' wages. It was admitted by defendants that the men worked, but their claim was disputed on the ground that they left without notice. It appeared that the union having called Messrs. Siegle's men out, the firm, on May 5th, engaged Minnier and others, who were non-unionists. The men commenced work on May 13th, and continued to work up to six o'clock on the evening of the 15th, when they all withdrew, the union having prevailed on them to join. They followed this up with a demand for three days' wages, which, however, the defendants declined to pay. It was argued by Minnier that the custom of the trade was that inside a fortnight either side could terminate an engagement at once, but after that there must be a fortnight's notice on either side. Mr. Tomlinson, who engaged Minnier and his companions as non-unionists, however, said they were all guaranteed at least a fortnight's work, and each had the whole matter fully explained to him. The Alderman said he believed Mr. Tomlinson's account to be true, and that Minnier broke the agreement and was not entitled to recover. He added that he did not in any way dispute the custom of the trade.

ON June 10th will be published Mr. Archibald Marshall's new novel, which continues the story of the Clintons of Kencote, who are already familiar to readers of Mr. Marshall's stories. This tale, "The Honour of the Clintons," which is the only new full-length novel by this author to be published this year, shows the Squire of Kencote in the face of a threatened family disaster, and tells also the love stories of the Clinton twins, Joan and Nancy, now grown to womanhood. The publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., have great confidence in the story, which returns to the style of "Exton Manor," and Mr. Marshall's earlier novels. A new story by Miss Dolf Wyllarde, the author of that very successful novel, "The Career of Beauty Darling" (now in its eighth edition at 6s.), is now in the press, and will be published during the holiday season. The new book deals with the problem of a wife's duty to her husband when he is serving his country in climates which would be disastrous to her health and to that of her baby. The title of the story, which will be published by Stanley Paul and Co., is "Youth will be Served." "Defiant Diana" is the title of Miss E. Everett-Green's latest novel, which tells how the four orphaned children of a country squire are left to clear themselves of a heavy family mortgage. The book will be published this month by Stanley Paul and Co. A new novel by Dorothea Gerard is announced by the same firm. This is entitled "The Unworthy Pact," and is the story of a young man's struggle between wealth and the call of his religion.

Digitized by Google

A PARTY of a dozen Swedish editors arrived in London on Monday as the guests of the Swedish colony in this country. The party includes:—Th. Blanche, *Aftonblad*, Stockholm; Hjalmar Branting, M.P., *Social Demokraten*, Stockholm; Hjalmar Cassel, *Svenska Dagblad*, Stockholm; K. Harje, *Sydsvenska Dagbladet*, Malmo; H. Hedlund, *Handels Tidning*, Gothenburg; M. Hellberg, M.P., *Tidning*, Karlstad; K. Hildebrand, M.P., *Dagblad*, Stockholm; A. Karlgren, *Dagens Nyheter*, Stockholm; L. Ljunglund, *Nya Dagligt Allehanda*, Stockholm; E. B. Rinman, *Tidningen*, Stockholm; G. Sjoberg, *Aftonblad*, Gothenburg; and Erik Sundin, *Tidningar*, Norrkoping.

A LEEDS SHOW-ROOM.—It is interesting to note that Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., have opened a show-room at 84, Albion-street, Leeds, and have put there for show purposes one of their Patent Double Demy Rotary Offset Machines, which can be seen running and actually printing at any time by appointment. In addition to this, a unique exhibit is in the form of a demy size Direct Rotary Litho Machine. This is, we believe, the first attempt to put a rotary machine of such small dimensions on the market, and owing to it being specially designed to change in less time than a flat-bed of similar size, it should prove an exceedingly useful addition to any lithographic establishment. Further, the latest auxiliary machine for the offset branch of the lithographic trade is on show, viz., an Offset Proving and Reversing Press. Other exhibits will be introduced from time to time, and altogether this show-room is well worth a visit from any printer within reasonable distance of Leeds.



Mr. F. E. Giles.

It is with regret we announce the death of the esteemed representative of Messrs. Winstone and Sons, whose affliction of blindness, in addition to a most lovable nature, had endeared him, as "Fred" E. Giles, to a very large circle of friends. Of a most cheerful disposition and endowed with generous impulses "Fred" was always a welcomed guest in printerdom, and it is doubtful if a better known man could have been found amongst printers and their representatives. It came as a shock to learn that Mr. Giles was laid up, as it was recognised that it must be indeed a



Mr. F. E. Giles.

serious complaint that could confine such a merry heart within the four walls of a house. It appeared that he contracted a chill; this led to serious complications with the inevitable result. He was cheerful and optimistic up to the end, and leaves a widow behind who was devotedly attached to him, as indeed, everyone knew he was to her. Mr. Fred Allen and Mr. Ralph Manuel (two of his oldest companions) represented the firm at the funeral, whilst nearly every representative in the branch of trade of which Mr. Giles was a member, followed him to his last resting place.

THE death occurred on Monday morning last, at his Kent home, Ashford, of the Poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin. Mr. Austin was born in 1835, at Headingley, near Leeds. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and London University. In 1857 he was called to the Bar, but after three years at assizes and sessions in the West Riding he turned to the quieter life of a *littérateur*. He was appointed Poet Laureate by Lord Salisbury in 1896.

The Master Printers' Conference.

Meetings of the Federation at Liverpool.

Liverpool was the city selected this year for the honour of a visit from the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of Great Britain and Ireland, and on Friday evening last members from all parts of the country were welcomed at the Exchange Hotel, by the president, Colonel Wright Bemrose, of Derby.

On Saturday Council meetings were held, and river cruises helped to the enjoyment of the members. On Sunday evening a sacred concert was held in the hall of the Exchange Hotel, and there was a large attendance of members and their lady friends. The artistes including Black's Orchestra, Madame N. O. Bell as vocalist, and Mr. P. Jordan as solo and accompanying violinist, the pianoforte accompanist being Mr. H. G. Curtis.

On Monday the annual meeting of the Federation was held, when Colonel W. Wright Bemrose, in reviewing the past year, referred to the costing campaign to induce all master printers to adopt a uniform system of costing. He said that the system had led to better relationship between the various firms and an increasing knowledge of each other. Before long it would lead them to discard the bugbear of getting orders at any price and would result in their only undertaking work which would give a fair return.

The report of the Federation stated that the result of the Scottish dispute had exemplified the advantages of association and united action. The newly formed Scottish Alliance had amply vindicated its institution, and under it a new era in the relations between employers and employed in Scotland and a spell of freedom from disturbances of trade were anticipated. In a reference to the Trades Disputes Act the report continued:—"The legal interpretation of the Trades Disputes Act, obtained through the public-spirited action of Messrs. Vacher, supported by the London Association, is of significance to the printing trade, and should lead to the amendment of an Act which, in the words of one of the eminent judges who decided on the case, gives licence to the trade unions to inflict loss and misery on all or any of His Majesty's subjects. The Council will lose no opportunity of furthering the amendment of the Act, and have already been represented on an important deputation which urged this to the Government."

At a Cost Congress held in the afternoon Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh read his paper on the advantages of a Cost System, which, he said, would show that from a very small proportion of jobs they got an extremely profitable price, and that from a great many jobs they got an exceedingly inadequate price. They could not blame the buyer of printing, for when prices varied as much as 100 per cent. for the same job, what could they expect but that the buyer would go round fishing for the lowest cost? Besides standardising costs, they desired standardising customs regarding keeping type standing and similar matters.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell followed with his exposition of the cost-finding system adopted at the first British Printers' Cost Congress in February last, and Mr. Harry Cooke contributed a paper on recovering the cost of machine units. Mr. H. Raglan Caldwell spoke on the necessity of a cost system in every printing office.

Mr. G. E. Stembridge was elected president of the Federation for the ensuing year, and it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Sheffield.

The annual dinner of the Federation was held in the evening, under the presidency of Colonel Wright Bemrose.

The toast of "The Federation of Master Printers" was given by Sir Edward Russell, who spoke on behalf of the Liverpool community at large in welcoming their institution to the city, and recognising its great utility, and wishing it all the success which its efforts deserved. Those efforts were of a distinct and definite kind. They were all familiar with the anxiety and exigencies which were suggested by the relations of employers and employed, and the relations of those who served the public and the public they served. He had come to the conclusion that in differences between labour and capital, whatever their origin and nature, more harm was done and more difficulties arose from temper, maladroitness, from silence, from unwillingness to confer, from extremely bad manners while conferring, than any which arose from the inherent circumstances of the differences. The subject which had lately demanded their attention was one upon which he, not a man of business, should not presume to speak, but all could appreciate the enormous importance of the subject of costing. It was quite evident that if a matter of that vast importance was left to chance, was left to be a prey, perhaps, to intrigue, perhaps to ungenerous rivalry or other circumstances equally to be regretted, true prosperity and righteous prosperity could not exist in a trade.

Colonel Bemrose, in reply, thanked the Costing Committee for their labours, and, whatever the result he hoped the trade would maintain a better and more dignified position. The question of capital and labour was becoming more important. They recognised the increasing strength of trade unionism, to which, in itself, they made no objection, but they were getting a little anxious as to whether it was going to be used wisely and well. Had not the time come when questions of this nature might be approached by capital and labour side by side? It would be a great thing for the printers if they could lead the way in formulating some way by which this idea could be brought to fruition.

Mr. J. Maclehose, president of the Scottish Alliance, also responded.

The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. W. N. Turner, and acknowledged by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, and the health of the chairman was pledged on the initiative of Mr. Edward Totty.

On Wednesday there were excursions to the Isle of Man, North Wales and Chester, which were well attended by the members.

Printing Company's Commission DISPUTE.

In the City of London Court, on Monday and Tuesday, before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., a claim was made by Mr. George A. Cartwright, traveller in the printing trade, 15, Oxford-road, Kilburn, against the Globe Printing Co., Ltd., Scrutton-street, Finsbury, E.C., to recover the sum of £42 18s. 8d. for commission due for printing orders obtained. The defendants counterclaimed for £25 15s. commission overdrawn. Mr. Doughty and Mr. Monier-Williams appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Forbes for the defendants. Mr. Doughty explained that the plaintiff was claiming commissions for services rendered from January 1st to the end of August of last year at 5 per cent. up to June 25th and then 2½ per cent. By mistake it was taken at first at 2½ per cent. for the whole period. Plaintiff entered the defendants' service as bookkeeper in 1909. He had previously been in the printing business on his own account. Shortly after he entered the service, having several old customers who were willing to give him orders, he saw Mr. Fosh, defendants' managing director, and asked him if it would be to his advantage if he introduced customers to the firm. Mr. Fosh said he would be pleased to give him 5 per cent. on any orders introduced by him. Plaintiff did his bookkeeping in the earlier part of the day, and called on his customers and new ones too. In that way he was able to bring business to the firm, and he had been paid his commission from time to time until now. Plaintiff made what was said to be a bad debt in 1911. His commission accounts were passed by Mr. Fosh. Plaintiff's salary was increased as bookkeeper to £3 per week by various instalments and he was encouraged to go out travelling as much as possible, because he brought a good deal of work to the firm. In June, 1912, a fresh agreement was entered into that he should give up being a bookkeeper and devote the whole of his time to travelling and be paid £4 a week salary, and instead of 5 per cent. commission 2½ per cent. Then the defendants said that although the turnover was larger, the profit was smaller, and plaintiff must submit to a deduction. His salary was reduced to £3 a week and 2½ per cent. commission, and soon after—a month later—he left. He now claimed the commission payable. Mr. Ernest Fosh, defendant's managing director, said the arrangement which he made with the plaintiff was that he was to be paid 10 per cent. commission in lieu of the salary basis, and even on that basis plaintiff had been overpaid £25 15s. It was well known that in the printing trade they always had to allow 10 per cent. as the cost of a traveller in getting orders. He regarded the plaintiff's continued persistent claims for commission as impudence. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., found for the defendants on the claim and counterclaim for £25 15s. with costs.

BEFORE a Divisional Court of the King's Bench, last week, Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., moved for a *rule nisi* in consequence of alleged contempt of court by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Globe*, in connection with paragraphs regarding the proceedings against Mr. Godfrey Isaacs and others. The Court granted the rule asked for.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of the Patents Nos. 24,809 of 1908, 24,811 of 1908, for "Improvements in and relating to the Treatment and Application of Cellulosic Films," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of License and otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring their full development and practical working in this country.—All communications to HASELTINE, LAKE AND CO., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 14084

The Premier House FOR Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Offset Blankets, and Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

Faster than a Calculating Machine.

INGLIS "FLASH" PAPER-TRADE CALCULATOR

Estimates Made-up or Checked at Lightning Speed.
POST FREE 2/2
TRY THIS NEW SYSTEM.
Reckoners for Every Purpose and Trade.
GALL & INGLIS, London and Edinburgh.

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los libreros. Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Estere-l'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. JOHN STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1811.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1913.

CONTENTS

	Page
Rotary Photogravure Printing	1
An Electric Case Cleaner	3
The Borough Booklet	3
Tariff Changes	3
Paper in India	3
Papermaking Materials	3
Quads	4
Inking Apparatus	4
New Inventions	6
Trade Notes	8
Necrology	9
The Master Printers' Conference	9
A Commission Dispute	9
Then and Now	10
The Celluloid Bill	10
The Fencing of Machinery	10
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
A Visit to "Bibby's Annual"	14
The Anglo-German Exhibition	14
P. M. and O. A., North Midlands Centre	14
A Corporation for Treasurers	14
British Colonial Trade	16
American Newspaper Publishers	16
The Cleaning of Waste Paper	18
Trade Unionism in Barcelona	18
A Curious Textile Printing Process	20
Patents	20

Then and Now.

SOME interesting remarks were made, the other evening, by Mr. John Walter, of the *Times*, at the annual dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation. In the course of his speech in proposing the toast of the evening Mr. Walter contrasted the working conditions of the printer of a few decades ago with those of the present day. In 1828 "the pay of a compositor on a morning paper was 46s. and on an evening paper 43s. 6d. for their services during a week's labour, and that during hours when no other artisan was called to business—during the whole of the night—doomed, moreover, to work amidst the smoke of oil and candles and the other stenches of a printing office." Another gentleman talked of "the injury to the eyesight, wasting of the legs, and enfeeblement of mind and body through the badly-ventilated and generally unhealthy rooms and the offensive operations they had to perform. Again, they were told that printers were peculiarly liable to pulmonary disease, hernia, failure of sight, and paralysis of the hand. That was not a very exhilarating picture of the printer and his work, and they could well imagine that, if his conditions were as wretched as that, the public might have been content to pity him from a distance, without any desire for a closer acquaintance." "Since those days," said Mr. Walter, "a complete revolution had taken place, not only in the conditions in which the printer worked but in the work itself. He was there not to ask for their pity on behalf of an ill-used and down-trodden profession, but for their intelligent sympathy and interest for a class of men highly organised, highly specialised, and doing strenuous and exacting work of a very important, responsible, and complicated kind. The printer had to work at night and get his rest in the daytime, and he doubted whether there was any other profession where a man had to show himself at the top of his form six days a week throughout the year." Certainly the conditions under which printers work nowadays are heavenly when compared with those of 40 or 50 years ago, but with the "speeding-up" methods of the present day the mental strain is much greater, and the task of the printer, whether in a newspaper or other office still tells upon his health, although perhaps more in the form of nervous troubles, so that the existence of such an institution as the Pension Corporation is extremely necessary, and it well deserves the support of the whole trade.

* * *

The Celluloid Bill.

WE have already referred in our columns to the provisions of the City of London (Celluloid Regulations) Bill, by which it was sought to introduce special legislation that would bring in a system of inspection under which every seller or manufacturer of celluloid articles in the City of London would be harassed and worried, besides having to take out and pay for a license. Such a measure would have pressed hardly on stationers, fancy goods dealers and others who deal in Christmas cards and souvenir goods into the manufacture of which celluloid enters in a more or less degree. It is therefore a pleasure to record the proceedings in the House of Commons, the other evening, when the Bill came up for second reading, Mr. Baird moving its rejection, which he said he regarded as panicky legislation that would seriously hamper an important industry, but the departmental committee which was appointed after the Moor-lane fire last July was still investigating the subject, and Parliament should await the report of that committee before legislating. Sir Croydon Marks seconded the amendment, and urged that the regulation of this industry should be based upon the results of full expert investigation, and should apply to the whole country, not merely to the City of London. It seemed to him the city fathers had gone mad over the matter. Mr. Morton, speaking in favour of the Bill, stated that the object of the City Corporation was to protect the workers in what was admittedly a dangerous trade. He pointed out that several serious fires from celluloid had occurred in recent years in the City, including one in 1902 in Queen Victoria-street, when ten lives were loss, and the Moor-lane fire, 1912, when nine lives were lost. This showed ample reason for this Bill. On a division the motion for rejection was carried by 127 to 47. Such a result was almost expected, as there was an intense opposition to the measure, petitions against it being presented by the London Chamber of Commerce, the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Co., the Great Eastern Railway Co., the Port of London Authority, the Association of Public Wharfingers, the Incorporated Association of Kinematograph Manufacturers and the British Xylonite Co., Ltd., the Sheffield Cutlery Manufacturers' Association, and the Ironmongers' Federated Association.

* * *

The Fencing of Machinery.

EMPLOYERS in the printing and allied trades should be interested in the Home Office report on the fencing of machinery, and the prevention of accidents, which was issued on Saturday. Although it refers, as a beginning, to woollen and worsted mills, there is no doubt that other trades will be dealt with in a similar manner, and the suggestions made by the Superintendent Inspector of Factories for the North-Eastern Division, would apply

Digitized by Google

to any factory or workshop where machinery is used in turning out the work. Several conferences on the subject were held and were attended by representatives of various associations, chambers of commerce, and trade unions, who were interested, as well as district inspectors. Among notes of agreements arrived at, it is stated that on new machinery all projecting set-screws on continuously revolving parts shall either be countersunk or otherwise efficiently protected, and projecting set-screws on existing machinery shall be fenced unless safe by position. Heavy overhead main driving belts shall be guarded underneath in all cases where there is liability of persons having to pass under them. The fencing for all toothed wheels shall, as far as practicable, completely surround the wheel. All present were of opinion that it was most desirable that women and girls working among machinery should have their hair put up, or otherwise confined in a net, and agreed to use their best endeavours to see that this was done. All firms are to be urged to keep a supply of sterilised dressings. Cleaning of machinery in motion was considered by all to be a dangerous practice, and should be avoided. Periodical examination of machinery was recommended. The Superintendent Inspector states that in his opinion the one agreement of all others which would be most beneficial, if properly carried out, is that of the periodical examination of machinery. In his experience, he found that fencing had been provided in most cases, but unfortunately it was not always maintained. It was obvious that if guards for machinery were provided, it was the intention of those providing them that they should be kept in position, and if periodical examinations were made by some person told off to do this, and defects brought at once to the notice of the managers, in course of time it would be found that the fencing was maintained far more efficiently. It was resolved that the representatives and others should meet again in or about March, 1914, to ascertain what had been the result of the Conference, and the Inspector proposes to have statistics kept of the accidents occurring on those parts of the machines which it was agreed should be fenced.

IN the case in which Lewis Silver, a Mile-end youth, aged sixteen, sued Mr. Alfred Pearce, a picture-poster artist, for the £50 prize awarded by the International Horse Show, at Olympia, Judge Woodfall, on Monday, at Westminster County Court, gave judgment for Silver for £30 and costs.

IF THE MIEHLE WAS NOT SOMETHING MORE THAN A TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS IT WOULD NEVER HAVE REACHED THE PROUD POSITION IT HOLDS TO-DAY IN THE ESTIMATION OF EVERY PRACTICAL PRINTER

It is because it is *the* two-revolution press that the trade buys it.

Design, material, workmanship- all combine to make and keep it the premier machine.

It is built at the Broadheath Works—in itself a guarantee of efficiency.

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, June 4th, 1913.

THE ease in the money market came to an end on Friday, when there was a heavy displacement of cash and a stimulated demand. Rates stiffened and a small sum was borrowed from the Bank of England at 5 per cent. On Monday there was quite a scramble for money, but dividend disbursements had the effect on the following day of increasing the supply, and with a much lessened demand there was more than enough to go round. The discount market has been unsettled, owing to the continuance of the German demand for gold. Gold movements have been light this week, and the net influx to date is £5,000. Stock markets have been more or less depressed under the influence of the Balkan War. The tone is uncertain, and Consols are weak at the lower quotations of 73¾ to 73⅞ for money, and 74 to 74⅛ for the account.

The opening of the new Account in the miscellaneous industrial market last week brought no improvement in general conditions, and it has since continued idle and depressed. In the section relating to paper and print, business has been very restricted, and the only movement in our list of shares is a fall of ⅛ in Amalgamated Press Ord. to 6½—6¾. Business has been done during the past seven days in Associated Newspapers Pref. at acc. 20s. and 20s.; in Cassell and Co. at 95s. and 92s. 6d.; in *Country Life* Pref. at acc. 15s. and 16s. 10½d.; in John Dickinson and Co. 2nd Cum. Pref. at 100¾; in *Gentlewoman* Pref. at 8s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at acc. 3s. 6d., in the Cum. Pref. at acc. 13s. 6d. and in the Deb. at acc. 63; in International Linotype at 78½ and 77; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at acc. 21s. 6d.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. at acc. 37s. 6d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9xd.; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Pref. at acc. 7½; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. at 11 11/16; and in Weldons Ord. at acc. 30s. and 31s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 20s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	5⅛—6⅜
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/-—24/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/-—21/-
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅜—5⅛
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. .	1	1	¼—⅜
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	½—⅝
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¼—⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	¼—1⅛
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	3/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅝—¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	76—81
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57—62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	42—47
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3⅝xd
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	3¾—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1½—2½
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	30—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	5 15/16—5 1/16
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅜—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¾—7¾
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛—1⅜
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	31/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"LONDON OPINION."—Final dividend of 200 per cent. per annum for the half-year (making 200 per cent. for the year), together with a bonus of 15s. per share, carrying forward £8,840.

NEW COMPANIES.

F. W. ARTHUR, LTD.—Registered on May 17th, with a capital of £750, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of typewriter agents, teachers of shorthand and typewriting, office equipment specialists, etc. The subscribers are F. W. Arthur, H. R. Brabrook and W. M. Guthrie. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than three; the first are F. W. Arthur, H. R. Brabrook and W. M. Guthrie. Qualification one share. Registered office, 168a, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Particulars filed May 24th. Capital £6,000, in £1 shares (1,500 preference). Registered in Natal on January 13th, 1912. Directors, J. S. Wylie, R. Lloyd and H. G. Mackcurtan, all of Durban, Natal, and L. Delaney, Rio de Janeiro. British address, Thames House, Queen-street-place, E.C., where H. E. Clarke is authorised to accept service.

MINCHIN PATENT ENVELOPE CO., LTD.—Registered on May 23rd, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of wholesale, retail, export and manufacturing stationers, papermakers, printers, etc., to acquire from W. A. Minchin Patent No. 11,939. The subscribers are W. A. Minchin and C. Lawrence. Private company. The first directors are W. A. Minchin (managing director with a salary of £250) and C. Lawrence (acting director).

PLEYDELL PRINTING PRESS, LTD.—Registered on May 24th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, lithographers, manufacturing and wholesale stationers, account book makers and designers, carried on by E. E. Moore and G. Brooks. The subscribers are E. E. Moore and R. G. Campbell. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are E. E. Moore and G. Brooks. Registered office, 95, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.

HEALTH AND VIM, LTD.—Registered on May 29th, with a capital of £100, in 1s. shares, to take over the business of publishers of the magazine *Health and Vim*, manufacturers of surgical and medical appliances, and chemists and druggists, etc., carried on by A. D. Light and W. Light, at 73, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. The subscribers are W. Light and A. D. Light. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are W. Light and A. D. Light. Registered office, 73, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

VERONIQUE STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Registered on May 28th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, envelope manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are F. A. Powell and H. B. Charles. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the subscribers are to appoint the first.

MAYFAIR FASHIONS CO., LTD.—Registered on May 26th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, photo-lithographers, publishers of fashion books and trade papers, etc., and to adopt agreements with A. Nebeling and E. W. Bell. The subscribers are A. Nebeling and E. W. Bell. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are A. Nebeling (chairman) and E. W. Bell. Registered office, 203, Oxford-street, W.

HAMPTONS, LTD.—Registered on May 27th, with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and stationers carried on at 12, 13 and 19, Cursitor-street, E.C., as "Hampton and Co.," and to adopt an agreement with T. Reeks. The subscribers are T. Reeks and R. H. Rockcliff. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are T. Reeks (permanent governing director, special qualification, 2,000 shares) and R. H. Rockcliff. Registered office, 12, Cursitor-street, E.C.

C. SMITH AND SON, LTD.—Registered on May 27th, with a capital of £3,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a geographical, educational and general publisher, map, plan, chart and globe manufacturer, map engraver, scientific instrument maker, metal worker and manufacturer of school appliances, carried on by G. Smith at Atlas Works, Pump Pail, Croydon, as "C. Smith and Son." The subscribers are A. V. Smith and H. M. Smith. Private company. The first directors are G. Smith, H. M. Smith and A. V. Smith. Qualification, 20 shares. Registered office, 8, Laurence-pountney-hill, E.C.

FURLEY SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on May 23rd, with a capital of £2,000, in 1s. shares, to acquire an option to acquire benefit of an agreement relating to an invention for treating paper so as to strengthen it and render it waterproof and greaseproof, and to adopt an agreement with A. J. Cleveland. The subscribers are L. E. Tucker and C. H. Paterson. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

WEST LONDON OBSERVER, LTD.—Debenture dated May 15th, 1913, to secure £1,500. charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. Barratt, Mayes-road, Wood-green, N.

ROBERTS AND WRATE, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on May 9th, 1913, of debenture dated February 3rd, 1905, securing £300, has been filed.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN, LTD.—Particulars of £2,500 debentures, created by resolutions of May 15th and 20th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

MORTON BROTHERS (PRINTERS), LTD.—Particulars of £150 debentures, created May 9th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., LTD.—Issue on May 15th, 1913, of £125 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

RICHARDSON (PUBLISHERS), LTD.—Particulars of £800 debentures, created April 15th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

DEAN ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created May 9th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £450. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

WEEKLY RECORDS, Ltd.

Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Whitgift-chambers, Croydon, on June 11th.

PRINTING PRESS IMPROVEMENTS, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Manchester, on May 23rd, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily; and at the same meeting Sidney Williams, of Manchester, was appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

Digitized by Google

DAILY HERALD PRINTING and PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a petition for the winding-up of the company was, on May 28th, presented to the Court by the Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., Tudor-street, E.C., creditors of the company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on June 10th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The DAILY EXPRESS, Ltd. Liquidation Meetings.

The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of this company were held last week at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C., Mr. W. J. Warley, official receiver, presiding. Full particulars of the case appeared in our last issue. It was pointed out that these liquidation proceedings were merely a necessary formality, and that the company had nothing to do with the existing company now publishing the newspaper of that name. The chairman reported that claims amounting to £31,639 had been made by creditors. On the motion of Mr. A. J. Duncan (Stibbart, Gibson and Co.), representing Lord Joicey, a resolution was passed at both meetings for the liquidation to be left in the hands of the official receiver.

Re CHAS. AUGUSTUS NOAD, Law Stationer.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on May 30th, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, for the public examination of this debtor, who carried on business at 59, Carey-street, W.C., and applied to pass upon accounts showing liabilities £189 19s. 11d. and assets valued at £45 4s. 5d. Questioned by Mr. J. B. Knight, official receiver, the debtor stated that a previous failure was reported against him in August, 1895, when trading as a law stationer at the above address. A dividend of 2s. 4d. in the £ was then paid on liabilities amounting to £365 7s. 11d., and his discharge was suspended for four years from December 13th, 1895. He continued the business as before and attributed his present failure and insolvency to the decline of his business during the last six years, and to lack of capital. The examination was concluded.

Re WILLIAM ANDERSON BELL, Stationer and Printer.

The official receiver for the Southern District has now issued particulars under this failure re Wm. Anderson Bell, of 40, Station-road, Redhill, and 19, Hatchlands-road, Redhill, stationer and printer, against whom a receiving order was made on May 3rd last, on debtor's own petition. The statement of affairs disclosed gross liabilities of £2,134 3s. 5d., of which £1,582 0s. 8d. was expected to rank, there being a creditor for £1,200 holding securities for £500. The net assets were returned at £465 18s. 9d., thus showing a deficiency of £1,116 1s. 11d. The debtor alleged his failure to have been caused through:—"Want of capital and insufficient profits on my business to pay expenses and the maintenance of myself and family." The debtor, who is 45 years of age, states that up to June, 1908, he had been for seven years manager to a firm of printers at Redhill, and at that date he left them and purchased a printing and stationery business at 40, Station-road, Redhill, including the lease, goodwill and stock in trade, for a sum of £300. He had no capital, and borrowed from friends a sum of £450 to purchase and carry on his business. He took over under a hire-purchase agreement all the printing plant, trade fixtures and fittings which were then on the premises for a period of 6½ years from June 1st, 1908, with the option to purchase at the price of £612 10s. He had never paid anything on account of this sum, nor had the owners pressed him for payment or taken possession. About three years ago he paid off part of his borrowed capital, borrowing for the purpose a sum of £200 from a friend, of which £25 went into his business, and the rest towards paying off his indebtedness. His friend wanted his money repaid, and in April last issued a writ, and obtained judgment against debtor for £200 and costs. On April 29th the sheriff levied execution, and the debtor thereupon filed his petition.

Re HARDING DE F. COX, Printing, etc., Businesses.

The affairs of Mr. Harding de Fonblanque Cox., newspaper proprietor, etc., Jermyn-court, Jermyn-street, and the Garrick Club, W., came before Mr. Registrar Hope recently upon the bankrupt's application for an order of discharge from proceedings instituted in October, 1911. The bankrupt, under the will of his father, who died in November, 1879, became entitled to a share of the income derived from certain real estate and certain printing and publishing businesses carried on in London. He attributed his failure, among other causes to losses in connection with various company and theatrical ventures and to heavy interest charges. The liabilities to rank for dividend are estimated by Mr. Ernest James, the trustee, to amount to £97,525; the assets have realised £5,501, and a first and final dividend of 1s. 0½d. in the £ has been paid. Mr. Hansell, on behalf of the bankrupt, asked for an adjournment of the application on the ground that a substantial sum would be brought into Court for the benefit of the creditors, and, by consent of all parties, the hearing was adjourned till June 18th.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

WEST, W. H., HARVEY, J. E., and York, W. G., trading as W. H. West and Co., at White Gate, Nottingham-road, Loughborough, printers and box manufacturers. Debts by W. H. West and W. G York, who will in future carry on the business under the same style. May 31st.

HACKETT, J. H. and A., and DAWSON, F., trading as Hackett and Co., 37, Back George-street, Manchester, pattern card makers. Debts by J. H. Hackett. May 29th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated February 27th, and executed by T. H. Horrocks, 36, Greenough-street, Wigan, letterpress printer. Claims by June 28th to A. H. Scampton, 28, Market-street, Wigan, the trustee.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated January 25th, and executed by E. J. Roscorla, Station-road, Fowey, Cornwall, printer and stationer. Claims by June 14th to H. Davey, Lloyd-bank-chambers, Plymouth, the trustee.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated November 2nd, 1912, and executed by E. Moore, High-street, Lye, near Stourbridge, printer, etc. Claims by June 6th to A. E Mason, C.A., 193, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley, the trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

HARDING, S. D., trading as Harding and Son at 14, Kinderton-street, Middlewich, printer. Date of order, and of adjudication order, May 30th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, June 12th, 12.15 p.m., at the official receiver's office, King-street, Newcastle, Staffs. Public examination of debtor, June 27th, 11.15 a.m., at the Petty Sessional Court House, Edleston-road, Crewe.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

BUGDEN, W., 7, Quarry-road, Tunbridge Wells, newsagent, etc. First meeting, June 11th, 3 p.m., at the official receiver's office, 12A, Marlborough House, Brighton Examination, June 30th, noon, at the Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells.

ADJUDICATION.

HARTNALL, A. J., The Colonnade, Ryde, Isle of Wight, newspaper proprietor. Date of order, May 31st.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

TERRY, F. H., 6, Cannon-street, Hull, newsagent, etc. Claims by June 24th, to G. H. Acheson, official receiver, York City-bank-chambers, Lowgate, Hull.

SNODGRASS, A. E., 92, Ridgmount-gardens, Gower-street, London, W.C., journalist. Claims by June 14th, to E. S. Grey, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

STANLEY, J., 24, Forman's-buildings, Sherwood-street, Nottingham, paper merchant. Claims by June 14th, to E. W. Humphreys, official receiver, 4, Castle-place, Nottingham.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

CLARKE, A. F., 41, Green-street, Cambridge, stationer. First and final dividend of 2s. 10½d., June 7th, at the official receiver's office, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge.

SMITH, E. B., Mayfield, Brighton-road, Croydon, Surrey, master printer. First dividend of 2s¾d., June 5th, at Bank-buildings, 1, High-street, Croydon.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

WOOD, C., lately trading at 150, Acre-lane, Brixton, London, S.W., stationer, etc. To be heard July 4th, 10 a.m., at the Court House, Half-acre, Brentford.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

BELVEDERE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD, 1, 2 and 3, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, London, E.C. Claims by June 21st, to H. Wingfield, 67, Watling-street, E.C. the liquidator.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situations Vacant.

AGENTS wanted to introduce highly recommended Flongs and Press Rubbers, with other lines or in spare time, among Provincial Newspaper and General Printers; liberal commission.—Apply, with full particulars, to No. 13220, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13220

STATIONERY, ETC.—Wanted by a large firm of Manufacturing Stationers in the Midlands, ASSISTANT and TRAVELLER to work local connection and canvass for Stationery and similar work; a good knowledge of Merchantile Stationery and of Papers is essential.—Write, stating qualifications, age, salary and previous experience, and when at liberty, to S.155, May and Williams, Piccadilly. 13222

Situations Wanted.

MACHINE MINDER, n.s., 27, seeks situation; used to all classes of work on Miehles, Centuries, Wharfes, etc.—A. S., 43, Boundary-road, Leyton. 13217

SMART MAN of refined appearance and good address wants to represent firm who require a dogged, persistent worker; plenty of tact, grit, and personality; undoubted selling powers; highest references; thorough knowledge Stationery, Books, Fancy.—Address, No. 13214, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13214

Business for Sale.

An Old-Established Printing and Stationery Business to be Sold.

THE Printing and Stationery Business carried on for many years by Mr. John Stait, of 10, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street, W., is to be disposed of as a going concern, together with Stock-in-Trade and Book Debts optional; possession can be given immediately on completion of purchase.—For full particulars apply to Messrs. J. H. Byrne and Co., Chartered Accountants, 81, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 13221

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

HALF-TONE SCREENS for Sale; several Engraved Screens (new ones), in Rulings from 50 to 200 lines per inch, sizes 6½ by 4½ upwards; bargains; owner given up.—68, Hamilton-street, Leicester. 13216

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181



Digitized by Google

A Visit to the Home
OF
"BIBBY'S ANNUAL."

On Saturday last members of the Printing Crafts Guild School of Technology, Manchester, journeyed to Liverpool to inspect the model printing office of Messrs. Bibby and Co. They were welcomed by the genial manager, Mr. J. Prescott, and after the party, numbering between forty and fifty, had inspected some of the fine samples of colour work in course of production, Messrs. H. Prescott, deputy manager, G. Watson, overseer of press-room, and P. Ball, deputy overseer, F. Liddiard, overseer composing department, F. W. Booth and J. Parker took them through the imposing building. As a printing establishment the place is a model in respect to heating, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness. Everthing seems to be of the best and latest, and the work carried on in a commercial manner. Their costing system is in use throughout the entire works, and no detail of cost is too unimportant to be noted. In the press-room there are groups of Miehles all turning out the best class of work with the minimum of worry, because the Miehle, wherever installed, always adopts the Scotsman's principle of "never going back," but always doing its work so that when opportunity occurs another Miehle can with safety and satisfaction be introduced. In one portion of the room there is a superb Tandem Miehle doing three-colour work at something like 1,300 per hour, all being automatically fed. On an average it takes a sheet 20 seconds to pass through the three machines, and there are seven sheets in the Tandems at one time. By a system of push buttons arranged at different points the Tandem may be stopped within five seconds should anything require attention. The cross automatic feeder seems to be a great favourite, and those theorists who believe that half-tone work on art paper is apt to get marked or damaged by being rolled around the drum of the feeder should examine the sheets of "Bibby's" productions.

The composing-room is ideal, and there is no opportunity of cobwebs getting located in the minds of the compositors where so much light and air space abound. All jobs used to be set up by hand, but now we find that the Monotype has been installed, and is giving entire satisfaction. This is a good omen, as we always believe that a mechanical composing machine paves the way for more display hand compositors.

In the binding-room are folding, blocking and cutting machines, wire stitchers and perforators. There also is a special department for Christmas card work, having type, machines, Waite die press, and all accessories for executing every detail connected with this speciality.

A Mark Smith bronzer, automatic roller cleaner, a complete stereotyping department, machine tools for graining, planing, facing and routing blocks, and a nickeling tank for facing the stereos. A Tangye gas producer supplies the gas engines which drive the dynamos, and the large switchboard is quite impressive in its record of power being used. Electric lifts for passengers and goods respectively give access to all floors, and the safety swing doors and the ever-present fire appliances ensure the safety of the workpeople. The lavatory accommodation leaves nothing to be desired, whilst the dining-room is spotless and beautifully decorated with plants, etc. From this room one is able to see all round the city and neighbourhood, including New Brighton and Formby. Whilst the party was there the great "Mauretania" made preparations for her journey across the "herring pond," and they decided to watch her load up. The non-stop boat train from London to Liverpool landing stage drew up and the passengers and luggage were quickly got aboard. At five o'clock the great horn sounded for the gangways to be drawn in, and the tugs to get ready for towing her out of the river. Prompt to time the little tug began its work, but shortly afterwards we witnessed the unusual sight of the rope breaking, and the great liner being free placed herself across the river. After a short interval she was again roped to and the two tugs pulled her round with head to the Bar, when she gently glided from view on her New York journey.

To revert to our visit we ascended to the playground on the top of the building where cricket and other games are played in season. Every comfort seems to be provided for the workpeople, and many of the visitors present wished for such salubrious surroundings in the establishment where they are employed.

Having feasted our eyes on print and commerce, our President, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Bibby and Co., Mr. J. Prescott, the manager, and those who had made the visit so interesting.

Mr. J. Prescott briefly replied.

Of course, the printing works, although doing business on competitive lines, were built especially for the firm's own productions, and when we find some 280 travellers and 3,000 workpeople being employed night and day, we obtain some idea of the requirements of this great firm and the agricultural community generally.

WEE MACGREEGOR.

The Anglo-German Exhibition
At the Crystal Palace.

On Wednesday next, June 11th, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London will officially open at the Crystal Palace, the Anglo-German Exhibition, which although a small one, is of a very important character, for not only does it fill another year of exhibition life in the history of the Crystal Palace, but it also puts forward at a very seasonable time the right hand of fellowship to our German cousins. In spite of innumerable difficulties, the management of this most laudable enterprise has prepared a programme calculated to please all visitors to this historic building, famous from the year 1851.

Every year it becomes an increasingly harder matter to cater for the exacting tastes of the pleasure-seeking public; and the novelties and interests which satisfied our fathers find small place in the attentions of the succeeding generation. Everything, however, follows the whirligig of time, and it is the experience of many, and the testimony of history, that things worthy of consideration and deserving of study frequently move in cycles. Thus the more solid and instructive pleasures and interests of the past may well be looked for to engage the principal attention of the public once again. Few people have any idea of the wonderful treasures that are housed at the Crystal Palace; relics of the past they may be, but at the same time they represent in many cases the finest specimens of Art and inventive genius that our own and other countries have ever produced. The wonderful examples of statuary would in themselves make an exhibition that any group of promoters or directors might feel justly proud of.

It is a common and proverbial fault that we never value anything at its true worth until it has passed beyond our reach and has been irretrievably lost. Such is now the danger with the Crystal Palace and its beautiful grounds. Unless prompt measures are taken to preserve and secure it for the nation, the apathetic public will one day realise that in spite of all warnings and endeavours to obtain their support, they neglected the opportunity of acquiring both an historical building and a valuable site in the environments of a metropolis that could ill afford to lose them.

Visitors to the Anglo-German Exhibition can, on and from June 11th, look forward to a most pleasurable visit to the Crystal Palace. Good music and a most varied programme of in and outdoor attractions and summer sport in all its forms, together with such exciting up-to-date novelties as a balloon race, and a large and select variety of amusements have been arranged.

Anglo-German art will without doubt be one of the principal attractions of this exhibition, and a fine collection of pictures from some of the best known and most distinguished artists of the two countries will be on view. The different styles adopted will be of great interest to those visiting this section. There will also be a fine exhibit of modern sculpture, including 40–50 works of the most striking character.

One of the most novel exhibits, and one that will directly interest our readers, will be seen in the great Canadian building in the Exhibition grounds, will be a wonderful display of the Anglo-German posters, demonstrating the advance made in both countries in this most necessary method of pictorial advertisement. The promoters also are endeavouring to secure the co-operation of a well-known firm (who undertake this most important work) to furnish a live exhibit, and to enable visitors to view the poster in its making through all its varied stages.

It is to be hoped that the general public, who have this year few attractions in or around London, will once again find pleasure in a visit to the Crystal Palace.

"ANSWERS" has this week completed twenty-five years of existence, and publishes a special commemorative number with articles by many eminent men and women.

Printers' Managers and Overseers
ASSOCIATION.
NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

The North Midlands Centre held their annual meeting on Saturday, May 31st, at the Queen's Hotel, Nottingham, when the Council submitted the following report:—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1912-13.

The Council have pleasure in presenting to the members their First Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

The membership is slowly increasing and now stands at 42. In addition to Nottingham, the Centre also includes members from Lincoln, Loughborough, Mansfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.

The Balance Sheet shows a munerary balance of £10 6s. 9d. in Bank, which sum is very largely due to the influence of the President, Mr. C. G. Budden, in obtaining for this Centre Sir Jesse Boot's permission to supply the printing and stationery gratuitously, and the Council heartily acknowledge their appreciation of the President's kindness to the Centre during the early stages of its existence. They also wish to place on record the thanks of all the members for this valued help which has done so much to augment the balance in hand.

The Monthly Meetings of the Centre have been well attended, and a great amount of enthusiasm has been displayed at the lectures, etc., held during the past year, and trust the session 1913-14 may be equally successful. The Council desire to thank the lecturers and artistes who have so generously given their services, also Messrs. Plant and Mann for the admirable arrangements they made at the Bohemian Concert. The Sub-Committee appointed to make the arrangements for the Annual Dinner, also call for the Council's highest commendation for the valuable assistance rendered.

DISCUSSION.

After the usual business had been transacted, a discussion was opened by Mr. A. E. Moore (vice-president) on the "Better Education of Apprentices," which brought forward many suggestions and frank expressions of opinion by those present, the discussion being carried on until a late hour, when the President put the "closure" into operation.

It is to be hoped that the suggestions put forward by the various speakers may be noted and used as a basis for a suggested scheme in dealing with the apprentice question in the district.

The Council of the North Midlands Centre have every reason to be satisfied with the interest and enthusiasm of their members and friends throughout the season.



A Corporation for Treasurers and Cashiers.

SIR,—I think it would be of considerable interest to those engaged in commercial and financial circles to know of the formation of the Corporation of Treasurers and Cashiers, having as its main objects the provision of a central organisation for treasurers and cashiers and the consolidation and advancement of their interests

It has been felt that, in this age of specialisation, when all professions seek the benefits which are to be derived from combination and community of interests, the most important department of commercial and financial service will be greatly benefited by the institution of an association devoted to the interests of treasurers and cashiers.

The advantages accruing to members are considerable, among which might be mentioned the prestige attaching to membership of this, the only incorporated body of treasurers and cashiers, consequent upon the members having satisfied the council as to their ability and reputation. Further, the recognition of its status by leading companies and firms, the facilities which will be granted to members with regard to the issue of guarantee fidelity bonds, and the watching of members' interests in any future legislative proposals which might affect their position, will be of the utmost benefit to the members.

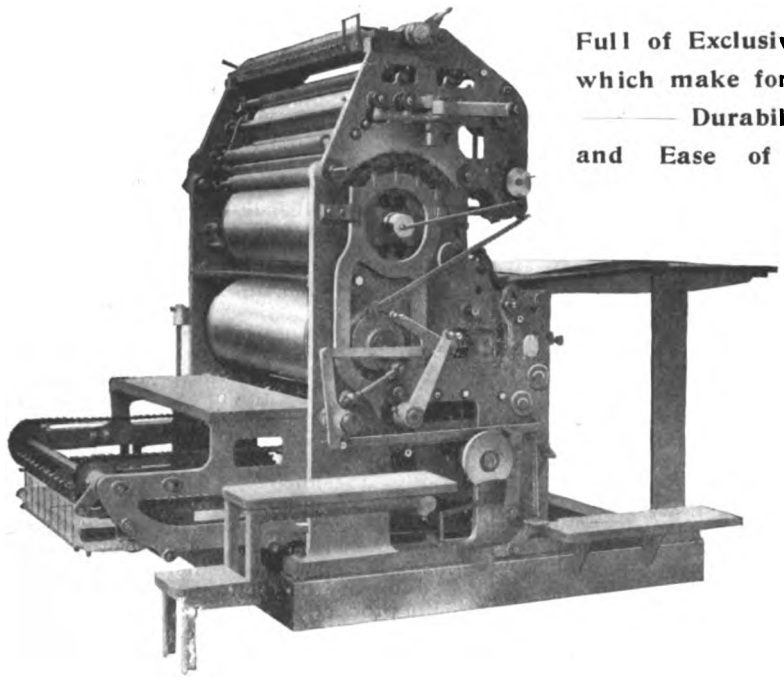
The gentlemen who comprise the council hold positions in commercial and financial undertakings, and the president is Mr. Richard Burbidge, managing director of Messrs. Harrods Stores, Ltd., so that it will be seen that the utility of this Association has been recognised in a practical manner by the business world.

All information with regard to admission to the Corporation may be obtained from me on application.

Yours, etc.,
F. LODGE ROSSER,
Secretary.
49, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Digitized by Google

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

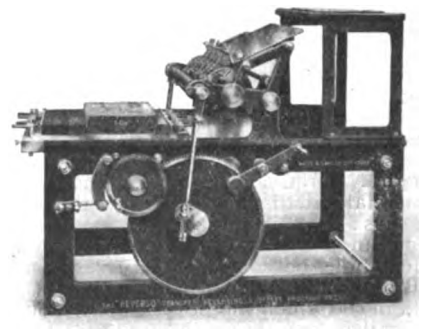


Full of Exclusive **Features** which make for **Efficiency.** —— **Durability** and Ease of **Operation.**

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio — to — Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.

FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Frytype" Brands



of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,

25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "FRYMETALOS, LONDON."

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- "6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

FOUNDED 1866.

The London, Provincial and Colonial

PRESS NEWS

PUBLISHED THE 28TH OF EACH MONTH,
PRICE 2D; POST FREE 3D.

For Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, Lithographers, Publishers, Bookbinders, and all connected with the Press.

ADVERTISERS will find this Old-Established and Influential Journal a Reliable Medium for bringing their announcements prominently before extensive buyers.

EVERY MONTH it contains Interesting and Practical Articles; Latest News; Notes on Current Topics; Correspondence; Queries.

Subscription, 3s. per ann. post free.

DORRINGTON BROTHERS,
111. Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

British Colonial Trade.

Foreign Competition.

Acting upon a recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, the Board of Trade has issued a return comprising information with regard to British trade in West Africa, the Straits Settlements, British Guiana, and Bermuda, compiled from particulars supplied by the honorary correspondents of the Commercial Intelligence Branch in those districts. An interesting feature of the report is that which relates to foreign competition, and the recommendations put forward by the correspondents for the improvement of British trade relations are both useful and varied, although they are, in the main, merely reiterations of previous advice.

Writing with respect to the conditions in Southern Nigeria, Mr. C. A. Birtwistle, the Commercial Intelligence Officer for that district, says:—"Whilst the position of the United Kingdom's trade with Nigeria may, on the whole, be considered fairly satisfactory, British suppliers are undoubtedly losing ground in certain classes of goods. Although such loss has been more or less obscured in the general expansion of trade, it is evident that if shipments from the Continent continue to increase as they have done during the last few years, they will, in the course of the next decade, become very formidable indeed, and the United Kingdom will not secure anything like the share of the total trade to which she is entitled."

An encouraging note is struck by Mr. O. Mitchell, the Acting Comptroller of Customs in the Gold Coast Colony, who says: "Taking the import trade of the colony as a whole, there is not the least reason for the British supplier to be dissatisfied with his position. He has held his ground in all his staple commodities, and he has taken the lion's share of all important increases. Of the strength and enterprise of his most formidable rival, the German, who incidentally is the colony's next best customer, he seems fully aware and appreciative. In this lies the hope of the future. For every pound the German has gained in the last three years he has gained seventeen, and there is every reason to believe that, in the future, he will increase rather than lose his advantages."

The complaint of non-informative catalogues comes from Sierra Leone, while in the British Guiana report the sending of fewer catalogues and more commercial travellers is advocated. Mr. Clinton Greig, in his remarks on Gambia's trade, states that the success of foreign competition is principally due to the absence of English firms in the colony, the high freight rates obtaining on British steamers, the inferior foreign goods at cheap prices to suit the purse and taste of the consumers, who are mostly natives, and to the fact that the bulk of the staple product of the colony (ground nut) is taken by France, with the result that commercial relations with that country are considerably facilitated. With regard to the Straits Settlements, it is stated that the Continental articles which compete in the markets of the United Kingdom with British are the same class as meet with success in that market, qualities being, however, inferior to suit Eastern requirements and the pockets of the comparatively poorer populations of Asiatic countries. From Bermuda comes an encouraging report showing that the trade with the United Kingdom increased since 1899 by 47 per cent., that with Canada by 154 per cent. and that with foreign countries by about 20 per cent., but in his summary of the situation the British Colonial Secretary expresses the opinion that the main causes which affect the trade of Bermuda are its geographical position, in close proximity to the markets of the United States, and the comparatively limited and infrequent steamship communication with other countries, and that no considerable development of British trade can be expected until a direct fast service with England has been re-established, leaving for Bermuda at least once a month regularly, or oftener.

"PRINTERS' INK," a monthly magazine devoted to printing and advertising, has been making a collection of clever contents bills. It awards the palm to the *Yorkshire Telegraph and Star* for the cricket bill

DRAKE &
SEVEN
DUCKS,

which it issued in August, 1911. When Yorkshire was beaten by Leicester on August 12th, 1911, Drake made 17 not out, but seven of the side failed to score. And the *Star*, forsaking sensation and turning to humour, produced what was really a very clever pun.

American Newspaper Publishers' ASSOCIATION.

Report of Committee on Paper.

We have received a copy of the report of the Committee on Paper, submitted to the president and board of directors of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

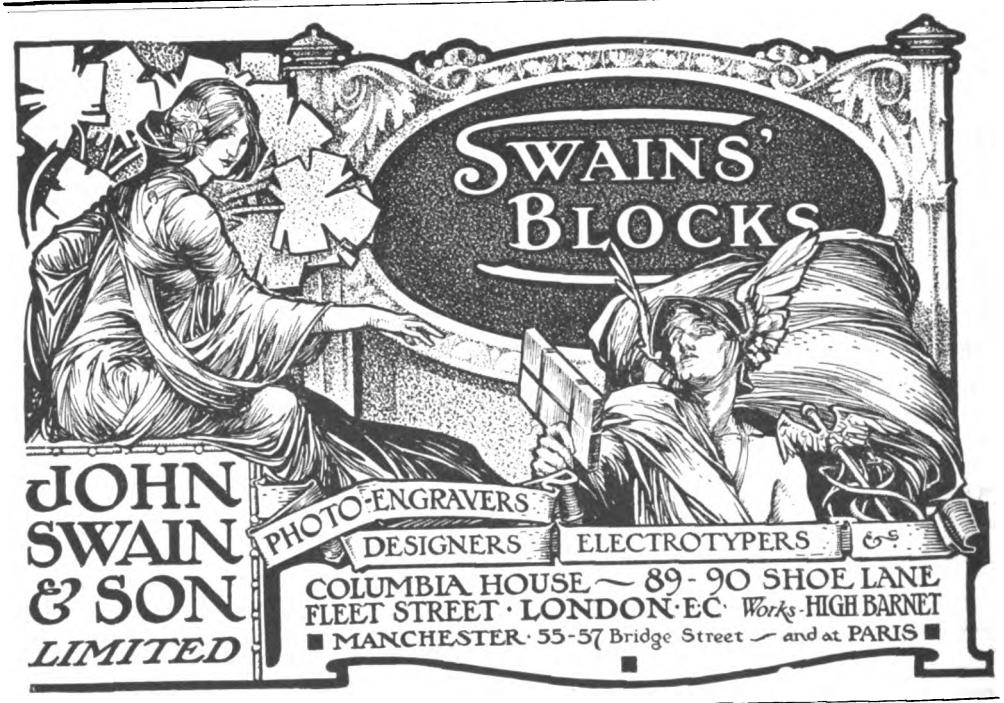
It is stated that the immediate broadening of the market for the purchase of news print paper depends upon the passage of the proposed tariff on paper, substantially as reported by the Ways and Means Committee to the House of Representatives. Present indications in Congress point to the complete removal of import duties upon news print paper and upon mechanical wood pulp, as well as the abolition of all duties upon chemical wood pulp, when made from unrestricted wood. The abolition of the duty on lumber should tend to reduce the cost of wood to American papermakers by opening timber holdings that have been held for speculative purposes, and to that extent the removal of the duty on lumber should cheapen the cost of producing paper. This removal of import duties upon a consumption of 1,444,747 tons of news print paper in 1912, costing publishers over sixty-two million dollars, becomes a material item in the operation of newspapers.

More than offsetting an increased consumption of 65,203 tons in 1912 over 1911, or 209 tons per day, there was an addition of 849 tons per day in production during 1912, and a further addition of 675 tons per day planned for 1913. With these additions of 1,515 tons per day and with the American market opened to all the mills of the world without restriction, it would seem obvious that prices will soften. The reduction in duties should stop the schemes of artificial restrictions which have been made by papermakers to sustain weaker mills. It should check the secret quotations and agreed prices and one-year contracts and paper-weight standard established by papermakers. It should permit the natural forces of competition to prevail. Modern equipment and intelligent management should supplant primitive methods and antiquated machines that now clog American paper manufacture. Combinations of bankrupt mills will have difficulty in dictating prices in order that they may save themselves at the expense of the consumers. The reduction should force American papermakers to use the processes and methods which have enabled Germany to overcome adverse conditions in supplying the markets of the world. It is expected that the American papermakers, under normal conditions, will make cheaper paper than can be produced in any other country.

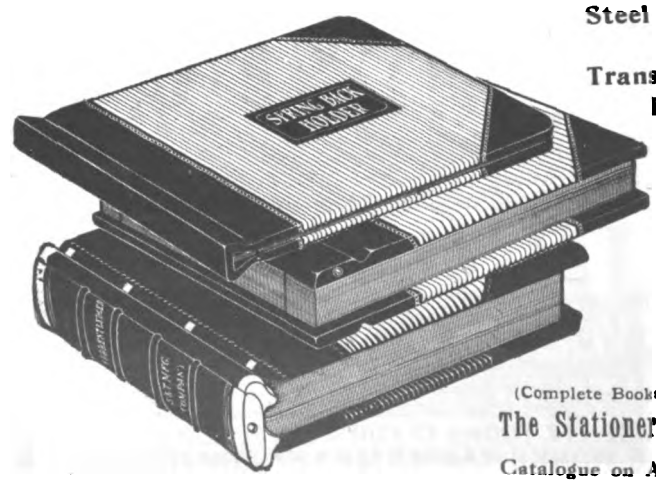
The latest reports indicate a downward tendency of prices. During November, 1912, two offerings of paper, comprising 25,000 tons, were made at $1.86, f.o.b. mill, and 6,000 tons at $1.87, f.o.b. mill. Recent reports have been received of offerings in Chicago at $1.83, f.o.b. mill. Offerings to smaller papers in Illinois indicate f.o.b. mill prices of $1.90. Offerings in New York City have been made on the basis of $1.84 f.o.b. mill.

The imports of news print paper for the calendar year 1912 were 85,593 tons, of which all but 940 tons came from Canada, that country having been favoured by a discrimination of $3.75 per ton under Section 2 of the Recriprocity Law. To offset those importations, the American news print papermakers shipped abroad 55,568 tons, leaving an excess of only 30,025 tons in importations over exportations, or approximately 2 per cent. of the total consumption. Some of this increase in importations is due to the failure of American mills to keep pace with the natural growth, and some of it is due to the arbitrary restriction of production. In 1912, the papermakers made 95 per cent. of their capacity, a restriction of 70,000 tons for the year. At the end of February, 1913, the paper mills had a stock of 37,834 tons of paper at the mills, or a nine-day supply for all the newspapers of the country.

Five hundred and forty thousand one hundred and forty-eight tons of wood pulp, valued at $14,903,215, were brought into the United States in 1912 to enable the American papermakers to supply their home market and to overcome the deficiencies of the domestic wood supply.



ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

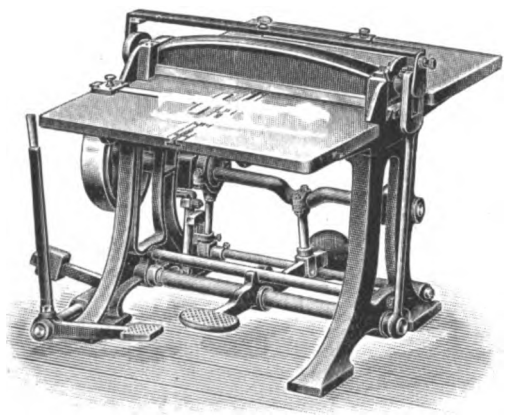
Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory. Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Perforating Machine Dept.

Over
11,000
Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output
ABOUT
800 Machines

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* 725 Bank *Works,* 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.



THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker.'

Monthly Publication about 100 Pages and many Artistic Supplements.

Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades.

☛ Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers' Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.

Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number.
15/3 POST FREE.
SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'
19 Dennewitzstrasse, BERLIN W. 57.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist at Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book to this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes!"—*The Times.*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our town city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post.*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*

Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-, 80 Illustrations, 32 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.

80 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

80 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.

80 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Swansea, Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llandudno, Bangor, Carnarvon, Haddgelert, Betwsycoed, Festiniog, Trefriw, Bettws-y-coed, Norfolk, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 35, Strand, & and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

Digitized by Google

The Cleaning of Waste Paper.

In the *Wochenblatt* appears an article by Mr. H. Postl on the sorting and cleaning of waste paper. Apart from the fact that in many places it is difficult to get people to undertake the unpleasant task of sorting waste paper by hand, this kind of sorting is never so well or economically done as when assisted by suitable machinery. Before the waste paper is touched by hand it should be mechanically freed from dust, sand and all kinds of small impurities. This is best done in a hexagonal or octagonal drum 10 to 16 feet long and 4½ to 6 feet in diameter. The drum is constructed after the manner of an old-fashioned rag duster, and is covered with wire netting of 1¾ in. mesh. The papers are dumped through a hopper into the upper end of the drum, which revolves about 30 times per minute, and fall down the incline to the other end whilst being vigorously tossed about inside. The drum, of course, is boxed in, and the dust removed by means of a ventilator. The papers fall out of the delivery end of the drum upon a travelling band, along which the sorters are stationed, removing by hand whatever foreign bodies are visible as the stuff passes along. The best method of reducing the waste papers is by means of the revolving spherical boiler fitted internally with mixing spikes. The paper soaked in these is shovelled direct into the kollergangs, which stand near the boilers. From the kollergangs the pulped material is thrown into a pit, from which an elevator takes it up and feeds it into a second sorting drum, such as is employed in wood pulp mills for sorting the chips of wood before they go to the digesters. This drum has a diameter of 4½ feet and a length of 13 to 16 feet. It is covered with stout wire of a mesh of ½ to ¾ inch. It also has three longitudinal ridges about 8 inches in height, and makes 30 revolutions per minute. The stuff from the kollergangs is continuously fed by the elevator into the end of this drum and is lifted by the longitudinal ridges so that it falls down after reaching a certain height. The ground pulp is small enough to fall through the meshes of the sieve, whilst foreign bodies such as rags, strings, etc., remain in the drum and are discharged at the further end. These drums should be situated near the beating engines so that the sifted stuff can be shovelled into the latter without much trouble. The beaten pulp discharged into the stuff chest may still contain small foreign bodies, such as fruit stones, splinters of wood, etc.

These are best removed by means of an inclined reciprocating strainer such as was formerly employed for screening mechanical wood pulp coming from the grinders. This screen is arranged at the exit from the stuff chest, preferably just above the sand tables. The dilute pulp is directed in a wide shallow stream on to the perforations or slits of the strainer, through which it passes to the sand tables, whilst the foreign bodies and chips are shaken off at the end and are collected in a basket.

Mr. Postl also describes in the *Papier Zeitung* another arrangement, which by employing a dilute caustic soda solution, may be used for pulping printed papers. The pulping arrangement consists of a perforated metal drum which is filled with the papers to be reduced. The drum is slightly immersed in a bath of liquid (water or dilute soda). It is then rotated in one direction, whilst an axial shaft passing through it and furnished with heavy teeth and water sprays is revolved in the reverse direction. As the paper becomes reduced it passes through the perforations in the drum into the resounding bath, leaving foreign matters behind in the drum. In the bath is situated an agitator and a drum washer so that the printer's ink can be washed away. The washed pulp then passes through a reciprocating screen, over sand tables, and through a strainer, into a hollander, and finally to the chest.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was only one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, May 30th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.



Printing Trade Unionism IN BARCELONA.

Ground as they have been for some years between the upper and nether millstones of commercial depression and government oppression, the lot of the Spanish printing trade unionists is by no means a happy one. Most of the time they have to imitate Brer Rabbit, and "lay low and say nuffin," if they would avoid trouble. The Spanish working printer is not, however, without hopes for the future, and the Committee of the Compositors' Syndicate at Barcelona has just issued the following circular for the information of printing trade unionists in other countries:—

"Comrades! Owing to the troubles experienced during the last few years in this district, our Syndicate, like all the labour organisations in Barcelona, has for many months past maintained a discreet silence, but this enforced inactivity has not led to indifference. On the contrary, it has enabled us to prepare for active and energetic movement in the future. The working printers of Barcelona always desire to rank amongst the militants of the working class, and we have profited by our silence and our repose to lay the foundation of a powerful organisation. In the meantime we are affiliating, and work under the legalised title of 'La Union Obrera del Arte de Imprimir.' Under this banner we have federated the majority of the working printers in Barcelona. La Union Obrera has instituted an active propaganda during the last twelve months. Thanks to this, it has lately been able to present to the master printers of the district a new scale for hand composition, which comprises the eight-hours day, the suppression of piece-work, a minimum weekly wage, and the regulation of apprentices and of the output of composing machines. These various betterments form the basis of that improvement of the trade which the Union has been studying during the past year.

"Comrades! We have the satisfaction of rendering you this account of our work, in the hope of seeing it obtain the success which it deserves. We have firmly decided to strive for the triumph of our aspirations, and we ask you to give the greatest possible publicity to this circular, and thus bringing our situation to the knowledge of our brethren in other countries. We also ask you to advise them not to take any notice of offers of employment here that they may receive, nor to come to Barcelona whilst our propaganda is in progress."

The negotiations with the master printers of the city are still going on, but we have not yet heard of any definite result being arrived at. Barcelona, the commercial capital of Spain, with a population of well over half-a-million, has about 210 letterpress printing establishments, and 140 newspapers and other periodical publications.



TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure Samples on application Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS
Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS
Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S
(Registered)
T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.
Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

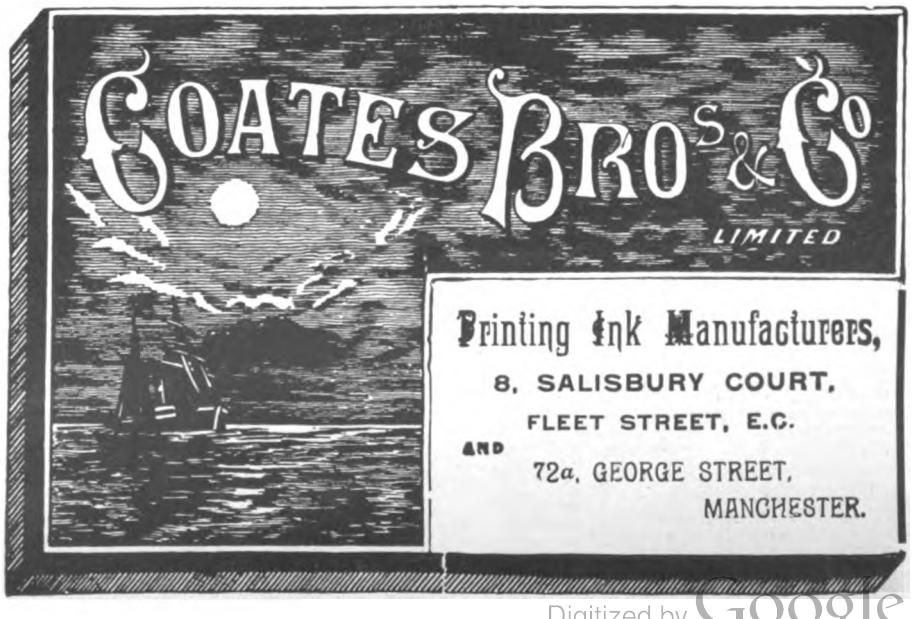
G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd.,
116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.,
WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.
Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."



Digitized by Google

A Curious Textile Printing Process.

Batik work has been practised from time immemorial by the natives of Java, and consists in producing patterns by means of liquid wax on a bright fabric, paper or the like, which is eventually dyed. Such parts of the fabric as correspond to the pattern having been covered with hot liquid wax, the whole is dipped into a dye-stuff liquid, when the covered portions are unaffected, whereas the remainder is dyed uniformly. After drying, the same fabric (which is now parti-coloured) can again be covered with a pattern which, by the Batik process, is preserved in the former colour, whereas the background takes a darker hue, and the same operation can be repeated several times until the background has become quite dark.

After removing the wax by washing the whole piece of fabric with petrol (gasoline), the various colours are brought out most effectively on the dark background. Wonderful colour effects are thus obtained such as can be ensured by no printing process, the fabric being permeated entirely with colour, which is best appreciated on holding the fabric against the light.

The possibilities of Batik work are by no means so limited as would appear at first sight. The same process can, in fact, be applied to wood stained in several hues (or engraved), as well as to metal dyed or etched by chemicals. Especially beautiful etchings can thus be produced on copper, brass, etc.

The instrument used by the Javanese in applying the wax is some sort of small funnel fixed to a handle, with a fine opening in which the wax is heated over a coal fire. Similar attachments, or else closed reservoirs terminating underneath in a point and small opening, are used in Europe where Batik work has been introduced. In connection with all these devices, the wax must, however, be reheated from time to time (over an alcohol, gas or gasoline flame), and cools rapidly during operation. This lack of uniformity in the temperature of the wax, of course, entails a number of drawbacks. While the liquid wax immediately after heating flows out very freely and is liable to produce too thick lines or even blots, the flow soon slows down as the wax cools.

In order to ensure an absolutely uniform temperature of the wax, a German lady, Frau Gertrud Lamprecht-Gewecke, of Nuremberg, has devised an electrically-heated Batik pencil. Apart from uniformity in the thickness of lines, this ensures considerably more rapid work (the continual re-heating being dispensed with) and far greater ease and accuracy.—The *Electrical Review*.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

11,570 BESSEMER, J., refillable books, letter-cases and the like.
11,581 WILLIAMSON, G. S., stereotype matrices.
11,602 HARRIS, A., envelope.
11,606 BODLAENDER, W., binders or files for filing documents.
11,662 KING, H. T., temporary binders for paper and the like.
11,679 GAMBLE, J. A., continuous sheet writing devices, adapted to give one or more copies of written matter.
11,687 KLABER, E. H, pencil sharpeners.
11,688 KLABER, E. H., fountain pens.
11,700 HUDSON, H. F. C., bookmarkers.
11,801 SWITHENBANK, F., toy or puzzle, applicable also as an advertising medium.
11,817 TAUNTON, J. B., pencils, pens, fountain-pens and the like.
11,829 MANDRY, A, J., extension slides for use with letter filing drawers or the like.
11,834 TEATHER, F. G., showcards and the like.
11,845 CHINCHOLLES, R., filing and classifying systems.
11,856 ROUNCE, W. S., and SCHROEDER, O. H., process for raising lithographic and copper-plate printing.
11,870 DRUITT, P. W., and GILPIN, W. R., typographical machines.
11,880 JOHNSON, RIDDLE AND CO., LTD., and CORDER, G. L., means of advertising.
11,923 WALKER, G. B., identification or identification and clip device for application to fountain pens, pencils and such like.
11,934 ASMUSSEN, O., rotary machines for intaglio printing.
11,952 BOMBORN, O., writing pens.
11,954 CARTER, M. J. D., pencil sharpener.
11,981 ARNOLD, H. H., blotting pads and the like.
12,005 WILSON, G. A., rotary web printing machines.
12,066 MATHIESON, G. J., binding books.
12,087 MELLERSH-JACKSON, W. J., addressing machines.
12,109 HERDA, A., process for producing a substance for manufacturing water and temperature-proof coloured marking chalk or pencils, artists' crayons and the like.
12,146 WALKER, E. W. H., and DAVIS, A. H., printing machines.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Penholders—Shingler and Engel; 24,933.
Flat-bed intaglio printing machines—Pels-Leusden and Schnellpressenfabrik Koenig und Bauer Ges.; 27,697.
Typesetting and distributing device—Leskow; 28,214.
Method and a machine for making boxes of paper and like material—Justice; 8,622.
Ticket printing and delivering machine—Harris; 8,868.
Postal correspondence articles such as illustrated letter-cards and the like—Richards; 11,098.
Photographic paper and a process for the preparation of same—Del Fabro; 11,193.
Paper-feed mechanism of registering apparatus for ticket printing machines—Regina Machine Co.; 11,403.
Devices for straining or stretching flexible sheets on rigid mounting blocks—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce, Parker and Wright; 11,521.
Cardboard and like boxes—Lewis and Fenton; 11,844.
Trip mechanism for the inking rollers of two-revolution printing presses—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce, Parker and Wright; 11,856.
Paper bags—De Gruchy; 13,571.
Matrix-setting and line-casting machines—Scholz; 14,094.
Advertising and the like devices—Wilmott; 14,565.
Fixing of printing rules in type forms—Sefton-Jones; 15,998.
Show-cards and the like—Hildesheimer; 17,327.
Machine for making paper-covered pasteboard boxes—Altmann; 19,248.
Devices for filing papers and the like—Brusch; 22,523.
Mounts for printers' and like blocks—Blackmore; 23,873.
Advertising apparatus—Bliss and Gamlin; 23,936.
Advertising device—Taschek; 25,059.
Clips for letter files and the like—Lavender and Windle; 27,477.
Pencil cases—Erikson; 28,148.
Clamping mechanism of loose-leaf ledgers and keys therefor—Whitehouse, Blaikley, Waterson, Waterson, Waterson, Waterson, Waterson and Waterson; 29,552.

1913.

Pens and the manufacture thereof—Dahlstrom; 5,394.
Attaching mechanism for plates of printing cylinders—Smith; 1,059.
Machines for preparieg webs of cardboard or like material for subsequent use in the manufacture of paper and like boxes—Justice; 1,329.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Processes and apparatus for producing printed music sheets—Hess; 8,755.
Check or sales book or the like for shop, counter and other use—Nixon; 8,954.
Manifolding documents, drawings and the like—Hurand Co.; 5,018.
Ing erasers—Rush; 9,972.
Typographical casting machine—Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen—Fabrik Ges.; 10,449.

The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

ESTABLISHED 1806.
For all Printing Metals
Telephone to HOP 1851.
Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).
HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with STATUS INFORMATION FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

RIESSNER'S COMBINATION GOLD PRINTING INKS for all Kinds of Paper. A Pound Sent Post Paid on Approval. Send on your Paper and I will Print Gold Ink on it to show you. Specimens and Prices on Request. RIESSNER, 57, GOLD STREET, NEW YORK. A Good Side Line for Salesmen.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half-Tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER. 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

36&37 SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving. Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

SAFETY VACUUM Bronzing Machine

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

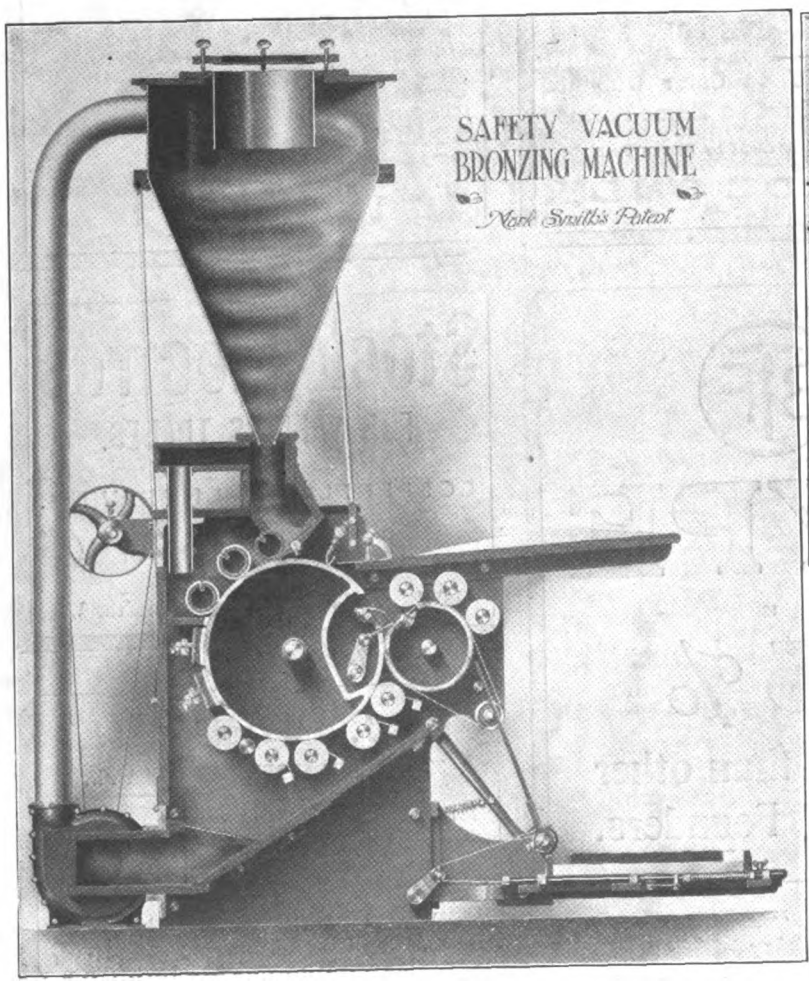
Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

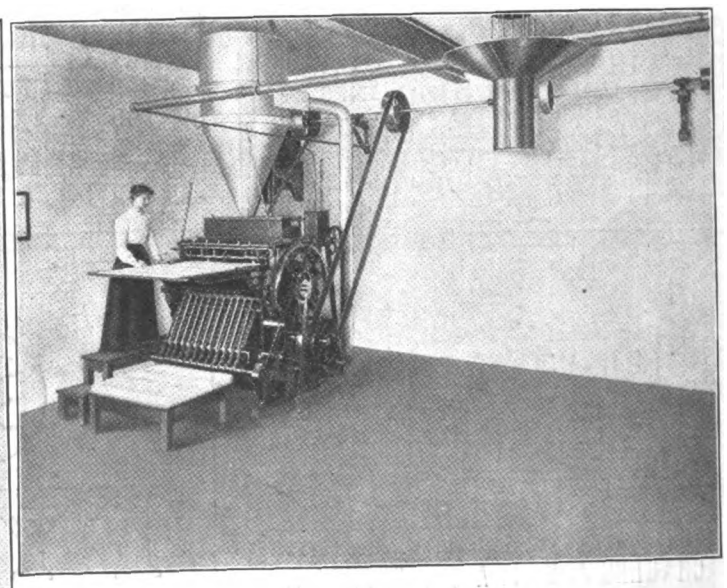
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN ENGLAND

and

10 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN AMERICA.





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America. Germany, France, and other countries.

Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder.

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America The United Printing Machinery Co, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

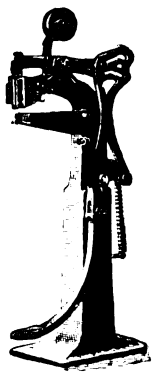
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Cardboard Flat Stitching Machine

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct) London, E.C.—June 5, 1913

Digitized by Google

0955
T862

GENERAL LIBRARY
JUN 25 1913

THE
BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

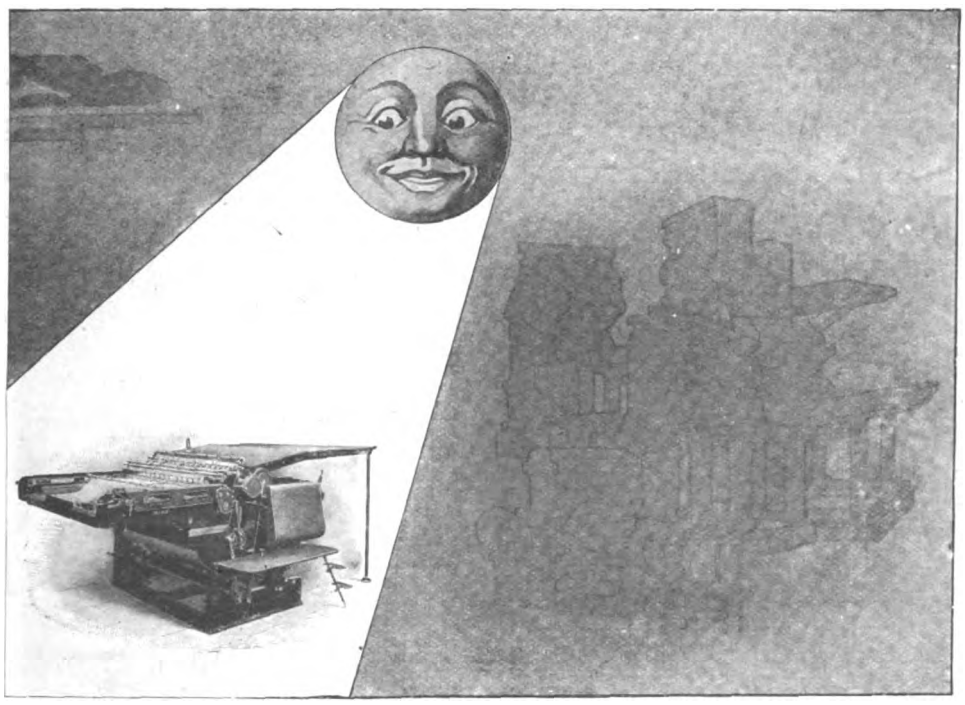
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 25.

LONDON: JUNE 12, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.



THE
Mann Offset
FOR FINEST QUALITY WORK—
ALL GRADES—AT A HIGH SPEED.

PUTS ALL OTHERS
"IN THE SHADE."

PARTICULARS:

LEEDS:
LARCHFIELD WORKS,
HUNSLET.

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.,

LONDON:
HENRY STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD

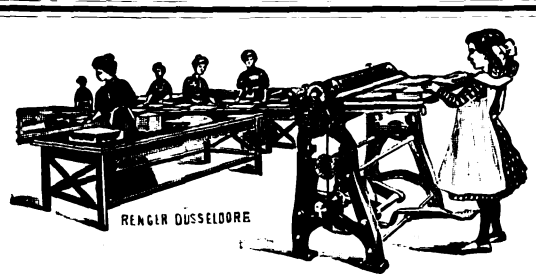
Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic **ROLLER WASHERS**

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:—Messrs. E. S. & A. ROBINSON, of Bristol; THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd., of Manchester; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; HAZELL, WATSON & VINAY, Ltd., of London; Messrs. MARDON, SON & HALL (3 Machines); JOHNSON, RIDDLE & Co., London; DAVID ALLEN & SONS, of Harrow, THOMAS FORMAN & SONS, of Nottingham, and the ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. HUDSON & KEARNS of London—2 machines; TILLOTSON & SONS, of Bolton—2 machines; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, of London—2 machines; WATERLOW & SONS, of Dunstable; THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Edinburgh; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; BUTLER & TANNER, of Frome; CASSELL & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; DAVID ALLEN & SONS of Harrow: CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, of Manchester; ABEL HEYWOOD; JAS. BROADLEY, Ltd., of Accrington; FOSTER CLARKE, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

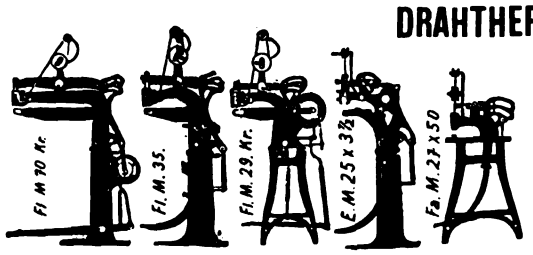


Gluing Machine with Transporter.

Don't Buy
Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machines,
Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, and Boxmaking Machines, etc., Cold Glues, Gums, etc., without offer from:

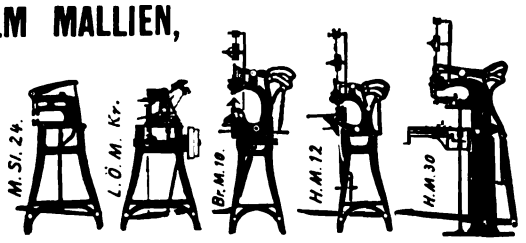
RENGER Machines and Glue Works, **Dusseldorf** (Germany).

DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,
Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.



CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.



Digitized by Google

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS. *Strong and Transparent.*

Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered) T G M Thick Glazed Manifold. For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL. SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

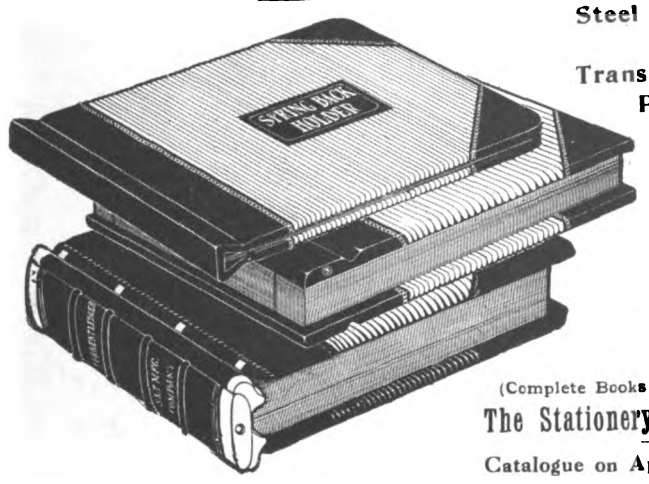
STEREO (All grades) LINOTYPE TYPOGRAPH MONOTYPE TYPE METAL (To any specification).

HALLETT & SON (Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd., 25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd., PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DESIGNERS.

Thornton Road, BRADFORD.

Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford." Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES. *Experts in Photo-Litho.*

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 25.

LONDON: JUNE 12, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Adjourned Discussion on the Future Policy of the Association.

The monthly general meeting of the Parent Association was held at the Old Bell, Holborn, E.C., on Tuesday evening, 3rd inst., when the President, Mr. C. J. Gray, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance.

The preliminary business included the confirmation of the nomination for membership of Mr. W. J. Bagley (Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Gravesend—machine). The CHAIRMAN called attention to the joint gathering of the Association at Liverpool on 21st inst., to which over 45 members had already consented to journey from London, and mentioned the strenuous efforts that were being made at both ends for the comfort and pleasure of the members.

Mr. C. R. WARDE drew attention to the name of one of their members in the King's Birthday Honours List that day, and he moved that a letter be sent to Mr. Thomas Fisher, of the Government Press, Madras, congratulating him on having the Imperial Service Order conferred upon him.

Mr. C. MORLEY, who had worked with Mr. Fisher in the same firm in England, seconded the motion, referring to Mr. Fisher's interest in the Association, as shown by his unfailing attendance at the meetings when he visited England, and to the interesting paper he wrote on "Printing at 100 degrees in the shade," and read before the Association some years ago.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

The Secretaries.

The CHAIRMAN then read recommendation No. 16, which was as follows:—

That there should be a General Secretary and a Financial Secretary, whose duties be allocated as follows:—

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Attendance at General and Council Meetings, minutes, correspondence, conduct of business with centres, keeping accounts, payment of benefits, preparation and issue of monthly circular, annual report and balance-sheet.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.—Attendance at General and Council Meetings, receipt of subscriptions and levies (at meetings and by post), notification of arrears, issue of Council notices, and to assist or act in the absence or indisposition of General Secretary, or as directed by the Council.

Mr. BATEMAN said he thought their present rule practically did all this. He considered they should have a secretary who looked exclusively after the interests of the London Association, and another to give his attention to the Provincial Centres. He moved that the present rule stand.

Mr. SEELEY pointed out that the object of the Special Committee was to make the Association more popular. How the proposal of turning the duties of the secretary topsy-turvey would work he did not know. Personally he thought Mr. Bateman was quite right in proposing to leave the rule as it stood, and not to tinker with it at the present time. He favoured appointing a secretary and leaving him to provide his own assistance, the salaries being united. Mr. Moyce would then be free to follow the lectures and take part in the debates, which he was not able to do under the present arrangement.

Mr. W. HERMON GILL said it was generally recognised that their present secretary had a great deal too much to do. He devoted practically all his spare time to the business of the Association, and to let the rule stand as it is would be to leave him in that position. The suggestion of the Committee was a good one, and would tend to relieve him of a great deal of the clerical work, and would permit him to sit at the Chairman's table, answer questions, and take part in any debate that might arise at the meetings. He proposed that the recommendation of the Committee as printed be adopted.

Mr. BATEMAN: I would like to point out that my paper not only advocated making the Association popular, but improving its administration.

Mr. SEELEY asked if the Secretary had any comment to make on the subject, as it affected him more than anyone else.

Mr. MOYCE said he would much rather not say anything upon the matter that night. He expressed his opinion, he thought, pretty clearly in his attempt at a reply to Mr. Bateman's paper, when he expressed the view that there was not a great deal very wrong with the Association, its working, or its administration. He then said:

Taking Mr. Wood's suggestion as to a financial secretary, this official would receive subscriptions, whilst the corresponding secretary would receive, amongst other things, claims for benefit. Then he would want the books at hand to see if the member's claim was valid. Members sending their subscription would notify changes of address. These would have to be transmitted to the general secretary, together with any enquiries sent in with subscriptions, as they frequently are. The total result would, I think, be a duplication of work, and but small relief in the direction indicated. One point I would like to emphasise, and that is that the receipt of subscriptions by the general secretary keeps him in close touch with the members, and I think that is valuable to the members and to the secretary, whether the contact is personal or by correspondence.

The history of this matter, when it was before the Committee, was that there was a proposal, laid before the Committee, similar to that outlined by Mr. Seeley. That was defeated at the Committee, and he was asked to bring up at the next meeting of the Committee his suggestion for dealing with the duties. It was pointed out to him that there might be a time when he was laid by by illness, or was removed for some other reason, and then it would be difficult for another man to step into his place right off the reel. He would say perfectly frankly, as far as he was concerned, he would much prefer things left as they are. However, the work of the Association was getting heavy, and if they found a reason for some one to follow him he would find it very heavy indeed to take up the work he (Mr. Moyce) had grown up to. There were many things he had carried in his head that a successor would have to refer to, and his work would be twice as heavy. The question of keeping in touch with the members was important, and whether the secretary could do that by sitting at the chairman's table and occasionally speaking better than by always sitting at another table and not speaking at all, was a matter the members could judge as well as himself. With reference to the growth of the secretarial work, Mr. Moyce remarked that there were 220 members when he took over the secretaryship, and now there were 569. He found it difficult when he took the work up after Mr. Gill, and another who took the work up after him would find it very heavy indeed. Therefore, he thought it time something was done to relieve the secretary of some of his duties, and upon the lines laid down by the committee, the division of the duties placed before them was the best he was able to suggest.

The CHAIRMAN then put the amendment to the meeting that the old rule stand, and it was lost. The committee's recommendation on being put was carried.

The next two recommendations were agreed to without discussion, and were as follows:—

Monies received by the Financial Secretary to be paid to the Treasurer, through the General Secretary, who shall periodically examine the books.

That the salary of the Financial Secretary be fixed by rule, and it should be understood that the remuneration be not increased by honorarium in the case of this or any other salaried officer.

Finance.

The next recommendation was:—

That a separate account, to be known as the General Fund, be kept for purposes common to the whole association. That the Parent Association and Centres should contribute in like proportion to the said fund, which may be used for payment of all benefits (except death benefit), and bear its due proportion of working expenses.

Mr. BATEMAN asked what it meant.

Mr. MOYCE, in reply, said the idea of the committee was that they should form a General Fund, or benefit fund, as it were—a fund to which the Parent Association should contribute exactly the same amount per member as the Centres, and which should be used for exactly the same purposes. They would then have the advantage of the pooling of funds, so that a weak Centre would be helped by a strong one. He considered some such division of the funds as that suggested absolutely necessary at the present time. As a matter of business, they should have a uniform payment for the whole Association.

Mr. BATEMAN said he thought the accounts of the London and Provincial Associations should be kept quite distinct. They did not want to make any profit out of the Provincial Centres; at the same time, as business men they did not want to work at a loss.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not like the idea of dividing the Centres; they should look upon the whole of the Association as one body.

Mr. BATEMAN: I suggest that the Centres have their own balance-sheets, and we do not; we have ours combined with theirs.

On the recommendation being put to the meeting, it was agreed to.

Recommendation 21 was also agreed to as follows:—

That the remainder of the subscriptions of the Parent Association shall be paid into its local fund, for the purposes of its own affairs.

Subscriptions and Benefits.

The next recommendation attracted a lengthy discussion. It read:—

That the subscriptions be raised to sixteen shillings per annum, a proportion of increase to be allotted as follows:—Pensions for aged members, increased unemployment benefit, Benevolent Fund, and general purposes.

Mr. BLUETT called attention to the suggestion of pensions for aged members, and asked them all to think long and carefully before they attempted to tackle such a thorny subject. It was one of the most difficult questions that the great friendly societies of this country had been dealing with for more than half a century, and for this Association to start an old-age pension scheme would end, he feared, in dire calamity. He thought the committee were far too sanguine when they talked about a pension of £15 per annum in five years. It would be quite impossible to establish superannuation for all members without a subscription very much larger than that recommended by the Committee. He warned them that if they attempted to touch old-age pensions they were touching something that would give them no end of trouble. He was with Mr. Dunlop when he said in his

Digitized by Google

MinorityReport: "Whilst the benefit of the scheme could only be enjoyed by a very few members, the raising of the subscriptions would make it increasingly difficult for many members of advanced age, who have lost their positions, to maintain their membership," and "whilst in hearty sympathy with the committee in their effort to tackle the problem of pensions, I cannot think the suggested scheme, if adopted, would be in the best interests of our Association." He hoped they would not touch it.

Mr. DUNLOP said he would like to pay a tribute to the chairman of the Committee and his colleagues for their uniformly courteous treatment, and to emphasise the fact that there was no personal ill-feeling about this question; there was merely a technical difference of opinion. What he felt was, that any pension which depended upon election should be voluntary. That was the main principle with regard to which he was at variance with the Committee. He might be told by some members that his concern at the raising of the subscription was somewhat exaggerated. That might be so—it was so in the case of those who retained their positions; but in the case of those members who were getting old and were unable to retain their position, the question of raising the subscription was a very serious one. What he did not want to see in the Association was anything brought about which was likely in any way to make it harder for those members to keep in the Association. (Applause.) And after all their Association did not exist primarily as a benefit association. Suggestions had been made that out of every five pensions provided two should be allocated to Provincial Centres, and in 20 years or so the Centres would have those two pensions. But he was sure it would be almost impossible for a Centre with only say a small membership to catch one of those pensions so long as the Centres with the larger membership had candidates in the field. Therefore all the smaller Centres would be practically disfranchised from this pension scheme. Finally, even in their own parent body there were many members of somewhat retiring dispositions probably who would never stand any earthly chance of getting elected, because naturally everyone voted for the people they knew most about. Therefore, he thought it would be a great mistake on the part of the Association to increase the subscription for such a very doubtful benefit.

Mr. W. HERMON GILL thought the two gentlemen who had last spoken had gone a little bit further than perhaps the Committee intended in putting forward this clause for their consideration. The increase of 4s. per year suggested worked out at practically 1d. per week. Personally, he thought it was in the minds of the Committee that the proportion to be given to the Pension Fund was more of a foundation for continuing the propagation of pensions than to seriously set about raising pensions for aged members. They all knew as business men that the sum of 4s. per annum would not go far towards raising pensions, but a certain sum would be given as a foundation which would be added to by voluntary subscriptions to raise pensions. Again this 4s. per annum was to be divided amongst three or four different objects. He thought it was not seriously meant that they should set about founding pensions. They all saw it would not be sufficient. He felt strongly that they should raise their subscription; it was very low at present. So far as being a tax on the older members, it was only 1d. per week, and that was not enough to injure them very much.

Mr. BATEMAN spoke of the large amount of time taken up by well-known members of the Association during the last two or three years, to a large extent for the benefit of about 25 per cent. of the members, and argued that if they were going to keep a periodical and raise pensions for their members they must do something for the other 75 per cent. He did not think the Association should devote its funds to raising benefits for only a portion of its members.

Mr. CURNOW said he would move that they increase their subscription by 10s. a year and allocate the whole of the increase to providing one pension a year.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the meeting that there were certain members of the Association who had to be considered. There were those who were growing old and lost appointments, and those who had no appointments to lose and were not likely to get any more. He did not see how an extra 10s. on the subscription plus the levies was going to be got out of them.

Mr. CURNOW said he would then move that it be raised by 12s. 6d. and that the odd 2s. 6d. be devoted to the relief of the old members without appointments who could not pay it.

There was no seconder to this motion, and the CHAIRMAN said he was afraid Mr. Curnow's sentiment had run away with his practicability. After some further discussion,

Mr. F. HEDGER moved that the first portion of the Committee's recommendation be adopted, and that the reference to pensions and unemployed benefit be referred back to the Special Committee. He thought they would make a great mistake if they went in for establishing pensions in connection with this Association. If they got this extra 4s. it would bring them in, on a basis of 570 members, £114 a year. It would take five years to get £570, and on that they would probably, if they were lucky, get an income of £18 a year. Not more. As soon as they went in for establishing pensions in connection with the Association they would have to go in for chartered incorporation, which would bring them under the law which provided for trustee funds, and then they would have to invest their funds in securities on behalf of trustee funds. As soon as it was known they were organising themselves as an association to provide pensions, they would find themselves approached by those who were constantly watching these things, and then they would be in the position of going in for a totally different charter. The matter wanted more consideration before they pledged themselves to forming pensions for the Association.

Mr. DAWSON said apparently the members who had spoken up to the present had only looked out of one eye; all they could see of the benefits to be conferred by an extra 4s. per year was the one little item of the pensions. They seemed to think they might not stand a chance of getting a pension, and so they wanted to stand in the way of another member getting it. ("No, no.") That was what struck him in listening to those who had spoken. They forgot the other benefits conferred by this 4s. Their secretary had shown them how the money could be allocated, how in a few years they would have one pension which they would have the sole control of themselves, and that in about five years there would be a chance for another pension, and another five years later; it would be something continually growing; and all out of this paltry 1s. a quarter extra. That might not affect all of them. But the next item they found was increased unemployment benefit. That might come home to all of them; they were not all in jobs that would last for ever. Further, there was a certain amount to be put on one side for the Benevolent Fund, which might affect all of them more or less. These suggestions had not been put before the meeting without serious consultations having been held by the Committee, and he intended to support the adoption of this recommendation.

Mr. READ said he felt that the extra 4s. a year would be usefully employed for the second and third objects named in the recommendation—unemployed benefit and Benevolent Fund.

Mr. HEDGER said he was prepared to take the whole of the paragraph, if they would leave out the question of pensions.

Mr. MOORE expressed willingness to second the amendment if Mr. Hedger would accept his suggestion that the provision of increased benefits be referred back to the Special Committee.

Mr. MOYCE said that when he spoke first on this subject, following Mr. Bateman's paper, he voiced an opinion very much on the same lines as those of Mr. Dunlop that night. As far as he was now personally concerned, he saw no reason to alter his opinion. Broadly speaking, he was averse to a compulsory subscription to any object which could not be claimed by every member as a right. Admirable as the work done with regard to founding pensions might be, it would yet remain a matter in which only a very few members could ever reach the benefit. He was still unrepentant in regard to the voluntary efforts in connection with pensions. It was said that only about 25 per cent. of the members benefitted, but not more than 25 per cent. of the members subscribed to it. So far as the work was concerned he did not grudge it in the least, and he certainly thought the Association had done good work in that direction, not only for itself but for other people worse off than the members of the Association. He thought it would be better for them to lend their energies more to the increase of a benefit which all members, who were unfortunate enough to require it, could take as a right and to give them better benefits, than it would be to give benefits to a problematical few. If they devoted the extension of subscriptions to the unemployment benefit and the Benevolent Fund they could relieve cases of distress as they came along more largely than they did now, and give more adequate benefit to a man temporarily out of employment. If they accepted Mr. Curnow's suggestion they would be taking on a very large job indeed. It was not going to be done with 12s. 6d. a year; they would want more like 2s. 6d. a week extra. With regard to the question of pensions, he reminded them that the Association did not get its membership until many of the best years of life were past, whilst the friendly societies got their membership at 20 or 21. The average age of members joining their Association was 35.

Mr. SEELEY said, as a member of the Council for several years, he had known many occasions on which they had had to scratch members because they could not pay their subscriptions. Possibly 2s. increase, which would bring in £100 a year, would meet the case. He would first move that the Association establish no pensions.

Mr. DUNLOP seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. SEELEY then moved that the subscriptions be raised to 14s. per annum, and Mr. HARDIE seconded. The motion was carried on a show of hands by 34 to 28.

On the motion of Mr. BLACKWELL, seconded by Mr. CURNOW, it was agreed to leave out the last three words in the paragraph, which in its amended form now reads:—

That the subscriptions be raised to fourteen shillings per annum, a proportion of increase to be allotted to increased unemployment benefit and Benevolent Fund.

Voting of Funds and Aged Members.

Recommendation 25 was deleted, and recommendation 27 was agreed to as follows:—

That any financial proposal involving an expenditure exceeding ten pounds should not be considered by a general meeting unless the member bringing the proposal forward has given notice to the Secretary in time for the motion to be placed on the agenda for the meeting.

The next recommendation considered was as follows:—

That in the case of members over 60 years of age and not less than 15 years' membership, who no longer hold positions as Managers or Overseers, the Council should have power to exempt them from payment of death levies. Payment of such levies should be made from the death benefit reserve, and the amount so paid be deducted from the sum payable at the member's death.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☞ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☜

Digitized by Google

Mr. BLUETT moved an amendment that all after the word "reserve" be deleted, and Mr. ANCELL seconded. The motion was carried.

Mr. WARDE objected to the clause which made it necessary for members over 60 years of age and not following employment as managers or overseers to have to go before the Council to seek exemption from payment of death levies.

Mr. BERRYMAN (Chairman of the Committee) said he thought they might take it that the clause giving the power of exemption to the Council was suggested so that they might leave the onus with them as to whether the member seeking this relief was really entitled to it. It was merely an opinion. He would like to say that he was afraid the members that night were losing the spirit of these suggestions of the Committee. Their view was that they were to make certain suggestions. They were not making rules; if they had been maybe they would have gone more deeply into the pension scheme. Before a scheme like that was adopted the question would need a deeper scrutiny than the Committee were able to give. He was disappointed at the general tone in which the suggestions of the Committee had been received. They were not attempting to dictate to members in any way; they were simply making suggestions. Although the Committee had differed on a few points they were prepared to stand by their Report mainly. They had a good reason for recommending the giving of that power to the Council of discriminating as to whether a member coming before them to receive this relief was entitled to it or not.

Mr. IVES asked if Mr. Berryman, when he spoke of whether a member would be entitled to this relief, did not mean whether he would be in need of it.

Mr. BERRYMAN: In need of it.

Mr. MOYCE pointed out that unless they qualified the wording in some way, they might have a man who was thoroughly well off claiming exemption from benefit. They had got to keep their funds safe, and they would have all their work to make this Death Benefit Fund meet its requirements before they were another twenty years older. It was necessary for the Council to have discriminating power.

Mr. BATEMAN said he agreed with Mr. Bluett provided he consented to the 15 years' membership being increased to 20 years.

Mr. DAWSON said, as the proposer before the Committee of this suggestion he hoped it was going to be carried, minus the words at the end of the paragraph following the word "reserve." They paid in a certain amount on every member's decease, and every time they paid the levy for the death of a member the Association benefitted to the tune of about £25 to £30. Assuming they had 40 to 50 members who would be entitled to this exemption, there would still be £15 to £25 to go on to that fund, and so he could not see that the funds were in danger.

Mr. WARDE moved that the words "the Council should have power to exempt them from payment of death levies" be deleted.

Mr. CURNOW seconded, but on being put to the meeting the motion was lost.

Mr. SEELEY proposed, in view of the following recommendation, that it be 20 instead of 15 years' membership.

Mr. JARVIS seconded, and the amendment was carried.

With these alterations the recommendation was then agreed to.

There being five more recommendations to consider and the hour being late, the meeting was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. MOYCE, seconded by Mr. HARDIE.

THE North of South America and the district of the Panama Canal are the subject of a book that has recently been published by Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. Mr. A. S. Forrest, the well-known artist-author, has lately travelled extensively in that country, and his impressions, both as author and artist, are recorded in this book under the title "A Tour Through South America." It has been said that Mr. Forrest goes on his travels with a pen in one hand and a pencil in the other; at any rate in this book by means of 150 drawings and 350 printed pages he has managed to give an interesting account of his tour, and at the same time an accurate description of the country and its people.

THE Summer Number of the *People's Journal* this year is excellent, and may be relied upon to put the reader on good terms with himself and in real holiday humour with the world in general. There is not a single dull page in this monster pennyworth. It is filled from cover to cover with interesting and amusing stories, articles, and pictures, and every reader stands a chance of securing a free summer holiday in Paris and Switzerland. The publishers are Messrs. John Leng and Co., Ltd., Dundee and London.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

12,192 ASMUSSEN, O., rotary machines for intaglio printing.
12,201 FLUEGEL, F., loose-leaf books.
12,269 OGILVIE, J., and HALL, R. L., paper and like clips.
12,275 ADAMS, C. C L., device to attach a sheet or sheets of carbon copying paper to writing blocks or pads carrying rolls of paper, tickets, vouchers, bills, forms, and the like.
12,279 LEE, M. W., printing attachments for rolls.
12,327 HICKSON, W. E. A., means for use in drying varnish and gum coatings on paper sheets and the like.
12,332 SEWART, A., envelopes for postal purposes.
12,360 SAPAL SOC. ANON DES PLIEUSES AUTOMATIQUES, apparatus for detaching and drawing single paper sheets or the like of rhombic shape from a stack of sheets.
12,374 HORSNAILL, H. F., process for preparing dissected post cards.
12,407 WALKER, A. E., mechanism which is principally used in covers for filing catalogues, leaflets and pamphlets.
12,408 WALKER, A. E., mechanisms of a circular form on which filed papers can be easily referred to without detachment, and which can be used for note-books and files of every description.
12,447 SMITH, E. J., means for attaching plates to printing cylinders.
12,487 JACKSON, W. J. M., manifolding sales books and the like.
12,534 PETTY, J. P., expansible files or binders.
12,540 JONES, P. H., loose-leaf binders.
12,557 MATHIESON, G. J., binding books.
12,561 BAKER, R. C., cards or the like for advertising purposes.
12,585 TELLKAMPF, A., photo-mechanical printing.
12,640 HEBENG, V., manufacture of artificial lithographic stone.
12,643 SINCLAIR, W. G., cutting apparatus for web printing machines.
12,730 RICE, G. R., pens, pencils, and similar writing implements.
12,731 LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY CO., LTD., and EVANS, J. M., manifolding books.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Temporary binders, loose-leaf books, and the like—Wallwork and Wallwork; 11,652.
Means for attaching blocks, pads, writing pads, calendars and the like to a board, case or backing—Walker; 12,140.
Stereotypers' matrices, means for making them, and vertical moulds for casting stereotype plates from them—Printing Machinery Co., and Harris; 12,216.
Machines for folding and delivering sheets of paper—Lake; 13,254.
Addressing machines—Gore; 13,523
Machine for the manufacture of boxes of paper, cardboard and the like—Stephen; 14,245.
Envelope sealing machines—Saunders; 14,965.
Letter copying apparatus—Klaber; 16,579.
Fountain pens or other self-feeding articles of a similar character—Kaufman; 16,731.
Machines for sticking stamps, labels, and the like on articles of any description—Dornheim; 17,471.
Envelope and advertising device—Patton; 21,895.
Composition or material for making printing surfaces, matrices, and the like—Kristensen; 24 652

1913.

Manifold writing boards or tablets—Hare; 1,258.
Trip-mechanism of two-revolution offset printing presses—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce, Parker and Wright; 4,876.

METAL TYPE
ALL TYPE CAST ON THE AMERICAN POINT SYSTEM
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
NEW AND UP-TO-DATE FACES
WOOD MILES & Co
FROM HACKNEY WICK LONDON
26, KING STREET, LEICESTER

PAPER BAG
MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone 2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

BERGER AND WIRTH,
Telegraphic Address: "BERGWIRTH, LONDON."
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE
PRINTING INKS
AND FINE DRY COLOURS
National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.
CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.
SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.
OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Digitized by Google

Lithographic Presswork.

Colours, their Qualities and Combinations.

In a recent issue of the *National Lithographer*, a writer says that:—Probably every pressman has theories on colours, and a consideration of the subject may be helpful. Did you ever stop to consider how much advertising is done in yellow and red? It's not because they are any cheaper than other colours, but because they are more attractive and bound to bring results. Yellow, the brightest of all colours, is used to show its full strength in daylight, while red is more attractive by artificial light. If you ever chance to be in a business man's office when the mail is brought in, watch him and you will see that he reaches for the coloured envelopes first, if there are any. Speaking of coloured envelopes reminds me of the story of a business man who inserted an ad. in the daily paper for help, the last line of which read: "Please apply by letter only." Next day his desk was swamped with mail, all answers to his advertisement. Not knowing where to begin, he tumbled them all over, and near the bottom saw a bright-coloured envelope; reaching for it, he looked it over, tore it open and read it. The outcome was that he obtained the help desired.

Did you ever notice the posters on fence or billboards? If yellow and red are used how they will attract your attention! As said before, red is more conspicuous by artificial light because yellow, being brightest, reflects more white light than any other colour, and we all know that artificial illumination has less white light; therefore yellow loses its brilliancy after sunset, and red, though not so bright, takes on a warm colour, giving it depth and strength in artificial light entirely lost in a yellow.

Here are some harmonious colour contrasts: Red with green; blue with orange; deep blue with golden brown; deep blue with pink; chocolate with light blue; chocolate with pea green; black with warm brown; black with warm green; deep red with grey; maroon with deep blue; maroon with warm green; claret with buff; yellow with violet; violet with pale green; violet with light rose.

When a purple is too deep, add to a ten-pound can of purple about eight pounds of rose or madder lake; this improves the colour immediately, gives a beautiful warm cast, and also makes it go farther. There are times when in printing a black you will notice it has a hard appearance on the sheet; now, if the pressman will take 10 lbs. of fine black and add to this 1 lb. of red, 1 lb. of yellow and 1½ lbs. of milori blue, he will find his black will have a soft appearance, and will print much smoother and at the same time will retain a fast strength of colour.

These are some tints produced by combination of colours:—

White, yellow, red and black make umber.
Vermilion and black make turkey red.
Ultramarine blue, black and white make slate.
White and milori blue make sky blue.
Medium yellow, red and white make sienna.
Orange, lake and purple make russet.
Ultramarine blue and lake make purple.
White and rose lake make pink.
White, ultramarine blue and black make pearl tint.
Medium yellow and red make orange.
Medium yellow and purple make olive green.
Lake and purple make magenta.
Red, black and medium yellow make maroon.
White and purple make lavender tint.
White and black make gray tint.
Lemon yellow and bronze blue make grass green.
Persian orange reduced makes flesh tint.
White, medium yellow and black make drab tint.
Bronze blue, lemon yellow and black make dark green.
Red, black and blue make dark brown.
English pale vermilion reduced makes buff.
Dark green and purple make bottle green.
Carmine and lake make bright pink.
Carmine and blue make violet.
Carmine and yellow make amber.
Red and green make olive.
Red and orange make brown.
Blue and black make dark blue.
Blue and yellow make green
Black, white and blue equal parts make blue black.

In my opinion, the only three colours that really rest the brain are violet, blue and blue-green. Here is a difficulty a pressman frequently encounters, and it often keeps him guessing what to use to reduce inks so they will be short or snappy, print smooth and have a good finish. Vaseline and long varnish, if properly used, bring good results; but you must use judgment or you will smear up the job. Paperhanger's paste is good, but I would advise you to make your own, for those already mixed are apt to contain chemicals, which would injure everything with which they came in contact, and cause no end of trouble. One can easily make the paste and avoid trouble by taking three lbs. of flour and adding just enough cold water to make a thick paste; after it is worked smooth add boiling water, stirring constantly until the paste is free from lumps; add one tablespoonful of alum to one waterpailful of paste; this will keep it from becoming sour.

There are times when a job calls for roughing, and that means that every colour on that job must be thoroughly dry; otherwise it will offset. This trouble comes more especially on red and black. Next time a job troubles you by offsetting on the roughing machine, just make a good block and cover it with two or three thicknesses of felt; dip this covered block into French chalk or soapstone, rub it over the parts not dry, and then you can proceed with the job. Oftentimes a pressman has trouble with the work becoming blurred, and he has tried a number of things, such as another notch of water, made his colour shorter, then added more corn starch, with no results. Just let him try this, for it helped me when I had the same trouble and all the other things failed: Curl the front or gripper edge of the sheet up a little, but do not go to extremes, and see if it does not help at once. You know there is an old but true saying, there are tricks in all trades, and let us not forget that the lithographic trade is full of them.

The Strength of Paper.

Testing Two Pieces at Once.

By SINDALL AND BACON.

Article I.

The idea of testing two strips or two sheets of paper together is by no means a new one, but very little attention has been given to the subject in the trade press. The device seems to have originated in America, where some ingenious person hit upon the plan of putting two sheets of paper in the Mullen paper tester, if he found the results obtained with a single sheet were low and irregular. It has become a common practice with cheap news and printings of low weight to test the paper by means of two sheets placed in the bursting strain machine, and to divide the result by two as a measure of the strength, or to state the test found and record the fact that the test refers to the figure obtained on two sheets tried together.

The effect of such a method of testing the paper is two-fold. In the first place the irregularities of the sheet are to some extent hidden up, the differences in a succession of tests being less noticeable. This is not altogether a desirable factor. In the second place the actual pressure readings are more correct, as the readings from 1 to 5 lbs. on a pressure gauge calibrated to a range of 120 lbs. are not at all satisfactory or reliable, but it does not follow that because the reading is more correct the strength recorded is a truer index of the strength of the paper. Papers of low strength should, of course, be tested on a machine fitted with a pressure gauge of small range so that the readings in the lower part of the scale are more dependable. The fact remains that the ordinary machine provided with a gauge of extreme readings is far more commonly used.

We have recently followed this matter up to some extent by making a few trials of an enlarged character, testing certain papers in sheet form on the Mullen machine in order to arrive at the bursting strain, and on the standard Leunig machine for the tensile strength. The figures so far obtained are of some interest, and we now publish them in the hope that a paper mill chemist or a student may carry the investigation further.

For this purpose two papers were selected, the first being a common wood pulp paper of 6-7 lbs. demy, and the second an average writing paper of substance 16½ lbs. demy, made of rag. The papers were only tested in one direction, as this was sufficient for the comparison required.

Each of the strength tests recorded in the tabulated results given is the mean of five experiments. Thus five individual tests were made first on single strips. Two strips were then placed together in the machine, and the higher weight required to fracture the two noted. This was repeated five times in order to get good average figures.

Then three strips were treated in the same way, and so on for the series. The increase in the number of strips placed in the machine at one operation naturally made it difficult to get a precise adjustment of the paper, but this proved to be mainly a question of careful manipulation, and the repetition of a number of blank tests at the commencement to acquire familiarity with the conditions.

TABLE I.

Strength Readings on Strip half-inch Wide.

Paper 16½ lbs. demy. Leunig's machine.

No. of strips in the machine.	Tensile strength mean of five tests. Lbs.	Result calculated for ONE strip.
1	7·5	7·5
2	14·5	7·25
3	20·0	6·67
4	25·8	6·45
5	35·8	7·2
6	42·8	7·1
7	50·7	7·2
8	56·5	7·1
9	61·3	6·8
10	72·0	7·2

These results taken by themselves seem to indicate that the strength readings are proportional to the number of strips. The breaking weight of the paper according to the normal method of testing one strip is 7·5 lbs., while the average of all readings is 7·05 lbs.

It is interesting to note that the gradual addition of one strip for each succeeding experiment does not appear to create any serious difficulty in manipulation as the average readings with the greater number of strips are fairly constant.

In the case of the tests for bursting strain, however, the figures obtained were different in character, the test on the single sheet being considerably lower than the average of the series.

Moreover, the results calculated for the ONE sheet as given in the last column of the table were not strictly proportional to the number of sheets.

TABLE II.

Bursting Strain Readings.—Mullen Machine.

No. of Sheets in the Machine.	Bursting Strain, Mean of Five Tests, lbs. per sq. in.	Results calculated for One Sheet.
1	22·7	22·7
2	54·6	27·3
3	86·4	28·8
4	117·4	29·4
5	137·4	27·5
6	more than	29·0*

* Machine did not register beyond 175 lbs.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG.—H.M. Consul-General at Boston has forwarded the text of a new law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature to prevent the misuse in that State of the United States flag. The law, which comes into force on November 1st next, prohibits any use whatever of any representation of the flag of either the United States or Massachusetts on any article of merchandise. The display of such flag or any representation thereof upon which are words, figures, advertisements or designs is also prohibited. A fine ranging from 10 to 100 dollars (£2 1s. to £20 11s.) can be inflicted for infringement of the law. H.M. Consul-General adds that this law apparently prohibits the use of the British and American flags crossed for designs on wrappers. The text of the law may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
FOR
FLEXITYP DRY FLONGS
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

The quality of the Mersey certainly was not strained what time the Federation of Master Printers met at Liverpool last week. Mr. Turner, of Turner and Dunnett, was the guiding spirit of the Liverpool Reception Committee. Enough said. His reputation in such matters seems to have been secure before. It is now Gibraltar. His entertainment of a large company to lunch at the Grosvenor Hotel at Chester, on Tuesday the 3rd, the excursion day, was the climax of a series of notable services. His colleagues, too, all did splendidly. The visitors were unfeignedly delighted with the Liverpool men.

o o o

In no small degree the company also provided for their own entertainment throughout the visit. Take Irvine, of Derry, for instance. Or rather don't take him; leave him to us as a man whom we really can't spare, a man for whom to give Heaven thanks. He was in great form throughout; particularly in the informal little functions in odd corners of the Exchange Hotel—at hours when the day itself was not quite sure whether it was yesterday or to-morrow. They put him up to tell stories or to propose healths, or to follow his fancy whichever way it led.

o o o

Then there was Jowett, invincible in his conviction that the world consists of two sets of men, Yorkshiremen and—the other poor beggars; God's creatures all of them, and so not to be despised, but not Yorkshiremen. Patriotism thrills through every ounce of his conjectural sixteen stone. He is quite in favour of an annual celebration of Yorkshire day, here and at the antipodes; throughout, that is, the whole Yorkshire empire.

o o o

Dr. Blaikie was there, diffusing his own academic atmosphere; handing out cigars, but cultivating his own pipe; not the last to bed but not the earliest; and never failing to cap the happiest tale or reminiscence with one just a degree more happy or more apt.

o o o

It really was a very good thing for the Liverpool craft to encounter these other printers. Some printer visitors unblushingly sat down to the jovial cheer at the annual dinner evening as if printing for the great steam lines of Liverpool were an enormity of which nothing could induce them to be guilty. But they *were* sinners in that sense and knew it; and may even at other times have gloried in the sins.

o o o

Its ill takin' the breeks aff a hielander and its ill makin' a master printer greet at his ain wickedness in getting an order in fair competition; lose it who may.

o o o

The preponderance of Liverpool's most ambitious printing seems to be done out of Liverpool. Messrs. Turner and Dunnett to be sure have great name and fame and no doubt some others, and they get any amount of good work to do, but in the main Liverpool printers have failed to rise to the opportunity afforded them by Liverpool's unique position.

o o o

One of the most marked developments of the next ten years is like to be the capture by Liverpool of Liverpool's artistic printing.

o o o

And good luck to Liverpool, say I. The eyes of the fool are at the ends of the earth. The eyes of the wise Liverpudlians are on Liverpool.

o o o

The speeches at the annual banquet were few and were good. Sir Edward Russell led off with his urging of the high value of articulate statement, by the body of workers, and by the body of employers. The utterance, the programme, the ambitions of each party should be definite, pronounced, emphatic; and informed by a wide, comprehending spirit.

o o o

Colonel Bemrose presided at this Dinner; he did so because Liverpool was content "to press the bashful stranger to his food, and learn the luxury of doing good"; and was not seeking others glory. The Chairman and Mr. Meredith Whitaker and Mr. Stembridge, the new President of the Federation, and Mr. Howard Hazell, and Sir Benjamin Johnson, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, all spoke quite admirably.

o o o

Both the chairman and Mr. Whitaker threw out vague suggestions which perhaps could hardly then and there be other than vague, as to a lead which might be given to the whole industrial world by employers in the printing craft.

o o o

To be sure, we have had some strident trumpet notes at different times and places, meant to rouse this body of employers, or rouse that, to take the lead in mastery, in insistence, in the creation of some new order of things favouring the employers' interests.

o o o

These hints of a lead, these imaginings—these feelers, shall I say?—were different. They were expressions of a hope that the same excogitating and organising power which had been manifest with such credit and effect in the costing campaign might be freed for and exercised in another campaign whose aim should be no less a thing than conciliating the discovered mutual interests and mutual goodwill of capital and labour.

o o o

Some new economic presentment was wanted, some new bodying forth of truth, some new recognitions and some new hopes.

o o o

Both these speakers, and in less degree the other speakers, avowed themselves ardently desirous of the pursuit and accomplishment of these high things.

o o o

It may seem a dream or an ideal, said Mr. Whitaker, but, he added, many things which had been but dreams and ideals of one day, had the next day been found to be practicable.

o o o

Well, it is all to the good that we should have men in positions of authority thus wishful to be "ingeminating peace."

o o o

The quinquennial meeting of the Typographical Association is being held in Northampton, so there will speedily be an opportunity for both parties to see how far they can accommodate their differences, particularly in regard to the old and vexed problem of apprenticeship. There is no question that the training of the young printer is at the moment thoroughly unsatisfactory.

o o o

Many masters have scrupulous conscience in regard, first, to the taking on of lads, that is in regard to gauging their suitability for printing before indenturing them, and in regard to training them when they are apprenticed.

o o o

There is a great deal to be done, however, before all master printers have so nice a sense of honour in this regard as is manifested by some.

o o o

The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association have told some rude, or at any rate rudimentary, truths in regard to the inadequate care bestowed upon apprentices; the incompetence and general unsatisfactoriness of the so-called training. If the apprenticeship question is to be re-opened let it be re-opened thoroughly; for upon the whole it is in about as bad a condition as it well—or ill—can be.

o o o

There would seem to be a basis of agreement, since I am assured that the employers quite recognise that the men's unions have a right to protect themselves against the overflooding of the labour market.

o o o

It should not be difficult to determine what are the number of gaps created year by year, and thus to find how many completed apprenticeships each year should show. In these notes I am assuming that the apprentice system still has vitality and a show of permanence in the provinces. In London, we have for years been talking of apprenticeship as having virtually broken down in many trades.

I buttonholed one prominent master printer and put a question to him to which I did not get any real reply. I asked if there is such a scarcity of labour in the provinces, how was it that the L.S.C. and other federated London unions were so hard hit two years ago, through a thousand men or more coming up from the provinces, and taking the places of London strikers. There were apparently no great gaps created in provincial workshops.

o o o

It looks as if provincial printerdom had not been under-supplied upon the whole, but oversupplied.

o o o

Per contra, it is no doubt true that the present apprentice regulations are of very old standing, and all things of old standing need revision. With both sides approaching the matter with open minds some good should result.

o o o

I have said there was no real answer to the question thus proposed. There was, however, a comment which I feel has much truth in it—that a good many men who are out are very inexpert. That, however, only carries us back to the consideration of the high duty of selecting apprentices with care, and teaching them with care when they are selected.

o o o

The employers and the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association and the journeymen's trade unions might appoint a Board which should deal with the particular question of the efficiency of the instruction given to apprentices. It might test a lad's training now and again during his term. The P.M. and O.A. has, I believe, counselled that something like this should be done.

o o o

A lad should not be apprenticed till he has been in an office six months; if then apprenticed the term should date back the six months.

o o o

No apprentice should be kept long doing what he can do well.

o o o

Again, no apprentice should be mainly or largely dependent on his parents in his last year. He should earn his home keep and a little more.

o o o

I find myself unmoved by the suggestion that the proceeds of *Printer's Pie* ought for all time to be wholly devoted to charity. At the same time, from a slight inside knowledge of the matter, I am rather inclined to think that the net gain, even under the altered circumstances, to its energetic founder, Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode, will be slight.

o o o

For ten or twelve years Mr. Spottiswoode or his firm, or both, have been year by year heavily out of pocket through this publication. Mr. Spottiswoode's personal labours in the matter have been very great. Moreover, the services of the artists and writers have, to put it mildly, become a somewhat serious annual tax upon them. It is not fair that one section of the public should be asked to be at so much cost towards meeting what are properly communal charges. Our actors and singers and artists and sketch writers are always expected to bear their own share of charity maintenance and other people's share as well.

o o o

It was but showing common sense; it was, indeed, but recognising the inevitable, when Mr. Spottiswoode put *Printer's Pie* upon a business basis.

o o o

Henceforth the charities of our trade and the newsagents' trade will get £500 a year from the "Pie." Five hundred a year, virtually secured in perpetuity is in truth a very substantial service. Yet it seems to me that some who may not be giving five pence themselves, nor be the cause of inducing the gift of five pence from others, are holding themselves justified in inuendoes or sly suggestions, as if they could an' they would prove that ten years ago *Printer's Pie* was started to make an income in 1913 for its originator. To me, who saw the inception of *Printer's Pie*, any such idea borders on the ludicrous.

FRANK COLEBROOK.





Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

AT a sale of mezzotint engravings at Christie's, on Monday, a total of nearly £10,000 was realised.

SIR ADOLPH and LADY TUCK, with their daughters, have left by the "Olympic" for a six weeks' visit to the United States.

THE seventh annual Charity Sports of the Printing and Allied Trades are to take place on Saturday, 14th inst., at the Crystal Palace Track, commencing at 2.30 sharp.

BY a fire which occurred at Mudie's Library, Oxford-street, on Friday last, it is estimated that 30,000 books were destroyed. Unfortunately they were among the most valuable in the collection by reason of their rarity and age, and it is unlikely that more than a few can be replaced.

ON Monday, the deputation of Swedish editors now on a visit to London, were entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, by Mr. Frank Lloyd, to meet the editors of London newspapers. Count Wrangel proposed the toast of "King George," and the chairman that of "The King of Sweden." "The Swedish Press" was proposed by the Hon. Harry Lawson, and Mr. Rinman responded.

THE Scottish newspaper proprietors held a series of meetings in Stirling during the week-end in connection with the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and on Saturday afternoon a civic reception was accorded the visitors by the Town Council in the Golden Lion Hotel, Bailie Buchanan, in the absence of Provost Bayne, extending a hearty welcome to the members. The annual dinner was held in the evening.

A MEETING of the Committee of Management of the Press Association, Ltd., was held, last week, at the offices, New-bridge-street, E.C., when Mr. H. J. Infield, *Sussex Daily News*, Brighton, was elected chairman of the Association for the ensuing year, and Mr. Walter Scott, *Rochdale Observer*, was elected deputy chairman. Mr. Robert Wilson, *Edinburgh Evening News*, and Mr. Meredith T. Whittaker, *Scarborough Evening News*, were appointed the finance committee.

THE *Board of Trade Journal* announces that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply of 3,550 diaries (2,000 in Arabian, 700 in English, and 850 in French) for the various Egyptian State Departments, for the year 1914. Tenders accompanied by samples of the diaries it is proposed to supply, will be received up to July 31st at the Economat Central, Ministère des Finances, Cairo, whence copies of the cahier des charges may be obtained and samples inspected. A copy of the cahier des charges may be seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board.

TENDERS WANTED—For printing and stationery for three years, for the Bermondsey Board of Guardians; forms of tender from Mr. E. P. Fenton, 283, Tooley-street, S.E. For the supply of stationery and for printing account books for one year for the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire; particulars from Mr. D. J. A. Brown, University College, Cardiff. For a supply of books and other school materials, for the Manchester Education Committee; particulars from the Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester. For printing minutes, official forms, books, stationery, etc., for the Walthamstow Education Committee; forms of tender from Mr. T. W. Liddiard, High-street, Walthamstow. For printing forms, etc., for the Tottenham Education Committee; forms of tender from Mr. W. Mallinson, clerk, Education Offices, Philip-lane, South Tottenham, N.

MESSRS. T. G. AND J. JUBB, metal manufacturers, Hunslet, Leeds, are sending out to their customers a most useful "Telephone Directory" for office use. Neatly bound in leatherette, it is about 8 by 4½ inches in size, and contains a series of indexed leaves ruled for entering the names of firms and their telephone numbers, so that by using it for customers' names a deal of time may be saved, and the required number and exchange be turned up instantly. The leaves are of stout manila, with leatherette edging, and the index letters stamped in gold, and will stand any amount of wear and tear. The inside cover contains a check on telephone calls, and the "Directory" will be found very useful in the business office, where it may be hung by the side of the telephone ready for use. Messrs. Jubb's advertisement of their type metals, leads, clumps and metal furniture is neatly blocked in gold on the front cover.

FOR the printing and supply of stationery for one year, for the Urban District Council of Dartford, the tender of Messrs. Perry and Son is recommended for acceptance.

MR. JAMES P. MORISON has retired from the staff of the *Glasgow Herald*, and his journalistic colleagues, as well as other friends, have presented him with a purse of sovereigns as a mark of their esteem.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were two failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, June 6th; the corresponding week in 1912 also showed two.

THE staff of the *Daily Chronicle* publishing department had their fifth annual outing to Brighton on Saturday. Dinner was served at the Washington Hotel, and in the afternoon the party motored to Seaford. The outing was an enjoyable one.

FIRE.—Among several outbreaks of fire in Bradford on Saturday night last, the cause of which is attributed to incendiarism, was one occurring in the printing works of Messrs. George Harrison and Sons, Ltd., a stone building of three storeys. The damage is estimated at £40,000.

THE British Museum authorities have made arrangements whereby from 12 to 1 every Saturday a guide conducts a party round the exhibits of printed books in the King's Library, explaining fully the story of the introduction and development of letterpress printing. No charge is made.

PRINTING COMPANY'S COMMISSION DISPUTE.—In reference to the case reported last week under this heading, the defendants, the Globe Printing Co., Ltd., write: 'Our case was that in agreeing to remunerate the plaintiff at the rate of 10 per cent. upon the result of his labours, we agreed to pay, and did pay him, not only the recognised—but the maximum recognised—rate of commission for printing houses who could not afford to disqualify themselves from competing for business. Our managing director did not say that the printing trade "had to allow 10 per cent.," but that for the reason above mentioned that rate could not be safely exceeded. . . . The bad debt made by the plaintiff was, as he admitted, not in 1911, but in 1912, the year of the dispute. No commission accounts were ever passed by the managing director in 1912; and the plaintiff's office work was done in the face of the repeated expressed wishes of the defendants to the contrary."

INK COLOUR DISPUTE.—In the City of London Court, on Thursday, before His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew and Co., Ltd., printers, etc., 10, Bouverie-street, E.C., sued Mr. P. F. Taylor, trading as the Safeguard Label Co., 39, Hilmarton-road, Holloway, to recover the sum of £5 15s. for printing labels to their order. Mr. Langston, plaintiffs' representative, said that the dispute was as to the colour of the ink which was used on the job. Defendant said he was the patentee of the label in question. Plaintiffs had used the wrong coloured ink. Judge Lumley Smith said he observed that the label was the modern system by which the name of the sender could be seen through the top of it. Defendant said he had eight models altogether and they did not match. Plaintiffs submitted him a proof in red ink. Mr. Langston said that the defendant wanted a deep golden brown, but he never had any colour to follow. He submitted a proof on December 20th and he had received a telephone message from the defendant saying that the colour was right. He then went on with the job, and printed 5,436 sheets. Defendant did not complain until three months after delivery. Judge Lumley Smith found for the plaintiffs with costs

ON Saturday, at Bow-street Police Court, Mr. A. Moreton Mandeville, editor of the *London Mail*, and the publisher of the paper, were summoned for publishing a proposal for the sale of tickets in a lottery. Mr. Muir, in support of the summons, said that in recent issues of the *London Mail* there had appeared an advertisement headed "Great Derby Sweepstake of £5,000." The advertisement announced that the *London Mail* had been asked by the Universal Turf Society of Lucerne to recommend to its readers a sweepstake which the society were promoting. Mr. Bodkin, for the defence, said that nobody connected with the paper was in any way interested, pecuniarily or otherwise, in the lottery. The announcement of the scheme was in the nature of an editorial notice and did not do more than mention the existence of the undertaking. In a similar case against the editor of *John Bull* the late Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, without recording a conviction, ordered the payment of £10 10s. costs. The Magistrate said that he would take the same course on this occasion and order the defendants to pay £10 10s. costs.

THE late Mr. Andrew Chatto, publisher, of the firm of Messrs. Chatto and Windus, has left estate of the value of £14,054.

THE English estate of the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the *New York World* and other newspapers, is valued at £2,262.

STILL another handbook has been issued by the Great Eastern Railway Co. It is entitled "On the East Coast," and can be obtained free from the Superintendent of the Line, Liverpool-street-station, London, E.C. Prominence has been given to some less known districts in East Anglia, and to the country between the Cromer and Hunstanton Coast and the Norfolk Broads. The illustrations in colours have been made a special feature, and are most attractive and artistic in character.

TWO RESOLUTIONS that will doubtless meet with the approval of the entire trade were passed at the annual conference at Liverpool of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. These were as follows:—"That the Council be instructed to press for a more liberal scale of apprentices and greater freedom in the working of machines."—"That this meeting expresses its strong disapproval of the methods of firms who supply plant and material to enable individuals to start in the printing business without sufficient capital, on the instalment system or on deferred payments thus compelling them in despair of meeting the payments to take work at ruinous prices." The latter evil is a real one, and is the cause of much price cutting.

THE International Association of Manufacturing Photo-Engravers will hold its seventeenth annual convention at Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A., June 23rd, 24th and 25th. There will be transacted the usual business of the Convention, such as enactment of amendment to the Constitution, election of officers, etc., and in addition, the principal feature of the Convention will be the discussion and adoption of the "Basic Selling Schedule" for the photo-engravers' products submitted to the International Cost Committee. We have been favoured with a copy of the Schedule mentioned above which takes the form of a chart, on which the block is placed, and its price can be ascertained at a glance without any calculation. Accompanying letterpress gives the charges for various kinds of work, and the whole forms a useful basis of minimum prices for half-tone and line blocks.

THE HALF-TONE ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 25, Farringdon-avenue, E.C., have introduced a line in special offset plates that is worth the attention of those printers who are working that process. The plates are prepared, by an entirely new method from any photograph or wash drawing such as would give a good half-tone block, and the results obtained are beautiful in their artistic quality, and resemble fine collotypes. They are specially fine when printed on the matt or rough papers for which offset printing is so eminently adapted. A number of examples have been prepared by the firm showing the printing from these plates on various surfaces of paper, from fine surfaced to very rough, and the results obtained are excellent. We understand that the cost of the new plates is no greater than that of letterpress blocks of similar sizes, while their use calls for no more skill than is possessed by any average transferrer.

THE "TIMES'" TIME.—The *Electrical Review* says:—"We have noticed with interest that for some days the clock over the doorway of our honoured contemporary, the *Times*, has been deprived of its hands. This may be a drastic punishment for past errors, but from personal experience extending over many years we can vouch for its justice. This particular clock is—or rather has been—one of the most persistently mendacious 'time-keepers' (save the mark) with which we are acquainted, and its face ought to be as crimson as a blush rose. We trust that its present forlorn condition is a sign of coming reform. But the *Times* does not stand alone; the condition of the public clocks of London is a scandal which reflects the greatest discredit upon the capital of our Empire. The constantly varying discrepancy between the said clock and that of Messrs. Spiers and Pond close by has amused us, at the same time that it has emphasised the need of strong measures. London is dotted all over with clocks showing false time, many of them under the control of professional watch and clockmakers. Some clockmakers, however, have condescended to introduce Greenwich time—which is now so cheap that they all ought to employ it. We are glad to be able to add that we have never known the clock of St. Paul's Cathedral to be wrong, though from our position on Ludgate-hill we have it constantly under observation, and Messrs. Benson's clock close by affords a reliable standard with which to check it."

Digitized by Google

The Evolution of Printing.

Taking for his subject "Typographical Composition," Mr. John H. Long, addressed the students of St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, on the marvellous evolution, or rather revolution, in the mechanical methods employed in the printing trades—greater during the past quarter-of-a-century, perhaps, than in any other line of mechanical progress. He explained to the students the rudimentary principles of printing, and pointed out the changes in method and the improvement in mechanical appliances that have been so gradual that only by comparison can we realise what wonderful progress has been made in the printing industry. In part, he said:—

The different branches of a vocation, in which its primary attributes are similar, but its resultant products so widely differing, illustrates the art of composition in its various distinctive parts. For instance, we have the newspaper printer, the job printer, the poster printer, and the music printer. Occasionally we find one who is all of these. There are numbers who are adepts in both the newspaper and job branches, but the era of specialisation in nearly every branch of industry (machinery being the primary cause) included the printing office, and as a result the all-round man has to some extent been eliminated.

It has often been remarked, and it is generally conceded, that the best specimens of experts in typographical knowledge are those who began in a country office as devil and graduated as a pretty well-equipped newspaper man. The duties of the apprentice in the country printing office had to do with everything from sweeping the floor to mollifying an obstreperous subscriber. He had to set type for the paper, set type for job work, run the presses, help mail the edition, talk politics and religion, and discuss the social ethics and business qualifications of every one in the community worth talking about. In fact, he not only learned everything connected with typographical composition, but everything else worth while in the office and out of it. His ingenuity was taxed to produce results when the means to the end were not attainable or obtainable. The city printer has the typefoundry to draw on for his immediate requirements. The country printer draws mostly on his imagination.

The technical attributes of typographical composition cover such a wide field and the productions in each line of endeavour are so varied, that an attempt to exemplify their individual features would be about as deficient in satisfactory results as an attempted demonstration of an impossible problem. . . . . Methods change with the days and years. Every piece of work turned out bears the individual impress of its creator. Each creation differs just as each body and mind differs in its individual construction and moral aspect. The successful jobber and the successful advertisement compositor are striving always to produce something different. He who gets into a rut, who produces nothing new or distinctive, has allowed the procession to pass, and he soon drops out to make room for the more progressive, and this is especially so among printers. There is an art in composition, in typographical construction, just as there is an art in painting, in music and in literature. The artistic instinct is just as necessary to make the successful printer as it is any of these, and, as in these, the road to success is through years of study and application.

The speaker asserted that every printer has a talent more or less developed in the department in which he is employed, and in the setting of an advertisement or in the setting of a job each follows the bent of his inclination, unless circumscribed by an advertising manager or by following out the peculiar or special ideas of individuals. While the primary methods are the same and the tools practically the same, Mr. Long declared the products of the compositor are continually varying, and referred to the I.T.U. Course in Printing as a method for trying to offset some of the evils of specialisation. Of the supplemental trade education plan established by the International Typographical Union, he said:—

Another feature of the printing business to-day, another instance of progress along educational lines, made necessary by changing conditions, was the establishment by the printers' international organisation of a correspondence course of instruction, primarily for the benefit of the apprentices, but open to all, with the idea of making poor printers good printers and good printers better printers. This course differs from the ordinary correspondence school methods, in that it does not promise to teach the business of printing, nor does it guarantee to make an artist out of a street labourer, but is a purely technical course, whose purpose it is to benefit the man who already possesses the foundation, who has some knowledge of the business, and helps him to build better and stronger.

Generally speaking, the ordinary correspondence school is a delusion. They promise to teach anything and everything. To do so successfully there must be some practical knowledge as a necessary foundation. Without this foundation, advancement in any trade or profession is problematical through the correspondence route.

The primary cause for the establishment of the correspondence school for printers was the knowledge that machinery had so specialised the trade that fear was expressed that the all-round printer might soon become extinct. Supplementing rigid apprentice regulations with a course in technical training has broadened the knowledge of the younger generation and benefited many among the older members. The trade education feature has been widely commended for the benefits it has bestowed, both upon the individual and the employer.

Knowledge is imparted by a universally commended system of correspondence. In the course are taught principles of design, proportion, balance and colour harmony, the underlying principles of good typography.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Long covered in a succinct manner the various methods of mechanical typesetting and typecasting, and described minutely the workings of the most successful machines, the Linotype and Monotype.—*American Typographical Journal.*

A PROPOSED

Classified Index of Watermarks.

Some time since the *Bulletin* of the International Institute of Bibliography, Brussels, had an interesting article on "How to Classify and Catalogue Watermarks," by M. E. De Witte. The author began by pointing out the importance of arriving at an exact knowledge of the age and nationality of old watermarks, which, when definitely ascertained, serve as a guide to the antiquity and origin of ancient documents. It is necessary, however, to proceed on proper scientific lines in the proper arrangement and classification of the vast number of marks which are found in paper during a period of 500 years, from the end of the thirteenth to the close of the eighteenth century. M. De Witte's idea is that a card catalogue should be prepared, each card to bear (1) an indication of the nature of the mark, such as "bull's head"; (2) the accessory marks, such as initials, etc.; (3) the size, variety, and position of the mark in the sheet; (4) the date and nature of the document in which the mark occurs, and place where deposited or found, distinction being made between marks on documents or in printed books and those on engravings. In conjunction with the card index, M. De Witte suggests the use of a chronological chart for each mark, divided into columns of minute squares, each column representing a year, and each space, when inked in, denoting the discovery of a copy of that particular mark in a book or document dating from a given year. It would also be desirable to have a small geographical chart for each mark, denoting the part of Europe in which it most commonly occurs. This full and detailed system of classification, if started and kept going constantly and systematically by an enthusiastic band of workers for a few years, would no doubt produce valuable results. At present, though there have been many books dealing with ancient watermarks, no thorough system of classification has yet been attempted. For this reason we are mainly quite in the dark as to the provenance or allocation of the numerous marks which appear in papers and books occurring in England from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. Spilman, of Dartford, for instance, is little more than a name to us, for none of the marks he doubtless used have yet been identified. We hope M. De Witte's suggestion will bear fruit in the near future.

THE Board of United States General Appraisers have rejected protests by the Levy and Levis Co., of New York, on narrow tape printing mechanisms for printing names and advertising matter on tapes for tieing parcels. The collector assessed 45 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 199, Tariff Act of 1909, as manufactures of metal. The importers contended that the mechanisms were printing presses under paragraph 197, and dutiable at 30 per cent. Judge Fischer decided the case.

WHEN distributing the leads and slugs they should never be piled upon each other or mixed; they should be either put in the case or straightened up, the slugs in one place and the leads in another. If they are piled on each other they will bend and cause trouble in justification. If the boy is not on hand to put them away it will pay the man doing the distribution to do it himself.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

WHOLESALE PAPER TRADE.—A Traveller required immediately to represent an old-established house in London.—State experience, age, and salary required, to No. 13223, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13223

Situations Wanted.

MACHINE MINDER, n.s., 27, seeks situation; used to all classes of work on Miehles, Centuries, Wharfes, etc.—A. S., 43, Boundary-road, Leyton. 13217

SMART MAN of refined appearance and good address wants to represent firm who require a dogged, persistent worker; plenty of tact, grit, and personality; undoubted selling powers; highest references; thorough knowledge Stationery, Books, Fancy.—Address, No. 13214, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13214

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

HALF-TONE SCREENS for Sale; several Engraved Screens (new ones), in Rulings from 50 to 200 lines per inch, sizes 6½ by 4½ upwards; bargains; owner given up.—68, Hamilton-street, Leicester. 13216

Machinery Wanted.

STONE PLANING MACHINE wanted, to take eight Crown Stones; must be in good condition.—Send full particulars, maker's name, price, etc., to No. 13224, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13224

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

Leyton Urban District Council

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Leyton Urban District Council hereby invite TENDERS for PRINTING and BINDING 2,000 CATALOGUES of about 200 pages, royal 8vo.

Forms of Tender and particulars as to style of printing, size and quality of paper, binding, etc., may be obtained at the Public Library, High-road, Leyton, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Wednesdays excepted).

Sealed Tenders (in special endorsed envelopes, supplied with the forms) must be delivered at the Meeting of the Council to be held at the Town Hall, Leyton, on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, 1913, at 7 p.m.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sureties will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

By Order,
R. VINCENT,
Clerk to the Council.

Town Hall, Leyton.
12th June, 1913. 14095

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of the Patents Nos. 24,809 of 1908, 24,811 of 1908, for "Improvements in and relating to the Treatment and Application of Cellulosic Films," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of License and otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring their full development and practical working in this country.—All communications to HASELTINE, LAKE AND CO., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 14084

OLD TYPES.

Punches or Matrices of Letters of the Early Centuries of Typography Wanted. Send offers and proofs to J. F. 5164, c/o Rudolf Mosse's Advertising Offices, Berlin. 14,096

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

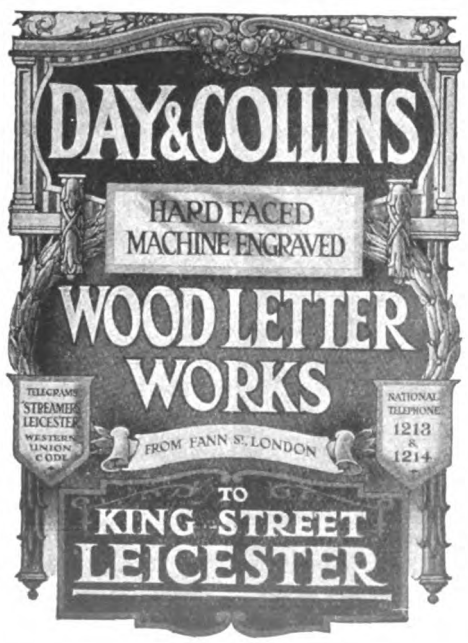
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1812.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
P. M. and O. A., London Centre	1
Patents	3
Lithographic Presswork	4
The Strength of Paper...	4
Quads	5
Trade Notes	6
The Evolution of Printing	7
An Index of Watermarks	7
An Underhand Practice	8
Price Cutting	8
Compulsory Signed Articles	8
A Lead Poisoning Complaint	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Company Notices	11
Commercial Intelligence	11
Gazette	11
New Inventions...	12
Delivery Apparatus	14
The "Times" on Art Printing	14
Japan's Trade with China	14
Typesetting Machines in Canada	14
P. M. and O. A., Manchester Centre	16

An Underhand Practice.

A PRACTICE that is, happily, not universal, but that is still common enough in some quarters, is for an employer when he hears of a particularly good man distinguishing himself in the workshop of a rival, to make a bid for that workman's services, and by the offer of a few shillings a week more in wages, to endeavour to secure his leaving his job and entering his own establishment. In every way such a practice is a bad one. It is bad for the employer, it is bad for the workman, and tends to the demoralisation of both, and one should never forget that the workman that may be enticed away from someone else, may just as easily be enticed away by another from his new master. Again, when an employer secures his competitor's best hand by a promise of more pay, it is very doubtful if he will get any more work out of him than he was doing before, probably it will be less, for, conscious of his own ability, he will feel that if fault is found with him he may easily find another place. The employee who will accept an offer that is unfair to the house he is leaving, will probably be inclined to pay his enticer back in his own coin sooner or later. At the same time employers who know they have reliable and faithful men in their establishments, should remember that they are worthy of the best remuneration they can afford to pay, and so should endeavour to place them beyond the reach of the wiles of a competitor. Writing on this subject, a contributor to our excellent American contemporary, the *Printing Trade News*, says that:—"An employee who realises that his personal advancement is in ratio to the success and advancement of the business he is connected with can generally be depended upon to stick by the ship when the pirate who offers bigger pay or shorter hours draws alongside. It is this sort of men we printers are looking for—those who have the conception of ratio and proportion; who have a full understanding of the rule that good work means more business for the firm, and more business necessitates a demand for the services of the men who can turn out the good work. Men (and women) of initiative are hard to secure in this period of commercial evolution; in fact, it sometimes seems almost impossible to find even part of a force that has sufficient stamina of character to stay put—who knows right from wrong; who have the courage to stick to a good and a sure thing. True, it is a big man who is large enough to recognise little things, yet a good job with a future to it and the confidence and respect of an employer should not appear as a little thing to the man who elects to cut his path through destiny by the day labour route."

* * *

Price Cutting.

SO MUCH has been said and written recently on price cutting that it may seem superfluous to return to the subject, but a few remarks that appear in the *Boxmakers' Journal* are so apropos to the subject that they are worth reproducing. The writer is, of course, dealing with the box-making trade, but his replies will apply equally well to printers: "The ordinary price cutter cuts the price only because he has a sublime belief in himself and his superiority to others who presume to compete with him. He imagines his ideas, methods, and course of action cannot be excelled simply because he conceived them, and therefore his costs are so much lower than those of others that he can cut prices to any limit and still make a profit. He is a detriment to any trade, as he forces market prices so low that the manufacturer in his line naturally suffers while waiting for the price cutter's inevitable ruin and retirement from business." There are many also who cut prices through their ignorance of cost, but, from whatever cause, the price cutter is always a menace to his fellow printers.

* * *

Compulsory Signed Articles.

SHOULD newspaper articles be signed or unsigned is a question that has caused much discussion at various times in the history of the Press, and it is interesting to note that, in at least one of our Colonies, the signed article is compulsory. Drawing attention to this matter the *Manchester Guardian* points out that a "law requiring all newspaper articles on election issues to be signed by the writer was passed by the Australian Parliament two years ago, and was enforced for the first time at a general election last week. The Act provides that from the issue of an election writ to the completion of the election 'every article, report, letter, or other matter commenting on any candidate or political party or the issues submitted to the electors, printed and published in any newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or dodger, shall be signed by the author or authors, giving his or their true name and address or names and addresses at the end of the said article, report, letter, or other matter.' Any newspaper editor or proprietor who permits a breach of this rule is guilty of an offence under the Act. Strictly speaking, the obligation with regard to signing is confined to comment, but in some of the Australian newspapers ordinary reports of speeches were signed by the reporter, and in the case of a lengthy speech by a number of reporters. The practice with regard to leading articles differed. Thus, the *Sydney Morning Herald* decided to have no leaders referring to the election, but printed special signed articles. The *Melbourne Age* published leaders with the name of the editor and two leader-writers attached. The Melbourne *Argus* printed a foot-note to both leaders and special articles: 'Written after consultation to express the views of the *Argus* by A. B.'" Were such a measure to become law in the Mother

Digitized by Google

Country it would bring into prominence many names of writers who now labour in obscurity and with but little recompense for their work, be it ever so good.

AN excellent summer number of *Country Life* has been issued, consisting of 306 pages.

PAPER and stationery to the amount of 827,000 dollars was exported from the United Kingdom to the Straits Settlements during 1912. The amount exported from the continent during the same period was 680,000 dollars worth.

HISTORY AS SHE IS WROTE—says a writer in a well-known American printing trades journal, "when Manutius Aldus started the famous Aldine Press in Venice in 1494, . . . he was not satisfied with the roman letter which was offered him, he went to his old friend Petrarch and from his beautiful handwriting evolved . . . the italic face." Seeing that Petrarch died 120 years before (1374) it would be interesting to know how he could have been an "old friend" of Aldus, and where the latter saw him.

A Lead Poisoning Complaint.

An interesting lead poisoning case was heard, on Monday, in the City of London Court, before His Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., and Dr. Murray Leslie, Home Office Medical Referee. A compositor and packer claimed damages against his late employers, Messrs. A. Straker and Son, Smith Brothers, Ltd., bookbinders, 4, Carmelite-street, E.C., for lead poisoning caused to him while working for them. Mr. C. Doughty, defendants' counsel, said the certificate given by the certifying surgeon under the Act was ambiguous and therefore it was not binding on the Court. Mr. Arthur May, plaintiff's counsel, said that the certificate stated as a fact that the plaintiff was suffering from lead poisoning or its sequelae. There was no appeal from the statement. The certifying surgeon had certified that Mapp was using bronze powder and lead on books and was disabled from earning his livelihood. He had earned 22s. per week. Mr. Doughty urged that the certificate could not be relied upon. Mr. May said the case was very interesting from its legal point of view as well as from the medical aspect. Plaintiff was 25 years of age and had worked for the defendants for six years. At first he was healthy in every way and then it was found that coming in contact with lead had set up lead poisoning. His speech was now seriously impaired and he could not do his former work. He had been to a sanatorium, as at first it was thought he had tuberculosis. It was now found that he had not. He now had disseminated sclerosis. Mapp was called and medical evidence was given in support of the case. Dr. Mair, the certifying surgeon under the Factory and Workshops Act for the City, was called to speak as to his certificate. The Judge said the Court would not be able to give any weight to it as it was contradictory in terms. It said the man Mapp had lead poisoning and then it went on to refer to other matters showing that the disease was not lead poisoning. The two cardinal points in lead poisoning, the wrist drop and blue gums, were both absent. He could not act on the certificate as it was ambiguous. The plaintiff could go before the certifying surgeon again and get a certificate as required. Meantime, the claim must be dismissed.

MULTIPLE MAGAZINE LINOTYPES

EFFICIENT
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL
ELASTIC
ADAPTABLE

¶ These machines enable users to set an endless variety of Job work —high-class work— quickly and economically.

¶ As many as Twenty Alphabets may be set from the standard keyboard of ninety keys.

¶ Additional combinations of type-face may be obtained by rapid magazine change.

¶ Multiple-Magazine Linotypes are excellent composing machines for offices where frequent changes of face are necessary.

¶ The Linotype is profitable to *every* Printer

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, June 11th, 1913.

THERE was a comfortable supply of credit in the loan market last week-end, but since the amount falling due at the Bank of England on Monday was repaid the supply has been limited and rates are firm. The discount market has experienced a sharp advance, contributed to by the monetary outlook, the Balkan situation, the stringency in Berlin, and the depression on the Stock Exchange. The only bullion movement this week to date is the receipt of £5,000 from France. On Monday £800,000 came up for settlement in the open market, of which £200,000 goes to India and the balance to Germany. A slight recovery occurred in stock markets towards the close of last week, but this week dullness has returned and there was a material set back in prices yesterday. Consols have further receded, the quotations now being 73⅛ to 73¼ for money, and 73 5/8 to 73 7/8 for the July account.

In sympathy with the weakness in other markets the miscellaneous industrial market is dull and depressed, and prices have declined. In the section relating to paper and print business has been restricted, and there has been three downward movements in our list of shares. Amalgamated Press Ord. have dropped ⅛ to 6⅜—6⅝; *Standard* Newspapers Pref. have fallen ½ to 1—2, and Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. have given way 1/32 to 1/8—15/16. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 6d. and 20s. 7½d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 21s. 6d.; in Cassell and Co. at 92s. 6d.; in *Daily Express* Deb. at 57½; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 6d.; in International Linotype at 76¾ and 75½; in *Lady's Pictorial* and *Sporting and Dramatic* Publishing Pref. at 52s. 6d.; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 6d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 3d. and 15s.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 7 1s. 9d.xd.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s., 17s. 6d., 17s. 9d., 16s. 10½d., and 17s., and in the Pref. at 5; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. at 8; and in Weldons Ord. at 32s. 6d., 30s. 6d., and 31s. 9d., and in the Pref. at 20s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6⅜—6⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/-—24/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	20/-—21/-
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅜—5⅜
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅛—⅜
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛—¼
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	⅛—1⅛
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅜—¾
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	29/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	76—81
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2¾—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57—62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	42—47
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3½—3¾xd
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	9¼—9¾
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	80—85
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	15/16—15/16
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 15/16—5 1/16
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅛
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	5⅞—7⅜
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛—1⅜
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

SPICER BROTHERS, papermakers.—A dividend of 5 per cent. (10s. per share) on the ordinary shares for the half-year, making 7½ per cent. for the year, £4,000 to general reserve, £10,000 to new premises account, and £43,164 carried forward. For 1911–12 10 per cent. was paid, and for 1910–11 12½ per cent.

NEW COMPANIES.

J. F. BROUGHTON, LTD.—Registered on June 5th, with a capital of £1,000 in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer, stationer, account book manufacturer, ticket writer, etc., carried on by J. F. Broughton, at 5, Oxford-grove, Ilfracombe. The subscribers are J. F. Broughton, A. F. Mathews, and A. Pingstone. Private company. J. F. Broughton is the first director.

M. MAPSTONE, LTD.—Registered on June 5th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a wholesale newsagent carried on by M. Mapstone, at 52–3, High-street, Birmingham. The subscribers are M. Mapstone, Mrs. A. Mapstone, H. M. Mapstone, Miss P. A. Mapstone, S. C. Mapstone, Miss M. I. Mapstone, and Miss D. L. Mapstone. Private company. The number of directors is to be three; the first are M. Mapstone, H. M. Mapstone, and S. C. Mapstone. M. Mapstone may retain office while holding 1,000 ordinary shares. Registered office, 52–3, High-street, Birmingham.

G. W. MASON AND CO., LTD. — Registered on June 5th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, booksellers, publishers, advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are A. H. J. Cochrane, G. W. Mason, W. T. Cochrane, and D. G. M. Guthrie. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are G. W. Mason and W. T. Cochrane. Registered office, 10, Coatsworth-road, Gateshead.

SCHOOL OF SIMPLIFIED STUDY, LTD.—Registered on June 5th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of teachers of languages, tutors, educationalists and publishers carried on by W. Light and the Rev. J. C. Wilcox, at 19–23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. The subscribers are Rev. J. C. Wilcox and W. Light, Lutterworth. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are Rev. J. C. Wilcox and W. Light. Registered office, 19–23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ARCANUM PRINTING INK AND ENAMEL CO., LTD.—Registered on June 2nd, with a capital of £1,000, in 975 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 500 management shares of 1s. each, to adopt an agreement with G. S. Priddle for the acquisition of the business carried on at 34, New Kent-road, S.E., as the "Arcanum Printing Ink Co." The subscribers are G. S. Priddle, W. H. Chappell and R. Smith. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are G. S. Priddle, W. H. Chappell and R. Smith.

ESGATE, CHAMBERLAIN AND CO., LTD.—Registered on June 2nd, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, stationers, account book manufacturers, etc., carried on at 23, Earl-street, Maidstone, as "Esgate and Chamberlain." The subscribers are L. Esgate, G. W. Chamberlain, E. S. Sunbury and W. J. Sharp. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven; the first are L. Esgate, G. W. Chamberlain, E. Sharp and H. E. Sharp. Qualification, £250.

L. ZOCHER, LTD.—Registered on May 31st, with a capital of £2,000 (50,000 francs), in £1 shares (25 francs), to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in letter files, pencils, pen-nibs, paper, account books, ink and office stationery, etc., and to acquire the business carried on at 37, Rue de Paradis, Paris, as "J. Zocher." The subscribers are G. Braun and W. Klander. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 48, Bellingham-road, Catford, S.E.

HUNT'S GUIDES, LTD.—Registered on May 30th, with a capital of £600, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, etc. The subscribers are A. G. Hunt and A. E. Yarrington. Private company. A. G. Hunt is managing director. Registered office, County Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

UTILIZATION CO., LTD.—Registered on May 31st, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference), to take over the business of a paper and waste paper merchant, paper bag manufacturer and printer, carried on by J. B. Tomlin, at 36A, St. George-street, Leicester, as the "Utilization Co." The subscribers are A. W. Smith and J. B. Tolmin. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five, the first are A. W. Smith and J. B. Tenlin (subject to holding 250 ordinary shares each). Registered office, 36A St. George-street, Leicester.

J. T. LEATHER (Liverpool), LTD.—Registered on June 4th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a paper stock merchant, metal broker and merchant and marine store and waste rubber dealer, carried on by J. T. Leather, at 115 and 117, Upper Frederick-street, Liverpool. The subscribers are J. T. Leather and E. F. Bradburn. Private company. J. T. Leather is permanent director. Qualification of directors 100 shares.

PILTER PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on June 4th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (2,250 7 per cent. cumulative preference), to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are A. J. Lark and S. Smith. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five, the first are J. Harvey and J. H. Bennett. Registered office, 8, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

H. WHITE AND SONS, LTD. — Registered on June 2nd, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a stationer, carried on by S. Myers, at 20, Red Lion-square, W.C., as "H. White and Sons." The subscribers are S. Myers and H. G. W. White. Private company. S. Myers is permanent governing director and chairman. Registered office, 20, Red Lion-square, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

BUCKS ADVERTISER CO., LTD. — Issue on August 14th, 1908, of £500, on February 10th, 1911, of £125, and on March 31st, 1913, of £375 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed (notified May 30th, 1913).

AUGENER, LTD.—Mortgage dated May 29th, 1913, to secure £3,000, charged on freehold factory and premises at Acton-lane, W. Holder—G. P. W. Augener, 47, Clapham Common, North Side, S.W.

HARRISON, TOWNSEND AND CO., LTD.—Indenture dated May 17th, 1913, extending time for repayment and securing three series of debentures, ranking *pari passu* for a total amount of £10,000, charged on certain property. Holder — B. Greaves, North View, Shadwell, Leeds.

ADDRESSOGRAPH, LTD. — Particulars of £17,600 debentures, created by resolutions of December 20th, 1910, and February 26th, 1913, and secured by trust deeds dated December 20th, 1910, and March 3rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £3,600. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees—Sir Charles Allen, Bent's Green, Ecclesall, Sheffield: and E. B. Cook, Regent's Park, W.

KETTLE-BOWMAN, LTD.—Particulars of £338 3s. 7d. debentures, created April 21st, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

MODERN ADVERTISING CO., LTD.- Issue on May 25th, 1913, of £20 5s. debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

STANDARD CATALOGUE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £250 second and £350 third debentures on March 31st, 1913, of second and third debentures dated February 21st, 1911, and February 23rd, 1912, securing £1,000 and £2,000 respectively, has been filed.

COMPANY NOTICES.

UBIQUE PRESS, Ltd.

Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Portsmouth, on June 16th.

MOUNTAIN ASH and DISTRICT BILLPOSTING and ADVERTISING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Windsor Office, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan, on May 14th, the following resolutions were passed; and at a subsequent meeting on May 30th, were duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily."—"That David W. Howell, of Windsor Office, Mountain Ash, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

ARLINGTON PRESS, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on May 29th, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the company that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Charles Comins, of 50, Cannon-street, E.C., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." A meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at London, one June 16th.

BART KENNEDY PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on July 12th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re JOHN FREDERICK WILSON, Printer.

This debtor, who carried on business at 115, Fore-street, E.C., under the style of J. F. Wilson and Son, attended the other day at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, for public examination upon accounts showing gross liabilities £1,048 7s.6d. (unsecured, £1,018 7s. 6d.), and assets, "bad book debt, £25." In reply to Mr. Egerton S. Grey, official receiver, the debtor stated that he had been in the printing trade all his life. For 16 years prior to February, 1911, he was employed as traveller to a firm of printers; his employers then gave up business, and he started on his own account as a letterpress and lithographic printer at the above address. He had no partner, but adopted the style of J. F. Wilson and Son, being of opinion that it sounded better than plain J. F. Wilson. He had no capital with which to commence the business. He had never been a practical printer, but obtained orders from customers and placed them with different firms to be executed. For the purpose of obtaining and supervising these orders it had been necessary for him to travel about the country a great deal; that involved him in heavy expense, for he had spent considerable sums in entertaining his customers, with the result that from the first he had lost money on the trading. Probably in some instances that expenditure was not altogether justified. Witness had paid large sums by way of secret commission to managers and others in order to procure orders from their firms. In addition, he had lived at a somewhat extravagant rate of personal expenses, a rate far in excess of what was justified by his earnings. The accounts showed that in ten months to Dec., 1911, his gross profit amounted to only £273, against an expenditure of £819. As a natural consequence witness got behind with his printing accounts. In March, 1912, being pressed for money he convened a meeting of his principal creditors and suggested that his business should be converted into a private limited liability company; that five creditors should each subscribe £25 capital and be appointed directors. That suggestion, however, was not agreed to, and the meeting broke up without any resolution being passed, but the effect was to practically stop his credit. He kept the business going as well as he could with cash payments, thinking he should be able to pull himself together by obtaining large profitable contracts, or that he would be successful in obtaining a partner with capital; the business, however, continued to decline and eventually on February 4th last, upon the landlord distraining for the Christmas rent, he closed the premises and obtained employment as a printers' traveller at a weekly salary. On March 8th last the Electric Printing Works, who had obtained judgment against him in August, 1912, for £107 16s. 2d. and costs, in respect of printing, filed the petition on which the receiving order was made against him on April 10th. Witness attributed his failure and insolvency to want of capital, bad trade, and to the excessive expenses of the business. Asked further with regard to the secret commissions, the debtor said he had filed an account of those payments. It showed that from April 13th, 1911, to April 2nd, 1912, he paid £123 to one gentleman in order to obtain orders from his firm. The Official Receiver: Have you any evidence to support that statement? The debtor: Plenty. The cash book would not show the payments, but they could be traced by the counterfoils in the cheque books. He never took receipts for that class of payment. It was true that the books of account had not been fully written up. Witness realised his insolvent condition in March, 1912. This was his first failure. By a creditor: In the case of the gentleman to whom he paid £123 as commission, the payment was at a fixed rate of £2 10s. per 1,000,000 circulars. The drawings of witness from the business were divided into two classes, one account being in his wife's name and the other in his own, the reason being to make his drawings appear less than the actual amount. The idea was originated by his clerk and witness raised no objection to its adoption. The examination was concluded. The deficiency account, dating from February 20th, 1911, shows the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Net loss from carrying on business ...	370	17	6
Bad debt	25	0	0
Household expenses	187	10	0
Expenses of travelling and entertaining customers	375	0	0
Law costs...	60	0	0
Present deficiency	£1,018	7	6

Re C. CRUSE and CO., Cardboard Box Manufacturers.

An application for an order of discharge was made recently to Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on behalf of Charles Wm. Thos. Cruse, trading as above at 11 and 13, Frank-street, Vauxhall. Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, reported that the applicant failed in November, 1908, with provable debts £522 19s. 11d.; the assets, valued at £98 1s. 2d., had realised £45 15s. 1d., and a first and final divided of 9d. in the £ had been paid. The bankrupt, who had carried on business for twelve years, attributed his insolvency to bad trade in consequence of which his net profits had been insufficient to meet the household and personal expenses; and to depreciation (estimated at £250) in the value of his assets as priced for a forced realisation. During the three years preceding the failure his expenditure amounted to £350, whereas the profits on the trading during the same period were only £174. On the grounds of (1) insufficiency of assets to equal in value 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; and (2) omission to keep proper books of account, the discharge was suspended for two years. Order entered accordingly.

THE JAPAN PRESS, Ltd. Liquidation Meetings.

Under a compulsory winding-up order made last April against this company which carried on business at 9, Byward-street, E.C., the statutory meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held on June 10th, at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. A statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities £802 18s.; no assets of value, and a deficiency of £7,384 18s. with regard to contributories. The company was registered as a private company on January 27th, 1908, with a nominal capital of £7,500. It was promoted by Mr. A. J. Mitchell for the purpose of taking over his interest in the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette*, and the assets used in connection with its publication and sale. The purchase price was fixed by Mr. Mitchell at £6,000, and was satisfied by the allotment of 5,000 ordinary and 1,000 preference shares. The monthly publication of the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette* was continued until December, 1912, but the income, derived principally from advertisements, has always been insufficient to meet the expenses of carrying on the business of the company. The failure is attributed by Mr. Mitchell to insufficient working capital on its formation, and to the inability to raise further capital, which resulted in the business being carried on at a loss throughout. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver. The following is a list of the creditors:—

UNSECURED.

Beaumont and Son, London	£56
Preston Bros., Ltd., London	19
Curtis, Edgar, London	43
Merritt and Hatcher, Ltd., London	24
Mitchell, A. J., London	158
Tokio Printing Co., Reading	16
Waring and Gillow, London	12
Woolger and Roberts, London	13

PARTLY SECURED.

Anglo-Japanese Bank, London ... ... (Value of security—nil).	233



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

DOBSON AND ELLIS, 83, Arundel-street, Sheffield, bookbinders. Debts by H. Dobson, who will in future carry on the business at the same address. June 6th.

BRETTLE, E. and S., and BAXTER, W. and W. S., trading as The Beeston Art Printing Co., at Humber-road, Beeston, Notts, printers and stationers. Debts by E. and S. Brettle, who will in future carry on the business under the same style May 24th.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. RECEIVING ORDER.

BUGDEN, W., 7, Quarry-road, Tunbridge Wells, newsagent, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, May 30th, made on the debtor's own petition.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

VIGERS, T. W. and FORD, A. G. N., trading as The Standard Photographic Co., Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C., and 1, Queen Elizabeth-street, Bermondsey, S.E., manufacturers of photographic paper. Claims by June 24th, to F. W. Davis, C.A., 95-97, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

CLIFFORD, J., 112, St. James'-street, Brighton, bookseller, stationer, printer and librarian. Date of order, May 2nd. Discharge suspended for two years on the grounds that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; that he had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; and had contracted debts provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting them any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay them.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

HARTNALL, A. J., The Colonnade, Ryde, Isle of Wight, newspaper proprietor. Trustee, W. C. Black, 147, High-street, Newport, Isle of Wight. Appointed June 2nd.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

HAWKES, P. V., Market-place, Braintree, Essex, printer. Trustees, G. M. White, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C., and H. C. Brown, High-street, Braintree. Released May 16th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908. WINDING-UP ORDER.

THE MULTI-VIEW ADVERTISING CO., LTD., Century House, 27, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Date of order, June 4th.

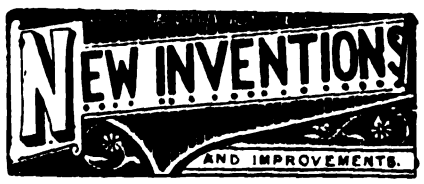
DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appears in the *London Gazette* for the 6th inst. to the effect that the following companies have been, as on that date, struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, and thereby dissolved:—

Clarke Engraving Co., Ltd. (registered February 3rd, 1904).
Collotype Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.
Fulwood Printing Co., Ltd.
Stringer Printing Co., Ltd.
Wright Rebuilt Typewriter Co., Ltd.

A notice also appears in the same number of the *London Gazette* to the effect that, at the expiration of three months from June 6th, the undermentioned companies will, unless cause is show to the contrary, be struck off the Register and thereby dissolved:—

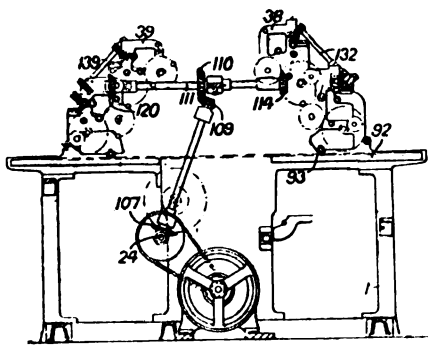
Egyptian Daily Post, Ltd.
Rudd Press, Ltd.

Digitized by Google



Inking Apparatus.

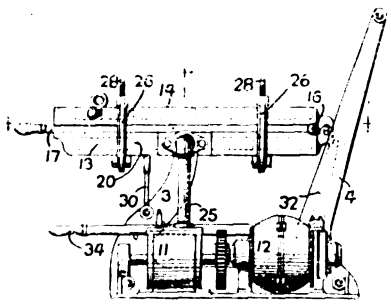
Multi-colour printing-presses, of the kind provided with means for driving the inking apparatus independently of the means for driving the plate and impression cylinders, and in which the inking devices are capable of being moved into and out of operative positions without disconnecting their driving means, are constructed, under a patent by the Cottrell and Sons Co., with frames for supporting the inking mechanisms which are adjustable to and from the plate cylinders, a sliding connection being provided between the inking apparatus and a countershaft operated by belt and bevel gearing from the main driving shaft. As shown applied to a multi-colour press of the kind described in Specification 17,687, 1911, two sets of inking apparatus are mounted in a frame 38, which is adjustable relatively to the main frame 1



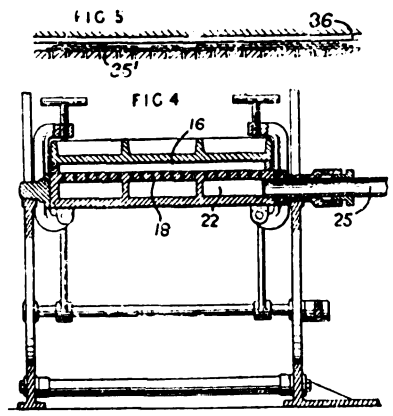
by means of a pinion 93 and a fixed rack 92, the pionion 93 being operated by a hand wheel and fitted with a locking pawl. Two other sets are mounted in a similar frame 39. The inking rollers are driven by bevel gearing 107, 109, 110 from a shaft 24, which is also geared to the printing and impression cylinders. The gear 110 is on a split shaft 111, the ends of the shaft being capable of longitudinal movement with the frames 38, 39 while still rotating. Bevel gears 114, 120 on these ends are geared to the main ink distributing rolls, which are fitted with rollers supplying ink to the printing cylinders, and are themselves supplied with ink from messenger rolls. These messenger rolls co-act with ductor rolls, which are driven by worm gearing from shafts 132, 139, driven by gearing from the split ends of shaft 111.

Stereotyping.

In apparatus for casting stereotype plates patented by the Cottrell and Sons Co., the matrix is held in the mould by suction induced in the casting box, which comprises a hollow bed 13 mounted on trunnions on the main frame 3. One trunnion is hollow and connected by a pipe 25 to a pump 11 driven by a motor 12. An overlay may be introduced between the matrix and the casting box. When in the horizontal position, the casting box rests on a strut 30 and an arm 32 on a rock shaft carrying a handle 34. The hollow bed 13 is divided by partitions 20 to prevent its warping, while the face thereof is perforated to hold the matrix by suction.



The sides of the mould are formed by three bars 16, 17, held in place by the cover 14, which is secured by screws 28 in yokes 26. Extensions 4 of the main frame form a support for the cover 14 when in the open position. Another patent by the same firm relates to the production of stereotype plates with surfaces gradated according to the printing value, by casting against a matrix supported on a reverse overlay, and consists in means for holding the matrix and the overlay by suction instead of mechanically. Figs. 4 and 5 show the invention applied in the machine described



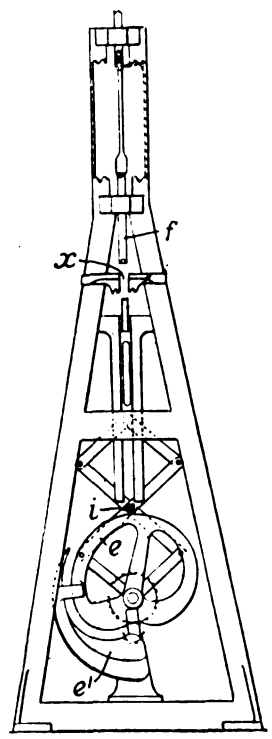
in Specification 13,554, 1911. The matrix 36 and the overlay 35₁ are held together on the perforated bottom 18 of the mould 16 by a vacuum induced in the chamber 22, 25 by a motor-driven rotary pump. The mould is swung on its trunnions into a vertical position, and the cast made in the usual way.

Papermaking and Printing.

In this invention a paper machine is combined with a printing machine so that the paper is printed upon while it still possesses a certain amount of dampness, whereby sharply defined and permanently coloured patterns are produced, the paper afterwards passing through the final drying roller of the papermaking part of the machine. The invention is patented by Mr. L. Fiedler.

Making Paper Bags.

This invention relates to machines for making paper bags, or otherwise folding paper or cardboard, in which the paper is forced into dies or equivalent devices by means of a plunger. The invention consists in providing means by which the movement of the plunger is automatically checked if too great a thickness of material, say two sheets, be fed to the machine. In the machine for making paper bags, shown in Fig. 1, the plunger *f* which presses the paper through a



slot *x* in the table is reciprocated by a cam *e*, e_1, which is partly closed. For the greater part of the stroke, a pin *i* connected with the plunger is kept in contact with the part *e* of the cam by the weight of the plunger, and only when the latter has commenced to force the paper through the slot *x* does the pin *i* engage beneath the part e^1 of the cam, so that positive pressure is applied to the plunger. Should too great a thickness of paper be presented, the plunger will not descend far enough for the pin *i* to be engaged by the part e^1 of the cam, and the paper will not be forced through the machine. The patentee is Mr. W. E. Molins.

DR. HERMANN VOITH, of Germany, who has recently been visiting the United States, is the president of the J. M. Voith Co., Inc., of New York, recently formed to develop business in the United States and Canada in engineering specialities associated with the firm of J. M. Voith, Heidenheim-Brenz, Germany. Mr. H. F. Storrer, C.E., is the manager of the company.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."





2s. 6d. to 5s.
Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.
"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle.*
"A brilliant book . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times.*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our own city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post.*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*
Fifth Edition, Revised, 6/-, 60 Illustrations, 16 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.
60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
NORTH WALES.
100 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.
80 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.
80 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World
Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exmoor, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhos Theiern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Beaumaris, Menai Bridge, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS, THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 82, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPO-GRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

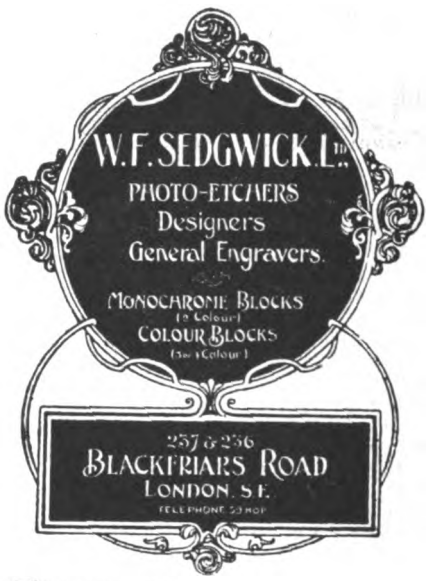
Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.
Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.



TRADE MARK.

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PRINTING INK

IN THE WORLD.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

CH. LORILLEUX and CO.,

2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,
New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.
Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

TELEGRAMS: BRINDLE HOGHTON
TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON"
ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:		
Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. **NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.**

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

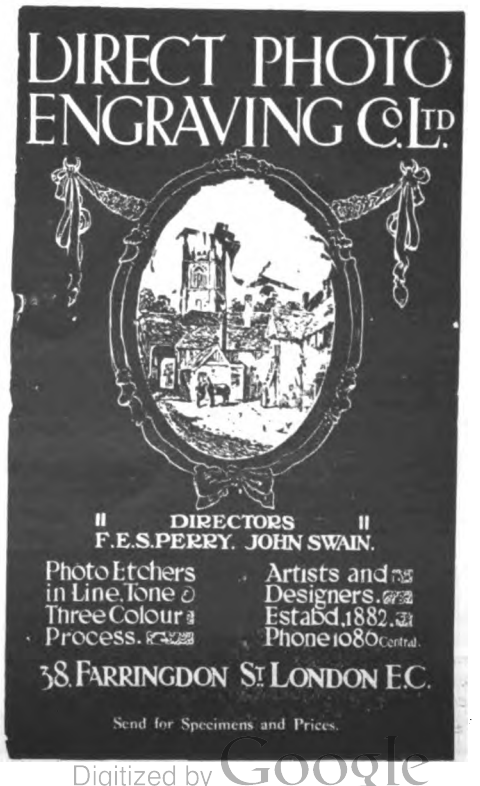
TO ADVERTISERS

The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is:—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

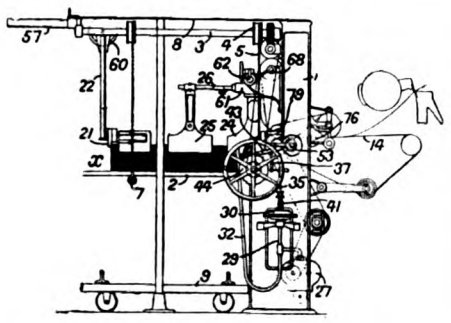
Sole British Agents:
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.



Digitized by Google

Delivery Apparatus.

In apparatus for piling sheets from cutting, and like apparatus delivered either by hand or mechanically, the top of the pile *x* is kept at constant height by devices which lower the platform 2 and are controlled by a pneumatic device 30 having an orifice level with the top of the pile. Side guides 24, end gauges 21, and cam operated joggers 25 are carried adjustably by a framing 1, 8, independently of the platform 2. When the sheets are delivered by tapes, etc., they may be curved for longitudinal stiffening by rollers and guides 76, 79, and the framework carrying the tapes, guides, etc., may be raised, instead of the platform 2 being lowered. The platform 2 is supported by rods 7, and chains 5 wound round drums 4 on a shaft 3 driven through worm and chain drive from a ratchet wheel 44 turned by a pawl 43 operated by an eccentric 53 to lower the platform 2 gradually until it rests on a trolly 9, when the platform and pile is removed and a fresh platform substituted. The pawl 43 is normally lifted away from the wheel 44 by a bell-crank lever 37 and rod 35 pressed upwards by a spring 41, and connected



to a flexible diaphragm in the box 30. In the side guide 24 a hole is made, and connected by a pipe 32 with a suction pump 27, a branch 29 passing to the box 30. As the pile *x* of paper rises and begins to cover the hole, the partial vacuum created by the pump 27 acts on the diaphragm in the box 30, and allows the pawl 43 to engage the wheel 44 to lower the platform, until the hole in the guide 24 can pass more air. The guides 24 and joggers 25 are carried by frames 61, laterally adjustable by rack and pinion on a bar 62. Each jogger 25 is worked by a cam slidably mounted on a rotating shaft 68 and giving a slight oscillating movement to the shaft 26 which carries the jogger 25. The guides 21 are carried on depending brackets 22, slidably mounted on rack bars 57, and simultaneously adjusted by turning one of the wheels 60. When the platform 2 is not arranged to be lowered, the conveying tapes 14, guides 24, etc., are arranged on a frame slidable vertically on the frame 1, and are gradually lifted by a chain actuated from the before-described ratchet mechanism. The invention is patented by Mr. J. A. White.

The "Times" on Art Printing.

In a review of the first volume of the Riccardi Press edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," recently, a writer in the Literary Supplement of the *Times* said that:—"The typographical theories of William Morris and his pupils and imitators have hitherto been expressed in publications issued from presses more or less private. It has been left to Mr. Lee Warner and the Medici Society to produce books in which the main principles set forth by the poet printer have been followed as far as they are compatible with commercial exigencies. In the 'Canterbury Tales,' Volume I. of which is before us, the type is of dignified form (it was designed by Mr. Herbert P. Horne, a pioneer in what is called the revival of printing), the paper is made on moulds not dissimilar to those used for the paper of the finest of the fifteenth century books, and the pages are arranged with due regard to the proportion of margins and the spacing of the words and lines of the type. Yet the book as a whole leaves one a little unsatisfied, mainly, we think, owing to the injudicious way in which the reproductions of Mr. Russell Flint's drawings have been inserted. Placed as they are between the pages of the type with which they have absolutely nothing in common, with a leaf of thin paper bearing the quotation the picture illustrates, one cannot help wishing them away. We hasten to add that this is in no way derogatory to the drawings themselves, or to the manner in which they are produced. Instead of having been done by the ordinary three or four-colour half-tone block process, by which nearly all coloured book illustrations are now printed, Mr. Flint's drawings are reproduced by an application of the collotype process to colour, and they are far superior to any work done in the usual way. But if it were necessary to publish the pictures in conjunction with Chaucer's text, a more harmonious result would have been obtained had they been bound in a volume by themselves. It is pleasant to see this beautiful process coming into use in England, and one turns to the colophon to see if the name of the printer is there recorded. Unfortunately it is not to be found, though the acknowledgments are numerous. The drawing upon the title-page shows that Mr. Flint, if he had chosen to restrict himself to black and white, is capable of producing book illustrations whose typographical character would leave little to be desired. In 'Marius the Epicurean,' which came last week from the same house, the publisher has been content to trust entirely to the typography; consequently there is little of which even a severe critic can complain. The volumes are worthy to be placed in any collection of typographical works of art. Our only regret is that in a temporary binding it has been thought necessary to gild the top edge of the book; this and a sham head band are the only jarring notes in the composition, on which Mr. Lee Warner is to be congratulated."

Japan's Paper Trade with China.

In commencing the trade in papers with China, Japan manufacturers were prepared for anticipated losses for the first several years which were to be balanced by the profits at home. In the Northern Districts in China, where the competition of Japanese goods with the European manufactures is as keen as in Southern China, the latter has gradually been handicapped, one of the reasons being found in the fact that the European cargoes destined for the north have to be transhipped at Shanghai into smaller ones, and transferred to Tientsin, whereas the Japanese goods are dispatched direct with Tientsin. In Southern China, where the Western commodities enjoy more advantages, the marks of Japanese manufactures are recognised as well, and the results in the past few years have been on the whole satisfactory from a Japanese point of view, the exports from Kobe doubling every year. The demand for foreign papers in the new Republic is increasing in very considerable ratio, and yet, on an average, the Chinese people at present consume one-twentieth of the amount used by the Japanese. China is a gigantic nation, comprising 400,000,000 inhabitants, who are awakening and finding interest in the publications now coming out in large numbers, and it cannot but be hoped to become an immense market at length for papers.

Typesetting Machines in Canada.

The removal of the duty on typesetting and typecasting machines imported from the United States into Canada, says the *Fourth Estate*, is considered a great boon by the printers and publishers of Canada. In the past the duty has been twenty per cent. No typesetting or typecasting machines are made in Canada, so that every machine purchased since this duty was put on has been subject to a tax of from $400 to $700, according to the style of the machine. Removal of this duty will mean a saving of at least $75,000 to the Canadian purchasers of these machines during the ensuing twelve months. Another change in the tariff that was of special benefit to newspapers was the removal of the duty on photographs imported for use in newspapers. The objection to this duty was not so much to its effect on the cost of these photographs as to inconvenience caused by their frequently being held up in customs offices pending their clearance. The Canadian Press Association has worked hard for the removal of these duties during the past two years, and it is largely due to its efforts in the matter that they have been removed.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands
of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.
MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.
FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BRÆHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest mode Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

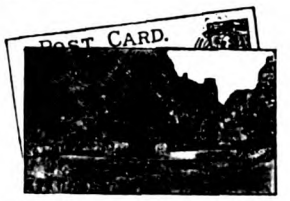
ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for **Refining and Rejuvenating.**

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

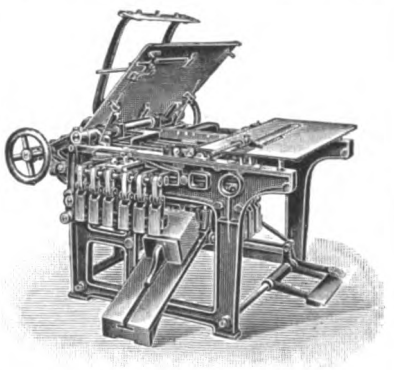
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.



BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.

Sheet and Newspaper Folding Machine.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST. FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* 723 Bank. *Works.* 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND

The Best of Everything for the Printer

SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

A Discussion on Future Policy.

The monthly general meeting of this Centre was held at the Crown Hotel, Booth-street, Manchester, on Saturday last, when the minutes of previous meeting were read and passed.

Mr. Bentley Dyson, lithographic overseer, Messrs. Jas. Broadley, Ltd., Clayton-le-Moors, Accrington, was admitted to membership.

On a ballot being taken, Mr. Edward McVay was elected trustee in place of Mr. H. C. Critten, resigned.

The President (Mr. Thomas Kirkwood) hoped as many members as possible would attend the united gathering at Liverpool on June 21st next, and as the arrangement of such functions caused a lot of work and anxiety to the organisers, he trusted the members would quickly make up their minds to go for the half-day, if they were not able to get away for the day.

The Hon. Secretary said he had been approached on the question of a conference, and after discussion it was moved by Mr. F. J. HUGHES, and seconded by Mr. F. BURNETT:—"That the Manchester Centre of the P.M. and O.A. will be pleased to meet the Masters' Federation representatives on Saturday, September 27th next, at whatever time and place they fix, and to receive their views on trade matters."

The next item on the agenda was "To receive and consider the recommendations of the special committee on the future policy of the P.M. and O.A."

Vice-President F. BURNETT, in his opening remarks, said: "I consider the report as published (and which I expect most of you have read) to be all right in some respects. Taking the first item, which concerns us chiefly as provincial members, and which comes under the heading of General and Local Funds, I think it will be more satisfactory to have the general fund kept separate, and to be used only for purposes common to the whole Association. As it is mentioned, this will not cause us to think at any future time that the Parent Association are carrying out any of its own objects at the expense of the Centres. The increase in our subscriptions and the extra benefits which are put forward should certainly tend to strengthen our membership, but I cannot say that I agree with the Pension Scheme. I think this would be better left out, as in my opinion we would be starting a scheme which would not benefit us to any great extent as provincial members. Probably if the amount which has been allocated to the Pension Fund could be put towards a Death Benefit Fund, and thus reduce the levy from 2s. to whatever it might be found possible, it would meet with more satisfaction. As to limit of age for Death Benefit being raised to 50 years, with reduced payments, etc., as recommended, and to be retrospective in regard to members who have joined under previous scale—this should meet with the approval of the various Centres as a means of increasing our membership. One point I would like to suggest, and which I note has not been mentioned in the report is the forming of

A National Council

to be composed of members of various Centres as well as from the Parent Association; the representatives on this Council to be at the rate of one member for every fifty from each Centre. They could meet twice in each year, when the most important business of the Association generally would be dealt with. I think the time is now opportune, when we take into consideration the increase in the number of members through the forming of new Centres, that we should have more to do with the management of affairs generally, and thus assist the Parent Association. I believe we would get better results on important questions concerning us all, and that our business would be dealt with in a more satisfactory manner by this linking together in one body of the representatives of the whole Association.

As a full report of the various items in the Special Committee's Report appears on pages 395 and 396 of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, May 15th issue, the reference numbers will suffice for explanations in connection with Manchester's views.

ITEMS 1 TO 14.

As these applied mainly to London Centre they were passed over.

ITEMS 15 TO 18.

These appeared a little incongruous, because the titles, General Secretary and Financial Secretary, could be taken as applying to the whole membership, whereas the wording under item 16 seems to apply locally. The question arises, how are these officers to be paid for their services? Will the Parent Centre pay them a salary out of their own suggested separate fund for their local requirements, and the proposed National Council employ them for the Association work, making them a distinct grant for such services? From the local standpoint the Manchester members believed they had no right to question, but on the broad basis as officers of the whole of the Association,

Mr. F. J. HUGHES moved and Mr. F. BURNETT seconded, "That there be a General Secretary and an Assistant Secretary."

From past experience in the Manchester Centre they had found that a Secretary and Financial Secretary had, in working, caused a lot of unnecessary clerical work, owing to the indifference of members in sending moneys and queries.

ITEMS 19 TO 22.

All were agreed that the Parent Centre should have its own separate fund.

As to the total funds in hand at the end of last financial year,

Mr. JAS. E. MAYO moved, and Mr. T. RIGNALL seconded: "That the proposed National Council allocate a portion to the Parent Centre, and the rest be placed to the Imperial Fund."

ITEMS 22 TO 24.

Moved by Mr. D. WAIN, seconded by Mr. J. MCCOSH: "That the subscription be raised to 16s. per annum."

Moved by Mr. J. H. NUTTALL, seconded by Mr. J. POLLITT: "That all reference to a pension fund be deleted."

Moved by Mr. F. BURNETT, seconded by Mr. GEO. E. SHEARSMITH: "That two shillings be allotted to unemployed fund, and the benefit to be increased from five to eight weeks."

Moved by Mr. F. J. HUGHES, and seconded by Mr. J. MCCOSH: "That the other two shillings of the four shillings increased subscription be allotted as follows, viz.: One shilling to the Benevolent Fund and one shilling to local centres for working expenses."

In actual working it was found that small centres were crippled for the want of finances, and however desirous each centre was to fraternise with its sister centre, the wherewithal was the great drawback. It was all very well for the members in byegone years to draw upon their private purse to extend the usefulness of the Association, but it was thought there ought to be a more independent spirit. Manchester Centre had found it very useful on more than one occasion to immediately grant a relief out of its own fund as the necessity arose, and if it was desirous for each Centre to fraternise together there should be the finance necessary for so doing.

ITEM 25.

It was agreed that this be deleted.

ITEMS 26 AND 27.

These were agreed to.

ITEMS 28 AND 29.

Umbrage was taken at the last sentence in Item 29, one member saying that it compared with a person who joined a co-operative store so that he could have a lump sum to draw when the quarter's dividend was to be paid out, but who during its accumulation was "subbing" it two shillings at a time.

It was moved by Mr. F. J. HUGHES, and seconded by Mr. F. H. A. FRANCIS:—"That the last sentence in Item 29, which reads, 'Payment of such levies should be made from the death benefit reserve, and the amount so paid be deducted from the sum payable at the member's death,' be entirely deleted."

ITEMS 30 AND 31.

Moved by Mr. J. H. NUTTALL, and seconded by Mr. C. GOAT:—"That they be agreed to."

ITEMS 32 AND 33.

Agreed to.

ITEM 34.

As Manchester had carried out these suggestions during the past five or six years, it was agreed to.

ITEM 35.

Moved by Mr. F. J. HUGHES, and seconded by Mr. JAS. E. MAYO:—"That Item 35 be agreed to with the addition of the words, 'That such expenses be defrayed out of the general fund.'"

ITEMS 36 AND 37.

It was unanimously agreed that these be deleted.

ITEM 38.

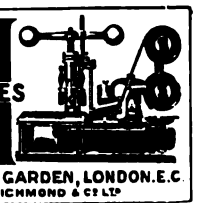
The members of the Manchester Centre appreciate the efforts put forth by the Special Committe on Future Policy.

Overlooked.

One point seems to have been overlooked, and perhaps the Commitee, who are all local gentlemen, have accidentally omitted to put forth that greatly-to-be-desired body, "The National Council." Now it requires a Council to put these suggestions into working order, and it was thought that "A Business Government" drawn from all Centres would be of great benefit to the Association, therefore

In was moved by Mr. F. J. HUGHES, and seconded by Mr. GEO. E. SHIRRA:—"That a National Council be formed of representatives from each Centre, the representation, consisting of the President and Secretary of each Centre, with an additional member for each fifty, or its fraction, beyond the first fifty members."

WEE MACGREGGOR.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.


The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers, Brazennose Street
ARTISTS & DESIGNERS. MANCHESTER

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.

This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES
Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street),
London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

WALKER Stock Blocks
NOTE-HEADS
Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, half Tone, make Charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS
H.G.WALKER. 65 Bayswater Road. BIRMINGHAM.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2765. ESTABLISHED 1852.
CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,
Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,
25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

P. LAWRENCE,
Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.
PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.
103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 30 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS
· AEROGRAPHERS ·
Show Card & Calendar Makers
5&7, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.
To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 200lbs " "
The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch,
Price £2 2s. net.
Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.
H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone. New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey, London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS,
TICKETS.
of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF
TYPE
IS
25%
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.

ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

TUCK'S
Cards, Books etc.
ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**
BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS
Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros
FOR VARIOUS TRADES.
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.
DIES. SKETCHES:
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality.
Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.

Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

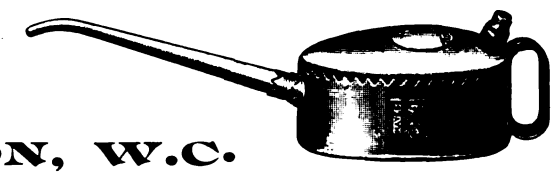
Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS, MOOR LANE, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc. MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—June 12, 1913

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 26. LONDON: JUNE 19, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

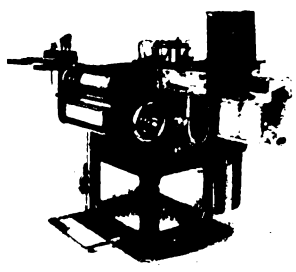
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



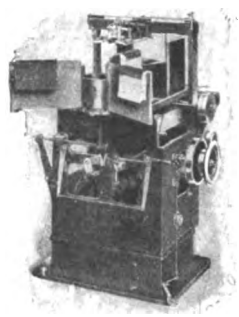
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: LONGEST LIFE
and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

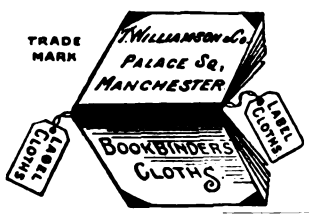
Speciality:

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.

Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade  Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.
FOUNDED 1882.
Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.

BUKAMA-MACHINES

For Sewing, Perforating. Eyeletting, Punching.

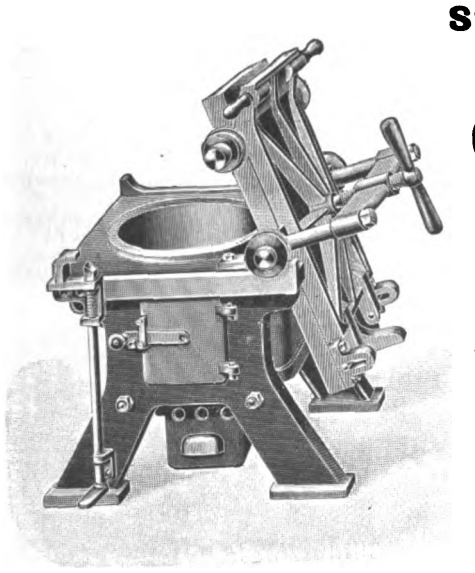
CATALOGUE 1913

O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Output Since 1889
OVER
24,000 Machines.

Yearly Production
ABOUT
1,800 Machines.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books. Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered)
T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.
Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.



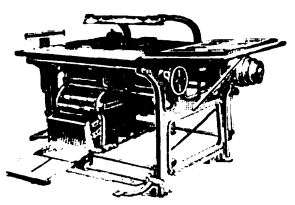
CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
× OUR SPECIALITY. ×

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct. FURNIVAL St. LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd. STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- 6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

TO THE TRADE.
MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.
Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)



BREHMER'S BOOK & MAGAZINE FOLDING MACHINES
for Hand, Semi-automatic (dropbar) and Quite Automatic Feed.
Made in 70 different styles. Over 2,000 Machines sold, giving entire satisfaction everywhere.
Attachments for obviating creasing in the 3rd and 4th cross folds.
Absolutely the simplest machines, yet capable of doing most accurate work at highest speeds.
Combined machines of right angle and parallel folds.
Easily altered from one size and one style to another, superior finish and silent working.
CATALOGUES, QUOTATIONS & OTHER PARTICULARS FROM
AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.
Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Book Sewing and Stitching Machines, Endsheet Pasting, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Boxmaking Purposes

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 26.

LONDON: JUNE 19, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

TRADE UNION

Bookbinders and the Employment OF FEMALE LABOUR.

The recently initiated strenuous competition among the publishers of cheap reprints has resulted in a situation that is regarded by the Trade Unionists employed in the bookbinding industry as a serious menace to the stability of their organisation. The demand for cheap literature has been accompanied by a demand for cheap production, and the consequence has been that several of the leading trade binding houses have laid down at considerable expense installations of machinery capable of meeting the demands of the publishers of this class of book. With this has come a tendency to displace the journeymen whose services have hitherto been necessary, and to substitute a grade of cheap labour, to the detriment and injury of men who have served their apprenship to the trade. Many of the popular and largely advertised books are said to be produced by the labour of girls receiving from 5s. to 8s. per week, who are engaged upon work for which a minimum standard wage of 35s. for 48 hours was regarded by a Board of Trade arbitrator as fair a few years ago.

A meeting of protest on behalf of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, one Saturday night last month, when the chair was taken by Mr. Stubbings, of the West End Branch, who was supported by the executives of the four London Branches of the Union. After speeches had been delivered, explaining the situation, a crowded audience unanimously endorsed the following resolution:—

> That this mass meeting of the London members of the Bookbinders' and Machine Rulers' National Union hereby expresses its determination to resist to the uttermost the introduction or continuance of cheap labour in provincial establishments, as is now being done or attempted to be carried out by certain London employers. Further, it hereby authorises the federated committee to take immediately such steps as shall remove this growing evil from the trade, and pledges them its loyalty in any action it may be necessary to take.

The committee was authorised to take immediate steps to put the resolution into operation.

The above is based upon a report appearing in one of the Labour papers, but as the subject seemed to call for more extended treatment, we, with the view of obtaining further details in connection with this matter, communicated with some of the leading firms publishing cheap reprints and the popular sixpenny and sevenpenny series of novels, etc. Very few houses of this class, however, actually bind the books they issue, the majority putting their work out under contract. Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack, of Edinburgh, for example, give all their work out, principally to Edinburgh binders, but in some instances to London houses. Messrs. Williams and Norgate (who, by the way, do not go in for the cheap reprint branch) also put their work out, and so far as they know it is all done in London.

The writer had a chat with Mr. H. R. Dent, managing director of the well-known firm of J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., Bedford-street, W.C., who said that whatever foundation there might be for the statements made in the resolution, there was certainly none so far as his firm was concerned. It was true that their binding was done in the country, at their own fine new works at Letchworth, where they employed a large female staff and paid them the full London rate of wages. The descriptions of work on which they were engaged are much the same as in other establishments of the kind, *i.e.*, folding, gathering, collating, sewing, laying on and brushing off gold, etc. No change tending to displace male by female labour had been made lately, nor was it in contemplation to make any. Mr. Dent's view was that if such a state of things as that outlined in the resolution did really exist anywhere, it was probably in some of the competitive trade binding houses. His firm was not concerned with that class of work, the binding done at Letchworth being almost entirely confined to their own requirements.

A large proportion of the cased-in binding contracted for by publishers is done in the country by London firms, and one of the oldest and most important houses engaged in this branch is that of Messrs. Burn and Co., Ltd., Kirby-street, Hatton-garden. For some ten years past they have had a large binding works at Esher, where about 500 hands are employed. In the course of an interview our representative had recently with the managing director, that gentleman said his firm's female staff were paid good wages, and were thoroughly satisfied, a statement the correctness of which he was willing for us to test for ourselves, if thought desirable, by personal investigation on the spot. They did not, it was true, invariably see their way to accede to all the demands the Trade Unionists made upon them, but whenever an agreement was entered into with the Union, its conditions were loyally observed, both by the firm and its employees. They were certainly not in the habit of displacing male labour by girls "earning from 5s. to 8s. per week," and had not the least intention of doing so. So far from this being the case, some of their American-type folding machines were being operated by men, although this branch of work is almost always done by women in other binderies. Of course, whenever they found that the adoption of a certain mechanical device—they had several such at Esher of their own invention—tended to economise time and labour, then they availed themselves of it. Messrs. Burn and Co., it may be mentioned, do the binding of all the cheap books published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., who tell us they have no reason to believe that the hands who do this work are paid other than a satisfactory rate of wages.

Mr. Douglas Cockerell, the Controller of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons' bookbinding shops at Letchworth, Herts, has also assured us, on behalf of that firm, that such reprints as are bound in their establishment are produced under absolutely fair conditions, no actual "binding" being done by the girls. In this case also, the firm offered to allow one of our representatives to go round the workshops, if considered necessary, in order to convince us that, so far as Messrs. Smith and Sons' business is concerned, the conditions complained of in some country workshops do not apply. We saw no present need for this however, feeling quite satisfied with Mr. Cockerell's personal assurances on the point.

There is not, it is true, very much in the way of organisation amongst the female workers engaged in the bookbinding industry—it being notoriously difficult to organise women workers—but on the other hand, this branch of the labour employed in the trade is and has generally been singularly free from disputes of any magnitude, a fact which goes far to prove that the surroundings and conditions of labour of the women binders are mostly acceptable to them. There is no doubt good foundation for the statements made at the meeting referred to, and for some time past the trade unions have been trying to confine within strict limits the employment of women in the bookbinding trade, as witness the threatened trouble in Scotland a few months ago. The attempted limitation of overtime is another point that evidences the existence of a certain amount of unrest amongst unionists. It has been suggested to us that the recent starting, by a London firm of trade binders, of a country factory largely operated by girl labour, has assisted in bringing matters to a head. It will be seen, too, from a paragraph in the "Notes and News" printed in this week's Bookbinding Section, that a complaint about the wages paid to the female binders at McCorquodale's was made in Parliament a short time since.

Several of the trade binding houses—we think Messrs. Burn and Co. may fairly be reckoned amongst them—have numbers of female hands who have remained with them for many years, being always well treated. In one or two instances things may be different, but it must not be overlooked that for a single employer to raise the wages of his staff to a level which he personally might think a reasonable one, would be quixotic in the face of the strong competition existing just now. In such cases, the remedy lies largely with the publishers themselves; if they as a body decided to issue these cheap books only at a price which would allow of a reasonable profit, not only to author and publisher, but to binder as well, then the latter would be in a position to comply with some of the trade union's demands, and the unionists would have a certain amount of practical reasoning behind them when approaching any employer in whose shops it was held that proper conditions did not prevail. The mere difference in the selling price of a sixpenny, as compared with that of a sevenpenny cased book, might account for a good deal. The adoption of a cost system by binders will not help them much unless the basis of charging which it establishes is one that their publisher customers are willing to adopt. So long as these cheap books are produced for sale at a price which shows no profit at all until so many thousands have been disposed of, and very little afterwards, just so long, probably, shall we hear of cutting prices, and consequent labour discontent in some form or another. One well-known London trade printing and binding house, having country works, whose opinion we sought on the subject, tells us that they do not bind any 6d. or 7d. cloth-cased books, as they found, after repeated estimating for such work, that other binders were doing it at prices which were apparently below our informants' cost of production. This particular firm, however, only lays itself out for really good class work.

Digitized by Google

The Spottiswoode Club & Institute.

This club is one of the oldest, if, indeed, it is not the oldest printers' institute in the metropolis, and consequently its history is of special interest to the many clubs now existing in the realm of printerdom. The original objects of the club are the keystone to its success, for by the wisdom of its founders every scope was allowed for progression on the lines of true sociability, without disturbing the character of its charter. As is the case with most large City firms, the need was felt for an institution wherein the male worker could secure home comforts between meals without having recourse to the wiles of the public-house, and which should also provide a well-conducted as well as an inexpensive club for those of limited means. The club adopted the co-operative plan of purchasing all their requirements upon wholesale terms and supplying the same at the smallest possible price, and thus again assisting those who would most appreciate co-operative assistance. The amusements are numerous and varied, and in such games as chess and draughts the members of the Spottiswoode Club have been almost invincible.

A short time ago the Spottiswoode Club secured the splendid premises at No. 8, New-street, which was an immense improvement upon their old club house higher up the street. They secured a lease, and induced the landlord to redecorate the exterior and interior in a lavish manner. To celebrate the occasion a dinner was held last Saturday week, and, judging by the enthusiasm of those present, a successful start has been made, and a new era started in the history of the club.

The dinner was arranged by the stewards of the club, under the supervision of the energetic secretary and his wife, and the good things provided and the tasteful table decorations would have done credit to a West-end hotel. This is a worthy tribute to the committee of management whose services are so valuable on these occasions. After the tables had been cleared, harmony prevailed for the rest of the evening, for which the stewards, Messrs. G. Stacey, W. Beech, C. Bull, and C. Burchell deserve great credit.

The chair was taken by the President of the Club (Mr. Rushworth), and Mr. James H. Kent made an eloquent speech in proposing "The Health of the King."

Mr. WHITE proposed the toast of "The President." Mr. Rushworth he said, was one of the oldest and most respected members of the club. Whenever he could come to their aid he was a most willing and a most strenuous worker. The club was indeed fortunate to possess such a man. They all knew Mr. Rushworth's worth, and they would all drink to the health of their esteemed President, wishing him long life and happiness. The toast was enthusiastically received accompanied with musical honours.

Mr. GEO. SAMBELS, who was for many years the honorary secretary to the original Institute, said it gave him peculiar pleasure to be present. He had known Mr. Rushworth for many years, he being one of the old members. He could endorse the sentiments which were embodied in the toast, and would go still further by saying that it was a guarantee to him and the old members of the Institute that the good old ship was sailing a clear course, for they knew that Mr. Rushworth would never be a party to anything which would bring disgrace or trouble to the dear old "Stoot." Years ago they founded the Spottiswoode Club and Institute at No. 11, New-street-square, when Mr. Grant was the secretary. For some years he himself had the honour of being secretary, and therefore it afforded him genuine pleasure to be present to support an old "house" apprentice as the present secretary. In Mr. Will Hanscomb they would find a real friend as well as an energetic secretary. Mr. Hanscomb had been of great assistance to him in his day, and he was sure that the club had done a wise thing in selectiug him as their secretary. Mr. T. E. Young was one of the principal workers in his day, and a gentleman whom they all respected to-day. He was glad to see that the spirit of comradeship that knew no other law than genuine friendship was still the dominant factor in the club. It was a wise rule years ago that politics and personal matters should not be allowable, and he was specially pleased to find that it was still to be their platform. His feelings were somewhat mingled on the present occasion, but despite the past they could all look back upon the memories of the Spottiswoode Institute and the times when their employers were personally interested in each member of the club. It was then that they found what large hearted gentlemen their old governors were—memories that years had not been able to remove, or strenuous times and conflicts had not killed. They still retained a corner in their affections for the members of the old firm of Spottiswoode and Co.

Mr. W. HANSCOMB, in thanking Mr. Sambels, said they carried on the Institute in the name of their dear old governors out of pure respect, and they trusted to be able to maintain the fair name of Spottiswoode for many years to come. The motto of the club was "Onward," and that, he thought, was the best of all mottoes.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. Rushworth, expressed thanks for the generous way in which the toast had been received, and for the kind words of Mr. White. He was a firm believer



Mr. Rushworth,

President of the Spottiswoode Club and Institute.

in a club of this kind, and so long as the present rules were respected by the members, his services would be at their disposal. He had been a member of the Institute from its inception, and he was able to say that the progress had been steady and sure, and the membership had increased until at the present time over 300 names of the old and present employees of the King's House and of Spottiswoode and Co. were upon the books. Year by year their stock had been increased in value and in comfort until they now had in this commodious building, a magnificent billiard-room with two full-sized tables in it. They had reading-rooms and a library, a games-room, a smoking-room and various small rooms for committee and other purposes. Of course they had a large refreshment department, and a respectable sized bar, but they also had one of the largest rooms reserved as a dining-room, where they could secure a good wholesome dinner for 6d., and where they could have their cup of tea or refreshments, which was peculiarly useful when they were working late or going on the whole night. They had had a good time together in the past, and they were celebrating a red-letter day in the history of the club that augured well for the future.

Mr. ASHDOWN, in a few well-chosen words, proposed "The Health of the Visitors," coupling with it the name of Mr. H. F. Parker, who they all knew and respected as the hon. secretary of the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports. Mr. Parker was now the secretary of the Lloyd Memorial Caxton Seaside Home at Deal, and they would certainly do their best to help him in carrying on the work of this magnificent trade institution.

Mr. H. F. PARKER, in reply, said that it gave him real pleasure to be present. He had attended nearly every important function in connection with the club for the past seventeen years, until many people thought he was employed at one of the Spottiswoode houses. He knew most of the old governors as well as the managers and the employees, and from long personal experience he could say that a better lot of men could not be found in the community. He took no sides in politics, because there were others to be found more gifted in that direction, but he was a strong believer in the personal element that brought the employer into direct touch with each employee. No finer action could be found than a certain director's wife seeking out the poor girl who was unable to pay for a few week's rest, and quietly sending her away and paying all expenses. This work had been going on for years unnoticed and unadvertised, and the lady would not thank him if he disclosed her name. In conclusion, he would say that as long as they made this club the pure social institute that it had been in the past he should be only too pleased to be with them. They had excelled in billiards, chess, draughts, etc., and he had often challenged all comers to chess and other games by resorting to the members of the club. He wished them every success.

Mr. F. SMITH, in giving the toast of the club, said it gave him peculiar pleasure to draw their attention to the transformation of the old club at No. 8 into the present magnificent building. There were many who said the scheme was too ambitious, and others who prophesied failure, but he was proud to have been the chairman who was responsible for bringing this ideal state about. It was a grand thing to find gentlemen amongst them to come forward and invest their money in the club without expecting any interest thereon. That was an eloquent testimonial to the quiet confidence they had in the step which they had now taken. He coupled with the toast the health of the secretary and his good lady, Mrs. Hanscomb. The toast was received with musical honours.

Mr. HANSCOMB said he was delighted with the new premises. In welcoming his fellow-members from No. 9 to No. 8, they had gone down one, but he was also positive that they had also gone up one. They could keep the club going. The membership was rapidly increasing. They had a good commissariat department, and that alone gave them a good return for their investment. Beyond that they were going to do something for their wives and children and mark the occasion by inaugurating a scheme for endowing a bed at the Deal Home. In less than three years time this red-letter day would be chronicled for all time by a marble tablet over a Spottiswoode Institute bed at the Lloyd Home.

Mrs. Wm. Hanscomb was then called upon to present the prizes for billiards, chess, etc., won during the past season, the names of the winners being Messrs. Barton, Jones, Mowlem, Garton, Rushworth, Dowling, Taylor, Davies, Walker, Spice, Stevens, Hanscomb, Labon, and Hooper. Mr. A. C. White presented a gold bracelet to Mrs. Hanscombe as a token

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

of esteem from the members of the Institute, Mrs. Hanscomb returning thanks in a pretty little speech. Mr. A. C. White presented a handsome clock to Mr. Bert Holmes, the assistant secretary, for long and meritorious service. They one and all wished him good health and prosperity. Mr. Hanscomb was also presented with a clock.

The harmony of the evening was entrusted to the following artistes:—Mr. H. R. Thomson sang "Come sing to Me" in a pleasing manner, for which he received an encore. Mr. W. Argent, as amusing as ever, sang "Hair, hair, hair," Mr. C. Hill sang "Love me and the World is Mine," Will Bentley gave "The Red Marine," Mr. F. Clarke sang "The Major," Mr. McFarlane was very good in his song, "Meet Me Once Again," whilst Mr. Murphy scored in "Come back to Erin." Mr. Ben Hogg was very amusing in his songs, especially the one entitled "That want's Doing." The tit-bit of the evening, however, was an original song, to the tune of "A Fine old English Gentleman," sung by the author, Mr. James H. Kent, a member of the club. In this song the principal members of "The brand new club and institute" were described in a most jocular manner, the witticisms creating roars of laughter at almost every line, the last two verses of which we print herewith:—

Though last I've kept his name, 'tis not because we think him least,
Our Sec. and Steward is the best in North, South, West, or East—
'Twas on his shoulders fell the weight of this convivial feast:
Without BILL HANSCOMB it may be this Club had e'er now ceased—
So shout his name out merrily,
The pillar of our "Stoot" to-day.

And now we'll close with honours to our jovial Sec.'s best half,
Who's ever ready with a smile, and has a merry laugh—
A pair well met—we like them both—and speak our thoughts to-night
In wishing them full many years of health and of delight—
So it's "Hats off, gentlemen," we cry,
To the Lady of our Institute.

Printing & Allied Trades Charity SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at the Crystal Palace.

Notwithstanding a threatening sky in the early morning, a favourable barometer entirely fulfilled its promise on Saturday last, when the weather throughout the day was all that could be desired for a sports meeting. Specially favoured in this respect, and in the encouragement of a "good gate" and an enthusiastic crowd of onlookers, the seventeenth annual Charity Sports, held at the Crystal Palace, under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, was a pronounced success. A programme of five hours' continuous sport was provided without a hitch, and with large "fields" and close finishes the function proved a most enjoyable one. The trade events were, as usual, very popular. It is noteworthy that all of the teams which had entered took part in the mile relay race, the two miles inter-team race, and the tug-of-war, but all the four challenge trophies changed hands. The Linotype Challenge Shield was won by the Wheatsheaf A.C., who wrested it from the Amalgamated Press A.C., who had held it two years in succession.

The Championship of the London Schools Athletic Association events created a great amount of interest. It represents 581 schools in 16 districts, whilst the boys had been carefully and specially selected from 29,570 competitors trained by the Athletic Associations connected with the London Elementary Schools.

The President of the Association this year is Mr. Herbert C. Haycock, who arrived on the track accompanied by Mrs. Haycock, to whom Miss Lewis presented a handsome bouquet on behalf of the Sports Committee.

The following is a list of the patrons and officials:—

Patrons: Messrs. W. Ager, J. H. Blake, E. A. Beattie, Herbert Bolton, Mrs. W. E. Broomfield, Messrs. W. E. Broomfield, W. I. Burch, G. Buttfield, H. Carter, W. Coffey, J. Corey, Harvey Dalziel, J. M. Dick, A. Edbrooke, C. W. Emery, C. J. Fisher, T. Fortunati, Ralph Frost, H. F. George, T. W. George, J. Gibbins, T. J. Gilbert, S. Goy, A. T. Kremer, J. R. Hayman, W. H. Haycock, G. J. Harrison, J. Hastings, W. E. Hebditch, Carl Hentschel, R. W. Horne, W. Horwood, H. W. Howes, Ald. T. J. Hunt, Walter Isaac, A. W. Knapp, S. Lendrum, F. P. Lewingdon, F. W. Lewis, Frank Lloyd, E. Macintosh, L. Marler, D. A. McIntyre, H. Mitchell, A. W. Morris, J. Mortimer, Mrs. J. Mortimer, Messrs. W. Panter, W. Brett Plummer, A. D. Poulter, R. P. Rose, W. H. Skinner, Hartley Straker, G. Sharvell, C. W. Shortt, A. B. Shurey, H. S. Simkins, G. Tomkins, E. H. Walker, W. T. Welfare, A. J. Whiten, W. G. Wicken, E. T. Williamson, Philip Reid, T. E. Wills, H. J. Simkins, J. Pearson and A. Offord. Reception Committee:—Messrs. Alfred W. Paul, W. Hicks, J. Knight and H. H. Walker.

Referee—Mr. Ernest Cadle. Judges (cycling)—Messrs. J. B. Sullivan, B. Chase (C.H.), T. S. Hanscomb, "Captain Coe," F. Hedger, J. A. Wylie, T. W. Handford, W. R. Vernon, J. Stark (City Police A.C.), T. J. Lewis. Judges (running)—Messrs. C. Pearce (H.H.H.), J. A. Cottrell (C.H.), E. Vowles, E. J. Richardson (C.H.), C. W. Garnham (A.A.A.), A. Roddick, S. Lambert (H.H.), H. Burnage, A. H. Page. Ladies' Race—Mrs. Cadle. Timekeepers—Messrs. J. Ogilvie (C.H.) and Val Waterhouse. Starter—Mr. J. Beck (*Sporting Life*). Chief clerk of the course—Mr. G. Maddams. Chief steward—Mr. D. James. Umpires—Messrs. B. C. Albert, A. A. Barnes, W. E. Baulch, A. Bispham, A. E. Briggs, H. Bullett. H. W. Bye, J. Fleming, F. Gummow, R. K. Gunn, W. H. Hagon, R. B. Hardie, J. E. Hunt. Geo. A. Isaacs, A. E. Jones, W. T. Mills, L. C. Mitchell, W. Morgan, G. W. Nowell, H. J. Osborn, Arthur Paul, J. Paul, F. C. Peacock. H. Porter, A. Ritchie, W. E. Ritchie, G. Robinson (chief), J. C. Savill, J. L. Scorgie, R. Vincent. Marksmen—Messrs. J. T. Billings, W. Broomfield, G. T. Burge, J. Caney, J. R. Copcutt, A. Cousens, W. R. Crisp, J. H. Davis, W. Gardiner, H. Gallon, R. R. Gibbs, W. Goodenough, E. Hampson, W. Hanscomb, R. Henderson, W. H. Marshall, A. Patrick, F. C. Pearl, W. J. Penn, G. C. de Pont, H. N. Porter, W. J. Pruden, J. Raffield, T. Reddington, S. B. Smith, W. Spratt, A. E. Testot, H. R. Thomson, S. Tizzard, T. Walters (chief), W. H. Wicken, J. Winters, H. West. Field Events—tug-of-war officials, etc.—Messrs. A. E. Wright, W. J. Mould, and W. Blincko (umpires), C. Anderson, H. Camp, J. Couchman, A. H. Edwards, W. Everett, F. N. Flaxman, J. Groves, W. Herring (judge of tug-of-war), C. Honnor, H. J. Houston, P. McGinty, W. McGuiggion, C. Minns, G. Parker, P. Sims, W. Sparrow, W. H. Stewart, C. Thompson, F. World. Badge stewards—C. Lea, C. Fletcher, W. C. Hagon, and J. G. Codling.

School Association Officials—Messrs. W. G. Benton, F. J. Boait, A. Brewer, C. Brill, Harry Britton, A. Brixey, Dr. T. H. Clarke, C. Cook, C. E. Creese, E. Dean, B. W. R. Dodds, T. J. Duke, J. A. Duley, H. T. Edney, C. W. G. Evison, S. Ewings, W. Forsey, E. W. Haley, A. J. Hirst, F. H. Holland, J. Hollick, A. K. Horwood, A. T. Jones, W. W. Jones, R. P. Large, W. Lightfoot, W. E. Lucking, W. McTrusty, E. B. Mollett, G. T. Newton, E. C. Norris, T. C. Pear, G. A. Smith, C. H. Talford, J. G. Timms, A. Wasey, J. Wood. Stewards—Messrs. A. Austin, T. C. Barnes, F. C. Brown, J. E. Cattermole, T. G. Collier, R. Dyke, W. G. Elam, E. George, H. George, J. M. Gow. H. Gregory. J. Harris, A. E. Holmes, T. Johnson, H. Kinch, R. L. Key, A. G. Lawrence, A. J. Lawrence, J. Mabey, W. Mynott, J. Langlands, W. Hull, G. P. Mayo, W. Johnson, N. Nathan, W. B. Parker, W. F. Pratt, E. E. Robbins, E. H. Ruffett, F. Smart, J. H White, H. H. Walker, L. E. Mann.

Press Stewards—Messrs. A. W. Jones, W. F. Moore, G. W. Bott. Prize Stewards—Messrs. E. A. Lowe (chief), G. Loveland, W. Bryon, A. Watts. Programme Stewards—Messrs. J. F. Walker, E. J. Ling, G. Smith. Hon. Secretary—Mr. H. F. Parker. Hon. Assistant Secretary—Mr. W. A. Fricker. Hon. Sports Secretaries—Messrs. A. Codling and J. Codling. Dressing-room Stewards—Messrs. E. S. Kearns, W. Brownridge, and T. Kay.

For the seventeenth consecutive year the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Hospital Saturday Fund Division), under the direction of Mr. H. W. Hendon, was in attendance.



Mr. Herbert C. Haycock.

President for 1913.

TRADE EVENTS.

ONE MILE CYCLE HANDICAP (for *Illustrated Bits* Perpetual Shield).—Heat 1: E. C. Piercy, the *Sportsman* (holder) scratch, 1; C. H. Croxford, the *Times* Book Club, 120, 2; 2 mins. 14⅘ secs. Heat 2: W. A. Keen, Wyman and Sons, 150, 1; D. H. Genner, Anglo-Engraving Co., 65, 2; 2 mins. 9⅘ secs. Heat 3: A. C. Dimmock, Houghton and Sons, 140, 1; A. B. Heinz, the *Times*, 175, 2; 2 mins. 7⅘ secs. Final: Dimmock, 1, Keen 2, Piercy 3. Keen and Dimmock put up a good fight for first place, Keen leading up to the last hundred or so yards, when Dimmock forged ahead and won by a wheel; 2 mins. 5⅘ secs.

220 YARDS HANDICAP.—Heat winners: E. Gordon, David Allen and Sons, 12 (25 secs.); J. A. Gouldbourne, Sutton A.A.C. 6½ (24⅗ secs.); S. G. Gyngell, the *Times* Publishing Co., 7½ (25⅕ secs.); R. G. Lovell, the *Times* Publishing Co., 7 (24⅕ secs.); L. C. Quartly, Highgate H., 10½ (25 secs.); J. R. Martin, Gravesend, 16 (24⅘ secs.); W. J. Pruden, Wyman's, 4½ (24⅕ secs.); C. J. Weedon, Wheatsheaf, 15 (24⅕ secs.). Final: Lovell 1, Gyngell 2, Gouldbourne 3, Quartly 4. Won by two yards; 23⅘ secs.

ONE MILE RELAY RACE (Open to teams in the county of London; 880 yards walk, 440, 220, and 220 run)—Carmelite A. C. (H. V. L. Ross, A. H. Shute, H. K. Brady, and L. Shute),

Digitized by Google

1; Amalgamated Press (A) (W. H. Ovens, H. P. Lofts, E. J. Wilkinson, and E. W. Davis) 2; Allen's A.C. (R. W. Goddard, H. Butcher, H. Simper, and R. Scoltock), 3; Harrod's (Bookbinding Dept) (J. P. Crotley, W. V. D. Dewdney, A. J. Hall, and F. Calow), 4; the *Times* (F. Hicks, R. Lovell, W. Reedy, and S. Gyngell), 5; *Press Printers* (G. Johnson, G. David, H. Fulcher, and G. Longman), 6; Amalgamated Press (B) (F. C. Moore, H. Warren, J. Jones, and G. Edwards), 7; W. H. Smith and Sons (J. W. Anderson, F. J. Birren, Langley, and Brazier), 8; 5 mins. 6½ secs.

TWO MILES FLAT INTER-TEAM RACE (for the Linotype Challenge Shield; holders, Amalgamated Press.—Individual placings: A. D. Stoyles, John Walker and Co., 1; T. W. Woodman, Wheatsheaf A.C. (A), 2; A. J. Cutler, Millington and Sons, 3; A. Padburg, Shacklewell A.C., 4; W. O. Johnson, Wheatsheaf A.C. (A), 5; H. H. Richardson, Kodak A.C., 6; W. Lewis, Burn A.C., 7; G. Anderson, Burn A.C. 8; G. H. Lane, R. Clay and Sons, 9; T. Hailes, Kodak A.C., 10; C. Street, Amalgamated Press A.C., 11; H. J. Willmore, J. Dickinson and Co., 12; H. Gillingham, Wyman's A.C., 13; E. Lonsdale, Amalgamated Press A.C., 14; G. W. Watts, Kodak A.C. 15; H. G. Abbott, Wheatsheaf A.C. (A), 16; J. Parkins, Wyman's A.C., 17; A. Odell, J. Dickinson and Co., 18; B. Pearce, Kodak A.C., 19; F. Lee, J. Dickinson and Co., 20; C. Glover, Shacklewell A.C., 21; J. Smith, Millington and Sons, 22; A. Nicholls, Shacklewell A.C., 23; E. Dunn, Amalgamated Press A.C., 24; S. Abbott, Millington and Sons, 25; C. Turner, Wyman's A.C., 26; G. Harrold, Millington and Sons, 27; C. J. Weedon, Wheatsheaf A.C. (A), 28; E. Jeffrey, R. Clay and Sons, 29; C Bowden, Burn A.C., 30; F. Phillips, Wyman's A.C., 31; H. Straw, Shacklewell A.C., 32; B. Abrahams, R. Clay and Sons, 33; B. Frampton, R. Clay and Sons, 34; J. S. Fitchett, Wheatsheaf A.C. (B), 35; W. Chillingworth, Wheatsheaf A.C. (B), 36; 12 yards, poor third; 10 mins. 8⅗ sec. Team Placings: Wheatsheaf A.G. (A) (2, 5, 16), 23 points, 1; Kodak A.C. (6, 10, 15), 31, 2; Burn A.C. (7, 8, 30), 45, 3; Shacklewell A.C. (4, 21, 23), 48, 4; Amalagamated Press A.C. (holders) (11, 14, 24) 49, 5; J. Dickinson and Co. (12, 18, 20), 50; Millington and Sons (3, 22, 25), 50; Wyman's A.C. (13, 17, 26), 56, 8; R. Clay and Sons, (9, 29, 33) 71, 9.

80 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP (for the *Tit Bits* Challenge Cup; holder, J. Betts.—Heat winners: A. Atchison, Webb and Co., 12 (9⅘ sec.), A. W. Clarke, Clarke and Co., 6 (9⅗ sec.); J. Strange, Harrod's, 10¾ (9⅖ sec.), C. Cook, Howard and Co., 8 (9⅗ sec.); A. J. Dudley, Fisher's, 3¾ (9⅖ sec.); G. M. Adams, Cassell's, 10½ (9⅖); J. Walford, Lloyds, 6¾ (9⅘ sec.); R. W. Rudd, Smith and Sons, 11½ (9⅕ sec.); W. A. Fricker, Amalgamated, 9½ (9⅖ sec.); J. E. Savill, *North Riding News*, 15 (9⅘ sec.). Second Round.—Heat 1: Strange 1, Dudley 2, Atchison 3, 9⅕ sec. Heat 2: Rudd 1, Adams 2, Saville 3, 9⅕ sec. Final: Rudd 1, Adams 2, Saville 3, Dudley 4, Strange 5, Atchison 6, 9 sec.

TUG OF WAR (light weight) "Walker-Usher" Challenge Cup).—First Round: W. H. Smith (A) beat W. H. Smith (News), 2-0; Durable Roller (A) beat the *Times* (P.R.), 2-0; Amalgamated Press (Gravesend) (holders) beat Durable Roller (B), 2—0; Shacklewell A.C. beat Haycock-Cadle, 2—0. Byes: W. H. Smith (B), Goodall's, Lloyd's, and *Daily News and Leader*. Second Round: Lloyd's beat W. H. Smith (B), 2-0; Amalgamated Press (Gravesend) beat Goodall's, 2-0; W. H. Smith (A) beat Shacklewell A.C., 2—0; Durable Roller (A) beat *Daily News and Leader*, 2—0. Semi-finals: Amalgamated Press (Gravesend) beat W. H. Smith (A), 2—0; Lloyd's beat Durable Roller (A), 2—0. Final: Lloyd's beat Amalgamated Press (Gravesend), 2—1.

LADIES' 20 YARDS 4-ORANGE RACE.—Heat winners: Miss E. Green, Miss A. Green, Miss K. Clarke, Miss Bowring, Miss Underwood. Final: Miss E. Green 1, Miss Underwood 2, Miss A. Green 3.

OPEN EVENTS.

100 YARDS.—Heat winners: L. J. Pickrell, Polytechnic H., 8 (time, 10⅘ secs.); H. Waldegrave, City of Rochester A.C., 8 (11 secs.); S G. Gyngell, unattached, 8½ (10⅝ secs.); J. Kelly, Croydon B.H., 7¼ (10⅘ secs.); W. V. D. Dewdney, Ashcombe A.C., 7¼ (10⅞ secs); W. Chapman, Woolwich Poly. H., 8 (10⅘ secs.); T. E. Gooding, Herne Hill H., 8½ (10⅘ secs.); E. Cope, London A.C., 5¾ (10⅘ secs.); W. R. Reith, Polytechnic H., 7⅓ (10⅘ secs.); H. G. Jackson, North London H., 6¾ (10⅘ secs.); R. G. Lovell, Ashcombe A.C., 7¾ (10½ secs.); P. Markham, Polytechnic H., 7 (10⅝ secs.); C. G. Mitcham, Grays C.C., 8½ (10⅘ secs.); C. D. Settle, Highgate H., 9¾ (10⅘ secs.). Second Round.—Heat 1: Pickrell 1, Gyngell 2; 10 secs. Heat 2: Reith 1, Jackson 2; 10½ secs. Heat 3: Lovell 1, Mitcham 2; 10½ secs. Final: Lovell 1, Gyngell 2, Mitcham 3; 10½ secs. A close race, inches only separating the winners.

HALF-MILE CYCLE HANDICAP.—Heat winners: W. J. Bailey, Polytechnic C.C., scratch (58¼ secs.); E. C. Piercy, Polytechnic C.C., 37 yards (58⅗ secs.); A. Alden, Kentish Wheelers, 45 (59½ secs.); T. Harvey, Paddington C.C., 40 (58 secs); J. Bywaters, Kentish Wheelers, 40 (57½ secs.); J. C. F. Masters, Kentish Wheelers, 55 (59¼ secs.). Fastest loser, G. E. Cavenagh, Imperial Wheelers, 70. Final: Alden 1, Bailey 2, Bywaters 3; 57⅗ secs.

ONE LAP (586⅔ yards) "SECOND CLASS" SCRATCH CYCLE RACE.—Heat winners: G. E. Cavanagh, Imperial Wheelers (44½ secs.); A. Alden, Kentish Wheelers (46⅓ secs.); W. A. Ormston, Polytechnic C.C. (45 secs.); J. C. F. Masters, Kentish Wheelers (46⅔ secs.); D. H. Genner, Kentish Wheelers (46⅔ secs.). Fastest loser, A. C. Hart, Kentish Wheelers. Final: Alden 1, Hart 2, Ormston 3; 42⅔ secs.

HALF-MILE HANDICAP FLAT RACE.—Heat 1: G. F. Shipway, Herne Hill H., 45, 1; G. Wilson, unattached, 60, 2; E. Leonard, Cambridge H., 60, 3; G. H. Hall, Grenville H., 62, 4; 2 mins. 2⅛ secs. Heat 2: R. D. Prior, Herne Hill H., 62, 1; J. W. Cornish, Civil Service A.A., 50, 2; J. J. Burgess, Shaftesbury H., 75, 3; R. F. R. Pausey, Ashcombe A.C., 80, 4; 2 mins. 2⅛ secs Heat 3: W. F. Strachan, Herne Hill H., 80, 1; E. Payne, Ashcombe A.C., 58, 2; H. C. Bale, Herne Hill H., 85 3; T. J. Bartlett, Highgate H., 60, 4; 2 mins. 0⅗ secs. Final: Strachan 1, Payne 2, Burgess 3, Shipway 4; 1 min. 58 secs.

ONE MILE CYCLE HANDICAP.—Final: Alden 1, Piercy 2, Hutson 3; 2 mins. 7⅘ secs.

300 YARDS FLAT HANDICAP.—Final: Moncrieff 1, Gully 2, Burgess 3; 32½ secs. Difford finished first, but was disqualified for boring.

LONDON SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP
For "Daily Graphic" and "Daily Telegraph" Cups.

100 YARDS SCRATCH.—Heat winners: R. Bounsall, West London (time 12⅘ secs.); H. Danninger, South London (11⅘ secs.); A. Preston, South London (12⅖ secs.); W. Shelley, Croydon (12⅗ secs.); D. Penney, Lewisham (12⅘ secs.). Fastest loser: R. Baldwin, Willesden. Final: Danninger 1, Baldwin 2, Preston 3, Penney 4; 11⅗ secs.

300 YARDS SCRATCH.—Heat 1: H. Squire, Willesden and District, 1; H. Harding, Tower Hamlets, 2; 37⅗ secs.. Heat 2: R. Cross, Willesden, 1; S. Fox, Tower Hamlets, 2; 40⅘ secs. Heat 3: J. Howell, South London, 1; S. Dunn, West London, 2; 39⅓ secs. Final: Squire 1, Howell 2, Harding 3, Cross 4; 36⅘ secs.

880 YARDS SCATCH.—F. Adams, South London, 1; S. Waugh, Willesden, 2; A. Fisher, Battersea, 3; W. Titman, Tower Hamlets, 4; 2 mins. 25⅗ secs.

South London took the *Daily Graphic* Cup with 13 points, and Willesden the *Daily Telegraph* Cup with 7 points.

On the completion of the programme a move was made to a table on the grounds on which was a fine array of prizes, which were distributed by Mrs. Herbert C. Haycock, wife of this year's President of the Association. Previous to the distribution the Secretary, Mr. H. F. Parker, in introducing Mr. Herbert C. Haycock, said their President was an excellent employer and a good sportsman, and as a consequence his business was moving in leaps and bounds by the aid of an energetic and willing staff. Mr. Parker then called upon the President to make a few remarks.

Mr. HAYCOCK said it was a real pleasure to him and his wife, as well as his partner, Mr. Cadle, and his wife, to be present at this large athletic gathering. He was led to accept the presidency because of the good work which the Association had done in the past. It was a great thing to say that such an association as this had been able to give no less a sum than £4,000 to trade charities—money that would never have come to the cause through any other source. He considered that such gatherings as these brought about a better understanding between the employer and the employee, and moreover was the means of creating a better feeling between the departments and more friendly relationship with the employees of other firms. His experience was that by encouraging the workpeople to go in for sport they were not only doing a physical good to the workers, which, of course, made them fitter for their labours and maintained a healthier standard, but they were also bringing into existence a more cheerful spirit of co-operation, which could not fail to be beneficial to all concerned. He understood that this Association was the largest of its kind in the United Kingdom. Some seventeen years ago they were content to run a small athletic meeting once a year; to-day that athletic meeting had grown into the great gathering they were now witnessing. Steadily they had increased the scope and character of the work, until nearly every office club had joined in the movement. They had a football section which was the wonder of the metropolitan area for the results of its labours. A few years back there was only one miniature rifle club in the printing trade, and not more than 300 marksmen to be found. Now they had some 30 firms with miniature rifle clubs and over 3,000 marksmen connected therewith. They held a printers' Bisley at the Alexandra Palace which ran into a two-days' (July 11th and 12th) meeting, and generally finished up the season with another meeting at Southfields. They had also a Printer's Miniature Rifle League, which was doing excellent work. The boxing section was most efficiently supervised by the Olympic light weight champion, Mr. R. K. Gunn. The swimming section held the largest gala within the metropolitan area, and had become so unwieldly that open events had to be discontinued. Taken altogether, he thought it was quite safe to say that no trade went more thoroughly into sport than the printing trade did, and he thought they could successfully challenge any other trade for the championship of any given sport, whether in or out of doors. The Association was working for that grand premier charitable trade institution, the Printers' Pension Corporation, and they hoped to be able to give them £500 this year, and so establish a £20 pension. He would not delay them further, except to thank them for their presence, and to advise the losers not to lose heart, but to go away firmly resolved to come down to the sports next year and take away a prize.

After Mrs. Haycock had presented the prizes, three hearty cheers were given for the esteemed President's wife, and a few expressions of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Haycock and to Mr. and Mrs. Cadle brought one of the most brilliant trade gatherings to a close.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. **LEEDS.**

Digitized by Google



An Early Typecasting and Composing Machine.

SIR,—The following appeared in the *Monthly Magazine* for June, 1823, p. 453, and it may be considered worth reproducing in your columns as it contains the germ of an idea which has in our own day taken practical shape:—

"Dr. William Church, of Boston, whose improvements in printing we lately noticed, is now in England, procuring the construction of his apparatus and machinery. A principal object of this improvement is to print constantly from new types, which is effected by simplifying the process for casting and composing. The type is delivered perfect by machinery, and laid as it is cast in separate compartments, with unerring order and exactness. The composition is then effected by other apparatus, directed by keys like those of a pianoforte, and the type may be thus arranged in words and lines, as quickly as in the performance of notes in music. No error can arise, except from touching the wrong key; hence an expert hand will leave little labour for the reader. The form may be worked as usual, either by a printing press or machine. It is then found less expensive, under Dr. Church's economical system of re-casting, to re-melt the types, and re-cast them, than to perform the tedious operation of distribution. The melting takes place without atmospheric exposure, by which oxydation and waste of metal are avoided. It is calculated that two men can produce 75,000 new types per hour, and in re-composing one man will perform as much as three or four compositors. In the production of types, the saving is ninety-nine parts in a hundred, and in the composition, distribution, and reading is three parts in four. In regard to presswork, Dr. Church has invented a machine to work with platens instead of cylinders, from which he will be able to take thirty fine impressions per minute. Some of these machines have been ordered by London printers. An establishment is about to be commenced in New York, in which these improvements will be applied to the reprinting of popular works and to printing in general."

The composing machine was patented in 1822 (No. 4,644), and the printing machine with platen was included in the same patent. The platen machine was subsequently improved, the new modification being covered by patents No. 4,903 (1824) and No. 5,417 (1826).

Dr. Church's improvements are also alluded to in "A Picture of Birmingham," published by Drake in 1825. He says that a certain building formerly known as "The Britannia" was occupied by "a printing concern on a new and ingenious plan, calculated to execute a vast quantity of work in a short time; while the work of the compositor is to be lessened, and the beauty of the execution increased, by the novel and bold plan of constantly casting new types instead of distributing those which have been used. A Mr. Church is the inventor of this extraordinary process."

Writing in 1824, Johnson in his *Typographia* (vol. ii., p. 545) speaks very slightingly of Church's improvements, and concludes as follows:—"Dr. C. must imagine that he can cram John Bull with anything, after the statement of his boasted machine, which was not only to cast and dress the types, but also to compose them; and afterwards print off the forms. We profess to know nothing of this boasting Theorist's plans, more than what was stated in the Public Prints; from which it would appear that the whole of these operations were to be performed in the most easy and simple manner, which would require no more exertion than that of a person playing the piano; and so expeditiously was the whole business to be performed that the types were tobe re-cast each time, instead of being distributed in the usual manner. Now, is not such an improbable statement an insult to common sense? and we wonder much that the gentlemen who conduct the Public Press should so far insult the understandings of their readers, by laying such nonsense before them; unless it was to show the folly of this American Theorist." What would Johnson have said if he could have seen a linotype or monotype machine at work?

Church was an extremely ingenious and prolific inventor, and the specifications of his patents are elaborate and full of detail. He was American by birth, and after a long residence in Birmingham returned to his native country in 1859, and died there, October 6th, 1863.

R. B. PROSSER.

75, Dartmouth-park-road, N.W.
June 14th, 1913.

A Remarkable Dividend.

The annual meeting of *London Opinion* was held last week, and the chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:—"At this, our fourth annual meeting, I think we may, without undue elation, congratulate ourselves upon the completion of a very satisfactory year's operations. Last year our profits showed an advance of £2,000 on those of the previous year, and this year's show a further increase of £3,000 on that. In October last we paid an interim dividend at the rate of 200 per cent. We propose now to pay a second dividend at the same rate, making 200 per cent. for the year, and, in addition, to distribute a bonus of 15s. per share. There will be left to credit £8,842, and of this £3,250 goes to reduction of debentures. After making these payments to-day we shall still be left with over £10,000 to the good. My colleagues on this board, Mr. Lincoln Springfield and Mr. Louis Meyer—the editor and art editor—have kept *London Opinion* up to, and even improved upon, its recognised high standard of merit—artistic, witty, entertaining, yet clean and wholesome throughout, a paper you can take home—so that it continues to find favour with the discriminating public, and therefore with the discriminating advertiser. Our actual net sales to the public, after all returns have been deducted, are now over 250,000 a week." *London Opinion* evidently intends to create a record in journalistic profits.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. William Brimelow, managing director of Messrs. Tillotson and Son, newspaper proprietors, Bolton. Mr. Brimelow was a native of Warrington and went to the Bolton district in 1861 as reporter on a local paper. In 1869 he was appointed editor of the *Preston Guardian*, but two years later returned to Bolton to take the editorship of the *Bolton Evening News*. He was joint trustee of the Newspaper Society, and for eighteen years was the hon. treasurer of the Linotype Users' Association of Great Britain and Ireland. The deceased gentleman was 75 years of age. In 1902 and 1911 he was elected chairman of the Press Association, and retired from the Committee of Management only last month, when he was elected a member of the Consultative Board.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63—69, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

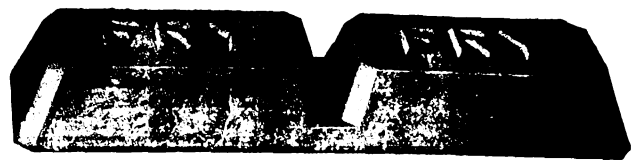
WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands



of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read, because:

It is the only strictly Business Paper.
The only Newspaper.
The only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the Plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 Pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

Price 6d. Net.
Per Ann. 6s.
Post Free.

THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY

Foreign Subscription 8s.
Post Free.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

"The Editor and Publisher."

Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.

Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $3.00 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, World Building, New York, U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

The Anglo-German Exhibition.

Many of the exhibitors at this exhibition at the Crystal Palace have not yet got their stands in order, and it is too early to say how successful it may be as an attraction for the public. So far there is little to be seen in the machinery section, but we noticed that the P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., of 57, Shoe-lane, E.C., had a stand at which was shown one of their celebrated Colt's Armory Platen Machines, and a number of appliances for printers, bookbinders, box-makers, and others.

Messrs. Hewitt Brothers, of Field-street, King's-cross-road, W.C., have an interesting show of their specialties for printers, which include frames and cases of the newest construction, presses, rule and lead cutters, chases, platen presses, wire stitchers, roller stands, etc., and adjoining this firm's exhibit is a Miehle press to which is fitted the "Slogger" Automatic Feeder, which is shown at work, and at the time of our representative's visit was attracting much attention; its working was excellent and the sheets were fed in with unerring exactitude. The "Slogger," we understand, can be loaded with a full day's work if required, the pile of paper rising as the sheets are taken off the top. It has a device for automatically tripping the cylinder if the paper is not fairly laid, and on the completion of work gives warning and pulls up the machine at the last impression. This feeder is handled by the "Slogger" Automatic Feeder Co., Ltd., 27-28, Fetter-lane, E.C.

In the same portion of the Exhibition, and adjoining the last-mentioned exhibit, there is a stand on which some of the specialties of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery are shown, but as this was not complete at the time of our visit we must refer to it in a future issue.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The famous Chetham's Hospital and Library was the trysting place for some fifty members and friends of the above Association on Saturday last, when Governor W. J. Fielden gave up his leisure time to show some of its treasures.

Chetham's Hospital is the old baronial hall of the family of Greslets, lords of the Manor of Manchester, from whose shield the heraldic device of the arms of the City of Manchester is derived. The building was protected on the northern and western sides respectively by the rivers Irk and Irwell, whilst on the southern and eastern sides there was a fosse or moat, commonly known as Hanging Ditch. The first charter of privileges to hold land was granted to the burgesses of Manchester by Thomas Greslet, the eighth baron, in 1301.

In the time of Henry VIII. (1536-1547) a wholesale destruction of the religious houses took place, but the college house escaped abuse. In Edward VI.'s time the college was dissolved, but in 1578 Queen Elizabeth renewed the charter of foundation. Soon after the civil wars Humphrey Chetham acquired the property in order to found a school and home for boys. He died in 1653, and in accordance with his instructions the trustees purchased the college and lands on August 5th, 1658. His will states that a sum of money is placed "Towards a library with the town of Manchester for the use of scholars and others well affected, to remain as a library for ever, and my mind and will is that care be taken that none of the said books be taken out of the said library at any time, and that the same books be fixed and chained as well as may be within the said library for the better preservation thereof."

Chetham's holds the proud position of being the first library in Europe to open its doors freely to all comers, and it is a veritable treasure house of literature, containing one of the most interesting and valuable collections in existence, some of the books being the rarest in the kingdom. Some of the gems which are of particular interest to the members of "The Art Preservative of all Arts" are enumerated below:—Flores Historiarum, original MSS, dated 1265; two copies of Vulgate, 1250; The Pricke of Conscience, by Richard Hanpole, an old Yorkshire monk, 1349; Wycliffe's New Testament, 1430; Alain Chartier, prayers and meditations in the handwriting of John Bradford, who suffered martyrdom in 1555; Old Sarum Missal, 1350; ancient copy of Pentateuch, written in Hebrew on scroll of tanned goatskin; Homer, first printed edition, produced at Florence in 1488; Thomas A' Kempis, liturgy of Edward VI., first edition; Tyndale's New Testament, 1534, Chetham's hold the most perfect copy of the four known to exist; Paradise Regained, Paradise Lost, first edition; Christians Awake, the original MS.; and others. There is also the finest collection of County Histories in the country, and notable editions of Shakespeare.

Of course, mischievous like, when the party arrived at the printing section, they must have a pull at the old wooden hand press, a peep at the type punches, a finger at the old type in the cases, and a demonstration with the pelts and two-handled roller. The visitors in their two hours' peregrination had no time to read any of the books, otherwise they might have been so absorbed studying the handycraft of "the good old days," that they would have been like Rip Van Winkle, and forgot to make application to the Librarian to unlock the gates and give them their freedom.

There are many interesting things written on its walls that would interest the Manchester man, but as our paper is not an antiquarian publication, we blue pencil the vivid description sent in by

WEE MACGREEGOR.

Stationers and the Shops Act.

The London County Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Shops Act, 1912, and after due compliance with its provisions, has made the following order:—

1. This order, which may be cited as the Stationers' (Central Area of London) Exemption Order, 1913, applies to all shops in which the retail trade or business of a stationer as hereinafter defined is carried on in the central area of London north of the River Thames, bounded as follows, the shops in the boundary thoroughfares named being included in the area:—

East.—The boundary of the City of London (from the River Thames to Holborn) and thence along Gray's-inn-road to King's-cross.

North.—From King's-cross, *via* Euston-road, Marylebone-road and Chapel-street to Edgware-road.

West.—From Chapel-street, *via* Edgware-road, Park-lane, Grosvenor-gardens, Buckingham Palace-road and Commercial-road, to Chelsea Bridge.

South—The River Thames.

2. The expression "stationer" for the purposes of this order means and includes retailers of stationery and other articles usually sold by stationers as part of the business of a stationer.

3. All shops to which this order applies are hereby exempted from the provisions of Section 4 of the Act in regard to closing for the weekly half-holiday so far as the trade or business of a stationer as above defined is concerned.



ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C,
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS
IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP,
POPULAR,
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.
Warwick and Leamington Times
SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE annual meeting of the Gutenberg Society will be held in the Stadthaus, at Mayence, on Sunday next, June 22nd, at 11.15 a.m, when an address will be given by Dr. Adolf Trounier on "Portraits of Gutenberg." All those interested in the subject are heartily invited to attend.

MR. R. A. PEDDIE, librarian of the St. Bride Foundation Technical Library, has drawn up a descriptive list of lectures and courses on a variety of subjects connected with printing and libraries. Particulars and terms may be had on application to Mr. Peddie at the St. Bride Foundation, Bride-lane, E.C.

WE have to congratulate our excellent contemporary, the *Printers' Register*, on the attainment of its half-century of existence, the current issue completing its fiftieth year. The *Register* was practically the first printers' trade journal, and it has had a successful and honourable career. Long may it flourish.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For printing 1,500 copies of the library catalogue, for the Rotherham Corporation, F. W. Crookes and Sons.—For supply of stationery required for one year, for the Folkestone Corporation, W. E. Cross.—For printing 3,000 copies of Section E (fiction) of the library catalogue, for the Poplar Borough Council, W. J. Hasted and Son, Mile End.

AT Liverpool Assizes, on Friday, damages of £750 were awarded to a female printing works employee. The roller of a printing machine at which the girl was working cut off her hand and arm, and she found herself in danger of being cut to pieces as she was dragged into the machine. The girl never lost consciousness, and until the machine was stopped seven minutes later she was vividly aware of all that was happening.

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing and supplying 50,000 copies of school attendance certificate, in colours and bronze, for the Kent Education Committee; particulars from Mr. F. W. Crook, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.—For printing registers of electors for the County of Worcester for three years, for the Worcestershire County Council; specifications from the Stationery Clerk, Shire Hall, Worcester.—For printing and stationery for two years, for the Norfolk National Health Insurance Committee; particulars from the offices of the Committee, 46, London-street, Norwich.—For printing and stationery for 12 months, for the Wigan Guardians; forms of tender from the Union Offices, Victoria-buildings, King-street, Wigan.—For printing minutes of the committees, for the Stockport Guardians; forms of tender from Mr. C. F. Johnson, Union Offices, Shaw Heath, Stockport.—For printing, binding, etc., of registers of Parliamentary, County and Parochial electors for the County of Chester, for the Cheshire County Council; particulars from the Clerk to the Council, Northgate-street, Chester.

THE *Board of Trade Journal* announces that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply of stationery, etc., for the use of the Egyptian Government offices during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. Tenders, on the proper form, accompanied by samples of the articles it is proposed to supply, will be received, up to noon on July 31st, at the "Economat Central, Ministére des Finances," Cairo, whence copies of the cahier des charges and form of tender may be obtained and samples inspected. A copy of the cahier des charges, containing a list (in French) of the articles required, may be seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C. Tenders are also invited by the general manager, Egyptian State Railways, Cairo, for the supply of blank cards for railway tickets for the years 1914-17. Copies of the specification, containing form of tender, may be purchased, price 2s. each, from Sir A. L. Webb, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A copy of the specification, together with samples of the cards to be supplied, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.



ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, June 13th; the corresponding week in 1912 also showed four.

IT has been discovered that at the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, something like 300 volumes, many of them of value, have been mutilated. There appears to have been three separate outrages, and after the third a card was found hanging from the end of a bookcase bearing the words "Votes for women."

THE Post Office authorities give notice that the undermentioned places have been transferred to the London Postal Area, and the Postal Address should be Woolwich, London, S.E.; Eltham, London, S.E.; Charlton, London, S.E.; Abbey Wood, London, S.E. Newspapers for these places should be posted at the G.P.O., King Edward-building, E.C., or included in the "Town" bags or bundles collected by the official van. The latest time of posting, at the G.P.O. for newspapers for inclusion in the first morning delivery at the places named is 4.15 a.m.

THE International Association of Manufacturing Photo-Engravers will hold its seventeenth annual Convention at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., June 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1913. The principal feature of the convention will be the discussion and adoption of the Basic Selling Schedule for the photo-engravers' products submitted by the International Cost Committee. A number of changes and additions will doubtless be presented, and it is expected that the convention will adopt this schedule in its amended state. The Indianapolis Convention marks the culmination of two years of active organising effort and the arduous labour on the part of the officers and the various committees of this organisation.

ON Thursday last, in the King's Bench, Mr. Pett Ridge, the novelist, was awarded £150 damages for libel against the *English Illustrated Magazine*, Ltd. The allegation was that in publishing a story entitled "A Man who had a conscience," defendants falsely represented it as having been written by the plaintiff. Plaintiff's counsel said that the story was written by a Bournemouth grocers' assistant, and defendants paid two guineas for it. If Mr. Pett Ridge had written it he would have got at least twenty guineas for it. For the defence the secretary of the magazine company said he had no idea that the story was not written by Mr. Ridge, and the editor stated that he thought Mr. Ridge was getting rid of some earlier work. It was denied that publication was false and malicious. Leave to appeal was given on condition that £100 is paid into Court within seven days.

New Companies.

NEWSPAPER SPORTING ADVERTISEMENTS CONTROL ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Registered on June 12th, as a company limited by guarantee, without share capital. For the purpose of registration the number of members is declared to be 500, and each member is liable for not more than £1 in the event of winding-up. The objects are (*inter alia*) to control the insertion of sporting advertisements in daily and weekly newspapers, and to print and publish any newspapers, periodicals, books or leaflets for the promotion of the objects of the Association. The subscribers are: R. S. Sievier, T. A. Edge, W. Lints Smith, J. E. Fyfield, J. Bickell, W. L. Goldsmith, and Geo. Laval Chesterton. The management is vested in a committee, the first members of which are R. S. Sievier, T. A. Edge, W. Lints Smith, J. E. Fyfield, J. Bickell, W. L. Goldsmith, Geo. Laval Chesterton, and T. T. Winterburn. Secretary, J. White. Registered office, 26a, Bedford-chambers, Covent-garden, W.C.

MCARA AND WHITEMAN, LTD.—Registered on June 12th, with a capital of £5,000 in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by J. D. McAra and F. Whiteman, as the "Multi-Colour Printing Co.," at 46, Peartree-street, London, and to carry on the business of printers, newspaper proprietors, publishers, etc. The subscribers are J. D. McAra, and F. Whiteman. Private company. J. D. McAra and F. Whiteman are joint managing directors. Registered office, 46, Peartree-street, Goswell-road, E.C.

THOMAS SALTER, LTD.—Registered June 12th, with capital £2,000 in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in hardware, fancy goods, toys, stationery, jewellery, etc. Private company. The first directors are T. Jones and J. M. Muir. Qualification 50 shares.

OLD TYPES.

Punches or Matrices of Letters of the Early Centuries of Typography Wanted. Send offers and proofs to J. F. 5164, c/o Rudolf Mosse's Advertising Offices, Berlin. 14,096

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

BOOKBINDER, young and energetic Business Man wanted, with view to Partnership.—Write, with references, etc., to No. 13225, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13225

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

A very special value attaches to our having a good representation of British printing at Leipzic Exhibition next year. There is no time to be lost. All the omens are bad at this present. But that must be changed.

o o o

Where's the society which has been formed to promote improved relations between Great Britain and Germany? It must bestir. Here is a definite piece of work that it can fasten upon. And there is a definite step to be taken at the moment. It should set to work to persuade the Board of Trade to revoke its very unenterprising and unwise policy intimated to those who have been bestirring in the matter of the organising of a British printing exhibit.

o o o

Whereas the Board of Trade has been willing, as I understand, to take charge of British printing exhibits for the Ghent Exhibition, now being held, willing to collect them, to transport them, to take charge of them at the Exhibition, and to return them, and do all this at its own charge, it has declined to do the same in the case of the Leipzic Exhibition.

o o o

It is no disparagement to Ghent to say that it is incomparably more important that we should make a good display at Leipzic than that we should be represented at Ghent.

o o o

We have not been thinking and talking and writing about war with Belgium. Bottomley has not been fuming at the Admiralty in his *John Bull* because it did not here and now on the instant declare war on that country—as he has conjured them to strike at once at Germany, writing in the sulphurous manner of the Bottomley's spit.

o o o

We are accustomed to hear of the national aspect often assumed by some trouble or something which might be called a craft affair. When a labour controversy is the subject of discussion we are often bidden to think of the rights of the third party, the humble, necessary, long-suffering public. It is quite fit and proper that that third party should be taken into account. In truth, that third party has a way of butting in and making itself very unmistakably and very unpleasantly felt when its presence has been overlooked just a little bit too long.

o o o

If ever we should do well to consider the bearings of action or inaction upon that the third party, upon the public, surely the Leipzic Exhibition is that case.

o o o

Write to Mr. C. T. Jacobi, the managing director of the Chiswick Press. Took's-court, W.C., and you will learn from him the main facts regarding the Leipzic Exhibition, the facts I mean of the times and the terms and the conditions of space letting. He will probably be able to send you a translation of the German Circular, prepared by the Comptroller of the Exhibition.

o o o

I can the less bear to see this opportunity go by because I have observed so much of the good effects of enterprise in the way of exhibiting. I called on a good many firms as space agent for that triumphantly successful exhibition, the one held in London in May, 1904.

o o o

As space was what I had to sell on that touring, I can say that just then the great globe and I were both "travelling in space."

o o o

I've no business interest in the Leipzic Exhibition; nor is their any suggestion of any future interest. I don't know that I wouldn't throw myself into it.. I'd rather do anything within reason than witness that which at present seems likely to happen—Great Britain practically ignoring the great opportunity.

o o o

The one thing which transpired at the private business meeting of the Master Printers' Federation, at Liverpool, which I surely am at liberty to mention is the fact that the Board of Trade's lamentable blunder was regretfully reported by Mr. Jacobi, who thereupon deplored that Britain would not be represented at Leipzic in any effective or worthy manner.

o o o

The Leipzic Exhibition is on a tremendous scale. The moneys granted by various governments in Germany towards its worthy execution and fulfilment are very large.

o o o

Great Britain will play the fool if it follows up its stupid indifference to the Exhibition in Italy by indifference to this great occasion in Leipzic.

o o o

We can go on without it, I dare say. If it comes to that, our globe itself, for all I have ever been able to learn to the contrary, could go on without bothering itself about swaying and swinging and clinging to the sun. It could take its own independent line; let other planets be weakly subservient to a sun if they choose. On, on, on, through space in its own straightforward independent course it could fly for ever. But——

o o o

It would be a dead world.

o o o

Of course, it needn't produce and foster life; either of man or animal or plant. As Talleyrand told the beggar who said "I must live." "There's really no necessity." But if life is desired, then there must be acceptance of the condition of living, which in this case is acceptance of the solar sway.

o o o

Let me put two considerations to readers. First, that Germany is itself open to British ideas. Next, that we should be open to German ideas.

o o o

Though I have stated it before, it fits in to remind you here that some German publishers being intent on a pocket edition of German classics to be sold at about three marks or three shillings, came to London for guidance. They paid a good fee to Mr. Emery Walker (as he frankly tells us) for "putting the whole thing through," so far as the typographical arrangements were concerned.

o o o

He selected the type and the paper. He called in Douglas Cockerell, of the Arden (W. H. Smith's) bindery at Letchworth, to help with the binding, and a very supple, delightful leather was used. He called in Mr. Johnston and Mr. Eric Gill to assist in their respective spheres of lettering or ornamentation.

o o o

All these English names, duly and handsomely acknowledged, look out from the surrounding German wording in the first of the series, a Schiller I think it was.

o o o

At the time when some ignoramuses were wringing their hands and lamenting that, unlike Germany, we could do nothing great or fine in printing, Germany, knowing better, was bespeaking our printerian help.

o o o

We should also be open to German ideas. Some extraordinarily well executed books, particularly technical books, are just now being or have recently been produced in Germany. I find my good friend Mr. Peddie, of the St. Bride Technical Library, quite enthusiastic upon this point.

o o o

We went too far some years ago in our fears of the superiority of German printing. We needn't now in these days of large recovery of British reputation in printing go to the other extreme. There is a vast deal to be learnt from Germany by all workers in our craft.

o o o

"The wise man increaseth learning"—wise though he already be; indeed because he is wise. The best printer can wisely broaden and deepen the foundations of knowledge and of serviceable skill on which rest such reputation as he has already built up.

o o o

I hope a great many will take the opportunity to look in this week at Clifford's Inn and see the exhibition of the work of the late Mr. T. R. Way, that most talented and most enthusiastic of lithographers.

o o o

It is a great honour to our craft to have produced such a man. I was very glad, though not surprised, to hear that the Way works in Gough-square, off Fleet-street, are very busy. Though he has gone his spirit is still instinct in the business.

o o o

Like Mr. John Brown's "his soul goes marching on." I hope the exhibition in Clifford's Inn will be fruitfully suggestive to the visitor and fruitful of good to the son who is now so unexpectedly and so early called upon to take up the honourable burden of his father's high fame.

Mr. Way's work has naturally its votaries and admirers in America—I cannot doubt in goodly number. It has only to be seen, for its power and charm to make themselves felt upon the instant. The series of pastel posters he produced for the Underground Railway are as pleasant things in litho as I have seen for many a long year.

o o o

Two notifications. Next Tuesday, the 24th inst., Mr. Howard Hazell will meet what I do not doubt will be a large company of printers of the Western district of London at the Guardians' Hall, 313, Harrow-road, Paddington, at 7.30 o'clock, for yet another London costing meeting. Any printer will be welcome, but it would perhaps be well to apply for a ticket at the offices of the Federation, 24, Holborn, E.C. The Costing Committee has its own room in that building on the same floor as the other Federation offices. Mr. Hazell has been "starring in the provinces"; he has addressed in all about 4,000 printers; and this has no doubt yielded some fresh matter for his address. He should have a good audience; and the more critical it shows itself the better. If there are any really weak places in the Federation's costing system it is time they were pointed out and strengthened.

o o o

The other notification is a small personal one. I have lately been introduced to the Sheldon School of Business Science. Some men influential in the printery world have interested themselves in it, and one of them suggested to me to attend one of its discussion branches.

o o o

These take place at one o'clock in a large room of the Birkbeck Cafe, Birkbeck Chambers, Holborn, each Monday. After a reasonably quick lunch (at 1s. 6d. per head), Mr. Sheldon has weekly opened a discussion on some question of the philosophy of successful business. There has been a brief time for question or debating, but the idea is that the luncheon break shall not be too prolonged.

o o o

All this appeals to me; for I have repeatedly urged that business is not huckstering; that business is system, science, and statesmanship.

o o o

I was glad, therefore, to find that some directors or men otherwise in very responsible positions in our craft were regularly attending these talks and interchanges.

o o o

Mr. Sheldon won't be there next Monday. I am filling the gap, with a talk on "Some natural laws of costing"; and if anyone reading this cares to get his lunch there and then on Monday I will undertake to say he will be welcome.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Illuminated Addresses:
By the Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium—the

INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal

An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.

The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.

The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.

You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER*—BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.

INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
632, South Sherman Street,
Chicago, U.S.A.

London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.

Digitized by Google

SALE BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Trustee under a Deed of Assignment.

Removed from Station Road, Finsbury Park.

THE extensive STOCK of a WHOLESALE and RETAIL STATIONER, FANCY GOODS and TOY IMPORTER, including :—2,000,000 Envelopes ; five tons Note-Paper ; large quantity of Fancy Stationery ; Dish and other Papers ; Leather and Brass Goods ; Purses, Bags, Dressing Cases, Photo Frames, Mirrors, Bible and Devotional Books ; large Stock of Indoor Games ; Dressed and Undressed Dolls ; Flags ; Christmas and Post Cards ; Tea Sets ; Furniture Sets ; Trains ; Boats ; Musical Boxes ; Luncheon Baskets ; 1,000 Fancy Hand Baskets and Bags ; Clocks ; Safe Deposit Tills ; Electric Models ; Palm Stands ; Silver-mounted Goods ; Bronzes ; 10,000 Vols. Cloth-covered Books ; 5,000 Paper-covered ditto ; 10,000 Cloth-covered 1s. net Books ; 5,000 6d. Novels ; 10,000 Pieces of Classical Music ; Toy and Gift Books, etc., which will be SOLD BY AUCTION by

Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN

at his Sale Rooms, 62A, Aldersgate Street, and Hare Court, London, on THURSDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1913, at One o'clock.

On view day prior. Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Francis Nichols, White and Co., Chartered Accountants, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C. ; and of the Auctioneer.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of Patents Nos. 14,088 of 1907, 13,346 of 1908, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN TYPE-SETTING AND CASTING MACHINES," and "IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO TYPE-SETTING AND CASTING MACHINES," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license and otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting same and ensuring their full development and practical working in this country.

All communications to :
HASELTINE, LAKE & CO.,
Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers,
28, Southampton Buildings,
Chancery-lane, London. 14099

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

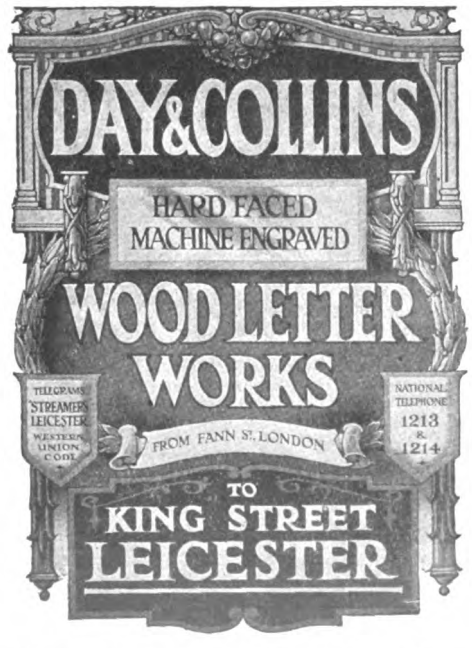
SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone : 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address : Whatever, "London."



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1813.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION :—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY :
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA :
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES :
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Bookbinders and Female Labour	1
The Spottiswoode Club and Institute	2
Printing Charity Sports	3
An Early Typecasting Machine	5
A Remarkable Dividend	5
The Anglo-German Exhibition	7
P. M. and O. A., Manchester Centre	7
Stationers and the Shops Act	7
Trade Notes	8
New Companies	8
Quads	9
The Taxation of Machinery	10
An Onerous Employment	10
A Business Men's Library	10
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
Commercial Intelligence	12
Gazette	12
The Caxton Home, Limpsfield	13
Future of the P. M. and O. A.	13
Medical Aid Association	13
Patents	14
A Humorous Programme	14
Fire at Barnsley Paper Mills	14
(BOOKBINDING SECTION.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	15
Bookbinders and the American Ambassador	19
Technical Instruction in Bookbinding	20
Should a Printer Manage a Bindery	20

The Taxation of Machinery.

THE annual report of the Council of the Machinery Users' Association is an interesting document, that, besides showing the excellent financial condition of that body, gives a summary of its work during the year. It is pointed out that within the last few years it has become more increasingly apparent that the obligations of the Government are such that the prospect of private bill legislation has fallen into a somewhat hopeless position. The Council have therefore to rely—as they can with confidence—upon the efforts of the officials of the Association to combat any tendency on the part of the rating authorities to tax tenants' machinery and machine tools until such time as the Parliamentary Committee advise the Council that it is opportune to reintroduce the bill which will put beyond dispute the exemption of machinery from rating. The bill in question merely proposes to place the English machinery user, as regards the rating of his machinery and machine tools, on the same footing as his Scotch and Irish competitors. With regard to the proposal to raise railway rates, the Council feel that the companies will, in view of the many economies they have effected, need to justify this increased burden on traders. Passing to the subject of land values, the Council state that in several instances manufacturers who had recently purchased land had to pay undeveloped land duty for four years instead of for one. It is important that the provisional valuations should be properly checked. Once these valuations are settled or allowed to go by default there is no means by which they can be reopened. Further, there is a feeling abroad that the Government have in mind some comprehensive scheme of rating in which the capital value of the land as ascertained by those valuations will be a most material factor. Whilst there has been an absence during the year of the large revaluations which have taken place in past years in some places, yet the work has been more generally spread over the country, and assessment committees have lost few opportunities of attempting to obtain some increase, however small, to which they think they are entitled as a result of any building or improvements in a manufacturing undertaking.

* * *

An Onerous Employment.

THERE is an old story, probably known to every printer, about the decent old lady who said she was going to make her youngest son a printer, "as he was not very strong and it was a nice clean trade." So it often appears to the outsider who sees something of the work done in his printed page, but who knows nothing of the onerous conditions that obtain in the actual printing office. The composition of books and newspapers is most exacting work, and no less so is that of the man in the jobbing department, even with his advantage of variety in his jobs. The task of the printer is one requiring good eyes, nimble fingers, and a physical organisation capable of sustained effort. Standing at case handling type is no fit employment for a delicate or impaired physique, but demands strength of body as well as clearness of brain power. The compositor, too, must possess a general education above that of the average working man. He should be well grounded in the grammar of his own language, a master of orthography, and an expert in punctuation. There are many authors whose names occupy prominent places on the roll of fame, who, not knowing how to properly construct sentences, trust implicitly to the compositor for the proper punctuation of their work. It behoves, therefore, the younger members of the trade to avail themselves of every opportunity to learn, even to the utilising of their leisure hours to the utmost for that purpose. Let them think and study, study and think, and as an incentive to this line of conduct, remember that a proficient printer is as a rule master of the situation ; that his services are always in demand, and that he is in little danger of being out of work, provided his habits correspond with his ability. A good workman not only commands respect, but commands good wages. His opinions are respected, and if he has the brains to suggest, the ability to design, and the hands to fashion the evidences of his skill, he is the man who will continue to be regarded as the expert representative of his craft, who need fear no innovation and for whom the automatic typesetter can have no terrors. But compositors, like poets, are born—not made—and the man who has no natural adaptation for typesetting will never be competent in the craft, and had better leave it for some sphere of labour more suited to his abilities.

* * *

A Business Men's Library.

THE City of Glasgow has always been famous for its excellent public libraries, many of them endowed by former citizens, and some now merged under the Public Libraries Act, so that it is but fitting that a scheme for a "commercial library" should have its origin in that city. At a meeting of the Scottish Library Association, last week, Mr. Robert Adams, assistant city librarian, Glasgow, said he was led by observation to think that library authorities and their staffs had not done all in their power to make the institutions under their care the perfect instruments they should be for the use of the people as a whole. Why should public libraries be made to supply only technical works which taught

Digitized by Google

how an article might be produced or manufactured? While the library had been called the working man's college it was not for him alone, unless they considered the term to apply to all who used their hands. They should place within reach of the distributor and manufacturer as well as the working producer the information whereby the fruits of the capitalists and labourers would be the most easily and speedily distributed. A commercial library must have among its chief characteristics the commercial statistics of every nation kept up to date (which would include reports of the trade and commerce of all important cities); the Consular reports of all countries; the principal official and commercial gazettes of the world giving contracts and other useful information in the commercial world; the latest works on the natural and industrial resources of all countries, also works on tariff rates, strikes, and lock-outs; the prospectuses of all new companies; directories of all the principal cities and towns; commercial magazines; collections of works on the law and jurisprudence; the patents of all countries; commercial treaties of all countries; railroad and steamship freight rates, etc. The question of how best to provide the necessary funds for establishing and developing such a library was worthy of consideration by the city fathers, by the members of the Royal Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' House, Merchants' House, and other bodies. The chairman of the conference said that Mr. Adams' idea might be a dream, but it was a glorious dream.

THE SALE OF POST CARDS.—A Newcastle stationer was summoned at Newcastle Police Court, on Friday, on a charge of having committed a breach of the Shops Act by selling picture post cards on six days of the week. Mr. Frank J. Kirby, who prosecuted, said that defendant sold periodicals in his shop opposite the Central Station, and could keep open every day for that purpose. He also sold stationery, in respect of which he had to cease sale on one half-day of the week. Complaints had been received from adjoining shop-keepers, who dealt only in stationery and largelv in picture post cards, to the effect that while they themselves were compelled to refrain from selling picture post cards one afternoon each week, the defendant, who had a mixed shop, was selling them every afternoon to the detriment of his trade rivals. Defendant, on his own behalf, said he had claimed all along that picture post cards were periodicals. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

IF THE MIEHLE WAS NOT SOMETHING MORE THAN A TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS IT WOULD NEVER HAVE REACHED THE PROUD POSITION IT HOLDS TO-DAY IN THE ESTIMATION OF EVERY PRACTICAL PRINTER

It is because it is *the* two-revolution press that the trade buys it.

Design, material, workmanship- all combine to make and keep it the premier machine.

It is built at the Broadheath Works—in itself a guarantee of efficiency.

The Miehle TRADE MARK

is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, June 18th, 1913.

THE feeling of tension in Lombard-street in the beginning of last week relaxed as the week grew old, and now money is in ample supply, due chiefly to recent borrowings from the Bank of England, but the demand is moderate. The discount market is still under the influence of the demand for gold on German account. In the bullion market there have been no withdrawals for abroad to date, whilst the net influx amounts to £362,000. Stock markets have experienced a troubled week. Since Pay Day last Friday several failures have been announced, and although only small sums were involved, they had a disturbing influence. Markets are gloomy, and Consols have further weakened, quotations being 73 to 73⅛ for money, and 73⅛ to 73¼ for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has maintained a fairly firm and steady tone until yesterday, when it became weaker. In the section relating to paper and print business has been quiet, and our list shows half-a-dozen changes on the weak side. Amalgamated Press Ord. have fallen ¼ to 6⅛—6⅜; Associated Newspapers have dropped 6d. to 19s. 6d.—20s. 6d.; International Linotype are down 1 to 75—80; Linotype and Machinery A Deb. have given way 2 to 55—60; *Standard* Newspapers Deb. have fallen 4½ to 73—83, and Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. have conceded ⅛ to ⅜—⅝. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 3d., 21s. 3d., 20s. and 21s.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. and 20s.; in *Country Life* Pref. at 16s. 3d.; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 6d. and acc. 15s. 9d.; in Ilford Ord. at 13s. 3d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* at 3s. 3d.; in International Linotype at 75½; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at 9⅞; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 57; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 6d.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. at 35s.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 7 1s. 10½d.xd.; in *Standard* Newspapers Deb. at acc. 73; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s. 6d. and 17s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 5; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 25; and in Weldons Pref. at 19s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6⅛—6⅜
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/-—24/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅜—5⅜
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	13/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	⅛—⅜
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛—⅜
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	⅛—1⅜
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	29/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	75—80
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½—10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	55—60
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	42—47
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3⅝
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	3⅜—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	73—83
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	25/32—29/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 13/16—5 1/16
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅛
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛—1⅜
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES, LTD.—The profit earned is £53,273, which, with the amount brought forward from last account, £16,150, makes a total of £69,423. The directors recommend the payment of 15s. per share on the ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend of 5s. per share paid December 31st, 1912, a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, and of a bonus of 5s. per share on the ordinary shares, carrying £7,000 to reserve, leaving a sum of £17,034 to be carried forward.

"YORKSHIRE EVENING NEWS."—Including £106 brought forward, there is an available balance of £12,019. After providing for management, directors' fees, auditors' fees, income tax, debenture interest, bank charges, etc., and writing down the outlay on plant by £1,757, the directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, leaving £993, out of which it is proposed to write off £400 from special advertising account, finally extinguishing this account, and to carry forward £593.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

TALISMAN CO., LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created May 3rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £75. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

PLEYDELL, PRINTING PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £200 debentures, created June 4th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £50. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

GIBBS AND BAMFORTH, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £227 9s. 6d. (being amount outstanding on July 1st, 1908) of mortgage, dated January 12th, 1904, securing £408 0s. 3d, has been filed.

REXAM, LTD.—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, created by resolutions of December 5th, 1912, and May 30th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £500. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees. Also issue on May 30th, 1913, of £200 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

SCARBOROUGH, FILEY AND DISTRICT BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.—Deposit of deeds, without instrument, of 6 and 7, Silver-street, Scarborough, on May 27th, 1913, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclay and Co., Ltd., Scarborough.

LIMEHOUSE PAPERBOARD MILLS, LTD.—Particulars of £12,000 debentures, created May 15th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

THE "DAILY HERALD."

Mr. Justice Neville, on Tuesday, made an order for the compulsory winding-up of the *Daily Herald* Printing and Publishing Society, Ltd. The petitioners were creditors for £3,448. We understand that the paper will still continue publication.

PAPER SUPPLIES, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Nottingham, on June 9th, the following resolution was passed:—"That the company, being unable to meet its liabilities or continue its business, be wound up voluntarily; and that Arthur Barlow, of 1, High-pavement, Nottingham, and James N. Duncan, of B14, The Temple, Dale-street, Liverpool, be appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding-up." Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Nottingham, on July 3rd.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re ARCHIBALD JOHN HARTNALL, Newspaper Proprietor.

At a sitting of the I.W. Bankruptcy Court at Ryde, last week, before the Registrar, Mr. A. Dashwood, this debtor attended for public examination. The statement of affairs disclosed gross liabilities, £1,064 6s.; expected to rank for dividend, £1,011 18s. 9d.; estimated available assets, £537 3s. 10d.; deficiency, £474 14s. 11d. In answer to the official receiver, debtor said it was impossible to say what the financial position of the business was when he took it over, after his father's death, but it was not solvent. In April he was pressed, and called a meeting of creditors, and offered a composition which was declined. The examination was ordered to be closed.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

GOOSE, F. H., 16, Bishop Bridge-road, and 6, Brigg-street, Norwich, bookseller and stationer. Date of order and of adjudication order, June 11th, made on the debtor's own petition.

RAWLINGS, H. W., 13, Wellington-street, Luton, Beds., stationer. Date of order and of adjudication order, June 13th, made on the debtor's own petition.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

BRIGDEN, A. W., lately carrying on business at 181, Rochester-avenue, Rochester, Kent, as a newsagent, etc. First meeting, June 23rd, 3 p.m., at 116, High-street, Rochester. Examination, July 14th, 2.30 p.m., at the Court House, Eastgate, Rochester.

ADJUDICATION.

LINSEY, H. J., 92 and 258, Mill-road, Cambridge stationer, etc. Date of order, June 14th.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

HARRINGTON, F. C. A., 11, Market-street, Eastleigh, Hants, stationer. Claims by June 28th to T. Easton, official receiver, Midland Bank Chambers, High-street, Southampton.

FORD, A. G. N., late of 38, South Lambeth-road, S.W., now Lower-green, Mitcham, Surrey, manufacturer of photographic paper. Claims by July 1st to F. W. Davis, C.A., 95-97, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

ALLEN, E. B. A., and M. J., trading as Davis and Allen, 91, Chertsey-road, Duke-street, and Portugal-street, Woking, stationers and printers. Claims by July 1st, to G. M. White, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.

HARDING, S. D., trading as Harding and Son, 14, Kinderton-street, Middlewich, Cheshire, printer. Claims by July 1st, to R. E. Clark, C.A., 17, Albion-street, Hanley, Staffs.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

CHALFONT, W. W., and GRIGGS, H. J., trading as W. W. Chalfont, 34, Union-street, Marylebone, London, W., printers and stationers. Trustee, G. M. White, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C. Released June 2nd.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

Digitized by Google

The Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

The Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, was the *venue* on Saturday afternoon last of a goodly company of members of the Institute of Printers, who paid this institution their annual visit. At Oxted Station waggonettes were in waiting to take the party for an exhilarating drive round the surrounding country, prior to assembling at the Home for tea, which was tastefully laid in the beautiful Gothic dining hall. Here the genial president of the Home, Mr. C. J. Drummond, presided, supported by several lady friends. The chairman, in a few words of welcome, said he felt that after they had inspected the building and well-kept grounds, they would keep a warm corner in their hearts for the work done there. Mr. Roud (deputy-chairman of the Council) reciprocated Mr. Drummond's remarks, and thanked him for the opportunity given them of visiting an institution situated in such a charming spot. Tea over, the party made a tour of the building, and expressed surprise at the number of gifts it had received. The fruit and vegetable garden, the poultry and piggery, were objects of interest, while a game of bowls on the well-kept lawn helped to while away a very pleasant evening, the party returning to town soon after nine o'clock.

The popularity of the Home as a convalescent institution for printers is evidenced by the remarkable increase in patients this year, the number that have availed themselves of a stay there having nearly doubled previous records. Subscribers are invited to pay the Home a visit during the summer months, and make themselves acquainted with the institution and its work.



The Future of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

SIR,—The Special Committee appointed by the Parent Centre of the P.M. and O.A., after 19 meetings, extending over the greater part of a year, has brought in its report (which has appeared in your pages), and the members of the various Centres are now asked to consider it.

The Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Berryman, in introducing its recommendations, complained that the terms of reference had been rather vague. If he had said rather large one would have agreed with him—for was it not to consider ALL the suggestions made during the three nights' discussion introduced with Mr. Bateman's paper?

With the report of the Committee, after such labours, I am rather disappointed; and yet one ought not to be surprised. Appointed in a hurry, selected from the parent Centre only, how can one be astonished that the recommendations are almost all relative to that Centre's management and functions? Clauses 24, 25, 29, 31, 33 and 35 of the report are the only ones which concern the whole of the Centres, and the last two are of little moment. Clause 24 includes the suggestion of a Pension Fund, which has already failed to meet with the approval of London and Manchester, as reported in your columns last weak. I have an indea that the great majority of our members have other prospects of some provision in old age than even the National Pension, *if required*; I refer to their trade union.

In my contribution to the Bateman discussion I expressed the opinion that our Association carries quite enough in its objects. Rule 2, clauses (b) and (d), reads: To assist members temporarily when out of employment; to provide a sum to be paid to the widows or nominees of deceased members. Let us concentrate on these two most worthy Objects, and if our subscription is to be increased, then let it be with the intention of rendering even greater temporary benefit to unfortunate members.

I am sorry that I was unable to attend the meeting of the Manchester Centre which considered the recommendations. If I had been there I should have exercised what influence I could to prevent the adoption of a suggestion tacked on to another one which I do heartily approve. That which I support is the establishment of a National Council. That which I oppose is its suggested composition. It would be too large altogether. Manchester's proposal to include presidents and secretaries of all Centres, together with one representative for each 50 or fraction of 50 members, would for a start give us a Council of 43, and every new Centre would add at least three more. First, then, let us get a National Council approved by all our Centres—London included. Then let us discuss the representation. But I am still of opinion that my original suggestion *re* basis of Council will be difficult to improve upon: one representative for every 100 or fraction of 100 members.

I hope my London friends will not misjudge me for originally suggesting and again advocating a National Council. They have admirably managed the Association for nearly 21 years. It is only because I believe that a National Council would add to the status and dignity and influence of the Association throughout the Kingdom that I so strongly advocate its establishment. And we should only be following in the steps of the Masters' Federation and the other principal trade unions.

To bring the matter further to the front, I suggest that members holding views similar to myself should introduce the question at their Centre's meeting. The resolution proposed should for the present be one approving a National Council. The details can be discussed later.

Yours, etc.,
THOS. SHAW.

10, Sutton-road, Stockport.
June 17th, 1913.

Printers' Medical Aid & Sanatoria ASSOCIATION.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., presided at the fifth annual meeting of the above at the offices of the London Society of Compositors, St. Bride-street, E.C., on Wednesday, June 11th, there being a full and representative attendance.

The committee's report was taken in sections, and recorded a most useful year's work. The income totalled £907 12s.; the expenditure being some £30 in excess of that sum, though at the close of the year there still remained in hand £496 19s. The heavy expenditure was attributed to various causes, including the increased number of letters issued, as during the past year no less than 1,887 letters had been issued, including 562 pairs of spectacles, 511 appliances, such as trusses, elastic stockings, belts, etc. Fifty-four cases were sent to convalescent homes, the Association's list now consisting of eight of these establishments, while twenty-seven were admitted into either of the three sanatoria contained in the list. There were now some fifty first aid boxes in use throughout the trade, and during the year the custodians of these boxes have attended to 1,400 cases of accident. Several additional boxes were to be shortly issued. The report then went on to heartily thank the various groups of workers that had assisted the Association by concerts, etc., and these included the Associated Singers, and the various auxiliaries in and around London. Mr. F. W. Bridges had again invited the Association to undertake the duties of the first aid department at the forthcoming Printers' Exhibition, to be held at the Agricultural Hall next year, and the Committee had pleasure in accepting same. The dentistry scheme for the supplying of teeth upon the deferred payment system appeared to be giving satisfaction, over thirty members having availed themselves of this benefit.

The principal item upon the agenda, however, was the placing of the office of secretary upon a permanent basis, and the Committee having laid two schemes of remuneration before the meeting, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Arthur O'Connor be reappointed at a salary of £130 per annum. In returning thanks for the renewal of confidence placed in him, Mr. O'Connor referred to the great strides the Association had made, and hoped to make during the ensuing year. During the past week Mr. J. L. Elias had written him notifying that he had nominated the Association to receive a cheque for £25 out of the *John Bull* Derby Sweepstake, and the same day the composing chapel of the *Daily Telegraph* had sent along a cheque for £5 5s.

Mr. T. W. George, of Carmelite House, was then elected a vice-president, special tribute being paid him for his excellent work upon the philanthropic side of the craft.

The secretary read a list of the successes in connection with the examination of the members attending the first aid classes, and it was shown that out of 40 students who appeared before D. J. M. Carvell, 27 had passed. A hearty vote of thanks was agreed to be sent to Dr. Cantlie, the lecturer appointed by the St. John Ambulance Association, for his untiring efforts on behalf of the class. Mr. H. W. Howes having been re-appointed treasurer, a committee of twelve was appointed with power to add to their number in order to make it representative of all sections of the craft. Mr. Geo. Tams and Mr. E. James were elected auditors, and in replying to a vote of thanks to the chair, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., paid a high tribute to the committee and secretary for their strenuous efforts to assist the afflicted, and congratulated all concerned upon the success of their efforts.

Before the meeting concluded, a vote of condolence was passed to relatives of the late H. Oscar Giles, of the *Westminster Gazette*, late chairman of the news department of the L.S.C., and an active worker in many philanthropic channels of the trade.

CO-OPERATION OF WORKERS.—Progressive firms now realise that success is based upon their securing to a full degree the co-operation of every employee—that they owe more than wages, that their employees are entitled to clean, light and safe places to work; compensation when injured, provisions for old age and individual consideration. The business value of this proposition is seen nowadays upon every side. It is not charity—better call it welfare work, explained as applying the same principles to his employees that he applies to the rest of his business. Good welfare work pays.—Mr. Walter Z. Shafer in *Printing Trade News*.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Digitized by Google

BARNSLEY
Paper Mills Destroyed by Fire.

Damage Estimated at more than £50,000.

The paper mills of Messrs. Thomas Marsden and Sons, Ltd., at Barnsley, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last week. The damage is estimated at over £50,000 and 250 work-people are thrown idle. Day and night shifts were worked at the mills, and the outbreak occurred during the night shift just after one o'clock. A small blaze was noticed among scrap paper in a room adjoining the main building by a young employee, who attempted to put it out with his cap. In a few minutes the main building, stocked as it was with most inflammable material, was in flames. Fortunately the fifty or so workmen who were engaged at the time all escaped. They set to work at once with the firm's fire apparatus, and the borough fire brigade were quickly in attendance. The flames, however, were fanned by a strong breeze, and it was evident that the building, which was three-storeyed, was doomed.

The flames shot up to a tremendous height, and the brigade directed attention to other parts of the works, including the large store sheds, packed with paper and pulp, which were in great danger of being involved. The roof of the main building and the machinery crashed to the basement with terrific force, sending flames in the air to be seen for miles around. The fire spread to the finishing house, and the reeler, cutting and calender stock-rooms became involved. In those departments two valuable "news" machines became almost a total wreck, and the stock-rooms were virtually destroyed. A plentiful supply of water was at hand, and after some four hours' playing on the burning building the fire was got under control, but the brigade continued at work on the smouldering *dèbris* until the afternoon. The walls of the main building, a substantial stone structure, are left standing, but the interior is a mass of wreckage, thousands of pounds' worth of valuable machinery and plant having been completely destroyed.

A large quantity of stock was saved, and a recent addition to the works—a dynamo-house and offices—was also left intact, along with a lofty chimney-stack. The damage is covered by insurance.

A Humorous Programme.

When the printer gets out a programme for his own private use he usually strives after something that is out of the way, as a change from the usual style of those produced in the course of his daily work for others. We have seen many humorous productions of this kind, and one of the happiest and wittiest is just to hand from the well-known Middlesbrough firm of photo-engravers and colour printers, Messrs. Hood and Co., Ltd. To celebrate their removal into new works Messrs. Hood and Co. this year gave an outing and dinner to their workers, and the programme of the outing and menu of the dinner at Whitby, on Saturday, 7th inst., is very cleverly put together and nicely printed on stout old-style paper. While some of the references will be better appreciated by the members of the firm, the general humour and clever manipulation of printing terminology is worth reproduction.

The toast list ran as follows:—

Mr. HAROLD HOOD—"On things in general."

Mr. J. W. SPLEVINS (oldest employee)—Will discourse on the sins (and other qualifications) of professional fault-finders.

Mr. J. M. ROSEWEIR (our newest director)—Will explain how some happiness can be attained in this world even in a printing shop, despite the disability of close association with "devils."

Mr. F. LAYFIELD—May be impressed to say even a very few words about blocks and block-heads (or head blockers).

Mr. A. POWELL (architect of the photo engraving department)—May be persuaded to suggest new fields for Hood enterprise, and is not debarred from treating the subject lightly, as befits a company of holiday makers frankly "on the loose."

Mr. J. STUART—Has our congratulations on his appointment of Master of the Cleveland Guild, and with his year of experience of the art of saying nothing in an attractive way, may be trusted to wind up for the workers; while

Mrs HAROLD HOOD (another of our new directors)—May safely be asked to answer for the firm. Whether she will answer or what she will answer—that you must wait and see!

And this was the menu:—

HARD PACKING (TOP-FEED).
Roast Beef (A-Quality).
Roast Mutton (Lay-'t-on Process).

SPACING OUT MATERIAL.

(Transparently positive) Murphies (De Luxe).
(Doubtful) 18-pt. Peas double-tone green.
(Densely negative) Truffles in Aspic Jelly.

ORNAMENTS.
Trichromatic Tarts.
(The Cherries have no imposing stones).

OVERLAY.
Custard.
(More-rush and Bolt-em's Yellow).

DESSERT.
(There is a fruit shop higher up the street).
Deserters before the speeches are to have their forms locked-up.

WINES.
All of 1914 Vintage (extra dry).
At the last moment we regret to learn that these are all by the Disa-Poynter Process, and therefore cannot be included—so therefore there are to be no Whines.

ETCHING FLUIDS.
Ginger Pop. H_2O.
Citric acid, dilute, aerated.
(Yclept sometime 'lemonade.")

"This dinner is too good for any but 'printers' or other very honest men."—Izaac Walton.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

12,743 McALLISTER, R., show-cards.
12,772 STEPHENS, F. W., loose-leaf binder.
12,889 LOWER, W. W., illuminated advertising devices.
12,894 DUNN, W., letterpress printers' lead.
12,949 KENNEDY, D. S., typographical composing machines.
12,971 HOLT, W., rulers.
13,020 NEWTON, A. P., paper blinds.
13,048 BOON, E. R., and BOON, ALEXANDER AND CO., paper and the like cutting machines.
13,061 JERNE, H., holding device for exhibiting advertisements, signs, tablets, or pictorial representations for commercial and other purposes.
13,066 WILLMOTT, H. C., device for advertising and like purposes.
13,083 TARLETON, T., pencil lead sharpeners.
13,098 BAUMANN, P. A., and P. A. BAUMANN AND CO., LTD., advertising and other devices.
13,099 BAUMANN, P. A., and P. A. BAUMANN AND CO., LTD., advertising and other devices.
13,153 SMITH, E. J., means for facilitating the use of incised or intaglio plates in rotary printing machines.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Automatic card exhibiting device—Hinzpeter; 4,818.
Combined pencil holder and rule—Myers and Myers; 12,510.
Manufacture of leaves in connection with loose-leaf ledgers—Heap; 12,525.
Clip or device for holding in the pocket fountain pens, pencils, watches and other articles—Cryer; 12,821.
Matrix composing machines—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.; 12,850.
Mounting blocks for printing plates—Haddan; 13,183.
Machine for producing multiple impressions or repeats for use in or for printing or lithography—Ker and Ker; 14,616.
Machines for affixing postage stamps and other adhesive stamps or labels to envelopes and the like—Tubbs; 17,099.
Advertising appliances—Flannery; 17,609.
Sheet cutting and folding mechanism—Goss Printing Press Co. of England; 21,473.
High-speed printing presses—Rockstroh; 28,594.

1913.

Machines for cutting woven fabrics, felt, paper and other materials on the bias—Harnden; 183.
Typographical composing machines—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.; 2,552.
Fountain pens—Kilo-werk, Fabrik fur Gebrauchsgegenstande Ges.; 9,185.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Construction of label or tag—Wearn; 2,156.
Production of half-tone printing plates—Wilkinson; 10,649.
Stereotype matrices—Williamson; 11,581.
Process for the manufacture of lithographic stone—Hereng; 12,640.

Faster than a Calculating Machine.
INGLIS "FLASH"
PAPER-TRADE CALCULATOR
Estimates Made-up or Checked at Lightning Speed.
POST FREE 2/2
TRY THIS NEW SYSTEM.
Reckoners for Every Purpose and Trade.
GALL & INGLIS, London and Edinburgh.

THE PERFECT PEN
VEDA
REG° Nº 322936
2s. 6d. to 5s.
Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

METAL TYPE
ALL TYPE CAST ON THE AMERICAN POINT SYSTEM
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
NEW AND UP-TO-DATE FACES
WOOD MILES & Co
FROM HACKNEY WICK LONDON
26, KING STREET, LEICESTER.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.
DIRECTORS
F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.
38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Price

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

In the House of Commons, a week or two since, Dr. Addison put the three following questions to the Secretary of the Treasury: (1) Whether he was aware that since October, 1911, 36,000 books, full and half-bound, have been sent to Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. to their works at Wolverton, where female labour at less than the rate of wages paid to journeymen and apprentices is employed; whether he was aware that no trade union labour is employed by the firm in question in their works at Wolverton; was he aware that the bulk of vellum binding contracts are entrusted to two firms known for conditions of labour as described; and, if so, whether he proposed to take any action in the matter. (2) Whether it is intended to put up for open tender all the eight divisions of vellum binding contracts on the expiration of the present term of five years; and whether he will take care that Divisions 2 and 3 are not allotted to Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. without competition, as in 1909. Whether, in considering the competency of firms tendering for Stationery Office contracts, he will take into account the labour conditions existing under the firms in question, as well as space, plant and other conditions of their establishments; and whether he will consult, with a view of guidance, the Fair House list of the trade unions concerned.

Mr. Masterman, in his reply, agreed to the correctness of the figures quoted, and said that all Stationery Office contractors are obliged to observe the obligations imposed on them by the fair wages resolution. Any definite complaint of infringement would receive immediate attention. As to the second question, so far as could be at present foreseen, all the vellum binding contracts referred to will be put up for open tender on the expiration of the present term. There were special circumstances in 1909, when the vellum binding contracts were submitted to competition, which, in the cases of Divisions 2 and 3, made it necessary in the interests of the public service to negotiate with Mesers. McCorquodale and Co. for an extension of the period of two contracts which they had originally obtained by open competition. With regard to the third question, the Stationery Office, in allotting contracts, takes into account the labour conditions existing under the firms in question. The Fair House lists of the trade unions concerned are constantly consulted at the Stationery Office, and the conditions of labour on Government work are governed by the fair wages question.

The air seems rather thick just now with strikes and rumours of disputes and strikes in the bookbinding trade. The bookbinders of Wigan tendered a fortnight's notice, on May 31st, because of the refusal of the employers to concede an advance of 3s. per week on the present minimum of 32s. The men were prepared to accept an advance of 2s. at once and a further advance of 1s. on January 1st, 1914. This was met by a counter proposal from the employers of an immediate advance of 1s. 6d., and a promise that the question of a furthur advance should be submitted to a joint conference between the Master Printers Federation and the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. Several attempts have been made by the Executive Committee of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers to bring about an amicable settlement, but the Wigan employers refuse to alter their original offer. The increased cost of living is put forward as one of the reasons for seeking the advance. No fresh developments are reported up to the time of our going to press.

At the annual meeting of the Master Printers Federation at Liverpool at the commencement of this month, reference was made to the memorial from the Scottish operative bookbinders (see our February bookbinding number), it being mentioned that an amended memorial had at last been received, but not until after the Federation's Annual Report was drafted. The bookbinding and ruling question has engaged the serious attention of the Federation Council during the year, and was brought prominently before the private general meeting. The demarcation of labour, the manning of machines, and the general conditions, urgently require settlement, and it is hoped that those members who are qualified by experience to deal practically with such questions will devote themselves to bringing about, despite the difficulties in the way, a settlement of a satisfactory nature.

Whilst the Federation was in session at Liverpool, an alleged grievance at Aberdeen caused a number of bookbinders in that city to go out on strike, but they returned to work on the 9th inst, on the understanding that a conference would take place between the newly-formed Scotttish Alliance of Master Printers and the Scottish District Council of Bookbinders. It expected that this meeting will result in a removal of the difficulty which led to the dispute.

There was also trouble threatened at Messrs. Burn and Co.'s London works in Kirby-street, Hatton-garden. This establishment, as most of our readers know, has been conducted as a "Union house," whereas the firm's country works at Esher has always been been maintained as a "closed shop." The National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers has long desired to bring the Esher place within their fold, but without success, Messrs. Burn and Co. preferring to continue its present status. The Union, in order to bring matters to a head, recently directed those of its members who were employed at Messrs. Burn's, 145 men in all, to hand in notices to cease work at the end of last week, unless the firm gave way on the point. A strike was, however, averted at the eleventh hour, as after a prolonged conference on Friday between the directors of Messrs. Burn and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Bowerman, Holmes and Evans, representing the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation (the secretary and president of which organisation had offered to assist in bringing about a settlement), an agreement was arrived at, so that the men resumed work as usual on Monday morning. Certain readjustments of work are to take place in connection with the Esher branch. Although certain features that were objected to by the trade society remain unchanged, it was thought that the further steps to be taken might be deferred, so that efforts to deal with them should be undertaken by means of peaceful negotiation, rather than by the adoption of hostile measures that might result in injury and loss to both parties. This is a decision that does great credit to the good sense of both sides and demonstrates the esteem in which each holds the other.

The Master Printers' Federation has issued a pamphlet, with accompanying forms, explanatory of the Cost Finding System approved at the Cost Congresses held lately in various parts of the kingdom. Bindery work is referred to, and the author (Mr. W. Howard Hazell) says that as in the binding room a large portion of the costs are recovered by charges for hand labour, a special system has to be adopted. He recommends that machines which cost less than £10 should be treated as tools, and their cost be recovered by the hourly rates for hand work. Machines of greater value should be entered on one of the forms given. The costs to be recovered by the binding machine unit consist of special machine costs only, the yearly total of which, divided by 52, gives the average weekly machine cost, which, divided by the total hour units, gives the unit value for machines in the binding-room. To this is added the wages paid per hour to the worker, and the ascertained percentage to cover the balance of the costs of the department, the product being the total cost per hour for each machine. Thus, if a cutting machine cost is found to be 4d. per chargeable hour, the operator is paid 8d., and the percentage of balance of costs is considered to be cent per cent., then work on that machine must be charged for at the rate of 2s. per hour. In the case of hand work, of course only the percentage of extra costs is added to the actual hourly wage. "If a special machine, such as a book-sewing machine, is installed, and at first is only employed, say, one day a week, you cannot charge the full cost of the machine, as, if you did, your charge per hour would be so high that you would not obtain extra work for the machine. In this case you must find the hourly cost on the assumption that the machine is running a normal number of hours, say 30 or 40, per week. You will then find a reasonable hourly rate for the machine, and you will hope very shortly to obtain work to keep the machine running the normal number of hours." Copies of the pamphlet under notice may be had from the offices of the Federation, 24, Holborn, E.C., price, 2s. 6d., and should be in the hands of every master bookbinder and estimating clerk.

The subscribers to the Bookbinders' Pension Supplement held their fifty-eighth annual meeting and smoking concert on May 30th, at the Sessions House Hotel, Clerkenwell-green. The chair was ably filled by Mr. W. G. Greenhill, and there was a good array of artists, who rendered some very excellent songs and recitations, whilst Mr. J. Newton gave a violin selection. The Report of the past year's work was read by the secretary, Mr. W. Watt, who said that though the funds had fallen short, he was pleased to say that they were able to elect to five pensions, which fell in order of ballot to the following:—Mr. W. J. Jackson, Mr. G. A. Adams, Mr. T. H. Reynoldson, Mrs. Mary Richards, and Mrs. S. Bishop. Twenty gratuities of half-a-crown each were awarded the unsuccessful candidates. Four new committeemen—Messrs. Trott, Merritt, Billings, and Bown—were elected as an addition to the standing committee. Mr. Lea was elected treasurer, and Mr. England auditor, and a few toasts brought a very pleasant evening to a close. Miss Mabel Tilbury ably officiated as accompanist, and amongst the musical friends who assisted to make the function a success were Miss De Coverly, and Messrs. Margates, Newton, Ireland, Jones, Martin, Hill, Bembo, Francis, England, and Hornsey. The Supplement, as is well known, was organised on behalf of the unsuccessful candidates for the Bookbinders' Almshouse Society's Pensions.

According to the annual report of the Norwich Public Library, the Librarian of which is Mr. Geo. A. Stephen, 1,649 volumes were rebound during the year ended March 31st, 1913, at a cost of £107 19s. 7d., giving an average price of 1s. 3¾d. per volume, which seems a low one for books which the report states have been bound in accordance with a specification which provides for sound workmanship, good materials, and leathers tanned in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Society of Arts.

We are sorry to have to report a steady falling off in the popularity of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations in Bookbinding. In 1911, 132 candidates presented themselves; in 1912, only 115, and for the present year the total fell to 89. The following is a list of the various centres of industrial instruction from which the candidates came for the 1913 examination:—

Centre.	Section.			
	Forwarding.		Finishing.	
	Grade I.	Final.	Grade I.	Final.
Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol ...	4	1	—	—
Central Municipal Technical School, Liverpool	2	1	—	—
Municipal School of Technology, Manchester ...	—	1	2	—
Municipal Technical School, Leicester	4	1	1	—
Various London County Council Centres	7	1	6	3
Borough Polytechnic Institute, London, S.E... ...	7	—	11	2
Northampton Polytechnic Institute, London, E.C. ...	11	4	4	1
Acton and Chiswick Polytechnic, London, W. ...	3	—	1	1
Municipal Technical College, Brighton	2	1	—	—
Municipal School of Art, Birmingham	—	1	1	—
Technical Institute, Keighley	—	—	2	—
Central Technical School, Leeds	1	—	—	1
County School, Bodmin ...	1	—	—	—
Totals	42	11	28	8

It will be noticed that no less than 62 of the candidates hailed from London. Compared with this, the three who came from Manchester and Liverpool, and the two from Birmingham and Leeds, cannot be considered as other than very inadequate representation of those great industrial centres. Another noticeable point is the fact that 65 per cent. of the can-

didates went up for examination in Forwarding, which, after all, really constitutes Bookbinding proper, Finishing being merely a decorative adjunct, the number of persons learning which seems steadily decreasing, no doubt as a result of the great extension of cased-in work in the trade.

Employment in the bookbinding trades remained quiet in London during April. It was fairly good on the whole in the provinces. There was a general improvement as compared with a year ago, except at Edinburgh and Belfast, where employment was reported as bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In London, out of a total of 3,359 Trade Union bookbinders, 5·4 were without employment at the end of the month, as compared with 6·3 in March, and 8·4 in April last year. In other parts of the United Kingdom the percentage was much smaller, only 3·6 out of 3,179, against 3·1 in March, and 4·3 in April, 1912. Morocco leather workers reported employment as very bad, and worse than in the previous month or in April last year; with other fancy leather workers it was fair, and at Manchester it was better than in March, or in April, 1912.

The contracts placed by H. M. Stationery Office during April included the following:—Binding 12,000 copies Technical Instructions XVIII., 11,000 copies First Aid in the Royal Navy.—Dickens and Cooper, Ltd., 6, Newcourt, Farringdon-street, E.C. Binding 1,600 Memo. Books, 2,500 Army Books, No. 130.—Fenner, Appleton and Co., Ltd., 77, St. Johnstreet, E.C. Binding 2,000 copies D. 475 C "Skeleton Guard Book"; printing, binding, etc., 2,500 copies Record of Registered and Insured Packets; printing, etc., 6,050,000 A.G.D. 163; supplying 1,000 Portfolios "S. 140, D. 744."—Drake, Driver and Lever, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C. Supplying 10,000 Portfolios Army Book 234; 20,000 cloth cases, 9 by 8½ inches.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Bucks. Supplying 800 "Rapid" Binders.—Bridge and Co., 92, Chancery-lane, W.C. Supplying 40,000 pads A. F. C. 2,123A.—Gale and Polden, Ltd., Aldershot. Supplying 500 waterproof covers S. 353F.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Owing to the late dispute in the Manchester bookbinding industry, Mr. W. Mellor, editor of the *Bookbinding Trades Journal*, has changed his position, and is now Chief Agent and Treasurer of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers (Approved Society No. 330) Health Insurance Section, whose offices are at 312, Deansgate, Manchester.

At last month's meeting of the Light Leather Trades Federation, the secretary pointed out a case of serious misrepresentation of leather purses, which were being described in such a manner as to be misleading to the public. The committee, after duly considering this matter, authorised the secretary to write to the firm exposing these goods for sale, pointing out the fact that they were contravening the Merchandise Marks Act, and insisting that this misrepresentation should at once cease; also, as it was suspected that the wholesale vendor of the particular goods was responsible for the goods being incorrectly labelled, that the dealer in question should be asked to furnish the name of the wholesale house supplying the purses.

A finish of very high lustre, and a face resembling glass, which German manufacturers have obtained on the leather used for pocket-books, etc, especially upon crushed grain morocco and crocodile, and which has troubled British manufacturers not a little to reproduce, can be obtained by the use of collodion cotton, says Mr. M. C. Lamb, F.C.S. The goods are varnished over with a solution of nitro-cellulose, made by dissolving 8 ozs. of collodion cotton in 40 ozs. of amyl acetate, and diluting with 60 ozs. of a mixture of equal parts of benzole and industrial spirit. This solution is applied with a varnish brush of good quality to the outside of the case, and after drying the case is pressed and ironed in a press provided with a polished silver plate. One afternoon a few weeks since, Mr. Lamb, who is head of the Light Leather Department at Leathersellers' College, lectured at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, on Forel, Parchment and Vellum, to the bookbinding students, the attendance also including some of the principal bookbinders in the metropolis.

About a century ago a fairly popular mode of book decoration was the painting on the fore-edges, usually before they were gilded, of a landscape or other picture in water colours. This sort of thing is usually found in company with a good binding, though the books on which it occurs are not as a rule of much literary importance. Examples of this class of decoration are now being sought after, but as they were never very numerous the "faker" has stepped in to help supply the demand. Mr Vincent, the President of the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers, accordingly advises booksellers to examine carefully all volumes with painted "forages" before purchasing. He says he had sent to him from the Provinces two small volumes, the bindings of which date from about 1830, while the fore-edges must have been painted but yesterday. He warns booksellers that at the present time a number of such volumes are being put upon the market. No doubt the fact that good prices are usually fetched by such books accounts for this latest development of the book-faker's art. Genuine old examples are, however, still picked up occasionally for a trifle. The writer purchased a good one the other day for threepence at a bookstall.

In a recent number of *Office Appliances* Mr. Jas. S. Waterston (of the well-known Edinburgh firm of Geo. Waterston and Sons) had an article on "Scotland and System," *i.e.*, labour-saving systems in connection with business establishments. The following extract may be of interest to our readers:—"Less than a score of years have elapsed since loose-leaf ledgers began to make any impression on this side of the Atlantic, and these, more than any other appliance, have now become really popular. The 'Dade,' which I believe, was the first of the invaders, the "Cope-Chatt," 'Twin Lock,' 'Kalamazoo," many of 'Sieber and Trussell's' and 'National' lines, and latterly the 'Ludgate' (our own patent) and 'Eff-Pee' binders (both British patterns) have established a strong and increasing hold in this country. There is room for them all, and competition, though keen, is always friendly."

In connection with the recent retirement of Mr. Henry Frowde from the management of the London business of the Oxford University Press, after 39 years of active work, it has been stated that since 1874 he has brought out and distributed through the world more than 40,000,000 copies of the Bible. The skins of 100,000 animals are used annually for the covers of Oxford Bibles alone, and 400,000 sheets of gold are required for gilt-lettering.

Messrs. A. and C. Black are re-issuing their Beautiful Britain Series in cloth bindings at the price of the original edition in paper boards.

In last month's numbery of the *Treasury*, a veteran bookbinder, Frederick Rogers, has a long article reminiscent of the Bookbinders' Strike in 1891-2 over the eight-hours question. He was then foreman of the binding department of the Co-operative Printing Society, whose directors, he says, "took a sane view of the workman's position and never interfered with what I did after hours so long as I did my work satisfactorily while I was employed by the firm . . . therefore . . . I flung myself into the fray." Old bookbinding trade unionists would read this article with interest, as many of them will no doubt remember Mr. Rogers as a particularly energetic and enthusiastic member of the old Vellum Binders' Society, who helped to make what he rightly calls a revolution in the trade, though the strike in question was only a partial success.

Mr. C. D. Medley, writing on the "Printer's Lien" in last month's *Imprint*, says that "upon the bankruptcy of a publisher it is rather galling to find the binders holding a large proportion of the stock, not merely to their own advantage but to the more than corresponding disadvantage of the printers and other creditors. But this is ultimately due to the fact that the course of trade has

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,
Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,
71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.
SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

Do you ever print Catalogues?
Then you will save Cost on your first order by
The Production of the Printed Catalogue,
BY ALEX. J. PHILIP
5/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, ETC.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD
LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 CITY

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.
By H. E. CORNWALL.
Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating, binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing, gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size, etc., etc.
A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size. 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.
Copies may be had from
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Digitized by Google

put the binders to a considerable extent in the position of warehousemen and that printers as a body have not found such a position compatible with the best and most profitable use of their premises." Mr. Medley thinks that the solution of this difficulty would be to make it impossible for anybody, even by contract, to obtain a general lien which can be enforced in bankruptcy.

The Home Arts and Industries Exhibition, held recently at the Albert Hall, contained many excellent specimens of leather art work, such as bags, blotters, letter and card cases, etc. The Dorset Arts and Crafts were well in evidence, and a Press interviewer was told that all their beautiful work was done on bark leather from the Romsey tannery.

A correspondent, writing to the *Newspaper Owner and World*, says:—"Can you recommend us the best material for binding our newspaper files, something that is practically imperishable, and will stand a certain amount of handling? We think that pigskin is somewhat too expensive, and we find that the leather usually used by bookbinders perishes after a number of years, owing to the fact that it is cured by means of chemicals. Perhaps you may find out from some other newspaper office what is the material that is generally used." In his reply, the editor of our contemporary recommends the use of pegamoid for the purpose in question.

The death took place last month of Mr. Samuel Waite, head of the well-known firm of ruling machine manufacturers, Waite and Sheard, Honley, near Huddersfield. Deceased was 75 years of age, and started his business life as a cabinet maker, but some time later he entered into partnership with a ruling machine manufacturer at Honley. A few years later he became sole proprietor of the business, which, since his retirement some time ago, has been conducted by his sons, Thos. E. and L. Waite.

The imports of book cloth during May amounted to 24,799 yards, valued at £603, as compared with 11,442 yards, value £272, in the corresponding month of last year, and 28,920 yards, value £719, in May 1911.

According to the report for 1912 of the Central Union of Belgian Bookbinders, that organisation had, at the end of last year, 1,178 members, *i.e.*, 842 men and 336 women. This total included 529 forwarders, 311 booksewers, 87 cutters, 30 rulers, and 16 finishers on leather work. The members who joined last year numbered 323; 348 others are members of from two to five years standing, and 331 more from five to ten years. The year's receipts were about £1,240 and the expenses nearly £1,000, so that £240 was added to the accumulated funds. The Union only dates from 1911, but is a reconstruction of a National Union founded in 1898. Its oldest affiliated branch is that at Brussels, which dates from 1885, and is also the largest, having 729 members. Wages in the Belgian bookbinding industry are still very low, the highest recorded average rate being in the capital, 5½d. per hour. In other places 2d. and 2½d. is quite common.

In the recently published Recollections of Massenet, the composer, a story is told, illustrating his passionate admiration for beautiful bindings. Not a week passed without a visit from him to his bookbinder, when he brought a new book or a new edition to be bound. In the course of time he and the bookbinder became the best of friends, and when Massenet arrived the talk was at first of everything on earth except the real object of his visit. "Look here!" Massenet would say, eventually, giving the man the volume to be bound. "Splendid!" replied the bookbinder, and then for his customer and friend he would devise some fresh wonder in the art of binding. One morning Massenet suddenly learnt that his friend was giving up business. He hurried to his shop. "Heavens! Is it true you are leaving Paris!" he asked. "Why, certainly; I have bought a charming little country house near Nantes." "What! A country house! And in the provinces!" And he added sadly: "Ah! My poor friend, I am partly responsible for that."

As we go to press, the triennial conference of the German Working Binders' Associations is being held at Stuttgart. It finishes on Saturday, and some of the delegates will then go on to Brussels, where they will be able to attend the fifteenth annual congress of the Central Union of Belgian Bookbinders on Sunday, which is to be followed by the third International Bookbinders' Conference on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

In the bookbinding works of Lüderitz and Bauer, of Berlin, a kinematograph reproduction was made recently of the whole process of work in a large wholesale bindery. From folding the sheets to putting on the covering all the processes were shown, and the representation also included gilding by hand, stamping, marbling, etc.

Lock-outs of bookbinders on wages questions are threatened in Norway and Roumania. In the former country, the workers have been building up for six months past a special fund to enable them to tide over such an event.

In New South Wales there is a Printing Trades' Women and Girls Employees Union, which includes female workers in the bookbinding business, and following upon some representations lately made by it to the Government, a Wages Board has been constituted and a definite scale of hours and wages enacted. According to this, the week's work is to consist of a maximum of 45½ hours, between 8.15 a.m. and 5.20 p.m. Monday to Friday, and 8.15 to noon on Saturday, a quarter-hour interval being allowed and paid for at 11 a.m. on all the full days. The minimum rate of wages for senior hands (*i.e.*, those with not less than four years' experience) in hand and machine sewing and quarter-binding, up to four quire, is 25s. a week, and for all other senior hands in the trade, 23s. For junior hands, 10s. a week during the first six months; 12s. for the second six months; 14s. for the third six months; 16s. for the fourth six months; 18s. for the third year; and 21s. for the fourth year, after which they become seniors. Overtime is paid for at the rate of time and a-half for the first three hours afterwards, and up to 10 p.m., double time: and subsequently at the rate of 5s. per hour or fraction thereof, in addition to 9d. for tea money if working after 5.30 p.m. Work done on public holidays (of which there are nine in the year), Saturday afternoons, or Sundays, is always to be reckoned as double time. Not less than four employees are allowed to work overtime after 6 p.m. After being employed for three months, seven days notice must be given on either side. Members of the Union above referred to are to have the preference when employers are engaging fresh hands. These conditions apply to Sydney, Maitland, Newcastle, etc., and are to remain in force for two years.

The trade announcement of Wm. Detmold, Ltd., of Melbourne, one of the oldest Australian binding firms, contains the following passage, which has points worth thinking over:—"Do not refuse an order for bookbinding because you have not the necessary plant. The refusal of one job often means the loss of others that you are in a better position to execute. We can do the work for you at a price that will leave you a good margin of profit. We guarantee first-class workmanship and the utmost secrecy with respect to trade orders. When next you have an enquiry for bound books, send full particulars to our nearest branch, and we will send you an estimate by return post."

The United States House of Representatives made no change in the proposed reduced import tariff on bound books (see our last Bookbinding Number), but the American binders are hoping that the Senate, which has to pass the

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns—not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Bill before it becomes law, will do something in their interest. Books for libraries, colleges, universities and other educational institutions are, under the present Tariff, admitted free of duty, and the booksellers are well aware of this fact. Some of them, however, according to the New York correspondent of the *International Bookbinder*, are so unscrupulous as to take unfair advantage of this knowledge, and import books from England having the seal of some college or university, ostensibly for the use of that particular institution, stamped on the back in such manner that it can be easily removed, and they escape paying any tariff by such subterfuge. "Within the past year two instances of this kind, perpetrated by an important firm of booksellers of this city, have come to my knowledge. One book having the seal of Cornell University and the other Columbia University, were sent to a shop where I was employed to have the imprints obliterated, to enable the bookseller to sell them to any prospective purchaser. Another favourite trick of 'beating the tariff,' is to have twenty-year or older date titles printed and inserted in valuable books that were probably printed and bound within the current year." Those provisions of the Bill that imposed duties on bookbinders' calf skins, tanned but unfinished morocco skins, and finished ditto, have been struck out by the House of Representatives. It is to be presumed, therefore, that these goods will come into the free list.

At the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Booksellers' Association at New York last month, Mr. E. D. North, of that city, read a paper on "Fine and Rare Books as an adjunct to the Retail Book Business." In the course of his remarks he said:—Let me call briefly to your attention the great and varied changes in taste in the last forty years on the subject of what constitutes a perfect covering for a book. There are men before me who will remember when a book bound in calf or tree calf with marbled edges was considered the height of elegance, and the old stamped leather in which Bibles, prayer books and annuals were bound was considered the acme of taste. One word about fine binding. Perhaps there is no such thing as a settled standard in any branch of art, but it has come to be accepted by the fastidious that a perfect book, be it fine or rare or both, should be bound in levant morocco as the best medium for artistic decoration and the most lasting cover for decoration. Special clubs, such as the Grolier Club of New York, the Bibliophile Society and the Club of Odd Volumes of Boston, the Rowfant Club of Cleveland, the Caxton Club of Chicago and the Carteret Club of Newark have done much to establish a high standard of binding and typography among the book makers of this country. We live in the age of imitation—imitation leather, poor paper, poor paste, poor linen thread, not to mention the wire stitching and all those short cuts which make the difference between cheapness and elegance, and between high standard and low imitation. Library schools throughout the country have lectures on bookbinding, etc., but no attempt seems to be made to educate the bookseller in this way.

By the March-April number of the American journal, *Bindery Talk*, just to hand, we gather that the editor has regarded as "excellent" the article on "Some Patent Methods of Sewing," which Mr. Geo. A. Stephen contributed to the March Bookbinding Supplement of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and has reprinted the whole of it. The number also contains a further instalment of the reprint of the long article on "Bookbinding: Methods and machinery," which Mr. Stephen contributed to the Printing Supplement of the *Times*; the sixth instalment of Mr. W. E. Reavis's articles on "Bookbinding for Libraries," which is concerned with rounding and backing; an article on "Guaranteed Leather," which shows that the Americans are at last moving themselves to supply acid-free leathers tanned in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Society of Arts; and some miscellaneous items.

Mr. A. P. Sovey, of St. Louis, has been elected President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, in succession to the late Mr. Glockling. He has already filled the office of vice-president of the organization, and being a man of energy and resource, it is it is hoped that he will be able to place the Brotherhood on a firmer foundation than its present one. The accounts of that body, for the year ended April 30th last, showed that whilst the receipts totalled up to about £6,200, the expenditure reached upwards of £8,000, so that the balance in hand, £3,500 a year ago, has been reduced to about £1,500. The deficit is due the heavy expense of organization, £4,000, which brought in only £1,000.

One of the best-known art binders in America, Mr. Otto Zahn, has just retired from business, and thus severed his connection with the firm of Toof and Co., Memphis, U.S.A. He was a pupil of Matthews, of New York, the London binder who first popularized art binding in the States. Mr. Zahn does not seem to think that this branch of binding has much prospect of success in America to-day. Two other German art binders have made a name for themselves in the States, viz.: A. Oldach, jun., of Philadelphia, and L. Schwarz. The latter was for some time a collaborator with Zahn, but subsequently went to the Roycroft Bindery.

In an article on the Hoe Library sale in the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, the writer says what appears to have attracted Mr. Hoe the most, when getting together the great collection recently dispersed, was fine bindings. Of some works he purchased four or five copies, sumptuously bound. Side by side with the numerous old bindings were thousands of modern ones, often displaying more gorgeousness than good taste. The direction of the "Club Bindery," which Mr. Hoe founded in New York, was confided to an excellent French binder, M. Maillard, who had long worked for Gruel, Cuzin and Mercier. Although so famous a collector himself, Mr. Hoe mixed little with others of like tastes and was rather distant in his manner to owners of libraries whose collections were not to be counted by thousands. Most of the copies of his beautifully illustrated catalogue of bindings, selected from those he owned, were still in his possession at the time of his death, instead of having been distributed amongst his friends, as would have been the case with other and less haughty bibliophiles.

At Buffalo, in New York State, U.S.A., the master binders recently agreed to put a new minimum scale of wages into force on June 1st. The highest rate is of course to be paid to gilders and finishers, £4 3s. 4d. per week. Then come rulers and first-rate forwarders, £3 19s. 2d.; ordinary forwarders, and cutters, £3 15s. Experienced bindery girls will get 27s., and beginners 18s. 9d. The 48-hour week is in force in the town.

The Windisch Co., bookbinders, Detroit, U.S.A., lately completed a handsome souvenir to be sent to the Emperor of Germany. It was made to the order of the Borussen Gesellschaft, an aristocratic German society at Detroit, and is in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Kaiser Wilhelm's accession to the throne. It is in the form of a beautiful portfolio, containing a letter of congratulation, and press notices of the foundation of the society and its remarkable progress. The letter is written and the clippings tastefully mounted on folio parchment bearing the society's arms, the imperial eagle embossed in black, white and red. The portfolio is made of morocco in red, white and blue, with 48 stars, and lined with heavy moire antique silk in black, white and red. On the cover the society's arms are emblazoned on a gold medallion. The contents are secured by means of black, white and red satin ribbons, finished with tassels and pendants of gold bullion. The letter is signed by the various members of the society. The album has been on exhibition in the town, and attracted great attention.

A well-known American binding authority (Mr. J. J. Pleger), says that printers' bookkeepers and clerks rarely possess sufficient knowledge of ruling to prepare copy which will meet all requirements with the least possible cost. Novices cannot be expected to prepare copy which can be as economically followed as if superfluous lines were eliminated, or perhaps stopped at a convenient point for the ruler. It is erroneous to presume that the man who orders the work knows what he wants, because such a man has no knowledge of the intricacy of the ruling machine, and may unwittingly compel the ruler to put a job through the machine a second, third, and possibly a fourth time, because of the iron-clad rule to unquestionably follow copy. When suggestions have been made to customers regarding the stopping of a few lines at the foot line instead of on the line above, they invariably remark: "But the longer line will make it cost more." That is, lines are made to stop because the opinion prevails that the longer the line the more ink used and the greater the cost. Men who know should be consulted before copy is submitted or suggestions requested, which would reduce the cost, and then actual requirements can be the guide. In ruled work the drops and lifts, the number of times a sheet is run through, and the intricacy of the patterns, are all factors that determine the cost.

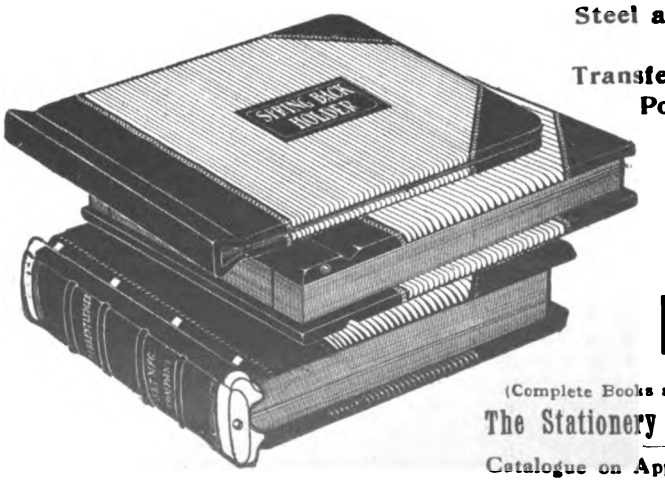
The annual report of the Trustees of the Public Library of Boston, U.S.A., for the year 1912-13, states that the following bookbinding work was executed in the library bindery during the years 1911-12 and 1912-13:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Number of volumes bound, various styles	42,398	42,492
Volumes repaired	2,494	2,644
Volumes guarded	1,945	1,637
Maps mounted	1,021	805
Photographs and engravings mounted	206	216
Magazines stitched	4,258	5,611
Library publications folded, stitched and trimmed ...	170,819	154,451

ACID FREE.
MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS
To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.
NICKERSON BROS.,
Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.
99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Inserting.
OSWEGO BROWN and CARVER CUTTERS, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.
CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,
8 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

The Librarian and Book World
is the
Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly in THE WORLD.
And is All about Books.
SIXPENCE Net, Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.


Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The report states that in addition to this work, a large amount of miscellaneous has been done, such as the making of periodical covers, portfolios, and pouches, the stitching of magazines, mounting of cards, blocking of paper, etc.

A few months ago we published some extracts from a pamphlet on leather preservation by Mr. G. E. Wire, the deputy librarian of the Worcester County Law Library, U.S.A. In the fifteenth annual report of this library the following information is given regarding the library binding, which is interesting as showing the kinds of materials used and the cost of binding. "During the past year our bindery turned out 113 volumes in three-fourths leather and cloth sides, either East India goat or sheep, at $1.15 a volume; 197 volumes in Holliston buckram, or cloth at $1 a volume. These had all been sewed before and were forwarded and finished in the summer and early fall. Each book is sewn all along with Hayes Irish linen thread on linen bands, or hand casing is employed. . . . The cloths used are Holliston cloth and buckram, and the leathers are India goat and sheep, Niger goat and a small quantity of morocco. During the past year there have been 1,488 volumes vaselined, and 393 volumes vaselined and varnished. It has been brought to my attention that I am indebted for the use of vaseline on leather books to Mr. William J. Nagel, of 7, Ashburton-place, Boston, Mass., who used it on some of his books almost ten years ago. I gladly make this correction and confess to Mr. Nagel and give him the credit due him for the idea and the start on which we have done so much work." Vaseline, in this country, has been used as a preservative for more than ten years. In Mr. Douglas Cockerell's book on "Bookbinding and the Care of Books," published in 1901, it was stated that vaseline answered fairly well, and we think we have seen even earlier references to its use.

It is stated that there is a strongly increasing demand for leather and leather goods in China, especially in the free ports. The colours required are black and brown, there being little sale for fancy colours. The bags, portfolios, etc., used by the foreign residents are all imported, but the natives prefer to buy goods made in the country from imported leathers. These are cheaper in price, and appeal more to the native taste as regards appearance.

According to statistics lately published by the local Chamber of Commerce, there are 300 men and 500 children regularly employed in the bookbinding trade at Osaka, Japan.

The New American Ambassador
AND THE BOOKBINDERS.

At its May delegate meeting, the London Trades Council, popularly regarded as the Parliament of Labour in the Metropolis, registered a protest against the appointment of Dr. H. S. Page as United States Ambassador to England. It did this, it is explained, on the strength of a letter received by one of the members of the executive.

The resolution, moved by Mr. W. Coffey, of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, and seconded by Mr. Collis (L.S.C.), was as follows:—

> That the London Trades Council, representing 50,000 working trade unionists of the British metropolis, strongly resents the appointment by President Wilson to the Court of St. James's of an Ambassador who is a bitter opponent of organised labour in his own country, and requests President Wilson to recall his appointment of Mr. H. S. Page and to substitute for him one who will more truly represent the opinions of the working classes of the United States, and who will be more acceptable to the organised workers of the the United Kingdom. The Council also urges Sir Edward Grey to protest against receiving Mr. Page as United States representative to this country.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to President Wilson and Sir Edward Grey, and in asking every trades and labour council in the United Kingdom to take similar action the London Trades Council state:—"It is necessary, in order to maintain the international solidarity of our movement, that the capitalists, on either side of the Atlantic, shall not be allowed to flout or ignore the opinion of trade unionists without a strenuous protest being made; and by passing such a resolution your council will be establishing a valuable precedent."

The letter referred to was dated from the office of the Allied Trades Council of Greater New York, and signed by Chas. L. Conway, Secretary of the National Brotherhood of Bookbinders. It stated that "Mr. Page is a member of a firm bitterly opposed to organised labour. The only department that forced recognition from a union standpoint was the bookbinders, but they are now on strike, and have been for the past twelve months, being forced out, as it was the policy of the firm to replace men with boys. . . . . Further proof of the conditions that prevail in this establishment are that even the help they secured to take the striker's places rebelled and struck without the aid of any organisation."

The Ambassador was a member of the New York printing, publishing and bookbinding firm of Doubleday, Page and Co., but his connection appears to have been chiefly with the literary side of the concern, and of course during his term of office as Ambassador he will not be able to keep up his business relations with the firm.

According to the *Daily Chronicle's* New York correspondent, the officials of the American Federation of Labour, the Printers' Union, and the New York Trades Council all publicly repudiate Mr. Conway's action, and hastened to assure President Wilson and Mr. Bryan that the attack on Dr. Page was not inspired by any authorised body in the United States of America and that they do not sympathise with the protest.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* lately interviewed Mr. Thos. Carroll, the President of the Allied Printing Trades Council there. He said that "the report that we communicated with the London Trades Council is absolutely untrue. No man with authority to utter a word for this Council has communicated with the London Council. If we had wanted to protest we would have gone to President Wilson or to Dr. Page himself." Mr. P. J. Brady, secretary of the Printing Trades Council, declares that the protest was made by "an outside organisation which is repudiated by the American Federation of Labour, and that it was absolutely unauthorised by the printing trade." He proposed to write letters to President Wilson and Dr. Page, explaining that. He adds that "whatever may be the conditions in the firm of Doubleday, Page and Co. with regard to union labour, my organisation does not desire to embarrass the administration by any such tactics as those employed by Mr. Conway." Representatives of 30,000 members of the Allied Printing Trades' Society, at a meeting held recently in New York, passed resolutions asking the American Federation of Labour to approach President Wilson with

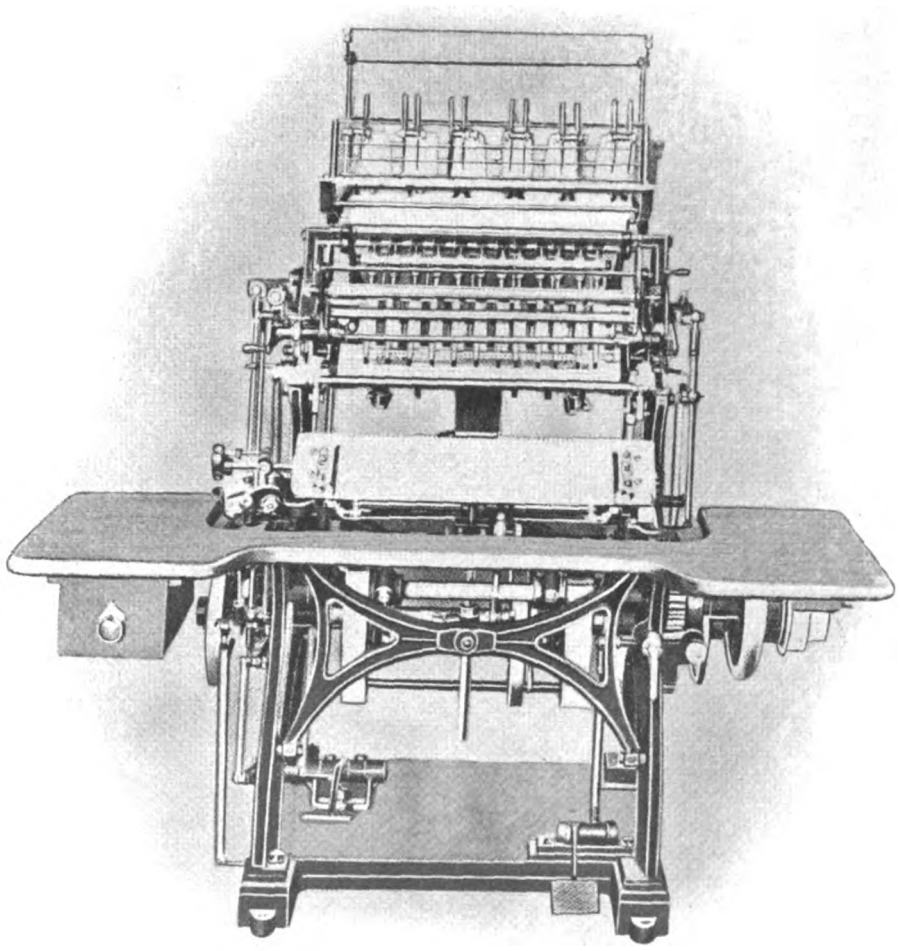
BOOKBINDER,

Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,

"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"
BY ALEX. J. PHILIP.
6/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.
7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM, LONDON. Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.



BOOKSEWING MACHINE

FOR LETTER PRESS OR ACCOUNT BOOKS
FOR ALL VARIETIES OF SEWING.

Call at Showrooms:

AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

Digitized by Google

the request that he will cancel Dr. Page's appointment as Ambassador in London, on account of the bitter opposition to the appointment by trade unionism.

Replying to questions put by the *Daily Telegraph* representative, the manager at Doubleday's stated that Dr. Page was one of the founders of the firm. He had not the figures before him, but felt justified in saying that the average remuneration paid by Doubleday, Page and Co. was actually higher than the union scale. "We have never attempted," he said, "to reduce our workers to a uniform level as regards remuneration, but have paid according to individual merit."

On the other hand, we understand that Mr. Coffey, the mover of the resolution which has caused so much comment, is quite satisfied that the statements made about Dr. Page's firm are largely, if not fully, justified. If the contrary should be proved, then both he and the London Trades Council are prepared to make the fullest apology for having assisted to give them publicity.

The National Brotherhood of Bookbinders is a comparatively new organisation, having only been formed some nine months back, as the result of a dispute between the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and some of its New York branches. The circumstances attending its formation were set out in our Bookbinding Number of October last.

TECHNICAL
Instruction in Bookbinding.

XIV.—At the Central School of Art, Leeds.

This well-known Yorkshire institution for industrial teaching includes, amongst its numerous classes, one for instruction in Bookbinding, which has up until lately been under the care of Mr. Walter Spink, a First Class Honoursman in the subject. It is held on Tuesday and Friday evening, from 7 to 9 p.m. Forwarding and Finishing are taught in Letterpress binding, commencing with the pulling of books and the various methods of doing sewing, and going on to edge-gilding and the decoration of book edges, cloth and half and full morocco bindings. There is a Design Class, which students of binding are also able to attend for the one fee of 10s. 6d. This fee, especially for apprentices, seems too heavy, and its future reduction ought to receive the attention of the Education Committee. Students also complain of the exorbitant fee charged for the Bookbinding Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, 3s. 6d. being thought far too much, seeing that one can enter examinations in other Craft subjects for 1s. 6d., though students of binding are no richer than those in other classes.



No. 1.

An Example of the Work of the Students of the Bookbinding Class at the Central School of Art, Leeds.

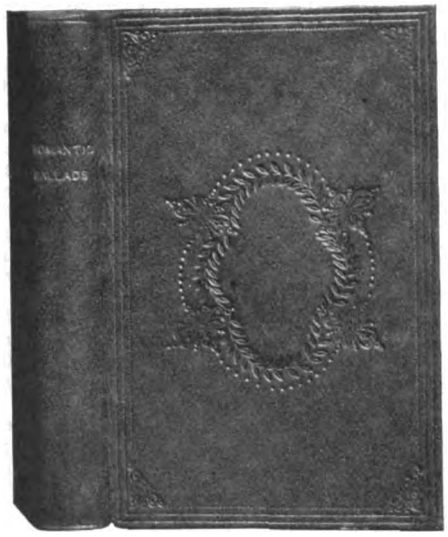
Great interest is taken in the decorative work which figures so largely in bookbinding. The class-room is well fitted up in every way. The old plough and press have been done away with and replaced by a 20-inch guillotine. There seems to be a very prevalent opinion just now that some of the rather antiquated methods which enter into the syllabus of the bookbinding class might very well go the way of the old plant. A well known Instructor of Binding said to us the other day "Why all this cant and piffle about 'Cutting a book in board'? Why shouldn't a Craft Class at a School of Art be brought up-to-date, so as to compare with the modern workshop? It is of no use whatever teaching obsolete methods with obsolete appliances." With these sentiments we think most students who desire to be abreast of the times will cordially agree. A little wholesome revision on these and other similar lines would be very serviceable in many centres of technical instruction. At present, however, we can only deal with these matters as we find them. Through the courtesy of Mr. Spink*, we are able to illustrate herewith some examples of work executed by students of his class.

No. 1 is a piece of work intended for a pulpit fall or frontal, and is of purple morocco inlaid with a white cross. The idea is Mr. Spink's own, and the design was drawn and executed by a student named Dean Lister. This was sent up for the National Art Competition.

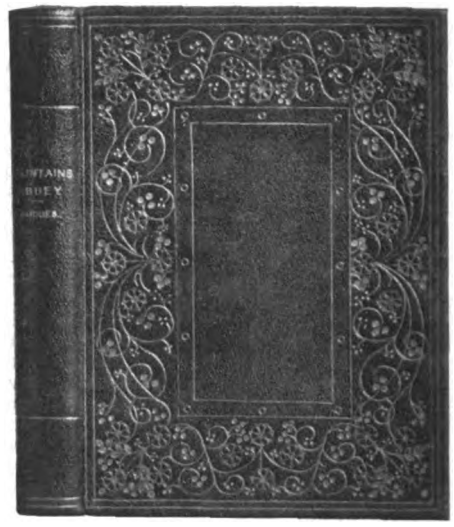
No. 2 was bound in pale blue morocco by Miss Wood, and the tooling, though made up of the repetition of only a few simple forms, is far from being ineffective.

No. 3 is bound in green morocco and inlaid in red. This is the work of a student named C. Ruddock, aged only 15 years, and has also been sent up for the National Art Competition. He is to be congratulated on the efficiency attained at so early an age. The general appearance of the design suggests some of the English bindings of the forties, though the details are superior in taste and arrangement to many found on those.

Students of the class under notice learnt with regret, during last session, that Mr. Spink was resigning his post as Instructor in Bookbinding, having decided to go out to New York. He sailed for that city on May 17th, taking with him, we have no doubt, the best wishes for his future success of the many past and present members of his class who owe their knowledge of the craft largely to his painstaking care and attention. Mr. Spink is a talented designer and expert bookbinder, and we expect to hear more of him from the other side of the Atlantic in the near future.



No. 2.



No. 3.

Examples of the Work of the Students of the Bookbinding Class at the Central School of Art, Leeds.



* It may be interesting to point out that Mr. Spink's father is a member of the firm of Spink and Thackray, Leeds, whose work in connection with art binding was referred to and illustrated in our bookbinding number of December last.



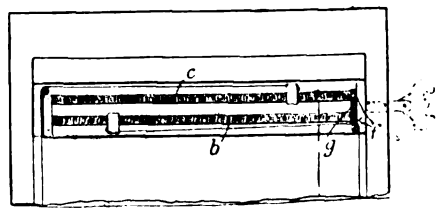
Should a Printer Manage a Bindery?

SIR,—Your question in the current bookbinding issue touches the weak spot that seems to escape the notice of those who are most seriously affected. It is common knowledge that many large and important printing firms have laid down expensive binding plant from which no profitable result has accrued, simply because the bindery has been superintended by a printer who, whilst having practical knowledge of his own line, is quite without that practical experience of the technicalities of binding so necessary to success and the turning out of good work. If the heads of such firms could only recognise that the bindery is something more than a mere subsidiary department that anyone can manage, one may venture to predict that it would not only be the output that would improve, but the style and class of work, as well as the status of the workman, and what is also of importance, the reputation of the firm itself would be greatly enhanced and benefited.

Yours, etc.,

N.U.B.M.R., W. COFFEY.
1, Gough-square, E.C.

An invention by Mr. F. James relates to loose-leaf binders of the type described in Specification 27,115, 1909, and also of the type in which two threaded spindles are mounted in one of the clamping bars, each spindle carrying a nut attached to a leaf-engaging



flexible cord connecting the two clamping bars. The invention consists in mounting the two spindles *b*, *c* in one of the covers and actuating them by one member, the actuating mechanism shown by way of example comprising a spur-wheel *f* on each spindle *b*, *c* engaged by an intermediate wheel *g* operated by a key.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half Tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD

LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&57 SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, *Ltd.*

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototypo, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving. Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

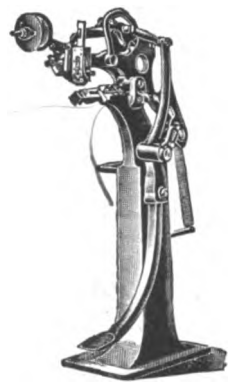
London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.
FOLDING MACHINES.
Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS


Cardboard Corner Stitching Machine

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45. Dresden—A. Germany.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.


This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.


Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—
"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—
Offices, 644 Central *and* 723 Bank.
Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.
These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S
"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*London Daily Chronicle*
"A brilliant book. What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—*The Times*
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our vast city that we have seen."—*The World.*
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*
"Most emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic.*
Fifth Edition, Revised. 6/-, 32 Illustrations, 12 New Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References)
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.
60 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
NORTH WALES.
100 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 6/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.
20 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.
20 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World
Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, St. Ives, Newquay, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Clyde Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rhayader, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Tenby, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Nedgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS; THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 35, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GRAY, at 23, Shoe Lane, off Chancery Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—June 19, 1913

Digitized by Google

0955
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

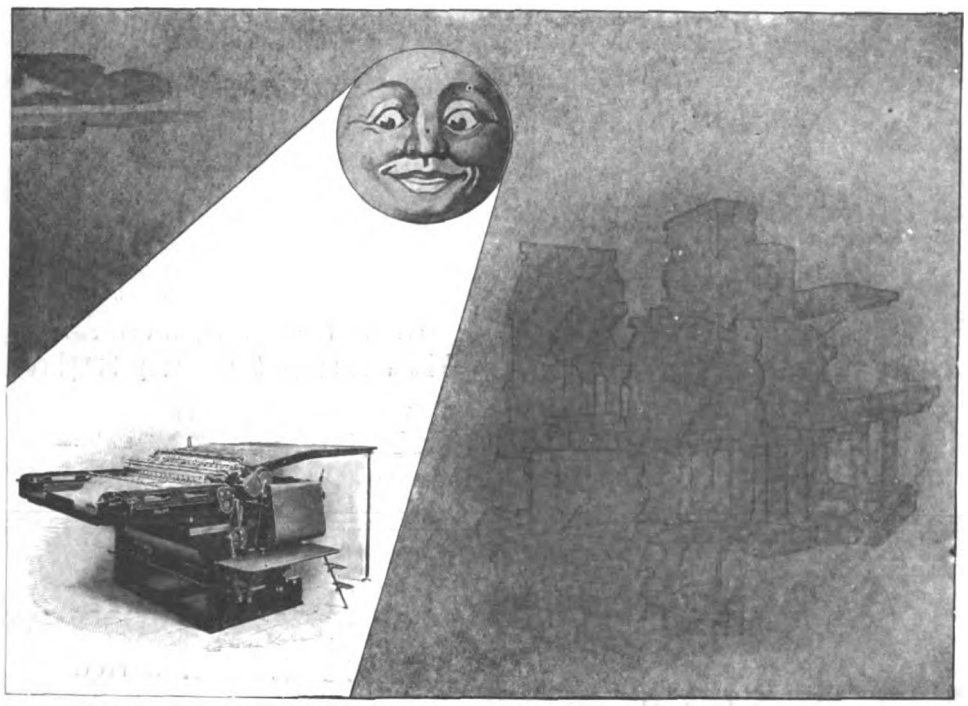
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII.
NUMBER 27.

LONDON: JUNE 26, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.



THE

Mann Offset

FOR FINEST QUALITY WORK—
ALL GRADES—AT A HIGH SPEED.

PUTS ALL OTHERS

"IN THE SHADE."

PARTICULARS:

LEEDS:
LARCHFIELD WORKS,
HUNSLET.

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.,

LONDON:
HENRY STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD

"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"
Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on
All Classes of Printing Machines.

Maker:
FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.
"Inkermann" Works,
HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,
And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DESIGNERS.

Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED **STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS**

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
98, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Digitized by Google

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)
26 & 27. BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.
Edited by RALPH DARLINGTON, F.R.G.S.
Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.
"Nothing better could be wished for."—British Weekly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—London Daily Chronicle.
"A brilliant book. . . . What would not the intelligent tourist in Paris or in Rome give for such a guide-book as this, which teaches so much that is outside the usual scope of such volumes?"—The Times.
"It is the most comprehensive and interesting Handbook to our west city that we have seen."—The World.
"The best Handbook to London ever issued."—Liverpool Daily Post.
"Most emphatically tops them all."—Daily Graphic.
Fifth Edition, Revised. 6/-. 20 Illustrations. 16 Key Maps and Plans (with Indexes of 10,000 References).
LONDON AND ENVIRONS
Thoroughly Revised by E. T. COOK, M.A.
20 Illustrations, 12 Maps, 3/-.
NORTH WALES.
120 Illustrations, 16 Maps, 3/-.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.
30 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
NORTH DEVON AND NORTH CORNWALL.
30 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2/6.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL.
1/- THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
A Handbook to the Leading Hotels throughout the World.
Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Dawlish, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe, Falmouth, The Lizard, Penzance, Land's End, Scilly Islands, Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, Tintagel, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Minehead, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Rose Testers, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towyn, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Conway, Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Carnarvon, Beddgelert, Snowdon, Festiniog, Trefriw, Betws-y-coed, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, The Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use
DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 1s. each
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 376-384, Oxford Street, London, W.
Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.
London: SIMPKINS, THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Circus; DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd., 35, Strand, and Branches.
Paris and New York: BRENTANO'S.
The Railway Bookstalls and all Booksellers.



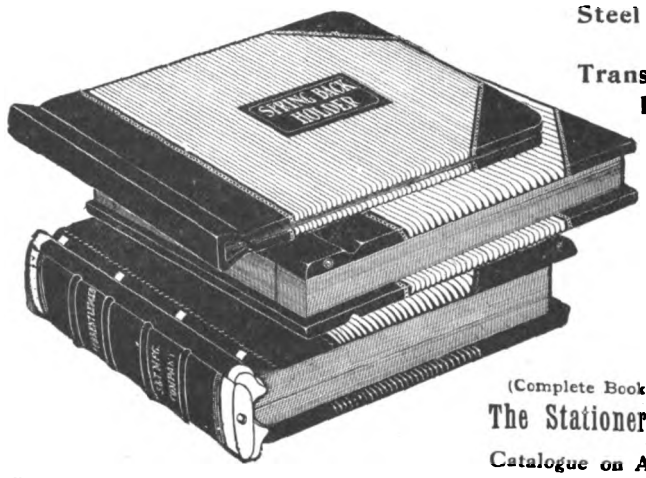
Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory
OF
SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.
ENGLISH EDITION.
Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)
COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.
Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.
8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS
The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is :—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.
Sole British Agents:
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
CARBONICS Excel All Others.
MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.
OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books. Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.
CARLYLE'S (Registered) T G M Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.
DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.
Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.
G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.


Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

A Century of Papermaking
¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**
¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.
¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*
The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.
To
John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.
OLD BAILEY LONDON

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.
ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.


WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXII. NUMBER 27.

LONDON: JUNE 26, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Joint Meeting at Liverpool.

On Saturday last over 300 members, with their wives and lady friends, paid a visit to Liverpool, and were accorded a civic welcome at the Town Hall by his Worship the Lord Mayor (Mr. J. S. Harwood Banner, M.P.). The visitors included representatives from all parts of the kingdom, every Centre sending delegates.

A good send-off to the day's event was the inspection in the morning of several of the large Atlantic liners, thrown open by the courtesy of the Cunard and White Star Steamship Companies.

At one o'clock the guests were received by the Lord Mayor in the Council Chamber.

His LORDSHIP said:—Mr. Vice-President and Secretary, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think I need not apologise for Liverpool weather. I hope you have had a pleasant trip on your visit to the liners. You are still waiting for your President and party who are visiting the "Mauritania"; but time and tide wait for no man, and I hope you will all apologise to him for proceeding in his absence. Another thing I have to apologise for is that I did not know that ladies formed a portion of the P.M. and O.A., and therefore I did not ask the Lady Mayoress to accompany me. My duty on behalf of the City is to give a welcome to all of you gentlemen and ladies from the different parts of England, Ireland and Scotland. I see that in matters relating to the printing business there is cohesion and working together. You do not want to have separate establishments for each nationality. I see that you have a very large number of members, and that you have collected a very considerable amount of funds, which are used for exceedingly good objects — to assist members in temporary need and to provide funds for the widows and nominees of deceased members. I am sure you will be glad to know Liverpool is doing very good business for printers at present, due to the royal visit to take place in July. It is always a pleasure to the Lord Mayor to welcome guests who belong to this great nation in all classes of business, and especially when we know, as we in Liverpool know, that those who follow your business are men who have acquired a very high standard of ability and shown the world what good work the printers of this country can do. All-round excellence is a matter which we all admire in this country of ours, and excellence is a matter which employers cannot obtain unless those who are overseers and heads lead and show the way. Those who have acquired that position have done so by showing that they take the lead and have that ability above their fellows; they are the gentlemen who really are the leaders of the movement, and, with the help of capital provided by the employer, turn out that excellent work which we have the pleasure to see and admire. I am very pleased indeed to see you all; very glad to offer you reception and light lunch. I extend to you a most hearty welcome and wish you every success in your annual gathering. (Applause.)

Mr. GEO. WATSON (Vice-President, Liverpool) said: I must apologise for the unforseen detention of our President, who would have been delighted to be present at this welcome. We all knew that we would be received with a good heart, and I am sure I am speaking for all when I say we are delighted to be addressed by your Lordship, and we all very much appreciate your kindness.

Mr. W. STEPHENSON (a past-president of the local Centre) said: I thank your Lordship for extending to us this excellent reception and for providing such a fine day. Of course we all consider ourselves at the top of the tree. Indeed ours is the art preservative of all arts and I don't think the commercial industries of the country could very well get on without it. I thank your Lordship for entertaining us to-day.

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent in a three hours' cruise up the river to Eastham and back to New Brighton on the specially chartered ferry boat "Claughton."

At 6.30 the company sat down to an excellent tea provided by the management of the new Midland Adelphi Hotel. After tea, a pleasant half-hour was spent in viewing the truly magnificent appointments and fittings of what is claimed to be at the present moment the finest hotel in the world.

In the course of a most successful social evening, including an acceptable musical programme, the following speeches were made:—

Mr. HARRY FIRTH extended a hearty welcome to Liverpool to all the members of the several Centres and their lady friends. It was indeed a pleasure to him to see so many well-known faces, for, although he could not always remember names, he could invariably remember faces, and to him it was a pleasant thought to know that wherever there was a P. M. and O. A. Centre, there also was to be found members of the Association who would be only too glad to welcome him and show him round. It was a very great pleasure to him to express a hearty vote of welcome to all the members there gathered together, and he hoped to see many such assemblies in the future.

The first to respond was Mr. C. J. GRAY, the president of the Parent Association. He said: I feel somewhat embarrassed to-night because I find a song which is to follow me is called "Idle Words." I do not know whether it applies to the few remarks I am to make; nevertheless, I am going to speak, although I feel somewhat in the position of the mother who had eight sons, and never quite knew which one to fix the blame on, as I find there are eight members of our Association to reply to this speech, and presumably you are doing what the mother did by putting the eldest one up first to make the biggest show. On behalf of the Parent Association and the members of it, we thank you heartily for the welcome you have given us, and we also appreciate the efforts you have made to add to our enjoyment while we have been here. Up to the present it has been all that could be desired, and if the concluding part is as good, we shall all go back full of enjoyment and anecdote. I was afraid Mr. Firth would to-night have rather got on to the glories of Liverpool. At Nottingham I had to listen to a speech on the history and glories of Nottingham; at Manchester, also, to the historical part of the wonderful city. I am surprised to-day that Mr. Firth has not said something about the glories of Liverpool. On those two occasions on which I had to reply, so to speak, I found, and I have always felt on each occasion, that I ought to apologise for coming from that small village called London. But I do feel proud to-day that an Association like ours was born there, and that we as the parents are proud to see that you as one of our offshoots have done so well in giving us this reception. (Applause.)

In the absence of Mr. T. Kirkwood (Manchester), Mr. BATES kindly responded in his stead. He said: I do not know whether Mr. Kirkwood has absented himself purposely or not, but I feel that before such a magnificent audience as this it will take me all my time to recover my nerves and gather myself together. I did get lost on the "Mauritania" this morning, and I should like to have been lost for about another half hour now. I think I shall be expressing our President's desire and also the whole of the Manchester Centre's, in saying to Liverpool how pleased we are with the reception you have given us this afternoon. Whilst I do not come from the little town of London, yet we have a small town called Manchester, of which I feel quite proud, and there is some relationship between Manchester and Liverpool in more senses than one. I was surprised this afternoon at the Liverpool Mayor's reception that it was not impressed upon him that Liverpool was the *first* provincial centre. Ladies and gentlemen, I never like to come to Liverpool unless I can feel that I have been impressed in that way; nevertheless I always enjoy my visit to Liverpool. The friends one meets are always hearty in their reception, and the interesting river, I think, compares in colour very much with the river Thames. Another point that I have noticed during my visit to Liverpool is that, whether intentionally or not, Liverpool was again scorer in regard to our London friends' badges. I think that in the future they should be known as the Puritans; at any rate the colour of their badge lends an apparent responsibility to them which they might not have realised had they possessed any other colour for those badges. Altogether, I think we have had a very good time. We shall carry away from Liverpool happy recollections of the hours we have spent, to which I also add (and this is in parentheses) that you will not forget before you leave each other, to drop a hint to each other with regard to the future of the P. M. and O. A.

Mr. ELLIS, replying on behalf of Yorkshire, said: I feel a little bit in the same position as my friend from Manchester. I would sooner be lost on the "Mauritania." All I can say is that we are very pleased to be in Liverpool, and on behalf of Yorkshire, I beg to thank the Liverpool Executive for what they have done—in short, I say ditto to Manchester, and wish success to the P. M. and O. A.

Mr. BIRCH (in Mr. Lane's absence) replied for the Birmingham Centre. He said: Mr. Gray referred to speeches by several sons. It seems to me that one of the sons is not here. If he will accept me as a stepson, I will say a few words. I must say on behalf of Birmingham that we are very thankful to the Liverpool Centre for inviting us here together. I had rather hard work to get a saloon party here. We are a bit backward in coming forward in Birmingham. One thing the Manchester and Liverpool Centres are always in conflict over is—which was the first. Now, on behalf of Birmingham, I would say

Digitized by Google

Birmingham was the first — to start these united meetings. And I am sure it has been a time we have all looked forward to ever since. Last year we had a good time in Manchester —this year in Liverpool. It is an old saying in Birmingham, that when seasides were at a premium and could only be got to at considerable expense, we had to be satisfied with the reservoir. I can tell you that it is a treat for us Birmingham people to get to the sea, and I have had such a treat I shall not forget in a hurry. I am indebted to the Liverpool people for keeping a place on the "Mauritania" for my wife and myself. I thoroughly enjoyed my visit to the boat, and I shall go back with recollections of the wonders of that vessel. I can only thank you one and all for the reception you have given to our Birmingham members, and I trust this is only one of the many united meetings we shall have together.

Mr. GILL (Glasgow) said: In the absence of the Glasgow President I am obliged to be before you. I was very nearly lost on the "Mauretania" to-day, and in the present position I wish I had been. It has been said by some one "you should never prophesy unless you know." If I indulge in a little prophesy, I hope you will forgive me. I think we might "hitch our waggon to a star," and the time is not far distant when we shall have palatial offices for the P. M. and O. A. in Piccadilly, and even see the name of our general secretary in print—"E. C. Moyce, M.P." Short speeches have been the feature of the evening, so I won't detain you any longer. I will just ask the Chairman to convey to the Liverpool brethren the thanks of the Glasgow Centre — and may the Liverpool Centre prosper as it deserves.

At this juncture Mr. Firth read a telegram from the Nottingham President:—"Hearty good wishes for a most successful meeting. Sorry not able to be with you.—Yours, Budden."

On behalf of Dublin Mr. D. LAFFAN said: It gives me great pleasure as the sole representative of the Emerald Isle to thank the Liverpool Centre for giving such a splendid outing. I did not come here to make a speech, because Mr. King was expected to be present, but unfortunately in one sense I had to take his place, although it is an honour in another sense. However, I just jotted down last night, when I could not get any sleep on the boat, a few troubles of the printer's life. Of course we must agree that the life of the printer is one made up of vicissitudes, fortunately tempered with a little philosophy, and like the rest of mankind, he finds it full of errors and temptations. He comes into the world without his own consent and goes out of it against his will, and the trip between is exceedingly rocky. If he is poor, he is a bad manager and does not know the "costing system." If he is rich, he is dishonest. If he needs credit, he cannot get it, but if he is prosperous everyone wants to do him a favour. If he is in politics, he is out on the make, and if he is out of politics, well—he is no good to his country. If he does not give largely to charity he is a stingy beggar, but if he does, it is only for show. Should he be actively religious, he is a terrible hypocrite, and if he takes no interest in religion he is a hardened old sinner. Then when he comes to die young, his friends say there was a great future before him; but if he lives to an old age, he surely missed his calling by following printing as a profession. However, owing to the social intercourse provided by meetings such as this, it enables printers to look on their existence with greater freedom and to say that the P. M. and O. A. is the one institution to remove dull care from the printer's path, and I wish it long life and success in its good work. (Loud applause.)

Mr. MOORE, on behalf of the North Midland Centre, said: I am pleased to tell you that we think it a great treat to be with you this evening. We have had a right jolly good time—and we are comfortably tired, so I know you will excuse me from saying much. We appreciate all you have done. We are going along as far as we can to emulate the other Centres and we hope to be able to add some little to the programme which the P. M. and O. A. has laid before its members. We are trying to get close to the top, and we are out to do our very level best for the cause. I thank the Liverpool Centre very much.

Thanks to the Liverpool Centre were moved by Mr. E. C. MOYCE, General Secretary, London, who said: After the speeches which you have been listening to during the evening you will find that my speech has a distinct novelty, but I have to claim officially that these are the real thanks, of which all others are colourable though excellent imitations. I'm very proud, equally with all members who have accompanied our party from London yesterday, to be with you to-night, and to say how much each and every one of us has enjoyed himself in your company, not only the company of the members of the Liverpool Centre and the ladies, but the members of all the other Centres around here to-night and united in this magnificent gathering. Now, Sir, like my friend Mr. Gray, I come from London. Rather different from him also; I also come from Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Nottingham, and some day I am going to Dublin —I hope. That is to say as general secretary of the Association. I have in some sort a right to voice the sentiments and general thanks of the whole assembly to Liverpool for the hospitality extended to us this evening. This Association is growing into a large one, and one of the great values of this kind of gathering is that it tends to counteract the loss of comradeship which follows the enlargement of the sphere of an Association like this. It very frequently happens that as an Association grows there is a loss of that intercommunication between its members which it enjoyed when it was quite a small one. Let us have this gathering, let it become an annual event, and we shall help to stave off that day, and possibly prevent it ever occurring, when we shall be too large to be friendly with each other. I think we should keep this in the forefront, and therefore it should be one of our aims and objects to see that we have once a year gatherings of this kind. And next year I hope you will try to come to London. We in London are anxious—London is ambitious to celebrate the twenty-first year of the establishment of the Association by having a great gathering in London, at which all the centres, as well as the Parent Association, should be thoroughly represented. I can assure you that we in London shall do our best to give you as good a time as you have had to-day. I do not think I can go any further than this, for everything here to-day has been of the most superlative excellence. I did not think they were to throw in a trip part of the way to America—but we went. And I must apologise to the Lord Mayor for not being able to attend his function. I must apologise also for the whole of the party who were detained on the "Mauritania" by force of circumstances, which kept us away from one of the most interesting parts of the programme. It was our loss, and we regret it was an unforeseen matter, which no one could have prevented. Now, we have come down to you from the little village called London—wearing the white badge of a blameless life—and I won't say anything further, except that I notice Manchester are wearing a yellow one, and I know with our friend Poole there was a little bit of jealousy because we were not so numerous at Manchester last year. I was, unfortunately, not able to be one of the party, but I believe that had the circumstances been as favourable last year as this we should have mustered as strong a party for Manchester as to-day for Liverpool. I hope Manchester does not think because we have turned up here in strong force that it was a slight on Manchester. Unfortunately at that time there was a big strike of coal miners, and we could not make any terms with the railway companies. So at the finish we had to delegate a few of our members to go down there, and everyone who didn't go was envious of those who did. I was simply disgusted—but I shall go there some day. Mr. Bates threw out a strong hint to talk about the future of the P. M. and O. A. I'm not going to talk business at such a gathering to-day. My firm belief is there is nothing the matter with the P. M. and O. A. We are a united body, and a body which is becoming stronger and stronger every day. We are doing useful work—more useful every year, and we shall have to continue to work for the benefit of a class which has too long been satisfied with being isolated; and for the benefit of not only ourselves, but the trade in general. I am full of hope for the future of the P. M. and O. A. When anybody says "What is the matter with the P. M. and O. A.?" I say "Nothing"—and remember this, when an institution which has worked so long as this has done, you want to be very careful that what changes you make are good changes. Well, we are going warily to work. I think that it is a good sign that the interest that the members show in the reception of the report of the committee takes the form of a good deal of criticism. Criticism is good for all of us—the mere fact that the report is being criticised shows that the members are taking an interest and we shall come out all right in the future. In conclusion, I should like to voice the feeling of all of us, and that is a word of thanks to Mr. Poole and the stewards of this gathering for the hard work they have done, and the way in which they have carried it through for us all. I am sure the detail has involved a vast amount of thought and work, and I am expressing what is in the minds of everyone when I say that we have had a jolly good time, and if we can give you a better one in London we shall do exceedingly well. (Applause.)

Replying on behalf of the Liverpool Centre, Mr. JAS. N. POOLE, said: As the author of that famous phrase—The First Provincial Centre—my fame like that of Winston Churchill, with his phrase "terminological inexactitude," has been blazoned all over the country. I have frequently heard it said that we were not the *first* Provincial Centre, but I have it on the word of the general secretary to-day that *we are the first* Centre. Now we come to apologies. I am requested by the Lord Mayor to express his regret that we did not have a proper view of the Town Hall owing to the redecorations and renovations for the royal visit in July. The Liverpool Centre's gathering was the first gathering that has been held in the Town Hall for some time. The City Council have had to meet in St. George's Hall. We have been the first people to use it. Mr. Corkhill, the Lord Mayor's secretary, also wishes me to express his regret he is unable to be with us here to-night. Nothing would have given him greater pleasure. Really it is the preparations for the Royal visit in July which keep him away to-night. With regard to Mr. Gray's speech, he expresses surprise that Liverpool has no historical associations. There is an old proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." With regard to Liverpool, we let people take it as they find it. We are proud of the city, at least I am. Mr. Moyce, in returning thanks, I notice, put my name prominently—I am only one. If everyone knew the work that my council, my officers, and the ex-officers, have put in they would accord them their share of the praise as well as me. (Applause.) As for the members, they told me what to do, and I did it. Several members of the Council have asked me (and it is a great honour to be on the Liverpool Council), when this meeting was over, would I give them a seven years'

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

relief from attending Council meetings. We have done our best—we can do no more. If you are satisfied—we are satisfied, and that's about all I can say. (Applause.)

Mr. SEELEY (London), in proposing a vote of thanks to the President of Liverpool Centre, said: A very pleasant task has fallen to my lot to-night owing to the absence of other gentlemen. The programme has been full of surprises. It suggests the man who bought eight carnations at the market with tickets attached to them, and when he got them home, found they were wrongly labelled. So far the speeches have been like the carnations—only three have been true to name. All the speakers have expressed great approbation of the work done by the Liverpool Centre. Mr. Poole has truly said that the work has not been all his; a large amount has fallen to the hands of the worthy President. All connected with the Liverpool Centre have united to build a splendid superstructure and the climax to-night is the fine edifice of which this gathering is the outcome. I have been to many gatherings, but I do not know of any which has been so successful as this, and much must have rested on the worthy President. I move a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Firth.

Mr. CATLING supported the vote of thanks and said: I have very great pleasure in seconding all that Mr. Seeley has said. I am sure it has given me much pleasure to be here to-night. We shall all go away with feelings of unmixed pleasure.

Mr. GEO. WATSON (Liverpool) said: I have very great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the ladies for their attendance to-day in such strong numbers. I am sure their presence always adds greatly to the success of the gatherings, and I hope that they will continue to favour us on future occasions.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the vocalists (Miss Edith Stone, Mr. A. B. White, Mr. J. Fogg and Mr. Billy Bennett) and the accompanists, whose welcome and much-appreciated services were all voluntary, a most successful gathering was brought to a close with the hearty rendering of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

Peterborough Printers' Cost CONGRESS.

The persistent efforts of Mr. J. Cooke, the president, and Mr. J. Wood, secretary of the newly-formed Master Printers' Association of Peterborough and District, secured an attendance of fifty printers at a Cost Conference held, the other day, at Peterborough, many of them coming distances of thirty to forty miles.

Mr. Cooke, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the decision to extend the operations of the Peterborough Master Printers' Association to the surrounding district, and said that the attendance that day indicated a readiness to co-operate in matters of mutual interest. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh spoke with his customary earnestness and lucidity on the necessity for the general adoption of an accurate cost-finding system. He traced the history of the movement, and gave a brief *résumé* of what had been done since the London Congress, and said that the interest aroused throughout the country had been most remarkable. It was also quite certain that the full benefit of correct costing would not be obtained until a better understanding prevailed amongst printers. He congratulated the local friends on the splendid work they had been able to accomplish in so short a time.

The "Costing System" was then fully explained by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, with the aid of the diagrams which he said now showed signs of their extensive tour of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. In demonstrating that the principles of the system could be applied to a business however small, Mr. Goodwin instanced the case of a printer who said that when he found a job was taking longer to complete than he had estimated it should, he took off his coat himself and worked late in order to make the job pay!

The only questions asked at the conclusion had reference to the machine hour rate, and how to arrive at the rate for machines purchased at different periods, and as to the depreciation problem.

Mr. Cecil B. Johnson gave an interesting address, in the course of which he said that they spent some time in preparing a system, which need not now delay anyone, as the system they had heard propounded was a thoroughly practical one. They took a fortnight to put the system into operation, and since then it had worked like clockwork, and given the principals more time to attend to important matters, instead of dealing with a mass of details. He strongly urged printers present to face the difficulties which a change of book-keeping would involve, and expressed the firm conviction that no one would ever regret installing the system now recommended.

Mr. R. J. Lake, secretary of the Master Printers' Federation, expressed his great pleasure at the evidence evinced of a keen desire to reap the advantages which must come from closer co-operation, and asked the printers in outlying districts to show their appreciation of the self-denying efforts of the local secretary and president in organising so successful a conference.



Employment Agents.

SIR,—May I be allowed space in your columns to criticise a practice which is spreading from other business circles to the printing trade—I refer to the filling of posts through "Employment Agents"—to the detriment of all concerned except the middleman in question.

A recent experience of mine will illustrate: Being desirous of making a change, although not disengaged, I answered an advertisement for a manager, inserted in a daily paper by an agency. In response to a letter fixing an interview I called at the office, and my qualifications were considered to be so far satisfactory that the negotiations were advanced a stage. But I was then quietly informed that before any definite engagement could be arranged I must agree to pay the agents 5 per cent. of my first year's salary. On my replying that, although I had no objection to any employer utilising their services, I objected to its being done at my expense, I was at once told to consider the negotiations at an end.

It comes to this—presumably the agents were expected to secure the best man available at the figure offered, but they were, in fact, only securing the best man *who would pay £10 to obtain the post*, probably a different result altogether.

The presumption is that the agents draw a fee from both employer and applicant, but if the employer was *not* paying the agents, the system is all the more reprehensible. Why should the applicant be expected to remunerate the agents for saving the employer time and trouble in sifting the applications, etc.?

In any case I fail to see how a firm can hope to secure by such means anyone who is not on the rocks and almost in despair. No self-respecting man who desires to secure a post on his merits alone would agree to such an impost. Besides, the possibilities of fraud this system opens up are such that one can but hope that it will never become general in the printing trade, and surely it only requires to be brought into the daylight of publicity to be unanimously condemned.

Thanking you in anticipation, I enclose my card, and beg to subscribe myself,

"ONE AMONG MANY."

June 20th, 1913.

About Press Register.

An American contemporary recently pointed out that when a pressman has carefully looked after the proper adjustment of the feed guides and tongues, the grippers, cylinder bands, etc., he has not by any means provided for positive success in register work. A good deal has been said and written to aid the uninitiated in this class of printing, but the subject is quite inexhaustible. For instance, he is advised at the very outset to get the tongues down close to the cylinder—just clearing it nicely when the press is tripped—so that the grippers may take a sheet without causing any "buckle." Now this precaution should be followed religiously, as it is a valuable one so far as it goes, but the matter needs still further attention. There is scarcely a feedboard in the country that is not susceptible to weather conditions. They may shrink or swell according as it may be cold or warm, or dry or moist. When they shrink they raise very perceptibly, and when they swell they lower—even to the extent of allowing the tongues to drag on the top-sheet. One can see, then, how these changes alter the register greatly.

Usually the change can be noticed most plainly in the morning upon first starting up. Frequently a pressman runs in a few sheets of the previous day's work, and noting a variation, starts in to move the guides up or down. In this he commits a grave mistake. What he should do is to see that the tongues are in the same relation to the cylinder that they were yesterday, and then other things being correct, he will obtain an accurate register from the sheets fed through twice.

In this same connection it is imperative that the successive colours of a job should be worked in the same relation as to time as was the previous colour. That is, the stock that was worked first and last in, say, yellow, should be handled first and last on the red, blue, etc. Very few houses pay heed to this, which surely accounts in no small measure for a pressman's hair-curling summersault specialty in the short space between the guides and the delivery board. It stands only to reason that whatever change took place in the position of the feedboard during the running of the previous colour crept in gradually. Consequently the sheets should follow in the same sequence on each press. It is regrettable to see a man thoughtlessly take two trays of printed stock, worked hours apart, and undertake to get decent results from them on a second or third colour.

British and Foreign Paper.

Five Years' Paper Import and Export Figures.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for 1912, as compared with the four preceding years, has just been issued. The total values relating to paper stand as under:—

IMPORTS.

	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	Totals.
1912	£6,698,813	£535,624	£7,234,437
1911	6,166,282	408,268	6,574,550
1910	6,059,274	354,444	6,413,718
1909	5,423,276	224,161	5,647,437
1908	5,566,122	232,543	5,798,665

EXPORTS.

	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	Totals.
1912	£1,346,582	£2,212,735	£3,559,317
1911	1,296,403	2,014,563	3,310,966
1910	1,220,792	1,901,907	3,122,699
1909	1,011,509	1,547,862	2,559,371
1908	873,940	1,441,027	2,314,967

RE-EXPORTS.

	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	Totals.
1912	£77,431	£107,100	£184,531
1911	95,117	113,647	208,764
1910	128,767	103,545	232,312
1909	111,758	82,438	194,196
1908	81,648	67,373	149,021

Compared with 1908, the increases last year were:—Imports, £1,435,772; exports, £1,224,350; and re-exports, £35,510. In 1912 the value of the imports exceeded that of exports by £3,675,120.

Papermaking Materials.

The British imports and exports of papermaking materials during 1912 and four preceding years were of the undermentioned values:—

IMPORTS.

	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.	Totals.
1912	£5,349,489	£217,507	£5,566,996
1911	4,589,377	160,144	4,749,521
1910	4,767,623	204,864	4,972,487
1909	4,204,280	295,001	4,499,281
1908	4,313,831	297,166	4,610,997

EXPORTS.

	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	Totals.
1912	£882,358	£45,310	£927,668
1911	768,842	49,738	818,580
1910	694,090	50,188	744,278
1909	634,890	43,159	678,049
1908	520,932	23,045	543,977

RE-EXPORTS.

	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.	Totals.
1912	£241,669	£95,792	£337,461
1911	157,388	90,781	248,169
1910	143,798	44,607	188,485
1909	114,381	3,297	117,678
1908	67,544	1,443	68,997

ON Monday the *Financial News* issued its annual "Holiday Number," consisting of 36 pages with coloured cover, the contents being, as usual, devoted to descriptions of holiday resorts, of which there is a very complete list. Half-tone illustrations of many of the places are given, and the number will be found most useful to all who are in search of a suitable spot for an enjoyable holiday. Attractively got up and well printed, its production is a credit to all concerned.

Digitized by Google



"MODERN TYPE FACES."—We have before us a little volume by Lorenz Reinhard Spitzenpfeil, of Kulmbach, entitled "The Basic Forms of Modern Type,"* published by the Verlag des Deutschen Buchgewerbevereins (Leipzig, 1912), being No. 7 of the Book Trade Monographs issued by that firm.

The first part seems less interesting to our English readers, though it deals with a question which is vital to Germans just now, *i.e.*, whether preference should be given to the old Gothic or to modern Roman type. Though not altogether competent to judge this matter from a purely German standpoint, it seems to us, as in most matters of controversy, that there are as many points (and also people) for as against either contention. From a practical point of view, modern type does seem preferable and simpler for everyday use, and from an artistic point of view also, taking simple style as a starting point, we would certainly give preference ourselves to modern type, which is clear cut, and restful to the eye, so that attention is not drawn away from the reading matter, which after all ought to be of more interest than the age of the style of type used in a book, no matter what its historic importance may be.

To us it seems more a matter of sticking to an old tradition of the German nation not to part with their antique-faced type, although every other nation is using modern faces for everyday work. Much in the same way we English folk like to stick to our pounds, pints and inches, although everybody else is using the metric system.

The little volume under notice gives an insight into how gradually, from the earliest forms of type, the different styles have been developed in the many varieties we know nowadays, and see in the specimen books. In Latin or Roman type, as we now find it, the original form always remains, so that although a particular type may be a decided variation thereof, it is always easily recognisable. In old German type, however, it would often be difficult to recognise three or four different faces as being based on the same original.

When comparing modern with antique lettering, we find that in the capitals fourteen are very much the same in both cases, but that the other twelve differ. For the lower case letters, we find that twelve are the same, or nearly similar, and fourteen differ. Herr Spitzenpfeil further deals with Greek and Russian type, and finds that in these cases there is very often a disturbing factor, as the character is written the same but pronounced differently (*e.g.*, Greek P sounds U, Russian B sounds W). Such disturbing conditions do not, however, exist in ordinary antique as compared with modern type. This goes evidently to prove that even if a given condition is bad, one can always find a condition which is even worse, and no doubt to many people this is a consolation, although it does not help matters much.

The book compares letter by letter with many existing type forms by means of a long series of interesting diagrams, but it would lead us too far to treat of this in detail.

Although the subject matter of this little volume is difficult to deal with in the small compass of this notice, it is certainly of considerable interest to all associated with types of printing, and those of our readers who have mastered the German language sufficiently would do well to secure a copy. At the present time the tendency in Germany seems to be largely to adopt a middle course, *i.e.*, use a semi-Gothic type, representing a compromise between the old and the new style. This pamphlet contains examples of a number of founts of this class, lately put on the market by various German type founders. In conclusion, it may be of interest to point out that the German Society of the Book has decided to create a museum of caligraphy at Leipzig, which will be opened in August next, under the direction of Dr. Schramm, head of the well-known Museum of the Book in that city. The new museum will comprise historical and mechanical sections, an exhibition of typewriting machines, a library, etc. Herr Spitzenpfeil has given considerable attention to this subject, and is the author of a couple of books upon it, viz., the "Art Lettere" and "Lettering in Art and Trade." A study of works of this kind is always of value to type designers, poster artists, "ad" writers, and others whose occupations take them into the by-paths of lettering, ancient and modern.

*Die Grundformen neuzeitlicher Druckschriften.

For the Bibliographer.

One of the most interesting features of the recently published Part 17 of M. Wouter Nijhoff's "L'Art Typographique dans les Pays-Bas, 1500-1540" (an interesting work to which we have referred on previous occasions), is the series of facsimile illustrations from early Dutch and Flemish editions of the New Testament, round about 1525. It was just at this time that Tyndale was preparing for the press the first edition (1526) of his English New Testament, and although this is generally supposed to have been produced at some place on the Rhine—Worms, Mayence or Cologne—there are many striking points of typographical resemblance between the type ornaments used in the earliest vernacular Testaments of the Low Countries and those of Tyndale's famous English version. Indeed, so strong are these—as the reproductions in the Part under notice testify—that it has been thought by some bibliographers that several of Tyndale's works, though nominally produced at "Marlborough, in the land of Hesse," were really printed at Antwerp, from which town most of the facsimiles in this Part are derived. One of them, by the way, is a fine wood-cut, probably of English origin, of the Arms of Henry VIII., from a Bible of 1525, printed at Antwerp by Hans van Ruremunde. Most of these books were in a small, cramped black letter, but Cornelis Henriczoon, of Delft, produced in 1530, a fine Latin folio Psalter, in a large missal type in red and black, of which there are reproductions of a page and a number of handsome woodcut initials in two sizes. Many other initials, some of a very elaborate character, are also figured in this Part. As only a small edition of this work is being printed, those who are interested in the subject it treats of would do well to apply to the printer, M. Martinus Nijhoff, Bookseller, The Hague, for particulars.

THE EDITOR'S WORK.—Of interest to editors and others, as thought out by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*: Seat yourself in front of a roll-top desk, rest your feet on the side, light a cigar, and read the papers. If there is any work to be done, make the reporters do it. Looks easy, doesn't it? And so it is. The difficult part is getting the job.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.
DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.
38 FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Price

TELEGRAMS: BRINDLE HOGHTON
TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON
BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED
CABLES MOCCASIN PRESTON
ABC CODE 5TH EDITION
SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND
Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns

WEISE BROTHERS
5.6.7 SINGER STREET, LONDON E.C.
PHONE 9406
THREE GOOD BUSINESSES AND A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
SHOWCARDS
EMBOSSERS
Manufacturing Stationers
AEROGRAPHERS
CALENDARS
DESK OR HANGING
CUTTER CRUSH EMBOSSED
Metal or Enamel Letters
Lard Velvetta & Leatherette
LOOSE LEAF
CATALOGUE COVERS
SHOW CARD MOUNTING


Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.—Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Digitized by Google

New Companies.

WATERMAN AND SPRIGGS (1913), LTD.—Registered on June 11th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 2, Garvan-road, Fulham, as "Waterman and Spriggs, Ltd.," and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, photographic printers, engravers, etc. The subscribers are W. Mumford, Mrs. I. L. Waterman and A. C. Waterman. Private company. The number of directors is to be two; the first are W. Mumford and A. C. Waterman.

WOOD AND CO. (Printers), LTD. — Registered on June 12th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (3,500 preference), to adopt an agreement with Ann M. Wood and V. Wood, for the acquisition of the business carried on by them at St. Helens, Lancs, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, typefounders, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are Mrs. A. M. Wood, V. Wood and W. Wood. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the first are Mrs. A. M. Wood, V. Wood and W. Wood.

THOMAS SALTER, LTD.—Registered on June 12th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in hardware, fancy goods, toys, stationery, jewellery, etc. The subscribers are T. Jones and J. M. Muir. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are T. Jones and J. M. Muir. Qualification 50 shares.

LOTT GADD, LTD.—Registered on June 11th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of stationers, dealers in fancy goods, toys, jewellery, photographic and artists' materials and appliances, phonographs, cinematographs, and bioscopes, etc. The subscribers are L. Gadd, E. E. Gadd, and W. A. Gadd. Private company. L. Gadd is the permanent managing director, subject to holding 10 ordinary shares.

KEPPEL (BOOK FOLDERS AND BINDERS TO THE TRADE), LTD.—Registered on June 10th, with a capital of £1,000, in 1s. shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are J. F. Shilton and W. Doyle. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 252, Old-street, E.C.

KINEMATOGRAPH AND LANTERN WEEKLY, LTD.—Registered on June 6th, with a capital of £10,500, in £1 shares, to take over the newspaper known as the *Kinomatograph and Lantern Weekly*, and to adopt an agreement with E. T. Heron. The subscribers are E. T. Heron and J. L. Warren. Private company. E. T. Heron is governing director for five years. Remuneration according to profits. Registered office, 11, Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court road, W.

GEORGE F. HEALY AND CO., LTD.—Registered in Dublin on May 31st, with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of a lithographer, printer, stereotyper, etc., carried on by G. F. Healy, at 23, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin. The subscribers are G. F. Healy and Mrs. D. Healy. Private company. The number of directors is n t to be less than two nor more than five. The first are G. F. Healy, Mrs. D. Healy, and T. Campbell. Qualification, 100 shares. Registered office, 23, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

CIVIL SERVICE AND MERCANTILE GUILD, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh, on June 6th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of advertising contractors and commission agents. The subscribers are G. Sim, J. H. Ballantyne, J. MacDonald, G. Ballantyne, A. King, and P. Courtney. Private company. The first are G. Sim and J. H. Ballantyne. Qualification, £50. Registered office, 74, York-street, Glasgow.

F. S. COCKS, LTD.—Registered on June 7th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, and books, advertisers, agents, printers, etc. The subscribers are J. E. Pickles and W. H. Matthews. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. J. E. Pickles signs documents as "director." Registered office, 4, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

CORNER AND CO., LTD.—Registered on June 9th, with a capital of £5,000, in £10 shares, to acquire from T. Koerner the lithographic drawings and stock-in-trade used in connection with the business of a transfer manufacturer and dealer and luminous and glass sign-maker, carried on at 83, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C., as Corner and Co. for £4,930 in shares, and to carry on the like business and that of engravers, stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are A. Muller, R. Proctor, C. Grombach, T. Koerner, R. Peuser, M. Lehr, and A. E. Stone. Minimum cash subscription, £10. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are A. Muller and C. Grombach. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

PORTSMOUTH PUBLISHING AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Registered on June 19th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title, and to adopt an agreement with D. W. Ackery. The subscribers are A. G. W. Anderson and C. F. H. Thorn. Private company. The directors are to number not more than five. A. G. W. Anderson is permanent director and chairman, subject to holding 100 ordinary shares. Qualification of ordinary directors 50 shares. Registered office, 35 and 37, Fratton-road, Portsmouth, Hants.

MEDICAL WORLD, LTD. — Registered on June 19th, with a capital of £3,000, in 2,999 ordinary shares of £1 each, and ten founders' shares of 2s. each, to take over the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers in connection with the journal for the medical profession known as the *Medical World*, and to adopt agreements with the State Medical Service Association, Dr. W. Malden and W. F. Taylor. The subscribers are F. L. Dodd, Jane H. Walker, W. F. Taylor, W. Malden, E. Whitley, G. A. Wyon, and C. A. Parker. Minimum cash subscription half the shares offered to the public. The number of directors is not to be less than four nor more than seven. The first are F. L. Dodd, Jane H. Walker, W. F. Taylor, W. Malden, E. Whitley, and C. A. Parker. Qualification, £25. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 19, Hanover-square, W.

PREMIER LINOTYPING AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Registered on June 18th, with a capital of £1,000, in £10 shares (50 6 per cent. cumulative preference), to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are T. W. Newham and H. W. King. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are T. W. Newham and H. W. King (both permanent). Qualification 10 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

TITAN PATENTS, LTD.—Registered on June 18th, with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares (1,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference), to carry on the business of mathematical instrument makers and factors, stationers, stationers' sundriesmen, printers, stampers, engravers, platers, screw and pencil holder manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are W. R. Bertram, S. Cornelius, F. Jackson, Miss E. Wiskin, D. Houston, Mabel Jackson, and P. Burstinghaus. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are W. R. Bertram and F. Jackson. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

FALCON PRINTING CO., LTD. — Registered on June 28th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers stationers, lithographers, photographic printers, engravers, die sinkers, etc. The subscribers are W. Johnston and W. H. Hadfield. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, Garnett-street, Lower Hillgate, Stockport.

"NEW FREEWOMAN," LTD.—Registered on June 13th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. The subscribers are Miss Harriet S. Weaver, Miss Rebecca West and Mrs. Rachel Keeling. Private company. The first directors are Miss Dora Marsden, Miss Harriet S. Weaver, Miss Grace Jardine and Miss Elizabeth Heyes.

PORTLAND PRESS, LTD.—Registered on June 9th, with a capital of £4,000, in 1,000 preference and 3,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, to carry on the business of newspaper and magazine proprietors, newsagents, journalists, literary agents, etc., and to adopt agreements (1) with L. Vincent and (2) with T. W. Grise. The subscribers are L. Vincent, A. H. Vincent, T. H. M. Howe, A. St. John Adcock, L. A. Clarke, W. I. Morgan and W. A. Haskett. Minimum cash subscription 15 per cent. of the shares offered to the public. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are L. Vincent (governing director), A. H. Vincent and T. H. M. Howe. Qualification £5. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered by Loxdales, 85, Gloucester-road, S.W.

KIRK PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on June 14th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of publishing the newspapers known as the *South Notts Echo*, the *Beeston and West Notts Gazette and Echo*, and the *Nottingham and Notts Local News*, together with the advertising agency, publishing and printing business carried on by R. Kirk, of 9, St. Peter's-gate, Nottingham. The subscribers are R. Kirk and L. Richmond. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; R. Kirk is first permanent director. Qualification, £50. Registered by C. Doubble, 14, Serjeant's-inn, E.C.

BURNLEY EXPRESS PRINTING CO., LTD.—Registered on June 14th, with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a newspaper proprietor, printer and publisher, carred on by Lawrence Brotherton as the Express Printing Works, Burnley, and elsewhere, as the Express Printing Co. The subscribers are L. Brotherton, W. P. Brotherton and J. H. Brotherton. Private company. L. Brotherton is governing director, and may retain office while holding 1,000 shares.

AVIATION WORLD PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on June 16th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, printers, stationers, bookbinders, engravers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with E. J. Mapp (as agent for and on behalf of the Richmond Hill Printing Works, Ltd.), and F. P. Hearn. The subscribers are E. P. Mapp and F. P. Hearn. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five, the first are P. M. Bright, F. P. Hearn and E. J. Mapp. Qualification, £5. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Richmond Hill Printing Works, Bournemouth.

ELYSIAN PRESS, LTD.—Registered on June 16th, with a capital of £4,000, in 3,000 cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each, and 20,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, to take over the copyright of the journals, the *Throne* and the *Onlooker*, and to adopt an agreement with S. Hill-Wood, M.P. (for himself and on behalf of Illustrated Journals, Ltd.), J. E. H. Terry (for himself and on behalf of the Bowe Press, Ltd.), J. S. Elias (for himself and on behalf of Odhams, Ltd.), Harry Samuel and E. G. Taylor. The subscribers are S. Hill-Wood, M.P., E. G. Taylor, Odhams, Ltd. (J. S. Elias, director), and Henry Samuel. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are S. Hill-Wood, M.P., Henry Samuel and J. S. Elias.

PIERSON AND PARK, LTD.—Registered on June 17th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of wholesale stationers carried on by W. E. Pierson, and C. H. T. Park, as "Pierson and Park," at 56-60, Southwark-bride-road, S.E. The subscribers are P. Creswick and T. J. Park. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are W. H. Pierson and C. H. T. Park. Registered office, 60, Southwark-bridge-road, S.E.

THE funeral of the late Mr. William Brimelow, whose death we announced in our last issue, took place on Saturday, and was attended by a great number of mourners, there being forty-five carriages in the mournful procession. Among those present were:—Messrs. John L. Tillotson, J.P. (chairman), J. Lever Tillotson, and F. L. Tillotson, J.P., directors of Messrs. Tillotson and Sons, Ltd. Messrs. Tillotson and Son, Ltd., heads of the various departments.—Messrs. G. Petty, F. Waterhouse, E. A Fairhurst, G. Harris, C. W. Vinden, F. Dykes, R. Sheppard, R. Rushton, F. Holland, T. Worrall, W. Edge, and W. H. Armstead. The Newspaper Society, London.—Mr. Walter Scott, J.P., president *Rochdale Observer*. Press Association—Messrs. J. S. R. Phillips, J.P., president *Yorkshire Post*, and E. Robbins, manager. Linotype Users' Association.—Messrs. Meredith T. Whittaker, J.P., president *Scarborough Evening News*, and E. T. Thomlinson, secretary. Lancashire Newspaper Owners' Association. — County Alderman J. J. Riley, J.P., president (*Darwen News*).

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. FOR FLEXITYP DRY FLONGS
Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

IT is announced that Mr. Meredith Nicholson, the novelist, has been appointed United States Minister to Portugal.

THE death is announced of Mr. William Thomas Langlands Hutcheson, late commercial manager, *Dundee Advertiser*.

THE Bucks County Education Committee have agreed to make a grant of £20 for books as the nucleus of a library to certain schools.

THE L.C.C. recommend that the tender of Messrs. Dent and Sons, Ltd., 10–13, Bedford-street, W.C., for the supply of reward cards (Item 1), be accepted.

A LONDON manufacturer of card games wishes to arrange for their sale in Canada. Particulars may be had on application at 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.

THE death is reported from Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, of Mr. F. W. Blake, a well-known South African journalist, and one of the delegates to the first Imperial Press Conference held in London four years ago.

MR. R. DENNIS, 4–5, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, E.C., informs us that he has for some time supplied his well-known "Pilgrim" grade of wipes to the New South Wales Government for use on their relief stamping presses, and has had considerable repeat orders.

THE promotion of Lieutenant Gilbert Scott (elder son of Mr. Walter Scott, J.P., proprietor of the *Rochdale Observer*) to the rank of captain in the 6th (Rochdale) Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers (Territorials) was announced in last Friday's *London Gazette*.

IN a libel action heard before Mr. Justice Horridge and a jury, the plaintiff, Mr. Percy Edward Shelley, of Herne-hill, sued the *Brixton Free Press* for alleged libel in a report of a divorce case. The defendant paper denied that the words referred to plaintiff. After a hearing, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

THE competitions that have been arranged for the Printers' Miniature Bisley at the Alexandra Palace, on July 11th and 12th, include a contest for the championship of the printing trade, in which 30 prizes are offered, and any member of the printing and allied trades may enter. Particulars may be had from the hon. secretary, Mr. H. W. Walker, Windsor House, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

FOR printing the assessor's list of persons entitled to vote in the election of members of Parliament for the burgh of Aberdeen (north and south divisions), and the separate list of male voters in Torry Ward and females entitled to vote in election of town councillors for the burgh; the Parliamentary register of electors to the burgh (north and south divisions); and the municipal register of electors of the burgh, for 1913–14, for the Aberdeen Town Council, the tender of Messrs. J. Avery and Co., Ltd., King-street, Aberdeen, has been accepted.

AT the Mansion House, last week, Mr. A. W. Woodbridge, editor of the *Sunday Chronicle*, was fined £5 and £10 10s. costs, and W. Scott, a newsvendor, 1s. Scott was summoned for "unlawfully publishing a certain proposal and scheme for the sale of certain chances in a lottery called 'Bounties.'" Mr. Woodbridge was summoned for aiding and abetting Scott. Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., for the defence, submitted that there was no evidence upon which the Court could properly convict. "The fine would have been heavier," said the Alderman, "but I quite recognise Mr. Hewart's argument that he has only been doing what many other papers are doing, apparently with impunity." He consented to state a case.

IN the passing of Mr. Arthur Middleton Barnhart, late president of Barnhart Bros. and Spindler, the American type founding industry has lost one of its oldest exponents. He was born in Hartfield, Chautauqua County, New York, February 17th, 1844. In 1868 he removed to Chicago, entered the advertising business and soon after he, with his brothers, bought the struggling little foundry of Toepfer Bros., changed the name to Barnhart Bros. and Spindler (Mr. Spindler being the practical founder), and combining it with an advertising business began to go ahead rapidly, so rapidly that the advertising connection was soon dropped entirely. The growth of the business from that time was steady and rapid, until in May, 1911, after 43 years of achievement and of active devotion, the Barnharts sold their interests and left the work to be carried on by their former partners. Mr. Spindler remained a stockholder.

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Allibone Janvier, the American author.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were four failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, June 20th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.

MR. J. HYSLOP BELL (coroner for South East Durham) and Mrs. Bell celebrated their golden wedding on the 24th inst. Mr. Bell was the founder of the *Northern Echo*, and for many years owned that paper. At the time of his appointment as coroner he was on the editorial staff of the *Evening News*, Newcastle.

MESSRS. FRANK HORSELL AND CO., LTD., Victoria-road, Holbeck, Leeds, have issued a neat booklet, which, under the title of "A Reminder," gives particulars and prices of many of the firm's specialties for the lithographic printer, including inks, colours, varnishes, rollers, skins, transfer papers, blankets, etc. A copy of this useful booklet will be sent free to members of the trade on application to Messrs. Horsell and Co., as above.

MR. J. M. LE SAGE, managing editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, has completed fifty years' membership of the editorial staff of that newspaper, and was entertained to dinner by his colleagues at De Keyser's Royal Hotel on Saturday night. The Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., presided, and presented Mr. Le Sage with a silver salver, on which were inscribed in facsimile the signatures of his colleagues, and a silver inkstand and candlesticks.

LOOSE-LEAF METALS.—A new catalogue of loose-leaf metals is issued by the Debecey Wholesale and Manufacturing Co., of Oldbury, Worcestershire, that gives illustrated particulars of the excellent specialties in this line of goods that are made by the firm. The loose-leaf ledger business has become an industry, and, as the firm says: "The bookbinder or manufacturing stationer who disregards loose-leaf is nailing down his own coffin lid. Likewise, the manufacturing stationer who merely acts as an agent for a loose-leaf house is not far-sighted, and furthermore, he is passing profit which rightly belongs to him." The Debecey line of metals makes it easy for every bookbinder to go into the loose-leaf business properly. Those interested should apply for a copy of this catalogue.

MR. KINGSLEY WOOD, speaking at East Ham on Saturday, said the recommendation limiting the publication of divorce reports was correctly interpreting public opinion in this country. The method by which it would be effected needed careful scrutiny. The *dictum* of a London police magistrate that the Press were present at a certain case only as a privilege was perhaps technically correct. It pointed, however, to the conclusion that secret inquiries might be much worse than undesirable publication of the details of certain cases. Public opinion, moral suasion, and the discretion of the editor were often more important factors for good than legislative restriction. The freedom of the Press generally meant free play for public opinion, and was certainly in the publication of divorce cases often a deterrent.

CITY OF LONDON PRINTERS' MUSICAL SOCIETY.—This most useful and influential society having endowed one of the Homes of the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green, the Lady Mayoress (Lady Burnett), who will be accompanied by the Lord Mayor, Sir David Burnett, will, on Saturday, July 5th, at 3.30 p.m., unveil the tablet for this Home in memory of the late William Crespin, one of, if not the pioneer of, the City of London Society, which for a number of years held its regular meetings at the "Falcon" Hotel, Gough-square, E.C. Latterly, however, it has found a new habitation at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, where, under the guidance of Messrs. J. E. Shaw, T. W. George, George Tams, W. Watts, G. W. Jones, and similar strenuous workers, a deal of money is periodically gathered on behalf of the Printers' Corporation. After the unveiling ceremony an open-air concert by the Palmers Green Orchestral Society and numerous vocalists, under the direction of Mr. Horace Ward, will be provided.

THE July number of the *Windsor Magazine* contains a large instalment of Gertrude Page's new novel of Rhodesian life, "The Pathway," which carries the story far enough to show that it is going to be one of its author's most powerful and fascinating books, and the other new series, "The Fortunes of Virginia Bright," reaches a very amusing stage. A further complete episode in Halliwell Sutcliffe's romance, "The Open Road," is as picturesque and charming as any of its predecessors, and there is a notable array of good short stories. Prominent among the articles are a new Nature study by Charles G. D. Roberts, a survey of "The Problem of Mars," accompanied by some interesting illustrations, and a valuable estimate of "The Practical Outcome of Ruskinism," by A. E. Fletcher, which is full of interesting details as to the influence and results of Ruskin's teachings in the direction of social reform, as manifested in English life to-day.

LINOTYPE operators at Los Angeles get wages from £5 to £7 per week and stenographers £10 to £20 per month.

THE summer double number of the *People's Friend* contains holiday stories located at popular places of summer resort. There is also a delightful children's story, and articles on "The Pic-Nic Basket—How to Manage an Open-Air Feast," "Camping Out," "Summer Holiday Fashions," as well as a large number of illustrated jokes of a most laughable sort. The publishers are Messrs. John Leng and Co., Ltd., Dundee.

THE 1912 report of the Austrian Bookbinders' Union shows that the number of members is 4,310, of which 1,983 are females. The Vienna branch alone comprises 70 per cent. of the total, *i.e.*, 1,580 women and 1,440 men. The subscription varies from 3½d. to 7d. per week for women, and from 7d. to 1s. 2d. for men. During 1912, the receipts were about £6,135, and the expenses £121 more. The funds in hand at the end of the year amounted to £1,628. It is a curious fact that there are more members (270) aged 19 years than of any other age. On the other hand there are 63 aged 60 or upwards of which two are 75, two 76, and one 78. In the course of last year, 108 binders from foreign countries were enrolled as members.

THERE passed away suddenly, on Friday, an old Newcastle-on-Tyne printer, in the person of Mr. Luke Bell, at the advanced age of 71. For some years Mr. Bell was associated with the firm of John Bell and Co., Railway Bank, Pilgrim-street, in that city, which consisted of three brothers, who carried on the business founded by their father; but after a few years Mr. John Bell became sole proprietor, the deceased gentleman acting as overseer till his retirement a number of years ago. Mr. Bell, who resided in the sister borough of Gateshead, had been in ill-health for some time past, and while in the London City and Midland Bank, Gateshead, on Friday, became worse and died immediately afterwards.

WHILE business in typewriters last year was good in Germany, it was undoubtedly handicapped considerably by a feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness, apparent throughout commercial circles, caused by the Balkan war. A point of especial interest to exporters, and one that should receive careful consideration by them, is the fact that German typewriters are rapidly coming to the front, and are likely to take control of a large part of the trade that has hitherto been held by the American machine. The superiority of American products in certain respects is still acknowledged, but there are two very strong factors favouring the German machine. The first of these is the growing feeling throughout the Empire that home products should receive preference over foreign unless the latter be so overwhelmingly superior as to preclude legitimate competition. The second factor, and one of decided practical value, is the great difference in price between the German and American machines. The leading American typewriters that are sold in the United States for $100 bring $119 to $125, whereas the German competitor sells for $83.

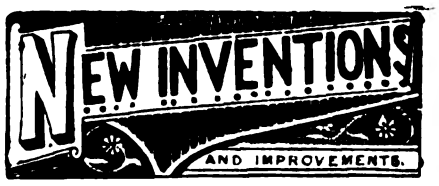
THE North-western branch of the Library Association held its annual summer meeting at the Rylands Library, Manchester, recently, when Mr. Charles Madeley, the librarian of Warrington Library and Museum, presided. Mr. Guppy, of the Rylands Library, delivered a lecture on the relation of the library and the librarian to literature. Mr. Guppy pointed out the existence of two factors in modern life—the library, for one, whose books, as human documents and as a means of communicating ideas, could hardly fail, he said, to play a larger part in history day by day; the other, the working class, endowed with leisure by the legislation of the last fifty years, but ignorant, in many cases, of how to use it, and standing in need of guidance. It was of little use, he said, to build libraries and to accumulate books unless the books were made accessible to readers. The ruling principle was not now alone the preservation of books, but the diffusion in the wisest and the most effectual way of the contents of the library. The living, vitalising link between the books and the readers was the librarian. It was his mission to bring into operation, on the lives of those for whom libraries were established, the refining power of literature.

MR. L. DE MARTINO, a Malta journalist, who as the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* accompanied the British fleet to Sicily and Calabria after the disaster of 1908,

Digitized by Google

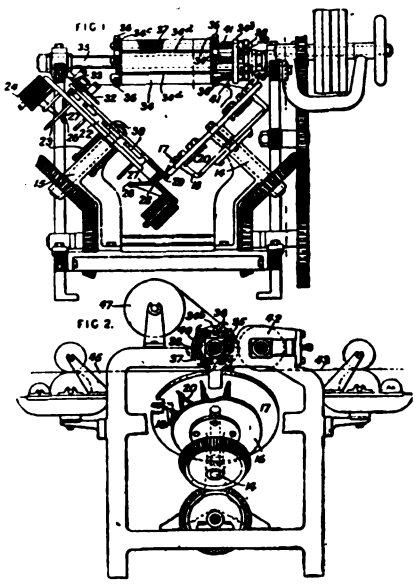
has received through the Italian Consul in Malta the commemorative medal and diploma given by the Italian Government in recognition of his services.

TENDERS WANTED.— For the supply of millboard and wood boxes, etc.; particulars from the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W. For printing and binding the parliamentary register, burgess roll, and parochial register for the county borough of Salford; particulars may be obtained at the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Salford. For the supply for three years of printing minutes, agenda papers, and other urgent work; general jobwork printing; account books, registers, and general bookbinding; for the Metropolitan Water Board; particulars from the central office of the Board, Savoy-court, Strand, W.C. For the supply of printing, stationery, etc., for the Devonport Guardians. Forms of tender from Mr. A. Gard, 19, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport.



A Tag Making Machine.

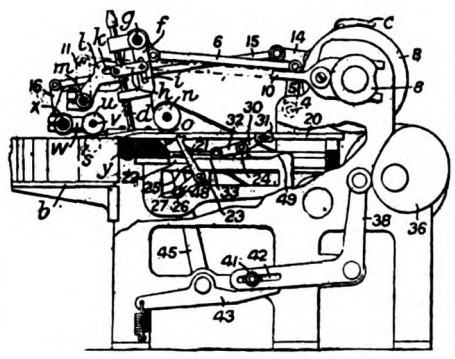
A machine for forming tags of the kind having one or more strings interposed between layers of paper or like flexible material, is patented by Mr. C. B. Tewksbury, and is provided with a rotatable carrier for interposing the strings in a taut condition between webs or strips from which the layers of the tags are formed. The flexible material may be severed close to the edge of the other material, and the sheet of reinforced material so formed need not be cut up into tags. The reels 24, Fig. 1, of string, tape, wire, metallic ribbon, etc., are held on posts 23 secured to the underside of a disc 22 which is fixed to a rotatable shaft 15. Each pair of reels is provided with an arm 27 through the eye 26 of which the string passes to an eye 28 and thence through tensioning springs 30 to a double eye 29. The disc 17, fixed to the rotatable shaft 14, is placed as shown, and is provided with a series of pivoted levers 18, the upper arms of which are kept in contact with the upper surface of the disc



17 by springs 20 except when the levers are actuated by the cam plate 16, Fig. 2, secured to the frame of the machine. The cam 16 is so shaped that the levers 18 grip the free ends of the string when in their lowest position, and do not open to release the string until it has been carried round to the gripping fingers 36, in which position it is severed by knives 32, 33. The gripping fingers 36 are carried by shafts 37 which are revolubly mounted in a cylinder 34 and in a flange 34^b secured thereto. The cylinder 34 is fixed to the rotatable shaft 35 and is provided with grooves 34^d and with roughened ends 34^c. One end of each shaft 37 is formed as a crank 38 and carries a roller 39 which bears against a fixed cam plate 40. The fingers 36 are pressed against the ends 34^c by springs 41, but, as the cylinder 34 rotates, the shafts 37 are rocked at the required time by the cam 40, and the fingers 36 are opened and closed. The strips of paper 43, 45 pass between cementing rollers to the underside of the cylinder 34, and the string, etc., is laid on the cemented surface of the strip 45 and forced into one of the grooves 34^d. The strips are pressed into contact by an adjustable roller 42, and run over a drum 47 to a drier. The strip is then cut transversely and longitudinally to form tags.

Feeding Envelope Blanks.

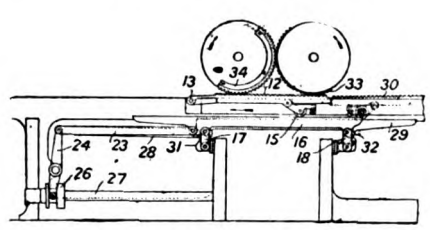
In a machine, the invention of Mr. J. Logan, for separating envelope blanks from a pile and feeding them, for example to a rotary printing machine, the pile of blanks is supported on a rising table *b*, and the blanks are separated singly and fed forwards by pairs of rollers arranged at each side of the separator and a little in advance of the blank. The separator is shown as a suction pipe *d* which engages the front triangular flap and slides in bearings in a frame *f*, mounted on a shaft *g* oscillated by a link 6 from a lever 5 on a shaft 4 which is rocked by a cam on the shaft of the cylinder B. A plate *h*, clamped to the pipe *d* and carrying a pin engaging a slot *i* in the frame *f*, prevents the separator from turning in its bearings. The plate *h* also carries a roller, engaging in a slot *k* in a lever *l*, which is mounted on a shaft *m*, rocked by a crank 11 and link 10 from a cam 8. Fingers *y* project over the front edge of the pile to prevent



more than one blank from being raised at a time. At each side of the leading triangular flap in front of the end flaps are two rollers *s* with which engage rolls *u* on a shaft V carried by arms *w* on a shaft X, oscillated by a crank 16 and link 15 from a lever 14, rocked by a cam on the shaft of the cylinder B. The sheet, having been lifted and carried slightly forward by the sucker *d*, is fed by the rolls *u*, *s* into the bite of the continuously running rollers *o*, *n*, which pass the sheet on to a feeding device comprising stops 31 on arms 30 and fingers 25, both of which are carried on rock shafts in a sleeve 21 sliding on guides 22. The sleeve 21 is reciprocated from a cam 36 by means of a bell crank 38, which carries a roller 41 adjustable in a slot 42. The roller 41 bears on one arm of a lever 43, the arm 45 of which is connected by a link to the sleeve 21. The shaft 24 carrying the arms 30 carries also an arm 32 and a roller 33, which is adapted to run on to an incline 49, so that, at the end of the feeding stroke, the stops 31 drop below the rails 20 and allow the sheet to pass to the grippers C of the impression cylinder B. At the other end of the travel of the sleeve 21, the roller 27 on the arm 26 of the shaft 23 runs down an incline 48 and so swings the fingers 25 below the rails 20 out of the way of the advancing sheet. The fingers 25 and stops 31 are adjustable to accommodate blanks of different sizes.

Cylinder Machines.

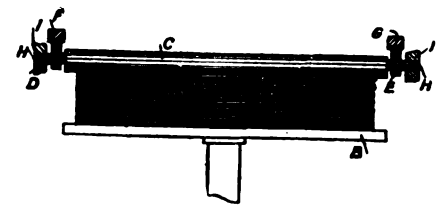
An invention by Mr. J. Derriey relates to cylinder printing machines, and consists in the provision of means for driving the bed and cylinder in correct rolling contact. In the perfecting machine shown in Fig. 3, the cylinders carry segments 33, 34, which gear respectively with racks 12, 30, pivoted at opposite sides of the bed on pins 13. Each rack carries a roller 15 adapted to run on rails 16, 29 supported from the main frame on parallel links 17, 18, and 31, 32. These rails are connected by links 23, 28 to a lever 24, which is rocked by a cam 26 on the shaft 27. The racks 12, 30 are thus raised and lowered



alternately into engagement with their respective segments. The cylinders and bed may be driven in addition by the usual driving gear. In a modification the pivoted racks carry a roller which runs on a stationary rack, having at the end a pivoted extension supported by a spring. This extension is formed with a depression which serves to turn the arm carrying the roller over from one side to the other at each end of the stroke. Each rack is thus held elevated in one direction of the bed and depressed in the other.

Sheet Delivery Apparatus.

Mr. G. Spiess has patented an apparatus for piling paper sheets for use in sorting or like machines provided with a pressing device formed of a series of eccentrics or eccentrically mounted bars or shafts, which press each sheet on to the pile as delivered, and drive out any air collected between the sheets. The



sheets, as they pass to an automatically lowered table B, are acted on by a presser formed of a number of cylindrical bars C which are provided with eccentric pivots H journalled in bearings I. The pivots H are rotated by concentric pinions D, E and reciprocating racks F, G, so as to allow the sheets to pass under the bars during delivery, and then to press the sheets down.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

TO PRINTERS.—Capable WORKS MANAGER desires change; wide experience in all branches; best references.—Address, No. 13229, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13229

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

MONOTYPE "D" KEYBOARD for Sale; as good as new; satisfactory reasons for disposing of same.—Address, No. 13228, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13228

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, a large size Two-Colour Modern Machine, capable of doing Half-Tone Work. —Address, No. 13227, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13227

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery.

THE Metropolitan Water Board hereby invite Tenders for the execution, for a period of three years from the 1st September, 1913, of :—

(1) Printing Minutes, Agenda Papers and other urgent work.
(2) General Jobwork Printing.
(3) Account Books, Registers and General Bookbinding.
(4) The Supply of Stationery.

Samples may be inspected, and all particulars and Forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Central Office of the Board, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C., from Tuesday. 1st July, to Wednesday, 9th July, 1913, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon).

Tenders endorsed "Tender for ———*," must be sent in sealed envelopes to the Clerk of the Board, Savoy Court, W.C., not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, the 14th day of July, 1913.

* NOTE.—Description of Tender to be inserted.

Savoy Court, W.C.
17th June, 1913. 14107

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Patentee of Improvements in Printing Machines using Intaglio Plates, No. 409, of 1908, is desirous of making arrangements by licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, to ensure the working of this Patent in the United Kingdom.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. Reginald W. Barker, Patent Agent, Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. 14108

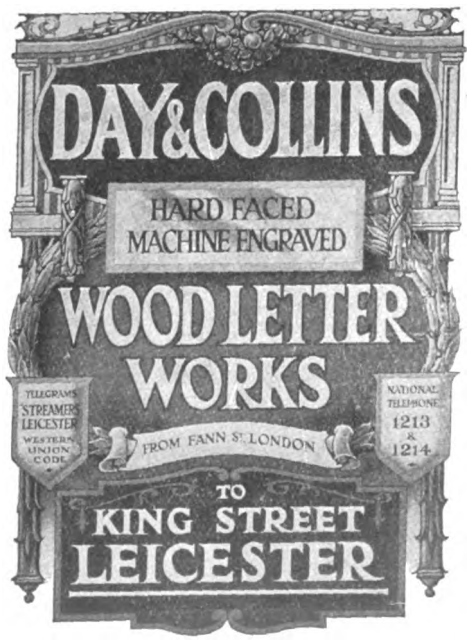
THE Proprietor of Patents Nos. 14,088 of 1907, 13,346 of 1908, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN TYPE-SETTING AND CASTING MACHINES," and "IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO TYPE-SETTING AND CASTING MACHINES," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license and otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting same and ensuring their full development and practical working in this country.

All communications to :
HASELTINE, LAKE & CO.,
Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers,
28, Southampton Buildings,
Chancery-lane, London. 14099

THE PERFECT PEN VEDA REG° Nº 322936

2s. 6d. to 5s.

Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years. FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1814.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
P. M. and O. A. Meeting at Liverpool	1
Peterborough Printers' Cost Congress	3
Employment Agents	3
About Press Register	3
British and Foreign Paper	3
Reviews	4
For the Bibliographer	4
New Companies	5
Trade Notes	6
New Inventions	7
The Education of the Apprentice	8
Printers' Eyesight	8
A New "Flash" Calculator	8
Printers' Claim for a Proof	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Company Notices	10
Commercial Intelligence	10
Gazette	11
Photographing on Zinc	11
A Jubilee Dinner	11
Quads	12
Condition of the Labour Market	14
Norwegian Wood Pulp Mills	14
Printers and Co-Operation	16
Government Contracts	16
Patents	16

The Education of the Apprentice.

A CONFERENCE took place the other day at Hull between the representatives of the local engineers and other firms and the Education Committee on the development of a scheme of national education for apprentices, and as this is a subject that is at present of interest to the allied trades it should be interesting to know some of the proposals that were brought forward. The scheme provides that in so far as the regulations covering each trade permit it, all apprentices should be taken at or about the sixteenth birthday, and that the following educational requirements should be demanded by the employers in every case :—Attendance at a secondary school or technical school until the sixteenth birthday, and, for boys who have left elementary schools at or about the fourteenth birthday, the full-course certificate of the branch evening technical schools. Another proposal is that pressure should be brought to bear on all apprentices, requiring their attendance at the evening courses of the Technical College, and that employers should give relief from overtime after 5 p.m. to all apprentices under 18 and to others so far as the exigencies of the workshops permit. Employers, it is suggested, should give a definite understanding that, in general, promotions will be given only to those boys who hold a good workshop record and Technical College record in evening classes. A further proposal is that a small number of openings should be available yearly for three years' apprentices who have attended the full-time engineering course in the Technical College till they have reached 18 years of age. It is also suggested that employers should give certain selected apprentices the advantage of day-course instruction, and that apprentices attending evening classes should be given time off. The Education Committee is in sympathy with the scheme, and the chairman of that body pointed out that the success of German manufacturers was greatly due to their co-operation with the technical colleges in that country.

* * *

Printers' Eyesight.

THE greatest physical asset of the compositor is his eyesight. He may suffer from many ailments and yet be able to keep on at work, but instantly his eyesight deteriorates it handicaps him greatly, and in many offices the use of glasses when the eyes begin to fail is equivalent to asking for dismissal. It is therefore necessary that every care should be taken of the eyes, and, so far as possible, to see that the lighting conditions under which the work is done are not of such a character as to injure the sight. In many printing offices but little attention is paid to the lighting, but to preserve the men's eyes should be one of the principal objects attended to. To save a man's eyes from undue strain should be the chief consideration. No unnecessary strain should be thrown on the eye muscles. With the improvements that have taken place within the past two score years in lighting systems the dirty and ill-smelling office is not so common as it was of yore, and the introduction of mechanical composing machines has reduced the strain on the eyes, but there still remains much to be done to ensure ideal illumination, and with so many good lighting systems offered nowadays it should not be a difficult matter to install one that will not only give greater comfort to the men, but also intend to increase their output.

* * *

Competition.

"COMPETITION is the life of trade" is all right in its own way as a hackneyed saying, even although in some instances it proves itself anything but "life" for the man who through competition has to go to the wall. Too often, too, the phrase is only used as an excuse or cloak to cover unworthy methods of business, and it is sure to be found in the mouth of the man who undercuts prices until he gets down to such a starvation point that neither himself nor his fellows can possibly exist longer, and so the bankruptcy court—which has no competitor—steps in here too. We are all competing for something, and will go on competing, but for goodness sake let it be in a fair fashion, without wronging others, and without injuring our own business. Competition is a struggle in which it is each man for himself, but at the same time there is no need to financially kill, not only the other fellow, but yourself also.

A New "Flash" Calculator.

Another of the useful series of "Flash" calculators has been issued by Messrs. Gall and Inglis, London and Edinburgh ; this time it is a bank interest calculator, and it is most ingeniously constructed so that the required figures can be obtained simply and quickly. In the "Flash" Bank Interest Calculator, instead of turning over the pages of a book, the figures on the page are mounted on slides, and simply by moving the three series of factors—number of days, amount, and rate per cent.—the answer is automatically shown. No figuring or mental calculation is necessary, and as the figures are all set out in the one series of tables, the answer is quickly obtained. The work is specially suitable for deposit receipts, prepayments of calls, and bill discounts ; and anyone wanting to figure these out without trouble, will find this book extremely quick and handy. One is often deterred from using reckoners because of the time wasted in hunting through the books to find what is required, but the feature of this

Digitized by Google

new system is the simplicity with which calculations are made, and sooner or later it is bound to come into extensive use. It is amazing how rapidly the answers are exhibited. The price of the Calculator is only 2s. 6d. net, and it will return its cost in time saved in a day or two.

Printers' Claim for a Proof.

In the City of London Court, on Friday, before Mr. Registrar Wild, a claim was made by Standidge and Co., Ltd., printers, 36, Old Jewry, against Mr. A. E. Hill, 116, Bayonne-road, Hammersmith, W., for the sum of £1, goods sold and delivered and work done. The plaintiffs' representative said that the defendant called upon him, producing a specimen card he required printed and asked that a proof might be made. This was done and the sum now sued for was the price for the work which had been done for the defendant. The defendant said he asked the plaintiffs to give him a quotation for certain printing and produced a specimen card. He never asked the plaintiffs to set up any type nor to give him a proof. The Registrar, after hearing the evidence, said he would like to hear any outside evidence there might be as to what took place when the contract was made. He could quite understand if the defendant ordered the plaintiffs to print a proof and then placed the order for printing elsewhere the defendant would have to pay the plaintiffs for the cost of getting up the proof. Unfortunately the defendant swore he never gave the plaintiffs any order and that he produced the specimen card in order that the plaintiffs might give the quotation. Neither party, however, had any witnesses. The plaintiffs' witness admitted receiving the card from the defendant and said it was to serve as a guide as to the kind of work to be done. That had been set up. The Registrar said he did not see the object of that. The plaintiffs' witness said it was often done in the trade. The Registrar: It is often wrong then. If I come to you and give you certain words on a card and say, "I want it done in this way," you ought to know what it will cost. What was the object of sending on a proof? The witness said it was tantamount to an order. The Registrar thought the defendant's story was a probable one. If the defendant wanted to know the cost and had shown the plaintiffs' witness a card which was to be printed and the way it was to be done he did not see what the object was of the defendant having a proof. The defendant: I did not ask him to set it up or do the printing. The Registrar said it was oath against oath He was not going to say who was telling a lie. He would non-suit the plaintiffs and leave them to bring another action if they liked.

MR. CORNELIUS FORD, of Hoboken, New Jersey, is announced to be the new Public Printer, or head of the United States Government Printing Office. He succeeds Mr. Samuel B. Donnelly, of New York, and the salary is $5,000 a year. He is a practical printer, having been for many years in the chapel of the *Hudson Observer*.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	**Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)**
Alignment.	**Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.**
Justification.	**Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.**
Quality of Product.	**The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.**
Ease of Make-up.	**The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.**
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	**The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.**

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, June 25th, 1913.

BORROWINGS at the Bank of England have been pretty heavy this week, and it is expected to continue. Money was in ample supply in the loan market up to the end of last week, the demand being small, but this week it has become very strong, particularly for loans over the end of the month, for which rates have stiffened. The discount market keeps fairly firm. Bullion movements have not been heavy this week, there being a net influx of gold into the Bank to date of £59,000. The Balkan trouble has hung heavily over stock markets this week, but more reassuring news yesterday brought a timely rally, prices improving and the general tone being more cheerful. Consols have recovered some of their lost ground, the quotations being 73 to 73⅛ for money, and 73 1/16 to 73 5/16 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been quiet and dull during the past week, and has not yet shown signs of sharing in the improved tone of other sections of the Stock Exchange. There have been a few small movements both ways in our list of printing, newspaper and publishing shares, whilst business in this section has been very quiet. Associated Newspapers fell last Thursday 1/32 to 31/32—1 1/16; Cassell and Co. have dropped ⅛ to 4¼—5¼; Ilford Pref. have risen 1/32 to ⅞—1; Lanston Monotype Corporation have fallen 1/16 to 5/16—9/16; Linotype and Machinery B Deb. have given way 2 to 40—45; and Raphael Tuck and Sons have improved 1/32 to 27/32—31/32. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 20s. 3d.; in John Dickinson and Co. 2nd Pref. at 100⅞, and in the Deb. at 100½; in Ilford Ord. at 14s., 14s., and 14s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 3s. 6d.; in International Linotype at 75; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s. 1½d. and 17s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 5; in Waterlow and Sons Def. at 25⅝ and 26¾; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Pref. at 7 1/16 and 7; in Weldons Ord. at 30s. 7½d.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at 14s. 4½d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	5⅛—6⅛
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/—24/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4¼—5¼
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	99—102
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	6—8
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1¼—1⅝
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ..	1	1	¾—1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	9/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	75—80
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	92—95
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	5/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	55—60
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	40—45
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—27/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3¾
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¾—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	73—83
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 13/16—5 1/16
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11½—12½
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¾—7¾
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1¼—1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

SPICER BROS., PAPERMAKERS. — The net profit of the past year, after paying £5,850 in debenture interest, was £49,499, and £42,265 was brought forward, making £91,764 available. They propose to put £4,000 to the general reserve and £10,000 to new premises account, pay a dividend on the ordinary shares, making 7½ per cent. for the year, and carry forward £43,164. The preference dividend (5 per cent.) takes £17,500 and the ordinary dividend £11,250. In 1911-12 the net profit was £50,993, the amount brought forward £32,622, the ordinary dividend 10 per cent., and the addition to the reserve £3,000. In 1910-11 the net profit was £48,929, the amount brought forward £30,293, the dividend 12½ per cent., and the addition to the reserve £4,500. The profit in 1909-10 was £48,685, the dividend 11 per cent.

JAMES KEITH and BLACKMAN, ENGINEERS.—The report states that the business done during the past year exceeded that of any previous year. After providing for debenture interest and making allowance for depreciation and reserves against doubtful debts, the accounts show a net profit of £22,624, which with the balance brought forward makes £25,056. A dividend on the ordinary shares of 10 per cent. per annum, tax free, absorbs £6,801, £9,000 is transferred to reserve account, and £3,550 is carried forward. For 1911-12, 8 per cent. was paid, for 1910-11 6 per cent.

FINANCIAL NEWS.—The directors of the *Financial News*, Ltd., announce an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the half-year.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

HEREFORD TIMES, LTD. — Particulars of £15,000 second debentures, created March 25th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £10,000. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

FIRTH, JACKSON AND CO., LTD.—Debenture dated June 2nd, 1913, to secure £68 13s. 6d., charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, Rev. J. L. U. B. Joyce, 39, Grange-road, South Norwood, S.E.

HEREFORD TIMES, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on May 16th, 1913, of debentures dated October 8th, 1912, securing £5,000, has been filed.

AEROPLANE AND GENERAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created May 30th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £1,000. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

C. G. RODER, LTD.—Particulars of £25,000 debentures, created May 17th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £5,000. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

LYNWOOD AND CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated June 13th, 1913, to secure £200, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, A. V. Christ, 6, Estreham-road, Streatham-common, S.W.

PASSENGER CO., LTD.—Mortgage debenture dated June 4th, 1913, to secure £2,000 and further advances, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, S. G. Vernham, 85, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.

DUTCH PAPER PULP CO., LTD—Mortgage created outside the United Kingdom, dated May 20th, 1913, to secure 172,000 Dutch florins (approximately £14,300), charged on mill buildings, stores, premises, garden, houses, land, sheds, etc., in Dussen, Holland. Holders, Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam. Also second mortgage, created outside the United Kingdom, of even date to secure 116,000 florins (approximately £9,600), and collateral to the security created by trust deed dated November 19th, 1895, securing an issue of £12,000 debentures, of which only £9,600 were outstanding at date of this return, charged on above-mentioned property. Trustees, A. E. Reed, Mayford, Surrey; and A. R. Reed, Kent House, Kensington-court. Memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £2,400, on May 20th, 1913, of first mortgage debenture, secured by trust deed, dated November 19th, 1895, securing £12,000, also notified.

WILLIAM GILL AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created May 5th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £600. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN, LTD.—Particulars of £1,500 second debentures, created by resolutions of May 20th and June 3rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to £2,500 first debentures. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

ARDEN PRESS, Ltd.

Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at 79, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton, on July 25th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

UBIQUE PRESS, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Portsmouth, on May 29th, the following resolution was passed:—"That the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and that the company be wound up accordingly: and that Mr. Robert Frank Salter, 103A, London-road, Portsmouth, be appointed liquidator."

BEABLE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at 3, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C., on July 22nd, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

ROTALITHO, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at 33, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., on July 22nd, for the purpose of having the liquidator's account, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a petition for the winding-up of the company was, on June 18th, presented to the Court by Henry Huber, Arthur Wardill William Gilbert, and Henry Reinhardt, carrying on business in partnership at 12 and 13, Upper-Thames-street, E.C., paper merchants and agents, creditors of the company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court at London, on July 1st.

AMATEUR SPORTS PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at 353, Strand, W.C., on May 22nd, the following resolutions were passed; and at a subsequent meeting on June 12th, were duly confirmed: "That the company be reconstructed under Section 192 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, by the sale and transfer of its property, assets, and liabilities to a new company upon the terms of the scheme of reconstruction now submitted to the meeting and identified by the signature of the chairman."—"That with a view to such reconstruction:—(a) The company be wound up voluntarily; and (b) That Mr. Charles L. Sims, of 353, Strand, W.C., be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re ALICE HANDLEY, Stationer.

At the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, before Mr. Registrar Lowe, this debtor, residing at 250, Stratford-road, Sparkbrook, and until recently carrying on business as a stationer and fancy goods dealer, at 133, Stratford-road, came up for public examination. The debtor's gross liabilities amounted to £384 19s. 9d., of which £357 14s. was expected to rank for dividend. The assets were set at £66 19s., leaving a deficiency of £290 15s. Referring to the official receiver (Mr. A. S. Cully), the debtor, who stated that the businesses at 133, Stratford-road, and The Cotteridge, King's Norton

Digitized by Google

were formerly carried on by her brother, who executed a deed of assignment. On July 24th, 1907, she purchased the businesses for £270 from the trustee. She had no capital of her own, but she borrowed £280 from a brother-in-law, to whom she gave an undertaking to discharge a debt of £320 due to him by her brother. She, therefore, became liable to her brother-in-law in the sum of £600, of which, she said, she had paid £450. The businesses were not successful, and in August, 1911, she disposed of the one at The Cotteridge for £130, out of which sum she repaid her brother-in-law £50. The examination was closed.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

BAYLEY, A. P AND R., trading as Bayley Bros., at Red Lion-square, Newcastle-under-Lyne, printers, booksellers and stationers. Debts by A. P. Bayley, who will continue the business under the same style. June 14th,

MATTHEWS, T. W. S., and Triggs, C. W., trading as Matthews' Advertising Service, at Staple-Inn-buildings, Holborn, London, E.C., advertising agents and printers. The business will in future be carried on by T. W. S. Matthews. March 31st.

COLGROVE, J., and ROGERS, G. F., trading as Hall and Son, at 3A, Queen-street, Oxford, printers. April 24th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, executed February 20th, by E. H. and C. E. Neatherway, Station-road, and The Haymarket, Tunstall, Staffs, news-agents, etc. Claims by July 10th to R. E. Clark C.A., 17, Albion-street, Hanley, the trustee.

LEWIS, H., late of 23, Wallasey Village, Wallasey, and formerly of 10, King-street, Egremont, Cheshire, stationer, etc. Claims by July 14th, to Peace and Darlington, 8, Cook-street, Liverpool, solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

TIGWELL, G. A., trading as F. W. Tigwell and Co., High-street, Leatherhead, Surrey, stationer. Date of order June 16th, made on the debtor's own petition. Date of adjudication order June 20th.

VAILE, P. A., 9, Southampton-street, Holborn, and 19, Nassau-street, London, journalist. Date of order June 19th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors July 4th, 11 a.m., and public examination of debtor July 29th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

EINSEY, H. J., 92A and 258, Mill-road, Cambridge, stationer, etc. First meeting June 30th, noon, at the official receiver's office, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge. Examination July 16th, 11 a.m., at the Guildhall, Cambridge.

RAWLINGS, H. W., 13, Wellington-street, Luton, Beds., stationer. First meeting June 28th, noon, at the official receiver's office, The Parade, Northampton. Examination July 17th, 11.30 a.m., at the Court House, Luton.

GOOSE, F. H., 16, Bishop Bridge-road, and 6, Brigg-street, Norwich, bookseller and stationer. First meeting June 30th, noon, at the official receiver's office, 8, King-street, Norwich. Examination July 16th, 11 a.m., at the Shire Hall, Norwich.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

DAVIES, E., 14, Bridge-street, Llanfaes, The Bulwark and Lion-street, Brecon and the "Times" office, Merthyr Tydfil, printer and stationer. Claims by July 4th, to E. Owen, official receiver, St. Catherine's-chambers, St. Catherine-street, Pontypridd.

BRUNTON, J. E., lately trading as Brunton and Williams, at 1 and 2, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, London, E.C., printer. Claims by July 8th, to E. H. Hawkins, 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C.

GRAHAM, J. D., lately of 47, Oxford-street, now 145, Gray's-inn-road, London, W.C., journalist. Claims by July 10th, to A. H. Partridge, C.A., 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

WHITE, M. R. L., 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C., lately trading at 145, North End-road, Croydon, publisher. To be heard July 15th, 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

SMITH, E. B., Mayfield, Brighton-road, Croydon, printer. Date of order, May 22nd. Discharge granted, subject to bankrupt consenting to judgment being entered against him in the County Court of Surrey, holden at Croydon, by the trustee for £800, together with £1 10s. costs of judgment. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were proof of facts mentioned in sec. 8, subsec. 8 (A.), (B.) and (F.) of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

HARDING, S. D., trading as Harding and Son, 14' Kinderton-street, Middlewich, Cheshire, printer Trustee, R. E. Clark, C.A., 17, Albion-street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

WINDING-UP ORDER.

THE "DAILY HERALD" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LTD., Victoria House, Tudor-street, London, E.C. Date of order, June 17th.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

THE ALGERNON PRESS, LTD., 3, 4 and 5, Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. First and final dividend of 4s. 6¾d., July 3rd, or any subsequent day (except Saturday), between 11 and 2 at the official receiver's offices, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

Photographing on Zinc.

A process has been devised by a writer in the *Printing Art* that has proved very satisfactory, and has to do with the photographing on a medium rough ground zinc plate. It has been found very difficult to develop an albumen print on rough zinc on account of the ink settling down in the small but deep interstices which cause the roughness. This may be fully overcome by first making up the following solution :—

Ammonium Bichromate	...	300 grains
Albumen, desiccated ...	...	2 oz. dry
Le Page's glue ...	...	1½ oz.
Water ...	...	40 oz.

After mixing this in the usual way and filling, coat the plate, whirl till dry, and print according to the density of the negative. Then take the print out of frame and instead of rolling up with ink, wash it out with asphaltum or Mogul varnish, fan dry and then roll up with a leather roller using one-half crayon and one-half good black printing ink, thinned out with a small amount of O varnish. This treatment pulls out every particle of unexposed solution and ink, caused by the tremendous suction of the grained leather roller, and leaves the dot clear, hard and square stencilled on the zinc with an asphaltum base, which will stand the roughest kind of treatment and enables one to pull many more impressions from the plate than by the old way of developing with a cotton wad. There are several establishments using this process with the greatest success, but this is the first time it has been published so far as the writer knows.

A Jubilee Dinner.

The firm of Jordan and Sons, Ltd., has now been established fifty years, and a special celebration of the jubilee year was held on Saturday last, when nearly one hundred members of the staff entrained for Worthing, where the day's proceedings began with a substantial luncheon at the Railway Hotel. The party then journeyed by various modes of conveyance to Brighton. A second contingent of the staff—those who had remained at the offices in Chancery-lane to deal with the more urgent letters of the morning post—was here met with. In the afternoon a photograph of the directors and staff was taken, after which an adjournment was made to the "Old Ship" Hotel, where dinner was served. Mr. William Jordan, the senior managing director, a gentleman who has been the head of the firm almost since its inception, and to whose unflagging energy and ability so much success is due, presided. His son, Mr. Herbert W. Jordan, who is also a managing director, and has been connected with the firm for nearly thirty years, was vice-chairman. Mr. Jesse H. Davenport, director, and Mr. J. Clifford Freebody, printing and binding works' manager, were also present. Amongst the guests were Mr. Stampa W. Lambert, J.P., Mr. A. R. Rudall, barrister, Mr. F. J. Crowther, Parliamentary agent, and Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, F.C.A. After dinner, various speeches were made, and some capital music rendered.

The toast of "The Firm" was proposed by Mr. J. Crouch, the head of the patents and trade marks department, who directed attention to the wonderful virility of Mr. William Jordan, the varied phases of the growth and expansion of the firm, and how from a comparatively small beginning in 1863 the name of "Jordan" had become world-widely known. The chairman, in responding, mentioned that in the early days, under the Companies Act of 1862, the firm registered about one company in a month, but that now the yearly registrations were considerably more than one thousand.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Herbert W. Jordan gave the toast of "The Staff," with whom he very generously shared the credit attaching to the firm. He said in effect that for a company to be successful the directors should be supported by trained men, in whom they might place implicit confidence, and that was undoubtedly one of the secrets of the continued prosperity of Jordan and Sons, Ltd.

A highly enjoyable day was spent. It should be noted that an attractively illustrated booklet, giving a historical sketch of the firm, was presented to those at the dinner. This souvenir of the occasion had been printed and bound in leather at the company's works in Bishop's court, Chancery-lane, W.C.

QUALIFIED.—Two men were hotly discussing the merits of a new book. Finally one of them, himself an author, said to the other: "No, John, you can't appreciate it. You never wrote a book yourself." "No," retorted John, "and I never laid an egg, but I'm a better judge of an omelet than any hen in the State."

ONLY two cases of lead poisoning were reported from the printing trade last month, one being from a litho transfer works, the first of its kind reported this year. The total for the five months ended May 31st is only seven, as compared with a dozen in the same period of last year.

IN Corfu, Greece, there is only one lithographic works.

THE head offices of *South Africa* have been removed to 83, Bishopsgate, E.C.

To Practical Printers.

An excellent opportunity is offered to competent gentleman in old-established Printing Office in a British Colony capable of development.

Half interest may be acquired for £1,200. The incomer would become Managing-Partner with salary of £208 a year with bonus and share of profits. One knowing thoroughly the making of Process Blocks and experienced in the production of a high-class weekly paper preferred.—Address, in confidence, "X.L.N.T.," No. 14110, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

I do not make many personal references in this column save as matters mentioned have a printerian connection.

o o o

That reticence is not due to lack of personal topics on which I think interesting notes could be made. It is maintained out of regard to the known disinclination of some respected readers to find anything in this column but what absolutely smells of printers' ink. Nothing must be admitted except on business.

o o o

Now a marriage is not a business. If I had dared to hint to the editor that I wanted to mention a marriage—anybody's marriage—I should have seen that most ruthless pencil of his—(for heaven's sake don't set it, "that most truthless pencil")—rising instantly on end, and looking blue.

o o o

But you see I have not told him. I am leaving him to discover as an accomplished fact, mention of the marriage of a young bearer of a very honoured and unforgotten name in the craft.

o o o

I casually see in a north London paper an intimation that Mr. Charles Hubert Reed has entered the ranks of the Benedicts. He is grandson of Sir Charles Reed, the famous typefounder, the first Chairman of the old London School Board, and a Member of Parliament for a west of England seat.

o o o

Here's to the young bearer of that good name. He has himself been a worker in our craft for several years, and is now and has for some years been a director of Intaglio Patents, Ltd., of Upper-ground-street and Stamford-street, in that region of South London which the near neighbourhood of the London County Council's palace is to invest with a new dignity and fame.

o o o

Meantime Intaglio Patents, Ltd., are doing no little themselves to make it famous. There has been nothing in the printing world for many years past more interesting, and very few things so interesting, as the public runs they have given in their Stamford-street works (an old chapel turned workshop) of absolutely the only rotary photogravure printing machine in the whole of the United Kingdom which the craft public have been freely invited to come and see. There are very few of such machines anywhere in our borders. More power to them and prosperity to the rotary photogravure printing which they, as spirited and able pioneers, are now executing for publishers or printers or other customers galore.

o o o

All the now very many who know Mr. Reed either in old University connection or in his business life, will be confident that the good old name of Reed has suffered no derogation through him and will suffer none. May every happiness attend him and his new partner (proper business term) in the life which thus opens so interesting a new chapter.

o o o

It is a long time since I read a more informative and more interesting narrative than that which Mr. Daniel T. Powell has contributed to the Jubilee number of the *Printers' Register*. Mr. Daniel Powell is second son of Mr. D. M. Powell, the founder of that journal, and brother of Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C., the present proprietor.

o o o

Mr. Powell writes very modestly. "I am afraid," he says, "this is a poor effort, for I fear though in my fifty-eighth year I . . . am not old enough to do justice to the subject." He speaks, too, of the short time since he was asked to undertake the task.

o o o

I imagine, however, that there is no man in the kingdom who could have done so well as Mr. Powell in this matter. His review of "Fifty years of jobbing machinery" has that touch of vitality and human interest which results from his personally having been in contact, in some slighter or greater degree, with a good proportion of those whose names he mentions.

o o o

It is an encouraging record, in this sense particularly, that there is really no need on the review of printing machine developments in the half-century to conclude that British brains are lacking in inventiveness.

o o o

I have often spoken of the early anticipation in British printing machinery, of the Miehle, Century and the Cotterell, and in doing so I had mainly in mind the old Napier. Mr. Powell I find saying, "The two-revolution is merely the improvement on Napier's first effort."

o o o

He adds, "Then we have the single revolution machine with its big cylinder of early type, half a perfecting machine—only the reproduction of the Cowper, Myers and one or two others, contemporaneous." Apparently Ross, of Leith, made a two-revolution machine, a thing which if I ever knew, I had forgotten. Mr. Powell reminds us of it.

o o o

He thinks the Conisbee machines are still working in a few offices. Certainly I worked occasionally on one of the old Main's Tumblers twenty years ago. I have encountered, too, Ingle's machines. Mr. Powell recalls the Sector, invented by Ingle in 1858; "so called because the bed movement was a quadrant which by steel bands gave motion to the type bed, rocked by crank motion from a spur wheel and rod connection." The Ulverstonian, another to which he refers, was invented nearly sixty years ago; a machine in which the type bed was stationary, and cylinder and rollers were propelled to and fro over the form. "I heard only a short time back," he writes, "that one of these was still in a printing office at Hanley,"

o o o

Enough to indicate the nature and variety of a really very valuable contribution to the literature of our craft. Short though it be, in its five and a half columns.

o o o

I am sure that I may pause to congratulate Mr. W. L. Field upon his long editorship of the *Printers' Register*, and congratulate the *Register* upon its anniversary. It was a nuisance to have to get it out in 1863; it was one of those vexations which one is able to look back upon very philosophically after a while.

o o o

The only little publication extant which carried advertisements of printing machinery throughout the craft was issued by a rival to Mr. D. M. Powell, he being a very energetic printers' supplier. Nettled by a rebuff when this sheet declined to issue an advertisement of his own because it did not care to do anything towards furthering his success, Mr. Powell decided on issuing this sheet, and out it quickly came as a four-page quarto—an off size, curiously, as it remains.

o o o

The only machine which happened to be available to print it, a "Little Diamond," by Duncan, would not take a demy sheet or anything larger than the *Register*.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

THE Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, in their fourteenth annual report, regret that for the third year in succession the expenditure on federation benefit has far exceeded the income from contributions. During the five years ended March 31st last the total income from contributions has been £220,233, while the amount returned direct to the societies affiliated has been £365,619, or an excess of benefits over contributions of £145,386. A consideration of the figures for the past five years shows that on the average approximately 10 per cent. of the membership has received dispute benefit at an annual cost per head of 27s. 7d. and to meet such expenditure would require an annual aggregate contribution of £111,411. Referring to the Insurance Act, the committee say the experiences of the year have aroused a feeling that it will be better to eliminate medical and sanatoria benefit altogether, and destroy the inefficient and expensive machinery created in connection with these benefits. Medical and sanatoria benefits as at present administered are not worth one-eighth of the money now being spent on them. The sooner the present farce is ended and a public service instituted the better for national health, for national honesty, and for national dignity.

AT the annual dinner of the Associated Booksellers, held at Torquay, on Saturday, Mr. Hall Caine said that the 7d. book had been devised in order to master the passion which the British public had for reading books without buying them. But the 7d. book was not an article of commerce which could stand by itself and give a living wage to everybody concerned in producing it. It was the higher priced book that enabled the 7d. book to live. Now the position of the bookseller in regard to the 6s. book had grown worse since the 7d. book began, for within a few months of the appearance of a 6s. book there was a 7d. edition on the market. Booksellers must have a much longer time in which to sell the 6s. book before they were asked to sell a 7d. edition—say a clear two years.

Our JUNE
Special Export Number
is now on SALE.
68pp. with Numerous illustrations.
Price 6d.

A valuable feature of these issues is the "Buyers' Guide to the Export Markets" for the Printing and Allied Trades.

Copies may be had from the Publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Or from
W. H. EVERETT & SON, Ltd.,
11, St. Bride Street, E.C.


GET
TRAPP'S "CHRONOTYPE" TIME-STAMP,
And thus buy First-Hand.
Best Workmanship.
Established many Years.
Enquiries Invited.
LUDWIG TRAPP,
Clock Factory,
Glashütte i. Sa., GERMANY

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

TRADE PRINTING—**Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.**

The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

Digitized by Google

PAPER BAG
MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

T. G. & J. JUBB, LEEDS.
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS,

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.
Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.


Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

The World's Paper Trade Review.
THE RECOGNISED MEDIUM FOR
Papermakers, Wholesale Stationers, Paper Stock Merchants, Mill Furnishers, and Engineers.

FEATURES.
RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS,
AND
STATISTICS of IMPORTS
OF ALL
RAW MATERIALS USED
IN
PAPER MANUFACTURE.

NOTES of TRADE and FINANCE
At HOME and ABROAD.

The Circulation of the
World's Paper Trade Review
covers not only the entire Papermaking Industry of Great Britain, but the Principal Paper and Pulp Mills throughout the World.

FEATURES.
NEW INVENTIONS,
NEW WORKS, ETC.,
DESCRIBED and ILLUSTRATED.

TECHNICAL ARTICLES.

Full Reports of all matters connected with the Papermakers' Engineering, Paper Stock, and Wood Pulp Trades.

IT PAYS
To Advertise in the "MACHINERY" Column all kinds of Surplus and Second-Hand Plant.

TO ADVERTISERS:
THE WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW is Subscribed for not only by Home, Foreign, and American Papermakers, but by the Workmen in Paper Mills, from whom Subscriptions are accepted at a cheap special rate.
ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION £1 per Annum (Post Free) to all Countries.
SINGLE COPIES SIXPENCE. SPECIMEN GRATIS and POST FREE.
Offices—58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment in the printing trades was fairly good in May. It showed little general change compared with a month ago, but an improvement compared with a year ago. (See Table).

In London, employment was good, and better on the whole than a month ago and a year ago, though at the end of the month the percentage of Trade Union compositors unemployed showed some increase as compared with the end of April.

In other centres, employment with letterpress printers was fair generally, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Edinburgh, however, it was good, and better than a month ago. It was good also at Sheffield, Leicester, Oxford and Bristol, but slack at Leeds and Nottingham.

With lithographic printers employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Edinburgh, however, it continued slack.

The following table shows the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in the various districts of the United Kingdom :—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		May, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,186	4·5	3·7	7·5	+ 0·8	— 3·0
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,739	3·7	2·7	4·6	+ 1·0	— 0·9
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,196	4·1	4·6	6·1	— 0·5	— 2·0
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,800	2·6	2·2	3·7	+ 0·4	— 1·1
West Midlands	2,729	3·3	2·4	5·3	+ 0·9	— 2·0
S. and S. W. Counties and Wales ...	4,027	3·1	2·0	2·5	+ 1·1	+ 0·4
Scotland	5,771	3·5	3·5	4·9	— —	— 1·4
Ireland...	2,569	7·3	7·2	5·5	— 09	+ 0·8
United Kingdom	52,017	4·1	3·6	5·9	+ 0·5	— 1·8

FOREIGN.

From France, it was reported that employment declined in the printing trade during April, particularly at Paris. In Germany, however, it improved, the percentage of unemployed trade unionists, out of a total of 64,310, being 2·2 at the end of the month, as compared with 3·4 in March, and 1·6 in April last year. In Norway, trade fell off, the percentage of unemployed being thus 2·0 out of 1,997, against 0·4 in March, and 0·9 in April, 1912.

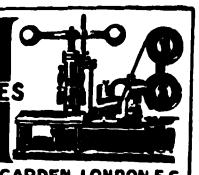
NORWEGIAN Wood Pulp and Paper Mills.

The following report on the Norwegian pulp and paper industry has been supplied by Mr. Charles A. Holder, the United States Consul-General at Christiania :—

"At present there are nineteen Norwegian factories making cellulose, with a yearly output of about 250,000 metric tons, valued at $9.916,000. Nearly all the cellulose is exported chiefly to England and the United States. The year 1912 can hardly be classed as a good one for manufacturers, as the price of lumber was higher than it had ever been, and although higher prices were obtained for sulphite cellulose, there was a disproportion between the cost of raw material and selling prices that persisted during the year. At the beginning of the year the local market price for sulphite cellulose, after having been low for several years, rose to $40.76 per ton for light bleached and $37.71 for strong bleached, c.i.f. London. Prices continued to rise throughout the year, finally reaching $46.23 and $44.41. The market for sulphate cellulose, comparatively little of which is manufactured, was not so satisfactory, and prices as usual were subject to wide fluctuations. During the second half of the year the market became steadier, and prices rose to $41.97 per ton, a very satisfactory mark.

"There are about 100 Norwegian wood pulp factories, many of which have their own paper mills. In 1909, the latest year for which statistics have been gathered, they produced 709,177 metric tons of wood pulp, valued at nearly $7,000,000. Part of the output is consumed in Norway in making paper, and the rest is exported, chiefly to England, but also to the United States. As the mills use water-power almost exclusively, the unusually dry summer and autumn of 1911 caused many to shut down and curtail production. Partly owing to this fact prices for wood pulp at the end of 1911 and beginning of 1912 advanced, reaching $10.72 per metric ton for the moist, but dropped during the second quarter to $8.84, where they remained some time. During the third and fourth quarter prices again advanced, but all through the year manufacturers felt keenly the disproportion between the high cost of lumber and the selling price of wood pulp. Imports of Russian lumber decreased, largely owing to very high freight rates, and this also had the effect of making the cost of raw material very high. The year must be classed as below the average both in production and prosperity.

"There are forty-one Norwegian paper factories. The output for 1912 is estimated at about 150,000 metric tons, valued at about $8,000,000. About 80 per cent. of the total production is exported, chiefly to England, with smaller amounts to the United States, Germany, and other countries. Until a year or so ago only wrapping and printing paper were manufactured, but one mill is now successfully manufacturing note and letter paper, and these products will undoubtedly be increased. The year 1912 was not very satisfactory to manufacturers, owing to the high price of raw materials and to the scarcity and high price of coal which followed the strike in England. The industry, however, has grown rapidly in the past and will undoubtedly continue to grow."

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

METAL TYPE
ALL TYPE CAST ON THE AMERICAN POINT SYSTEM
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
NEW AND UP-TO-DATE FACES
WOOD MILES & Co
FROM HACKNEY WICK LONDON.
26, KING STREET, LEICESTER.

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING &c &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country :—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.

The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

B. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

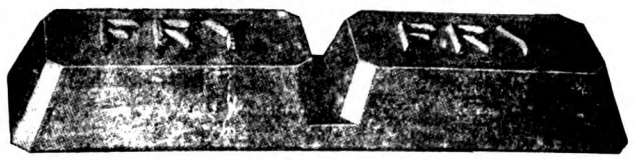
WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

It is **ECONOMY** to use our "Fryotype" Brands



of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 530, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOUREAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Printers and Co-Operation.

At an address at a dinner given in New York recently, under the auspices of the Order of Pica and the Printers' Supply Salesmen's Guild, Colonel Philip T. Dodge, president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, and also of the International Paper Company, gave the printers some advice on co-operation and advised them to pattern after the German Master Printers' Association, the 5,000 members of which are working together as a unit for the improvement in quality of printing and prosperity of the trade in that country. Colonel Dodge said in part:—"The greatest ambition of my life has always been to be a master printer. It was with me when I was young; it was with me as I grew older, as I got to the time when I had occasion to pay bills, to give maximum cheques for minimum packages of printing which the boy retained until he got the cheque—I have always had an ambition to be a master printer, and it is my ambition to-night sitting up here with the anointed and among the elect.

"I came into the printing art at a tender age; my father was the publisher of a country newspaper. I began, as I remember, by sweeping the floor, and then as my intellect was developed my interest in the craft increased and I was advanced to a point where I was permitted to wash the forms occasionally, and then on Saturdays and holidays, as a special treat, I was permitted to stir that old kettle of blue molasses with which the country offices in those days moulded their rollers.

"I think that this association of men in our trade is of inestimable value. It breathes the spirit which dominates this age; the spirit of fraternalism, the spirit of helpfulness, the spirit of brotherhood—not one of antagonism and animosity. It is a thing which is sweeping over the world, and it is one of the things which in different places and in different forms is making the world a better place to live in, and is lifting mankind up out of the position—particularly the labour-class—out of the position they occupied a century ago. My old father, who is eighty-five years old—as active as I am—told me only a few days ago that in his time it was the universal custom for workmen in the State of New York to work from sunrise to sunset. The majority of them, even the skilled men, went barefooted in the summer. If they wore anything they wore hob-nailed boots, and they had one pair of calfskin shoes which they kept for Sunday occasions and which lasted them during a lifetime, but, thank God, we have passed beyond those conditions. The whole tendency of the times is to be helpful, to assist one another, to help one another up the scale. We see it not only in America, but the world over; we see it not only among individuals and in the trade organisations, but we see it in national matters as well.

"And now there is no place in the world after which the Americans can pattern better than after Germany.

"In Germany they have a Master Printers' Association of 5,000 members, representatives of every portion of the printing trade, in which all of them take a very active part. They get together in the conventions nationally and in their local conventions, and there exchange ideas; they do everything they can to help each other. Every man communicates all that he knows to every other man. All the secrets of the German office are given freely to the entire craft, and they do a number of things which it would behove you to imitate in this country. They have trade schools, they have libraries, they have a splendid apprenticeship system, a system under which the boys are taught every branch of the printing trade.

"Now, you find among the German printers that they are compositors, and skilful compositors; that they are pressmen, and that they know colour printing; that they know type printing, lithography — all the things that enter into that trade. It is a fact (and it is an admission Americans do not like to make) that the average printer of Germany is a more intelligent man, a more thoroughly educated man, a better all-round printer and a more competent printer than the average man that you find in the American office.

"Now, that is a condition of things which should be emulated in this country. It is for the printers of this country, through your organisations, to study those questions and develop them in this country—to train young men to be thoroughly skilled in the printing art. It is no longer a craft—it has become an art. And as we advance in every direction the printing trade of to-day is as far superior to the printing of fifty years ago as that which we will have fifty years hence will be superior to that of to-day.

"Typography is improved, presses are improved, there is constant increases of new methods, and bigger presses are being built. There will be a marvellous development inside of the next ten years.

"The air is charged with these things which are as yet in an experimental stage. I know myself of no less than half-a-dozen things which will be revolutionary in the printing art in the course of the next ten years. It rests with you to encourage, to develop these things, to educate these young men so that they will be abreast of the times, and will know the best of everything.

"There is another thing in which you may well emulate the German and the Europeans in general, and that is in having an efficient and reliable cost system. If you will go into the offices of Europe (and particularly the German offices) you will find that the cost of their product is not a matter of guesswork; it is not a matter of theory; prices are not based upon incomplete and inaccurate facts or figures.

"I believe that one of the greatest troubles of the printing industry of this country to-day is that you do not get sufficient money for your work, and it is your own fault that you do not get it.

"If you adopt this spirit of co-operation—if you will act in that spirit; if you will stand together and maintain your prices; if you will fix your prices where they ought to be, so that you can have an adequate return for your labour (the public must have the printing, and it will pay for it), then will come to the trade a great prosperity and it will be your fault—you men in the organisation—if you do not bring this about.

"It is because of unfair competition, because of prices made in ignorance, because of prices made not in a brotherly and friendly way, but in a spirit of rivalry, that you are failing to get the money you should have for your product."
—*Printing Trade News.*

Government Contracts.

Those placed by H.M. Stationery Office during May included the following:—

Printing, binding, etc., 10,000 Army Books 57, 2,500 Books "D. 315," Fenner, Appleton and Co., Ltd., 77, St. John-street, E.C.; Printing, binding, etc., 6,000 Books S. 398, 4,000 Books S. 467, 7,000 Army Book 69, 1,400 Army Book 281, 1,500 Army Book 284, 2,500 Counter Balance Books, 1,500 Delivery Receipt Books, 1,500 Books "London No. 8," 1,000 Linemen's Tally Books, 1,000 Books "L.E. and U.I. Accounts," 1,250 Maintenance Exchange Requisition, 2,000 Books Telephones No. 36, 1,000 Delivery Note Book, 1,000 Army Book 182, 2,925 Ledger Summaries, McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks; Printing, binding, etc., 3,000 Savings Bank Ledgers, 10,000 Lineman's Diary, 500 Record of Abnormal Correspondence, 10,000 Lock Label Books, 1,500 Engineers' Correspondence Books, 10,000 Books Army Form N. 1507, 1,850 Books, D. 30, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.; Printing and binding 1,000 Army Book 158, 7,500 Books Postmasters No. 176, Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C.; Printing 40,000 copies Nomenclature of Diseases, J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge; Printing Insurance Contribution Cards (England), Barclay and Fry, Ltd., Southwark, S.E.; Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane and Hayes; Printing Insurance Contribution Cards (Scotland), Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh; Printing, etc., 500 pads each of 32 sorts L.E. 68, 500 pads each of 32 sorts L.E. 70, Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., Broken Wharf, Upper Thames-street, E.C.; Printing, etc., 500 pads each of 20 sorts L.E. 69, 500 pads each of 20 sorts L.E. 71, Charles and Dibble, 4, Emerson-street, S.E.; Printing certain Lists for the Public Record Office, Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.; supplying 100,000 copies Recruiting Pamphlet, Gale and Polden, Ltd., Aldershot; 50,000 copies pamphlet "How to Join the Royal Navy," R. Clay and Sons, Ltd., Brunswick-street, S.E.; Desk Knives and Scissors, Harrison Bros. and Howson, Sheffield; Web Straps, C. Edkins and Sons, Ltd., Birmingham and Coventry; Wire Files, M. A. Lloyd and Son, Princip-street, Birmingham.

THE compositors and letterpress machinemen in Selkirk recently asked that the minimum rate of wages should be raised from 25s. to 29s. per week, and that their hours should be reduced from 54 to 50 per week. The men were offered 28s. per week and the reduction in hours asked for, and these terms they have accepted. The new conditions came into force on June 16th.

THE late John Alexander Callander Ross, for over 30 years a leader writer on the *Times*, has left estate of the value of £13,193.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

13,234 GAYDON, G. F. J., combined account form and envelope or cover, also applicable for circulars, advice notes, statements, advertisements, and the like.

13,256 GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO. (OF ENGLAND) LTD., printing press.

13,297 ATKINSON, H., envelopes and the like.

13,339 OLIVETTI, C., typewriters.

13,344 EUKER, K., advertising or sign-displaying apparatus.

13,369 BENNETT, J., mechanical advertising machine.

13,383 JACKSON, T., BENTLEY, P., AND JACKSON BROS., LTD., loose-leaf books and folios.

13,424 HARTOG, A., process of exposing chromate colloidal films for screens for intaglio printing and apparatus therefor.

13,467 BRANSON, J. C. S. and A. M., apparatus for recording general memoranda, notes, appointments, engagements and the like.

13,473 BRANSON, E. F. M. and J. C. S., apparatus for recording general memoranda, notes, appointments and the like.

13,477 McGREGOR, J. A. K., means for displaying advertisements or the like.

13,486 HILL, W. F., loose-sheet holder or binder, applicable chiefly for holding wrapping-up paper.

13,506 STROH, S., AND LUNGER, I. AND CO., LTD., clip for marking canvas bags and the like, which may also be used for binding papers and the like

13,559 RICHTER, F., pencil and like cases and holders.

13,658 BLATTER, J. G., card cabinets and the like.

13,723 PINDIKOWSKY, A., printing, more especially applicable to decoration.

13,812 HUNTER, J H., quoin for printers' use.

13,828 MARTIN, E., paper-registering machines.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Process of and apparatus for printing lithographically—Hayes and Hayes (Universal) Printing Machinery, Ltd.; 5,410.

Postage stamping apparatus—Lerche; 7,988.

Typecasting machines—Bhisey; 12,868.

Note or school books having oilcloth covers—Carls and Ebert; 12,900.

Apparatus for cutting and supplying wrappers to wrapping, packeting or like machines—Rose and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough, Ltd); 13,329.

Mechanism for folding newspapers and the like—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Bennison; 13,406.

Paper and the like light bags—Shill and Shill; 13,610.

Production of photo-mechanical printing surfaces—Gamble; 15,300.

Printers, blanket—Ellis; 20,517.

Binders for loose leaves—Coghill; 22,632.

Machine for cleaning and graining lithographic stones, zincs and the like—Bouillet; 24,498.

Autographic registers - Hainer; 25,364.

1913.

Double paper for transfer and chromo printing and the like—Roth: 1,477.

Renewable leaf books—Macmaster; 2,077.

Binders and covers for loose-leaf books—Wood; 2,133.

Embossed and lace-paper edging strips or flys—Smith; 4,719.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1912

Machines for printing in relief—Delenil; 28,714.

1913.

Apparatus for detaching and drawing away single paper sheets or the like of rhombic shape from a stack of sheets—Sapal Soc. Anon. des Plieuses Automatiques; 12,360.

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los libreros. Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Esterel'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. JOHN STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD

LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER St LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 200lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net. To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.I.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

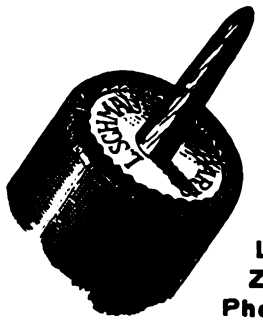
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. **Telegraph to** —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

W. F. SEDGWICK, Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
Monochrome Blocks (1 Colour)
Colour Blocks (3- to 4-Colour)
237 & 236 BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 52 HOP

CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

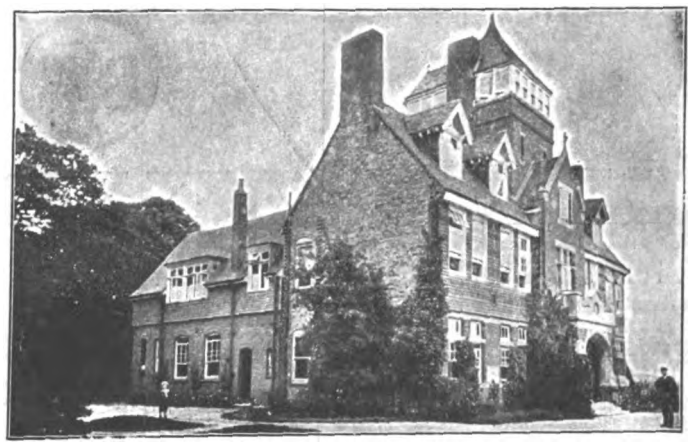
TO THE TRADE.
MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.
Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

Caxton Convalescent Home,
LIMPSFIELD, SURREY.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.
The only Convalescent Home exclusively devoted to the Printing and Kindred Trades.
Their own Freehold vested in their own Trustees for ever.
Thirty Beds. No waiting for vacancies.
Stands in its own grounds of 10 acres in the midst of charming country.



A real Haven of Rest.
Over 2,200 jaded Workers restored to health through its agency.
Supported entirely by the Voluntary Contributions of Workers and Employers.
Receives no help from the Hospital Saturday and Hospital Sunday Funds, or from any public source.
The Machinery and Manufacturing Trades are cordially invited to become Subscribers.
DEBT ON BUILDING, £300.
London Office. 3, CURSITOR STREET, E.C.
Secretary: S. J. WHITE.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS
AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS,
DRY COLOURS,
BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—June 26, 1913

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE ... FOR T... ...ICE AS A NEWSPAPER ...ED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

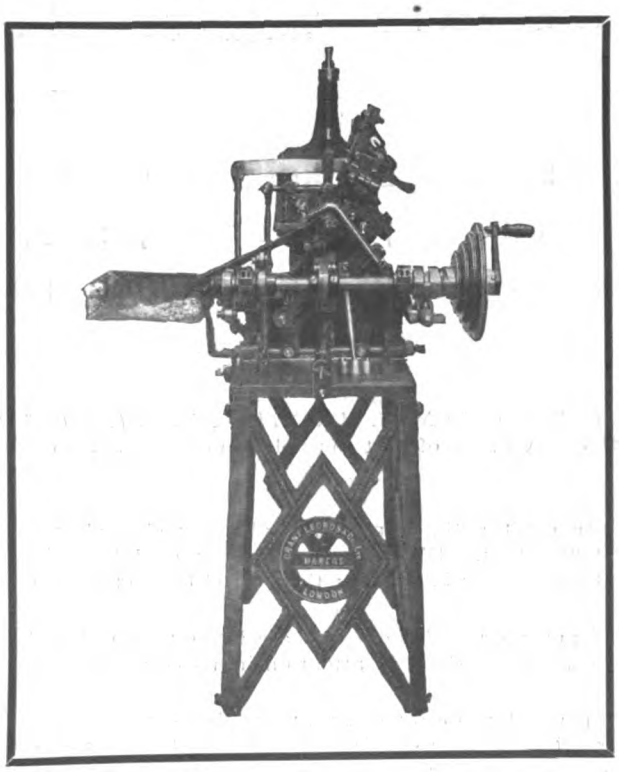
LONDON: JULY 3, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

ii

...LISH MA...

...u the Average Printer?

...o., Drapers, 'phone SMITH & Co., Printers, ...0 Booklets, specifying faces of type. Delivery ...e. Smith, unable to secure type in time, refuses the job.



With a DAVIS TYPECASTER installed, and the Library of Matrices for Hire, Smith would have saved the job, given service, and saved 50 per cent. of the type cost.

Over 100 DAVIS TYPECASTERS sold last year in the British Isles.

GRANT LEGROS & CO., Ltd.,

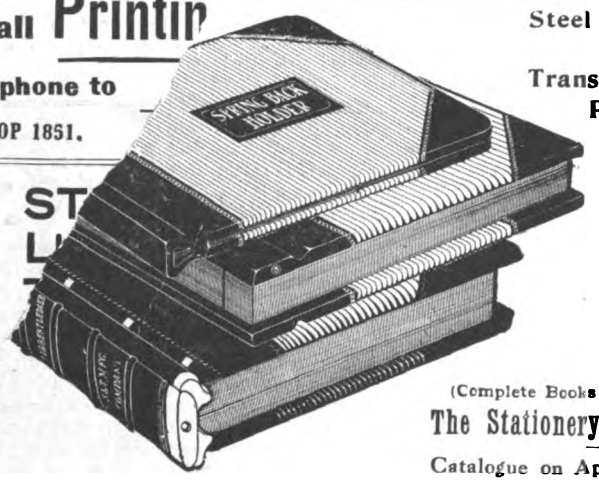
106, Avenue Chambers, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.

For all Printin

Telephone to
HOP 1851.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

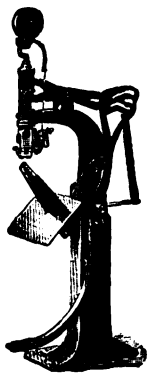
Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothus" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.
Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.
FOLDING MACHINES.
Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.
BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.


Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 1.

LONDON: July 3, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE French Printing Machine Trade.

By Theodore Birch.

The printers' engineering trade in France has been undergoing a remarkable evolution during the past few years. The raising of the Customs Tariff on imported machinery seems to have given an impetus to the home-made presses, which have also been considerably improved.

In lithographic machinery the firm of Voirin has made itself pre-eminent with its enterprise. Although noted for its excellent flat-bed litho machines, realising the merits of plate printing Messrs. Voirin designed and made a capital fast rotary aluminium press. Then Mr. Voirin, ever on the alert, turned his attention to the offset method and built a very creditable offset printing machine, adapted to local requirements, which is giving satisfaction. But the firm's latest exploit is the most interesting, for it has just put on the market an offset perfecting press. The advantages of this machine are so obvious that it is unnecessary to say more than that the litho printing trade will shortly be revolutioned. The firm of Voirin possess extensive works at Montataire, with repairing shops in Paris.

It may be added that Monsieur Jules Voirin was recently President of the Association of French Printing Machinery Makers, which doubtless is an acknowledgment of the services rendered to his profession by this energetic and clever engineer. This honoured position was previously held by Monsieur Edouard Lambert, who is also an engineer of great ability. Mr. Lambert came into prominence by making multi-colour letterpress printing machines, which have been adopted by the Bank of France and various foreign government printing offices for the impression of bank notes. A few years ago Mr. Lambert patented a new bed movement, known as the "Elby" perfector, for increasing the speed of perfecting machines, and has been very successful in converting old, slow-running presses into new machines. But just in the midst of a busy season the works of Edouard Lambert and Co. were burned down last year. Undaunted by this disastrous loss, Mr. Lambert lost no time in finding a fine piece of land in the northern St. Denis suburb, just outside the Paris Gate. A suitable building was erected and the most up-to-date plant was laid down for the rapid production of the "Elby" fast perfecting machine which will shortly invade England. The British agency of the firm is in the capable hands of Messrs. A. Sauvée and Co., the well-known engineers, of Park-street, Southwark, London. British printers have been unpardonably slow in appreciating the value of perfecting machines, in the making of which the French excel.

These machines are very much in vogue in France and produce a huge quantity of good class work. Millions of illustrated publications and catalogues are economically produced on perfectors, at a single impression, whereas that class of work is usually printed in this country on ordinary flat bed presses with proportionately a smaller production. Every new type of French perfecting machine is now made with or without the self-feeding from the web attachment.

Only a very few of these machines have been sent to England during the past twenty years. But a beginning has been made. That veteran, Mr. Jules Derriey, who is better known to us as the inventor and maker of rotary presses, has already sent to England several of his improved perfecting machines which, I understand, have in every way come up to expectations, and, no doubt, we shall hear more of the Derriey machines in the near future.

About a year ago the old-established firm of Alauzet was taken over by a company under the management of Monsieur Boileau, who as chief engineer at the works of the *Petit Parisien* had for years given proof of his professional capacity and initiative. A new era of activity, after a period of lull, overtook the Alauzet works at Montrouge. Mr. Boileau's first care was to design a new pattern of fast perfecting machine which is not only much heavier but superior to anything which had hitherto been attempted by this firm, and several installations have been made which appear to have quickly rewarded the Alauzet company with repeat orders—the best testimony that can be given by the customer. And now Mr. Boileau has turned his attention to the making of two-revolution presses. Considering the number of foreign-made machines sold every year in France it has been a wonder that French engineers have not taken up this class of machine which has become very popular. Alauzet and Co. are now building a two-revolution press which, it is claimed is equal to any competitive machine on the market, and although I have great faith in French engineers (for everyone of them has to go through both practical and technical studies and pass stiff examinations before receiving his diploma), time and actual experience will tell us if a real blow will be struck to this class of imports.

The famous house of Marinoni are too well known all over Great Britain to need any introduction. It is sufficient to say that the name Marinoni stands out conspicuously in the newspaper world as the versatile makers of perfected and thoroughly reliable rotary machines for all kinds of publications. It is a firm which always keeps abreast of the times and has turned out a prodigious number of printing presses of every description. The interests of the firm in England have been for years well looked after by Messrs. A. Sauvée and Co.

Another French firm which is favourably known here is the Etablissements Foucher. They make type-casting machines of such utility that they are in universal use. One typefounder in England alone employs no less than forty of these machines! Messrs. Foucher, who also build improved electrotyping and stereotyping plant and paper cutting machines are represented by Messrs. Edler and Co., of Bath-place, Rivington-street, London, E.C.

Messrs. Brissard et fils (London agent, Mr. H. Hyde, 49, Newcomen-street, Borough, S.E.), celebrated for their perfected self-fed disc ruling machines, have lately put on the market an automatic paper feeding apparatus for printing machines. The principle of the machine is extremely simple—the outcome of long years of practical experience in the making of the feeders for the ruling machines—and free from suction pipes and pump. Good accounts are given of this latest feeder, and we may expect to see it at work in London at no distant date.

North-West London Cost Congress.

An Exposition for the Small Printer.

At the request of some of the printers of the West and North-West London districts, the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers and Kindred Trades held a meeting in the Guardians' Hall, Harrow-road, Paddington, W., on Tuesday evening, June 24th, to explain the system as applied to the smaller houses of the trade. Mr. J. R. Burt (Morton and Burt, Ltd.) was in the chair, with Mr. W. Howard Hazell (Hazell, Watson and Viney) and Mr. E. Taylor Thomlinson (joint Federation secretary) on either side, and the meeting was well attended.

The Chairman, having apologised for the absence of Mr. R. J. Lake, who had been announced to attend the meeting, and having read a letter from him regretting his inability to be present, stated that at the Costing Congress at Kingsway Hall four months ago there were members present from this district who were so impressed with what they heard that they came away fully intending to put their house in order. Not that they thought they were going to die, but rather that they thought it was time enough they started to live. They gathered together a few of their neighbours and afterwards they called together one or two others from the surrounding district, and the result of those meetings was that they decided that nothing serviceable and lasting could be done unless they got into social touch with one another. It was thought that the best way to go about that was to arrange this costing congress, though they hardly expected they would have the good fortune of having Mr. Hazell with them to expound the cost finding system and give them the benefit of his knowledge and experience. They were very grateful to him, and he tendered him a sincere welcome on behalf of the printers present.

Mr. Hazell then gave an exposition of the cost finding system as applicable to the smaller houses, making use of specially prepared diagrams and charts. He said he was speaking from practical experience of what he had found in his own works, and he could enthusiastically recommend this system alike to large and small printers. They should

Begin with These Axioms:

That they should find the hourly cost for each process in their works; that it should cover all expenses of manufacture in that process; then they should know the cost of each job on that basis, and finally from time to time and very easily they should be able to check their hourly cost to see whether they were working on a correct basis. It was very necessary that they should have some uniform costing system, of such a character as the one he was showing, in use all over the country. He felt sure that when they were convinced of the advantages of the system they too, like others, would become missionaries and do what they could to educate printers less fortunate than themselves. Mr. Hazell then explained in detail the use of the various forms.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHR
For all Print
Telephone to
HOP 1851.

really know their
nd of the year. A cus-
neir slack time as well as
he customer should pay
d the slack time as well as
ummarising his lecture, he
ear, at the end of your finan-
e out Form No. 1, Statement
nd find the weekly expenses in
epartments. Find what was the
e to add to material to cover costs,
ercentage on another amount to add
rtmental costs. Daily you have the
s; transfer from the dockets the charge-
iours to each Job Cost Sheet, and when
job is finished you know the exact cost of
ch job. Daily also transfer the total num-
ber of chargeable hours to the Value of Pro-
duction Form, and at the end of the week the total number of hours multiplied by the hourly rate is transferred to the Statement of Cost of Production Form, to see whether you are covering your costs or the hour rates are correct. He thought they would find that every printer had some form of work docket, daily or weekly, in use in his works, and some firms kept a record of each job. After they had obtained their hourly cost, there was very little to do in order

To Start the System.

It was only necessary that the dockets should come down daily to transfer the costs, so that the work did not accumulate at the end of the week. Experience showed that a clerk—not a skilled clerk, but a lady clerk—will spend from three to five minutes a day in transferring the times from each docket. It depended, of course, on the number of jobs taken up. If for three minutes per chargeable worker they could find out all these valuable costs, he was sure it would be the best time spent in their works. If they had a small business the printer could do the work himself. Mr. Hazell then spoke of the results of the working of the system in different parts of the country, the accounts he had received being most satisfactory. One of the partners in a firm in the North of England drew £700 more profit at the end of the first financial year after adopting the system, and attributed it almost entirely to increased knowledge of their business and finding out which were the paying and which were the losing jobs. Another printer in the North of England, who said he thought he knew what the compositor hour was, five times added a penny on to his compositor hour, and it was not until he had increased it by 5d. that he found he was recovering his costs. It seemed that they had been walking in a vain show in regard to costs. The more important side of their business was

The Labour Side,

And they had not known its actual costs. He was afraid they had too often been paying for composition at 1s. 10d. or 1s. 11d. an hour and thinking they were very clever in selling it at 1s. 6d., and then not understanding why their composing-room was not paying at the end of the year. There was evidence that this system would suit any size or character of business, it being in use in a small one with only three departments, and in a large business with a turnover of a quarter of a million a year. When most of the printers had adopted this system he was confident the printing trade would be in a better condition than it is now. (Applause.)

Mr. E. TAYLOR TOMLINSON then addressed a few remarks to the meeting to allow Mr. Hazell a rest before replying to questions and describing the hourly rates and machine units. Regretting Mr. Lake's absence, he spoke of his very thorough knowledge of the subject, and then referred to his own experience of the small local printers all over the country, and the difficulty of getting them to understand the undoubted benefits of the cost system in their own case, and the weak spots it enabled them to put their fingers on. He was happy to say, however, that there was decided improvement in this respect among the master printers of the country, especially the small men, since the principles of the cost system had been placed before them. Small printers in the smaller towns, who would not have looked at a cost system a few years ago, were getting together, and had already justified the course they had taken.

The CHAIRMAN: It is one of the drawbacks of the printing profession that we mistrust one another, and I am very certain it is simply because we have not taken the opportunity of going to our next door neighbour, shaking hands with him and asking him for some information which I am sure from my own experience he would be only too glad to give. There is plenty of printing in London and in this country to keep us all going and give us a good living.

The Small Printer's Salary.

Questions having been invited, one was asked as to whether a master working at frame or machine would charge his time as if he were a compositor, in addition to the salary Mr. Hazell suggested he should take?

Mr. HAZELL, in reply, said if the principal in the business was producing any work he must work out a daily docket and put in his time as chargeable and non-chargeable. When setting, his work was chargeable time; when seeing a customer it was non-chargeable. The time he spends setting should be charged to the jobs and that portion of his salary or wages should be debited to the composing-room, if he is working in that department. It would be correct for the master to have a time-sheet.

The next question had reference to increasing the charges to customers, and Mr. HAZELL said the cost system did not increase the charges in all departments to the customer, but if the printer found in the composing-room that he was keeping an hourly rate which was too low, the jobs which had been taken on contract—the old jobs which they could not alter the price of—would have to be charged at the old prices. But when estimating on new prices they charged these at the new hourly rate.

Losing Low-Priced Jobs.

The Questioner: Would you reckon to lose many jobs on the new basis?

Mr. HAZELL: Certainly. If you charge below cost you can get as much work as you want. We prefer to do little work at good profits. If we were to give an estimate at a compositor hour, say, of 1s. 4d., we should get a good many of our estimates and be busy. We prefer to estimate on a correct hourly rate. Then we have to hustle round and get more work, and those customers we do get we find give us much better profit.

Another question was asked with regard to the compositors' hour charge. Should apprentices' time be charged at full journeymen's time?

Apprentices' Time.

Mr. HAZELL: Let us assume that the hourly rate in the composing-room is 1s. 10d. An apprentice does not cost 1s. 10d. because he is drawing lower wages. He occupies the same amount of floor space as the journeyman, and uses a good deal of material that is not costing less. If you have good apprentices, in the last two or three years they may turn out as much work as journeymen, and therefore they should be charged as though they were journeymen. There are two ways of doing this: At the beginning of each year say that the apprentice is worth a fraction of a journeyman. One year he is worth one-third of a journeyman, and that year charge up his hours at one-third of a journeyman's rate. The next year he has improved, and is worth, say, a half of a journeyman's rate, and the next year he is worth three-quarters of a journeyman's rate. Fix a certain price per hour according to the charge. Another way is to take the daily docket, ignore the job, and write down the number of hours a journeyman would have taken on it. Either way is satisfactory. The apprentice may get a difficult job and not do the half time, or whatever the fraction of a journeyman he may be worth, and so it is better for the overseer to go through the work and put down a number of hours as a basis for a fair charge on what a journeyman would have taken.

Standing Forms.

Replying to a query about charging for standing forms, Mr. HAZELL explained that these should be dealt with by the compositor, but he should mark them standing. He added parenthetically that it was to be hoped the customer did not know the form was standing; any advantage that might accrue from a standing form should belong to the printer, and he should never use the term "standing form" when talking to a customer. The cost of standing forms is shared by the hourly rate on all the jobs.

Repairs and Renewals.

In the matter of repairs and renewals to plants, Mr. HAZELL, replying to an enquiry of the Chairman's, said a question was raised at one of the cost meetings as to whether a renewal to a machine should be put down as a working expense. He defined the difference between the renewal of an existing part and a new machine. If they put in a new machine, that was an addition to the capital value of the plant. But if they put in a new part or repaired an existing machine, it was not improving the capital value of that machine; it was only maintaining it in that position. But if they improved the machine by adding flyers to an old-fashioned machine say, or by adding a feeder that it did not previously have, that was a material improvement, a material alteration in the machine, and that expense should be treated as an addition to the capital value of the plant.

Mr. HAZELL then proceeded to explain the hourly rates, pointing out the importance of keeping the composing machines separate from hand-work, so that it was better to have two separate departments for this, and he also described the unit system for the machine-room, remarking on the small number of hours in the week they would find their machines were really producing work.

Labour-Saving Machinery and Prices.

Answering a questioner on the subject of selling lino or mono work more cheaply than hand-composition, Mr. HAZELL said he was afraid printers looked at this question too much in the light of, not "How much can I charge my customer," but "How cheaply can I do it." Salesmanship came in here. They should see how much they could reasonably and justifiably charge to their customers, and not the moment they put in some labour-saving machines see how cheaply they could do the work and undercut their competitors. If there was any advantage it should be kept by the printing trade as long as possible. Ultimately the economy and advantages of labour-saving machinery does go to the consumer. When linotypes and high-speed two-revolution machines are introduced the cost of production is reduced, but the mistake printers made was—before they knew the hourly rate—to cut prices because they thought the costs were so low. It was essential to make a separate department for composing machines and then find what was the amount produced in that department and what the cost was. But because they found linotype composition cost 10d. or 1s. a thousand, why should they sell it to the customer at that price? Why talk linotypes to him at all? "Sell to him at as high a rate as you possibly can," added Mr. Hazell; "we have been too anxious to work for love. This

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address:
"PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.:
2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

system is to help printers to work for profit for themselves."

"Old Crocks" and Undercutting.

The subject of the under-cutting by the printer with old machinery, or "old crocks," as they were termed, was brought up, and Mr. HAZELL said his experience was that if a printing works was run with "old crocks" they were always breaking down; they got on better with modern machinery. There was a drawback if some of the machines were new and some were old, as the old ones would be at a lower rate, and when they put in a new machine in the place of an old one the rate of that machine automatically jumped. In the case of "old crocks," it was not that printers were under-cutting because they could produce so cheaply, but because of their crass ignorance of what costs were.

Overtime.

Speaking of overtime, Mr. HAZELL said: If you work much overtime your hourly rate will go up, and in a week with much overtime you will probably have a deficit. The way I look at it is this: a certain amount is necessary in the printing trade, with its busy and slack seasons. When busy, work overtime, and keep working overtime on the job, not because the customer wanted it in a hurry, but because you are busy generally. You cannot blame that customer more than anyone else; therefore the expense of the average overtime should be borne by all the customers alike. Every period of overtime is covered by getting the average rate spread over the whole year. When a customer specially asks for overtime for a job he wants in the morning, then he should pay for that overtime. When you have talked it over to him, he will probably think your costs are quite correct.

The Flat Rate.

The possibility of a flat rate for machines and composing was the subject of another inquiry, to which Mr. HAZELL replied that it was almost impossible. He pointed out that all the machines had varying rates. The Arab platen was worth probably 1s. an hour, the double demy 1s. 3d., and the compositor 1s. 10d. per hour; how could they possibly have a flat rate which was anything like a scientific or correct rate? If the Costing Committee had thought such a position possible they would have suggested it. The idea of a flat rate for the composing and the machine-room was entirely fallacious.

Answering another inquirer, Mr. HAZELL said the Committee had made arrangements for an expert to help printers to put in the system. Mr. Arthur C. Roberts, the accountant to the Federation, could go into any office and advise them how to get the hourly rates according to the size and character of the business, and they had also engaged Mr. Goodwin, a printer and accountant, who was giving the whole of his time to organisation and the work of the Costing Committee. The idea was that he would be at the service of the trade to attend small meetings and talk over the forms and dockets and the job cost sheets, and advise printers in any way possible.

Resolutions.

Mr. F. SCARSBROOK (Baines and Scarsbrook) deplored the printers' lack of courage in estimating, and advocated the getting together of the printers of west and north-west London and joining a local association, when they would get to know one another better, take each other into their confidence, and thus be able to eliminate some of the losses they had suffered from in the past. He moved the following resolution:—"That the Cost System as advocated by the Federation Costing Committee is believed by this meeting to be suitable for adoption by the printers of west and north-west London, and that it cannot but prove beneficial to all working under it."

Mr. S. SIDDERS (S. Sidders and Co.), in seconding the resolution, spoke of the costing campaign as one of the most valuable movements he had been acquainted with since he had been connected with the printing profession, now well on to half-a-century.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. ALFRED LANGLEY (Langley and Sons, Ltd.) then proposed, and Mr. C. GIBSON (the Westminster Press) seconded:—"That this meeting tenders its best thanks to Mr. W. Howard Hazell for the service he has rendered to the printers of the district by his able exposition of the System this night," and the motion was heartily carried.

Mr. HAZELL, in replying, said the most tangible form in which they could express their thanks to him and the Committee was to put the system into their businesses. He had travelled over 4,000 miles since February to explain it in different parts of the country, and he was very pleased with the results. They heard on all sides of printers putting it in, and everyone who did so was reaping great advantages.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. W. J. FOWLER (Cricklewood), seconded by Mr. S. J. KING (Ealing and Uxbridge).

British Imports of Paper.

Relative Supplies from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

Values for 1912 Contrasted with those for 1908.

According to the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, the imports of paper, etc., for 1912 reached the high figure of £7,234,437 as against £5,798,665 in 1908.

IMPORTS FOR 1912.

	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions
Unprinted—on reels	£1,015,732	£435,273
„ —not on reels	835,376	1,092
Paper Hangings ...	144,825	6
Other Printed or Coated Paper ...	272,343	1,619
Packing & Wrapping	2,585,379	648
Strawboards... ...	896,459	1,800
Millboard and Wood Pulp Board ...	539,191	94,856
Boxes and Cartons of Paper or Cardboard	25,482	20
Unenumerated and Articles of Paper...	384,080	310
Totals	£6,698,813	£535,624

RECEIPTS IN 1908.

The values of the imports in 1908, five years back, were as follows:—

	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions.
Unprinted —on reels	£794,854	£110,469
„ not on reels	1,426,984	66,559
Paper Hangings ...	173,381	438
Other Printed or Coated Papers ...	414,520	1,963
Packing and Wrapping	1,648,363	116
Strawboards... ...	650,609	1,193
Millboard and Wood Pulp Board ...	457,411	51,805
	£5,566,122	£232,543



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

13,856 MACEDO, J. F. DE, fastening for envelopes.
13,907 BELL, H. S., advertising apparatus.
13,932 FAIRWEATHER, H. G. C., sheet-feeding mechanism.
13,934 LITTLE, C. H., rulers.
13,970 MIEHLE, R., printing presses.
14,015 DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD., and CORBYN, F. A., temporary binders.
14,028 MACKENZIE, J. W., pencils.
14,040 ELSASSISCHE MASCHINENBAU GES., combined printing machine.
14,062 MACALLISTER, R., show cards, calendars and the like.
14,218 WAITE, F., sheet-delivery apparatus of stop-cylinder printing machines.
14,235 THORNE, E. A., device for displaying advertisements.
14,240 GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO. OF ENGLAND, and RAABE, O. L., printing machines.
14,245 SURETIES, H., manufacture of ink.
14,252 WADSWORTH, W., securing devices for securing loops of pocket books and the like.
14,266 ROBERTSON, A. and M., string attacher for paper bags.
14,288 BYRON, J. A., paper binders.
14,317 MOORE, C. F., means or appliances for mounting and securing half-tone, electro, stereo and zinc plates.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Calendars—Kerr; 10,854.
Bottles or containers for ink, paint, or the like—Browne; 12,333.
Automatic selecting and feeding device for envelopes or the like—Albrecht and Long; 13,782.
Support or base-piece for tablets, cards, pictorial or other labels or tickets, particularly suitable for advertising purposes—Moser; 14,238.
Process and apparatus for treating articles of paper, cardboard and the like with waterproofing material—Stephen; 14,246.
Automatic advertising apparatus - Popp; 15,464.
Fountain pens—De La Rue and Co. and Farmer; 19,773.
Converting of printed matter produced by printing or lithography into raised or relief work - Friedemann; 24,340.
Boxes of cardboard or the like suitable for containing incandescent gas mantles—Bark and Wellsbach Light Co.; 28,080.

1913.

Advertising cards, show cards and the like—Hildersheimer and Jackson; 8,402.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Copyholder for typewriting machines and the like—Scoubart; 10,209.
Typographical composing machines — Kennedy; 12,949.
Paper registering machines - Martin; 13,928.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

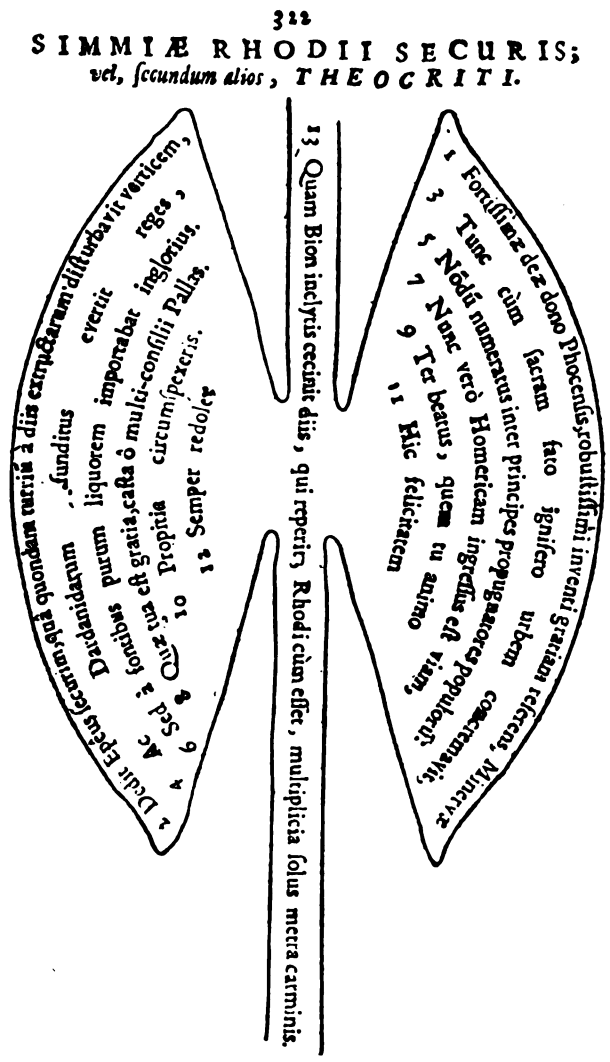
CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.
TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Some Typographical Tortures.

The noble art of rule twisting flourished greatly half-a-century ago, and some of our older readers may remember a fine example of it that was for a long period exhibited in a shop window in Fetter-lane. In these cases, however, it was almost entirely such accessories as rules, ornaments, etc., that were used to produce an alleged pictorial result, but occasionally the long-suffering compositor has been called upon to manipulate type in much the same way. Usually this is due to a freak on the part of some modern writer, but at least one ancient classical author—Simmias, of Rhodes, to wit—arranged his writings in the graphic form which they have always since retained. Simmias flourished about the third century B.C., and published a collection of poems in four books, of which only a few fragments have come down to our day. The



Simmias, included in the "Poetae Graceae minores," printed at Cambridge in 1652 by Buck, the University typographer.

extant remains of his work include, however, some examples of a curious style of poetry, which consisted in so arranging verses of different length as to represent an egg, an altar, an axe, a pair of wings, etc., the several verses making up a poem. These venerable poetic curiosities, of which there have been numerous printed editions from the sixteenth century downwards, are usually found in the in the same volume with the works of Theocritus, Bion, etc., and although it is comparatively easy to write them out in the peculiar form the style of versification demands, it is far more difficult to put them into type. Indeed, some of the old-time compositors must often have cursed the memory of Simmias, whose copy had to be set up in such extraordinary fashion, particularly, as in most editions a Latin translation of the Greek original appears on opposite pages, so that the work had to be done twice over. One poem, "The Egg," had to be set with lines of increasing length from the beginning to the middle, and then of diminishing length to the end. The joys entailed by setting "The Axe" can be gathered from the facsimile given herewith from Winterton's edition of

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a specialty.

Things I Don't Like.

A printer of our acquaintance, who runs a fair-sized office has a dislike to many little traits shown by his employees, and discourses on the matter as follows:—"I don't like to see a workman a quarter-on-an-hour or twenty minutes after his time in the morning, and then enter in a jaunty, defiant, independent style. I don't like to see him punctual in going to, but the reverse in coming back, from his meals. I don't like to see the same individual uneasy in his mind five minutes before leaving-off time. I don't like to see a man as the clock strikes drop his work as though it burnt his fingers. I don't like to see him, after habitually coming late to his work, unwilling to devote one precious minute of his own time to his employer's service. I don't like to see an apprentice hastily resume work the instant he hears his master's footsteps, nor do I like his nonchalance in coolly turning to his work when accidentally discovered gossiping in the time he has to be paid for. I don't like to see a ''stab' hand invariably loiter over his work, yet ever ready at the paytable. I don't like to see an employer always dissatisfied on principle. I don't like to see an employer doing the work and his man looking on and laughing in his sleeve. I don't like to see a workman entering into an engagement to do his best, never think of carrying it out, except in receiving his remuneration. I don't like to see an employer make familiar companions of his workmen one day and act the tyrant the next. I don't like to see an employer tell the whole of the office his business concerns. I don't like to see a compositor one day 'sticking up for his trade,' and the next secreting sorts from his companions, or surreptitiously getting a look at the copy so that he may manœuvre that the fattest portion shall fall to his own share. I don't like to see a man spend a shilling's worth of time rather than cut up a farthing lead, nor do I like to see him mutilate material rather than give himself a little trouble. I don't like to see a man stay away from his work or get intoxicated when there is a rush or pressure of work, and yet always at his post in slack times, when he would serve his employer by losing time. I don't like to hear a man say he works for a mutual advantage but all the time with a mental reservation. I don't like the man who can see his employer defrauded and not have the moral courage to declare it. I don't like to see a man after a full week's work want an advance at the beginning of the next. And, lastly, I don't like to see a printer use the tail of an old shirt to dry his hands to save buying a sixpenny towel."

Appreciation of a Paper House.

Appreciation of printers' organisation work is gratifying in all cases, but particularly so when a supply house will so unqualifiedly endorse it as did the Western Pennsylvania Paper Co., of Pittsburg, recently in an open letter to the Pittsburg trade. Such a stand is of great assistance to a local association, doing much toward attracting to the latter those shop owners who have been backward in co operating and doing their share of the uplift work. This particular paper house is a close worker with the organised printers, and it is a pity there are not more like it. The Western Pennsylvania's letter follows:

It seems as though we should make our position in regard to the Typothetae and its activities clear, for our salesmen are constantly questioned as to why we support it and serve on committees.

We do so:

Because the Typothetae members discount their bills, and

Because the Typothetae represents the only concerted educational factor for the improvement of trade conditions.

Because it stands for increased efficiency and study of printing troubles.

Because it is through the allied industries endeavouring to better conditions by establishing uniform prices—by promoting the "one price" system.

Because it is working to cut down the percentage of lost accounts from which every printer suffers, through its credit and collection department, and they are generous with such information as has been collected (if you want to know whether a new customer is a dead beat call up the Typothetae; they can probably tell you).

Because it promotes good fellowship, spreading the knowledge that the other fellow is seldom as black as he is imagined.

Because the cost for membership is so low as to be infinitesimal when the benefits are considered.

Because through the cost system and estimating sessions it is increasing the prosperity of the printing business, on which our prosperity depends.

Because in advocating the purchase of printing in Pittsburg, the purchase of paper in Pittsburg follows.

Because of the better conditions that now exist through things accomplished.

Because of the increasing friendly attitude competitor has for competitor, and for supply houses caused by better understanding of each others' troubles, and the knowledge that we are all one circle necessary to each other's good, and that there must be a community of interest feeling so we may all profitably serve the consumer of printing without friction. Whether the question of our interest in the Typothetae has been stirred up by out-of-town houses we do not know, but we are perfectly frank in saying that a large part of our willingness to subscribe time and money is selfishness, and while you may not feel that you should join the Typothetae, you certainly will see that our position is reasonable and indirectly or directly serves your own best interest too.—*Printing Trade News.*

A GIGANTIC advertising convention has been held in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., which brought about 12,000 men interested in advertising to that town.

THE Postmaster-General announces that he is advised that no copy of a publication registered for transmission at the halfpenny inland newspaper rate is entitled to pass at that rate if it encloses any document which is intended to be used for separate purposes. An almanack comes within this description, but the Postmaster-General has directed that for the present a copy of a newspaper containing an almanack sent at the newspaper rate of postage shall not be surcharged provided that the almanack is in other respects admissible as a supplement.

To Practical Printers.

An excellent opportunity is offered to competent gentleman in old-established Printing Office in a British Colony capable of development.

Half interest may be acquired for £1,200. The incomer would become Managing-Partner with salary of £208 a year with bonus and share of profits. One knowing thoroughly the making of Process Blocks and experienced in the production of a high-class weekly paper preferred.—Address, in confidence, "X.L.N.T.," No. 14110, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

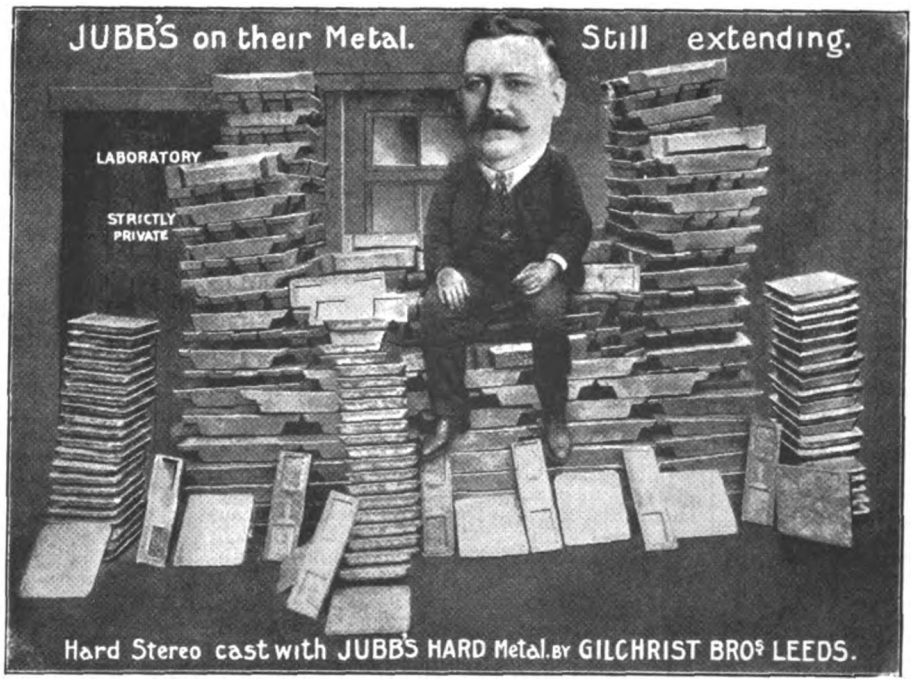
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.,
(Telephone-2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is:—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6½ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The Judgment in the Miehle Case.

After an interval of several weeks since the hearing of the action brought by Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., against the Miehle Press and Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, and the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lord Justice Swinfen Eady has delivered his judgment, and dismissed both claim and counterclaim. His Lordship finds that the plaintiffs claimed, as the assigns of certain agreements made between the American Miehle Co. and Robert Miehle, on the one hand, and the plaintiffs' predecessors in title, on the other hand, to restrain the defendants from selling Miehle printing presses, or other similar single-cylinder presses, in competition with the plaintiffs in the United Kingdom, and from soliciting the former customers here of the American company, and from competing with the plaintiffs here in respect of an invention relating to the sheet delivery mechanism of printing machines, and from selling machines, not being the goods of the plaintiffs, as Miehle presses, and from otherwise passing off goods not being the plaintiffs' as and for the plaintiffs' goods. The American company counterclaimed for a declaration that, by reason of certain conduct of the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs were not entitled to enforce against such defendants the agreements in question, and also asked for an injunction to restrain the plaintiffs from using the term Miehle in relation to presses not manufactured by the American company, or at all events in relation to presses not within the agreements. A printing press was now being sold in this country the sale of which the plaintiffs contended was contrary to the deed of assignment to them. The defendants disputed that the press was "a similar single-cylinder press" within the meaning of the deed, and if it was, they said that the sale was made by the American company in America, and not within the prohibited territory, and that any re-sale within the prohibited territory was made by the English company, who were an independent company, were not parties to the deed of covenant, and not bound by it or under any restriction whatever. The American company further said that the plaintiffs cannot enforce the deed of covenant against them, as although the plaintiffs might be assigns of the benefit of the covenants, they had rejected the burden and refused or omitted to comply with the provisions of the deed where onerous to them, and had repudiated all liability under it on the ground that they were not parties to the contract and could not, therefore, be made liable in damages to the American company for any breach of it. The first question which arose for decision was whether any and which of the presses dealt with in the evidence were "similar single-cylinder presses" within the agreement. Although they differed in some of the details, the old and new Miehle were practically the same arrangement, and his Lordship accepted Mr. Swinburne's evidence on that point. In his judgment, the new Miehle was "a similar single-cylinder machine" within the meaning of the agreement. The "Perfector" and the two-colour machines were not, in his judgment, single-cylinder machines and were not within the agreement. Although the new model Miehle was within the agreement, the American company said that they were not selling it within the prohibited area; they sold and delivered it at Chicago, and any importation into this country or the colonies was made by the English company, who were not under any restrictive obligation. With regard to the English company, the plaintiffs alleged that it was promoted by the American company and was the mere agent and nominee of the American company; that its operations were conducted by the officers and servants of the American company and for the benefit of that company, and that the promotion of the English company was a fraudulent device of the American company to avoid its obligations to the plaintiffs under the agreements. But although formed in the manner and for the purpose which his Lordship had stated, the English company was not only a separate entity in point of law, but it was not in any sense the agent of the American company, nor had the American company, as distinguished from some of its shareholders, any interest in the English company. It had been proved, with great particularity of detail, that in every instance the sale and delivery by the American company to the English company of Miehle presses took place in America. The result is that a sale within the prohibited territory by the English company is not in law a breach of contract by the American company. It was now necessary, in connection with the other claims in the action and counterclaim, to consider the circumstances which led up to the formation of the English company and the institution of those proceedings. The plaintiffs did not confine their sale of Miehle presses to the United Kingdom or the colonies, but sold on the Continent, and there came into competition with the American company, which also sold there. The presses sold by the plaintiffs on the Continent were not, however, described as Miehle presses, but as "L. and M." presses (that is, "Linotype and Machinery" presses), or as "L. and M. presses, new model." They were, in all material respects, identical with the Miehle presses sold by the plaintiffs in this country, but there were some slight marks of difference. The American company complained of this invasion of their territory, and of the competition, but down to this point the plaintiffs were not doing any wrong. The plaintiffs and their predecessors were entitled to make these Miehle presses, and there was not any provision in any agreement, either expressed or, in his opinion, implied, preventing the plaintiffs or their predecessors from selling on the Continent the presses manufactured by them. Whether they could have sold them there as "Miehle presses" was another matter, as they had never claimed the right to do so, nor had they done so, except perhaps in one instance by accident. But upon acquiring the British patent for the sheet delivery mechanism the Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., covenanted with the American company not to sell the inventions which were the subject of the patent, and not to enter into any competition with the American company in respect thereof within the territory of the American company. This territory for this purpose included the Continent of Europe and Argentina. It was not now disputed that this covenant against competition was not limited in point of time to the life of the patent. Notwithstanding this covenant, and in breach of it, the plaintiffs, after December 17th, 1910, when the British patent expired, began to sell on the Continent the presses, with the complete alternate delivery, the subject of the patent of 1896, or of the improvement upon it, No. 13,449 of 1903. Their view then was that, as the foreign patents had expired, they could sell on the Continent without infringing patent rights, and that they had nothing to fear from the covenant, as it was entered into by their predecessors and not by them, and they were not bound by it. Moreover, their view also seemed to have been that the plaintiff company had succeeded to all the separate rights of its predecessors, that its predecessor, the Linotype Company, Ltd., had not entered into any covenant restricting its trading on the Continent, whatever the Printing Machinery Company might have done, and that the plaintiffs, as successors of the Linotype Company, Ltd., could still do whatever that company might have done. Acting upon this view, the plaintiffs sold on the Continent, and elsewhere within the American company's territory, presses with the delivery mechanism of the 1896 patent or the 1903 improvement. The position between the Printing Machinery Co. and the plaintiffs was that the plaintiffs had covenanted with the Printing Machinery Co. that they would observe all obligations imposed upon the Printing Machinery Co. by (*inter alia*) the contracts between the American company and the Printing Machinery Co. Under the agreement between the plaintiffs and the Printing Machinery Co. the latter received a fixed rent and half profits; so that the Printing Machinery Co., who were not themselves doing anything to break their contract, and therefore not incurring any liability, received half profits accruing from the breach of the contract by the plaintiffs; while the plaintiffs could not be sued by the American company, as there was no contract between them. It was under these circumstances that the English company came to be formed, so that the advantage of sales being made in breach of contract by a non-contracting party might not be limited to the plaintiffs. In his Lordship's opinion, that conduct of the plaintiffs was sufficient to debar them in that action from obtaining any injunction to restrain the American company from acting in breach of the agreement, if they were otherwise entitled to an injunction. Another part of the plaintiffs' claim was for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling or offering for sale Miehle presses or other single cylinder presses (not being the goods of the plaintiffs) as or for such goods by the use of the said name or otherwise. He had already disposed of so much of that claim, as related to "Perfector" or two-colour machines, as they were not single-cylinder machines, and, therefore, not within the agreement. With regard to the new model Miehle, which he had decided was a single-cylinder press within the meaning of the agreement, it was clear that the English company had never offered, or claimed to offer, any single-cylinder two-revolution machine as a "Miehle" press. On the question of passing off, the plaintiffs' evidence wholly fails. The result was that the plaintiffs had failed to establish any title to relief against either the American company or the English company, and the action was dismissed. Then there was a counterclaim by the American company, in which they allege that the machine, which they knew as the new model Miehle, was a new and distinct type, and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to apply the term "Miehle" to presses of the new type which were not of the manufacture of the American company, and they asked for an injunction to restrain the plaintiffs from using the term "Miehle" in relation to presses not manufactured by the American company. He had already decided that the new model Miehle was a similar single-cylinder press within the agreement of March 2nd, 1899. That agreement was part of one bargain, under which the American company on parting with the patent of 1896 received £20,000 in cash and shares. The American company did not offer to return the £20,000. In his judgment the grant to the Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., of the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell the Miehle press, as aforesaid, remains in full force, and has not become void, and the plaintiffs were entitled to apply the term "Miehle press" to the new model Miehle, which was, in fact, being made by the American company at the date of the agreement of 1899. Although the plaintiffs were not entitled to relief in that action, it did not follow that the agreements were not binding between the parties, and might not be enforced with reference to future transactions. The plaintiffs had not shown any intention of repudiating the agreements, so as to release the American company from the same. They acted for a time under a mistaken view of their rights and of their legal position. The American company also in his opinion were acting under a mistaken view of their rights in insisting that the plaintiffs were not entitled to sell the "L. and M." machine on the Continent, although without the double delivery. The counterclaim of the American company therefore failed, and was dismissed. He was of opinion that the proper order so far as the American company was concerned was to dismiss both action and counterclaim without costs. There remained the question of the costs of the English company. Under all the circumstances of the case, he was satisfied that justice would be done by dismissing the action against the English company also without costs.



Five Years' Imports of Printed

BOOKS.

The following figures show the imports of printed books into the United Kingdom during 1912, compared with 1908, five years previous:—

	1908.	1912.
	£	£
Germany	104,454	89,843
Netherlands	8,963	26,796
Belgium	8,258	16,872
France	54,227	85,671
Switzerland	1,410	2,974
Austria	2,940	1,166
U.S.A.	129,500	187,403
Other Foreign Countries	6,700	7,534
Totals...	316,452	418,259
British India	1,854	2,047
Australia	4,467	2,194
Other British Possessions	2,024	3,621
	324,797	428,121

The exports of printed books and other printed matter reached £1,175,076 to foreign countries in 1912, compared with £780,916 in 1908; and £1,607,470 to British Possessions, compared with £1,236,996 in 1908—a total of £2,782,546, as against £2,017,912 in 1908.

A NEW material to take the place of the wax paper commonly used in the preparation of circular matter, is now being introduced on the American market. It is of fibrous construction, and after being moistened is placed in a typewriter and written on without the intervention of the ribbon. The stencil thus made is ready to put on the cylinder of a duplicator. The stencil can be used a number of times.

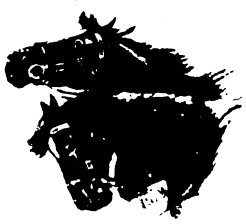
Digitized by Google

Picture Post Cards

The high standard of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' card publications is more than maintained in their latest issues. "Fire in the Forest" is the title of a remarkably well produced series of "Oilettes," a glance at which immediately transports one



into the mystery and weirdness of the blazing forest fire. "Horses' Heads," by Hilda Walker, is an exceedingly clever series. "Among the Heather" in the Sweet Nature series effectively depicts the purple beauties of the heathered moorland. Another pretty packet in the Sweet Nature series is called "The Rosary," and will delight garden lovers



and all who worship the Queen of Flowers. "Forget-me-nots" is a highly artistic series of studies of these pretty little flowers in vases. In the Photographic Connoisseur series "In Maiden Meditation Lost" is the title of a beautiful and expressive set of studies of draped ladies' figures, and "Queen of Roses" is an exquisite dainty hand-coloured "Real Photograph" series of figure studies, the colouring being exceedingly soft and pleasant.

EPITOME OF NEW PATENTS.

Copyright Compilation for the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Further information concerning the following Patents may be obtained by Subscribers upon application to the Editor. Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be Endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 5s, Shoe-lane, London. Telegrams:—"STONHILL, London."

The Editor does not necessarily endorse the statements contained in the following abstract of specifications, which are condensed from official documents. He holds himself responsible only for the erudition and explanation which is considered desirable in regard to certain of the Patents.

4,622 (1911)—**Improvements in Printing Presses.**—SAMUEL EDWARD DITTMAN (America). Accepted July 20th, 1911.

Relates to mechanism for raising or lowering the cylinder of cylinder printing presses, and to the cylinder tripping means for preventing the operation of such mechanism at the option of the pressman when it is desired to have the form pass the cylinder during the impression strike without contacting therewith. The primary object of the invention is an improvement for the use of a single cam on one side of the press, rigidly connected to a lifting device on the other side, in that form of presses in which the space below the bed is completely or substantially occupied by other mechanism. An improved cylinder-tripping mechanism, efficient and simple in construction and operation, is another object.

7,193 (1911).—**Improvements in Machines for Composing and Casting Lines of Type.**—FRANZ SCHIMMAL (France). Accepted June 8th, 1911.

This invention provides an arrangement by means of which supplementary matrices, each bearing several characters, are automatically brought into the required position in the line carrier by means of the keyboard of the machine. The compositor has only to drop the required matrix into the machine without troubling about the position it may be in, and then to strike one of the finger pieces of the keyboard in order to automatically bring the matrix into position. In this case the finger pieces of the keyboard are marked with double indications or signs corresponding respectively to the ordinary characters and to the supplementary characters.

22,114 (1910.)—**Improvements in or relating to Type Line Casting Machines.**—DAVID PETRI PALMEDO (America). Accepted April 27th, 1911.

Relates to moulds adapted for use in line casting machines in connection with an assembled line of matrices for casting type lines. The object of the invention is to provide an improved mould in which may be produced hollow type bars. A recess is provided in the rear face of the mould, into which a laterally extended tail piece of the core fits and is secured, the rear face of the core and its tail-piece being in the same plane with the rear face of the mould.

2,640 (1911).—**Improvements in or relating to Printing Machines.**—BENNO KENECHT (Germany). Accepted June 8th, 1911.

Relates to the class of machine capable of producing print similar to typewritten matter, in which individual lines of type, carried by suitable type carrier frames, are automatically and periodically fed to the form, thereby enabling circulars or like matter with uniform type in the text but with different type for the headings or other parts to be easily printed. The invention more particularly relates to that class of printing machines in which an impression roller is moved to an fro over a flat type surface, and its special object is to provide means whereby the known automatically and periodically feeding of the invidual lines of type to the form can be effected during the backward and forward movement of the impression roller over the type surface, whereby the number of prints with varying text to be produced, and consequently the efficiency of the machine are considerably increased.

The British Empire Trade Mark
PROPOSAL.

The critics of the policy of the British Empire Trade Mark Association, whose objections were referred to in our last issue, have been replied to in a letter to the Press by the hon. secretary of that body (Mr. C. Freeman Murray). In the course of his letter he repudiates the statement that "the Association's inspectors are to visit works and manufactories in order to ascertain the proportion of purely British ingredients contained in any goods intended to bear the trade mark." In a circular issued by him as hon. secretary of the Association to each member of the Provisional Council, the following paragraph occurred:—"It has never been contemplated, as has been suggested in some quarters, that representatives of the Association should be appointed to inspect goods in the course of manufacture. A fraudulent declaration of origin on the part of a manufacturer or merchant using the mark would render him liable to very serious penalties. It must also be remembered that licences will only be granted to manufacturers or merchants under the regulations of the Association." The objects of the Association are:—(1) To denote goods manufactured or produced within the Empire; (2) to enable the public to buy British goods and to support British industries and British labour; (3) to prevent the sale of foreign goods as British; (4) to provide a remedy for excessive unemployment; and (5) to develop the Empire's trade and thus to promote closer union between the Mother Country and the Dominions beyond the Seas.

Application in Technical Education.

In technical education, as in most other things (says the *Dublin Typographia*), results can only be obtained by following and sticking to it closely until doing so becomes a habit. An interest will then be awakened that was not previously known, and that interest will continue to grow as it is fed. To the compositor the poster on the hoarding become something more than a mere advertisement sheet, and he finds himself criticising or approving (possibly both) and, maybe, mentally rearranging it.

Having gone so far, he will not wish to turn back, but will be eager to go on. This will lead on to designing and planning work to be set up, to the study of type faces, of harmony, balance, proportion, colour combination, and all that enters into good printing. No longer a mechanic working in a mechanical way, he has become an art-craftsman, desiring to know the why and wherefore of everything which he does: a state of mind in which work becomes a pleasure, and no longer a necessary drudgery.

This applies with equal force to all branches, and indeed to all trades. The machine man (letterpress or litho) finds his interest not confined to the putting of ink on paper: he becomes inquisitive as to the making of the paper and ink, and the different things that affect them in working; he gets curious about makes of machines that he may have been previously unfamiliar with, and wants to know more of process blocks, or litho stones and plates, and other surfaces from which printing is done and the methods of using them; the conditions that affect inks, rollers, and paper also claim attention, and these alone will provide abundant material for the enquiring mind.

The extended outlook here suggested could be continued indefinitely, but sufficient has been mentioned to show the way in which application will awaken or increase interest in one's work, and this will no doubt be readily recognised by those who have passed through the earlier stages of technical education, and have discovered what a large field there is for prospecting in.

Retail Newsagents' Conference.

On Monday the annual conference of the United Kingdom Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers, was held at Liverpool. The annual report stated that since the Federation was formed five years ago, 56 branches had been formed, and there were now over 3,000 members. Among important matters dealt with last year were the newsagents' Christmas Day holiday, which had been successfully achieved, and the question of the jury system, on which representations had been made to the Royal Commission in favour of the payment of jurymen engaged in small trades. Mr. A. H. Herries, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

In returning thanks the new president said he highly appreciated the honour. As busy business men they all knew that the days of individual effort were past and gone. Local newsagents associations in various towns in the country were organising to their mutual advantage and protection, and thus it was now necessary for their trade to have a federation for their common aims and objects. The signs of the times were that the business they were interested in would probably assert itself as a business in demanding fair dealing from those who supplied the material for their business. It was necessary for newspaper combines and organisations which were going on in the country to be met by organisations on the agents' part. No doubt their federation had grown rapidly during the past year, and with more practical help and sympathy it was bound to grow stronger as the country was ripe for linking up all associations into one great ideal, a really united United Kingdom Federation.

A discussion took place on the Betting Inducements Bill, and the following resolution was introduced by Norwich: "That the Federation strongly opposes the Betting Inducements Bill, believing that whilst it would fail in its avowed object to stop gambling, it would cause series loss to a large number of small traders."

Mr. Fred Easton, secretary, pointed out that the Bill, if passed, would vitally affect their trade, as, among other things, it sought to make the newsagent responsible for the circulation of printed matter containing betting announcements. He could not possibly pretend to examine for such announcements all the newspapers that passed through his hands. He suggested that if circulation were to be an offence, the Postmaster-General and his staff throughout the country would be liable for announcements going through the post. The resolution was carried.

At the close of the sitting the delegates were entertained at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

TRADE WITH CANADA. — Mr. Charles F. Roland, industrial commissioner in Winnipeg, says that last year Canada imported over £120,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, buying over two-thirds from the United States. This he attributes to the well-organised service of 76 United States Consular agents now operating in Canada. "British manufacturers," he says, "must adopt a more progressive policy, maintain warehouse stocks here, adopt Canadian currency in their advertisements and catalogues, and advocate the appointment of Government agencies in every Canadian trade centre."

THE late Mr. John Bass, for many years connected with the business of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., has left estate of the value of £273,451.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

DURING 1911 the United Kingdom imported printers' ink of the value of £15,557.

THE death is announced of Mr. George Grandison Millar, of the firm of Millar and Lang, printers and Christmas card manufacturers, Glasgow.

ON and after the 9th inst. the well-known theatrical paper, the *Era*, will be published on Wednesdays, and the price will be reduced from sixpence to one penny. There will be no alteration in size.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, June 27th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed five.

THE late Mr. A. H. Harman, of Haslemere, the founder of the Ilford Photographic Plate Co., and one of the pioneers of the photographic dry plate at popular prices, has left estate of the value of £333,739 gross.

THE death is announced at Bloemfontein of Mr. Frank Blake, one of the best-known of South African journalists. Mr. Blake was for some time a writer on the *Standard*. In 1902 he assisted in founding the *Rand Daily Mail*, and in 1905 he became editor of the *Bloemfontein Post*.

THE Secretaries' Association, Ltd., 70A, Basinghall-street, E.C., has issued in book form "Verbatim Reports of Lectures, Session 1912-13," in which a number of interesting addresses on matters of importance to all holding secretarial positions are reprinted in a handy form. The book costs one shilling net.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Edward Daniel Joseph Wilson, for many years one of the principal leader-writers of the *Times*. Mr. Wilson died on Saturday, after a lingering illness, at his home in Camberwell. He was a native of Ballycrana, Middleton, County Cork, where he was born in 1844.

THE Circulation Department of United Newspapers, Ltd. (*Lloyd's News* and the *Daily Chronicle*, etc.), held their annual dinner last Friday night, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., when Mr. J. H. Parham, circulation manager, occupied the chair, and members of the staff were present from all over the country and enjoyed a pleasant evening.

NEWSPAPERS BY AEROPLANE. — Last week successful cross-Channel flights were made by Mr. Grahame-White and M. Guilbert, carrying copies of *Le Matin* for presentation to M. Poincaré in London. A splendid non-stop flight was made to Hendon, passing over Dover heights at noon, and reaching the aerodrome at 2.30. On arrival at Hendon a motor car delivered the papers to the French President at York House.

THE "Lloyd" Memorial Home at Deal was visited on Saturday by Countess Bathurst and a party from London, who journeyed down for the purpose of opening two beds recently subscribed by the several staffs of the *Morning Post*. The Countess, who was accompanied by Earl Bathurst and the Hon. Lancelot Bathurst, was received by a number of the committee of the Home, and conducted on a tour of inspection over the institution and grounds.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.— For supply of books, stationery and other school materials, for the Colchester Education Committee: Philip and Tacey, Ltd.—For printing, stationery and books, for the Holland County Council (Lincs.): T. Wing, Boston, stationery; Lincs. Printing Co., Boston, printing.—For printing a catalogue of books in the Kirkdale Branch Library, for the Corporation of Liverpool: Lyceum Press, Hanover-street, Liverpool (recommended for acceptance).

WE learn with regret that one of our oldest contemporaries, the *Press News*, has been discontinued, after an existence of nearly half-a-century. With the exception of the *Printers' Register* (which has just completed its fiftieth year), the *Press News* was the oldest British periodical appealing directly to the printing trades, having been started at the commencement of 1866 by the late Mr. Wm. Dorrington. Like the *Printers' Register*, it has always been issued in the size decided upon at the start, but the date of publication, at first in the middle of the month, has been for many years the 28th. The disappearance of this familiar blue-paper covered journal, which has been among our exchanges ever since the start of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, will leave a gap that it will be difficult to fill.

MR. ROBERT M'CLURE, "Ye Auld Buik Shop," Glasgow, who sent a copy of "Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Prince, Her Son," transcribed from a contemporary Venetian manuscript in Latin, to the French President, has received a letter of thanks. Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law have also accepted copies.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, the notorious French politician and journalist, has died at Aix-les-Bains at the age of 83 years. M. Rochefort acquired political fame as the editor of the *Lanterne*, in which he advocated advanced revolutionary views, and smote Governments hip and thigh. He was often imprisoned, and was once sent to New Caledonia, but managed to escape from that island. In his periods of compulsory exile from France M. Rochefort lived for a considerable time in London.

THE staff of the house of Cassell celebrate their annual wayzgoose on Saturday, July 12th, when they journey by special train from Liverpool-street-station to Clacton-on-sea. Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, J.P., the general manager, has kindly promised to preside at the dinner, and Mr. J. Hugh Edwards, M.P., has expressed his intention of being present. The trade are notified that the premises at La Belle Sauvage will be closed on that date and that delivery of weeklies usually supplied on Saturdays can be obtained on Friday, 11th inst., between 3 and 5 p.m.

A NEW issue of stamps made its appearance on Monday. For their latest 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps the Board of Inland Revenue have reverted to the old process of line engraving, as used in the preparation of the once familiar dark red Victorian issue, discarded so long ago as 1878. Compared with the surface printing method in vogue in connection with the lower value stamps, the older process enables the engraver to deal more justly with the artist. The stamps, which are rectangular in shape, supply an entirely new head of King George, a small profile occupying a medallion in the upper left-hand corner of the picture. The design is repeated in the four issues, the half-crown stamp being in brown, the 5s. crimson lake, the 10s. blue, and the £1 green. The artist who made the design was Mr. Bertram Mackennel, A.R.A., and the printing was done by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton; they are the first that have been printed since 1880, when the surface printing method was adopted.

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing minutes, agenda papers, and other urgent work, general jobwork printing, account books, registers, and general bookbinding, and the supply of stationery, for the Metropolitan Water Board; particulars from the Central Office of the Board, Savoy-court, Strand, W.C. —For the supply of printing for three years from October, 1913, for the Deptford Borough Council; form of tender from the Town Hall, New Cross-road, S.E.—For supplying stationery, books, etc., required for the institutions at Craw-road, Auchentorlie and Riccartsbar, and for the outdoor departments, for one year or three years from August 1st, for the Parish Council of Paisley and Paisley District Lunacy Board; particulars from Mr. J. M. Campbell, Parish Council-chambers, Paisley.—For printing and binding the Parliamentary register, burgess roll and parochial register for the Salford County Borough for one, three or five years, for the Corporation; particulars from the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Salford.—For the supply of books to the schools under the Dumbarton Board; forms of tender from Mr. Alex. Roberts, clerk to the School Board, Dumbarton.—For the supply of school stationery and needlework materials for three years, for the Morley Education Authority; forms of tender from Mr. R. Brown, Education Offices, or the Town Clerk, Morley.

LIABILITY FOR COMPANY PROSPECTUSES.— In the City of London Court, on Thursday last, before his Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., a claim was made by J. G. Hammond and Co., Ltd., printers, 32, Fleet-street, against Walter F. Trow and Co., chartered accountants, 6a, Bedford-square, to recover the sum of £9 17s. 6d., for printing the prospectus of the Anglo-Oklahama Oil Corporation, Ltd., which it was said was promoted by the Anglo-Tropical Estates Co., Ltd. Mr. L. P. Clay appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Danger for the defendants. Mr. Danger said Mr. Trow acted as secretary of the company in question, and as an officer of the company he was not responsible for the prospectuses, which no doubt were supplied. Evidence was given by the plaintiffs to show that in October an order was given to them to print prospectuses by a representative of the defendant firm, whose name was not known. An invoice was sent to the defendants, to whom credit was given. Mr. Danger said the plaintiffs had sent in an amended invoice to the company itself instead of to the defendants The company had its offices in the defendants' offices. Bull, plaintiffs' cashier, said they never dealt with anybody except the defendants who probably dealt with many companies. Mr. Danger urged there was no case to answer. Mr. Clay contended that as the defendants did not repudiate the invoice sent to them they were liable. Judge Rentoul, K.C., said many people did not repudiate invoices sent to them. Of course it ought to be done, but it did not make a man liable. Somebody sent him some concert tickets, which he regarded as impudent pushing. He took no notice of them, and, in fact, threw them away, but afterwards the man wanted him to pay for them, which of course he did not do. The plaintiffs had made out no case. Judgment for the defendants.

"IF you ask me as an author whose opinion of my books I would rather rest my fortunes upon—yours or your wives'—I tell you frankly it is the opinion of your wives," said Mr. Hall Caine at the dinner of the Associated Booksellers at Torquay the other day. "If you want to know what the great, wide public is going to say about a book (especially a novel), try it on a woman," he added. "I do. I always have done. And when I have had success it has been from women that the first fruit of it has come to me."

THE TRADE BOARDS ACT.—A memorandum was issued on Monday night setting forth what has been done under this Act since it came into operation in January, 1910. Trade Boards have been established in the four industries specified in the Act, one of which is paper box-making, and 16 district trade committees appointed. The fixing of minimum wages in the box-making trade has been undertaken, resulting in the following time rates: Great Britain—females, 3d. per hour, males, 6d. per hour; Ireland—females, 2¾d per hour, males 6d. per hour.

A Ruling Difficulty.

A correspondent asks us why he cannot get ruling ink to work satisfactorily on hand-made papers, and asks for the name of the best substitute for ox-gall. We have submitted this query to an expert who says that with some papers it is almost impossible to get a perfect ruling as the ink, no matter how it is doctored, will not "take" properly but gives broken and beady lines. Ox-gall as it comes from the butcher, such as our correspondent uses, should not be tried, but the prepared ox-gall as sold by any reputable firm of binders' suppliers, and should be used in a proportion of one to two tablespoonfuls of gall to the quart of ink, increasing the quantity if the paper is hard or greasy. The flannel over the pens, too, must be kept perfectly cleaned by being washed in warm water with a little soap. Care must also be taken that the pens are pressing equally or the result will be that some of the lines will be beady or broken. Our correspondent should see that his ink and other materials are of the best, as there is always a likelihood of trouble with inferior plant or materials.

Employer's Liability in the U.S.

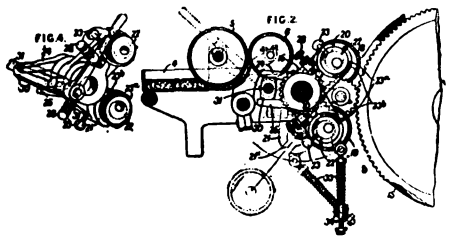
A new Employer's Liability Law that has come into effect this month in the State of Massachusetts abolishes the rule of contributory negligence — negligence of fellow-servants and the assumption of risk laws and court rulings. It allows a person half his regular earnings for a maximum of 300 weeks if he is totally disabled for work by any such accident; adds from $4 to $19 a week to his allowance for 100 weeks if he loses both hands, both feet, or 10 per cent. of sight of both eyes; makes this additional allowance for 50 weeks if he loses one hand, one foot, or 10 per cent. of sight of one eye; furnishes him with the added compensation for 25 weeks for the loss of two or more fingers, thumbs or toes, and for 12 weeks for the loss of one finger or one toe; prevents exploitation by exorbitant fee charges by lawyers or doctors under any and all circumstances; exempts such sums of money as may be due him for damages from attachment for debt of any kind or description; sets his half-pay allowance at a minimum of $4 a week and a $10 maximum, with $3,000 limit for total disability; in case he is killed gives his dependent relatives the equivalent of this half-pay for 300 weeks, and if he has no dependent relatives allows $200 for his funeral expenses. This law will, with the exception of domestic servants and farm labourers, cover all cases where accidents occur to wage-workers of both sexes while at work for their respective employers.

Digitized by Google

NEW INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Damping or Inking Apparatus.

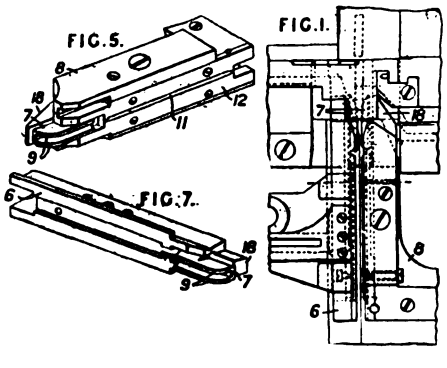
Damping or inking apparatus for lithographic or other presses is, under this invention, so constructed that the transfer rollers, which effect the actual damping, etc., are arranged in separate arms pivoted about the axis of the distributing roller, and so arranged that they can be simultaneously tripped out of operative position, but during the normal running of the press they can move independently to and from the plate cylinder without effecting the tripping means. The transfer rollers can also be adjusted while the machine is running; and they can be removed from the press and returned to the same adjusted position relatively to the plate cylinder. As shown, the transfer rolls 18, 19 are mounted in eccentric bearings 22, fitted in circular openings in arms 20, 21 freely mounted on a fixed sleeve 10, in which is mounted a distributer roll driven from the plate cylinder 15, and receiving water, etc., from a pan 4, roll 5, and vibrating ductor roll 6. The bearings 22 are formed with milled edges, so that they can be rotated by hand to adjust the rollers 18, 19, and when so adjusted screws 23 secure the



bearings in position. A stop 23*a* on the bearing 22, and adjustable stops 23*b* secured to the arms 20, 21 enable the bearings to be returned to a given position after they have once been removed. The bearings 22 can be removed from the arms 20, 21 and the journals of the rollers can then be drawn through slots 21× in the arms. The position of the arms 20, 21 is controlled by means of screws 28 in the arms which contact with abutments on levers 24, 25 controlled by a cam 30 on a hand-operated shaft 31. In the position shown in Fig. 2 the rolls 18, 19 are tripped out of contact with the cylinder 15, but by rotating this cam the arms 20, 21 move so as to bring the rollers 18, 19 into operative position. By adjusting the screws 28 the positions of the rolls 18, 19 can be altered during the working of the press. The arm 20 is pressed towards the cylinder by gravity or by gravity and a spring, and the lower arm is preferably pressed towards the cylinder 15 by a rod 34 controlled by a spring 33. The patentee is Mr. W. J. Burch.

Composing Machines.

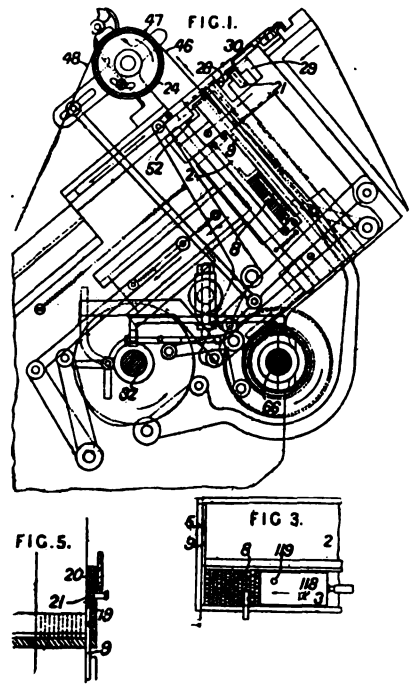
Messrs. J. S. Bancroft and M. C. Indahl have patented an invention that relates to means of the kind described in Specification 8,981, 1901, for guiding and supporting successive types as delivered from the type-carrier to the channel in which the line is set up previously to its transfer to the galley. The housing 8, Fig. 1, at one side of the line-channel is grooved to receive a bar 12, Fig. 5, carrying on one face the nick rib 11, the inner face of the bar being grooved to re-



ceive the shank of one of the type-sustaining jaws 7. The housing 6, Figs. 1 and 7, on the opposite side of the line-channel has a recess on its face to receive the shank of the other jaw 7. The jaws are each formed of a straight strip of spring metal having at one end parallel symmetrically disposed type-sustaining ribs 9, and secured at the other end to one of the housings 6, 8. Guards 18 on the housings prevent damage to the jaws 7 by a displaced type.

Type Distributing Machines.

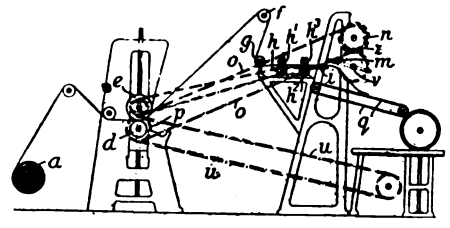
Mr. R. Dacheux has patented an invention that relates to means for feeding type from a galley to distributing apparatus. The type 8 is contained in an inclined galley 2, and is pressed by a spring-actuated slide 3, Fig. 3, against the end wall 5 of the galley. The first line is raised by a plate 9, which passes through an opening in the bottom of the galley into a feed channel formed by two bars 19, 20. Fig. 5. A spring-actuated slide 21 pushes up the line in the feed channel until it abuts against a reciprocating feed-bar 24. A recess in the feed-bar engages the first type of



the line and carries it past a spring-pressed pawl 28, which prevents its return, into the first compartment of a feed slide 29 by which the types are successively presented to a series of selecting devices or controllers 30. After the line in the feed channel has been distributed, the plate 9 and the slide 21 are retracted to engage a new line. The slide 21 is connected by a cord 46 to a pulley 47 which is connected by a cord 48 to a spring drum. To prevent the removal of more than one type by the feed bar 24 owing to friction between the types, the upper types of the line are held back by a lever 52 which is pressed against them by a spring during the removal of a type and is then retracted by a cam. The pressure of the slide 21 is also suspended during the removal of a type, by ratchet mechanism connected to the pulley 47 and operated by a cam. The plate 9 and the slide 21 are retracted by cams on a shaft 32, which is driven through a one-revolution clutch from the main shaft 66. When the galley is empty a projection 118 on the slide 3 prevents the closing of the clutch and the operation of the line-separating devices. A pin 119 on the slide 3 engages a fixed stop to prevent the slide from passing over the plate 9. The slide 3 may be employed in known manner to stop the whole of the distributing mechanism. Specification 6,617, 1910, is also referred to.

Rotary Machines.

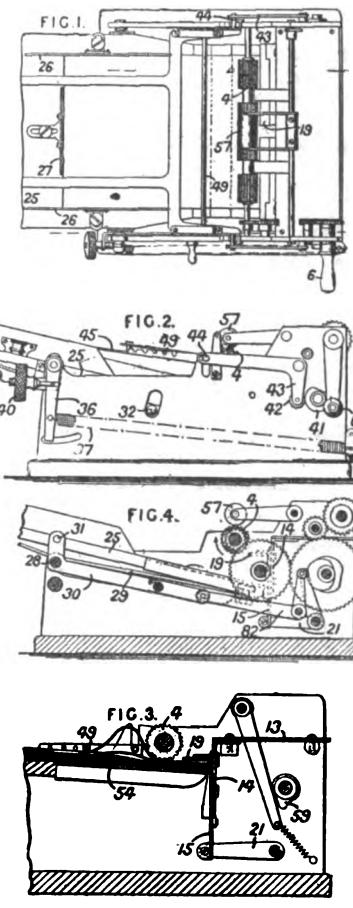
A rotary machine, the invention of Mr. J. Jacobs, for printing on a web of the type in which there is a frictional drive between the printing and impression rollers, is fitted with a transverse cutting device driven from the printing roller, the web being forwarded from the printing rollers by means of feed rollers driven slightly faster than the printing rollers by gearing from the impression roller



The cut sheets may be fed from the cutting device to a second machine for printing one or both sides of the sheets, and this printing machine may be driven from the printing roller. As shown, the web passes from a roller *a* through a printing roller *d* and impression roller *e*, and then over guide rollers *f g* and through feeding rollers *h h*¹ *h*² *h*³, driven by chain gearing from the impression roller *e*. The web is then cut by a rotary cutter *m* coacting with a fixed knife *i*, the knife *m* being driven by a chain gearing *o p n* and gearing *v z* from the printing roller. The sheets are delivered by a conveyer *q*, or are fed by this to a second printing machine driven by a chain *u* from the printing roller *d*.

Feeding Sheets.

Under an invention by the A. B. Dick Co. sheets are fed from a pivoted spring-supported pile table by a rotating fluted feed roll coacting with a dropping roller above, and acting to withdraw the top sheet from below a flange on a stop and buckle it against a cross bar, the flanged stop and the support being cam operated so as to allow any sheets buckled with the top one to straighten out again. A fluted rubber roller 4, acting in conjunction with a spring supported feed board 25 and rotated in one direction only by gearing from a handle 6, withdraws the top sheet from a flanged stop 19, buckles it towards an adjustable cross rod 49 until the free end comes over the top of the roller, and finally feeds it forward between its upper surface and a top roller 57, which is raised by a cam 59 as the sheet is taken by the machine



to be fed. The feed board 25 is provided with side guides 26 and rear guide 27, and is supported on a rocking frame comprising strips 29 secured to a rod 28 carried from pivots 31 on the side frames by bars, one of which is formed as a bent lever 30. The front end of the feed board is normally pressed up against the feed roll 4 by a spring 37 fixed to the frame and to a lever 36 secured to one of the pivots 31, the tension of the spring being adjustable by means of a nut 40 bearing on a bent over end of the lever 30 engaging a screwed rod 39 secured to the lever 36. The board is tilted by a handle 32 on the lever 30 to admit of a pile of sheets being laid on with their front edges under the flanged stop 19 formed on a vertical spring raised member 15, slidably mounted on a vertical flange 14 of the plate 13. A slight initial buckle is given to the pile of sheets by a curved cross strip 54 secured to the feed board. The rear part of the pile is held down by a presser plate 45 having trunnions 44 at its forward end engaging cam controlled levers 43, and a cross bar 49 is arranged in one of a series of holes or slots in flanges of the presser plate, according to the stiffness of the sheets being fed, to limit the length subjected to buckling. On rotating the feed roll 4, the top sheet is withdrawn from the flanged stop, buckled and carried over the roll to be nipped by the roller 57, at which stage a cam 41 acts through the lever 43 to lift the presser plate with bar 42. The second sheet is partly buckled by the feed roll while the front of the first sheet is carried round, but its complete withdrawal is prevented by means of a cam actuated bell crank 21 acting to depress the flanged stop after the top sheet is withdrawn. Then, as the top sheet is fed forward, the feed board is tilted clear of the feed roll by a cam actuated bell crank 82, and the partly bucked second sheet is straightened out again.

Digitized by Google

Corporation of Dublin.

SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND BOOK PRODUCTION.

THE Technical Education Committee of the Corporation of Dublin invite applications for the post of CHIEF or PRINCIPAL TEACHER of the proposed SCHOOL OF BOOK PRODUCTION in connection with their School of Printing. The person to be appointed must give evidence that he is competent to select the equipment and direct the operations of every branch of the work of the School, and must have a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of Photo-Mechanical Process Work, with some training or qualifications in Art in its special application to the Book-producing trades.

The salary offered is £300 for the Session, and the person appointed shall give his whole time to the duties of the post.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Corporation of Dublin and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Applications, with copies of Testimonials, will be received by the undersigned not later than the 6th of August, 1913.

L. E. O'CARROLL,
Secretary.

Municipal Technical Schools,
Lower Kevin Street, Dublin,
26th June, 1913. 14112

Illuminated Addresses:
By The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

ESTABLISHED 1840.

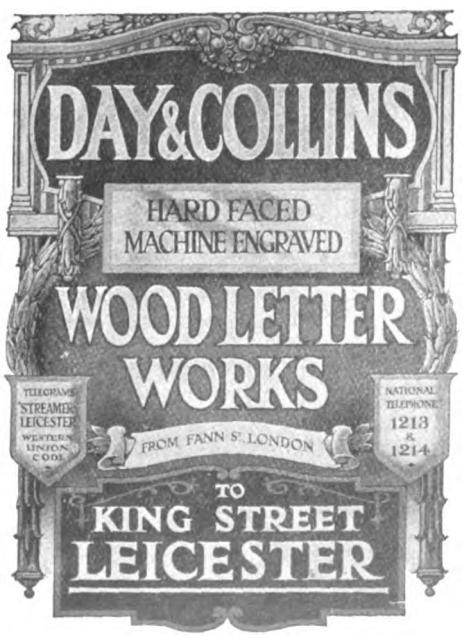
Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1816.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—
THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.
GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.
SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.
UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The French Printing Machine Trade	1
North-West London Cost Congress	1
British Imports of Paper	3
Patents	3
Some Typographical Tortures	4
Things I Don't Like	4
Judgment in the Miehle Case	6
Picture Post Cards	7
Epitome of New Patents	7
The British Empire Trade Mark	7
Application in Technical Education	7
Retail Newsagents' Conference	7
Trade Notes	8
A Ruling Difficulty	8
Employers' Liability in the U.S.	8
New Inventions	9
Newspaper Competitions	10
Progress of the Cost Movement	10
Last Year's Paper Imports	10
The Merchandise Marks Acts	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Reviews	13
Gazette	13
The Linotype Operator	13
The Stimulant of Advertising	13
Five Years' Imports of Printed Books	13
Stockton-on-Tees Cost Conference	14
Modern Type Faces	14
The Working of Cost Systems	14
Quads	15
American Paper	16
A Few Trifles	16
A Uniform Poster Unit Size	16
Twelve Kinds of Printers	18
Inking Apparatus	20

Newspaper Competitions.

FROM the start of the gambling form of newspaper competitions, about twenty years ago, this paper has stedfastly opposed all forms of guessing in which the competitor has to send in with his effort a postal order or other fee, holding that such competitions are but our old friend the sweepstake in another and more seductive form. It is therefore with pleasure that we note that the Executive Council of the National Union of Journalists, which met in Manchester last Saturday, unanimously passed the following resolution:—"The Executive Council of the National Union of Journalists have heard with great satisfaction that it is proposed to introduce a Bill to prohibit guessing competitions in newspapers in which a fee or coupon is made a condition of entry, and they cordially approve the object of the Bill. They believe that these competitions degrade journalism and cause widespread public demoralisation. Their support of the Bill is strengthened by a knowledge of the fact (brought home by a recent prosecution) that where the present competitions are held to offend the laws, the odium of a conviction falls not on those by whom the profits are received, but on working journalists who, except in a technical sense, are in no way responsible." There are at present a number of journals, which, if such competitions were made illegal, could not continue their existence unless they set themselves a much higher literary standard than they have at present, as their circulations depend not on the merit of their reading matter, but upon the gambling propensities of their purchasers.

* * *

Progress of the Cost Movement.

WITH the report that appears in our columns this week of the meeting at Paddington, the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades have now held three costing congresses in London, and numerous other meetings have been held all over the kingdom. In London they have made three distinct appeals: First it was a national one, and was enthusiastically responded to in a phenomenally large gathering of representatives of the printing industry from all the important centres of the British Isles at Kingsway Hall; secondly, there was the appeal to the managers and overseers, that important body which wields so much influence in the conduct of our larger businesses, and as a sectional meeting it was no whit less successful; and, thirdly, there was the appeal to the small printer of west and north-west London, which also in its way was quite a success, bringing out many interesting points, and like all the gatherings in the provincial towns was characterised by a remarkable awakening of interest and a desire for practical information. Mr. Howard Hazell, that doughty champion of the movement, who tells us he has travelled over 4,000 miles since February expounding the approved cost-finding system in various parts of the country, speaks of the results already achieved in most gratifying terms. Printers are putting the system in on all sides, and many accounts are coming in to the promoters giving high testimony to the advantages of the system. One of the speakers at the Paddington meeting, Mr. S. Sidders, said he had been shown by Mr. Hazell and others how cheaply he had been doing his work, and he decided to put up the cost of his composition on every possible job he could, because he felt every job he did should bear its cost. As a consequence, he said: "I lost in some ways, but my turnover since I started putting up my cost has never gone back; it has gradually gone up since that time, and I am very pleased to say I am very much better off as a result." To achieve an uplifting effect on the industry and to remove the many disabilities that it has suffered from in the past, which has been the prime object of the Costing Committee, the system must become practically universal, and so much being staked on that, the rapid progress that has been made in little more than three months gives great encouragement for the future.

* * *

Last Year's Imports of Paper.

DURING 1912 the total value of paper of all kinds, including boards, imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries was £6,698,813, compared with £6,166,282 in 1911, and £5,566,122 in 1908, whilst the supplies from British possessions reached £535,624, an increase of £127,356 over 1911, and £303,081 over 1908. Analysing the details of the imports we find that "paper for printing or writing on reels," which increased to £1,451,005 last year from all sources is still very extensively purchased from Scandinavia, although a growing competitor is Newfoundland. A noticeable falling off is discernible in the shipments from the United States, France, the Netherlands, Germany, and Russia, when compared with 1911. On the other hand Norway, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, and of course Sweden, show considerable improvement on the year's trading. In "paper not on reels," which is valued at £836,468, our supplies increased during 1912 from the U.S.A., Austria-Hungary, France, the Netherlands, Norway, and Russia, whilst

Digitized by Google

a decrease is observed in the imports from Sweden, Germany, Belgium and Japan. Paper under this heading, however, is gradually dwindling down in the imports, the difference between 1908 and last year showing a decrease equal to £657,075, which, perhaps to some extent, is due to re-classification. Hangings last year were valued at £144,831 compared with £142,402 in 1911, and £173,819 in 1908, the only country showing any considerable improvement in supplying the British market during the past five years being Belgium. Printed or coated papers show a declining importation, with the exception of France, and a slight increase in Belgian trade; there was an all-round decrease comparing 1912 with 1911—the figures being £273,962 and £292,960 respectively, as against £416,483 in 1908. Packing and wrappings have made great headway during the last five years, the values increasing from £1,648,479 in 1908 to £2,586,027 last year, the highest yet reached. Sweden, Germany, Norway, Russia, the Netherlands and Belgium have greatly improved their trade with this country.

* * *

The Merchandise Marks Acts.

WITH a view to the giving of greater facilities to manufacturers and traders to put a stop to the producing and selling of goods under false trade descriptions, the Board of Trade has issued new regulations in connection with the carrying out of the Merchandise Marks Act, and these regulations, having received the approval of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, are to be put in force at an early date. Under the new procedure the Board of Trade will itself initiate prosecutions in cases which affect the interests of the country or a section of the community or a trade. In order to cause the Board to bring an action it will be necessary for an aggrieved person to supply a statement in writing of the nature and circumstances of the case. The Board has also framed rules to protect itself in certain circumstances, and may ask an applicant to provide security for costs. It will also decline to carry through a prosecution where there appears to be no prospect of its being successful.

ON Saturday last the *Halifax Evening Courier* celebrated its majority, it being 21 years that day since the *Courier* was born. In noticing the event, the proprietors draw attention to the fact that on the staff are five men who together have rendered an aggregate of 184 years' service in the office. One has a record of over 50 years, two over 40, two over 30, and 14 over 20. The veteran, Mr. Hiram Pickles, of Ovenden, who began work on the staff in March, 1857, is still in the firm's employ, and Mr. John H. Walsh, who has the control of the composing department, has the second longest record of 45 years.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)
Alignment.	Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.
Justification.	Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.
Quality of Product.	The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.
Ease of Make-up.	The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, July 2nd, 1913.

AS the end of the month approached the demand for money grew in strength, but there was plenty of credit owing to the large borrowings from the Bank of England. On Monday, the last day of the month, there was a considerable displacement of cash, calls and dividends being heavy, and yesterday being the 1st of July disbursements were very large. Credit was more plentiful, and there being a falling-off in the demand, rates were easier, and the amount falling due at the Bank was comfortably paid. Discount rates have somewhat weakened. Bullion movements for the week have resulted in a net influx to date of £410,000. In stock markets the arrangement of the settlement passed without further trouble, but the uncertainty of Balkan affairs still depresses markets. Consols have receded since last week, the quotations last night being 72⅞ to 73 for money, and 73 1/16 to 73 3/16 for the account. Other high-class stocks are steady at previous levels.

A firm tone has been maintained in the miscellaneous industrial market this week but business has been on a restricted scale and yesterday dullness set in. In the section relating to paper and print business has been very limited, and there have been several downward movements in our list of shares, and only one upward. Associated Newspapers Ord. have fallen 6d. to 22s. 6d.—23s. 6d.; Cassell and Co. are down ¼ to 4—5; Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. have given way ½ to 25—27, while Weldons Ord. have risen 3/32 to 1 7/32—1 11/32. Business has been done during the past seven days in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 18s. 9d.; in Cassell and Co. at acc. 8 1s. 10½.; in *Country Life* Pref. at acc. 17s. 9d.; in John Dickinson and Co. 2nd Pref. at 101½; in Ilford Pref. at 19s. 3d. and 17s. 9d.; in International Linotype at acc. 75½; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at acc. 57½; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. at acc. 38s. 9d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at acc. 9¼; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 5 3/8, and in the Ord. at 18s. 6d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 25⅛; and in Weldons Ord. at acc. 31s. 9d. and 31s. 10½d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6⅛—6⅜
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	22/6—23/6
ditto 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32xd
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101xd
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	30—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	¼—⅜xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	½—⅝
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	⅝—1⅜
Illord, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	¾—⅞
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	⅞—1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	29/32—30/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½xd
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68xd
International Linotype	Stock	100	75—80
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9⅝—10⅛xd
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94xd
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2½—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	5/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	11 29/32—13 29/32
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	53—58xd
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	38—43xd
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	11/16—13/16xd
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3⅝
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¾—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	73—83xd
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¾—5xd
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11 1/4—12 1/4xd
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅛
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½xd
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 17/32—1 21/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32 xd
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES, LTD.—At the annual meeting of the company, held last week, Mr. Festus Kelly, the chairman of the company, in the course of his remarks said:—There is very little in the balance-sheet calling for attention. The balance standing to the credit of the profit and loss account shows an increase as compared with the previous year of £7,600 odd. That is at present our record figure, and represents an immense labour on something over 100 annual publications. We are proposing to increase our distribution by 1 per cent. increase of dividend and 2s. in the shape of bonus. Therefore I propose:—"That the directors be authorised to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the cumulative preference shares for the three months ended March 31st, 1913, and an interim dividend on the same shares of 5 per cent. for the three months ending June 30th. 1913; and, further, that the directors be authorised to pay a dividend of 15s. per share on the ordinary shares, making with the interim dividend of 5s. per share paid on December 31st, 1912, a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, and to pay a bonus of 5s. per share on the ordinary shares; that £7,000 be placed to the reserve, leaving a sum of £17,034 0s. 3d. to be carried forward. Mr. J. Richards Kelly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

LANSTON MONOTYPE.—The directors of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., have resolved to pay an interim dividend for the half-year ended March 31st last of 2½ per cent.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—The directors of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., recommend a final dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the six months ended April 30th last, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 6 per cent. for the year. £10,000 is transferred to reserve and £5,502 remains to be carried forward.

EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS.—The report of the Edinburgh Evening News, Ltd., for the year ended May 31st last, states that the profits for the year were £14,669, to which must be added balance brought forward £711; together, £15,380. The directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares of 6 per cent., leaving to be carried forward £4,380. The directors report another satisfactory year's business. An increased revenue has, however, been neutralised by increased expediture, principally due to the larger papers which it has been found necessary to publish. The acquisition of the adjoining properties at the corner of Cockburn-street and Market-street has now been completed. In order to meet some of the necessary expenditure on alterations, the directors recommend that after paying the preference dividend and restricting the ordinary dividend to 6 per cent., the balance of £4,380 be carried forward.

HEYWOOD AND CO., LTD.—The 25th annual meeting of Heywood and Co., Ltd., was held on Monday, Mr. Walter Judd presiding. The chairman congratulated the shareholders on the increased prosperity, the balance-sheet presented being the most satisfactory one since the establishment of the company. He stated that their progress had been slow but certain, and considered their success was due to "their infinite capacity for taking pains." He further stated that they had had a very distinguished honour conferred upon them, having been asked by the general council of the Pharmaceutical Society to publish their great and progressive official publication, namely, the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, which was established in 1841, and which was certainly one, if not the most, important trade paper in the world. Mr. Heywood congratulated the directors and staff on the marked improvement in the position and the healthy advance which all the publications of the firm appeared to have made.

NEW COMPANIES.

ARTHUR AND CO. (LONDON), LTD.—Registered on June 20th, with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of music publishers, lithographers, printers and general publishers, etc., to acquire the lithograph plates, copyrights, etc., of the business carried on at 12, St. Anne's-chambers, Ludgate-hill, E.C., by A. Wilcock, as "Arthur and Co." The subscribers are A. Wilcock and H. Wilcock. Private company. The first directors are not named.

"LIMIT" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on June 23rd, with a capital of £2,000, in 1s. shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are C. Lapworth and George Lansbury. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are not named. Qualification, £1. Registered office, 19, Tudor-street, E.C.

CO-OPERATIVE PATENT ENVELOPE ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Registered on June 21st, with a capital of £10,000, in 9,000 preferred participating shares of £4 each and 20,000 founders' shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are W. A. Gaedertz and G. Stephens. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification one share. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 115, High Holborn, W.C.

HEWSAMS, LTD.—Registered on June 24th with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, etc. The subscribers are D. Roseway, A. H. Smith and C. A. Samuels. Private company. The number of directors is to be three. The first are D. Roseway (chairman), A. H. Smith and C. A. Samuels (all permanent). Registered office, Berwick House, 139, Oxford-street, W.

VACUUM TRANSFER SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on June 25th, with a capital £15,000, in £1 shares to carry on the business of printers and lithographers, etc. The subscribers are G. Rowson and H. M. Cordrey. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The subscribers are to appoint the first.

BROMLEY AND WEST KENT NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.—Registered on June 26th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the copyrights of the publications known as the *Bromley Chronicle*, the *Beckenham Chronicle*, the *Bromley and West Kent Telegraph*, the *Bromley Record*, and the "Bromley Local Time-Table," or some of them, together with the printing business attached thereto, and to adopt an agreement with C. E. J. Porter. The subscribers are E. Beer, W. R. Richardson, A. Wright, F. Griffith, J. Veness, C. E. J. Porter, and A. F. Walbrook. Minimum cash subscription, 100 shares. The first directors (to be not less than two nor more than five) are to be appointed by the signatories. Qualification, £50.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

SUSSEX PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated June 16th, 1913, to secure not more than £100, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. K. Monelle, 10, Upper Montague-street, W.

GEORGE CHURCH AND CO., LTD.—Memoranda of satisfaction in full (a) on May 10th, 1913, of first debentures dated April 25th, 1910, securing £2,000, and (b) on April 15th, 1913, of second debentures dated January 22nd, 1909, securing £2,000 have been filed.

P. D. EASTES AND CO., LTD.—Issue on June 9th, 1913, of £250 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed. A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £250, on June 9th, 1913, of debenture dated April 28th, 1909, securing £3,000, has also been filed.

BENN AND CRONIN, LTD.—Issue on June 2nd, 1913, of £75 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

COMPANY NOTICES.

ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on June 9th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on June 24th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Andrew N. D. Smith, of 26, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."

CHARLES J. FORWARD and SON, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on June 25th, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily. That Mr. C. H. Dommes be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up." Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at the Chancery-lane Safe Deposit and Offices Co., Ltd., Chancery-lane, W.C., on July 14th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALEXANDER MURRAY, Bookseller and Stationer.

A meeting of the creditors of this debtor, of Aberdeen, was held last week for the purpose of considering the state of affairs in the trust estate. The statement showed liabilities amounting to £5,354 15s. 11d., and assets £2,214 9s. 4d., bringing out a deficiency of £3,140 6s. 7d., sufficient to pay the creditors 8s. 3d. in the £1, subject to realisation and other expenses. It was agreed that the estate be wound up under the trust deed.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

FALKNER, F., G. F., F. and R. N., trading as G. Falkner and Sons, at 170, Deansgate, Manchester and 181, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., lithographers and printers. Debts by F., G. F., and R. N. Falkner, who will continue the business under the same style. June 30th.

FENN, V. V., and ROWLES, J., trading as J. Rowles and Co., at 2 and 3, Quay-street, Cardiff, printers and stationers. Debts by V. V. Fenn who will continue the business under the style of V. V. Fenn and Co. June 13th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, executed on May 1st by J. Stait, 10, Woodstock-street, London, stationer. Claims by August 11th to J. W. H. Byrne, C.A., 81, Gracechurch-street, E.C., the trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

TIGWELL, G. A., trading as F. W. Tigwell and Co., High-street, Leatherhead, Surrey, stationer, etc. First meeting, July 9th, 11 a.m., at 132, York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, London, S.E. Examination, July 24th, 11 a.m., at the County Court, Scarbrook-road, Croydon.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

SCHLOESSER, F., Gumley Cottage, Kew-green, Surrey, journalist. First and final dividend of 20s. and 4 per cent. interest, July 15th, at the Official Receiver's Offices, 132, York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, London, S.E.

APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

BIDDULPH, L. S., 10, Hampton Court-road, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, journalist. To be heard July 29th, 10.30 a.m., at the Court House, Kingston.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

DAVIDSON, J., 78, Station-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, stationer and newsagent. Trustee, C. Mercer, official receiver, 14, Bedford-row, London, W.C. Released January 27th.

It is a great deal easier to get a bad account on the printer's books than to find the way to remove it. Hence, customers should be closely watched in order to prevent such trouble. Taking an order for printing is like lending money, and the security should be safe or the risk be declined.



"Printing: A Treatise on the Art of Typography," fifth (revised) edition. By Chas. T. Jacobi, of the Chiswick Press, examiner to the City and Guilds of London Institute, 1892-7. Small post 8vo., boards, price 7s. 6d. London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.

This new issue of an excellent text book, besides being brought up to date, includes the examination papers for the City and Guilds of London Institute up to 1912, and also those for the last three examinations for clerks in H.M. Stationery Office, which are given by the permission of the Controller of that office. The various samples of paper, with the detailed information given in "Printing," should help the student to a much greater knowledge of his craft, and prepare him for any examination work. Illustrations in plenty elucidate the text, and the book will also be found very useful by literary people in obtaining an insight into the technique of printing.

We have been favoured with an advance proof of a Special Supplement that is to be issued with the July number of the *Chamber of Commerce Journal*, entitled "Trade Products of the British Empire," which deals with the exports and imports of almost every product in which trade is done, the products dealt with being those that are already the subject of commerce between the United Kingdom and British Possessions, of which are capable of becoming the subject of such trade. The Supplement is well worth the study of all engaged in business.

"Low's Handbook to the Charities of London, for 1913," is in its 78th year of publication, and contains as preface a very interesting account of the Homes for Working Boys, and the magnificent work they are performing in turning helpless and homeless lads into good citizens. As frontispiece there is a portrait of the Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B., treasurer and hon. secretary, Homes for Working Boys in London. This useful guide gives the objects, date of formation, office, income, expenditure, invested funds, bankers, treasurers and secretaries of over 1,200 charitable institutions, revised according to the latest reports, and is published at one shilling, bound in red cloth.

The Linotype Operator.

The following humorous skit on the Linotype operator appeared in a recent issue of our American contemporary, the *Printing Trade News*:—"The Linotype operator is a low-browed insect which has the disgusting habit of pulling down more real coin of the realm for the amount of labour expended than any other necessary evil in the business. The operator takes a piece of copy, looks at it and pats around a bunch of keys and calls that work, but none of the species has yet been known to refuse to take money for such monkey-doodle business.

"The chief duties of the operator consists of following copy, calling the machinist and turning in overtime. For consistently doing things wrong this particular varmint has no equal. The operator will joyfully follow copy if its own grandmother's name is spelled backwards. From Alpha-avenue to Omega oil, from soup to cigarettes, from e pluribus unum to *vice versa*, if it blows through a window and two miles of sewer the operator will follow copy. The guy who said 'Be sure you are right, then go to it' had the Linotype operator in mind at the time, but the operator will not believe this.

"The one great and only lasting and continuous amusement of the operator is the Linotype machinist. If anything goes wrong it calls the machinist. If it thinks perhaps something might get wayward sometime in the future it calls the machinist. If that patient and long-suffering individual does not respond immediately or sooner, the operator proceeds as follows:—

"Wiggles the lever, looks up the channels and calls the machinist; turns off the light, looks down the channels and calls the machinist; rolls a cigarette and calls the machinist; drops a pig on the keyboard, stirs up the metal and calls the machinist; walks around the chair three times to the right, two times to the left and calls the machinist; says 'Ho, hum,' looks bored and calls the machinist, ad infinitum, et cetera with variations.

"The operator never feels wholly right unless it hands the well-meaning proof-reader at least thirty knocks each eight-hour shift. If it takes a day off the operator tries to run in a few extra kicks when it returns to the job, just to show the proof-reader he isn't being neglected.

"If you ask the operator who Mr. N. Webster was, the operator will roll another cigarette and tell you it thought the gentleman was a tramp printer working around somewhere on the gas belt, and a query on newspaper style will net you merely a stony stare of spissitude.

"Whether it's a wrong fount or a pi line, turned slug or leave-out, transposition or a repeat the innocent operator can never understand why it is at fault, and its one great sorrow is that the proofreader is not compelled to humbly beg its pardon and request permission before marking an error."

The Stimulant of Advertising.

The clever little *Never-Sleep Gazette*, of the Regan Printing House, Chicago, says that:—There is no quality that we are capable of displaying which wins success like the display of persistence. Persistence, after all, is but a link in the chain of perseverance, that tendency which we so much admire. In starting a publicity campaign, the immature seeker after trade may feel satisfied that one or two ill-digested announcements of his wares should be sufficient to attract an army of patrons, but the average faculty is not moved by this means nor are we often moved by the first contact. It is generally necessary to keep pounding, striking blow after blow, in order to gain the prospect's attention, and then we must hammer home the truths that are uttered. It is at this point that the advertiser either fails or wins the race. If he halts he loses, but if he perseveres he may win the prize.

While advertising in one form or another is an ancient institution it is within the last quarter-of-a-century that it has come to be regarded as a science, with its professors and text-books, its schools, cults and what-nots. Distributing the needs of the race represents the world's activity and we can see at a glance that the people who do the bulk of advertising are the ones who have the firm clutch on business.

As a self-evident proposition it may be stated that money invested in promoting the sale of spurious goods or any effort made to palm off inferior grades for standard qualities is wasted. Flamboyant language and extravagant pictures now and then may induce nibbles, but in order to get the big fish hooked, perseverance in the advertising end will be found necessary.

Spreading printing ink on paper is the secure foundation upon which advertising success can be constructed, and while there is an infinite variety of sprouts that in time may grow into the merchantable tree, the most direct and surest return will come from intelligence directed through this channel. Thousands of dollars are wasted every day in efforts put forth to attract attention, the mediums being worthless in their inception, but the investment that will return in multiples of four to one is the one which is put into the printer's products.

Imports of Printing Type in 1912.

The following figures show the imports of printing type into the United Kingdom during 1912, compared with the four previous years:—

	1910. £	1911. £	1912. £
Germany	1,864	3,646	3,201
U.S.A.	5,953	5,525	5,573
Other Foreign Countries ...	752	1,197	842
Total	8,569	10,368	9,616
From British Possessions ...	36	1,325	—
	8,605	11,693	9,616

EXPORTS.

The following were the exports for the same period:—

	1910. £	1911. £	1912. £
France	4,639	5,677	4,368
U.S.A.	3,310	1,744	3,152
Argentina	3,240	6,868	1,391
Other Foreign Countries ...	5,391	5,498	6,665
Total	16,580	19,787	15,576
The Cape...	5,658	4,515	5,657
East Indies	20,473	22,153	25,539
Australia...	8,578	9,034	9,503
New Zealand	3,694	3,790	3,877
Canada	9,081	7,593	8,768
Other Possessions	8,809	10,680	8,241
	72,873	77,552	77,161

Digitized by Google



Modern Type Faces.

SIR,—Your interesting notice of Herr Spitzenpfeil's "Modern Type Faces" points out how in Greek and Russian type a character having the same form as in Latin type often stands for a different sound. Curiously enough, one of the examples quoted illustrates the presence in the Latin and Gothic alphabets of the same disturbing factor in the case of W, which in German has the sound denoted in English, French, etc., by V. There is no character in Russian having the sound of *English* W. B had already come to have the value of English V in the Greek tongue when Greek missionaries brought their alphabet to the Russians.

May I point out also that the Greek (and Russian) character P sounds R, not U as printed in your notice.

Yours truly,
P. Z. ROUND.

8, Linden-mansions,
Hornsey-lane, N.
June 27th, 1913.

The Working of Cost Systems.

SIR,—The trade journals have published much lately of the installation of cost systems. We have had the first Congress, and generally speaking the trade knows more of their possibilities than formerly.

Many masters know their cost per chargeable hour; the output per hour of their presses, etc., but do they know everything a cost system in thorough working order could tell them? Are not too many managers, overseers, foremen, and clickers allowed to be the actual workers of the Cost System? You have a cost clerk, but he ascertains the cost of jobs as given him by the individuals in whose interests the statements and various results of the system must be "satisfactory." The cost clerk, who is in touch with each employee, knows how these satisfactory results are obtained. For the master to know also he should let no one come between him and his cost clerk, not even a manager, for to him two orders, one with a £10 deficit and one with a £12 surplus is not so satisfactory as two with a £1 surplus, and all the time the cost clerk is under any supervision other than the master there will always be the job which will have a dozen or more hours which could not possibly be chargeable but to clearing or distribution, and if these headings be high that week they must belong to some other order which must of necessity be "fat."

Also let your cost clerk know the results of his work, he can tell you that he takes hours off men's docks and charges them at a rate on work tickets, but he does not know how these rates are arrived at, or the per cent. of non-chargeable time in the composing and other departments, or which of those departments pay their way and which do not.

These statements are in most cases prepared by an old and respected servant (cashier or office manager) who does not care to trouble much about this "new fangled system of ours." What's the good of it? The old one has sufficed for the last (so many) years, etc., etc.

To briefly summarise let your cost clerk work your cost system from A to Z; his added interest will be tenfold if you let him know that he is responsible to you alone for its success and that his "undoctored" returns will not be immediately termed ridiculous by the man who knows, but on investigation be found to afford an additional eye-opener.

ALFRED D. HULL.

Our JUNE
Special Export Number
is now on SALE.
68pp. with Numerous illustrations.
Price 6d.

A valuable feature of these issues is the "Buyers' Guide to the Export Markets" for the Printing and Allied Trades.

Copies may be had from the Publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane, E.C
Or from
W. H. EVERETT & SON, Ltd.,
11, St. Bride Street, E.C.

Stockton-on-Tees Cost Conference.

The Costing movement is going strong in the North, and yet another conference—marked by keen interest and earnest discussion—has to be chronicled as being held in Stockton on June 24th. Mr. W. H. Thomas (Middlesborough), President of the North Yorkshire and Durham Master Printers' Association, presided, and in his opening remarks he indicated the necessity for following up the work after such meetings, before enthusiasm and interest had evaporated.

He pointed out that there were many indications seen throughout the country that those in the printing industry realised what a great opportunity they now had to place their business on a more sensible footing. Their object that day, he said, was not to determine the prices to be charged nor the profits they were to make, but to learn how to acquire more peace of mind.

It was surely time that all printers adopted a reliable method of ascertaining their cost, so that all customers would be treated alike, and a fair and just profit obtained from every job. He wondered if printers fully realised the impression made in the minds of their customers when they received estimates varying by 50 per cent. for any printing orders they had to place. It was certainly not creditable to the printer. The general adoption of the system devised by the committee would do much to improve the status of the trade, and he strongly urged even those who had an efficient costing system to bring same into line with the one recommended.

Mr. Harry Cooke was the exponent of the system at the afternoon session, and his lucid and practical talk was much appreciated.

Quite a score of questions were fired at him, all framed not in any critical spirit, but with the evident desire to learn how to overcome some real difficulty.

Mr. Salton (Hartlepool) raised the question as to whether it was fair to charge a customer for the time a machine was waiting for the return of proofs, and there was no hesitation either with Mr. Cooke or the audience in deciding that the charge should certainly be made, even if there were no other job ready for the machine and men could be employed elsewhere. The importance of uniformity in this was strongly urged.

Mr. Cooke said that it was twelve years ago since he first took a serious interest in the problems of cost systems, and he envied the printers of the present day who had before them a system ready to hand and willing helpers ready to advise them, as he thought of the time spent in experimenting with various methods of cost finding.

There was no mistaking the hearty appreciation of Mr. Cooke's services by his fellow north countrymen as voiced by Councillor Martin (Mayor of West Hartlepool) and Mr. J. R. Gardner, the energetic secretary of the Alliance.

At the evening session, which was well attended, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the organising secretary of the Federation Costing Committee, gave a further exposition of the system and explained more fully how it could best be put into operation. He emphasised the main feature of the system, that the hourly rate arrived at in each department covered the *whole* cost, and in that it differed from so many methods he had seen at work in various parts of the country.

Mr. Appleyard (Middlesborough) proposed the resolution approving of the system—strongly recommending it for adoption in the district.

As a member of various local authorities Mr. Appleyard said he had opportunities of seeing tenders for all classes of work. It was rarely that building estimates varied more than 4 per cent. and scarcely ever more than 10 per cent., whilst he read out a list of recent tenders for printing where the differences were 200 per cent. in some cases. There would no doubt be differences even when costing systems were in universal use, but certainly not to that absurd extent.

Mr. Dresser (Darlington), Mr. Salton (West Hartlepool), Mr. T. W. Rapp (Saltburn), Mr. M. Wilson (Thornaby), and Mr. R. Bell (Stockton) also spoke in support of the general adoption of the system.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

MONOTYPE "D" KEYBOARD for Sale; as good as new; satisfactory reasons for disposing of same.—Address, No. 13228, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13228

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13230

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los libreros Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Estere-l'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. JOHN STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

That old yarn about George Washington and the cherry tree we now know to have been the invention of some wretched schoolmaster who wanted to make dollars out of printing the sort of book that parents or teachers would buy. Whatever Washington was, he was no prig.

o o o

In place of it I will embody a story which is genuine, and which has a timeliness. Washington was most exact and business-like in his accounts, and in his matter of fact observations. He has left it on record in his diary that it "took his grist mill 55 minutes to grind four pecks of corn." But he was surprised to find that it made five pecks of Indian meal. He has left, too, his observations as to the way his slaves worked; for though in mature life he was broad minded enough to be against slavery, and by his will he freed his own slaves at his death, he accepted slavery early in life as a convention which he found established, and which was approved as quite the proper thing.

o o o

But I am only concerned at the moment with Washington as a costing expert, and as a precisian in money matters generally. As a young man he stood for the Virginia House of Burgesses. It cost him, he tells, £39 6s.; the election necessities including "a hogshead and a barrel of punch, 35 gallons of wine and forty-three of strong beer and cider."

o o o

"Bottled 35 dozen cider," we find entered on another day. You see he was not above details, great-hearted and far-viewed man as we know him to have been. Here he is ordering from London, just after his marriage, "fine flowered lawn aprons, women's white silk hose, and two pairs of satin shoes . . . a fashionable Hatt or Bonnet, kid gloves, kid mitts, knots, breast knots, woven silk lacings (for stays), red minikin pins, and hair pins, perfumed powder, Scotch snuff and Strasburg snuff, and Phillippe shoe buckles."

o o o

I haven't got his price for these, but Mrs. Washington's "salmon-coloured Talby of the enclosed pattern, with satin flowers, to be made in a sack and coat: one cap handkerchief and tucker and ruffles, to be made of Brussels lace or point," were to cost twenty pounds."

o o o

I dwell on these not for their interest as a sidelight on a man and on a period (though they have such interest for me), but because of the implied suggestion not to be above petty and particular pains; nor to be above the study of petty and particular pence, not to say pounds.

o o o

And not to segregate men in our judgment into the ranks of those who can attend to great things but not to small; and those who can attend to small things but not to great. This man could attend to both.

o o o

Washington was not a genius. He was an honest patriotic cautious, very cautious, very determined man. He had few original ideas; read next to no books; apparently ordered none; was in no sense "viewy"; had no "social theories" to speak of; was just a practical man of great personal force and uttermost self-abnegation in the time of trial, though no ascetic nor hermit in time of peace. A great social entertainer in fact.

o o o

His grandfather, his father and he, won the independence of the United States by the careful way they costed their tobacco and cider and other crops or other product.

o o o

Their work enabled Washington to offer at the crisis in 1775 "to raise and subsist a thousand men," and to serve as commander-in-chief without salary; and even make to an outlay of £13,000 during the war to be recouped at the peace signing.

o o o

Washington would have been dismissed or replaced almost certainly during the earlier part of the war but for the fact that if they could have as leader one who was also a substantial man, it would be enormously convenient. I don't say they would have been wise to cashier him; but in the dark days of their early disasters they would probably have done it.

o o o

A word of the printer Franklin's, his great contemporary, fits in here. "I have always thought," said he, "that a man of tolerable abilities may work great changes, and accomplish great affairs among mankind, if he first forms a good plan and makes the execution of that plan his sole study and business."

o o o

Now I mention these things to impress on the memory in a "two-pence coloured" sort of way, to impress with the aid of the personal object lesson of a life, the indirect advantage it will be to many printers to be more successful in their affairs; to have more leisure in which they can set about some work in the interest or for the dignity of the whole craft or some public work.

o o o

There is so much to be done. The way to qualify for such a sphere is to be as Washington was, minutely careful in little things. Franklin, too, was that; and he too could spend freely at the proper time. In the old phrase he too knew how to suffer want and how to abound.

o o o

Mr. Thomas, of Middlesbro' is right. This present movement in printerdom has in it the potency of lifting the whole craft on to a higher plane.

o o o

This is just a thought which I must leave, even while I state it.

o o o

I will end these notes for this week with two passages from a book I've just been dipping into. I cannot write now of its main argument. Its self-revealing title is "Pyschology and Industrial efficiency," by Hugo Münsterberg. (Constable's, 6s.) I find Münsterberg writing on one page:—

The World's Paper Trade Review.

THE RECOGNISED MEDIUM FOR

Papermakers, Wholesale Stationers, Paper Stock Merchants, Mill Furnishers, and Engineers.

FEATURES.

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS, AND STATISTICS of IMPORTS OF ALL RAW MATERIALS USED IN PAPER MANUFACTURE.

NOTES of TRADE and FINANCE At HOME and ABROAD.

The Circulation of the **World's Paper Trade Review** covers not only the entire Papermaking Industry of Great Britain, but the Principal Paper and Pulp Mills throughout the World.

FEATURES.

NEW INVENTIONS, NEW WORKS, ETC., DESCRIBED and ILLUSTRATED.

TECHNICAL ARTICLES.

Full Reports of all matters connected with the Papermakers' Engineering, Paper Stock, and Wood Pulp Trades.

IT PAYS

To Advertise in the "MACHINERY" Column all kinds of Surplus and Second-Hand Plant.

TO ADVERTISERS: *THE WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW is Subscribed for not only by Home, Foreign, and American Papermakers, but by the Workmen in Paper Mills, from whom Subscriptions are accepted at a cheap special rate.*

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION **£1** per Annum (Post Free) to all Countries.

SINGLE COPIES SIXPENCE. SPECIMEN GRATIS and POST FREE.

Offices—58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

"In the case of a well-known type-setting machine, thousands of which are in daily use, I had the impression that the rapidity of the performances was dependent upon the quickness of the finger reaction. The managers, on the other hand, have found that the most essential condition for speed in the whole work is the ability to retain a large number of words in the memory before they are set.

o o o

"The man who presses the keys rather slowly advances more rapidly than another who moves his fingers quickly, but must make many pauses in order to find his place in the manuscript and to provide himself with new words."

o o o

I select, too, another passage, in which he refers to some observations by Mr. Frederick Winslow Taylor, M.E., Sc.D., past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and author of "Shop Management" (meaning workshop management) and "The Principles of Scientific Management." Münsterberg writes:—

"Mr. Taylor made a study of the pig iron handlers of the Bethlehem Steel Company. He found that the gang of 75 men was loading on the average about 12½ tons per man per day. When he discussed with various managers the question of what output would be the possible maximum, they agreed that under premium work, piecework or any of the ordinary plans for stimulating the men an output of 18 to 25 tons would be the extreme possibility.

o o o

"Then he proceeded to a systematic study of the fatigue in its relation to the burden, and of the best possible relation between working time and resting time. His first efforts to find formulas were unsuccessful, because he calculated only the actual mechanical energy exerted, and found that some men were tired after exerting energy of ⅛ h.p., while others seemed to be able to produce the energy of ½ h.p. without greater fatigue.

o o o

"But soon he discovered the mistake in his figures. He had considered only the actual movements, and had neglected the period in which the labourer was not moving and was not exerting energy, but in which a weight was pulling his arms and demanding a corresponding muscular effort.

o o o

"As soon as this muscular achievement was taken into account, too, he found that for each particular weight a definite relation exists between the time that a man is under a heavy load and the time of rest.

o o o

"For the usual loads of 90 pounds he found that a first-class labourer must not work more that 43 per cent. of the working day, and must be entirely without load 57 per cent. If the load becomes lighter the relation is changed. If the workman is handling a half pig, weighing 46 pounds, he can be under load 58 per cent. of the day, and only has to rest during 42 per cent.

o o o

"As soon as these figures were experimentally secured Taylor selected fit men, and did not allow them to lift and carry the loads as they pleased, but every movement was exactly prescribed by foremen, who timed exactly the periods of work and rest.

o o o

"If he had simply promised his men a high premium in case they should carry more than the usual 12 tons a day, they would have burdened themsefves as heavily as possible, thus completely exhausting themselves after three or four hours of labour. In spite of such senseless exaggeration of effort in the first hours the total output for the day would have been relatively small.

o o o

"Now the foreman determined exactly when every individual should lift and move the load, and when he should sit quietly. The result was that the men, without greater fatigue, were able to carry 47½ tons a day instead of the 12½ tons. Their wages were increased 60 per cent."



That was good business for the firm. It was some advantage to the men too; always assuming that that statement about no greater fatigue is valid. I doubt it. But for what it's worth there's the record.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

AMERICAN
Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

April—	1912.	1913.
Printing paper ...	$223,062	$669,095
Paperhangings ...	84,096	100,420
Photographic paper ...	81,484	89,011
Coated paper	48,412	53,940
Wrapping	73,920	63,434
All Other	195,622	223,269
July-April—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13.**
Printing paper ...	$2,043,162	$4,619,162
Paperhangings	723,642	895,402
Photographic paper ...	694,127	1,050,903
Coated paper	449,687	504,023
Wrapping	692,737	612,151
All Other	2,067,384	2,340,618

The following figures show the imports of printing paper into the United States during April from the countries mentioned:—

	Pounds.	Dols.
Belgium	4,719	136
Germany	65,268	2,242
Netherlands	128,139	6,017
Norway	20,270	800
Sweden	50,581	1,632
England	126,898	10,222
Scotland	53,344	2,911
Canada (free)	26,391,477	508,617
Canada (dutiable) ...	7,092,204	136,518
Totals	33,932,900	669,095

Exports.

April—	1912.	1913.
Printing Paper	$214,455	$162,842
Writings and envelopes	99,359	119,669
Playing cards	30,471	24,943
Hangings	37,550	63,344
All Other	452,724	280,984
July-April—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13.**
Printing Paper	$2,111,253	$2,080,844
Writings and envelopes	966,855	1,102,590
Playing cards	232,047	253,940
Hangings	334,488	397,245
All Other	4,009,263	2,859,946

A Few Trifles.

The men who have made a careful study of the problems of business, says a writer in the *Printing Art*, have found that it is the little things that largely, if not altogether, influence success or failure. The smaller items that are carefully thought out and looked after often save the large losses, while the little neglects often prevent big successes. So here are a few "little things" that the printer might overlook:—

In the composing-room time and money can be saved by having some one person placed in charge of the distribution, and held responsible for filling the right case at the proper time, and reporting to the foreman any lack of sorts through the tying of them up in standing jobs. One good distributor will do more towards keeping an office going than twenty "comps" working under the old plan of an hour a day for "dis," even when all work together for the first hour in the morning or the last at night. He does not have to get ready for it or clean up after; he is always ready, and he becomes expert in the work, and is able to select his lines so that he does very little running from case to case. With a little coaching, one distributor who is "onto his job" will make more money for the boss than is possible with the weekly "clean up" or the spasmodic "all on dis" when copy is shy.

In the press-room it pays better to keep one person gathering up the small jobs and jogging them up than it does to let the pressman or feeder do it, as he or she will soon acquire a skill that makes for speed and less spoilage than when done by each one occasionally. If the pressroom is of any size it pays to run it right up to quitting time and have someone paid to work late and wash all the rollers. The effect of the discipline alone is worth the price.

In the bindery it will pay to have all sheets for pamphlet and booklet work of any kind, except the most ordinary, trimmed so as to fold by edge, though at first you would be apt to decide that folders were cheaper than cutters. Try it, and keep check on the cost, if you doubt it, and care for quality.

In the delivery department it will pay to have a competent inspector and counter, and experienced wrapper, rather than to trust these operations to the tender mercies of the delivery boys or press-room hands who may not be particularly busy.

In the office it pays to have a competent order clerk who is sufficiently familiar with the technicalities of the work to enter orders always in the same terms for the same things so that they may be readily understood in the work-rooms; also a skilful lay-out man who can so arrange the work as to save from 15 to 25 per cent. of the compositor's time over the old haphazard way of sending the copy to the composing-room just as the customer sent it in. And, above all, it will pay you to make frequent trips through your plant and look for places where the systematising of the work will give each individual more of the same operation and less variety of work. Constant repetition gives skill, and the greater the skill the greater the productive output. You can afford to pay for skill if you are wise enough to use it right.

A Uniform Poster Unit Size.

An American Movement.

In the interest of uniformity and for the greater benefit of all concerned, an agreement has been entered into between the Poster Advertising Association and the National Association of Employing Lithographers, whereby a uniform size of posters is established. It has been further agreed that rain-lapped posters will not be accepted unless pasted together in sections.

The agreement reached at a recent conference is important for many reasons. It will conduce greatly to the uniformity of poster advertising structures everywhere in this country. It will obviate the mathematical problems that erewhile have embarrassed the billposter with the various shapes and sizes of posters; it will tend greatly towards simplicity, and it will enable the Poster Advertising Association to carry out its plans for the improvements of the plants along definite lines that will refer to all parts of the country without exception.

Directly the agreement grew out of the panelled system of poster structures that has developed lately. The desire was that each panel should represent the frame for a picture, and that the poster should be centred in it. Hence the necessity for uniformity, not in the size of panels, since that would have been easy enough, but for the size of posters. Indirectly, of course, the need for uniformity has been felt ever since the system of blanking was first adopted. In view of these facts, the members of the two Associations agreed that the standard size of most practical utility and adaptability would be based on the 26 by 39 inch unit work size per sheet.

The conclusions were arrived at on the following grounds:—

"We find that the standard of 26 by 39 printing surface per sheet is now already used by several houses, and is found very practical in many ways, that any other size not in proportion to 1 by 1½ printing surface will not serve."

Recommending the 26 by 39 work size, and 28 by 41 paper size, the joint committee decided that every stand would be in height four times 26 inches, plus the one-inch white margin top and bottom, and in length would be, in an 8-sheet, twice 39, or in a 24-sheet, six times 39, plus in each case the one-inch white margin all around.

Therefore, the size of the various stands would be as follows:—

3-sheet, 106 ins. high by 41 ins. wide,
8-sheet, 106 ins. high by 80 ins. wide,
16-sheet, 106 ins. high by 159 ins. wide,
24-sheet, 106 ins. high by 236 ins. wide,

and so on.

These sizes are recommended for lithography, block and type work.

There will be no difficulty about the adoption of this uniform size of posters, because it will only apply to new work. The plates and blocks on hand will be used wherever reprints are required, and the printing establishments will continue the old paper size until the old plates and blocks become obsolete. For instance, where a house has been using 26 by 40 work size, it would change on all new work to 26 by 39 work size, but still continue its 28 by 42 paper unchanged until no longer necessary. It will be some years before the old sizes die out, but the ancient order will eventually be swallowed up in the new.—The *Poster*.

Digitized by Google

'Phone: HOLBORN 2288.

146, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

July 1st, 1913.

To Any Printer,

Dear Sir,—

I have now personally attended 11 Costing Congresses in London (3), Edinburgh, Dublin, Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Swansea and Bristol.

After so much study I think I may offer my opinion. I would instal the system, both adopting and adapting it. I would talk it over with my staff; telling them that this is "not directed against labour but only against labour in vain." Pass on Mr. Howard Hazell's warning that it is not meant for speeding up and setting man against man, and that anyone so using it, or abusing it, is looking for trouble.

Make a complete plant inventory if you have not one. To quote Mr. Hazell again: "If you have no plant inventory, it is a great disadvantage." (Bristol Congress.) Can I help you there? The Congresses have yielded some fresh guidance regarding plant depreciation. Income-tax surveyors are sometimes complained of, but they are reasonable men as a rule, and have given assent to reasonable requests by printers who had taken steps to be thoroughly well assured regarding the value of their plant.

The costing system is flexible; particularly in such matters as special overtime, special travelling or carriage costs, infrequent use of expensive machines, the division of the year by 50 or 52 weeks; standing-matter usage, working small jobs on large machines, "washing up," extra proofs, or charges for paper handling.

Its exponents continually repeat that in many applications each printer must decide for himself just how to apply its essential principles.

Practically they only impress that he shall instal this system to get his hourly cost for each process, to get the *whole* cost of that hour—important adjective!—to work out each job cost on that basis, and weekly to check, by the simple balancing method embodied, so as to see that his hourly cost is right. This check affording a fine barometer all the while of the state of the business.

You are not asked to adopt certain selling prices. You are not asked to add a definite profit. That is all left to your judgment.

Although the system "turns on the pivot of a central costing clerk," it may not cost any more than your present system as it takes clerical work off your highly paid technically skilled workers.

You cannot start it properly without a correct Inventory of your Plant.

Can I make that Inventory?

Yours very faithfully,

FRANK COLEBROOK,

Printers' Valuer.

Digitized by Google

Twelve Kinds of Printers.

An American printer, Mr. Charles F. McElroy, in the course of an address before the second Ohio cost congress, introduced his hearers to twelve different kinds of printers, as follows :—

THE KNOW-IT-ALL PRINTER.—He argues: "The other printers are all blockheads. I am the only one who knows how to run a printing plant. I don't see why I should join your club, because you haven't a member who could give me pointers. If the other printers can't prosper, that is their look-out and not mine. Why should I contribute to teach others how to make money? Let them find out for themselves, as I had to find out for myself." Do you recognise the Know-It-All Printer? He is in every city.

THE SUSPICIOUS PRINTER.—This one asks: "What do you want me in the club for, and whose business is it what my cost is? Why do you wish to know how many employees I have? Why are you anxious to have me come to your meetings? You fellows are trying to find out what you can so as to take advantage of me. I don't think your intentions are honourable. I prefer to let the other printers alone, and I'll thank them to let me alone." Are you acquainted with the Suspicious Printer? His name is legion.

THE ALLEGED SPECIALTY PRINTER.—This printer says: "I am in a division by myself. Your club is all right for those who are doing all kinds of printing, but I feature a class of work of which I have made a study, and no one can touch me on that. Of course, I take jobs of commercial printing sometimes, just to please regular customers whom I can't turn down, but I never have to compete in such cases. I get high prices because my customers are fond of me and no ordinary printer could get that work if he offered to do it at half my price. When I find two or three of the everyday garden variety printers bidding against me on a job, I withdraw, as I do not want my customers to see me in such company. So you see the club would mean nothing to one who is on such a high pedestal as myself. In fact I could hardly afford to associate with printers who go after ordinary jobs." In reality he is keen to bid on printing of all kinds, and through lack of familiarity with it his prices often are the lowest of all. Have you listened to the Alleged Specialty Printer? He is numerous.

THE EMBITTERED PRINTER.—This printer once joined an organisation which fizzled out. The memory of that awful period will go with him to the grave. He tells the sad story thus :—

"Printers' organisation! Never again! We had one ten years ago, and the fellows made loud promises that we would stick together and raise prices, and be brothers, and all that talk. But did they stick? No. It hadn't lasted two months when one of the cowards took a job of letterheads at $3.75 for which we had agreed to charge $4; next week one of them bid $5 less than I did on a $50 job. That proved they were all pikers (not picas), and I brought my prices down to 25 per cent. less than they were before, just to show that they couldn't put anything over on me. So instead of getting any benefit I was worse off than before. The others wouldn't stick, and I don't believe they every will stick. In fact I wouldn't believe one of them on oath. They have all got chicken livers and spines like slippery eels. I never could feel right to go to a meeting and call one of them brother again. So count me out."

THE VINDICTIVE PRINTER.—This one is not so much interested in improving his own business as in keeping his competitor down. He and I have a dialogue in this style: "You want me to join your organisation so that the printers can get better prices?" I answer:

"Yes, I think printing prices ought to go up all along the line."

"Well," says he, "then I would make $5 a week more than I do now, would I?"

"Why, yes," I reply, "at least that much. You ought to make more in the long run."

He ponders and says: "Well, now, let me see. Are Nutting and Quadders going to join?"

"I hope so."

"Then if I make $5 more a week, would they make $5 more a week too?"

"Yes, I hope all the printers in town would make at least that much more."

"Well, then, not for me. I won't help to boost the game of Nutting and Quadders and my other competitors. I can sleep on a cot here in the office, cook my meals over the gas jet, and get along on $6 or $7 a week and make the other printers keep their prices down. I am not going out of my way to make money for the others." Strange our intelligent trade should have such as he, but we have the Vindictive Printer.

THE SCARED PRINTER.—This printer does not speak loud but whispers in the secretary's ear: "If I put in a cost system I would lose every job I've got. As it is now I can figure that composition costs 60 cents an hour and job press work 40 cents an hour. So I can sell my composition at 75 cents and press work at 60 cents and think I am making money. But if I had a cost system and figured in interest and depreciation and a salary for myself it would raise my cost to $1 an hour on composition and 80 cents an hour on job press work. But I couldn't get those prices. My plant would stand idle, and I would have to sell it for junk."

"But," I say, "you don't have to raise your price just because you find that your cost is higher than you thought; you can sell at a loss if you prefer. But there is no law to prevent head work in raising your prices up gradually to the point where you can show a profit above your cost."

The Scared Printer replies: "If I knew my cost was $1 an hour I would not sell for less than $1, would I?"

"Probably not," I answer.

"Well," he continues, "if I tried to sell it for $1 or more I would not get another order. I am better off to believe my cost is 60 cents, because I can sell printing on that basis. If I had a system which put the true cost before my eyes in black and white, it would give me so much nerve that I would ask the higher price. But since I could not get it I must not take liberty with my nerves." There are many Scared Printers but not many can be made to put their line of reasoning into words, but instead are speechless.

THE TOO-BUSY PRINTER.—This printer believes that organisation is good for people who have the time. His story runs like this: "I get to my office at 6 o'clock in the morning and seldom leave before 9 or 10 at night. I work Saturday afternoons and often half a day on Sunday. I haven't time to read trade papers nor your literature, and when 10 o'clock comes in the evening I've got to get home and get some sleep. I can't come to meetings nor estimating classes because I think I ought to attend to my business instead of chasing out to be a good fellow at association doings. If you could have the day consist of thirty hours I might talk to you."

THE ECONOMICAL PRINTER.—"A printers' organisation," says he impressively, "like salvation, ought to be free. You ask me to pay $3 a month dues. That makes $36 a year, $360 in ten years, $720 in twenty years, and $1,800 in fifty years. If I put this money into the bank and let it draw compound interest, in ten years it would amount to $500, in twenty years to $1,500, and in fifty years it would provide me an income of $54 a month. As it happens I haven't any money in the bank and haven't had for some time; but see how much better it would be if I could spare $3 a month and put it in the bank instead of throwing it away on an organisation. It takes all the money I can scrape up to meet my pay roll and paper bills. I haven't discounted a bill for years because I'm so hard pressed. If I joined the club the dues would have to come out of my own pocket, and Lord knows I draw little enough out of my business now!" Can you identify the Economical Printer in your town?

THE EXPANDING PRINTER.—The Expanding Printer is also economical but for a different reason. "I can't afford to pay the dues, because," he explains, "as soon as I get one press nearly paid for, I always get another and let the payments go on. For the last fifteen years I have never had less than two presses to be paying for at one time. The only way to run a printing business is to buy new machinery all the time. You have to grow to attract attention. Of course, part of my presses are idle most of the time, and most of them a great deal of the time, but I mustn't throw any of them out because it would look as if I were going back. I have to keep putting in more stuff to prove that I am progressive. So



BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.





2s. 6d. to 5s.

Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

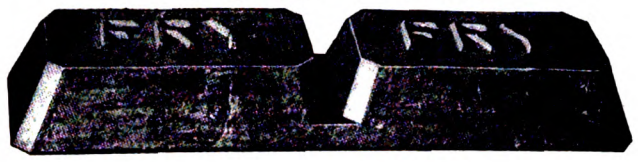
WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands



of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

THE
Nordisk Boktryckarekonst

Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland
A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.
Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper
Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.
ADDRESS:—
NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Digitized by Google

you see, to pay dues into an organisation would interfere with my policy of expansion." Have you run across the Expanding Printer? He is numerous.

THE DISCOURAGED PRINTER.—A large per cent. belong to this class. Often it is the man who is getting on in years and has given the best of his life to the business, but has almost nothing to show for it. He is to be pitied, and I do not wish to caricature him. I find him usually in a small shop, and when I leave I am trying to swallow something that never went into my mouth. He is a good workman. He has been a good citizen and a kind neighbour, and enjoys the respect of all who know him for his personal—but not for his business—qualities. His handshake is limp and his head droops as he says: "No, I don't think you can ever improve matters for us small printers. The big concerns that have money seem to be able to make more, but we little fellows are down to bed-rock and we are going to stay there. Conditions could not be worse, yet I don't see how you can make them better. We are all afraid of one another, and we have to be. We have to meet one another's figures because we must have work or starve. If we could afford to let our plants stand idle occasionally rather than take work below cost, we might accomplish something; but as it is we must have the money when we can get it, and if we can't get the job at a fair price we have to take it at the other printer's price. I think you mean well, but you are only for the large shops. You can't help the small ones." Have you heard the wail of the Discouraged Printer?

THE INDIFFERENT PRINTER.—His slogan is: "Oh, what's the use!" It does not make any difference to him one way or the other, whether he belongs to the organisation or not; if he does join it makes no difference to him whether he pays his dues and comes to the meetings or not. When I bring up the subject he answers: "Every time I got the notice of a meetihg I thought I would come to the next one, but when the time came I didn't feel like it. Why, haven't we paid our dues yet? You don't mean to say we are six months in arrears? Well, well, I will speak to the book-keeper. Each month I laid out your bill and intended to pay it, but when it appeared we were running close I let it go another month. I will take care of it some time." Do you bump into the Indifferent Printer? I do, and I would like to bump him hard.

THE SATISFIED PRINTER.—This printer has for his motto: "Please go 'way and let me sleep." "I have a cost system," says he, "which I devised twenty years ago and it comes near enough to the truth to answer my purposes. There is too much new-fangled nonsense in your talk of knowing exact cost, and learning to estimate accurately. I have my own methods, and while they may be peculiar, I don't see any use of learning all over again. I don't care to belong to your organisation, for I wouldn't consider making any changes in my way of doing business."

As as offset to the twelve printers referred to, the speaker said that there were three kinds of printers that built up the trade. These were:—

THE PRINTER WHO WOKE UP.—One printer said to me:—"I am past middle age, and have been in the printing business over thirty years. At one time I did a great volume of work and believed I was on the road to fortune, but for some reason my business went back. The more I did the less I had. I joined the Ben Franklin Club, and learned that my trouble lay in selling below cost. To-day my eyes are open. I have thrown out most of my equipment, and at middle age I am starting all over again with a small shop. But this time I shall make good. Now I know my limitations. I believe in the printing business, and with the help of the Ben Franklin Club I am going to make a success of it." I hope you know the Woke-Up Printer. He stimulates me.

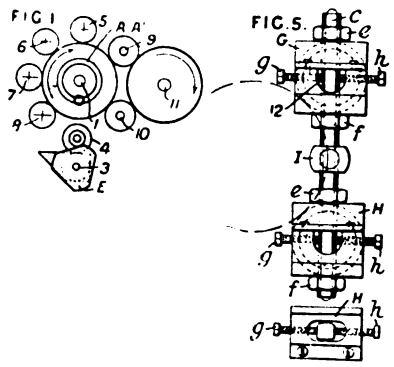
THE WARM-HEARTED PRINTER.—He greets another printer with a handshake, a smile, and a light in his eyes. He believes that his competitors are good citizens like himself, all trying to make an honest living just like himself. The bond which unites him to his fellow printers is made of heartstrings. He rejoices if his competitor prospers, and feels regret if the other meets reverses. Sometimes, for good reasons, he cannot take up the active work of the club, but he tells me:—"You are on the right track. I have no desire to rise by kicking anyone else down. I want to see us all go up in the scale together. You will receive my dues right on the dot each month, and if you need any assistance besides, call on me." Get in touch with the Warm-Hearted Printer. He cheers you on your way.

THE BOOSTER.—A certain printer actually told me:—"I never miss a meeting of the Ben Franklin Club. I never have a previous engagement. I never am detained at the office, nor prevented by visitors at home. I will go any distance in any kind of weather to be at the meeting. I talk Ben Franklin Club to every printer I see, and always try to bring a non-member with me to the meeting or estimating class. You can double my dues, and double them again and double them again, and I will pay them gladly, because I have learned to make them a part of my cost of doing business, and still have greater profits than I used to have before I joined. I'll gladly call on any other printer in the interest of the club, and I will serve on any committee you name, and give you the best I've got." Do you know this printer? I do. I can give you his name.

The Woke-Up, the Warm-Hearted and the Booster printers are filling the printing business with sunshine, and are accomplishing results which benefit even the man who pulls back. Is it fair for these to bear all the burden? —*Printing Trade News.*

Inking Apparatus.

Mr. P. Martin has patented an invention that relates to improved means for oscillating the messenger roll, reciprocating the ink-distributing drum and mounting the inking-rolls in a rotary printing press. The ductor roller 3 is fitted at the ends with triangular cams E which alternately raise a messenger roll 4 into contact with a distributing drum 1 and allow it to fall into contact with the roller 3. The drum 1 is reciprocated longitudinally by the engagement of oppositely inclined surfaces A, A^1 at its ends with ball bearing surfaces carried by the machine frame. The drum 1 is fitted with distributing rollers 5 . . . 8, and with rollers 9, 10 which



effect the inking of the printing surface 11. The rollers 9, 10 are mounted so as to be capable of vertical and horizontal adjustment as shown in Fig. 5. The rollers are mounted in grooves 12 in blocks G, H adjustably secured by nuts *e*, *f* to a vertical rod *c* formed with four flat surfaces. The rod *c* is carried by a boss I on the machine frame. The horizontal adjustment is effected by screws *g*, *h*. Specification 17,974, 1910, is referred to.

THERE are 1,628 persons employed in printing and bookbinding in Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., says the British Consul in his annual report on the 1912 trade.

THE Board of Trade *Journal* states that H.M. Consul reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance at Cairo for the supply of printing materials (black letterpress ink and roller composition) required by the Egyptian Printing Department during the years 1914 and 1915. Tenders will be received up to noon on August 23rd, by the Director, Printing Department, Cairo, whence copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained. A copy of the conditions of contract and form of tender may be seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, Basinghall-street, E.C.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co LTD
DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers. Estabd.1882. Phone 1080 Central.
38 FARRINGDON ST LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Price.

FOUNDED 1866.
The London, Provincial and Colonial
PRESS NEWS
PUBLISHED THE 28TH OF EACH MONTH,
PRICE 2D; POST FREE 3D.
For Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, Lithographers, Publishers, Bookbinders, and all connected with the Press.
ADVERTISERS will find this Old-Established and Influential Journal a Reliable Medium for bringing their announcements prominently before extensive buyers.
EVERY MONTH it contains Interesting and Practical Articles; Latest News; Notes on Current Topics; Correspondence; Queries.
Subscription, 3s. per ann. post free.
DORRINGTON BROTHERS,
111. Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS
AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS,
DRY COLOURS,
BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C.
The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half-tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD

LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKING FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.J.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

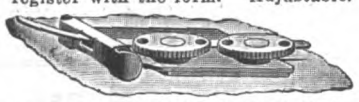
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS, Thoroughly Well Seasoned.
TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books. Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

CARLYLE'S (Registered)
T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd., 116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.
London Address: 83, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.

W. F. SEDGWICK, LTD.

PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS (1 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS (Two to Seven Colour)
237 & 256 BLACKFRIARS ROAD LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for **Refining and Rejuvenating.**

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:— Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

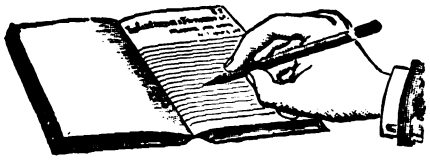
TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

TO THE TRADE.

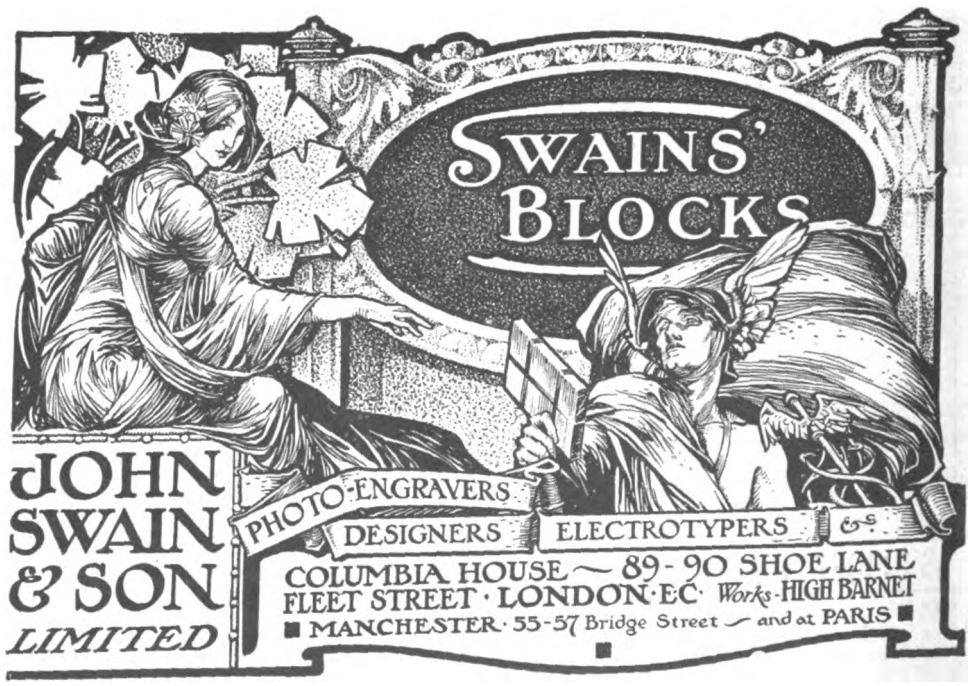
MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)



TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS, MOOR LANE, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc. MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—July 3, 1913

Digitized by Google

075.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

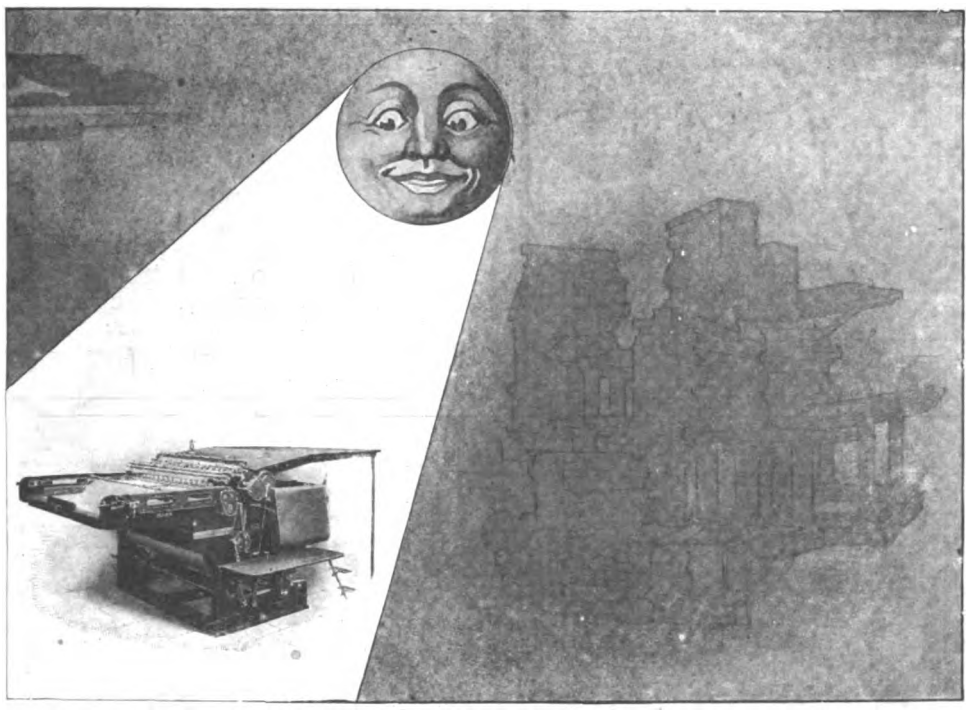
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 2.

LONDON: JULY 10, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



THE

Mann Offset

FOR FINEST QUALITY WORK—
ALL GRADES—AT A HIGH SPEED.

PUTS ALL OTHERS

"IN THE SHADE."

PARTICULARS:

LEEDS: LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET.

GEORGE MANN & CO., Ltd.,

LONDON: HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD

Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic **ROLLER WASHERS**

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:—Messrs. E. S. & A. ROBINSON, of Bristol; THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd., of Manchester; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; HAZELL, WATSON & VINAY, Ltd., of London; Messrs. MARDON, SON & HALL (3 Machines); JOHNSON, RIDDLE & Co., London; DAVID ALLEN & SONS, of Harrow, THOMAS FORMAN & SONS, of Nottingham, and the ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. HUDSON & KEARNS of London—2 machines; TILLOTSON & SONS, of Bolton—2 machines; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, of London—2 machines; WATERLOW & SONS, of Dunstable; THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Edinburgh; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; BUTLER & TANNER, of Frome; CASSELL & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; DAVID ALLEN & SONS of Harrow: CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, of Manchester; ABEL HEYWOOD; JAS. BROADLEY, Ltd., of Accrington; FOSTER CLARKE, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

BUKAMA-MACHINES

For Sewing, Perforating. Eyeletting, Punching.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.

Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.

LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,

AND

93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Digitized by Google

G. & T. CARLYLE, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CARBONICS
Excel All Others.

MANIFOLD COPYINGS
Transparent & Tough.

OILED ROYALS,
Thoroughly Well Seasoned.

TRACINGS.
Strong and Transparent.
Manifold Writers, Manifold Pens, Duplicate Books. Agate and other Styles. Oiling done for the Trade.

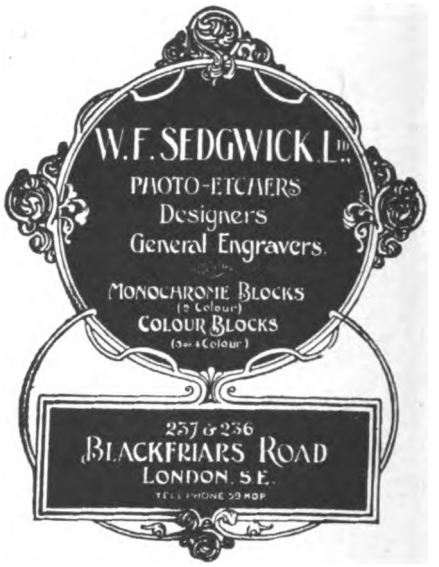
CARLYLE'S
(Registered)
T G M
Thick Glazed Manifold.
For Permanent Manifold Writing and Copying it Handles Like a Bank or Loan Paper.

DRYING ROYALS
Of Special Strength.

Colonial and American Agencies invited. Information and Samples upon application Sole Inventors and Manufacturers of BLUE BLACK CARBONIC PAPER—a perfect substitute for Good Black Ink.

G. & T. CARLYLE, Ltd.,
116, Duke Street, LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

London Address: 88, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C., WHERE STOCK IS KEPT.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

TELEGRAMS: "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION.

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND

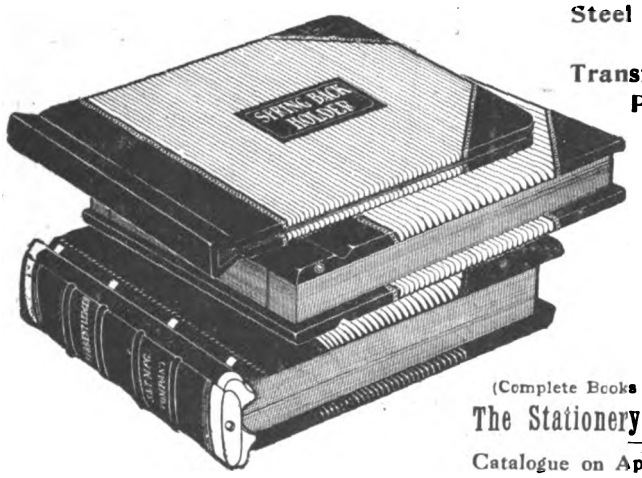
Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns

THE PERFECT PEN
VEDA
REG° Nº 322936

2s. 6d. to 5s.

Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDAWORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.
MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- "6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

PAPER BAG
MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
Trade Protection Offices.
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 2.

LONDON: JULY 10, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Some Useful Up-to-Date Appliances.

To most people in the trade the firm of Messrs. Flothmann, Düsseldorf, Germany, who have supplied the best make of machinery for treating paper, should be well known, and it may be interesting to note that Mr. Joseph Renger, machinery manufacturer, also of Düsseldorf, some years ago bought this business.

Mr. Renger is one of those in the trade who have dealt longest in this kind of machinery. He has greatly improved the appliances of the firm of Kellner and Flothmann, and with long experience obtained in the course of years has put several prominent novelties on the market. We not only find these machines in the largest houses in England and the Continent, but also in other parts of the world. The glueing machines form a specially new branch of this industry, which is perhaps not yet known to many printers and bookbinders, and believing it may be to the advantage of our readers, we give particulars of the construction of some of the firm's machines.

In drawing attention in general to the glueing machines, which serve for glueing paper, calicoes, etc., in an even, clean, and economical way, as, for instance, may be noticed on the back of sheets of postage stamps, it may be especially interesting to lithographers to know that these gummed or lacquered papers do not leave a dry border, as is sometimes the case when using rotary gumming and lacquering machines. In addition, it is not at all necessary to change the machine when working different sizes, and auxiliary work, such as underlaying, etc., is not required, and large and small pieces of paper can be passed through the machine one after the other without any difficulty. The machine only costs about one-third of the price of a rotary gumming and lacquering machine. These machines are specially useful for album makers, letter-file makers, prayer-book printing offices, cardboard makers, account book makers, bookbinders, printing offices, lithographic establishments, papermaking industries, gumming factories, pasteboard and paper factories, fancy box factories, etc., and should be among the plant of any of those industries where gumming is part of the daily work, or where labelling is carried out, as, for instance, in tape factories, biscuit factories, breweries, chemical industries, cigar and cigarette factories, preserve factories, bag, label and paint factories, woodwork, lemonade, sugar, and matches factories, etc.



Mr. JOSEPH RENGER.

In the large selection of machinery offered by the firm we find gumming machines for small as well as large labels, and also machines with automatic delivery and feeding, that is, machines which take the gummed pieces of paper automatically from the gumming roller and conduct the gummed sheets on an endless band along the work table. When doing this the gummed papers do not touch the feeding belt, as the gummed side is always upwards. The gumming of pasteboard by means of these machines is rendered easy. They can be recommended for large as well as small firms, skilled working girls not being necessary.

In addition to these machines for simplified gumming, we may draw attention to machines for covering, and especially to a sheet sticking machine, which serves for placards and sticks sheets of paper on sheets of pasteboard automatically. This machine is provided with an automatic apparatus for feeding, and therefore the handling of the machine has been reduced to simplicity. The girl operating the machine has only to place the paper sheet on the paper feeding table and the pasteboard sheet on the pasteboard feeding table and the rest is done automatically by the machine. If two girls are employed, one would put the paper on the paper feed table and the other one the pasteboard on the pasteboard feed table; these two girls would obtain an output of about 3,000 placards per day. This is called the Sheet Upon Sheet Lining Machine.

Another valuable machine is the Lining Machine that covers the pasteboard with paper from the reel. The machine has been provided with an automatic pasteboard feed and the output is about 5,000 to 6,000 pasteboards per day. If desired the machine can be provided with drying apparatus. This machine at present is not only used by pasteboard-covering factories, but also by large cardboard factories.

Our readers will know that nowadays paper in reels takes a prominent place in many industries, and so gumming machines have been introduced for the working of this class of paper. Thus we find in the varied collection of the firm the well-known bordering machines which stick together the bordering strips coming from the reel. The operators have therefore always a gummed strip ready in hand, and when gumming narrow paper strips the cutting of paper and the gumming of single strips is altogether avoided. The bordering machines—a better name would be perhaps automatic strip gumming machines—should not be missing in any factory where bordered boxes are made. The same machines can also be used for closing up air-tight boxes, etc.

A very interesting machine for the cardboard industry is a box-covering machine which serves the purpose of putting at one time two or three strips around the cover of the box. The excellent qualities of this machine are evident if one imagines that there are factories which with one of these appliances cover 7 to 800 boxes (lower parts) per hour, or 600 covers, the latter with two strips, one of which may be a gold strip. As a special advantage of the Renger machine the automatic marking apparatus must be considered, which shows the girl where to put the box cover and through which the border is led. Another appliance is the edging machine which works the edging strips from the reel. The operator places an exercise book in a groove on the machine table and by simply pulling the book is bordered. The cutting off of the paper strips is done by means of a treadle action and the machine can of course produce an enormous quantity.

The firm also constructs a little machine for glueing pasteboard strips at the edges which serve as sides on cardboard boxes. This is the so-called Edge Glueing Apparatus.

In industries where cardboard boxes are

Digitized by Google

made with separate sides the use of such an apparatus is indispensable.

A further excellent appliance is the Renger Drying Apparatus, for drying gummed and lacquered sheets, by which an even drying is attained, so that the paper does not curl and crystallising of the gum does not occur.

A machine much sought after is the Reel Cutting Machine, or Slitting and Rewinding Machine, which will cut up large reels into narrow ones, as for instance telegraph reels and other narrow reels. The variety of work done by the Renger Reel Cutting Machine is considerable, and this machine can also be adapted for the cutting of toilet paper reels, so that its use is many-sided.

For small firms there is an inexpensive special machine that should especially interest firms abroad.

The longitudinal and cross cutter serves for cutting paper reels longitudinally and cross-ways, and works very accurately; in addition the price is so low that even small concerns are enabled to purchase.

We would also draw attention to the Pasteboard Scissors, or Cardboard Cutter, which deserve, through their rigidity and accurate work, to be mentioned; also the large assortment of punches for labels, etc., in varied shapes and forms, as well as knives for the most varied systems, which this firm keeps in stock. These punching irons and knives are of the best quality and of reasonable price. Wire and staples can be also had from this firm at most reasonable prices.

There is also a paraffin and impregnating machine made by the firm, and we may point out that they construct a paraffin machine on a new principle.

We may also mention the manufacture of adhesives by the firm. Although cold glue has been used in the largest cardboard factories for many years, there are many concerns yet where the cold glue method is unknown, or at any rate is not favoured. We would, therefore, point out that when using cold glue, several manipulations, which are essential when using hot glue, can be absolutely dispensed with, as, for instance, the soaking, the warming up and the heating of the glue. When starting the cold glue box is simply adjusted and the work can be commenced. When using hot glue the same must first be heated up, which takes generally a quarter-of-an-hour before a start is made. Cold glue has no nasty smell, whereas hot glue has a very bad odour. The firm manufactures cold glue for the most varied industries, and the prices have been made as low as possible. Re-sellers who occupy themselves specially with this article receive preferential prices.

These adhesives are absolutely sterilised and can be used in tropical climates. The firm manufactures substitutes for hot glue as well as pastes, and manufactures an excellent substitute for gum-arabic and Senegal gum. In Germany the use of substitutes for gum has become very popular. "Gummin," as made by the firm, is acid free, possesses great adhesive power, and dries much quicker than natural gum. Natural gum must be filtered and its solution requires much time. The "gummin" is quickly melted and nothing is wasted.

Messrs. Renger will give further particulars regarding their machinery, and forward printed price lists, and are prepared to supply samples of cold glue, or "gummin," on application.

We have asked Mr. Joseph Renger, Düsseldorf, Germany, the head of this firm, who may be known to some of our readers, to give us his photograph, and have pleasure herewith in reproducing it.

MESSRS. CHARLES BARKER AND SONS, the old-established advertising agents, are removing to White Lion-court, Cornhill.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Final Discussion on Future Policy.

The third and concluding meeting of the Parent Association at which the report of the Special Committee on Future Policy has been considered was held on Tuesday evening, 1st inst., at the Old Bell, Holborn, E.C. In the absence of the President (Mr. C. J. Gray), who has seriously injured one of his legs by slipping off a motor bus in London the other day, the Vice-President (Mr. T. A. Catling) occupied the chair. Before proceeding to the business of the meeting it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. A. J. SMITH, seconded by Mr. BLENKINS, that the Secretary convey an expression of the sympathy of the members to the President and their hopes for his speedy recovery. On the motion of Mr. JACK, seconded by Mr. W. HERMON GILL, the meeting confirmed the Council's nomination of the following new members:—Mr. H. J. Ellis (Messrs. Haycocks, Ltd., general overseer—letterpress); Mr. H. C. Macro (Messrs. Gerrards, Ltd., works overseer); Mr. F. Norris (Messrs. Haycocks, Ltd.—litho); and Mr. G. S. Waller (Avenue Press, Ltd.—litho).

Limit of Age for Death Benefit.

The first recommendation for consideration was the following:—

That the age limit for death benefit be raised to 50 years, with reduced payment of £20, and £10 for full and half benefit respectively, and that this extension be retrospective with regard to members who joined under previous scale, provided that they meet payment of all levies made subsequent to their election.

Mr. F. W. SEELEY strongly opposed this recommendation, and all the more strenuously, he said, as one of the trustees of the Association. He reminded the members that the subject of the death benefit had been much discussed in the past, and was considerably amended some few years back to meet a strain upon the funds which they felt to be more than the circumstances justified. Although they amended that rule by making a sliding scale, many felt they had gone even then further than they could afford. In face of that they were met with this recommendation, allowing members up to 50 years of age to participate in the Death Benefit Fund. He thought they would agree that the life of any member of 50 years of age was probably not worth more actuarially than another fifteen years. The average was perhaps more like ten years. Their death levies had not yet reached ten per year, and possibly the average was seven or eight. Taking it as ten per year, a member of fifteen years standing would only pay £15 into the Association's funds as levies, whereas they were going to guarantee him a payment of £20 benefit. They or any other association could not afford to give £20 for £15. He thought it very unsound to extend their death benefit to 50 years for sentimental reasons only; they must look more at the practical side. He maintained they could not afford to guarantee a £20 death benefit payment for a man of 50 years of age, paying only a levy of 2s. Sooner or later someone would have to pay, and they had no right to saddle the future with the responsibility of the present day.

Mr. DAWSON said he could not altogether agree with Mr. Seeley's argument that the funds of the Association would not stand this recommendation. The funds of the Association were not touched for a death benefit; the money paid over to the nominees of a deceased member was raised entirely by levy. Consequently the Association funds did not suffer; if anything they benefitted, because more money was raised than was paid over for death benefit. With regard to Mr. Seeley's remarks about the actuarial life of a member of 50 years, the Committee had not suggested that they should pay benefit for a member of 50 unless he paid up the back levies that had accrued previous to his joining to carry him down to the lower age of 45. They would not have the risk to run of a member who joins at 45 dying at 48. They will have had his five years' levies, and consequently the risk was not anything approaching what it was with a younger man. He hoped they would carry this recommendation from the Committee, and he moved its adoption.

Mr. S. M. BATEMAN said he did not know whether the Committee eventually decided that it was to be optional on the part of a candidate as to whether he would come within the death benefit and pay up back levies in order to be eligible for it.

Mr. W. HERMON GILL said he strongly supported the proposer of the adoption of the recommendation. Like him he could not altogether agree with what Mr. Seeley had said. He seconded the proposition and hoped the recommendation would be carried.

Mr. E. C. MOYCE said the way in which the recommendation was put before them was in order to embody a principle; certain details would have to be threshed out in the revision of rules and the optional arrangement would not be lost sight of. Where a member of the Association did not like to pay up the back levies, no power could force him to do so, and there the option would necessarily be exercised. Details like that would be better left to be fought out at the revision of rules. With regard to Mr. Seeley's remarks about the danger of it, he did not see where it came in. It was merely the extension of a principle which already existed. Up to 45 years of age they paid a man a death benefit of £30. On joining at a later age they penalised him £10. If there was anything to be said against it, it was that the Committee had erred rather on the side of safety than of danger. Cases had been brought to their notice, and had come before the Council from time to time, which amounted to real hardship. But they must stop at a certain point, and the Committee had selected the age of 50 years. It might be said, "Why not go on to 60?" but they did not want to encourage old men joining the Association, because that would bring members on the unemployed benefit earlier than was now the case. With regard to the Centres, they had already extended a privilege to them by Affiliation Articles, in advancing the age to 48 years for the first six months after the formation of a new Centre. In the cities and towns where Centres were formed there were a good many men who formed the backbone of the trade who were unable to join the Association with full benefit, and it was important to those Centres that they should get the adherence of those men, not only because it increased their membership, but because it also secured the adhesion of younger men. The only thing they could do that night was to settle the broad principle.

Mr. SEELEY said he was looking more to the future than the past. He might be right or he might be wrong, but he did not think their Death Benefit Fund was sound, and to increase the liability to 50 years they made it worse still.

Mr. BERRYMAN said this recommendation was decided upon at one of the last meetings of the Committee, and the ultimate cause of it being passed he thought was that they had a special application from the North Midland Centre, and with that feeling of a parent of always being kind to the last-born, they thought they would like to put this matter before the members. He thought it was a matter in which they should be guided to some extent—he did not say wholly—by the experience and feeling of the provincial members who, in opening new centres, were touched by it more than they were at the present time. When the Association was

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

started they had members who were considerably over 50 at the time, or somewhere about that age, and members were taken in quite indiscriminately as to age, and so he could not say he was wholly in favour of this proposal. He thought they should pass the principle of it, and, as Mr. Moyce suggested, leave it to the Committee to thoroughly sift the matter to find the best plan for carrying it into operation.

The recommendation was then put to the meeting and agreed to.

Combined Meetings.

The following recommendation was then considered :—

That it is advisable to hold a combined Meeting of the Association annually at Whitsuntide or other suitable date, and that the arrangements for such Meeting should be made in turn by each section of the Association.

Mr. BERRYMAN said he had much pleasure in proposing that this rule be accepted. He thought it required very little to be said in its favour as its advantages were obvious. He had read in the Circular that their fellow-members had a very joyful and pleasurable time in Liverpool, and he joined in the wish that the next combined meeting in London would be a very successful one.

Mr. BATEMAN said this seemed to be a proposal that nine of the Centres should hold an outing once every nine years, but it was impossible to expect the majority of the members of the Association to go to Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh or Dublin. A very small number—he understood from the report it was 48—went to Liverpool, and to make up that number four were members of the Council, there were 24 other members, and the remainder were friends or ladies. That being so it did not seem to him they could very well go in for arranging meetings at Centres regularly in succession each year. Next year he believed it was settled, or at all events it was proposed that they should hold a meeting in London. The better way to him would be to hold an outing every year like they used to, and then to each outing of the Provincial Centres about the same number would go down as would if they did not have their own outing. He did not think they ever got more than about 50 at the provincial gatherings. Birmingham, he thought, was about the most successful one, though it was made up largely of wives and other friends. If they were only going to have an outing once every nine years it seemed to him they would become quite a provincial Association. With an Association membership of something like 600 they ought to have a Saturday outing like they used to and get a very good attendance.

Mr. BLUETT drew attention to the attractions of Dublin for a meeting of the Association.

Mr. MOYCE spoke of the general feeling there was that it was almost impossible to hold a combined gathering in Glasgow, Edinburgh or Dublin, and said he saw nothing inconsistent in this union of the Centres because a comparatively small number participated. There was no reason why the London members should not re-constitute their garden party if they chose, and hold these combined gatherings too.

Mr. SEELEY seconded Mr. Berryman's motion, suggesting that the Committee should bear in mind the various points raised in the discussion, and the recommendation was accepted.

Debates.

The next recommendation was :—

That certain evenings in each year should be devoted to debates as distinct from lectures upon questions of trade and general interest.

Mr. BERRYMAN said the idea of making this recommendation was that on several occasions they had a lecture which occupied the best part of an evening, and then a member got up and proposed a vote of thanks—nearly always the same gentleman—and another member seconded it—again generally the same gentleman. The Committee thought it might be possible for a social section of the Council to make certain suggestions for debates—to put down subjects, not necessarily trade topics, and announce an opener and someone else to take the opposite view. He thought at the time it was a very good suggestion.

Mr. BATEMAN said he originated this idea in his paper, and the reason was that some years ago when it was suggested they should discuss some burning topics and one or two political topics, some gentlemen on the Council were strongly against anything of a political nature being debated. (Hear, hear.) There were political subjects that were not party politics, which could be debated. Important questions came along, and they did not trouble to notice them. If they were going to live up to their reputation they should have debates on these burning topics as well as trade questions, so as to get themselves talked about, to advertise themselves, and to bring them new members.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought the idea of holding debates a good one, and would add interest to the Association. It might be settled by the Committee.

Mr. W. H. GILL proposed to amend the recommendation by adding that four evenings in the year—in February, May, September, and November—be devoted to debates, but he found no seconder, and the recommendation as printed was put to the meeting and accepted.

An Honours Board.

The acceptance of the following recommendation was proposed by Mr. BLUETT, seconded by Mr. FORDER :—

The Committee recommend that each Centre provide a Respect or Honours Board for the display of a permanent record of the names of the chief officials and those who have rendered meritorious service to the Association.

Mr. SEELEY did not think the dignity of the Association would be added to by a Board of the kind suggested, and considered that their appreciation of members' services was best shown by a simple vote of thanks recorded on the minutes.

Mr. GILL proposed that this paragraph be omitted from the recommendations of the Committee.

Mr. DAWSON spoke in favour of the recommendation.

Mr. BLUETT withdrew his proposition, and on a vote of the meeting being taken, the Chairman declared the recommendation not accepted.

The final recommendation of the Committee was as follows :—

That the Council afford facilities by means of the Monthly Circular for the organisation of parties in various districts for recreative purposes.

On the motion of Mr. MOYCE, seconded by Mr. SEELEY, the recommendation was accepted.

To Give Effect.

Mr. MOYCE said that having gone through the whole of the recommendations of the Committee, the next thing was the method of giving effect to them as passed by the general meeting. He suggested that the proper course was first to circulate to all the Centres the recommendations as they now stood, asking them whether they were in agreement with them, and then to appoint a revision of rules committee.

During the course of some further discussion as to the method of procedure, Mr. DALBY, secretary of the Yorkshire Centre, said he thought the whole thing would be simplified if they adopted the proposal brought forward by the Manchester Centre and endorsed by the Birmingham Centre, that a business meeting, composed of the president and secretary and one additional member for each fifty members from each Centre, be held once a year to discuss these Association matters. With a business section from each Centre, appointed yearly, all these things could be threshed out, and would save them being sent backwards and forwards indefinitely.

Mr. A. J. SMITH said this was just his idea differently expressed.

Mr. DAWSON said they saw what Manchester had been doing, as reported in the *British and Colonial Printer*. They had been discussing this matter and all the vital points they themselves had accepted were passed by the Manchester Centre. He failed to see, however, how they could take all the principal officers of the Association away from the united gathering next year to discuss these matters. They could not be discussed in an hour ; they would take an evening or two.

Mr. MOYCE moved the following resolution :—

That the recommendations as adopted be forwarded to the Provincial Centres with a request for their observations thereon, and that the Centres be informed that a revision of rules committee has been appointed to give effect to such of the recommendations as involve alteration or amendment of rule.

Mr. BERRYMAN seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Revision of Rules Committee.

Mr. FORDER proposed and Mr. GILL seconded that the revision of rules committee be appointed and that they get to work without delay.

On being put to the meeting the motion was declared carried.

On the motion of Mr. SEELEY, seconded by Mr. G. PHILLIPS, it was decided that the revision of rules committee consist of nine members, five of them to be members of the Special Committee on Future Policy.

The following were then chosen members of the revision of rules committee :—Messrs. E. H. Berryman, S. A. Dawson, H. W. Jackson, A. H. Wilson, J. French, H. J. Forder, A. W. Hart, V. Ives, and A. J. Gyngell. This committee was unanimously elected on the motion of Mr. J. G. H. RADFORD, seconded by Mr. G. PHILLIPS.

On the motion of Mr. F. W. SEELEY, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the members of the Special Committee on Future Policy for the splendid work they had performed on behalf of the Association.

Mr. BERRYMAN, in returning thanks on behalf of the Committee, admitted it had been rather arduous work sometimes, and testified to the mutual good feeling that had existed between the members of the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN having called the attention of members to the presence at their meeting of two provincial members in the persons of Mr. Dalby (Yorkshire) and Mr. Taylor (Glasgow), they were given a hearty reception and both briefly returned thanks.

On the motion of Mr. W. HERMON GILL, seconded by Mr. S. A. DAWSON, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Liverpool Centre for the splendid reception they had given to the representatives from the Parent Association at the joint gathering in June, Mr. Dawson adding special thanks for the ladies' committee of the Liverpool Centre who so earnestly attended to the comfort of the ladies from the Parent and other Centres.

Mr. MOYCE also spoke in support of the vote of thanks to the Liverpool Centre, and intimated that he had written to the Liverpool Council expressing their warm thanks for the hospitality that had been accorded them and he did not forget to thank the ladies.

The meeting then terminated.

TESTING

Paper Sizing by the Microscope.

For qualitatively detecting the kind of sizing of paper large quantities of the material have always been heretofore required. After detailed investigations Kollmann has come to the conclusion that the sizing substance in paper can also be qualitatively investigated microchemically and with very little material. He recommends the following procedure :—

Test for rosin with the Raspail reaction by moistening a small sample of the paper on the object carrier with some concentrated cane sugar solution, disaggregate with the needle, remove the excess of the sugar solution by suction and pressure with filter paper, dab on concentrated sulphuric acid and examine under the microscope. When the paper is sized with rosin there appears in places a decided red colour which is also present when the paper is already dissolved by the acid.

Animal sizing is detected with tannin solution by heating a small piece of the paper on the object carrier with distilled water, removing the paper with the needle, concentrating the drop, if desired by evaporation, and mixing with tannin solution. Unsized paper and paper sized with rosin give no precipitate, but animal size paper forms abundant brownish masses of gritty structure.

To Practical Printers.

An excellent opportunity is offered to competent gentleman in old-established Printing Office in a British Colony capable of development.

Half interest may be acquired for £1,200. The incomer would become Managing-Partner with salary of £208 a year with bonus and share of profits. One knowing thoroughly the making of Process Blocks and experienced in the production of a high-class weekly paper preferred.—Address, in confidence, "X.L.N.T.," No. 14110, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

NEW INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Transferring Designs.

This invention, patented by Mr. J. A. J. Hayes and others, relates to apparatus for transferring designs to rotary lithographic printing surfaces, such as are used in apparatus as described in Specification 9,365, of 1907, by a known method in which paper transfers are passed between the printing roller and a driving or pressure roller, and consists in an arrangement wherein the pressure between the rollers is obtained by applying pressure over the whole length of the roller to receive the design. As shown, the transfer sheet, which may be mounted on a backing sheet, is fed over a laying-in board *m* with gauges *n*, and is placed between the driving roller *a* and the roller tube or the like *c* adapted to receive the design. This roller is mounted in bearings adjustable vertically for rollers

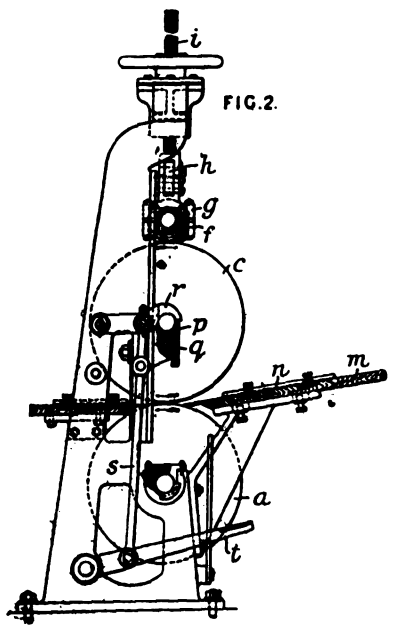
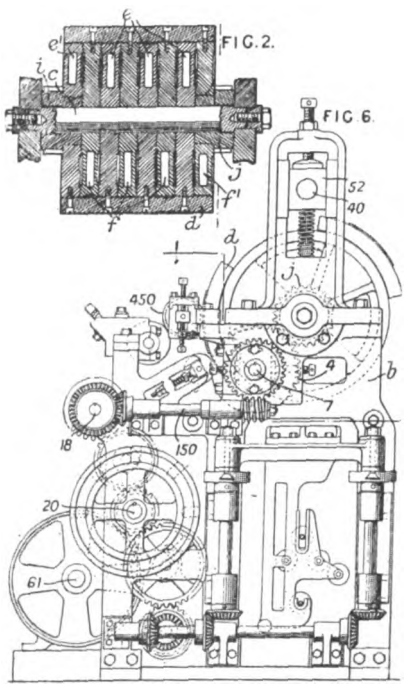


FIG.2.

of different sizes, and, as shown, it is normally maintained out of contact with the roller *a* by springs *q* acting on cups *p* forming the bearings of the cylinder. When the transfer paper is positioned between the rollers *a*, *c*, they are brought together by depressing the roller *c* by means of a roller *f* mounted in a frame *h*, which can be depressed by rotating a nut engaging a central threaded spindle *i* attached to the frame *h*. The roller *c* may be depressed by clamps *r* operated by a lever *t* and link *s*, this method being applicable for transferring a second design to a roller. Two designs may be simultaneously transferred to a cylinder, or two rollers may receive separate designs simultaneously. The roller *c* is prevented from moving axially by means of fixed collars.

Rotary Plate Printing Press.

In this invention a rotary plate printing press is constructed with a pair of independently mounted plate carrying beds which are driven intermittently to provide for one plate remaining stationary to allow of polishing by hand and feeding a sheet thereto, while the other prints a sheet against the common impression roller and then moves past inking and wiping devices, this construction permitting of two impressions being made in one complete cycle of the machine. One of the beds *d* is secured to counterweighted discs *e*, Fig. 2, freely mounted on a shaft *c*, and also to a disc e^1 secured to a mutilated gear *i* loose on the shaft, and the other bed is carried by free discs *f* and to a disc f^1 secured to a mutilated gear *j*. The gears *i*, *j* are driven intermittently by mutilated gears 4, Fig. 6, on stub shafts 7 adjustably mounted in the side frames *b* and driven by worm and bevel gear and a side shaft 150 from a cross shaft 18 which is driven by a train of gear from a shaft 20 and a motor shaft 61. The shaft 40 of the impression roller is mounted in vertically adjustable spring supported bearings 52, and is driven by worm gear from a vertical shaft opposite to the shaft 150. The worm driving the impression roller shaft is feathered on the vertical shaft



and yieldingly held against displacement by a helical spring on the shaft; this spring permits adjustment for small variations in the thickness of the impression blanket and printing plates. In passing from the printing position to the position of rest, each plate is inked by a roller 450 adjustable vertically and horizontally and is wiped by a device of the kind described in Specification 14,237, 1912. The patentee is Mr. M. A. Lathey.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is :—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."

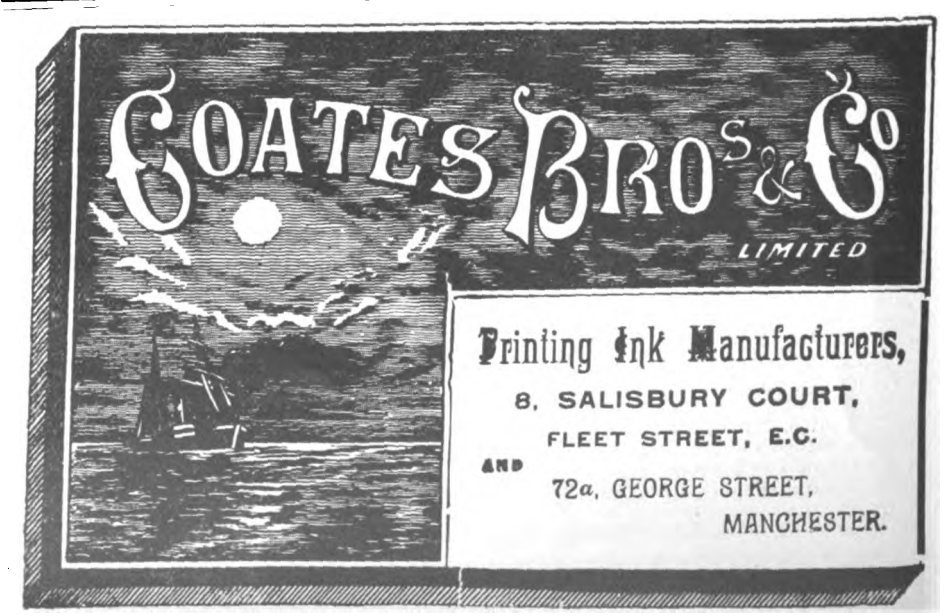


London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.

Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.





Digitized by Google

Leeds Technical School.

An interesting and encouraging report on the work of the past session of the Department of Photography and the Printing Crafts in connection with this school was presented to a meeting of the Advisory Sub-Committee for the Printing and Allied Trades, last week, and was approved and adopted. It was as follows:—

During the past winter, the total number of individual students on the register in this department has been 215. This compares very favourably with 136, the total for 1911–12.

The volume of work done showed a still greater increase. The larger proportion of students took more than one evening per week, and indeed the total number of class entries amounted to 526, making an average of nearly 2½ classes per student.

These figures constitute a record for the department, and the attendance was excellent throughout the session. The interest in the work was well maintained, so much so that two classes asked for an extension of the work after Easter when it is usually closed. In these summer courses in letterpress and litho machine work, excellent results were achieved.

Two points are especially noticeable:

1. The increase in the proportion of students willing to attend two or more evenings and thus to follow the group course giving them facilities for extending their knowledge beyond their own particular section of the craft.
2. The large number of older workers and men occupying responsible positions, particularly among those joining the Offset and Letterpress Machine section.

Among other noteworthy features of the session have been:

1. The striking success of the young caseroom students in the open competitions in display composition.
2. The progress made in co-ordinating the work of the various sections, especially between process and the senior students of litho machine work.
3. The introduction of the Aerograph, Ben Day Shading Mediums, and several other improvements in equipment.
4. The organisation, in co-operation with the University of Leeds and the City Art Gallery Committee, of the Exhibition of Posters and Colour Printing held in the spring at the Leeds Art Gallery. Widespread interest was aroused by this display and many visitors came from other centres in the North of England. A large number of the exhibits will be transferred to the permanent collection used in the School for purposes of study.

The German Paper Trade.

Sir Francis Oppenheimer, Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy, in his annual report on the trade of Germany in 1912, said the total imports of "paper, pasteboard and wares thereof" amounted to:—

	1,000 Dz.	1,000 Marks.
IMPORTS.		
1912	1,175·9	32,469
1911	1,213·2	29,118
EXPORTS.		
1912	4,903·9	231,337
1911	4,826·1	227,735

(1 double centner (dz.) = 220·4 lbs.).

The export has become difficult owing to the home manufacture by duty-protected countries which used to be some of the best German customers. The increase in the value of export, 1912, as against 1911 is little more than 3,000,000 marks. The total export of printing paper undyed or dyed in the pulp has receded from 627,000 dz. in 1911 to 552,000 dz. in 1912; the export to the United Kingdom, which in 1911 had amounted to roughly 129,000 dz., has in 1912 receded to a little over 94,000 dz. The total export of cardboard has risen by nearly 4,000 dz.; the United Kingdom is by far the best customer, and in 1912 consumed 3,000 dz. more than in 1911. The total export of parchment paper has receded by 6,000 dz.; the export to the United Kingdom by 4,000 dz.

The total import of paper stock mechanically produced has receded from 152,000 to 83,000 dz. (chiefly owing to a reduced import from Sweden, Finland, and Austria-Hungary).

The foreign trade in photographic paper in the rough and of paper for wall-paper printing has undergone remarkable changes in quantities; the total German import receded by 5,000 dz. (total, 1912, 3,000 dz.); the export increased by 18,000 dz. (total, 1912, 102,000 dz.). The total export of wall-paper receded by 4,500 dz., and amounted in 1912 to 126,000 dz.; yet the value of this export has remained practically stationary with 9,500,000 marks. The import of British wall-papers is small, it amounted in 1912 to only 1,500 dz. The total export of cigar holders, etc., made of paper, has doubled, and amounted in 1912 to over 14,000 dz., of which nearly one-fourth went to the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the exports of paper, pasteboard and wares thereof from Germany to the United Kingdom during the last two years:—

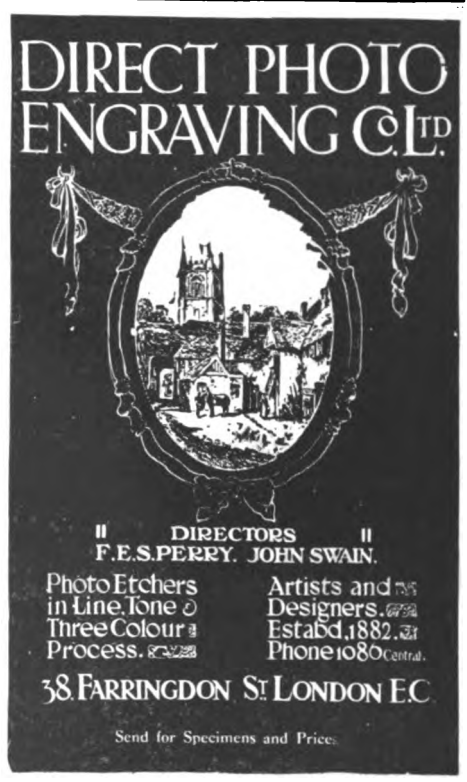
	1911. Dz.	1912. Dz.
Paper stock of wood, straw, esparto grass	290,138	326,113
Pasteboard, of wood pulp, straw, etc. ...	56,410	65,946
Packing paper dyed in the pulp	...	304,385
Printing paper, dyed or undyed in the pulp	128,768	94,339
Cardboard, not for drawing purposes ...	27,618	30,704
Parchment paper ...	22,492	18,752
Coloured paper, coated with chalk, etc. ...	...	44,089
Picture post cards ...	5,197	6,877
Visiting cards, Christmas cards, labels, etc.	...	9,812
Photographic paper ...	3,607	2,858
Goods made of coloured paper	5,741	7,971

In the list of German imports from the United Kingdom waste paper is returned at 149,475 dz.

Paper in China.

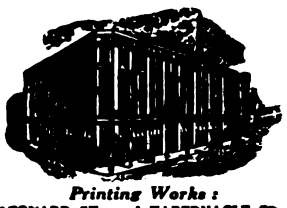
Mr. Seki publishes his view on the future demand for paper in China in the May issue of the *Shigyo-Zasshi* (Paper Journal), Tokyo, of which he is editor. He enumerates the following points as the principal reasons why the new Republic will continue long in future to be a good customer for foreign paper. In the first place, China has very limited resources in the supply of wood pulp, whereas bamboo, cotton, and hemp wastes, which are in abundance, are not likely to produce the papers of extensive demand. In the second place, civilized localities are poorly made in geographical features for the utilisation of water-power. Thirdly, the Chinese people are not trained to become an industrial nation, technically as well as psychologically, ingenious as they are in commerce. Further, he argues on the position of Japan as supplier to the neighbouring vast market, and refers to the main policy of the paper manufacturers in Japan. To lead Japanese paper manufacturers on the direction to compete with European papers in high-grade commodities is unwise in every sense. Japan is the Scandinavia in the East, and Japanese paper manufacturers are following the course along which the Swedish and Norwegian paper industry has developed.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.





Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* The Bank *Works,* 489 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application*
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Digitized by Google

Civil List Pensions.

The announcements at last week-end of the pensions granted to workers in art, science and literature contained, among others, the following names:—

MISS CLEMENTINA BLACK, £75.—In recognition of her services for the amelioration of the conditions of industrial employment for women.

MR. WILLIAM CANTON, £50.—In recognition of the merits of his writings. Mr. Canton was for many years a sub-editor and leader writer on the *Glasgow Herald*.

MRS. JACINTHA LEIGH HUNT CHELTNAM, £50—In consideration of the services to literature of her father, the late Mr. Leigh Hunt.

MRS. AGNES HENDERSON, £50.—In recognition of the contributions of her husband, the late Rev. George Henderson, to the study of the Celtic language and literature.

MISS CHARLOTTE MCCARTHY, £75.—In consideration of the services to literature of her father, the late Mr. Justin McCarthy.

THE REV. EVAN REES ("DYFED"), £50.—In recognition of his contributions to Welsh verse.

MR. ARTHUR SYMONS, £120.—In consideration of the merit of his writings. Mr. Symons is a well-known writer of poetry and prose.

George Mann and Co.'s Business

CHANGES.

The business centre of the world has called another of our large provincial manufacturers within its borders, and it is interesting to note that Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., have completely separated their commercial and manufacturing departments, the former now being concentrated at the head office, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C., and the latter at Larchfield Works, Leeds.

A sub-office and show-room, under the control of Mr. R. B. Furnival who recently joined their board, has been opened at Withy-grove, Manchester, to attend to Provincial, Scottish and Irish matters, while Mr. C. Pollard, commercial manager, has, with his staff, been accommodated in the London office. Provincial and Colonial clients should note this and address all their enquiries to London.

Further, the foreign department, which is a most important branch of this business, is also now located in London.

London matters, as before, remain in the capable hands of Mr. F. V. Heywood, London manager, and with Mr. G. Wichmann, the managing director, at the helm, a complete and powerful selling organisation exists.

"MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE" is the title of an instructive little book by Mr. A. Hamilton (secretary of the Divorce Law Reform Union), to which a preface has been written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, LL.D., president of the same society. It gives a general view of the question of divorce law reform and the author states that it is "a plain book by a plain man for plain readers." It is published from the offices of the London *Daily Chronicle*.

THE Special Summer and Holiday Number of the *Amateur Photographer and Photographic News*, just published, contains a great variety of useful and suggestive articles of seasonable interest for those who are visiting the country or the seaside, and for those who stay in town. The hand-camera in particular is specially dealt with, and at this time of the year, when nearly everybody carries a camera either for pleasure or profit, the information given will be found both useful and instructive. The entire number is finely illustrated with many pages of holiday pictures in colours on art paper. The pictures alone are worth more than the price charged for the entire issue, which is twopence only. It is published by Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 52, Long-acre, W.C., and is obtainable from all bookstalls, newsagents, etc.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

Exports of British Paper, etc.

The Purchases of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

The total value of the exports of paper, etc., from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and British Possessions in 1912 was £3,559,317, an increase of £1,244,350, compared with 1908.

RETURNS FOR 1912.

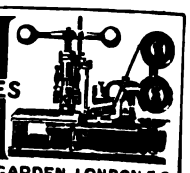
	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.
Paper—For Writing ...	£132,468	£327,036
" " Printing ...	630,589	1,115,552
Packing and Wrapping	112,041	215,315
Paper Hangings ...	163,125	149,587
Other Printed or Coated Papers	95,028	53,063
Pasteboards, Millboards, and Cardboard ...	31,012	72,032
Manufactures of Pasteboards, Millboards, and Cardboard	7,466	13,886
Cartons of Paper or Cardboard	16,304	67,305
Playing Cards	6,202	19,339
Envelopes	21,084	64,965
Bags	5,560	48,003
Unenumerated (except cartons of paper) ...	95,703	66,652
Totals ...	£1,346,582	£2,212,735

VALUES FOR 1908.

	To Foreign Countries.	To British Possessions.
Paper—For Writing ...	£139,614	£316,232
" " Printing ...	384,325	669,648
Packing and Wrapping	66,831	77,421
Paper Hangings ...	104,994	112,316
Other Printed or Coated Papers	31,321	22,530
Pasteboards, Millboards, and Cardboards ...	26,169	54,506
Manufactures of Pasteboards, Millboards and Cardboards	11,031	36,495
*Cartons of Paper or Cardboard	—	—
Playing Cards	3,672	10,784
Envelopes	11,702	42,242
Bags	3,261	31,801
Unenumerated (except cartons of Paper) ...	91,020	67,052
	£873,940	£1,441,027

*** Included in Manufactures of Pasteboard, etc., prior to 1911.**

THE Makers of Playing Cards Company is awarding prizes for the best design for the backs of playing cards to illustrate the subject of hospitality.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co. LTD

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone—2455 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS
IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP,
POPULAR,
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.
Warwick and Leamington Times
SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
THE WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

SHACKELL'S
FOR
QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

It is ECONOMY to use our
"Fryotype" Brands

of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.
MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.
FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
28-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Digitized by Google

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs

AT THE

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.

The Almshouses at Wood-green, connected with the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, formed the scene of a very pleasurable function on Saturday last, when a garden party was held. The chief feature of the proceedings was the unveiling by the Lady Mayoress (Lady Burnett) of two tablets commemorating the endowment of homes by the City of London Printers' Musical Society (in memory of the late William Crespin), and the East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in their robes of office, and, in addition to a number of ladies, there were also present Mr. G. Rowland Blades (one of the auditors), Mr. T. W. George, Mr. W. Crespin, and the following members of the Council:—Messrs. J. F. Beck (chairman), A. F. Blades, C. J. Drummond, J.P., H. F. Harding, R. J. Hearnden, W. E. Hebditch, F. Hedger, C. W. Iveson, T. Johnson, F. P. Lewingdon, Alfred W. Paul, W. A. Perkins, W. Vandy, and C. S. Yeates, in addition to Mr. Joseph Mortimer (secretary), Dr. Porter (medical officer), Mr. W. H. Christopher (collector), and Mr. A. Shury (clerk).

After the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and the ladies accompanying them had made an inspection of the Almshouses, and a lovely bouquet of flowers had been presented to the Lady Mayoress, Mr. J. F. Beck invited her ladyship to unveil the memorial tablets, and after that had been done the CHAIRMAN of the Council proposed a hearty vote of thanks to her ladyship for performing the ceremony, and to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for their presence.

Mr. A. F. BLADES, in seconding the vote of thanks, remarked that they, as poor printers, felt highly honoured by the presence of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and their ladies, and were grateful to them for their kindness in sparing the time to come to Wood-green.

The motion was passed with enthusiasm, and

The LORD MAYOR, in reply, said he could not conceive a more noble work than that which was being carried out by the Corporation, because a condition of its existence was a kindly feeling and bond of union between those engaged in the trade and those less fortunate brethren who had fallen by the way. One home could be endowed by a gift of £300, and as there were sixteen more to be endowed the work of the Council was not yet complete. He had been over some of the old people's houses that day, and he had found such an air of comfort and repose that it almost made one accustomed to a more exciting life envious of such a delightful existence. He should have liked to remain longer with them, but he must ask them to excuse him for leaving early, as he and the Sheriffs had to hurry away to attend the Royal Review in Hyde Park.

Notwithstanding the fact that there was a fall of rain during the afternoon, the attendance of printers and their friends was large. From three until six o'clock the Palmer's Green and District Orchestral Society discoursed sweet music, which was greatly appreciated, and at six o'clock (the weather having improved) an *al fresco* concert was held, a delightful programme being provided under the direction of Mr. Horace Ward.

Prior to the commencement of the concert, Mr. W. VANDY (chairman of the Almshouse Committee) proposed a vote of thanks to the City of London Musical Society for endowing one of the homes, and in doing so paid an eloquent tribute to the work in connection with the Corporation of the late Mr. William Crespin (the founder of the auxiliary).

Mr. C. YEATES seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. G. TAMS (hon. secretary of the City of London Printers' Musical Society) replied, and expressed the gratification it gave the committee and members of his organisation to be able to assist so worthy a cause.

Mr. C. J. DRUMMOND, in one of his characteristically effective speeches, proposed that hearty thanks be accorded to the East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary for endowing one of the homes. In common with his brother members of the Council he had watched with pleasure the growth of this useful auxiliary, in connection with which he was sure they would wish him to refer to the great work of their good friend Mr. Joseph Mortimer.

Mr. W. A. PERKINS, in seconding, mentioned the loss which the East Ham Auxiliary, in common with the whole of the work of the Corporation, had sustained in the recent death of Mr. William Hilton. They were specially grateful to this auxiliary for its work on behalf of the trade charities, owing to the fact that its committee consisted largely of gentlemen who had no connection with printing.

The motion having been carried with enthusiasm, Mr. H. SKINNER (hon. secretary of the East Ham Auxiliary) appropriately replied.

It was not until "the shades of night were falling fast" that the large gathering dispersed, with one consent agreeing that, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Joseph Mortimer and the Almshouse Committee, everything had passed off most successfully.

It may be well to mention that the Council, in a recent appeal on behalf of the Endowment Fund of the Almshouses, say, *inter alia*, "To complete the permanent endowment of the thirty-two homes, and to maintain the building in repair a capital sum of £7,000 is needed, and the Council submit with earnest hope an urgent appeal for its realisation."

THE Yellow Discoloration of Paper.

In the course of an article by Mr. V. Schoeller, of Duren, on the discoloration of paper, he points out that papers containing mechanical wood pulp discolour very readily with age, and papers containing straw and esparto pulp are likewise subject to discoloration. Chemical wood pulp turns yellow to a less extent, while a paper made entirely from rag suffers slight discoloration. The colouring may be due to: (1) Destruction of the ultramarine or other blue colour used in the manufacture of the paper; (2) actual yellowing of some component of the paper. The colour of ultramarine may be destroyed by atmospheric oxidation or by acid residues in the paper causing the sheet to return to its natural yellow colour. This is leaving out of account discoloration by external causes, such as exposure to coal gas, etc. The liability of a paper to discolour may be deterred by: (1) allowing to lie in absence of light for at least one year; (2) exposing to action of air and light for about one week; (3) heating under uniform moisture at 95 degs. for 5 and 30 hours. The intensity of colour developed by warming indicates the discoloration to be expected when the paper is aged. Unsized, unbleached cotton or linen half-stuff shows no tendency to discolour. Moderately bleached stock, washed immediately after bleaching, does not discolour, but over-bleached stock or one which has been allowed to rest in the drainer for even one day before washing will turn yellow with age. This is due to the oxidation of the cellulose fibres. The most important cause of the discoloration of paper is the rosin size. All rosin-sized papers turn yellow. This may be due to: (1) reagent used to ppt. the size; (2) formation of iron-rosin compounds; (3) oxidation of the rosin by atmospheric oxidation; (4) auto-oxidation or polymerisation of the rosin. The precipitant used has little effect on discoloration. Experiments showed that papers sized with rosin pptd. by com. $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, AcOH, $MgSO_4$ and AcOH, CO_2, alum, HCl, and from alc. soln. by water turned yellow on heating to the same extent. Comparative tests showed that within the limits of common practice presence of Fe or Fe resinate has little effect on discoloration of paper. Care must be taken, nevertheless, to use an alum low in iron. Discoloration due to the action of atmospheric oxidation on rosin is very slight in all cases, but, nevertheless, rosin develops a darker colour on standing, due to the polymerisation, or auto-oxidation, and it is to this fact that the discoloration of rosin-sized papers is chiefly due. By previous treatment of the rosin with bleaching powder this polymerisation may be accomplished, and size made from rosin so treated has no effect on the discoloration of paper.

THE current issue of the *Monotype Recorder*, the house organ of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., Fetter-lane, E.C., is an excellent production, full of good typography and of suggestive value to the printer as showing the great and varied capacity of the Monotype for all classes of printing. The full range of sizes of type available for the printer who uses this composer is fifteen, ranging from 5 to 36-point, inclusive, and in the issue referred to there is shown a range of twelve sizes and thirteen faces. The 5½-point on page 47 and the 18-point on page 41 (with all intermediate sizes) were set and cast on the Monotype machine. The display type was cast by the aid of the display typecasting attachment. No mystery is attached to casting display and body type by the Monotype, the simplicity of which enables a printer to be his own typefounder. The *Monotype Recorder* keeps the printer well informed and those who have not got a copy should apply for one.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE ATTACKED.—During the rioting which took place in the Rand strike last week-end, the strikers and hooligans attacked the *Johannesburg Star* office in Pritchard-street. After vainly trying to set it on fire by throwing lighted matches through the windows they had smashed, a foreigner carrying a detonator went to the back of the premises and shortly after there was a terrific explosion, and the mob rushed into the offices and set fire to the files of correspondence and newspapers. The flames soon secured a firm hold, and though the fire engines came on the scene, the work of the firemen was obstructed, the hose-pipes were cut, and the four-storey building was gutted.

THE July issue of the *Royal Magazine* has plenty of light fiction, including "The Pantomime Cat," "The Whitewashing of the Clam," "Newmarket and the Riviera," and "Mrs. Mucklow's River Party." There are many other excellent articles and the contents as a whole form one of the best magazines of the month, while the illustrations, as usual, are of an artistic character.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

14,326 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., PEARCE, H., and BILLINGTON, J. E., typographical composing machines.

14,327 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD. PRICHARD, C. H., and WETHERELL, F. W., instruments for measuring or check-measuring the dimensions of solid bodies.

14,328 PAINE, A. P., automatic stop for the distributor of a typographical machine.

14,393 HATT, J. A. H., half-tone screens.

14,458 FULAY, G., pens.

14,464 LEE, U. G., addressing and proving machines.

14,511 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., keys for key-operated or key-controlled machines.

14,512 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., typographical composing machines.

14,568 MORLAND, O., loose-leaf and like books or holders.

14,573 FOX, J. J., cash tray for advertising purposes.

14,582 JOHNSON, F. A., multiple writing machine.

14,594 HOLWEG, C., process and apparatus for folding the bottoms of paper bags.

14,750 RHODES, F., automatic apparatus for use in displaying pictures, cards, advertisements and the like.

14,754 WILKINSON, W., guards for use with penholders and the like.

14,759 DREYER, P., machine for stamping letters, post cards, or tickets of any kind.

14,858 BRENGOU, H., process for printing with fatty inks.

14,897 PICKETT, C., and EMMERSON, E. E. E., fountain pens and the like.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Process of manufacturing artificial lithographic Stones—Wagner; 14,022.

Paper cutting machines—Vickery; 14,368.

Process for producing lustrous effects on paper, fabrics, leather or the like, and compositions therefor—Sutherland; 16,156.

Machines used in the manufacture of paper bags—Dorman and W. H. Dorman and Co.; 20,969.

Account registers—Hare; 21,225.

Filing booklets—Culverwell; 23,759.

Advertising and display contrivances—Ell and Miller; 28,228.

Device for trimming the edges of paper, photographs and the like—Newbould; 29,136.

1913.

Book or like covers—Hare; 1,962.

Type holders—Dick; 2,875.

Mechanical type printing telegraphs mainly applicable as toys—Grasme; 4,665.

Ink erasers—Rush; 9,972

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE will has been proved of Mr. James Bell, late of Edwalton, Nottinghamshire, printer and stationer, at (net personalty, £22,258)—£29,094.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, the late Poet Laureate, of Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, who died on June 2nd, aged 78 years, left estate of the gross value of £2,098.

THE first number of a new periodical entitled the *British Journal of Surgery* has just been issued, published by Messrs. John Wright and Sons, Ltd., Bristol.

WE regret to announce the death, at Oundle, last week, of Mr. Alfred Pitman, of Royston Lodge, Sidcup, and Westbere, Sturry, Kent, for 30 years manager of the *Contract Journal*.

THE printing in connection with the Insurance Act has brought some benefit to the printing trade, for the cost of the printing in connection with Part I. up to the present time is approximately £140,000.

MR. WILLIAM LAMBERT LARGE, of Parkhurst, Appletree-gardens, Walker-gate, Newcastle, printer and stationer, formerly of Heaton, has left property sworn at £2,796 11s. 8d., with net personalty £1,014 2s.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, July 4th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed five.

THE death took place suddenly last week of Mr. Robert Henderson, of the advertising department of the *Liverpool Daily Post*. Before joining the *Daily Post* staff he had been connected with the old *Liverpool Mercury* for many years.

MESSRS. JONAS HAGEN AND CO., 19, Ludgate-hill, E.C., have been appointed the sole selling agents in London for the Holdfast Patent Carrier, manufactured by Messrs. Kerr and Richardson, Ltd., Glasgow. The great advantage of these bags is the patent string attachment. Their introduction to some of the leading London drapery firms has been highly satisfactory. Messrs. Jonas Hagen and Co. show at their offices samples in all sizes and colours.

TRADE WITH PALESTINE.—A British consular report on the Jerusalem district of Palestine, dealing with branches of trade which might afford openings to British merchants if they could see their way to adapt their methods to local usages, refers to cheap notepaper, and states that merchants are interested in the British make, provided that the British merchants can compete in price with the German or Austro-Hungarian, which is commonly used out there.

OFFSET MACHINES AT GHENT EXHIBITION.—It is interesting to note that Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., London and Leeds, are well represented at the above Exhibition. In the Hall of Belgian Industries (Printing Section), on the stand of Messrs. J. Coffin Fils, Brussels, is to be found a Mann Quad-Crown Rotary Offset machine, which at the time of writing is printing a 16 colour job in excellent style. In addition a "Baby" Rotary Offset is on show and an Ink-Mixing and Blending machine. The Hall in which these machines can be seen is just on the right-hand side of the main entrance as you enter, intending visitors should note.

CRYSTAL PALACE SEASON TICKET PLAN.—An interesting scheme has been devised by the Anglo-German Exhibition Co. (Ltd.) for adding to the *Times* Fund in aid of the Mansion House effort. The company proposes to offer for sale to the public season tickets up to the number of 250,000, giving admission to the Palace and grounds—where the Anglo-German Exhibition is now in progress—throughout the season until October 30th next. The tickets will be sold at 5s. each; and of each 5s. received 4s. will be handed over by the company to the *Times* Crystal Palace Fund, after deducting the small expense incidental to the issue of the tickets. Upon each thousand tickets sold there would be an approximate yield for the Fund of £200. The ticket will be described as the Lord Mayor's Fund Season Ticket, and will be obtainable from Messrs. Tinling's, 13, Finsbury-circus, E.C., who are acting as hon. secretaries for this project. It is intended by the company to ask the Lord Mayors and Mayors of every city and town in the kingdom to assist the Lord Mayor of London, through the *Times* Fund, by offering to be responsible for the sale of a certain number of season tickets, or by appointing local committees for that purpose.

THE printing staff of the *Liverpool Daily Post* held their first annual picnic and sports on Saturday last at Heswall. The weather was favourable, and a large number of members and friends attended and enjoyed an excellent programme. Speeches were made by Mr. J. S. Fraser, the manager, and by Mr. J. Breamer, the hon. secretary.

THE members of the wholesale, retail, and printing staffs of Messrs. Guy and Co., Ltd., stationers and printers, Patrick-street, Cork, held their annual outing in ideal weather, the venue chosen being Courtmacherry. Luncheon and tea was served to a party of 200, and during the day dancing, boating, sports, etc., were indulged in.

THE Board of Trade has issued an order making obligatory the minimum time rates of wages fixed last January 6th by the Paperbox Trade Board of Great Britain for male workers employed in the making of boxes wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material. These rates are 6d. an hour for male workers over 21 years of age, and from 4s. 6d. a week of 52 hours for male learners under 15 years of age to 21s. a week for male learners who have turned 20 but are under 21.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS. — Lord Loreburn's Bill to prohibit prize competitions, which was read for the first time in the House of Lords last week, was published on Tuesday. The measure punishes with a maximum penalty of six months' hard labour, or £100 fine, or both, any person who conducts, or permits to be conducted, in or through any newspaper any prize competition which requires payment of money or use of a coupon or form. The same penalties apply to any announcement offering prizes in such competitions.

A "ROYAL VISIT" NUMBER.—We have received a copy of the Royal Visit Edition of the *Accrington Observer and Times*, issued on Tuesday last, the first of two Royal numbers published in connection with the visit of the King and Queen to East Lancashire. The paper, consisting of twelve pages and a supplement on art paper bearing fine portraits of their Majesties, is a wonderful halfpenny worth. A description of Accrington's industries is made a special feature, and this has been well supported from the advertising side.

AT the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, before the Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.), Charles Hosken, otherwise Charles Granville, otherwise Henry Charos James, 46, described as an author, was brought up for sentence, he having been found guilty of an indictment charging him with obtaining £2,000 by false pretences and with applying to his own use a cheque for £1,500, the property of the Swift Press, Ltd., of which he was a director. The defendant had been in custody for seven months, and the Recorder sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, on each of the two charges of bigamy, and to fifteen months' hard labour on the other charges, the sen-sentences to run concurrently.

TENDERS WANTED—For printing the burgess roll, for the Corporation of Hertford; specification of the conditions from Mr. Alfred Baker, town clerk, the Castle, Hertford. For the execution and supply of printing for three years from October, 1913, for the Deptford Borough Council, London, S.E.; form of tender from the Town Hall, New-cross-road, S.E.; for supplying stationery, books, etc., required for the institutions at Craw-road, Auchentorlie, and Riccartsbar, and for the outdoor departments, for a period of one year or three years (their option) from August 1st, for the Parish Council of Paisley and Paisley District Lunacy Board; tender forms from Mr. J. M. Campbell, inspector and clerk, Parish Council-chambers, Paisley. For the supply of printed forms and stationery for a period of one year from August 1st, 1913, for the St. Anne's Urban District Council; tenders from Mr. Thomas Bradley, clerk to the Council, Public Offices, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

"SUFFRAGETTE" PRINTER SENTENCED.—At the Manchester Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Bailhache, Edgar Whiteley, secretary and manager of the National Labour Press, Ltd., Blackfriars-street, Manchester, was indicted for conspiring with members of the Women's Social and Political Union to an incitement to commit crime—namely, damage to property and injury to Post Office letter-boxes, by the printing of the *Suffragette* newspaper. Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Wingate Saul were for the prosecution, and Mr. Rigby Swift, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Merriman for the defence. After a lengthy hearing the jury found the defendant guilty of incitement only. The Judge said he was not quite satisfied that the defendant took considerable pains to eliminate all execrable matter. He had left in matter which in the opinion of the jury was an incitement to crime. Sentence of six days' imprisonment from the opening of the court—meaning immediate discharge—was passed.

MESSRS. CHARLES BARKER AND SONS, advertising agents, of 8, Birchin-lane, E.C., have transferred their offices to White Lion-court, Cornhill, E.C.

THE death took place, on Saturday, of Mr. John Wallace, journalist, who was connected with the *Ayrshire Press* for close on 35 years, and acted as correspondent for various daily newspapers.

THE ART REPRODUCTION CO., LTD., 3 and 4, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, E.C., have issued their catalogue of stock fashion blocks for the coming autumn and winter seasons, comprising figures and millinery, waistcoats, boots and shoes, hosiery and sundries, and umbrellas.

THE death was announced, last week, of Mr. Francis Hansard Rivington, of Connaught-square, at the age of 79. Mr. Rivington was descended from Charles Rivington (1688-1742), the founder of the famous publishing house, whose name appeared on the title-page of "Pamela." His father, Francis Rivington, retired from the firm in 1859, and he succeeded to the business with a cousin. The latter retired in 1867, and Mr. F. H. Rivington carried on the firm with a brother until May, 1889. Thenceforward he was the sole member of the firm until June, 1890, when the business was taken over by Messrs. Longmans.

MR. "JIMMY" GLOVER, the conductor of the Drury-lane Theatre orchestra, last week brought an action for libel against Mr. W. F. de Wend Fenton, of the *Sporting Times*. Mr. Glover complained of an article and a caricature which appeared of him in the last Christmas Annual of the *Sporting Times*. The thing, said counsel for the defence, was published by way of a good-natured jest with regard to a gentleman who was something of a personage in his profession. The defendants desired to do what was rignt and handsome in the matter, and as Mr. Glover was not asking for damages they desired to express their regret and to pay him such a sum that he should come out of the matter without expense. They also desired him to state that nothing was further from their thoughts than to hurt his feelings or to make any attack on him. These terms had been accepted by Mr. Glover. The case was settled accordingly.

ALTERING PRINTING ESTIMATES.—In the City of London Court, last week, before His Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., the London Printing Alliance, Ltd., 41, Cheapside, E.C., sued Kaurite, Ltd., 2, Coleman-street, E.C., for £43 3s. 10d. printing done for them. £35 10s. had been paid into Court, but defendants said they did not owe the balance as plaintiffs had charged more than at the estimated rates. The bill amounted at one time to £60 and in some cases the plaintiffs had charged double and even treble the prices of the estimates. Plaintiffs' managing director said that in some cases the defendants departed from the estimates. The work was longer and it had to be lithographed instead of letterpressed. Defendants wanted the work to look nice and the charges were fair and reasonable. Their prices had never been challenged. Judge Rentoul found for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed less £1 3s. 4d., which there being some doubt about, the plaintiffs waived.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress has issued the agenda for the next annual gathering, which takes place at Milton Hall, Manchester, on September 1st and five following days. There are in all nearly 90 resolutions on the agenda. The most important questions to be dealt with are the National Insurance Act and the eight hours days agitation. A ballot on the latter subject has been taken, and a special report will be presented to the Congress on the subject by the Parliamentary Committee. The suggestions for the amendment of the Insurance Act include a proposal that Part II. of the Act (unemployment) should be administered by the trade unions without reference to the Labour Exchanges, particular objection being taken to the character note system at present in use. It is also proposed that in connection with Part I. there shall be only one set of Insurance Commissioners for the whole country. Among other subjects to be dealt with are proposals for amending the Factory Acts and the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The Parliamentary Committee has itself set down three resolutions, one of which proposes that the Congress use a portion of its funds for the purpose of assisting a labour newspaper.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Mr. Hazell found new questions proposed at Stoke Congress last week. In answer to one local printer he most strongly counselled printers to call in an expert and have an independent valuation of their plant.

o o o

At Bristol Congress he had also given his testimony that "not to have an inventory is a very great disadvantage."

o o o

The practice of some printers who have found that their plant has been undervalued and have had an independent inventory made has been to notify to their company that the figures of the outsider's, the independent valuation, are the figures they expect to be recognised in case of fire. They secure an agreement that this shall be so; and they attach that letter from the fire office, or a copy of it, to their fire policy, in the safe or strong room.

o o o

I once found a firm whose plant carefully and independently inventoried, proved to be worth about £4,500. The partners are practical men. They expected something like that figure to be declared. Yet the plant stood in their books at under £900!

o o o

While a book-written down value is not a legal admission that the plant is not worth more, it is none the less very embarrassing.

o o o

If the firm with plant written down to £900 had been burnt out before their plant had been independently valued, they would quite likely have compromised for about half as much as they would have got had a fire followed their valuation. They would in the first case have been at every disadvantage; and to save delays and contingent costs they would probably have been prepared to sacrifice a great deal.

o o o

And now *re* Leipzig Exhibition.

o o o

Whether the Board of Trade has changed its mind at all I cannot say; it has perhaps been a little misunderstood; anyhow, I am assured that it is willing to do as much for the British firm exhibiting at Leipzig as for the British firm exhibiting at Ghent.

o o o

That certainly alters matters, and removes any excuse for the British debacle which seems impending.

o o o

The consequences of a good British exhibit may well be quite wonderful. Look, for one thing, at the way Nelsons are conquering the Continent with their small cheap books.

o o o

Conversely, the consequences of disregard of this Leipzig Exhibition may well be disastrous for the craft and disastrous in national and international reactions.

o o o

Who can tell how much good, commercial, social, national, international—good of every kind—will be potential in the germ of a British triumph at the great City of Printers.

o o o

And what evil will be potential in the failure to score, or even to try to score.

o o o

This mere exhibiting is not a little matter. But if it were it would still demand the due carefulness.

o o o

For the lack of a nail the horse-shoe was lost. For the lack of the horse-shoe the horse was lost. For the lack of the horse the commander was lost. For the lack of the leader the battle was lost. For the lack of the victory the kingdom was lost. For the lack of a nail the kingdom was lost.

o o o

While on international matters I note a passage in the American *Fourth Estate.* It deals with the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, and with their Convention, four thousand strong, held at Baltimore last June. A great time to be sure, though I see Ingersoll missed his train and got left, and "was the subject of much kidding" about his watch.

o o o

But to my excerpt. Here it is:—

o o o

"London wants A. A. C. A. Convention.—The foreign delegates were much in evidence in Baltimore at the hotels. Among these were the three representing England—P. C. Burton, W. Blanchard Bancroft and F. Reginald Kennington. These delegates are prominent advertising men in England. Through marriage Mr. Burton is a brother-in-law of Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Bancroft is a nephew of H. H. Bancroft, historian and publisher, and Mr. Kennington is connected with numerous newspapers in various sections of Europe.

o o o

"All of the delegates claimed that they were exceedingly surprised to see the decorating that had been done for the convention and loudly praised the local Advertising Club.

o o o

"London in 1916" was the slogan of Mr. Bancroft, and he has big plans for the 1916 convention.

o o o

"Our idea is to charter the Imperator, the greatest of the ocean steamships, and to carry 3,000 advertising men to the London Convention," he announced. "The passage is a very short one, and when they get to London our programme is, that every man will make a five-minute address in the course of the convention. This trip can be made, the advertising clubs see London and each man make his five-minute address and return in twenty-one days."

o o o

Three thousand speeches! It reminds me of the hymn I was once familiar with about the world to come, "Where congregations ne'er break up, and Sabbaths never end."

o o o

Ten speeches in an hour will be good packing; and the 300 hours that would mean must become 400 at the out working; 400 at the very least. With the eight-hour day in operation that would account for 50 out of the 21 days, leaving the minus 29 days for all the rest of the programme and for seeing London.

o o o

However, we'll give a welcome to the 3,000; we're not bound to listen through all the fifty days.

o o o

They had better elect Carl Hentschel as President. He would make the 3,000 print all their harangues beforehand, and then he'd move they be all taken as read.

o o o

Here are other items from the same journal which may have their interest and suggestiveness for readers:—

o o o

"Desiring more light on the print paper question, the American Senate Finance subcommittee, which is considering the wood pulp and paper schedule of the Underwood Tariff Bill, conferred with John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

o o o

"Print paper costing not more than two-and-a-half cents a pound was put on the free list in the Underwood Bill, but representatives of the paper manufacturers, appearing before the Senate sub-committee, urged a countervailing duty, because of Canadian restrictions on pulp wood. The sub-committee has not yet acted on that proposal.

o o o

"Mr. Norris is opposed to any countervailing duty on the ground that every measure which the United States has imposed upon the Canadian provinces has reacted against the American papermaker and the consumer."

o o o

"At the recent Senate hearing on the paper schedule at Washington, Arthur C. Hastings, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, said:—

o o o

'It has been repeatedly alleged by those who are eager to procure cheap paper without regard to the source from which it comes, that the American mills do not compare in efficiency and modern equipment with mills of certain other countries, and that, therefore, the American paper manufacturer is asking a duty to protect him against his own lack of progressiveness.

o o o

'In answer to that much advertised but erroneous statement it would seem necessary only to refer to the fact ascertained by the Tariff Board that Canada can produce news print paper at a cost of $5.35 a ton less than it can be produced in the United States, and to the other well-established fact that the wood required for the production of a ton of paper can be purchased in Canada for about as much less than it can be obtained in the United States as the difference in cost above-mentioned.

o o o

'Therefore, if the Canadian and American mills were supplied with wood at the same price, there would be practically no difference in the cost of manufacture; and this would not be true if the American mills were less efficient than the Canadian.

o o o

'The fact should not be overlooked that in putting news print on the free list we are not only withdrawing a proper protection and encouragement from our local industry, but are actually discriminating against it in favour of the foreign producer, inasmuch as the countries to which we are freely offering our market are at the same time exacting a duty upon every pound of American paper shipped into their market. In this manner the market for the American mill is limited, while that for the foreign producer is expanded. Even the advocate of free trade should insist that as between two countries the freedom should be extended to both parties.

o o o

'We call your attention to the daily production of news printing paper in the United States, which at present is about 4,900 tons. The capital invested is $100,000 000. The number of employees is 26,500.'"

FRANK COLEBROOK.

The Universal Typecaster.

We are informed that the Stringertype Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Ladbrook-road, South Norwood, S.E., has lately acquired the European agency for the sale of the Universal Typecasting Machine. This machine, we understand, is already installed in the offices of several of the leading printers in London, viz.:—Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., Kelly's Directories, Ltd., The London Printing Alliance, Ltd., Odhams, Ltd., George Hulman and Sons, Ltd.; and in the Provinces, viz.:—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., Dartford, Kent, and Willsons' Printing Works, Leicester.

The average output on this machine is:—

5-Pt., 4 lbs. per hour.		18-Pt., 12 lbs. per hour.	
8-Pt., 6	" "	36-Pt., 14	" "
12-Pt., 10	" "	48-Pt., 16	" "

There are always 9 lbs. 16 ozs. of good solid type in every 10 lbs. cast. The type is ready for the case as it falls from the machine, there being no breaking off, rubbing, setting up or dressing necessary. A stock of old type with varying bodies can be re-cast on a Universal with point body and up-to-date faces, at an average cost of less than 1½d. per lb.

For the convenience of purchasers of machines, a large assortment of matrices and moulds are kept in stock and considerable additions are being made to same, thus affording the owner of a machine a wide selection of faces, the matrices for which are available for hire at the rate of 2s. per day per fount, and letter moulds at 4s. per day.

It may be noted that this firm are the makers of the Stringertype Composing and Typecasting Machine, having a specially equipped works for this purpose; they are therefore in a position to deal promptly and efficiently with any form of replacements or repairs to the Universal Typecasting Machine.

MESSRS. STRONG, HANBURY AND CO., LTD., 196-7, Upper Thames-street, E.C., send us a batch of samples of papers suited to a variety of uses by the printer. They include Colindia pulp and pasteboards in different sizes; a vellum stocked in small and large post and in various weights; a special line of tub-sized extra strong cream laid typewriting paper; Colindia printings in various sizes and weights, used for all purposes but especially suitable for cheap poster work; emerald green and poppy red poster papers; and extra strong kraft brown in different sizes and weights, either in sheets or reels, with quick delivery.

A CHEAP tint block may be easily made by pasting a piece of heavy press board upon a wood base of the right height and cutting the surface to the desired shape when dry. Such tint blocks may be made for many purposes, among them being the background for illustrations or initial letters in booklet pages or mailing motto cards, their use giving the touch of colour needed to make the work attractive and distinctive.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS
& CO., LTD.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Letterpress and Litho.
Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to
18A, ST. BRIDE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1817.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Some Useful Up-to-Date Appliances	1
P. M. and O. A., London Centre	2
Testing Paper Sizing by the Microscope	3
New Inventions	4
Leeds Technical School	5
German Paper Trade	5
Paper in China	5
Civil List Pensions	6
George Mann and Co.'s Business Changes	6
Exports of British Paper	6
Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the Printers' Almshouses	7
Yellow Discolouration of Paper	7
Patents	7
Trade Notes	8
Quads	9
Universal Typecaster	9
Trade Boards Act	10
A Newspaper for Children	10
Disappearance of Papier Mache	10
Technical Education in India	11
Financial	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	13
Company Notices	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
Newspaper Reporters for Ocean Liners	14
Printers on Holidays	14
Scottish Paper Trade History	16

The Trade Boards Act.

A MEMORANDUM issued by the Board of Trade on the working of the Trade Boards Act gives some interesting particulars of what has been done during the three-and-a-half years they have been in operation. It appears that the officers under the Act have power to enter factories, workshops, and places for giving out work and to require the production of wages sheets, lists of out-workers, and other information. These officers have also to enforce the proper settlement of wages rates. In four cases proceedings have been taken against employers, and in each case a conviction was obtained. One of these prosecutions was that of a box manufacturer for failure to pay wages to a female worker at the minimum time rate fixed by the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain). In this case the defendant was fined £3 3s. with £5 5s. costs, and was also ordered by the magistrate to pay the sum of 17s. to the worker. Another prosecution was that of a man and his wife who were carrying on business as sub-contractors for hindering an investigating officer. The man was fined 10s. and his wife was acquitted with a caution. It is difficult, at present, to get at a reliable estimate of the number of workers within the scope of the Act, but it is believed that about 200,000 persons are covered, of whom about 70 per cent. are women and girls. The second largest trade to come under the Act is that of paper and cardboard box-making, and a provisional order proposes to extend its scope so as to cover the making of tin boxes and canisters, as well as a number of other trades. By this provisional order it is estimated that roughly between 150,000 and 200,000 additional persons would be brought under the Act, of whom the vast majority would be women and girls. Thus the number of workpeople covered by the Act would be approximately doubled.

* * *

A Newspaper for Children.

THE London County Council, although ultra-conservative in many directions, are progressive in most things that affect educational matters, the latest development in which is the proposal to start a newspaper for the children attending the Council's schools in the metropolis. A report has been issued on the project, which suggests the lines upon which such a paper should be conducted to be successful, and proposes the following features:—(1) A short chronicle of the events told in such a fashion as to interest children; (2) original stories, serial or other, suitable for boys and girls: (3) biographical sketches of great personalities; (4) extracts from English literature in prose and poetry connected with current events or anniversaries; (5) articles on London history in its association with buildings, streets, or districts; (6) a reproduction in each number of some noted picture or portrait, or a representation of some building of historic or architectural interest with simple descriptive details; (7) essays or other school work of exceptional merit; (8) problems for solution in such subjects as literature, history, geography, and arithmetic; (9) accounts of pupils' visits to places of interest in town or country; (10) records of special achievements by pupils or ex-pupils in any field of distinction: (11) a correspondence column; (12) a page for parents. A paper planned on such lines would be welcomed both by teachers and pupils, and would help to extend healthy and attractive literary influences to thousands of London homes. While at the same time it might possibly supplant the "penny blood" that is at present so much patronised by the printers' boy.

* * *

The Disappearance of Papier Mache.

AS ILLUSTRATING the changes that may take place in the demand for certain classes of goods, and how they may sometimes even disappear entirely from the market, a correspondent of the *Liverpool Post and Mercury* recently called attention to the vanishing of papier maché articles that were at one time quite a feature in the stock of all stationery and fancy goods dealers. This class of goods was very popular at one time, and the articles, with their fine polish and beautifully inlaid surfaces, were to be found in practically every household. Manufactured out of paper pulp and inlaid with mother-of-pearl, papier maché goods made a brave show in window or on counter, and were bought freely and at good prices by the public. The writer in the *Mercury* says:—"The vogue has apparently passed, like many others, and the once popular fabric, so light to handle, so deftly contrived and so artistically ornamented, has been supplemented in public favour by heavier substances, such as bronze and earthenware. One contributory cause, and probably the dominant one, is that goods made of these latter materials, though heavier, are for the most part 'lighter' on the pocket. In other words, they possess the convincing advantage of cheapness, coupled with much elegance of style and ornamentation. . . . . Yet there is more than one good word to be said for poor deposed papier maché, particularly as regards its adaptability and especial suitability for the manufacture of smokers' ash-trays. For this purpose metal

Digitized by Google

and delf have manifest disadvantages, since the knocking out of the contents of a pipe upon them is necessarily a noisy process in either instance, while the earthenware variety is, in addition, liable to break under the ordeal, and shatter at once not only the peace of mind of the smoker, but that also of the careful housewife. It is true that hot ashes, if hot enough, will mark an ash-tray made of paper pulp ; but against this comparatively insignificant drawback there are to be weighed the facts that the element of noisiness is reduced to a minimum, and that of fragibility absolutely to nil in the case of the papier maché receptacle. The first-mentioned quality alone would suffice to commend the article to the minds of most men. With pre-eminent qualifications to recommend it, it is surprising that there is not an enduring demand for papier maché.

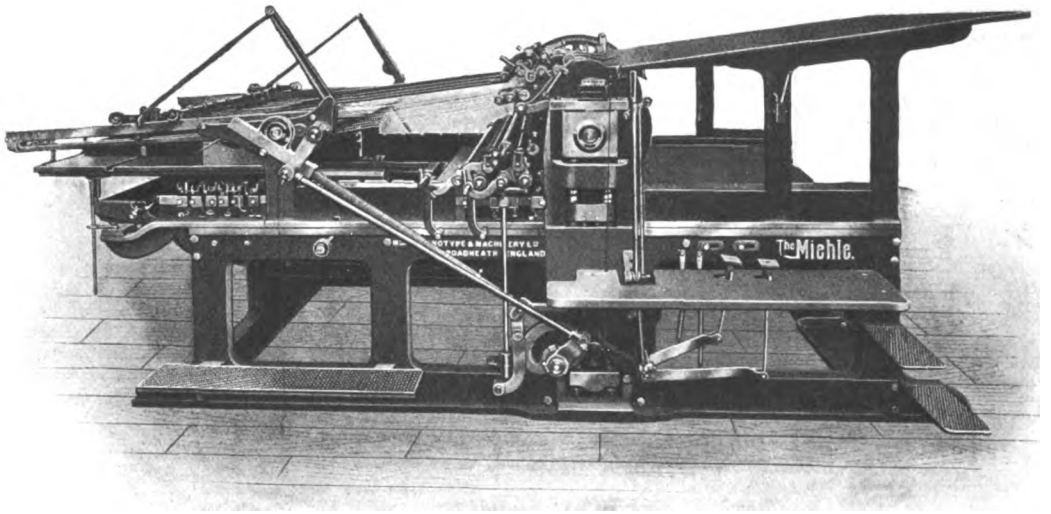
Technical Education in India.

TECHNICAL training of the young in India, as in this country, is attracting much attention from those interested in education, and the system of State technical scholarships, which was established in 1904, has just been the subject of an inquiry by a committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India. The report of the committee is favourable to a continuation of the present system of Government Technical Scholarships, with a few modifications, and goes on to say :—" The system may be expected to yield even better results in the future, but this expensive form of training at public cost should only be given to a well-chosen few who may reasonably be expected to help the industrial development of India. We recognise that the openings for such men are not at present numerous, and that the most urgent demand of Indian industry at present is for skilled mechanics, and we are in complete sympathy with the efforts now being made for giving in India a better training to men of that class. But the necessity for training the artisan does not preclude the desirability of having a limited number of men with the highest technological training capable of holding posts of control. Both classes are needed for the development of Indian industry, and opportunities for the improvement of both should be given simultaneously."

A SCOTTISH society is being formed with the object of publishing works in the Gaelic language. The founder is the Hon. R. Erskine, whose labours on behalf of Gaelic literature are well known to Gaelic scholars. Amongst those who are interesting themselves in the scheme are the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Marquis of Bute.

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, July 9th, 1913.

THE money market has been liquidating its indebtedness to the Bank of England during the past week, and yesterday it came to the end of its obligations there so far as loans are concerned, when a large amount was repaid, and for the first time rates became rather firmer, very little money being offered below 3 per cent. Discounts show a weaker tendency. Yesterday tenders were received at the Bank of England for London County Council bills of six months' currency, to the amount of £500,000. Applications totalled £1,177,000, and the average rate was £4 8s. 11.12d. per cent. Bullion movements this week have resulted in a net influx to date of £830,000. Stock markets have met with an additional cause of depression this week in the Rand strike, but happily better news has created a more hopeful outlook, and though the Balkan war continues a disturbing factor, the undertone of markets is steady. Consols at one time reached as low as 72 1/8, but have since rallied to 72 3/8 to 72 1/2 for cash, and 72 1/2 to 72 5/8 for the account.

Dullness has continued in the miscellaneous industrial market, with an absence of business and movements of little importance. In the section relating to paper and print Amalgamated Press Ord. are up 3/16 to 6 5/16—6 9/16; Associated Newspapers have gained 6d. to 23s.—24s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, which have just declared an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., have risen 1/16 to 7/16—8/16, and Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. have fallen 3 1/2 to 1 3/16—1 5/16. Business has been done during the past seven days in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 18s. 9d. and 20s. 3d.; in Cassell and Co. at 90s.; in Ilford Pref. at 17s. 9d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 13s. 3d. xd., and in the Ord. at 3s. and 3s. 3d.; in International Linotype at 79, 76 and 74; in *Lady's Pictorial* and *Sporting and Dramatic* Publishing Co. Pref. at 52s. 6d.; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 54 xd.; in George Newnes Pref. at 14s. 6d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 67s. 6d. and 68s. 1½d.; and in Weldons Ord. at 32s. 6d., 32s. 3d., 32s. 6d., and 31s., and in the Pref. at 20s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 5/16—6 9/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1 1/8
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/—24/
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32xd
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	55—65
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101xd
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	1/4—1/2xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	1/4—1/2
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/2—5/8
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1/4—1/2
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	3/8—1/2
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	3/4—1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/8—1/4xd
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68xd
International Linotype	Stock	100	75—80
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9 1/2—10 1/4xd
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94xd
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2 1/4—3
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	11/32—13/32
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	53—58xd
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	38—43xd
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1 1/4—2 1/4
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	11/16—13/16xd
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3 1/8—3 1/4
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8 1/4—9 1/4
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	73—83xd
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	15/16—15/16
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 1/4—5xd
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11 1/4—12 1/4xd
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7 1/4—8 1/8
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5 1/2—6 1/2
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6 3/4—7 1/4xd
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 1/32—1 3/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	21/32—26/32xd
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—26/32

NEW COMPANIES.

GREAT MASTERS' PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on July 1st, with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of art publishers, printers, dealers in pictures, etc. The subscribers are H. E. Warner, A. Mills, T. H. Holland, J. Thompson, E. M. Bowden, E. F. Tansley, W. H. Ockenden. Minimum cash subscription seven shares. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, £200. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

W. LOCKWOOD AND CO., LTD.—Registered on July 1st, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of stationers, printers, publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with G. Bannister and J. Ayres. The subscribers are J. Harrison, H. W. Lush, and F. H. Rouse. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are G. Bannister (chairman and governing director), J. Ayres (deputy chairman and a governing director), and J. Harrison (managing director). Registered office, 75, New Bond-street, W.

COOKE'S UNIVERSAL CODES, LTD.—Registered on July 1st, with a capital of £2,590, in 2,375 preference shares of £1 each, and 2,500 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to collect and disseminate news and information, to employ correspondents, reporters, authors and writers, to acquire, work, develop, and deal with codes, and to adopt an agreement with W. Cooke, F. J. Perry, and P. E. Butler. The subscribers are G. Rudale, and W. B. Friend. Private company. The number of directors is not to more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Registered office, Leadenhall-buildings, E.C.

FAITH PRESS, LTD.—Registered on June 27th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of publishers, printers and bookbinders, carried on by Rev. C. E. Douglas, J. A. Douglas, and L. L. Orton, at Wing-road, Linslade, Bucks, and at 5 and 7, Greengate, Salford, Lancs, as the Society of the Faith. The subscribers are Rev. C. E. Douglas, and H. T. Rutherford. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than twenty; the first are Rev. C. E. Douglas, J. A. Douglas, and L. L. Orton (all permanent). Qualification £5.

THOBURN AND CO., LTD.—Registered on June 27th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers, paper and ink manufacturers, publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. M. Thoburn and A. G. Thoburn. The subscribers are J. C. Lincker, and H. J. Deacon. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than seven; the first are A. G. Thoburn, and F. H. Thoburn. Registered office, 103, Southwark-street, S.E.

SPERRYN AND LEVITON, LTD.—Registered on June 27th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares (150 preference), to carry on the business of photographers, printers, publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Amelia J. Sperryn, A. Leviton and T. Sanderson. The subscribers are Z. Sanderson, and D. M. Sperryn. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are T. Sanderson, Mrs. A. J. Sperryn, and A. Leviton. Qualification £10. Registered office, 207, Old-street, Shoreditch, E.C.

TRAFALGAR PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on July 3rd, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals and magazines, printers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are J. R. Hex, J. Bewsher, and J. S. Elliott. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification £160. Registered office, 57-9, Long-acre, W.C.

PUBLISHERS' PROTECTION SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on July 3rd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to acquire a certain invention relating to fastening newspapers, to adopt an agreement with I. F. Malcolmson and K. Nicolson, etc. The subscribers are E. I. Oldham, and H. C. J. Russell. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are I. F. Malcolmson, K. Nicolson, and R. Robinson. Qualification 10 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 51, Lincolns-inn-fields, W.C.

SMITH AND ANDRESS, LTD.—Registered on July 2nd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer carried on by A. R. Smith at 27, Noel-street, Wardour-street, W., and the similar business carried on at 4, London-road, West Croydon. The subscribers are A. R. Smith, G. M. Spire and T. Dowson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than six; the subscribers are to appoint the first.

ST. ANNE'S BOARD MILL CO., LTD.—Registered on July 2nd, with a capital of £120,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in duplex or enamel cartridge boards, card, mill, bristol and box boards, scruff or paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp. The signatories are R. Dalton and R. J. Hudleston. Private company. The first directors (to number not less than two nor more than nine) are to be appointed by the signatories. Qualification, one share. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

DRIFFIELD EXPRESS CO., LTD.—Registered on July 3rd, with a capital of £500, in 10s. shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc., and to take over the business carried on at 19, Market-place, Great Driffield, by Tom Turner. The subscribers are T. K. Hopper, T. Durrans, E. Walker, F. Boyes, F. Purdon, W. Scotchburn and A. Scotchburn. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are T. K. Hopper, T. Durrans and T. Holtby. Registered office, 19, Market-place, Great Driffield.

TOM BROWNE AND CO. (NOTTINGHAM), LTD.—Registered on July 3rd, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to acquire certain lithographic printers' stock-in-trade, loose plant, office furniture, etc., belonging to F. Spray in the factory and premises in Holland-street, Hyson-green, and the lease of the said factory, with an option to purchase, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are F. Spray, Mrs. E. Spray, E. King and H. H. Collyer. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first, and one of them shall be F. Spray, who shall be permanent. Qualification, £100.

ALDBELL CO., LTD.—Registered on July 3rd, with a capital of £5,500, in 5,000 preference shares of £1 each and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of engineers, ironfounders, metal, mineral and machinery merchants, importers, exporters, theatre and music hall proprietors, stationers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are G. A. Jones and A. W. S. Aldridge. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are C. H. Wright, G. A. Jones and A. W. S. Aldridge. C. H. Wright may retain office while any money is owing to him under debentures to be issued to him or his nominees. Registered office, 78, Coleman-street, E.C.

E. BAYNES AND CO., LTD.—Registered on July 3rd, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of wholesale and retail stationers, printers, and account book makers, carried on by J. Jeffery and J. W. M. Jeffery at 120, Cannon-street, and King's Head-court, E.C., as "E. Baynes and Co." The subscribers are J. Jeffery, W. M. Jeffery and T. M. Jeffery. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first directors are J. W. Jeffery and T. M. Jeffery. Registered office, 5, Philpot-lane, E.C.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Second mortgage debenture, dated June 13th, 1913, to secure any moneys, not exceeding £1,000, for which the debenture holder may become liable under a deed of guarantee, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: Lord Howard de Walden, Seaford House, Belgrave-square, W.

BRITISH JOURNALS, LTD. (formerly the British Warehouseman, Ltd.). Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital, dated June 27th, 1913, to secure £400 registered. Holder: S. Cohen (trading as the British Finance Co.), 4, King William-street, E.C. Memorandum of satisfaction in full on June 27th, 1913, of debenture, dated September 20th, 1912, securing £136, also notified.

GEORGE ALLEN AND CO., LTD.—Issue on June 28th, 1913, of £500 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

NAYLORGRAPH, LTD. — Second debenture dated June 25th, 1913, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to prior debenture for £1,000). Holder: J. M. Hunt, Fairlawn, Park-road, Southborough, Kent.

COMPANY NOTICES.

CHARLES J. FORWARD and SON, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a petition for the winding-up of the company by the High Court of Justice was, on July 1st, presented to the Court by Thomas Owden Hart, James Hopgood Hart, and Stanley Graham Hart, trading in co-partnership, under the style or firm of S. H. and W. Hart, of Tanner-street, Bermondsey, leather merchants, and James Wilson Garnar, Sidney Thomas Garnar, and Harry Fife Garnar, trading in co-partnership, under the style or firm of James Garnar and Sons, of The Grange, Bermondsey, leather merchants, creditors of the company; and that the petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on July 15th.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, at 358, Strand, London, W.C., on June 28th, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. John A. Heiron, chartered accountant, be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re RICHARD W. J. MEYE, Lithographic Printer.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held last week before Mr. Registrar Brougham, for the public examination of this debtor, who formerly traded as a lithographic printer at 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C. The statement of affairs showed total liabilities £1,144 4s. 0d. (unsecured £1,002 6s. 0d.), and assets "bad book debts £83." Replying to Mr. W. G. Williams, official receiver, the debtor stated that in 1900, with a capital of about £80, he commenced business as a lithographic artist at 29, Spencer-street, Goswell-road, E.C. Early in 1906 he gave up that business in order to join in partnership a lithographic printer carrying on business at 68, Aldersgate-street. He (debtor) contributed £50. The trading was not successful and the partnership was dissolved in January, 1907, the partner retiring from the firm. The title was then changed from Woodroffe, Meye and Co. to Richard Meye and Co. Witness discharged the firm's liabilities of £600 by means of borrowed money, and by running up fresh debts. He continued the business alone without success, and in January, 1912, he sold the good will for £60 to a company registered as Richard Meye and Co., Ltd., with a capital of £100. The whole of the shares were allotted to a creditor in satisfaction of his claim. Witness was appointed a director, his remuneration being one-third of the profits of the company, but all he had received had been about £50 by way of commission. He attributed his insolvency to want of capital to loss owing to inability to attend to business through an accident, and to bad trade during the past four or five years. The books kept in the business had been handed over to the company. Witness knew he was insolvent when the partnership was dissolved in January, 1907. Nothing was transferred to the company except the name. He now owed £481 for money borrowed. In October, 1911, he gave a bill of sale to secure a loan, and he had borrowed £505 from his brother on the security of an annuity. This was his first failure. The examination was concluded.

THE JAPAN PRESS, LTD. Official Receiver's Report.

Under a compulsory winding-up order made last April against this company, which carried on business at 9, Byward-street, E.C., accounts have been lodged showing liabilities £802 18s. 0d., and assets consisting of copyrights of the company's publications; a book debt, £26 6s. 3d., and unpaid calls £11, but none of them estimated to produce anything, whilst the deficiency as regards contributories is returned at £7,384 18s. 0d. The winding-up order was made on the petition of the Anglo-Japanese Bank, Ltd. Mr. H. M. Winearls, official receiver and liquidator, reports that the Japanese Press, Ltd., was registered as a private company in January, 1908, with a nominal capital of £7,500, of which £6,593 (*i.e.*, 5,000 ordinary and 1,593 preference shares) has been issued. It was promoted by Mr. Alfred Joseph Mitchell for the purpose of taking over his interest in the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette*, and the assets used in connection with its publication and sale. The directors of the company at the date of the winding-up order were Mr. G. H. Greatbach and Mr. Henry Schafer, but the affairs of the company were controlled throughout by Mr. Mitchell, although he states that he resigned his directorship when a receiving order was made against him in February, 1912. Mr. Mitchell and the directors state that the company's minute book has been lost. It, however, appears from an agreement dated February 20th, 1908, filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, that the company took over Mr. Mitchell's business as from January 1st, 1908, together with the stock-in-trade, the electros, the office furniture and fittings and the copyrights of the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette*, the *Anglo-Japanese Trade Review* and *Export Gazette*, and the *Anglo-Eastern Trade Register*. The consideration for the sale was fixed by Mr. Mitchell at £6,000, which was satisfied by the allotment as fully paid up of 5,000 ordinary and 1,000 preference shares. According to Mr. Schafer, the monthly publication of the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette* was continued until December, 1912, but the income, derived principally from advertisements, has always been insufficient to meet the expenses of carrying on the business of the company. The company's accounts show that the loss incurred during the five years to December 31st, 1912, amounted to £846. No offer has been received for the company's copyrights. In July, 1910, the directors resolved to create debentures, charged on all the company's property, and in August, 1910, a debenture for £70 was issued to Mr. Edgar Curtis, to secure advances for a like amount, shown by the books to have been made in June and July, 1910. On May 4th, 1911, a further debenture for £30 was issued to Mr. Curtis in respect of an advance of £30, shown to have been made by him on May 5th. No receiver has been appointed. The assets of the company are returned as of no value, and as the possible claim against the directors is worthless, there is no prospect of there being anything for the debenture holder or for the unsecured creditors. The failure of the company is attributed by Mitchell to insufficient working capital on its formation, and to the inability to raise further capital, which resulted in the business being carried on at a loss throughout. In the official receiver's opinion the failure is due also to the unbusinesslike methods of the directors.

Re SAMUEL DAVID HARDING, Printer.

At a sitting of the Crewe Bankruptcy Court, this debtor, trading as Harding and Son, Birch-villas, Webb's-lane, Middlewich, and carrying on business as a printer at 14, Kinderton-street, Middlewich, attended for his public examination. The official receiver (Mr. F. T. Halcomb) stated that the receiving order was made on the debtor on May 30th, and on the same day he was adjudged bankrupt. At the first meeting of the creditors, held on June 12th, Mr. R. D. Clark, Hanley, was appointed trustee of the estate with a committee of inspection. He (the official receiver) understood that all debts were to be paid in full, together with the costs of the proceedings, and the debtor's legal adviser desired that the examination should be formally adjourned. To that application he did not propose to object, as there was a good deal to be done in regard to ascertaining the correctness of the claim to payment of the debts and costs in full. That would justify the examination being formally adjourned until August 29th. Debtor's legal representative (Mr. H. P. Rigby) said that the whole of the debtor's assets were in printing machinery, and it was only for protection that he came to Court. Since the date of the receiving order he had been able to dispose of the business as a going concern to a local printer. The business was now being carried on by the prospective purchaser in debtor's name, with the sanction of the trustee of the estate, Mr. Clark. Debtor was now able to pay his creditors in full, and also the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings. It was not his wish that debtor should go through his public examination, but that the receiving order should be discharged and the bankrupt's adjudication annulled. The Registrar (Mr. C. E. Speakman) said that if debtor paid his creditors in full there would be no examination, as there would be nothing to inquire into.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

GUPPY, W. and J., trading as W. Guppy and Son, 8 South-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., paper merchants and agents. Debts by J. Guppy. June 30th.

HALTON, J. B, W. J., H. and J. S., trading as W. Halton and Sons, Whitehaven, Cumberland, newspaper proprietors, printers and stationers. Debts by W. J., H. and J. S. Halton, who will in future carry on the business. July 1st.

JEFFERY, J. and J. W. M., trading as J. W. Jeffery and Co. and E. Baynes and Co., at 120, Cannon-street and King's-head-court, London, E.C., wholesale and retail stationers, printers, and account book makers. July 7th.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

DEAN, R. S., 78, Gillygate, York, stationer, newsagent, etc. Date of order, and of adjudication order, June 30th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, July 15th, 3.15 p.m., at the official receiver's office, Duncombe-place, York. Public examination of debtor, August 1st, 11 a.m., at the Courts of Justice, Clifford-street, York.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

ETESON, G. H., trading as Eteson and Co., at 44, West Derby-street, formerly 67, Dale-street, Liverpool, stationer. First meeting, July 15th, 11 a.m., at the official receiver's office, 11, Dale-street, Liverpool. Examination, July 21st, 11 a.m., at the Court House, Government-buildings, Victoria-street, Liverpool. Date of adjudication order, June 30th.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

SHAW, L. B., trading as Shaw and Sons, 105, Loampit-vale, Lewisham, London, S.E., printer. Claims by July 25th to E. W. J. Savill, official receiver, 132, York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, S.E.

MYNOTT, F., The East Anglian Press, Queen's-road, Felixstowe, printer and journalist. Claims by July 23rd to F. Messent, official receiver, 36, Princes-street, Ipswich.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

SNODGRASS, A. E., 92, Ridgmount-gardens, Gower-street, London, W.C., journalist. Supplemental dividend of 2s. 6d., any day (except Saturday) 11 till 2, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

QUELCH, H., 35, Limesford-road, Nunhead, London, S.E., newspaper editor. To be heard July 25th, 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Trustee, E. S. Grey, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released February 21st.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

McCARTHY, E. A., 24, Little Russell-street, lately of 12, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C., journalist. Trustee, W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released February 21st.

SKUCE, W. H., 15, Shaftesbury-road, Oldfield-road, Bath, bookbinder. Trustee, C. H. King, official receiver, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Released March 3rd.

Digitized by Google

Newspaper Reporters for Ocean Liners.

No modern ocean liner is complete nowadays without its own printing office and little news sheet, and its wireless apparatus to keep it in touch with what is happening in the world, from the everyday life of which it is temporarily cut off. The latest move is to keep the world in touch with the life incidents on the ocean liners during their voyages. Before very long every ocean steamship may carry on board at all times a trained newspaper man to report for newspapers in Europe and the United States news incidents on voyages, interviews with passengers, etc., vouched for as being in accurate form and in the most approved newspaper style.

The plan is one which a man of long newspaper experience in New York and other of the big cities of the United States, Mr. Willis C. Pratt, has been working out for some years, and he predicts now that he will have his arrangements completed with the various ocean steamship companies so that his system will be in working order for the autumn ocean traffic. Mr. Pratt will leave New York on August 15th for London to complete the final arrangements with the ship-owners. He says he has unlimited financial backing behind him in the Ocean News Association, an English corporation, organised especially to finance and conduct his system. Mr. Pratt will be the general manager of this company, which will have its chief offices in New York and London, he working between those two cities.

Mr. Pratt's scheme is outlined as follows, in an interview with the *Fourth Estate*:—

"The Ocean News Association will adequately cover the news originating or having a 'follow' on board the great trans-atlantic steamships. Briefly the plan is this:—To make close selection of a staff of the best known newspaper writers who have special equipment for this special work; to initiate the service by assigning two men to each of the big steamship lines and to gradually extend the service until one high-class man is placed on every prominent passenger trans-atlantic service.

"It has come to be generally understood among newspaper proprietors that the modern liner is a floating hotel where for varying periods are segregated a larger percentage of persons of note than can usually be found in any of the big land hostelries. It is a matter of common knowledge that approximately 10,000 'newsmakers' are constantly travelling the ocean highways.

"Practically all of the big steamships entering or leaving the port of New York habitually carry scores of passengers whose individual opinions newspapers here and abroad are anxious to have. With a trained correspondent on board these may be obtained during the voyage without any of the hurry and slap-dash that characterises a pier-head interview as obtained under the present method of ship news reporting.

"Where the matter in hand is of prime importance, the interview may be submitted to the person interviewed after it is put into type script, and thus the dangers of misquotation so frequent in cases where facts are hurriedly gathered on arrival or departure are avoided. This matter will be sent ashore by wireless telegraph, thus anticipating the arrival of the ship by from twelve to seventy-two hours.

"Besides the greater degree of accuracy and the more comprehensive sweep-up of matters of importance and general interest there are numerous other advantages to this plan. From the newspaper point of view these are so obvious that there is no need to recount them. Epitomised it means the covering of an extensive and important news field in a manner that has not been attempted until now.

"The correspondents of the Ocean News Association will travel first class. Tasteful pamphlets describing the service and containing the portraits of the men and designating the steamships to which they are assigned will be distributed on board the vessels on which they travel. Each correspondent will have a state-room set aside for him, and there he may be found by any passenger who may have an item of news which may be interesting for his home city.

"The news matter gathered by the ocean correspondents will be delivered to the representatives of inland papers stationed in New York, or will be distributed to these papers direct by wire from the offices of the Ocean News Association. All stories of importance will be protected by copyright, so subscribers to the service need have no fear of news pirates."

Mr. Pratt has been connected in executive news position with most of the New York daily papers. He retired from this phase of newspaper work several years ago and studied wireless telegraphy to the point that has made him an expert. He was connected with the United Wireless Co. in an important position and was behind some of the long distance feats of message sending in the early days of wireless that brought the company into much fame. His plan is to place his service on the steamships beyond control of the steamship owners as to censorship and allow the true sending of news at all times. Mr. Pratt believes that the withholding of the true news of the "Titanic" is the best argument of the need of the news expert on all steamships in such a position as to insure the truthful accounts of news happenings coming ashore at once.

Printers on Holidays.

The old-established firm of Morton and Burt, Ltd., of Edgware-road, and High-road, Willesden, and Burt and Sons, Porchester-Road, Paddington, held their annual outing at the "Cricketers' Hotel," Chertsey, on Saturday last. The usual cricket match was held, and at 1 o'clock the party assembled in the spacious dining hall, doing ample justice to the excellent menu provided.

"The King" was proposed by the Chairman, Mr. J. R. Burt, "The Firm and its Chairman, Mr. Chas. Wm. Burt," was proposed by Mr. W. Varndell, who paid a high tribute to the firm and regretted the absence through illness of Mr. C. W. Burt, whose kindly presence they missed. This was responded to by Mr. J. R. Burt and Mr. Emlyn Jones. Mr. Burt dwelt at some length on the hearty co-operation existing between the firm and its employees, and referred to the many members who had put in years of faithful service. He expressed the pleasure he felt in being once more amongst them, and trusted that each year these meetings would continue.

Mr. Emlyn Jones followed briefly, paying a high tribute to the Porchester-road staff, remarking on the pleasure it gave him to meet so many who had been with the firm a number of years, and playfully touching on the peculiarities of some of the members of the staff, he welcomed the appearance of other members this year, which the growth of the firm necessitated, and he asked for their co-operation to still further increase the reputation of the firm for good work punctually produced. The extension of premises made their services all the more valuable. In closing, Mr. Jones expressed his grateful thanks for the beautiful fragrant expressions of their kindly sympathy in his great loss, sent by the three houses, on the occasion of the death of his dear wife. They had helped and comforted him greatly, and he would always cherish their kindness. Mr. Emlyn Jones read a letter from Mr. A. H. K. Burt, who was unable to be present, but who sent his best wishes for a very happy day.

"Heads of Departments," given by Mr. Davey, met with responses from Mr. Varndell and Mr. Wilson (Willesden-green branch). In the course of his remarks, Mr. Davey complimented Mr. Llewellyn Jones (son of Mr. Emlyn Jones) on the programmes for the day, remarking that it was a remarkable production for one who had not yet been two years in the business, and vouched for its being entirely his own work.

"The Stewards," given by Mr. Goddard, was responded to by Messrs. Dunk and Ansell. "The Chairman," by Mr. Eatwell, was humorously responded to by Mr. J. R. Burt, who again expressed the pleasure it gave him and Mrs. Burt to be amongst them. After dinner various pastimes were indulged in, including boating on the river. At 5 o'clock a capital tea was served, followed by the party undergoing the scrutiny of the camera. A very exciting tug-of-war followed, and then the party adjourned to the concert-room, and sang as printers only can, till time for returning to town, everyone declaring that all previous outings had that day been eclipsed.

The programme is excellently printed in chocolate and green, the letterpress being in chocolate on a pale green ground with a dark green fancy border. This runs to eight pages, and is enclosed in a stiff brown cover with ornamentally designed title, and is secured at the back with chocolate silk ribbon.

MR. A. MORETON MANDEVILLE (editor of *London Mail*), the Lonmail Syndicate, Ltd. (owners of the paper), and the Walbrook Co., Ltd. (the printers), were the defendants in an action which was settled in Mr. Justice Darling's Court in the King's Bench Division last week. They were sued by Mr. William Bankier, known as "Apollo, the strong man," for libel contained in a paragraph in the *London Mail*. Plaintiff's counsel having stated that there was no ground whatever for the libel, and that the defendant's were prepared to consent to judgment for a handsome sum which would include the plaintiff's costs, judgment was entered for the plaintiff accordingly.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

LARGE Manufacturing Firm requires for their extensive Litho and Letterpress Department a competent FOREMAN, with the view of ultimately assisting in the Management; only men who have experience in first-class work need apply; state experience, age, etc.—Address, "Litho," William Porteous and Co., Glasgow. 13231

REQUIRED, for a large high-class Retail Stationery Business in London, a fully qualified MANAGER, of good address and between 35 and 45 years of age; must have an intimate knowledge of the trade in all its branches and have a practical acquaintance with the Picture and Fancy Goods Trades; a good salary will be given to a thoroughly efficient man.—Write, fully stating qualifications and with copies of references, etc., to A. Z. 577, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, London. 13233

Business for Sale.

OLD-ESTABLISHED, well-equipped LETTERPRESS BUSINESS for disposal, exclusively serving a district of over 30,000 in large Lancashire manufacturing town; profitable specialities for increasing mail-order connection; £1,250 required; ill-health; every investigation; no agents.—Replies to Box 903, Smiths', 100, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 13232

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

MONOTYPE "D" KEYBOARD for Sale; as good as new; satisfactory reasons for disposing of same.—Address, No. 13228, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13228

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los libreros Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, España otipadores y Encuadernadores en Estere-l'Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Sr. W. JOHN STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

Digitized by Google

'Phone: HOLBORN 2288.

146, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

July 1st, 1913.

To Any Printer,

DEAR SIR,—

I have now personally attended 11 Costing Congresses in London (3), Edinburgh, Dublin, Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Portsmouth, Swansea and Bristol.

After so much study I think I may offer my opinion. I would instal the system, both adopting and adapting it. I would talk it over with my staff; telling them that this is "not directed against labour but only against labour in vain." Pass on Mr. Howard Hazell's warning that it is not meant for speeding up and setting man against man, and that anyone so using it, or abusing it, is looking for trouble.

To start right have an independent plant inventory if you have not one. To quote Mr. Hazell again: "If you have no plant inventory, it is a great disadvantage." (Bristol Congress.) Can I help you there? At Stoke last week Mr. Hazell said: "I strongly counsel printers to call in an expert and have their plant valued."

The costing system is flexible; particularly in such matters as special overtime, special travelling or carriage costs, infrequent use of expensive machines, the division of the year by 50 or 52 weeks; standing-matter usage, working small jobs on large machines, "washing up," extra proofs, or charges for paper handling.

Its exponents continually repeat that in many applications each printer must decide for himself just how to apply its essential principles.

Practically they only impress that he shall instal this system to get his hourly cost for each process, to get the *whole* cost of that hour—important adjective!—to work out each job cost on that basis, and weekly to check, by the simple balancing method embodied, so as to see that his hourly cost is right. This check affording a fine barometer all the while of the state of the business.

You are not asked to adopt certain selling prices. You are not asked to add a definite profit. That is all left to your judgment.

Although the system "turns on the pivot of a central costing clerk," it may not cost any more than your present system as it takes clerical work off your highly paid technically skilled workers.

You cannot start it properly without a correct Inventory of your Plant.

Can I make that Inventory?

Yours very faithfully,

FRANK COLEBROOK,

Printers' Valuer.

Digitized by Google

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS TO

Scottish Paper Trade History.

IX.

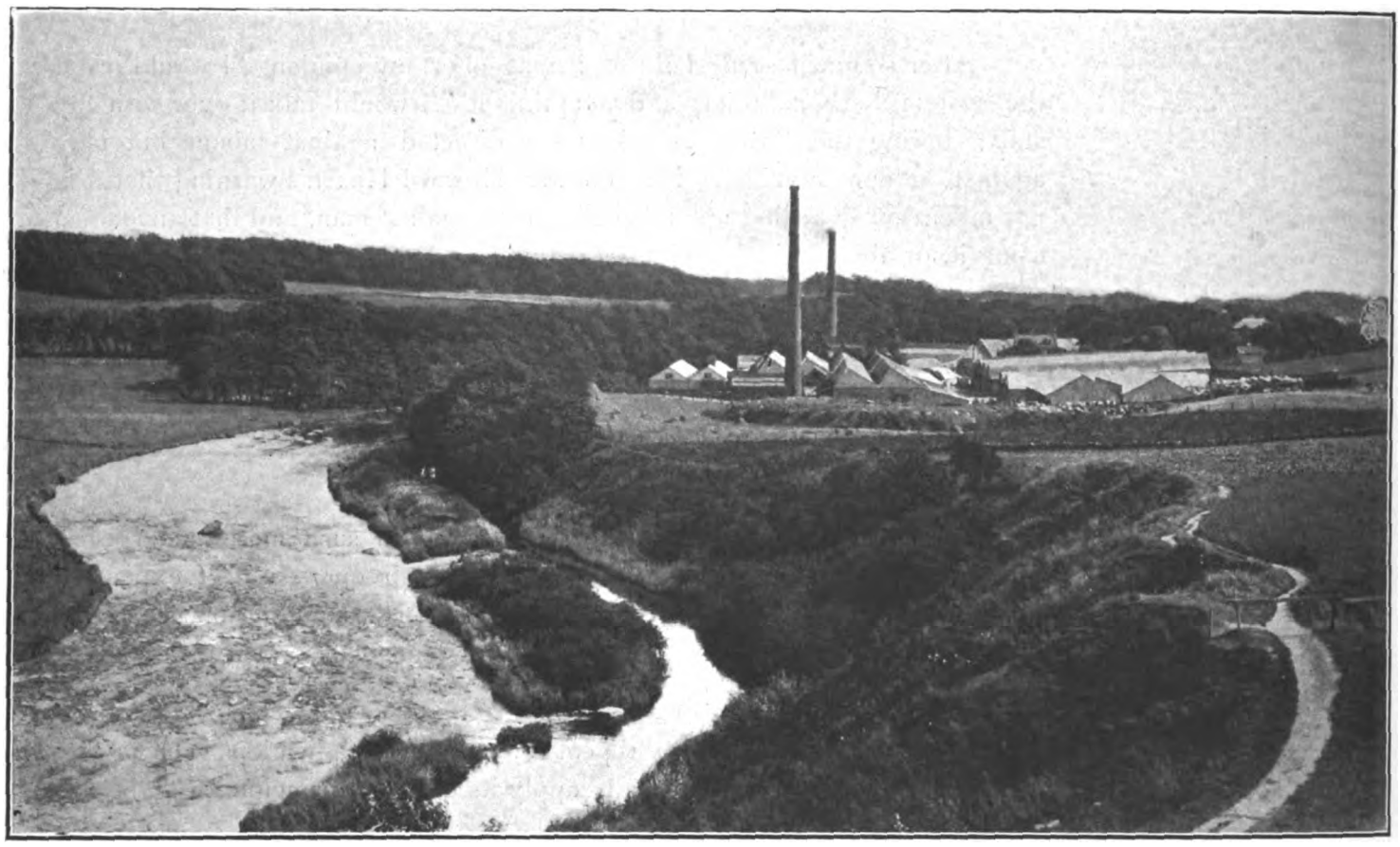
Prominent amongst the larger Scotch papermaking firms is the well-known house of C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., whose headquarters are at Mugie Moss, Aberdeen. This firm formerly had three mills in operation, but now only two, viz., Mugie Moss (No. 66) and Bucksburn (No. 80). The sequence of numbers suggests that the former is the older of the two, but as a matter of fact Bucksburn Mill is the successor of an establishment founded long before the present one. Prior to 1809 it was in the occupation of Jas. Stephen, but in November of that year the machinery and a stock of paper were advertised for sale by public roup. A little later, James Hogg started up a paper mill at Bucksburn, but not apparently in the same premises, which had been converted into a woollen factory. In 1825 the mill was still in the occupation of Hogg, and contained one vat and a "couching machine." It must, however, have been shut down within the next few years, as in 1832 it does not appear in the list of Scotch mills.

The founder of the present business, Mr. Chas. Davidson, was the son of a dyer. Born in 1772, he was originally brought up as a millwright, but subsequently—towards the close of the eighteenth century—went into partnership for a time with Mr. C. Smith, who had set up a mill at Stoneywood. Afterwards he was at Grandhome Waulk Mill, and in 1818 started in the same line of business for himself at Mugie Moss, on a piece of ground leased from Mr. Forbes of Seaton. The establishment also comprised a flax beating mill and a snuff mill. The latter was carried on until 1830, but the fulling and beating branches of the business were discontinued in 1821, when the premises were converted into a paper mill, the germ of the present extensive establishment at Mugie Moss. As time went on, Mr. Davidson took his sons William and George into the business, and both of them grew up to be expert papermakers.

Mr. Chas. Davidson laid the foundation of the present plant by putting down a Fourdrinier machine. He resided close to his mill, but went into Aberdeen on Fridays. The output, consisting of browns and wrappings, was by no means large, as in 1834 only 109 tons of browns was made by all the four mills in the neighbourhood of the Granite City. Within the following five years, however, the turnout was practically doubled. The mill was operated by water power, and the raw material—common rags, ropes and mill waste—was collected in Aberdeenshire and the adjacent counties. The founder of the business died in 1843, and George Davidson, who had been trained in Hogg's mill, retired about 1856, leaving the business in the hands of his brother William (who died in 1873, at the age of 68) and his sons and nephews, Charles, George, John, David and Alexander Davidson. The first named of these died in 1870, at the early age of 38. George was the inventor of a machine for making paper bags from the web at the rate of 4,000 per hour, which contributed considerably to the firm's success. This apparatus was patented in December, 1859, and a further patent, for some improvements, was taken out in June, 1863. In June, 1872, Mr. Davidson patented a method of washing pulp in a flat sieve with wire gauze bottom and sides, the upper surface of the gauze being covered with flat pieces of india-rubber carried in frames, and arranged like louvre boards.

About 1860 Messrs Davidson acquired the one-vat Waterton Mill (No. 63) which is said to have been started by Hogg in an old meal factory, presumably after he gave up Bucksburn. He was succeeded there by R. McKilliam, who in turn gave way to Thos. Jaffray, who made tea and grey papers. In 1836 he put down a new water wheel, 40 feet in diameter. He was still there in 1845, according to a list of that date, but was not successful in his business. The mill site was the property of the Pirie family, of Waterton House, and as the smoke from its chimney was considered objectionable by them, the lease of the premises was not renewed when it expired, and some time afterwards they were pulled down. At the time Messrs. Davidson acquired the mill it had a 54-inch machine running on browns and grocery papers, etc. Messrs. Davidson and Sons worked it down to about 1887, some dozen years prior to which date the present Bucksburn Mill had been added to the firm's two other ones, the makes turned out there being much the same as in the other mills. About 1867 Mr. George Davidson took over another old mill at Bucksburn and converted it into an experimental mechanical wood pulp factory, but it was burnt down a few years later. There is now a 108-inch machine at Bucksburn, and to-day this mill produces the finer of the sorts which Messrs. Davidson and Sons manufacture, viz., M.G., litho, envelope, bag, royal buff and poster papers, glazed imitation parchment, white and coloured tea papers, tobacco, starch, manilla and super-calendered sorts.

In 1886, Mugie Moss Mill contained twenty steam engines, used for various purposes, as well as half-a-dozen water wheels. It still retains its two 64-inch machines, which have been running there for many years, and makes, in addition to the browns, cartridges and mill wrappers of former years, krafts and sealings, duplex papers and all kinds of paper bags, as well as the carpet, "patent cedar," and roofing felts for which the firm have an established reputation of many years standing. In the early part of 1875 the business was converted into a company under the present title, the capital being £80,000 in £10 shares, which ten years later were divided up into £1 shares. In 1891 the capital was increased to £100,000 by the issue of fresh shares. The company's mills



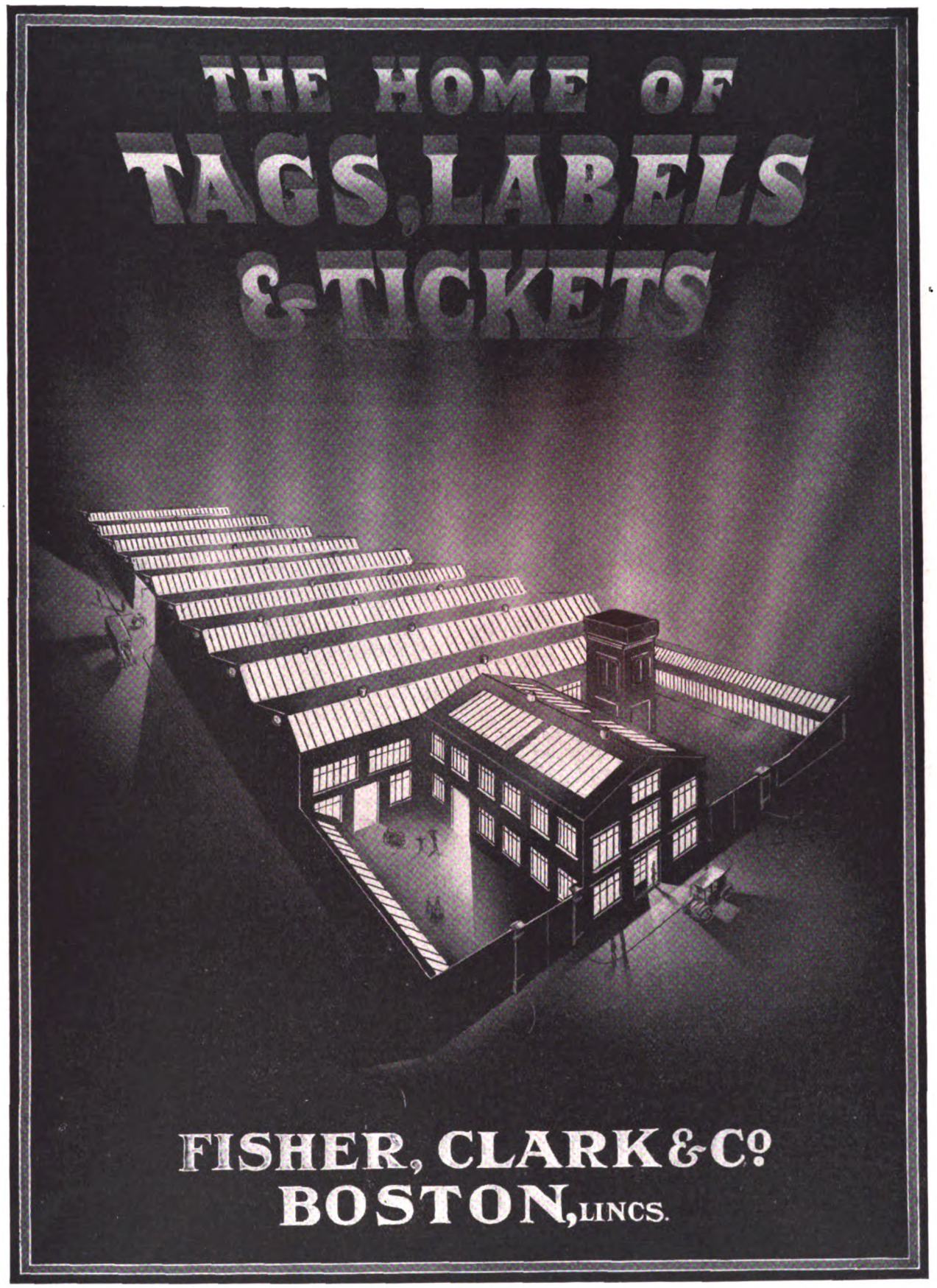
THE MUGIE MOSS MILLS OF MESSRS. C. DAVIDSON AND SONS, LTD.

are situate within a few minutes walk of Bucksburn Station on the G.N. of Scotland railway. The London warehouse and offices (formerly at 80, Upper Thames-street) have for many years past occupied Paul's Pier Wharf, and 23, Upper Thames-street, a little further west than the old location. There are also warehouses at Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Newcastle. This firm alone probably produces more paper in the course of a few weeks than the whole of the mills in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen did in a year, three-quarters of a century ago. The number of employees in the trade has of course greatly increased during the same period, only 300 to 400 persons being engaged at the local mills in 1839. In those days the chief raw material used for the fine papers made was foreign rags, though some were procured in the district itself. The accompanying general view of Mugie Moss Mills gives a good idea of the extremely picturesque surroundings of some of these papermaking establishments in the far North.

Whilst we are dealing with the eighteenth

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. FOR EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google



K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.


Cardboard Flat Stitching Machine.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

Digitized by Google

century, it will be of interest to say something about the method of making paper at that period. We do not know any detailed description of that in use at a Scotch mill then, but it is not likely that the practice in the northern kingdom differed from that which obtained in England, and of this we fortunately possess a contemporary account. which we reproduce below from the supplement to the (London) *Universal Magazine*, published in June, 1752, together with the illustration that accompanied it. After some remarks on the history of paper manufacture, the old writer continued as follows:—

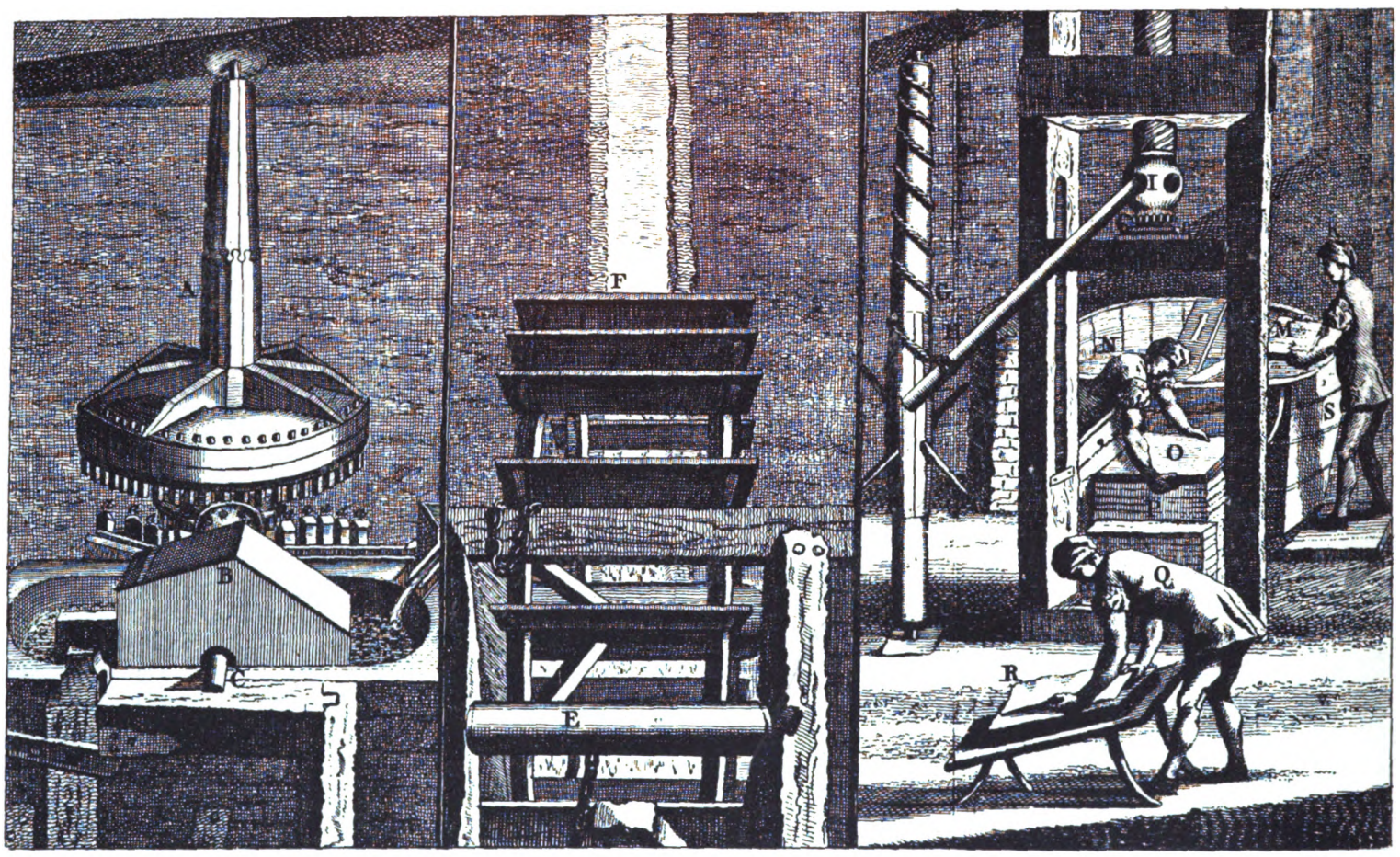
"The linen rags (of which our European paper is made) being carried to the mill, are first sorted, then washed very clean in puncheons whose sides are grated with strong wires and the bottoms bored full of holes After this they are fermented, that is, laid in square heaps, close covered with sacking, till they sweat and rot, which is commonly done in four or five days. When duly fermented, they are twisted into handfuls, cut small, and thrown into oval mortars made of well-seasoned oak, about half a yard deep, with an iron plate at bottom an inch thick, 8 inches broad, and 30 long. In the middle is a washing-block with five holes in it, and a piece of hair sieve fastened on the inside, so that nothing can pass out except dirty water. These mortars are continually supplied with water by little troughs from a cistern filled by buckets fastened to the floats of the great wheel, which raises the wooden hammers for pounding the rags in the mortars. When the rags are beaten to a certain degree, called the first stuff, the pulp is removed into presses where it is left to mellow about a week; then it is put into a clean mortar, pounded afresh, and then removed into presses or boxes as before, in which state it is called the second stuff. The mass being beat a third time till it resembles flour and water without lumps, it is thereby fitted for the pit mortar, where it is perfectly dissolved, and is then carried to the vat to be formed into paper. But, lately, instead of pounding the rags to a pulp with large hammers, as above, they make use of engines, which perform the work in much less time.* These engines consist of a round solid piece of wood, into which are fastened several long pieces of steel ground very sharp. This is placed in a large trough with the rags, and a sufficient quantity of water; at the bottom of the trough is a plate with steel bars ground sharp like the former. The engine, being carried round with a prodigious velocity, reduces the rags to a pulp in a very short time. It must be observed that the motion of the engine causes the water in the trough to circulate, and by that means constantly returns the stuff to the engine. The trough is constantly fed with clean water at one end, while the dirty water from the rags is carried at the other through a hole defended with wire gratings, in order to hinder any of the pulp from going off with the dirty water. When the stuff is sufficiently prepared as above, it is carried to the vat, and mixed with a proper quantity of water, which they call priming the vat. The vat is rightly primed when the liquor has such a proportion of the pulp so that the mould dipped into it will just take up enough to make a sheet of paper of the thickness required. The mould is a square sieve above one inch deep, having a brass wire bottom, resting on sticks to prevent its bagging, and keep it exactly horizontal. This mould the maker dips into the liquor, and gives it a shake as he takes it out to clear the water from the pulp. He then slides it along a groove to the coucher, who turns the sheet, lays it on a felt, and returns the mould to the maker, who by this time has prepared a second sheet in another mould, and thus they proceed, laying alternately a sheet and a felt till they have made six quires of paper, which is called a post. This quantity is then put under a press, and by the strength of five or six men all the water is pressed from it, after which it is separated from the felts, laid regularly one sheet upon another, and, having undergone a second pressing, is hung up to dry. When sufficiently dried it is taken off the lines, rubbed smooth with the hands, and laid by till sized, which is the next operation. For this they chuse a fine temperate day, and having boiled a proper quantity of clean parchment or vellum shavings until they come to a size, they prepare a fine cloth, on which they strew a due proportion of white vitriol and rock alum finely powdered, and strain the size through it into a large tub, wherein they dip as much paper at once as they can conveniently hold, and with a quick motion give every sheet its share of the size, which must be as hot as the hand can well bear it. After this it is pressed, hung up sheet by sheet to dry, and then, being sorted, is told into quires, which are folded, pressed very hard, and so tied up in reams or bundles for sale."

*This is the "Hollander" beating engine, so called from the country of its origin, where it was certainly in use by the end of the seventeenth century. Its introduction into Great Britain apparently dated from a rather later period, as the above suggests.

Then comes the following "Explanation of the Copper-Plate, representing a Paper Mill, with the men at work."

A, the wheel which turns the engines.
B, the cover of the engine, which hinders the water and stuff from being thrown out of the trough by the velocity of the engine.
C, the spindle of the engine.
D, a lever, whereby the engine is either raised or depressed, as occasion requires.
a, a, a, a, etc., hammers for pounding the rags.
E, a roll for drawing up the penstock, or sluice.
F, the water wheel, which turns the engine, hammers, etc.
G, a windlass for pressing the paper.
H, a lever, one end of which goes to the nut of the press, and to the other is fastened a rope, going round the windlass.
I, the press.
K, the maker at work at the vat.
L, the chimney which carries off the smoke from the fire under the vat.
M, a mould, on which the paper is made.
N, the couch-man at work.
O, the mould, containing a sheet of paper, couching upon a felt.
P, a pile of paper and felts before it is pressed.
Q, the layer at work.
R, a sheet of paper which he is laying smooth on the heap.

The text and the description of the picture are so clear as to leave hardly any point in doubt as to the method of making paper 160 years ago, except perhaps the precise nature of the connection between the water wheel and the wheel A. This latter, it will be noticed, actuated the spindle of the beater roll as well (apparently) as the toothed barrel that alternately raised and let fall the stampers of the mortars in the way seen in the old print reproduced in the second article of this series. In the latter the handle of the press was pulled over directly by the operator, but in the later English mill now illustrated it is attached to a long vertical spindle by a rope, which was wound up, and the handle consequently pulled round, by a sort of capstan arrangement. The rope evidently had to be unwound, and wound afresh for each successive quarter turn of the press, which, as well as the water wheel, is a much more massive affair than that of the seventeenth century mill illustrated in the previous article.



A PAPER MILL IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, FROM AN OLD PRINT.

Some of our readers may care to compare this description of papermaking in the middle of the eighteenth century with that of some sixty years later, which was printed, with illustrations, in our issues of January 18th and 25th, and February 1st and 8th, 1901.

Before returning to follow the fortunes of individual Scotch mills, we will give some statistics with regard to the output and classes of paper made in Scotland late in the eighteenth century, from contemporary official documents.

Before May, 1781, when the Excise duties on home-made paper were altered, the bulk of the paper made in Scotland did not belong to any of the descriptions for which special duties were provided in the Acts of Parliament, *i.e.*, were mostly of the sorts which are now officially catalogued as "unenumerated."

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD, MILES & CO., 26½, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477,
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS
AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS,
DRY COLOURS,
BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

In 1770, the duty on Scotch-made paper realised £829 10s., of which £516 was from unenumerated sorts and £210 from browns, but the best year of the decade 1770—1780 was 1773, when £940 was collected by the Scots Excise officers from the paper trade, £546 of which was in respect of unenumerated sorts, £226 from browns and £95 from "second Pott" quality. The worst year in the decade was that ending July 5th, 1780, when the duty only realised £627 2s. 7½d., of which £325 8s. 6½d. was for unenumerated sorts. As the duty on these was then £18 per cent. *ad val.*, the value of the whole was only £1,800. For "second pott" paper £20 6s. 8½d. was received, which, as the duty was a trifle over 9d. a ream, represented rather more than 500 reams. "Small ordinary brown" paper realised 17 guineas for the Government, and the duty on this being just over 6d. a ream, theless, during the thirteen years these new duties remained in force the manufacture of paper in Scotland steadily increased. In 1781-2, the first complete year under the new rules, the Scotch paper duty realised £1,147 8s. 11d., as compared with £38,539 in England, so that the industry was still on a comparatively small scale. Five years later the product of the duty had tripled, amounting to £3,413, though there was not a corresponding increase of output, most of the duties having by then been increased by some 40 per cent. For the financial year 1791-2, the figures have been preserved in full detail, and are given on the opposite page.

Papermakers had then to take out a licence, costing £2 every year, and as 29 such licences were issued during the year in question, it may be assumed that there were then that number of paper manufacturers in Scotland.

PAPER MADE IN SCOTLAND DURING THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 5TH, 1792, AND DUTY PAID THEREON.

Class.	Quantities.	Size.	Rate of Duty.	Produce of Duty.
			s. d.	£ s. d.
1st	45 reams ...	Small post	2 0¼	4 10 11¼
	296 „ ...	Thin post	2 8¼	38 15 6
	98 „ ...	Foolscap	2 3½	11 4 7
	349 „ ...	Pott	1 6½	26 18 0½
	148 „ ...	Large thin post	3 0¾	22 13 3
2nd	2 „ ...	Demy	2 8¼	0 5 4½
	72 „ ...	Copy or bastard	1 6½	5 11 0
	1,141 „ ...	Foolscap	1 3	71 6 3
	5,264 „ ...	Pott	0 11½	252 4 8
	103 „ ...	Short demy	1 11	9 17 5
	43 „ ...	Elephant	3 5½	7 8 8½
	271 „ ...	Bank bills	3 5½	46 17 2½
3rd	1,035 bundles ..	Royal inferior	3 0¾	158 9 8¼
	234 „ ...	Medium	4 2½	49 4 9
	9 „ ...	Double demy	8 4	3 15 0
	12,798 „ ...	Demy inferior	2 3½	1,466 8 9
	337 „ ...	Double crown, inferior	2 8½	45 5 8¼
	1,555 „ ...	Single crown	1 11	149 0 5
	11,191½ „ ...	Demy tissue	1 11	1,072 10 4½
	3,629 „ ...	Crown tissue	1 3	226 16 3
	71 „ ...	Double pott	2 3½	8 2 3½
	379 „ ...	Royal	5 4½	101 17 1½
4th	947 reams ...	Cartridge	2 8¼	127 5 0¾
	1,472½ „ ...	Common elephant	1 11	141 2 3½
	156 „ ...	Blue sugar	3 0¾	23 17 9
	97 „ ...	Blue sugar	2 3½	11 2 3½
	18 „ ...	Blue sugar	1 11	1 14 6
	25 „ ...	Purple royal	1 6½	1 18 6½
	85 bundles ...	Blue royal	3 0¾	13 0 3¼
	1,852 „ ...	Blue demy and blossom	2 0¼	187 2 7
	1,131½ „ ...	Blue crown	1 1¾	64 16 6
	95 reams ...	Blue elephant...	2 3½	10 17 8½
5th	886 „ ...	Royal hand, thick	1 4	59 1 4
	2,495 bundles ...	Royal hand	1 6½	192 6 5½
	551 „ ...	Lumber hand	1 6½	42 9 5½
	114 „ ...	Single 2 lbs.	0 5¾	2 14 7½
	351 „ ...	Middle hand, double	2 3½	40 4 4½
	3,240 „ ...	Middle hand	1 1¾	185 12 6
	2 „ ...	Extra Middle hand	4 7	0 9 2
	986 „ ...	Small hand, double	1 6½	76 0 1
	8,012½ „ ...	Small hand	0 9¼	308 16 3¾
	619 reams ...	Imperial cap	1 6¼	47 14 3¾
	221 „ ...	Haven cap	1 1¾	12 13 2¾
	559 „ ...	Bag cap	0 11½	26 15 8½
	85 „ ...	Bag cap, double	1 10¾	8 1 1½
	61 „ ...	Kentish cap	0 9¼	2 7 0¼
	613 „ ...	Small cap	0 5¾	14 13 8¾
	10 „ ...	Long double, 4 lbs.	2 0½	1 0 5
	1,055 bundles ...	Single, 2 lbs....	0 9¼	40 11 8¼
	164 „ ...	Extra single, 2 lbs.	0 6½	4 8 10
	25 „ ...	Sheathing paper	2 0¼	2 10 6¼
	17 „ ...	Sheathing paper	2 0¾	1 15 0¾
	42 reams ...	Extra calendar	3 4½	7 1 9
	24½ bundles ...	Double royal hand	2 11½	3 12 5¾
	20 „ ...	Double 2 lbs.	1 1¾	1 2 11
	119 „ ...	Royal hand	1 7	9 8 5
	841¾ cwts. ...	Pasteboard	6 10¾	290 4 7
				£5,744 16 4
	5,034 sq. yds. hangings, 1¾d. per sq. yd			£36 14 1¼

about 700 reams were made. "Whited brown" produced £187 1s., and as the duty was at a rate of 9d. per bundle of two reams, about 10,000 reams must have been made. Pasteboard, millboard and scaleboard, dutiable at about 4s. 9d. per cwt., brought in £76 9s. 8½d. to the Revenue, so that not more than 16 tons could have been made. It will be evident from these figures that the paper manufacturing trade of Scotland, 133 years ago, was on a comparatively small scale, and the bulk of the output must have been browns. The better sorts, writings and the like, were probably included amongst the unenumerated, whilst the pott may have served both as a writing and a book paper.

From May, 1781, the old classification of paper for taxing purposes, which had been in force for some 70 years, was altered, five "classes" being substituted, under which duties varying from 3d. to £1 13s. per ream were levied, which on the whole meant a considerable increase on the old rates. Nevertheless, during the thirteen years these new duties remained in force the manufacture of paper in Scotland steadily increased. In 1781-2, the first complete year under the new rules, the Scotch paper duty realised £1,147 8s. 11d., as compared with £38,539 in England, so that the industry was still on a comparatively small scale. Five years later the product of the duty had tripled, amounting to £3,413, though there was not a corresponding increase of output, most of the duties having by then been increased by some 40 per cent. For the financial year 1791-2, the figures have been preserved in full detail, and are given on the opposite page.

Papermakers had then to take out a licence, costing £2 every year, and as 29 such licences were issued during the year in question, it may be assumed that there were then that number of paper manufacturers in Scotland.

In addition there were four paperstainers, whose annual licence also cost £2.

With regard to this latter industry, Arnot, writing some thirteen years earlier, says that "painted paper, or paper for hangings of rooms, was begun to be made by Mr. Esplin, about the same time with printing paper [*i.e.*, about the middle of the eighteenth century]. At first, Mr. Esplin confined himself to two colours, and sold his paper at a shilling per piece, consisting of twelve yards. The manufacture was improved by degrees, and a variety of colours and patterns introduced, so that the painted papers made at Edinburgh may now vie with those that are sent from England, but vast quantities of painted paper are still poured into Edinburgh from the metropolis," *i.e.*, London. For the next three quarters of a century or so most of the paperhangings used in Scotland were imported from England, as though their manufacture was still carried on locally, it was only on a small scale. In 1835 there were but two firms of paper stainers in Scotland, viz., W. McCrie, of Edinburgh, and Jos. Perrin, of Glasgow, who turned out between them about 60,000 pieces per annum. As recently as 1869 there were half-a-dozen or so Scotch firms in the trade, but only one of these conducted its operations on a large scale, employing 300 out of the 500 hands engaged in the industry in question in Scotland. This was Messrs. Wylie and Lochhead, a Glasgow house-furnishing firm, who started to add the manufacture of paper hangings to their business about 1857, erecting a factory at Whiteinch, near Partick, soon after the abolition of the Paper Duty in 1861, where they were a few years later turning out 80,000 pieces per week. The Whiteinch Mills at Darwen, now forming the "Wylie and Lochhead Branch" of the Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., still serve to retain the memory of an industry which has now practically ceased in Scotland.

From April, 1794, the paper duties, which had been hitherto at the rate of so much per ream, were charged on the actual weight of paper made. Writings, printings, drawing and elephant papers were taxed at 2½d. per lb.; high-class brown papers, and coloured sorts, at 1d., and common wrappings at ½d. Unenumerated sorts were dutiable at 2½d. per lb., millboards and pasteboards at 10s. 6d. per cwt., and glazed paper 6s. per cwt. Heavy though these rates were, the Scotch paper trade continued to increase, and for the year ended March 31st, 1801, the duty realised £19,000, about 1145 tons of paper being made, in addition to over 40 tons of pasteboard.

THE late Mr. George Munt, wholesale stationer, of Hatton-garden, has left estate of the value of £68,726.

DON'T forget about the profits of to-morrow and of next year when you are working for the profits of to-day.

The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.



Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

***WALKER* Stock Blocks**

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half-tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD

LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch,
Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.I.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zinography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by,

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

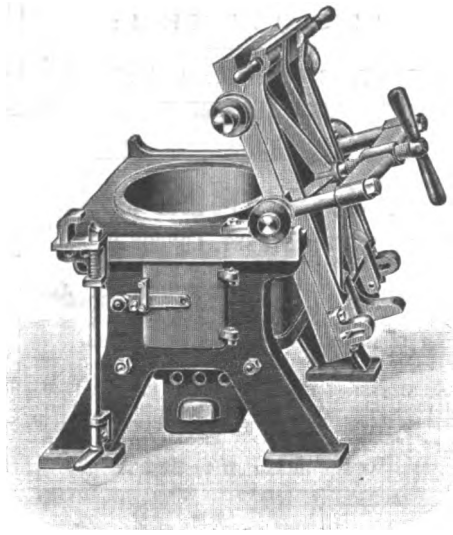
"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Output Since 1889

OVER

24,000 Machines.

Yearly Production

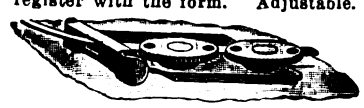
ABOUT

1,800 Machines.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. **Telegraph to** —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONERY, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—July 10, 1913

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

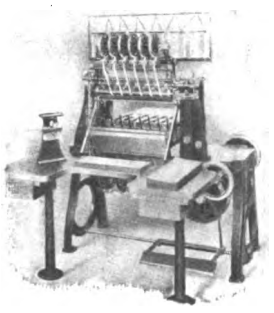
VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 3. LONDON: JULY 17, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

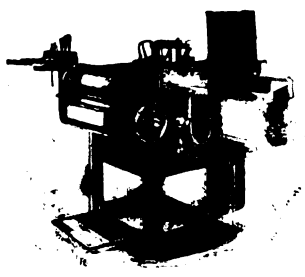
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



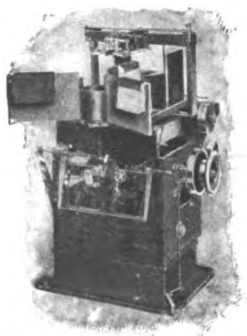
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: LONGEST LIFE
and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

Speciality:

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.



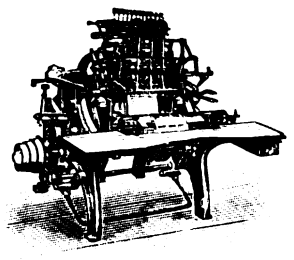
BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.



BREHMER'S THREAD BOOK SEWING MACHINES.

Made in different sizes and styles to suit every size of book, up to 28 inches in length, and every class of work.

Quickest Speed, Strongest Sewing, Simplest in Handling, Cheapest in up-keep.

Length of stitches, as well as distance between tapes variable; straight needles.

Over 1,500 Machines sold.

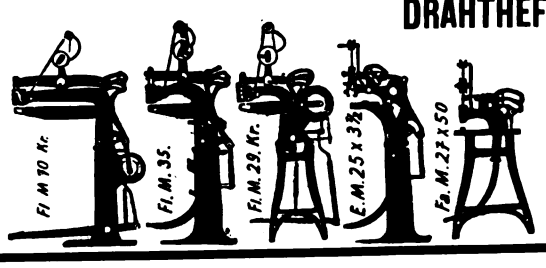
CATALOGUES, QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES OF WORK FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Stitching Machines, Folding, Endsheet Pasting, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Boxmaking Purposes.

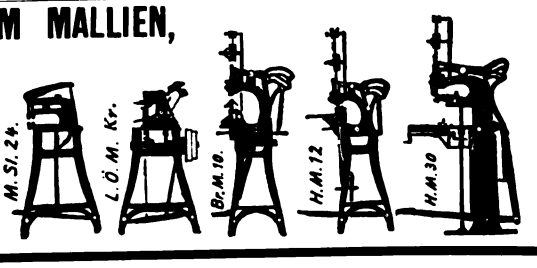
DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,

Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.



CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.



Digitized by Google

PERFECTORS

In THREE SIZES (From 8-CROWN to QUAD DEMY) Speed up to 1,900 per hour.

TWO-COLOUR PRESSES

In THREE SIZES (From 8-CROWN to QUAD DEMY) Speed up to 1,700 per hour.

SINGLE-CYLINDER TWO-REVOLUTION PRESSES

In TEN SIZES (From 8-DEMY to DOUBLE DEMY) Speed up to 2,200 per hour.

MANUFACTURED BY THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, WHO ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TWO-REVOLUTION PRESSES IN THE WORLD.

* * *

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEPHONE: **4493** CITY.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 3.

LONDON: JULY 17, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

City and Guilds of London Institute.

Examinations in Bookbinding, 1913.

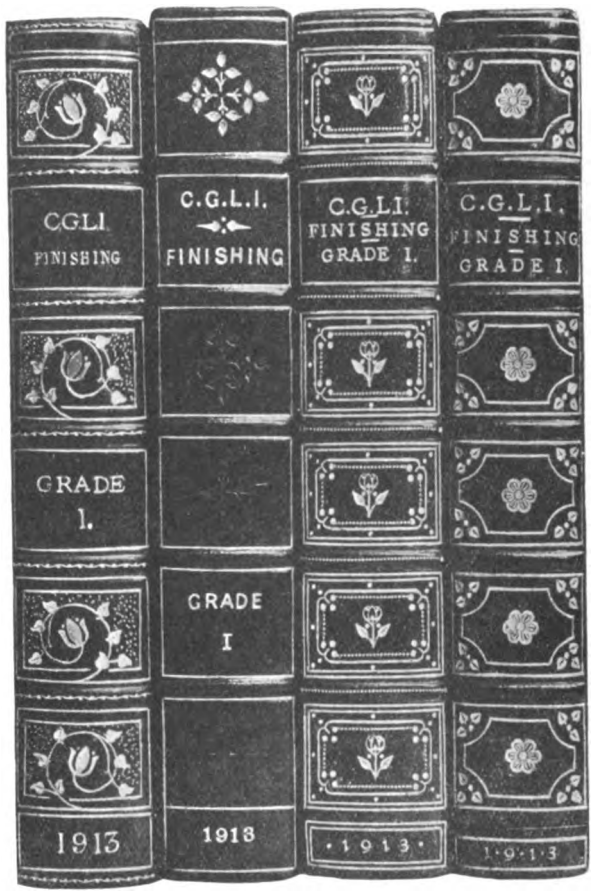
Some Remarks on the Practical Work.

The Institute's Examiner in Bookbinding, Mr. Douglas Cockerell, was particularly prompt this year in his pilgrimage to Exhibition-road to inspect the practical work done by those who competed at the recent examinations. At the latter part of last month, therefore, the writer was enabled, by the kind permission of Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., head of the Technology Department of the Institute, to pay *his* annual visit of inspection, with the view of getting some general impressions of the character of the work.

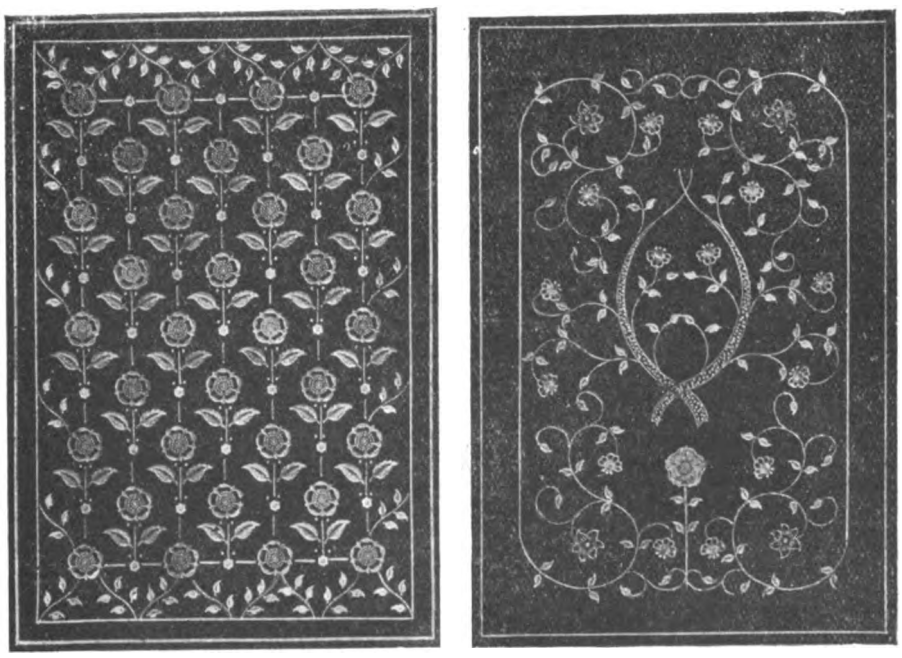
The first—indeed, the principal impression was that there was more evenness shown in the examples of binding and tooling sent in by the examinees, *i.e.*, there was not such a wide gulf between the worst and the best specimens as has been the case in some previous years.

First in order amongst the "Practical Tests" submitted at the examination comes Grade I Forwarding. The task set (see syllabus in our May Bookbinding Number) was the comparatively simple one of making a case for a thin small folio guard book, about 14 by 10 inches, half-bound in cloth, marbled sides, and attaching the ready-taped book of brown paper leaves thereto. In the majority of cases this was fairly well done, regard being had to the fact that probably only beginners would tackle such an ordinary problem, involving nothing more than a fair amount of technical skill and some care for appearances. In only one instance, we think, were the half-bound sides left uncovered, and some of the cases were really very creditably forwarded, though looseness was here and there apparent.

The "Test" in the Second Grade of Forwarding was somewhat similar. An 8vo work of fiction, printed, it may be mentioned, on good, stout paper, was handed to the aspirant for "Honours," with instructions to forward it and cover in half morocco, t e.g., others uncut. This does not seem a very formidable job, taken in connection with the fact that the rules of the examination allowed the candidate several hours in which to execute it. Nevertheless, the sum total of the results attained cannot be considered brilliant.



City and Guilds of London Institute:—Bookbinding Examination, 1913. Examples of Candidates' Work in First Grade Finishing.



City and Guilds of London Institute:—Bookbinding Examination 1913. Examples of Candidates' Work in Second Grade Finishing.

In several instances the boards were left bare, the candidate having apparently taken the whole of the time allotted merely to forward the book ready for covering. *Festina lente* is a good motto, but in these cases the moral it points was certainly overstrained. Nor was there much out of the ordinary in those instances in which the work was carried through to a conclusion. It was just "fair," and so far as the writer's opinion goes, was rather below than above the average.

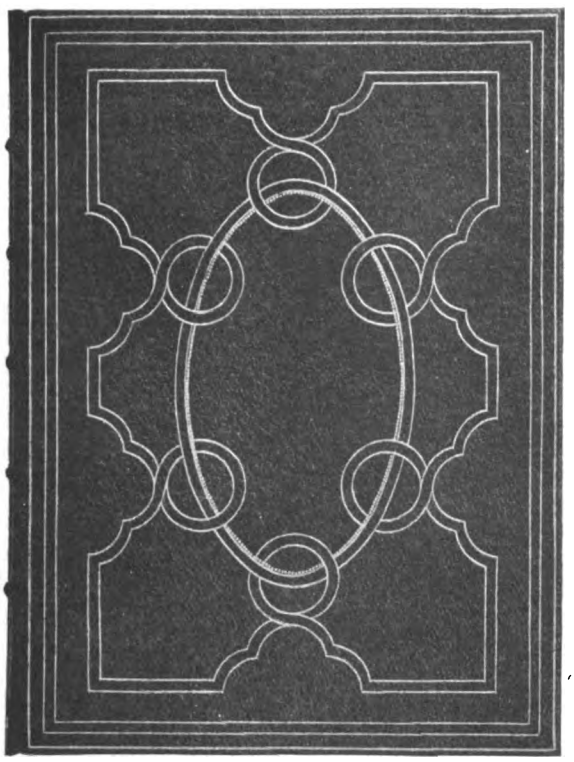
Next we come to First Grade Finishing, *i.e.*, the old familiar job of gold tooling a morocco-covered dummy back. The purely decorative part was generally creditable, in



City and Guilds of London Institute:—A Specimen Book Submitted in connection with the 1913 Examination in Bookbinding.

Digitized by Google

some instances quite good, but, as in previous years, the lettering was the weak point, though on this occasion there was less evidence of bungling, only one or two of the backs being lettered wrongly or very badly. The work, however, showed considerable variety in the choice of type used, some of it being obviously too large for the scale of the back, thus producing a rather unsightly effect. Even the four numerals required for the date 1913 showed quite a variety of "sorts," particularly some curious 1-like characters which in several cases did duty for 1 (see two of the backs illustrated herewith). More than one otherwise neat job was marred by this attempt to improve upon plain, if old-fashioned, figures. A good deal of care was evidently bestowed upon the work generally, and though in a few instances "time" was called before the task set was completed (as in one of those we illustrate) we do not suppose this



City and Guilds of London Institute:—A "Specimen Book" submitted in connection with the 1913 Examination in Bookbinding.

will militate greatly, in the examiner's mind, against the candidates' very evident desire to do their best.

The Second Grade Finishing part of the Examination produced some tolerably good work, though here also there was a proportion of unfinished examples. The impression broadly conveyed was that those who went in for this section were on the whole a painstaking lot, fully alive to the value of good workmanship as compared with mere speed or showiness. We illustrate a couple of examples; one of them would have been better had the rather heavy-looking central ornament (presumably intended for a pair of plant stems) been absent. If it was really bound to go in, it should have been aligned properly with the ornament below, and with the edges of the board.

The "specimen books" sent in were on much the usual lines, *i.e.*, frequently rather too showy to be absolutely pleasing. If carefully inspected at close quarters, imperfections or blemishes of one sort or another frequently come to light, betraying the prentice hand, and evidencing the possession of the false idea that a gaudy appearance is everything in bookbinding, which it isn't by a long way. One of the best of these jobs—or at any rate one of the handsomest looking—was a copy of Jenkinson's "Fiona McIver," 8vo., in blue morocco, very elaborately got-up, with quite a gorgeous display of coloured inlays, silk-lined end-papers, and doublures quite as fine as the outside of the boards, if not more so. On the whole a nice piece of work and well carried through. The elaborate colour effects would be lost if we illustrated the design here, so we selected for this purpose a couple of plainer volumes, quietly but tastefully tooled. Shakespeare's Sonnets, a small 4to., is in green morocco, with green silk linings to the boards and end-papers. The other volume, Hugo's "Sara La Baigneuse," a thin folio, is in red morocco, and its simple tooling, somewhat *à la* Grolier, makes as good if not a better appeal than many of the wonderful triumphs of inlaying seen on other of the specimen books. This is the only volume the writer was able to locate, and he hopes he is not transgressing any of the Institute rules by saying that it is the work of a pupil of Mr. McLeish, Instructor in Bookbinding at the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.

The Cleveland Guild.

The seventh annual report of the Cleveland Guild of Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders and Kindred Arts and Crafts, for the session 1912-13, states that, contrary to the state of matters at the last annual meeting, there is an increase in membership, the total now standing at 188, which is the highest in the history of the Guild.

After a reference to the annual picnic to Guisborough, the report deals with the summer excursions, and states that "following the usual custom, an excursion was arranged to Leeds during Race Week, when permission had been kindly granted to visit the works of Messrs. Goodall and Suddick, Ltd., and Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd. The former is an old-fashioned firm who have deservedly acquired a reputation for high-class commercial work. The arrangement of plant and materials was well thought out, and the employees, many of whom had grown grey in the service of the firm, bore willing testimony to the cordial relationship existing between masters and workers. Messrs. Mann's works are well equipped with automatic machinery and up-to-date labour-saving devices. The large number of rotary litho machines in course of construction proves that this machine is destined to play an important part in the future of lithographic printing."

During the winter, ten lectures and three discussions on specimens submitted at the Guild's 1912 Exhibition were held. "Apprentices' Night" is an annual event with the Guild, which was attended by 50 persons on December 18th, and the seventh annual Exhibition was held in the Cleveland Literary and Philosophical Society's Hall, Middlesbrough, and was attended by the Mayor and Mayoress of Middlesbrough, the Mayor of West Hartlepool and others. Under the direction of Mr. Wilkinson, classes have again been held in Stockton, and a good winter's work has been put in by the students. The Guild again commends these classes to its members and urges all who can do so to avail themselves of these opportunities and make themselves more efficient craftsmen.

Concluding, the report briefly recounts some of the useful work the Guild has accomplished in its seven years' life, stating that it "has done something to foster a friendly feeling amongst fellow-workers, it has helped to show employers and employed more clearly that their interests are identical and inseparable, it has stimulated a desire to excel in their daily work amongst craftsmen, it has assisted many a lad who was a junior apprentice seven years ago to become a more efficient workman to-day than otherwise he would have been, it has done much to create a desire for better class work amongst the general public, and it has spread its influence farther afield with the result that similar Guilds have been established in various parts of the country."

Accompanying the report is a portrait of the Guild Master, Mr. C. W. Richardson, nicely printed on art paper.

The House of Tuck in America.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., has taken over the shares and bonds of the branch of its business conducted in America under a separate corporation. This transfer was made possible through the recent death of the president of the American house, Mr. Charles Kaufmann. Together with the interests of Mr. Kaufmann, the English house, or the original proprietors, was able to secure the other holdings of the American company. At an election directly after the stock transfer the following new officers of the American house were elected: Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., president; Mr. Gustave Tuck, vice-president; Mr. Desmond A. Tuck, secretary and treasurer. These three gentlemen are all directors in the London company, and in addition to Messrs. Milton J. Greenebaum, Norvin R. Lundheim, and Louis Herman, comprise the board of directors of the American house. The remaining directors of the English house are Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Mr. Alfred Parsons, R.A.

Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., has been in America for three weeks, during which time, says the *American Stationer*, he and his son, Mr. Desmond A. Tuck, have been interviewing a number of the representative firms there, and had the extreme pleasure of learning that the methods of business which the London house has been pursuing for the past 50 years are practically the same as the American style. Following out a plan which has worked successfully with the London house, an advisory committee made up of the heads of the different departments will meet from time to time for the purpose of discussing things in general with Mr. Desmond A. Tuck, who, in addition to being an official of the company, will be the manager. The latter is well fitted and fully qualified to fill the position, and with the co-operation of those behind him the American house will rise to greater proportions than ever, or to use the words of Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., "we have been publishers to three reigns, and we hope to be publishers to every home in America as well as abroad." Sir Adolph returned home on Saturday, 5th inst., by the steamer "Olympic," evidently much pleased with his visit.

ALTHOUGH cricket is still with us, preparations for the coming football season are actively progressing, a fact we are reminded of by the arrival of Leng's Football Handbook for 1913-14. The latest issue of this complete and useful penny handbook, arrayed in a green cover, contains within its 100 pages a host of facts and figures relating to the great winter sport. All the principal league tables and next season's fixtures are given, while a complete directory of clubs, players and officials is a feature which will be keenly relished.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☞ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☜

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

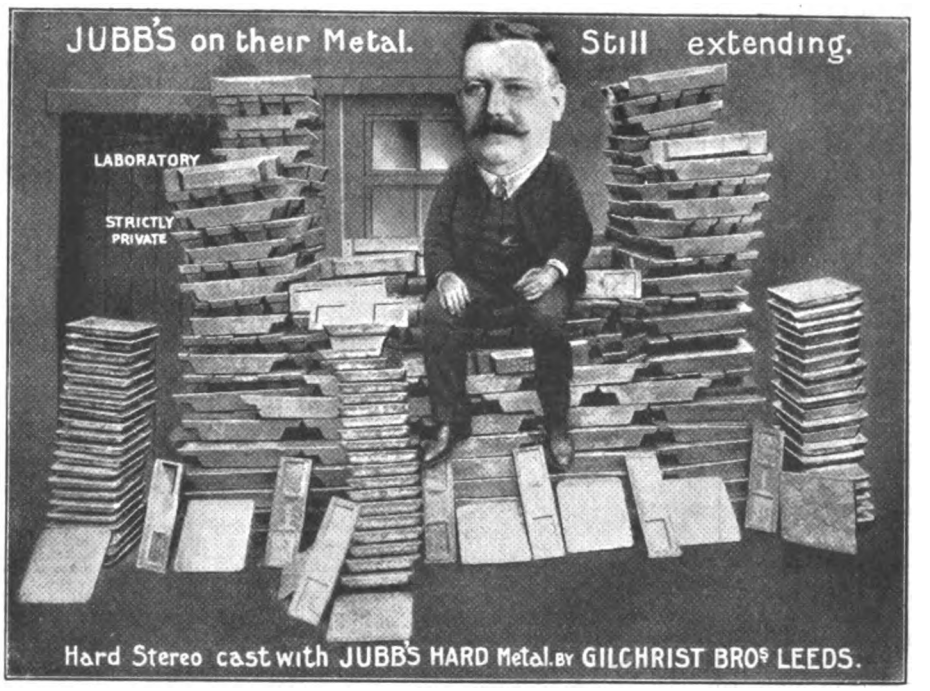
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

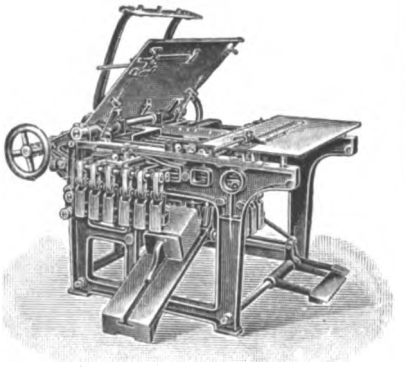
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.



BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.

Sheet and Newspaper Folding Machine.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DESIGNERS.

Thornton Road, BRADFORD.

Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

Price 6d. Net.
Per Ann. 6s.
Post Free.

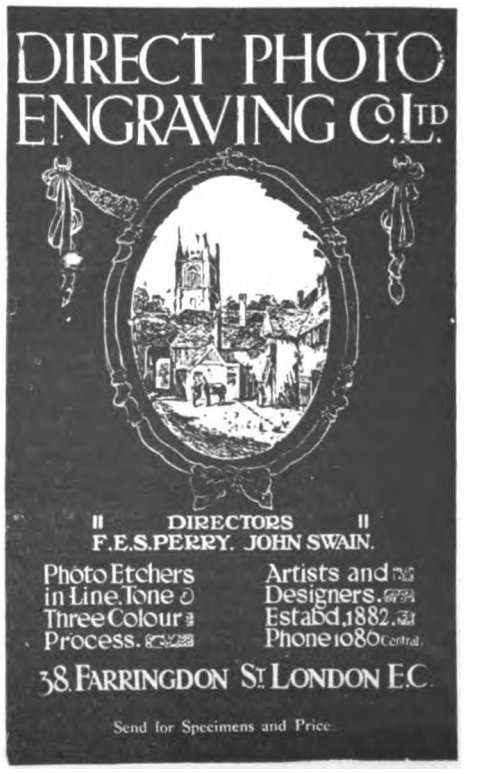
THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY

Foreign Subscription 8s.
Post Free.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.



Digitized by Google

EPITOME OF NEW PATENTS.

Copyright Compilation for the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Further information concerning the following Patents may be obtained by Subscribers upon application to the Editor. Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be Endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London. Telegrams:—"STONHILL, London."

The Editor does not necessarily endorse the statements contained in the following abstract of specifications, which are condensed from official documents. He holds himself responsible only for the criticism and explanation which is considered desirable in regard to certain of the Patents.

6,346 (1910).—**Improvements in Typesetting or Composing Machines.**—HUGO FRIEDMANN (Germany). Accepted April 18th, 1911.

Relates to a composing machine of the kind in which types are adapted to be released according to requirement from magazines charged with printing type, by the compositor depressing the corresponding key of a keyboard. The several magazines are arranged one above another in such a way that common type pushers can be used for all the magazines, the pushers being held in common carriers or quivers that can be pushed forward, upwardly and downwardly in front of the magazines, so that the type pushers can be brought into the ejecting position in front of each magazine by a suitable movement controlled by arresting devices. An outlet orifice with inclined base enables the smooth transference of the type from the magazine and facilitates its slide down the magazine. The changing from one type to another is effected by the simple movement of a handle, and the release of the type from the magazines is effected by pressure upon a key lever. Other means provide for the transference of the set-up and justified lines of type to the composing galley, the cutting off of the thin connecting portions of the justifying wedges, and the withdrawal of types that frequently occur from each of a number of channels successively by the pressure on the key.

8,308 (1910).—**Improvements in Printing Machines.**—R. HOE AND CO. (America). Accepted April 6th, 1911.

In relation to web printing machines of the class known as straight line machines, in which rotary printing couples are arranged with their cylinders in parallelism, the webs from the couples being led in a substantially straight line to longitudinal folders, the present invention consists in the following arrangement:—The printing sets are placed on the opposite sides of their folders, and gearing is employed such as will enable the printing sets to be used as separate items, each using its own folder; as a single item, both sets using one folder between them; or one or both printing sets used in conjunction with both folders.

14,317 (1910).—**Improvements in and relating to Mechanism for All-Size Rotary Printing and Folding Machinery.**—ALBERT VICTOR PAUL (Scotland). Accepted March 30th, 1911.

The object of this invention is to alter the position of the printed paper on the cylinder of an all-size rotary printing and folding machine, to vary at will the position of the fold, and to cause the folded pages to register with each other while the machine is in motion. To this end a registering device is arranged on the tucking blade cylinder, at a suitable position between the tucking blade and the grippers, or other means employed for holding the front end of the paper. The registering device slides or moves in and out in such a manner as to draw or move the paper on the cylinder across the tucking blade, in either direction as desired, in order to adjust the position of the fold exactly in the centre of the printed matter so that the printed pages, after folding, will register perfectly with one another. The registering device can be operated while the tucking blade is in motion, thereby obviating the necessity for stopping the machinery.

13,439 (1910).—**Sheet Lifting Device for Platen Printing Presses.**—SIMEON B. YATES (England). Accepted March 30th, 1911.

Applies chiefly to platen printing presses where the sheets are fed into the machine by hand to receive the impression and are removed by hand after the operation. To facilitate the taking off of the sheet after the impression has been made, a bracket of suitable shape to fit the platen is clamped thereto. An arm, or arms, of convenient length and lying on the platen are pivoted to this bracket, and attached to this is pivoted a secondary arm, or finger, made of thin spring metal and having its outer end slightly bent in an upward direction. This secondary arm can be made to reach any part of the platen where the sheet is being printed, and lies between the platen and the sheet. When the sheet is being brought into contact with the type for printing this secondary arm is pressed flat down on to the platen, and after the impression has been made on the sheet and the platen leaves the type, the bent part of the arm, or finger, springs up and raises the sheet from the platen and thus gives greater facilities for the fingers of the feeder to lay hold of the sheet.

26,641 (1910).—**Improvements in Web-Perfecting Printing Presses.**—GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO. (America). Accepted April 13th, 1911.

According to this invention the web in being perfected forms a pocket, and a flexible shield is arranged so as to be constantly interposed between the impression cylinder and the pocket of the web during the travel of the cylinder, for the purpose of shielding the web from the "wind" action and consequent breakages.

WHILE a large majority of the offset printers are using zinc plates there are still a few who stick to aluminum. Then once in a while a user of zinc is called upon to handle an aluminum plate. While there is very little difference in the manner of printing from the two metals, the mode of preparing the plate is somewhat different. A good strong etching solution for aluminium is made by taking three pints of gum, strained through a muslin cloth, one pint nutgall solution, two fluid ounces phosphoric acid, 20 per cent. strength, and a few drops of carbolic acid to keep it sweet. For a weak etching solution use the same except make it six pints of gum instead of three.—*Harris Monthly.*

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONOTYPE
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.



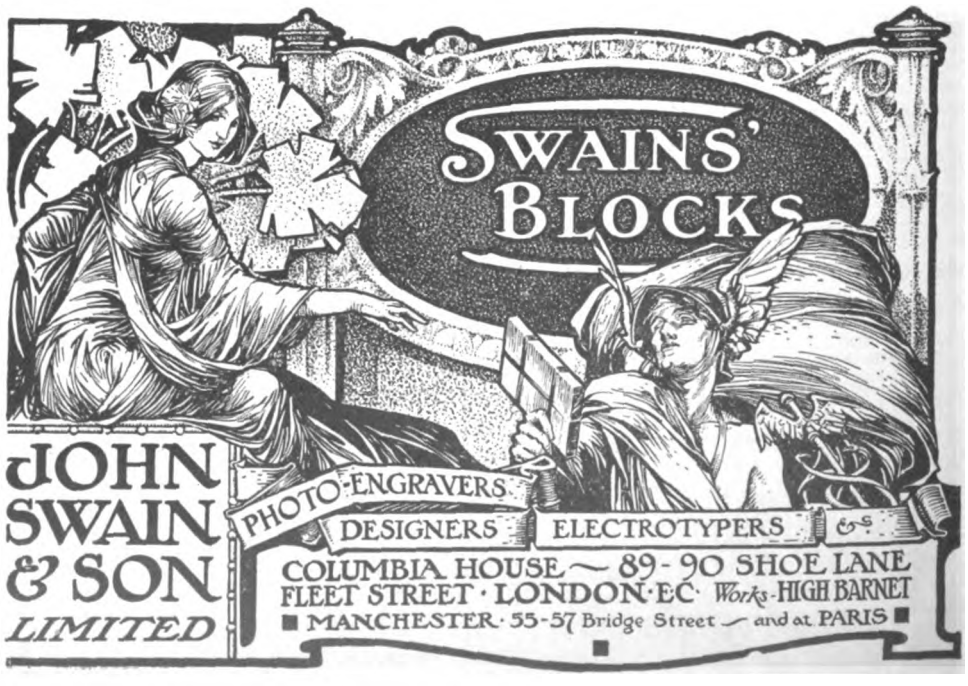
Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 469 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.
These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.
ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.



Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 28½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

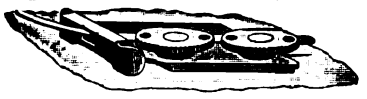
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.
It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10d.** per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 530, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, U.S.A.

Digitized by Google



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

15,006 HILL, G., letter presses.
15,017 PETTY, J. P., expansible files or binders.
15,056 CALLANAN, W. A., and PLUNKETT, C., supporting devices for calendars or the like.
15,117 HORSBURGH, E., and GLOVER, W. S., self-inking and other pads in connection with all types of printing stamps to enable imprints to be made in different colours and designs.
15,146 WATTS, H., and CAMPBELL, T., machine applicable for use in folding cardboard or the like.
15,198 STEWART, W., apparatus for applying adhesive stamps or labels.
15,206 HANSEN, A. B., ticket printing and registering machines.
15,230 CARTWRIGHT, J. T., method and means for securing loose sheets of paper to cardboard or the like.
15,231 LONG, J. W., and DEAN, W. J., self-closing ink bottle.
15,324 MANIFOLDIA, LTD., and PLANT, J. P., date block calendars.
15,328 NATIONAL ADVERTOGRAPH CO., LTD., RISE, H. A., and PATTERSON, C. G., printing machines.
15,418 HUGHES, P. H., and ROSE, O. W., greeting cards and method of producing the same.
15,443 BALABAN, M., copy-holders for typewriting machines.
15,450 LOWER, W. W., loose-leaf binders.
15,469 HARRIS, H. K. H., advertising devices and the like.
15,478 SIEMENS BROS. and CO., LTD., justification indicators for type-composing machines or the like.
15,500 HIRCOCK, J. T., mechanism of loose-leaf binders.
15,507 HADDAN, R., check printing, perforating, and severing mechanism for cash registers.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Apparatus for applying adhesive stamps or labels—Stewart; 12,107.
Production of imitations of engraved or chased metal plates from paper or paper pulp combined with metal—Moncany; 14,587.
Process of preparing plates or cylinders for printing and the like purposes—Lauthe and Lauthe; 14,578.
Paper ruling machine or appliance for attaching to ruling machines—King and Modern Printing Co., Proprietary; 14,880.
Filing and cash register apparatus—Jensen; 14,843.
Delivery mechanism of stop and oscillating or tumbler cylinder printing machines—Musgrave; 18,706.
Tuckers for collecting cylinders of web-perfecting printing presses—Goss Printing Press Co., of England; 21,454.
Files for documents and the like—Heydemann; 32,849.
Leaf turners—Strong; 26,580.
Perfecting rotary web-printing presses—Walker; 28,471.
Means for printing on cylinders—Nobels Explosives Co. and Hodge; 28,774.

1913.

Printing mechanism for pneumatically-operated typewriters.
Printing machines—Sampson; 2,148.
Loose-leaf holders or covers—Hare; 3,907.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913

Photo-mechanical printing—Tellkampf: 12,585.
Combined printing machines—Elsassishe Maschinenbau Ges.; 14,040.

KRAFT PAPER IN CANADA.—The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, Que., intend enlarging their paper mill plant, by the addition of a machine to make a complete line of kraft paper, in addition to the paper which they are already manufacturing. The company will then be in a position to manufacture kraft paper glazed on one side or on both sides as may be required. This will give them a full line of products. Extension has been added to the main plant next to the kraft paper mill, and this is now ready for the installation of the machinery.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	JUNE.				JANUARY-JUNE.			
	1912	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	21,253	17,050	26,934	37,634	106,506	101,566	223,632	223,292
Printings	117,458	158,112	116,069	146,736	822,049	1,000,380	806,957	952,423
Packings and Wrappings	40,101	61,539	19,815	31,553	371,301	414,082	155,417	177,011
Hangings	8,832	9,150	18,086	21,613	71,040	77,249	179,412	190,644
Other Printed or Coated	2,008	2,355	8,513	10,626	20,349	15,077	86,485	67,539
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	5,026	10,208	5,552	9,547	48,319	55,545	47,153	54,716
Manufactures of ,, ,,	3,054	4,819	5,550	8,356	27,002	30,778	49,414	54,457
Playing Cards	142	291	1,113	2,226	1,582	1,846	11,635	13,908
Envelopes...	1,681	3,026	4,084	6,688	15,275	18,073	37,356	42,658
Bags	2,535	4,368	3,081	4,800	22,282	27,142	24,532	29,347
Unenumerated	3,092	6,121	7,480	14,262	28,383	33,883	69,321	81,833
Totals	197,182	277,039	216,277	294,041	1,534,138	1,775,641	1,691,344	1,888,828

Writings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	335	280	1,550	1,259	3,627	2,337	13,090	10,249
United States	57	218	233	922	1,078	887	3,844	2,870
Other Foreign Countries	1,629	2,714	5,329	8,830	16,688	18,249	48,319	54,245
B. South Africa	1,056	1,577	2,308	3,282	9,586	9,135	17,648	18,157
B. India	1,405	2,294	2,713	5,199	12,690	12,747	28,072	29,061
Straits Settlements ...	196	376	532	898	1,940	2,566	4,712	5,934
Ceylon	380	272	783	473	1,420	1,584	3,010	3,435
Australia	6,729	6,072	9,845	10,450	43,275	36,167	72,251	63,319
New Zealand	607	1,700	1,175	2,731	9,551	10,367	17,004	17,118
Canada	249	677	768	1,392	2,273	3,393	5,204	7,854
Other British Possessions	610	870	1,698	2,198	4,428	4,134	10,478	9,850

Printings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	8,235	8,641	9,975	10,687	55,450	60,134	64,822	75,030
United States	1,100	3,332	1,544	4,106	14,906	16,672	19,540	27,102
Other Foreign Countries	24,248	30,040	25,382	33,107	178,649	223,287	200,168	242,866
B. South Africa	9,290	8,319	9,817	8,355	72,360	57,957	72,081	60,315
B. India	19,190	25,269	17,493	23,817	120,656	149,493	113,382	140,005
Straits Settlements ...	782	2,349	813	2,154	6,800	11,008	6,733	11,104
Ceylon	1,192	2,239	1,361	2,189	8,770	12,405	8,783	11,797
Australia	32,824	54,572	29,852	36,995	234,510	323,281	193,214	235,782
New Zealand	7,771	9,793	6,170	9,064	68,171	62,045	55,812	51,026
Canada	10,514	10,394	11,184	12,980	49,788	67,942	60,354	82,829
Other British Possessions	2,312	3,164	2,478	3,282	11,979	16,156	12,098	15,567

Unenumerated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	272	572	1,604	3,662	2,410	3,033	15,164	19,834
United States	38	202	226	576	621	1,068	2,346	4,029
Other Foreign Countries	1,173	2,249	2,523	4,573	10,038	12,313	23,228	26,401
B. South Africa	263	850	456	1,656	3,486	3,417	5,547	6,086
B. East Indies	272	550	589	925	3,157	3,344	6,320	6,696
Australia	480	944	845	1,478	4,837	6,208	7,588	8,928
New Zealand	85	484	173	675	1,298	2,141	2,454	3,444
Canada	336	201	646	562	1,690	1,730	4,716	4,978
Other British Possessions	173	69	418	155	846	629	1,958	1,437

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items.

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zeneth Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Foreign and British Paper.

Our Foreign Trade.

The trade returns for the past month show increased values in imports, exports, and re-exports, whilst the figures for the half-year denote a considerable advance compared with the corresponding periods of last year:—

JUNE.

Imports ...	...	£620,826	+ £165,701
Exports ...	...	294,041	+ 77,764
Re-Exports	...	27,751	+ 20,123

JANUARY–JUNE.

Imports ...	...	£3,686,633	+ £381,706
Exports ...	...	1,888,826	+ 197,484
Re-Exports	...	126,028	+ 33,897

Six Months' Imports.

A formidable item in the list of imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom is that of packings and wrappings, the value standing at £1,386,791, or nearly 38 per cent. of the total. Compared with the first half of last year an increase is shown of £187,383, all countries, with the exception of Russia, increasing their shipments. The six months' imports of reel paper amount to £625,464, an increase of £46,126. The principal supplies come from Norway, Sweden and Newfoundland. Shipments from the latter country show an increase of £37,438, whilst Swedish supplies have declined. Printings and writings not on reels were imported more largely to the extent of £34,635, the total value being £435,253. Germany, who holds premier position in supplying the British market, has increased her trade, and substantial headway has been made by Norway. American competition in both printings and writings on reels and not on reels continues to decline. Printed paper was received of the value of £211,440, there being a decrease in hangings of £4,532, and a reduction on other sorts of £7,186 compared with the first half of last year. Imports of strawboards were of the value of £490,673, mill and wood pulp boards £325,121, and unenumerated and articles of paper £211,891, showing increases, respectively, of £65,925, £19,535, and £39,820.

Half-Year's Exports.

A feature of the British export paper trade is the satisfactory expansion in the shipments of printings, the value for the last six months (£953,423) showing an increase of £146,436 compared with the first half of last year. British Possessions bought printings of the value of £608,428, and Foreign Countries to the amount of £344,998, increases of £85,968 and £60,468 respectively. Excellent markets were found in Australia and India for British printings, and Canada also increased her purchases. Exports of writings show very little movement, the total value standing at £223,292, a decline of £340. This reduction was solely due to a lessened demand on the part of British Possessions, mainly Australia, exports to the latter country declining from £72,251 to £63,519. The shipments to British Possessions amounted to £154,928, a reduction of £3,451, whilst the supplies to Foreign Countries were of the value of £68,364, an increase of £3,111. With the exception of a decrease of £18,946 in printed or coated papers, the exports of other articles during the last half-year, as compared with 1912, show increases, viz.:—Packings and wrappings, £21,594; paper hangings, £11,232; paste, mill and cardboard, £7,563; manufactures of paste, mill and cardboard, £5,043; playing cards, £2,273; envelopes, £5,302; bags, £4,815; and unenumerated, £12,512.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JUNE.				JANUARY–JUNE.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	160,140	240,374	92,250	130,335	1,037,587	1,090,358	579,338	625,464
Not on Reels	58,614	81,145	56,960	69,464	437,766	505,048	400,618	435,253
Hangings	3,171	3,034	8,289	7,635	36,030	34,042	83,606	79,074
Other Printed or Coated	11,868	9,137	25,273	23,820	56,752	50,599	139,552	132,366
Packings and Wrappings	215,797	328,736	149,032	228,894	1,729,860	2,011,222	1,199,408	1,386,791
Strawboards	163,125	252,108	46,068	68,352	1,531,760	1,787,923	424,748	490,673
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	111,178	104,140	51,224	51,326	634,255	646,092	305,586	325,121
Unenumerated, etc. ...	8,767	15,962	26,029	41,000	57,511	73,416	172,071	211,891
Totals	732,660	1,034,636	455,125	620,826	5,521,521	6,198,700	3,304,927	3,868,633
Printings or Writings—On Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	35,874	38,399	22,392	21,695	270,287	217,707	156,545	127,338
Norway	60,479	67,054	33,497	38,635	425,420	435,667	230,480	244,222
Germany	6,555	12,490	4,627	8,727	38,670	82,547	28,286	62,698
United States	5,578	735	2,807	430	25,111	14,660	13,717	8,556
Newfoundland	31,120	106,680	15,949	52,113	151,953	232,028	76,817	114,255
Other Countries	20,534	15,016	12,978	8,735	126,146	107,749	73,493	68,395
Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	12,806	12,544	8,191	8,266	76,688	80,888	48,602	53,515
Norway	15,394	29,097	9,721	18,351	116,184	170,313	75,503	107,573
Germany	14,879	23,523	15,857	21,978	129,083	148,760	125,844	140,234
Belgium	4,240	9,340	4,191	8,303	50,054	49,214	47,618	45,955
United States	5,600	2,772	10,878	6,363	27,914	19,479	47,691	36,036
Other Countries	5,695	3,869	8,122	6,203	37,843	36,394	55,360	51,940
Hangings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	2,128	1,935	4,603	4,272	24,868	23,651	49,629	48,578
Belgium	543	703	1,448	1,750	7,793	7,794	19,463	19,982
Other Countries	500	396	2,238	1,613	3,369	2,597	14,514	10,514
Other Printed or Coated Papers.								
From—	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	6,812	4,852	12,360	12,431	33,043	26,340	78,067	67,277
Belgium	3,698	3,021	7,415	6,316	15,972	16,159	30,591	33,550
France	501	279	2,660	1,667	2,409	1,970	12,761	11,088
United States	259	753	1,613	2,612	2,699	4,600	11,402	15,162
Other Countries	598	232	1,225	794	2,629	1,530	6,731	5,289
Packings and Wrappings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	22,164	17,561	10,883	10,902	159,319	139,854	81,359	70,123
Sweden	71,914	112,191	45,857	71,335	572,242	682,077	369,357	432,367
Norway	57,260	89,903	33,765	56,048	383,875	527,295	239,129	316,761
Germany	44,838	65,870	37,249	55,047	373,731	406,992	307,522	345,205
Belgium	13,616	21,109	10,629	17,114	135,383	142,090	108,655	115,593
Other Countries	6,005	22,102	10,649	18,448	105,310	112,914	93,386	106,742

The National Insurance Act

A

GREAT SUCCESS.

"Number of Insurance Stamps sold in England from June 21, 1912, to March 31st, 1913,

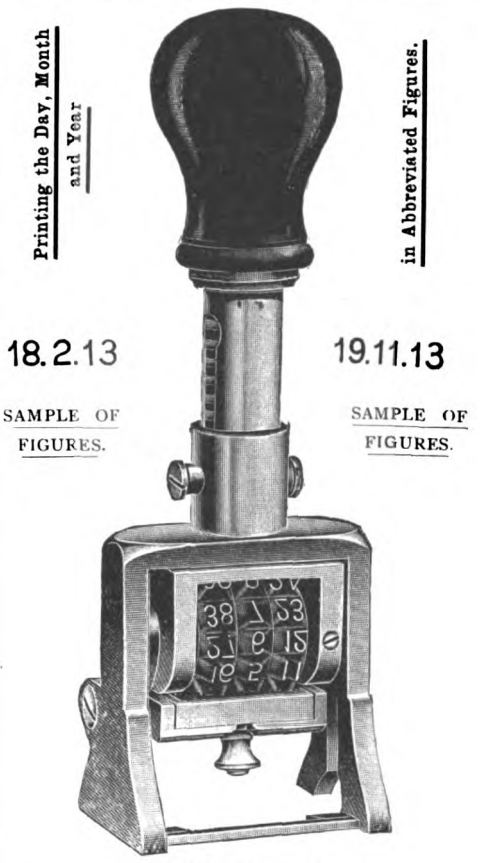
342,848,351

Value £10,451,569 11s. 7d."

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

RELIABLE. ACCURATE. EFFICIENT.



ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Price 14/6 each

The Price includes small Bottle of Ink, and Stylo, packed in Box complete.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle. Pads 2/6 per dozen.

The above MACHINE is made by the "Bates Manufacturing Company," of Orange, N.J., U.S.A., who for twenty years have enjoyed an enviable reputation in the sale of the "Original Bates Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines."

"The figures are easily set for use, one only having to press the plunger down, push the head of the locking pin through the opening in the top, pull out the fork pin at the right hand side of figure wheels, and turn the wheels to the date or dates required. The pad is inked with a small camel hair brush, and the wheels and figures may be kept clean with equal parts of benzine and paraffin. Indelible ink for use with this dating stamp is also supplied. . . . . The 'Unique' dating machine gives the quickest method of cancelling the stamps on the employees' contribution cards, while at the same time it may be found useful in many other ways."—Extract from "*The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*"

Similar commendatory notices appeared in "Sales and Wants Advertiser," "The Caxton Magazine," "The Stationery Trades Journal," "The Stationery World," "The Irish Printer," and the "Home and Colonial Stationer and Printers' Review."

Liberal Discounts upon orders for the above Machines in lots of half-a-dozen.

High Grade made Automatic Hand and Type-High Numbering Machines kept in Stock.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 2635 City.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE *Times* is to be heartily congratulated on the success of its appeal for raising the necessary £90,000 for the purchase of the Crystal Palace for the public. To have raised £60,000 in a fortnight is a remarkable achievement.

THE *Data Circulation Magazine* is the title of a new monthly periodical catering for the interests of publishers of newspapers, magazines and trade journals. It is published by the Data Circulation Publishing Co., of 24, Murray-street, New York.

THE Northern Federation of Newsagents, who, under their popular president, Mr. A. H. Herries, have gathered into their fold a very large number of the trade in the North of England, have had a very successful excursion to Bishop Auckland.

EDINBURGH.—Negotiations have been proceeding for some time between the Edinburgh stereotypers and their employers regarding wages. The employers offered 2s. of an increase, bringing the standard to 35s. per week, and this has been accepted by the men.

A FIRE occurred last week at the works of Messrs. Emery and Son. Ltd., printers and publishers of the *Hove Gazette*, in Church-road, Hove. The upper part of the building suffered most, the studio being completely gutted. The stock and buildings were insured.

MR. HAROLD HODGE is relinquishing the editorship of the *Saturday Review* at the end of August next, after having been editor for 14 years. Mr. Gervase Beckett, M.P., will act as editor-in-chief himself and Mr. George A. B Dewar will be literary editor with a place on the Board.

THE VOTERS' LISTS BILL.—Preparation of the voters' lists by the various metropolitan boroughs last year cost a total of £16,751. The prices for printing the lists in the various boroughs varied from £1 6s. 10½d. per 100 names in St. Pancras to 13s. 6d. in Hampstead, the average being £1 0s. 11d.

THERE passed away last week, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Henry Greenwood, a well-known compositor, for a number of years on the staff of Messrs. R. Ward and Sons, in that city. Mr. Greenwood, who was a native of Driffield, and at one time a master printer, came to Newcastle many years ago and joined the staff of the *Newcastle Daily Leader*, being there employed till that organ closed its career.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTORS.—Applications are invited from persons desirous of having their names placed on the panels which it is contemplated to form in a number of subjects for employment in evening institutes as occasion requires, including printing; photo process (*a*) negative making, (*b*) line etching, (*c*) half-tone etching; lithography; and bookbinding. The question of the rate of pay is now before the Council. Particulars may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Education Officer, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

THE London Society of Compositors, in addition to attempting to secure the adoption of a specific date for the termination of all agreements between affiliated societies and employers' organisations with the evident object of making a general strike possible, is proposing a plan for securing a general advance of wages of at least 5s. per week for all classes of workers in both public and private employ where the time or piece system is in operation. It is proposed that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress shall take whatever steps may be necessary in conjunction with the unions prepared to take part in the movement to give effect to this demand at the earliest practicable moment. Another suggestion emanating from the same source is that the Prime Minister should be asked to introduce legislation immediately to compel all employers to pay their workers for statute holidays.

MR. W. M. VOYNICH, the well-known antiquarian bookseller, 68-70, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., has just issued an "Illustrated Catalogue of Remarkable Incunabula, many with woodcuts, and a Specimen of an Unknown Hylographic Press." Although only 166 items are listed, their description extends over 174 8vo. pp., which is accounted for by the very copious notes, on points of typographical and bibliographical interest connected with the books offered for sale, that always make Mr. Voynich's catalogues such good reading for book lovers, even those whose means will not permit more than a very occasional purchase. This particular list is priced at only 1s., notwithstanding that there are 43 illustrations printed on art paper (many of them folding), with facsimiles of type, woodcuts, printers' marks, etc. The xylographic fragment is of Polish origin, that Mr. Voynich, who is particularly well versed in the bibliography of that part of Europe, discusses its possible origin at some length. By the way, he has lately opened a Parisian branch establishment at the Hotel St. James, in the Rue St. Honoré.

A VERDICT of accidental death was returned at an inquest, held at Lambeth on Saturday, on Ethel May Lock, aged 23, a book folder, who was killed by a motor-'bus while cycling along Westminster-bridge-road.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, July 11th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.

AT Sotheby's, last week, no less than £61 was paid for the fine Edinburgh edition of Stevenson's works, including the letters. The 30 volumes were issued between 1894-9 at £18 10s. This Stevenson set was in the library of the late Mr. Bram Stoker.

SIR GEORGE RIDDELL has kindly consented to occupy the chair on the occasion of the seventy-fourth anniversary festival of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, which will be held at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Whitefriars, London, on Monday, November 3rd next.

THE "POLYTECHNIC TYPOGRAPHIA."—The twentieth edition of this large quarto portfolio of examples of the work of the students attending the printing classes, during the session 1912-13, of the Regent-street Polytechnic, again testifies to the soundness of the instruction given. There are illustrations in various processes—three-colour half-tone, monotones, two-colour half-tone, line block, and as frontispiece some Alpine scenery showing five colours worked in two operations; also title pages, circulars, memo. headings, designs for menu cards, catalogue covers, invitation cards, programmes, advertisement pages, etc., all exhibiting good taste in display under careful restraint. A number of the designs are competition pages, and these we are informed exceed in number those of any previous year. The volume also includes an instructive article on "Typographical Display," by Mr. A. H. Lovell, one of the instructors. We must not omit to mention the excellence of the presswork throughout, and altogether the volume reflects much credit on the principal (Mr. E. R. Alexander) and his able band of assistants.

Stationery Exports.

The following are the exports of stationery, other than paper, from the United Kingdom for the month of June, compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
To Germany ...	£10,234	£8,790	£10,948
" France... ...	5,227	3,410	3,516
" United States of America ..	6,938	4,468	6,334
" British India...	12,307	13,890	15,041
" Straits Settlements ...	3,297	4,298	4,553
" Ceylon ...	2,030	2,002	2,897
" Australia ...	14,570	8,510	13,868
" New Zealand	6,182	2,181	5,218
" Canada ...	9,437	8,549	11,081
" Other Countries... ...	70,367	57,826	78,178
Totals	£140,589	£113,924	£151,634

For the six months, ending June, the total exports reached £877,454, an increase of £71,688 over the same period of 1912, and an increase of £114,843 over the corresponding period of 1911.

BRITISH Exports & Imports of Printing Type.

The following figures show the exports and imports of printing type into the United Kingdom for the periods mentioned:—

Imports:—

	June		Jan.-June	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	7	908	28	5,335
1912	5	1,271	20	4,197
1911	6	1,328	34	6,612

Exports:—

	June		Jan.-June	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	34	7,011	283	50,429
1912	39	5,194	243	34,583
1911	60	8,737	260	41,894

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

"A Chat on the Future Policy of the P. M. and O. A."

Our Gracious King and Queen being in the district and royal weather prevailing, the number of members who put in an appearance at the last meeting was below the average. Enthusiasm, however, made up for the shortness in numbers. The minutes of meetings held June 7th, 14th and 21st were read and confirmed on the motion of Mr. JAS. E. MAYO, seconded by Mr. GEO. SHEARSMITH.

Under the heading of "As You Like It," the meeting was open to members for free conversation on current events. Mr. F. J. HUGHES, the hon. secretary, read the following paper, entitled "A Chat on the Future Policy of the P. M. and O. A."

The Secretariat.

The London members perhaps do not see that their resolution to have two separate officers—a general secretary and a financial secretary—will entail increased labour, worry and friction upon the general secretary and distant members. Will a foreign member write and ask the general secretary for some information, and at the same time be at the expense of posting his subscriptions to a financial secretary when all could be done through one person and by one postage? Would it not be wise to give the general secretary an assistant, and let everything pass through the general secretary's hands so that he would know all the moves on the board as regards local and provincial membership, and he will then pass on to his assistant what is not necessary for him to personally deal with.

The average person who joins a mutual benefit association does not bother his head with a lot of rules and irritating little duties. He ignores all such things, being desirous of wasting as little as possible his leisure time and energy in keeping up his membership. Some Manchester members very rarely attend ordinary meetings because they have other hobbies more interesting. As they pay their subscriptions regularly through the post, no one can say they are bad members. Certainly, a good attendance at meetings gives encouragement to officers and lecturers, and each one should put forth efforts to attend when a gentleman gives his leisure time to enlighten us on some particular subject.

General Funds.

Should the Parent Centre decide to separate its two-thirds in the same way as the Provincial Centres now do, some of those critics who scan the balance sheets for the annual losses of the Parent Centre, may perhaps get a rude awakening. However, it is only fair that as all Centres are expected to work on their own bases, London should fall into line.

Subscriptions and Benefits.

The special committee have been desirous of helping the unfortunate by suggesting an advance of four shillings per member per annum.

Pensions.—As it would take five years to create a pension of five shillings per week for one person, their suggestion of 1s. 1d. falls to the ground.

Unemployment Allowance.—Everyone will agree that the two shillings towards the unemployed fund is a wise suggestion.

Further Benefits.—We would query: Is it necessary to put any greater tax than two shillings upon both fortunate and unfortunate members, seeing that out of the present contributions we are each year able to add to the reserve fund?

Should the members be desirous of increasing their liabilities, sixpence might be added for benevolent purposes to make the fund more useful, and sixpence for local management.

The question of meeting members over 60 years of age with a 15 years' membership, if put in operation, would cause a good deal of jealousy and dissatisfaction.

Unemployed Allowance.

The suggested special levy of two shillings per member as an addition to the present annual subscriptions should provide sufficient extra capital for increasing the period of unemployment allowance from five to eight weeks in any twelve months.

Taking the figures for the years 1907 to 1912 inclusive, we find the yearly average cost per member has been 2s. 1d., 3s. 4d., 2s. 10d., 2s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. 7d., respectively, making a total average annual call of 2s. 8d., per member.

Digitized by Google

As the maximum average call for the three extra weeks would be three-fifths of 2s. 8d., we observe that the suggested extra levy of 2s., under ordinary circumstances, would provide ample funds.

Limit of Age for Death Benefit.

The age for entitlement to Death Benefit should be fixed at 48 years and no alteration allowed on the formation of new Centres. A new Centre may be on its first three months when a person living in the radius of an older Centre may for the first time hear of such an Association as the P. M. and O. A. Should that person be over the age limit of 45, he would not be eligible for death benefit although another person just in the radius of the new Centre and on the verge of the 48 year limit would be able to walk into full membership and smile at his disqualified younger friend.

All the Provincial Centres formed previous to the North Midlands Centre have had the same trials as the latter, but as we believe more in the stability of the Association than in increased membership, we say, "Have a care for the future!"

Should it be found feasible to increase the age limit to 48 or 50 there might be a death benefit allowance of £5 for half, and £10 for full benefit. These calls might be met out of the reserve Death Benefit Fund.

At the last meeting of the Parent Centre, Mr. Berryman is reported to have said that London at the commencement accepted practically all comers regardless of age, but he did not mention that the death benefit was paid according to the amount received by levy, there being no guarantee of a stipulated sum as at present.

Should the age extension be passed, it is suggested that present members may pay up arrear calls and be entitled to death benefit. We would ask: Why tax a member 50 years of age who joined after the age limit of 45, by making him pay up five years' death levies? On the other hand a person will be allowed to join at 50 years of age and come into equal death benefit without paying any arrears.

Is the Association, in order to swell its ranks, to be run as a charitable institution for outsiders, and a squeezing institution for members who have helped to build up the Association?

The older we accept members for death benefit, the greater will be the number of calls, and instead of relieving aged and distressed members, a bigger burden will be placed upon their shoulders to meet the extra calls.

Annual Meeting of the Association.

All Centres should meet in some appointed district once every year to discuss Association business and fraternise together. Every three or five years the meeting should take place in London, and in other years Centres should periodically come forward with their invites. Should there be more than one invite a vote should be taken at the business meeting. Members will not be expected to travel from one end of the kingdom to another, but those who are delegates representing Centres should be in their places during the transaction of business at the annual meeting so as not to penalise their Centre.

Some of the London members have stated in open meeting that they could not attend Dublin, Glasgow, or Edinburgh. Perhaps not, but the gap would be filled by a larger attendance of members belonging to Centres in the nearer districts, and as the years went by individuals who could not go far afield would have the pleasure of attending an annual meeting now and again when it came to their own Centre or one in close proximity.

As a suggestion for the day's proceedings, business might commence at 10 o'clock on the Saturday morning and be continued until one o'clock, during which time a paper on trade matters might be read by some gentleman and afterwards discussed by the members.

Some London members think that the time allowed would be too little. As we are not an Association of rapid changes, the average business would probably be completed within an hour. At one o'clock lunch could be taken, and at half-past two, a drive, sight-seeing, or inspection of some famous works, would occupy the time until six o'clock for tea, after which a concert could commence at 7.30 o'clock.

Respect or Honours Board.

Such a Board might be useful in showing new members the names of those who have been workers for the Association, and further it might act as a stimulus to those who had the Association at heart.

Register Book.

A register book should be kept by the general secretary containing particulars of all member's application forms, payments for unemployment, etc. Supposing a local secretary has a fire, robbery, or something else which destroys information about each member's application, who is to decide what would be the death benefit allowance, or what proof would there be of any discrepances that may arise at a later period?

National Council.

There should be one representative per hundred or part of a hundred to sit upon the National Council Such council to meet on the morning of the annual gathering or at such other times as circumstances required. Full voting power to be given them. This method would save months of referring back and standing still which goes on under the present system.

Rip Van Winkle.

To keep the general secretary from getting into mischief, or allowing him to become encircled with cobwebs, we recommend that each Centre receive annually particulars of the expenditure incurred on its behalf by the head office, such as unemployed allowance, benevolence, legal, death payments, etc.

DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Thos. Kirkwood) said he thought the paper was very practical, and the London special committee might note some of their hon. secretary's remarks. The united meetings gave members an opportunity of making more friends and gaining useful information about other parts of the country. The general secretary should have some assistance, but the creating of a separate office for a financial secretary would probably not work smoothly. It had been tried in Manchester, but instead of relieving the local secretary, it had placed more care upon his shoulders. No one expected the suggested pension scheme to pass, seeing the structure was so frail and flimsy. Unemployment scheme was very good and practical. As to further benefits, the members had not to forget that the demands made by trade union upkeep, insurance, and other incidentals made a great hole in the extra remuneration the average manager or overseer received, and if subscriptions to the P. M. and O. A. began to increase unreasonably by extra calls, instead of adding to the membership they would find it decreasing.

Mr. EDWARD MCVAY: I think we ought to try and get more of these older people advocated by the North Midlands Centre, and every member should be entitled to death benefit. The £10 and £20 recommended by the London special committee is a fair sum and should encourage these people to join. Mr. Hughes' £5 and £10 is too little seeing that Mr. F. W. Seeley allows 15 years for life after the suggested extension of age limit. I agree that 50 should be the age limit for death benefit, and we as an Association should make it worthy of acceptance by gentlemen holding responsible positions in the trade. As to aged and unfortunate members, I take it that it should be our endeavour to see that no member loses his benefits under such circumstances. Should death intervene at the period under discussion it would be extremely hard for them—the aged widow or the younger widow with small family whose husband had previous to his death been in unfortunate circumstances—if we said, "Oh! we are sorry there is nothing for you as your husband was three or six months out of benefit." Another point that ought to be taken up is the limit for membership. The unemployment rule says, "three months in arrear, no benefit until three months after clearance," and a further rule says, "After six months' arrears a member is liable to expulsion." Seeing that we meet only once a month, and printers' managers and overseers have so many things to consider, we should make a uniform time of six months. The subscriptions being due in advance a member is three months in arrear on the first meeting night of the next quarter. He does not keep his subscription card always before him and perhaps the unfortunate happens just after the first meeting in the second quarter, when he finds he is barred from unemployed allowance. Should he have a wife and young family the hardship soon is felt, and therefore I think the uniform six months would more nearly approach the masonic element about which we boast in our P. M. and O. A. membership.

Mr. GEO. E. SHEARSMITH: I notice there is nothing mentioned about a National Council in the report of the special committee. Is it being ignored or dropped? Centres should have representation on the management, and more so than those who hold individual membership direct with the Parent Centre. A good many of us younger members might desire to increase the usefulness of the Association by adding to the subscriptions, but we have to consider the aged members and the unfortunate, and I agree with Mr. McVay that when trade union, lodges, and other demands are met, there is not that great amount of extra money beyond the journeyman's standpoint, that we should lump up the subscriptions to the P. M. and O. A.

Mr. J. BALL: Should we increase the sum of £5 and £10 to £10 and £20 as suggested by the London special committee and supported by Mr. McVay, I think we should increase our burdens and at the same time check the influx of new blood, and increase the number of aged members. A person joining at 50 years of age, and living the suggested 15 years, would pay in something like £20 according to the present average. As the average life of the printer's manager or overseer did not reach the age of 65, it would mean that old members who joined at the 50 age limit would drain the funds of the Association.

Mr. JAS. E. MAYO: I entirely agree with Mr. Ball. We must look to the financial standing of the Association. It is all very well being sympathetic to those people who at present are outside the age limit and not members of the Association, but we must not let our sympathies overrule our just management. I think Mr. Hughes, in his short but practical paper, is quite right in not asking our present members to pay up arrears of death benefit. These members are more useful to us than those who may join when a death benefit is attached, because the former joined without a pecuniary advantage, whilst the latter would join because we flaunt before their eyes a death benefit allowance. The suggested £10 and £20 put forward by the special committee is too great, and not fair to the person who joins at 30 or 35 years of age. Mr. Hughes' £5 and £10 is ample, because we have to consider that when a person who joins at say 50 years becomes unattached, the chances of his securing another reliable position are very remote. You increase the unemployed allowance to eight weeks, and in the first two years he is entitled to draw unemployment allowance he may absorb £16, and should he live up to Mr. F. W. Seeley's maximum, he pays in about £20, and for that £20 you are going to give during his life £16 unemployment allowance and £20 to his widow or nominee at death. Is this practical, or is it business?

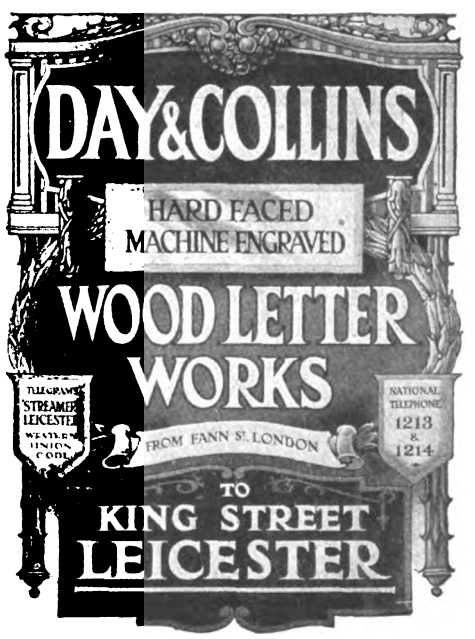
Mr. E. MURPHY also supported the hon. secretary's views. Mr. GEO. E. SHEARSMITH moved a vote of thanks to the secretary. Mr. J. BALL seconded, and Mr. F. J. HUGHES said he was pleased with the way the several speakers had taken up portions of his little paper, and their remarks along with his might be of some service to the proposed Parent Committee who would have to plan and lay out a scheme for the Provincial Centres to discuss.

The HON. SECRETARY pointed out that according to the Parent report in the official trade organ, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, the London President had met with an unfortunate accident.

The members instructed the hon. secretary to add to his report of that night's proceedings: "That the members of the Manchester and District Centre learn with regret of the accident to Mr. C. J. Gray, the London President, and heartily wish for his speedy recovery to convalescence."

WEE MACGREEGOR.

TRADE PRINTING—**Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.**



Rotary Typo, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

Digitized by Google

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

LINOTYPE CASTING APPARATUS.

THE Proprietor of British Letters Patent No. 17,193, of 1909, is prepared to sell the Patent, or to License British Manufacturers to work thereunder. It relates to a Type Casting Box for Multiple Line Casting. Address :—

BOULT, WADE & TENNANT,
Chartered Patent Agents,
111-112, Hatton Garden,
London, E.C.
14117

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1818.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
City and Guilds of London Institute	1
The Cleveland Guild	2
House of Tuck in America	2
Epitome of New Patents	4
Patents	6
Exports of British Paper	6
Foreign and British Paper	7
British Imports of Paper	7
Trade Notes	8
Stationery Exports	8
Exports of Printed Books	8
P. M. and O. A., Manchester Centre	8
Newspaper Competitions Bill	10
Bad Copy for Compositors	10
A Printers' Flower Show	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
Quads	14
(BOOKBINDING SECTION.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	15
Cost System for Bookbinders	16
Restoring Old Prints and Books	17
Points about Bookbinding from the British Cost Congresses	17
Is the Plough Obsolete?	18
Bookbinding for Women	19
Reviews	19
Some Bookbinding Patents	20

The Newspaper Competitions Bill.

THANKS to the efforts of the representative bodies both of newspaper proprietors and working journalists, including the Federation of Northern Newspaper Owners and the National Union of Journalists, legislation to prohibit certain pernicious prize competitions in newspapers is in a fair way to being secured. Lord Loreburn's Prize Competitions Bill was introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Loreburn and read a first time last week, and the second reading was to have been taken last Thursday, but was postponed. The text of the Bill has been printed, and it has the merit of going to the root of the matter. It aims at removing a parasitical growth on the public press that has increased amazingly of late years, and which is intensely disliked by the vast majority of newspaper proprietors. The desire to get something for nothing is unhappily a very prevalent weakness in human nature, and to pander to it in the form of these inept but subtly vicious competitions is highly reprehensible. The promoters of such competitions have shown no little ingenuity in keeping within the ambit of the existing Acts, whereby the smallest element of skill, notwithstanding the greatly preponderating elements of chance, is sufficient to take a competition out of the Lotteries Acts, but they will find an effectual check in this prohibition. The Bill provides a maximum penalty of six months' hard labour, or a fine of £100, or both, for any person conducting or permitting to be conducted, in or through any newspaper, any prize competition, advertisement or announcement directly or indirectly offering any prize or gift, which requires payment of money or use of a coupon or form. We shall watch with close interest the Bill's safe passage through Parliament.

* * *

Bad Copy for Compositors.

IT may seem superfluous, in these days of typewriters and schools of caligraphy, to refer to such a thing as bad MS., but even with all modern aids to accuracy in writing copy the compositor is still troubled by the slipshod or careless methods of the hurried writer, who in his haste to finish makes contractions that are only readable by himself, and sometimes even he cannot decipher his own scribble. Crossing *t*'s or dotting *i*'s is quite neglected, and punctuation is left to the printer. The oldest, and perhaps the most expressive simile of bad writing, is the track that would be left by a spider that escaped out of an ink bottle. As a rule, the copy put into the hands of printers is not quite so bad as this. Indeed, the majority of it is fair and symmetrical, quite lucid at a first glance. It is when the constituent letters are analysed that the complexity of the composition becomes apparent. Then it is found that the gracefully parallel strokes, the elegant curves, and all the other caligraphic embellishments are delusive—masking vague twists and turns, uncertainties, and indolencies, so that it is only from the general form of the word, not from the identification of the component letters, that the matter becomes legible at all. What the compositor asks—but at present cannot obtain—is not that the *n* and *u* be made alike, but that each have its distinctive shape; not that the *t* be made similar to *l*, but that it be crossed, or else formed after the fashion much in vogue, namely, a stroke more or less sloping, with a loop in the centre on the side farthest from the letter following it; and lastly, that the *i* be dotted—an omission which seems to meet with great favour among authors, though it is very tantalising to the compositor, since in bad manuscript the undotted *i* may be taken to represent *c*, *e*, or *r*, or even be supposed to form part of what in reality is the letter *m*. But if the *i*'s were dotted, and *t*'s crossed, few complaints would emanate from printing offices, so great an aid is the due placing of these letter appendages in the task of deciphering. Possessing these requisites, it might be said, still further, that there is scarcely a bad manuscript you can place in an intelligent compositor's hands but what he will be able to read every word. The extra trouble which such thoughtfulness implies is too insignificant to need mention; but the benefit its universal adoption would confer on compositors is incalculable; and if the thanks of a large body of men are not below accepting, then the assurance remains that such thanks will be unanimously accorded. There are one or two instances, unfortunately, where even carrying out the above reforms will not admit of plain sailing in the matter of deciphering—where every letter is slovenly and wretchedly constructed. For this there exists no cure but a few lessons from a writing master. Bad copy means depreciation of the compositor's earnings, and it is unfair on the part of writers to let their slipshod methods take the bread and butter away from a hard-working class of workmen.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of printed forms and books during the year ending July 3 st, 1914, for the Whitehaven Harbour Commissioners; particulars from Mr. J. Tyson, clerk, Harbour Office, Queen's Dock Quay, Whitehaven. For printing the parliamentary electors, burgess and parochial electors' lists of voters for the township of Blackburn, for the Corporation; particulars from Mr. L. Beard, town clerk, Town Hall, Blackburn. For the execution and supply of printing for three years from October, 1913, for the Deptford Borough Council; particulars from Mr. V. Orchard, town clerk, Town Hall, Newcross-road, S.E.

Digitized by Google

A Printers' Flower Show.

On Saturday last the employees of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., and of the Amalgamated Press, held their annual flower show at the St. Bride Institute. Lady Northcliffe, who takes a personal interest in the exhibition, as, indeed, her ladyship does in every matter that concerns and benefits the employee, opened the show with an elegant little speech, and called upon her gardener, Mr. J. Goatley, to commence the judging of the exhibits. During the judging the Associated Glee Singers, under the presidency of Mr. T. W. George, gave a very fine rendering of Mendelssohn's "A Vintage Song," and Adams' popular part song, "Comrades in Arms," for which the singers received well-merited applause. The conductor, Mr. F. J. Fewster, is a master of his art, and the singing was a testimonial to his skill.

Lady Northcliffe exhibited a fine lot of gloxinias, begonias and other rare plants, flowers and ferns, whilst the vegetables and fruit were extremely good, especially the two baskets of loganberries, the whole of which were sold for the benefit of the funds. It is hoped that her ladyship will be able to accompany Lord Northcliffe to Deal later on in the year to unveil the *Daily Mail* Bed No. 2 and the *Evening News* Bed at the Lloyd Memorial Caxton Seaside Home, to which the proceeds were allocated.

St. Bride Institute was a veritable paradise of scent and colour derived from the magnificent roses that formed a feature of the show. Upon entering the door at the top of the room attention was immediately arrested with the fragrance from a splendid exhibit of roses by Mr. George Sharvell, a well-known medallist and exhibitor of chrysanthemums. On this occasion, however, Mr. G. Sharvell was not competing, the blooms being specially sent for sale for the benefit of the funds of the Deal Home.

The competitors were all amateurs and employees of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., and of the Amalgamated Press, of Lavington-street and of Fleetway House. There was little or no difficulty in judging the first prizes, but in the seconds and thirds great scrutiny had to be exercised to make the selections. Mr. J. P. Hobbs won four first prizes. For the best exhibit in the show—four roses of beautiful form and colour—he was awarded the Lady Northcliffe bowl.

The possibilities of real flowers used for hat trimming decorations were shown to delightful advantage in a smaller room. The majority of the competitors, however, disqualified themselves in failing to adhere to the rules which demanded that practically the whole of the trimming should consist of one or two sprays as cut from the trees, and, as a consequence, the prettiest looking hats were not the prize-winners.

In the vegetable class great excellence prevailed, and it was difficult to realise that amateurs were responsible for the production. The funds of this popular institution will considerably benefit by the exhibition.

THE annual outing of the members of the *Bournemouth Guardian* staff took place the other day, when the party visited Southampton, Winchester and Romsey.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)
Alignment.	Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.
Justification.	Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.
Quality of Product.	The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.
Ease of Make-up.	The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, July 16th, 1913.

THE money market has been amply supplied with funds this week, and little effect was felt by the better demand yesterday. The discount market is influenced by the continued good supply of money, and rates have eased. Bullion movements have resulted to date in a net influx of £450,000. Stock markets have maintained a satisfactory tone, and the news regarding the Balkan position has led to a general recovery in prices. Business, however, continues restricted. The gilt-edged section is strong, and Consols have risen, the quotations now being 72 13/16 to 72 15/16 for money, and 72 15/16 to 73 1/16 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has remained inactive but has kept firm in tone. In the section relating to paper and print movements have been on the weaker side, Ilford Ord. having fallen 1/16 to 1 3/16—1 5/16. International Linotype having conceded 2 to 73—78, and *Lady's Pictorial* having dropped 1/8 to 2 3/8—2 7/8. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at acc. 20s. 6d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 19s. 6d.; in Cassell and Co. at 82s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Deb. at 63, and in the Ord. at 3s. 9d.; in International Linotype at 74; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 55½, and in the B Deb. at acc. 39¾ and 40; in George Newnes Pref. at acc. 15s. 9d., 15s. 6d. and 15s. 3d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at acc. 8¾; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s. 9d., and in the Pref. at 95s.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 25 and 26½, in the Cum. Pref. at acc. 7⅞, and in the Pref. Ord. at 12 1/16.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 5/16—6 9/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1 1/8
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/—24/
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	53—63xd
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	3/8—3/4
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	1/4—3/8
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	3/4—7/8
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1/4—1 1/8
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	7/8—1 3/8
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	15/16—15/16
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	29/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/8—3/8
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	73—78
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm.Pref.	10	10	9 3/8—10 1/4
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm.Pref.	5	5	2 3/8—2 7/8
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16xd
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	53—58
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	38—43
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/32—1 3/32
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	1 1/16—1 3/16
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3⅞
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¾—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	73—83
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	15/16—15/16
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¾—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼—12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 17/32—1 21/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

W. B. FORDHAM AND SONS, LTD.—An interim dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the half-year.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON.—The report for the year shows a profit of £42,614. The directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, place to reserve for special advertising, etc., £6,000, add to reserve account £2,000, and carry forward £6,461. The profit reported a year ago was £33,979 and the dividend 6 per cent. For each of two years before that 10 per cent. was paid.

NEW COMPANIES.

AMATEUR SPORTS PUBLISHING CO. (1913), LTD.—Registered on July 4th, with a capital of £1,000, in 985 preferred shares of £1 each and 300 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to print, publish and own journals, newspapers or periodicals, and to enter into a contract with the Amateur Sports Publishing Co., Ltd., and C. L. Sims, as liquidator, for the acquisition of the copyright of *Lawn Tennis* and *Badminton*, the official journal of the Lawn Tennis Association. The subscribers are H. S. Scrivener and G. R. Mewburn. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven; the first are J. F. Blyth, G. E. Hardisty, G. R. Mewburn, H. S. Scrivener and V. K. Woodhouse. Qualification, 100 shares, or one share and £25 debentures, with the exception of J. F. Blyth, G. E. Hardisty and V. K. Woodhouse, who may retain office while the Hotel Tariff Bureau, Ltd., hold 150 ordinary shares or three preferred shares and £75 debentures. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 353, Strand, W.C.

CORNISH AND DEVON POST, LTD.—Registered on July 3rd, with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of proprietor and publisher of the *Cornish and Devon Post* carried on by C. O. Sharp at Western-buildings, Launceston, Cornwall. The subscribers are C. O. Sharp, M. Prout and A. B. Venning. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are to be C. O. Sharp (permanent) and others to be appointed by him. Qualification, £100. A. B. Venning is first secretary.

SCANDRETT AND GRAHAM, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh on July 1st, with a capital of £5,000, in 2,500 preferred and 2,500 ordinary shares of £1 each, to carry on the business of stationers, printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are G. Scandrett and R. P. Graham. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two; the first are G. Scandrett and R. P. Graham. Qualification, 10 ordinary shares. Registered office, 341, Argyle-street, Glasgow.

PROVINCIAL ART CO., LTD.—Registered on July 7th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of picture post card dealers and publishers carried on at 31A, The Arcade, 85, Lord-street, Liverpool, as the "Provincial Art Company." The subscribers are W. J. Sloane and F. W. Maddock. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the subscribers are to appoint the first. W. J. Sloane signs documents as "director." B. N. Hanmer is first secretary. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 9, Cook-street, Liverpool.

LADIES' WEAR PRESS, LTD.—Registered on July 9th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the copyright of and take over the business carried on by the Millinery Trade Press, Ltd., at 30-31, Furnival-street, E.C., as proprietors or publishers of a magazine called *Ladies' Wear Trade Journal*. The subscribers are H. Hutchings and E. A. Attwood. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are H. Hutchings and E. A. Attwood. Qualification, £100 shares or stock. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 30 and 31, Furnival-street, E.C.

LONDON SCOTTISH AGENCY, LTD.—Registered on July 9th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of press and publicity agents, agents for dramatic authors, journalists, novelists, theatre and music hall managers and proprietors, agents for the supply of photographs to newspapers, journals, magazines, and periodical proprietors, editors and publishers, etc., and to adopt agreements (1) with A. Wareing, and (2) with John Carpenter. The subscribers are L. C. Graysmark and C. W. H. Lee. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than six. A. Wareing is first permanent managing director.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

BURLINGTON MAGAZINE, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £200 on July 1st, 1913, of debentures, dated January 12th, 1904, securing £2,000, has been filed.

J. F. BROUGHTON, LTD.—Particulars of £100 and £400 second debentures, created June 10th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £100 and £175 respectively. Property charged—

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALE BY AUCTION.

REDHILL, SURREY.

118, Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS instructed by the Owner to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, 22ND JULY, 1913, at 2 o'clock, the Valuable COPYRIGHT of the "SURREY LEADER," and its associated issue, "THE HORLEY ADVERTISER," and the PLANT and MACHINERY, comprising; Double Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, by Miller and Richard; Crown Folio Anglo-American Arab Platen, by Wade; 26-in. Diagonal Guillotine, by Millar and Richard; Type "J" New 2-h.h.p. Otto Gas Engine, by Crossley Bros., Ltd.; Shafting, etc.; 8-in. Roller Galley Press; Wire Stitcher; Complete Stereo Plant; Assortment of Wood Letter; 100 Cases; Galleys, Chases, etc.; about one ton Book and Jobbing Type; Quads, Leads, etc.; Stock of Paper and Inks.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

W. B. JONES AND CO., LTD.—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created January 10th, 1902, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £600. Property charged — the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

"WORLD," LTD.—Issue on June 13th, 1913, of £1,200 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

A. W. FORD AND CO., LTD.—Issue on July 3rd, 1913, of £200 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

JOHN WARRILLOW, LTD.—Debenture, dated June 18th, 1913, to secure £15,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital. Holders: Sir James Smith, Bart., Edgbaston Hall, Birmingham, and G. Macpherson, The Lloyd House, near Wolverhampton.

COMPANY NOTICES.

GLOBE ADVERTISING AGENCY, Ltd.

(In Liquidation).

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Morgan, Hardcastle and Morgan, 62, London-wall, London, on Wednesday, July 30th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of having the liquidators' accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property and company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, Ltd., will be held at 30, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., on Monday, July 21st, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, at London, on July 9th, the following resolution was passed, viz.: — "That the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and that the company be wound up accordingly, and that William B. Pearson, of 4, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, London,

Digitized by Google

S.W., be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." A meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at above address on Thursday, July 24th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re LUCIEN STOKVIS.
Sporting Publications.

The public examination of this debtor, late of Austin Friars, E.C., and elsewhere, was held recently, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £4,730 and a deficiency estimated at £4,349. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he had been in business as a turf commission agent, an outside stock and share dealer, and he had been partner in a racing stable at Epsom; he had published a sporting journal called the *Quizzer*, and had promoted a boot polish manufacturing company. He took offices at 127, Fenchurch-street, for the purpose of sending out circulars and advertising *Sporting Luck*, which he published down to November, 1912, when he sold the paper to the Sporting and Financial Press, Ltd., of which he became managing director. The consideration for the sale was £15,000 in fully paid up shares of the company. The examination was concluded.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

MILLS AND OWEN, 1, Charles-street, Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire, printers. Debts by J. H. Mills, who will in future carry on the business. June 28th.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.
NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

HANDLEY, A., 133, Stratford-road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, stationer, etc. Claims by July 26th to A. S. Cully, official receiver, 191, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

JONES, N. A., trading as Jones Bros., 64, Queen's-road, Clifton, Bristol, advertising agent and contractor. Claims by July 26th to A. Collins, 28, Baldwin-street, Bristol.

ROTHERD, G. T., 39, Crown-street, Portland-street, and 11, Craven-terrace, Halifax, stationer and printer. Claims by July 30th to W. Durrance, official receiver, 12, Duke-street, Bradford.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

BRUNTON, J. E., lately trading as Brunton and Williams, at 1 and 2, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, London, E.C., printer. Third and final dividend of 4d., July 18th, at the offices of Poppleton, Appleby and Hawkins, 4, Charterhouse-square, E.C.

TERRY, F. H., 6, Cannon-street, Hull, newsagent, etc. First and final dividend of 11s. 8d., July 18th, at the official receiver's offices, York City Bank Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

CANN, T., 24, Staddon-terrace, Plymouth, stationer, etc. Trustee, A. N. F., Goodman, official receiver, 7, Buckland-terrace, Plymouth. Released February 26th.

REES, J., 55, Brook-street, Williamstown, Glam., newsagent, etc. Trustee, E. Owen, official receiver, St. Catherine's Chambers, Pontypridd. Released February 26th.

BATTY, P., 33, Victoria-road, Scarborough, stationer and bookbinder. Trustee, D. S. Mackay, official receiver, 48, Westborough, Scarborough. Released February 26th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.
FIRST MEETINGS.

THE MULTI-VIEW ADVERTISING CO., LTD., Century House, 27, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. First meeting of creditors, July 23rd, 11.30 a.m., and of contributories same day, noon, both at 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Vacant.

LARGE Manufacturing Firm requires for their extensive Litho and Letterpress Department a competent FOREMAN, with the view of ultimately assisting in the Management; only men who have experience in first-class work need apply; state experience, age etc.—Address, "Litho," William Porteous and Co., Glasgow. 13231

TRAVELLER wanted for London Printers' Block Makers; useless without experience and connection.—Reply, stating age, references and terms, to G.M.S., Artistic Advertising Agency, Clun House, Surrey-street, Strand. 13234

Situations Wanted.

WORKING FOREMAN (N.S.), willing to take charge of Printing department; all-round experience; London preferred.—D., 216, Coldharbour-lane. Brixton, S.W. 13235

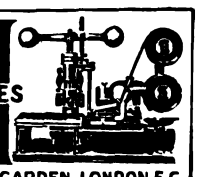
Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

MONOTYPE "D" KEYBOARD for Sale; as good as new; satisfactory reasons for disposing of same.—Address, No. 13228, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13228

Miscellaneous.

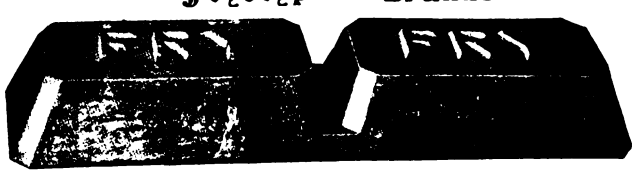
TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON. E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co. LTD

THE PERFECT PEN
VEDA
REG. No. 322936
2s. 6d. to 5s.
Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium—the
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.
The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business-like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.
The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.
You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER* — BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
632, South Sherman Street,
Chicago, U.S.A.
London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London E.C.
Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands


of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.
MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.
FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754.
Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Better be a rich poor man than a poor rich man.

o o o

I'm dead sure that's good advice. I've just been passing the quite magnificent home of one in our graphic craft whose business is doing well, no doubt, but not, I think, doing magnificently. He had to refuse me when I lately asked him to join me in assisting a particular effort which had its interest and appeal for both of us. "He had so much to meet just now."

o o o

Some time ago I was called a long way from London to report upon a plant owing to a death having occurred. There was an old-standing acquaintance in that case, and instead of hotelling I was entertained at the printer's home.

o o o

Some misgiving qualified any satisfaction there might have been in that hospitality. Those splendid equipments, those ultra-expensive hangings and adornments of the large best bed-room, they made me a bit uneasy.

o o o

The uneasiness increased when I found that while the home was surfeited the printing works were starved. There were plenty of silken draperies; there was not a plenty of quadding and spacing matter, nor a plentiful strength of the most useful founts.

o o o

A year or two afterwards a receiver was in. The business had been prospering for a decade or two, but a death had brought an unforeseen testing of its strength, and it could not stand the test.

o o o

Pro contra I recall another case, this time of a rich poor man. A very small printer, possessing only one "pony," *i.e.*, a double crown cylinder, and the minimum of smaller press power. He had yet done well for himself, and for his widow and his son, to whom he had given a most exceptional education, so much so that he had qualified him for earning a very good living in a specialist connection abroad.

o o o

This printer lived behind his shop, in, to be sure, a home of comfortably large—in fact, very large—rooms. He didn't get away from business very much; but then he made it so pleasant, so free from worry, that he had no particular hankering after getting away from it.

o o o

The poor rich man is likely to borrow money sooner or later; not for the extension of enterprise; not as a mere business transaction, in which someone presumably is as glad to lend as he may be to borrow; but as a devil-drive compulsion, involving possibly some humble pie, that most injurious as well as unpleasant of diets.

o o o

I'm anxious not to talk cant about borrowing. We are too fond of rolling under our tongue those words of Polonius, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be." Why should we worry about "Polonius's opinions, anyhow? Shakespeare creates him, but doesn't ask us to admire him. I prefer the Biblical, "Lend, never despairing," which is the true rendering of the verse, incorrectly translated in the Authorised Version, "Lend, hoping for nothing again."

o o o

Borrowing and lending *per se* are neither moral, nor immoral, but are as non-moral as is the multiplication table itself.

o o o

This I set down to guard against misunderstanding; and particularly to free myself from a suspicion of priggishness, of posing, of preaching.

o o o

There are times for everything we are told; and there are times for borrowing, but——

o o o

But, they are rare times. And in so far as concerns our borrowing not for extension but for carrying on, and getting out of holes, why the times, the proper times, are widely separate indeed.

o o o

A reckless and feckless disposition to borrow is not necessarily the mark of the true Bohemian.

o o o

Rabbie Burns was Bohemian enough for anyone; and he had, as we all know, certain human weaknesses. But he was scrupulously honourable in money matters. He lent rather than borrowed; he used his first important gains to start his brother in business; and dying in straits and sadness he yet left no debts.

o o o

A year or two ago, being called in, it was my unpleasant business to report to a client that he had lost £1,000 he had advanced to assist a brother in a business coming into our craft purview, though not exactly a printery.

o o o

That very fraternally-minded man was not a dour-faced, grim, canny Scots elder; he was a hard-working comedian.

o o o

I could cite another like instance from my own experience of the careful "Bohemian."

o o o

W. J. Locke had a true instinct when sketching his "dragon fly" of a hero in his delightful book, "The Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujole."

o o o

This splendid liar, but really finely toned, great hearted, man, was one whose canon of conduct seemed to preclude borrowing. Never once do we find him turning to it for extrication.

o o o

"The best way to get power over another man," said Dr. Johnson, is to lend him money. And the best way to get into a man's power is to borrow money; when the borrowing is of the getting-out-of-a-hole description.

o o o

Apropos, the Koran forbids lending money for interest.

o o o

A printing friend returned from India tells me that he once found that some Mahommedans took shares in a certain railway. They returned the warrants for dividends during the period prior to the railway earning anything. Their religion, they said, forbade taking this usury. But as soon as the line began earning they took dividends without compunction.

o o o

Perhaps that partly explains why another "verra releegious mon," according to a yarn in Sir Wm. Butler's "Life," hurried up the profit stage of a little Asia Minor railway.

o o o

He was a Scot. He made the pashas understand that if they could help to "mak the railway pay it wadna be onything oot o' their pockets. Sae," as he afterwards told the tale, the pashas had some of the trading men "weel whippit," and when they speered wherefore were they weel whippit he explained that it was because they still used camel-backs and didna use the reelway which of their grat boonty the pashas had provided for them. The reelway soon paid.

o o o

Before I pass to another note let me put in a word again *re* Aristide Pujole. Do treat yourself to that book in your holiday. You'll read it during one day's, almost during one afternoon's laze. It will certainly give you a friend for life.

o o o

I don't know that we should run up to Sherlock Holmes if we saw him moving about in the flesh. But we should most certainly want to rope Aristide into our company.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

THE Secretary of the Newspaper Press Fund has received a letter from the Albert Hall Concert Committee of the League of Mercy stating that at their final meeting a resolution was passed that a grant of £20 be made to the Newspaper Press Fund, in recognition of the assistance which the Press has always so kindly given to the work of the League. The cheque was received through Sir James Harrison.









CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

"The Editor and Publisher."

Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.

Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $3.00 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:

THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, World Building, New York, U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

It is announced that Major Cyril J. H. Davenport, V.D., F.S.A., has retired from the post of Superintendent of Bookbinding at the British Museum, which he has held for 25 years past. The Major, who is in his 66th year, and has thus just passed the age limit of service, is the son of a captain in the 1st Foot Guards, and has himself served in the Auxiliary Forces. After he had completed his education at the Charterhouse, he entered the Royal Engineer Department of the War Office as a draughtsman, a training which has stood him in good stead ever since. Although his connection with bookbinding was not attained through trade channels, Major Davenport is a skilful amateur binder. Since he gained a Society of Arts silver medal in 1900 he has almost continuously interested himself in bibliopegic matters, both from a literary and a professional point of view. He was a member of the Society of Arts Committee on Leather in 1903-5, and binding editor of the *Anglo-Saxon Review* in 1899-1901. He is the author of numerous works on bookbinding, including "Royal English Bookbindings" (1897); and "English Embroidered Bookbindings" (1899). One of his recreations is painting, and it has long been a hobby of his to make lantern slides from photos of fine and historic bindings at the British Museum and elsewhere, colour them himself, and use them for the purpose of illustrating the lectures on bibliopegic matters which he delivered before various public and private gatherings. In 1898 he gave a Cantor course of lectures on Decorative Bookbindings, and he has been a juror at many British and foreign exhibitions in connection with exhibits relating to binding, etc. His latest work, on "Cameo Book Stamps," appeared in 1911. We are sure that Major Davenport's friends will, like ourselves, wish him many years of enjoyable retirement. He is succeeded by Mr. Taylor, who for some years was Asistant Superintendent of the Reading Room. The *Daily Chronicle* for July 10th contained an interesting article on Major Davenport's connection with the Museum and with binding.

The report for 1912—published a week or two since, of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, contains only a couple of references to the bookbinding trade, so it may be assumed that the conditions under which that work is carried on are generally healthy. Miss Ahrons, one of the lady inspectors, says that in one workshop she found a phthisical girl (not fit to be at work, who yet had been the support of her father and mother) in a room in which a gold-blocking machine was used, which machine raised the temperature of the room and hindered ventilation, because draught interferes with the work owing to the lightness of the gold leaf. It is in such cases as this girl's, says Miss Ahrons, that the benefits of the Insurance Act ought to be of so much value. Another lady inspector, Miss Whitlock, mentions that a complaint of inadequate lighting for a book-sewing machine was investigated at a bookbinding factory, and it was found that owing to a fire in the factory the machine, which was power-driven, had been removed to the only available space with shafting convenient, which happened to be the darker side of a not very well lighted printing-room, and was being worked by a girl with very defective eyesight, who was undoubtedly suffering from eye-strain, the trying part of the work being the threading of the needles embedded in the framework of the machine, especially as the nearest artificial light was some little distance away. The occupier promised to remove the machine as soon as possible to a better position.

Employment in the bookbinding trades in London continued quiet during May, with short time, but was better than a year ago. In the provinces it was good, and better than a month ago or a year ago, except at Edinburgh and Belfast, where it was bad and worse than a month and a year ago. The percentage of unemployed, amongst 3,381 London trade unionists, was 5·3 at the end of the month, as compared with 5·4 in April, and 7·9 in May last year. In other parts of the kingdom, the percentage, out of a total of 3,300, was only 3·2, against 3·6 in April and 3·7 in May, 1912. Employment with morocco leather workers continued very bad, but with other fancy leather workers it remained fair.

The contracts placed by H.M. Stationery Office during May included the following:—Binding, etc., 2,000 Engineers' Pocket Note Books, 16,000 Books (demy quarto), 2,000 Note Books, 500 Portfolios, Fenner, Appleton and Co., Ltd., 77, St. John-street, E.C.; Binding, etc., 50,000 Army Book 153, supplying 1,470 Portfolios, 18,000 Cases, McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks; Binding, etc., 14,000 Books S. 1,295 A, 1,500 London Delivery Book 1913, 8,000 London T.S. 14, 1,900 Memo. Books supplying 360 Portfolios (making-up card), 1,250 File Covers, 3,175 Portfolios, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.; Binding, etc., 40,000 Books S. 575 F. D. 195, 14,000 Books T.S. 66, Whitmore, Ltd., Edmund-street, Birmingham; Binding 10,000 copies "Our Indian Empire," Davison, Clarke and Co., Ltd., 16-20, Underwood-street, N.; Binding, etc., 600 Memo. Books, 1,800 Books T.S.M. 196 Prescription Book, supplying 1,400 Portfolios O.R. 106A, 2,000 Millboards, 3,000 Cases, 30,000 Pads P.P. No. 2, Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C.; Binding 10,000 Musketry Regulations, M. Bell and Co., Ltd., Cursitor-street, E.C.

Tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply of cloths for binding, Bristol boards, mill boards, and papers required by the National Printing Department during the year 1914. Sealed tenders, on the proper form, accompanied by samples of the articles it is proposed to supply, will be received up to noon on August 18th, in the case of the boards, etc., and August 27th in the case of the binding cloth, by the Director, National Printing Department, Cairo, whence copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained. A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must, says the *Board of Trade Journal*, be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in Egypt, and give in his offer an Egyptian address at which notices may be served upon him. Copies of the conditions of the contract and form of tender may be obtained from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne-chambers, Westmister, S.W., or seen, together with samples of the materials at present in use (by manufacturers in the United Kingdom) at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

Tenders for bookbinding for the Norwich Public Library, for one year commencing August 1st next, are now being invited. Forms of tender and specification may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Guildhall, Norwich, and must be delivered on or before July 22nd, after which date no tender will be considered. We note with satisfaction that the specification requires the leathers to conform to the Royal Society of Arts' standard, and that the cloths are to be Winterbottom's "Imperial Morocco Cloth," fast finish, and Bancroft's "Legal Buckram," as directed. The conditions of contract include the following wages' clause, which should please the Bookbinding Trades Union: "The Contractor shall pay all workmen (except a reasonable number of his legally bound apprentices) employed by him in and about the execution of the contract or any part thereof, not less than the standard rate of wages or prices customarily paid at the date to workmen engaged in the trade in the district where such work is being performed, and shall observe such conditions and hours of labour as are current in such district. The standard rate of wages shall be defined as the rate of wages recognised by associations of employers and in practice obtained by the trade unions in each trade."

The imports of book cloth, during June, amounted to 18,200 yards, value £503, as compared with 20,580 yards, of the value of £509, in the corresponding month of last year, and 21,129 yards, valued at £590, in June, 1911.

Referring to the exhibits of ruling made on the occasion of the last annual display of the Cleveland Guild of Printers (Middlesborough), the judge, Mr. R. Bradshaw, says that the specimens on the whole are not bad for an apprentice of two years, "but when I look at the pattern which I have marked best, and at the sheet sample which I have marked worst, it is difficult for me to believe they have both been ruled by the same person. One would not disgrace a journeyman and the other would not be passed by any foreman who knew his business. The most of specimens are ruled on the thick side, and I would recommend the boy to try to cultivate fine work—use his sandpaper up the sides of his pens a little more and have headlines if anything a shade heavier than the down lines, but never lighter."

Amongst new appliances lately introduced to bookbinders is the Leda No. 3 automatic hand-numbering machine, made by Messrs. W. Lethaby and Co., 97, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. This possesses seven separate actions for numbering—consecutive, duplicate, even and uneven, consecutive and duplicate respectively, and repeat. The Leda is strongly built, quickly adjustable, and intended for hard wear.

A correspondent of the *British Printer*, writing recently to that periodical, said that for some time he had had difficulty in making gold leaf stick to cloth so that it will not fly about when being put on the blocking press. The preparation used always discoloured the cloth, and so he sought particulars of a preparation that he could put on the bright red cloth, which would not discolour it. The reply was to the effect that where Mackay's blocking powder is used, and the gold leaf laid or blown flat, the latter should not blow about if the ordinary rule of draught exclusion is observed. The portion of a department assigned to blocking should be boarded or partitioned off in order to exclude draughts. This being achieved, there remain only the operator's motions to cause the leaf to lift. With ordinary dexterity of movement this latter contingency is provided against. As regards the discolouration of the cloth, Mackay's powder leaves the surface without trace if a slightly greased cloth is used for dusting superfluous leaf and powder from the blocked cloth. Too much grease on the cloth used as a "rubber" will defeat the object where a bright colour is concerned.

The Bookbinders' branch of the Parisian Federation des Industries du Papier is taking steps to reorganise the scale of wages for its members. The maximum wage in Paris for the average workman bookbinder is 6d. per hour. The Society has issued poster advertisements warning parents against permitting sons to enter a trade in which the workers are so inadequately remunerated.

At the recent twenty-eighth exhibition of the Society of Decorative Artists, held at the Museum of Decorative Arts, Paris, there were several art bookbinders represented, including M.M. Marius-Michel, René Kieffer, Baudin, and Mlle. Germain.

Employment in the German bookbinding trade fell off somewhat during April, so that the percentage of unemployed amongst 33,410 unionists rose from 2·7 in March to 3·0. In April last year it was 2·7.

Trade continues good in the Norwegian bookbinding industry, the percentage of unemployed at the end of April, out of a total of 552, being only 0·5.

There is nothing fresh to report in connection with the proposed reduction of the import duty on bound books entering the U.S., but the operative bookbinders are still hoping that the Senate will do something for them. During last year the imports of bound books were valued at £580,000, and it is anticipated that this will be nearly doubled if the proposed reductions are made. A writer in the official organ of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders says:—"If all our members saw the system to which the old country binderies have reduced their magazine and art binding methods, they would deluge Washington with an avalanche of written protests, if only for self-protection, because the European bindery can make good profits on a class of work which American bindery proprietors often won't even bid on, and the European pays the freight both ways across the pond in addition. I claim that this class of work, including even library work, can be done here at a profit, but to do so men must be trained to specialise in that line until their prestige is so well established that European firms will not seek to compete with them, and the American proprietor for a while must be content with small profits and quick returns."

Digitized by Google

The same writer also has something to say about the British bookbinding trade union organs. "As I write, before me is a copy of an English bookbinding publication issued by the British bookbinders. It is replete with beautifully worded contributions, good grammar and lofty ideals. But a union is an economic growth. Primarily to secure for its members more to eat, wear, and better living conditions, and shorter hours of labour. In this field of activity the British unions are behind the American I. B. of B., although their trade publications (two every quarter) are almost faultless in their make-up; but for bed-rock results the I. B. of B. leads them all. Therefore, I for one prefer our Journal, and our union, with its more or less hit and miss methods, to the methodically precise but very conservative union practices and publications of our British brothers, who are still working fifty-four and fifty-two hours in all cities outside of London and perhaps one or two other big cities in Britain. One feature, however, which is very noticeable in the British bookbinding publications, is that Socialism, referred to over there as the Labour cause, occupies as much space nearly as the trade items, not in discussing what Socialism is, as they learn that much as soon as they are old enough to reason from cause to effect, but they discuss only ways and means of bringing it more and more into being, and quote what has already been accomplished in the way of blazing the trails ready for the pioneering parties of the coming civilization."

A correspondent of an American contemporary lately asked what was the best way to strike and pick up a line accurately on a ruling job. In reply, the Dredge Ruling Pen Co. said that "we have been informed by rulers of known ability that it is best to run the down-line pens as steep as possible. This will not only give you the desired uniformity of work but also make it possible for you to overcome the difficulty experienced in trying to pick up and drop again closer than an inch, because the steeper you use your pens the less you will have to lift your clamp to clear the paper and the quicker action you will have. In some cases it is advisable to file the cams when the strike is very short."

The Dexter Folder Co., New York, has taken over the manufacture and sale of the Kast Insetting, Gathering and Stitching Machine, which is widely known in the American trade, especially among periodical publishers. It takes the signatures just as they are delivered by the folding machines and automatically gathers them from the hoppers into which these signatures are placed, inserting one signature within the other until the book is complete. It then adds the cover and wire stitches (saddle stitch fashion). It automatically calipers the signatures and also automatically detects a missing signature or the presence of an extra one. The machine is simple in construction and operation, and is said to be able to turn out twenty-one to twenty-five thousand complete books in a working day of eight hours. A number of them are in successful operation. After a recent thorough trial by a leading American publishing company (a weekly publication) it gave an order for nine additional machines. The flexibility of the machine will appeal to the periodical publishers whose publications vary in the number of pages from week to week.

A correspondent of an American contemporary recently asked the editor, "What can be used for size for leaf-stamping Keratol? The sizing advertised comes in too large a quantity for occasional small runs. Any method of sizing that can be used for small runs would be found a great convenience to the printer-binder who has an occasional small job of Keratol stamping." The reply stated that orange shellac dissolved in alcohol will do it, but it must be used thin, as it is liable to turn the material grey, and that can not be seen until the covers are dry, when it is extremely difficult to clean off. A good thing is a thin solution of Horlick's malted milk, applied after a washing of denatured alcohol. This does not leave any trace of the sizing on the surface, fixes the gold firmly and leaves the impression clear.

The Montreal Printers' Board of Trade are endeavouring to establish a new selling price for bindery work, and with this end in view are compiling a list of the time required for the different operations. On account of the wide differences of opinion as to the necessary time required, it is their desire to acquire an average from as many binderies as possible, so that a number of detailed printed forms are being sent out to the local binderies, with a request for the details needed to be filled in.

MORE ABOUT
A Cost System for Bookbinders.

A well-known American Cost System advocate, Mr. Isaac H. Blanchard, recently made a lecturing tour in the United States, visiting and speaking at Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Grand Rapids and Madison. The importance of keeping proper cost records was one of the subjects he dealt with. He pointed out that in edition binderies whose work consists of cloth and leather bound books, as well as in pamphlet binderies whose work consists solely of paper-covered books, catalogues and magazines, there often arises the necessity for the use of a high-priced mechanic on a machine whose cost was but a few dollars, while the lower-priced mechanic is able to operate a machine costing many thousands of dollars. Where the method of computing costs is based on a "classified wage" scale, the results obtained give untrue records for both operations named above, and the results of business competition where such a method of cost accounting is employed, compared with the results obtained in a shop where the "scientific" cost-finding method is used, would be to give to the "classified wages" shop all the work on which they were losing money and take away from them all of the work on which they were making more money than their cost system showed.

Mr. Blanchard suggested the use of a bindery-cost table, which would show a record of machine time charged against individual jobs during the year, plus operators' wages charged against individual jobs during the year, omitting supervision and wage of foreman. The overhead items of bindery, covering (a) fixed charges on all bindery equipment except machines whose time is charged; (b) supervision expenditures, being the wages of foreman, boys and all non-chargeable pay roll, and (c) all other department charges, including the share of the entire business general overhead expense assessed against the bindery department, divided by the total machine time and operators' wages charged against individual jobs, gives the percentage to be added to the total of the machine time and operator's wages on each job, to get at the actual costs of the job in the department,

He quoted a case in which, by this method, it was found that a certain machine cost £78 for standing on the bindery floor all through a year, although it only earned about £10 during that time. It would possibly be a good policy to dispose of the machine and replace it with something more profitable. A proprietor having these records before him at the end of the year can readily figure out the availability and usefulness of each machine, and either raise or lower the rate charged for the machine's time or do away with the machine, as may seem best.

A "classified wages" system, in which the earnings of different workers in a particular department were all lumped together to extract an average, Mr. Blanchard strongly condemned, as in actual operation it would probably lead to work of one description being taken below cost, whilst a share of

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,
Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,
71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.
SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

Do you ever print Catalogues?
Then you will save Cost on your first order by
The Production of the Printed Catalogue,
BY ALEX. J. PHILIP
5/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE,
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, Etc.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD., LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 CITY.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.
By H. E. CORNWALL.
Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating, binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing, gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size, etc., etc.
A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size. 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.
Copies may be had from
STONHILL & GILLIS,
68 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.



THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Digitized by Google

another could hardly be obtained at all, owing to the excessive rate of charging which the system imposed for it. He therefore repeated the suggestion made by every student of cost accounting, that the most scientific method of computing costs is to reduce the volume of overhead charges to a minimum, while keeping the volume of direct charges at a maximum.

Restoring Old Prints and Books.

Too often, alas, old prints and books that come into the possession of collectors and book-lovers have not withstood the passage of years (in many cases centuries) without showing signs of more or less serious damage. If only the paper be considered, the prints frequently display margins "tattered and torn," or altogether wanting; while the books present whole pages which are "things of shreds and patches," or deficient in other necessary respects. It is not a question of the sleight-of-hand of certain specialists, veritable fake artists, who so expertly "doctor" old prints and books, and give to relatively common and worthless specimens the characteristics of this or that rare edition, so that even collectors are at loggerheads over them. These are dubious processes which sometimes entrap even the wariest and most experienced collectors. To satisfy curiosity, however, a short description may be given of those methods which, among divers works of restoration, are more particularly connected with bookbinding—that is to say, the remounting of dilapidated engravings, and the repairing of books, operations which resemble more the "making-up," or even the manufacture, of paper.

The operation of remounting prints consists in removing what remains of the old margin and in putting an entirely new margin around the print. This may be done by professional mounters or by amateurs themselves. The margin, or what remains of it, is removed exactly level with the "frame" so as to render the repairs as little visible as possible. The edges of the print are then bevelled by means of an extremely sharp knife. In a strip of paper of exactly the same quality and "grain" as the paper of the print, a "window" is cut of the same dimensions as the print to be inserted in it, but with edges bevelled in an opposite direction to the bevel of the print. The sheet from which the "framing" is cut is previously tinted, if necessary, to the exact shade of the print, this tinting being effected by immersion in tea or coffee grounds of the required strength, and carefully filtered. Coffee gives better results than tea, which imparts to the paper a less natural tint. The two parts prepared in this way insures the perfect fit of the print in its "frame," the parts being then glued together at the bevels by means of fishglue. An ivory folding-stick is used to smooth the line of glueing and to insure the adhesion of the two parts, a strip of paper being interposed to avoid rubbing the print and the margin at the point of junction. A print thus remounted, without possessing the marketable value of a print of the period having the original margins, has nevertheless in the eyes of its possessor the well-proportioned and harmonious appearance of the work of primitive art.

The professional book repairer is content to merely replace the missing portion of the page by another piece of paper. The *modus operandi* is the same as previously described, except that the bevellings are geometrical in form. All this necessitates a dexterity and a skill that is only acquired by long practice, conjoined to a natural aptitude, but it is simply a work of manipulation.

An ardent book lover, Monsieur Bochet (an engineer in the firm of Frédéric Fouché, well known in the paper trade for his aero-condensers), penetrates, however, into King Paper's domain. In order to render the repairs more perfect, Monsieur Bochet conceived the idea of remaking the paper at those parts where it was wanting. For this purpose the book is first carefully rebound, care being taken not to damage the fly-leaves. The separate leaves are then washed in a bleaching liquid, chloride of lime, chlorohydric acid, oxalate of potash or permanganate of potash, the permanganate treatment being followed by passing through soda hyposulphite, so as to remove the violet hue of the paper, which, having reassumed its pristine whiteness, is rinsed several times in clear water to remove all traces of the bleaching agents, and is then stretched in its moist state over a wire cloth. Meanwhile, a very strongly diluted paper pulp is prepared by pounding cigarette paper in a mortar, a certain quantity of this pulp being taken up in a small tube and very carefully spread over the metallic cloth at the missing portions. The pulp drips across the cloth, and thus reconstitutes the missing portion of the leaf; it is united by means of a penknife or a fine spatula with the old paper, and pressed closely between the felts. Repairs thus executed are, so to speak, invisible. The bleached paper is then retinted, in tea or coffee grounds, to the colour it had before treatment; then resized according to the standard method—namely by gelatine and alum.

The original text will naturally be defective upon the joined portions. Writers—artists indeed in their particular line—rewrite this by hand, using inks resembling ancient inks, and taking as models, if possible, intact copies of the same work. So that it be well executed, such a copy immediately attracts the intelligent amateur. Better than writing the text upon paper is the making of a good block and printing the text on those portions where the text is wanting. Certain printing firms can make inks that perfectly imitate the printing of the period treated. The operations of remounting prints and of restoring books by glueing paper in the holes necessitates the use of a paper analogous to the original as regards grain and—in the case of books—as regards "laying" and watermarks, if the original is "laid." It is, therefore, a claustral task to dispose the piece in such a way that the "lay" and the watermarks unite. A paper similar to, or at least of the same period as the work to be treated must be found, and certain merchants specialise in old papers employed for this purpose. Monsieur Bochet's process appears to be more suitable for the restoration of vellum papers. In the case of laid papers, if the value of the work to be treated justifies it, a small special mould may be made or even a portion of a mould, with wires and watermarks.—*La Papeterie.*

Points About Bookbinding,

FROM THE

BRITISH COST CONGRESSES.

The Printers' Cost Congresses recently held in various parts of the kingdom resulted in a good deal of useful advice being given, by some of the experts, as to the best methods of Cost System accounting in binderies.

From the detailed reports published in the *Caxton Magazine* we make the following extracts, as likely to be of use to readers of this Section.

At the Leeds Congress, Mr. Harry Cooke (Alf. Cooke, Ltd., Crown Point Works), was the principal speaker, and in the course of the proceedings he was questioned as to the binding-room, where men or girls are now doing hand work and now machine work. He said that they must recover the due

The Librarian and Book World
is the
Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly in THE WORLD.
And is All about Books.
SIXPENCE Net, Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns—not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

on-cost by seeing first how much it cost that department for the week's run. Having got that, they proceeded to make certain deductions from it. One deduction was of the amounts which were the special costs of the machines. The other deduction was for wages of those who made out working dockets and whose time could be allocated to specific jobs. Say, for instance, that the whole cost of the department is £100, and £10 of that is the special cost of running the machines, and £40 the wages paid to employees whose time is entered on dockets. "The £40 and £10 equal £50 out of the £100, which is the whole cost in the case supposed; therefore on to that chargeable £50 you add 100 per cent. To a girl's possible 3d. per hour you in this case add 3d. per hour; to a machine's possible 2d. you add 2d. If the girl moves from a 2d. to a 4d. machine her hour charge at once rises from 3d. plus 3d. for herself, plus 2d. plus 2d. for the machine, or total 10d. an hour, to 3d. plus 3d. for herself, plus 4d. plus 4d. for the machine, or total 1s. 2d. The machines under £10 original cost in the binding we call tools, and don't apply this method to them; we disregard them as machines. A man has certain forwarding work—he may have a dozen orders without arriving at a rate for a certain portion of binding work. Well, I credit the time necessary for the amount of work going through; credit it just as money might be credited; and balance on the outworking. If your rates on which (adopting them from what you understand that experience approves), are too low, then in the course of time proper rates will be arrived at."

Mr. Hazell, the chief apostle of the British Cost Finding System, said at the same Congress: We do a great deal of binding. When I introduced the system into the vellum binding department some time ago, I was faced with the difficulty that a man is given half-a-dozen books to carry through various processes. So he does not record so many minutes on this, so many minutes on that. It is left to him to write down the various job numbers and divide his hours as he thinks fit over those various books.

In reply to a question asked as to ruling done by a trade house, Mr. Hazell said "If you send work out, you have certain expenses, but not, of course, a representation of every one of your main items of expense. Outwork should bear its share of rent, rates and taxes. There should be no charge for power, no depreciation, and no repairs. You know what you pay your trade ruler. You must add a percentage to cover the cost of handling. It should be a little less than your percentage on paper, because in the case of paper the percentage has to cover warehousing and depreciation of stock. By adding the proper additional percentage you get your total cost. Whatever you add is net profit."

Answering another question as to binding and ruling, Mr. Hazell replied: "Divide the binding department into ruling and binding. Time workers on hand work would be charged their wages hour rate plus an on-cost percentage, which might be 100 per cent. till the weekly value of production checks supported or corrected this figure. A man goes to a ruling machine. You charge his hourly rate plus the percentage 100 per cent. (or whatever is your per cent.), plus cost of the ruling machine, to which machine cost the on-cost percentage has also to be added. There were thus four items; the on-cost percentage being, however, the same in each case."

Another questioner said: "In your tables you do not show the depreciation of guillotines." Mr. Hazell: "In the binding-room you would make similar forms to those for the machine-room, but in the one case your unit would be £50, and in the binding-room the unit would be £10. You would ascertain any special machine costs, which would, of course, include the depreciation of a guillotine, and you would divide by the number of the machine units."

At the Portsmouth Congress, Mr. Hazell explained fully how the Committee think one should deal with the binding department, which is a little more awkward to deal with, since the same worker may be part of the time working on a machine and part of time working by hand. The machines should be divided into £10 units; one should see, that is, how many times £10 goes into the capital cost of the binding machines. Machines under £10 in original cost should be treated as tools. Both worker and machine in the binding-room should have a percentage added to the hourly wage or hourly piece unit cost in the one case, and to the hourly machine running cost in the other case, to represent the general costs of the room—it would be the same percentage for worker and for machine. An arbitrary percentage of 75 per cent. or 100 per cent. might be taken for a start; and the value of production forms be watched for a few weeks to see if that arbitrary percentage had proven to be correct. "Say then," said Mr. Hazell, "you add 75 per cent. or 100 per cent. and you get your gross costs. If you are estimating on a job you proceed in this way, adding together the workers' hourly rate, and the 75 per cent. or 100 per cent. as the case may be, and there you will get the cost. It will be the gross cost. You will soon find by the weekly statement of cost if the percentages adopted are correct. If you have been adding 100 per cent. and you find there is always a surplus, your percentage is a little too high; in future you will add 75 per cent. or perhaps 80 per cent. When the job is finished you compare the job cost of the sheet with the original estimate, and see if the customer departed from the original instructions."

Is the Plough Obsolete?

This article is the outcome of a statement—quoted as coming from the teacher of a technical school—in the June Bookbinding issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, viz.: "Why all this piffle and cant about 'cutting a book inboard'? Why shouldn't a craft class be brought up-to-date so as to compare with the modern workshop. It is no use whatever teaching obsolete methods with obsolete appliances."

With this statement I cannot by any manner of means agree, and I can only put it down to ignorance or incompetence on the part of the teacher referred to, or, as has happened before now, laziness on his part to teach this so-called obsolete process. Obsolete, as I understand the word, means a method discarded and out-of-date, one that has been improved upon by some other process which gives equally good results with a big saving in time and labour. Now, that a process can be out-of-date when it is in constant use by the most famous firms in the trade at the present day, sounds to me an entirely erroneous statement.

In London, the firms who are known to all lovers of our craft, such as Messrs. Riviere, Morrell and Co., Sansgorski and Sutcliffe, Zaehnsdorf, and many others who produce work of the highest class, have the plough in constant use in their workshops. In the provinces, Messrs. Fazakerley, of Liverpool, and Messrs. Schulze and Co., of Edinburgh, to mention only two firms, have the plough also in constant use on all their best work. The above names, and the proud position the several firms mentioned hold in our craft, disposes at once of the statement that the plough is an obsolete part of a bookbinder's equipment. But I know many readers of this paper who are unacquainted with the plough will ask, what are the advantages in using it as compared to the modern guillotine, and are they really worth the extra skill required in their successful carrying out? I would recommend doubters just to compare two pieces of millboard, one cut by the board-cutting machine and one cut by the plough, and as far as the boards are concerned the beautiful clean cut of the latter process will at once, I am sure, appeal to them. Then as regards the cutting of the book itself, cutting by guillotine has to be done while the book is flat. It may look nice and square at the time, but see the difference when it is rounded. Sheets begin to start, perhaps just a little at the foredge, and that tends to throw the ends out also. Then in the backing, which really finally determines the shape of the book, a very little twist of the backing boards, a slight fault in the rounding, or a little too much swell on the back, tend immediately to throw the book out of shape. But with the plough taking the part of the guillotine, not one of these things can happen. The book is rounded and backed and the boards laced on, then placed in the standing press and left under a heavy pressure until it is thoroughly solid; after that the cutting is done. First the head is cut and the book comes out with a beautiful smooth and square edge, and perfectly true with the boards. Then the tail is cut, and by marking both boards properly the squares on each side should be exactly the same; the book is then marked at the foredge and turned up with trindles at the back and put squarely in the cutting press and cut. When taken out of the press, the book immediately falls into the round again, and not a start can be seen either on the ends or foredge. These advantages may seem to some readers, as they apparently have done to the teacher who made the statement which begins this article, as of no account, but to a craftsman who loves his work, and delights in turning out a book the binding of which is a credit to himself and the firm that employs him, these points are everything, and go far towards producing a sample of the bookbinder's art which is at once pleasing to the eye of the book-lover, by reason of its beautiful squareness and solidity, and also to the craftsman, who knows that so far as he is concerned the best has been done to make his work a perfect example of his craft.

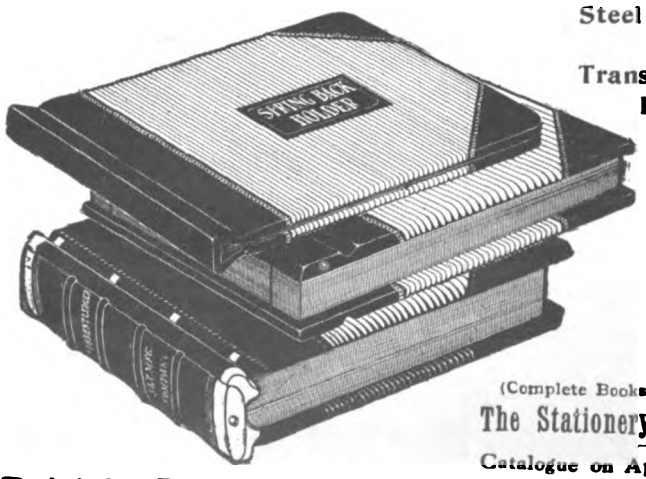
The day has not yet come for the scrapping of the plough, and it will be bad for British bookbinders should that day ever arrive, as it will mean that our craft is dying out, and that the love for bindings of the highest class has left our land.

In conclusion, I would just shortly appeal to members of our trade, and to teachers in the various trade classes more especially, to weigh

ACID FREE.
MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS
To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.
NICKERSON BROS.,
Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.
99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Inserting.
OSWEGO BROWN and CARVER CUTTERS, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.
CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,
8 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

BOOKBINDER,
Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,
"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"
By ALEX. J. PHILIP
6/- Net
STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.


Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

their words well before they start out to condemn processes, and label them as obsolete, which perhaps they do not thoroughly understand, at any rate which they do not properly appreciate.

ANDREW CURRIE.

Bookbinding for Women.

An Artistic Trade.

In spite of the remarkable advance which has been made within the last few years with regard to the binding and general decoration of the machine-bound book, the hand-bound volume, with its cover designed in harmony with its contents, finds a public that is steadily, if slowly, increasing, says a writer in a recent issue of the *Standard*. The reason is not far to seek. Firstly, it is impossible that the cover designs provided for a publisher's "series" of reprints, no matter how tastefully carried out both as regards tooling and leather, should be equally significant in the case of each volume; and secondly, the hand-made book, involving a very considerable amount of time and labour, is seldom fashioned from any but the best materials, and is, in consequence, able to stand an amount of hard wear and tear that would spell dissolution in the case of a machine-bound volume. Whether the growing public for well-bound books has had the effect of attracting women in larger numbers to the pleasant profession of bookbinding, or whether the good work produced by women has influenced the growing cult of the hand-bound book, is diffiult to determine. In any case the two have been coincident, and the last couple of years has seen a considerable increase in the ranks of women who are employed in bookbinding works or have established their own connection and their own workrooms. Bookbinding, by reason of its artistic nature and the pleasant character of the craft, is one which is particularly suited to women, especially to those who combine originalty of taste with manual dexterity and neatness. The tools are light to handle, and the binder's press, with its system of cogwheels and leverage, presents no difficulties in the manipulation even to the least muscular. The modest sum of £10 covers the initial outfit of a bookbinder's tools, press, and set of letters, and the training, which should occupy two years, but may be covered in one, may be acquired in the most thorough manner possible at the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts, in Southampton-row, at the modest fee of 15s. for each half-yearly session. This sum entitles pupils to the privilege of working independently in the bookbinding "workshop" on days other than those on which they attend the instruction class. The training at the Westminster School of Art, under Miss Robinson, is also exceedingly good.

The woman student of bookbinding trains under a disadvantage as compared with the male worker, in so far as the binders' trade union does not admit her either to membership or to apprenticeship. Her work in the schools is bound to be somewhat theoretical rather than practical, but the trained woman bookbinder is on the other hand singularly at home with every section of her work, and instead of having specialised in an ordinary workshop merely on one portion of it, such as the "forwarding" or the gilding, she is able to carry it through herself from start to finish. From the financial point of view, the success of the woman bookbinder is mainly dependent on two factors—the first is the individuality of her designs, and the second is the personal connection which she is able to build up. A bookbinder's clientèle is seldom one of chance buyers; it is formed from recommendations and personal acquaintanceships. It therefore behoves the woman binder to develop as large an acquaintance as possible among that cultured section of the community that loves to clothe in lovely and appropriate garb the books which they have made their friends. Glasgow enjoys the reputation of having the advantage over London in the numbers of those who have their books hand-bound, and some of the most prosperous and successful women binders are established there. It must not be imagined that the bookbinder is for ever engaged on books elaborately tooled and gilt. Some admirable work is being turned out by women, which is entirely free from decoration of any kind beyond that produced by denoting the structure by means of the threads which bind the leaves and attach the back. The material of the cover is cut away in such a manner as to leave these threads to view, and they are then twisted and knotted so as to form an ornamental finish. These volumes recall the old vellum-bound missals with their leather thongs to tie across the edges. The efficient woman binder has the greatest contempt for the common device of false decoration in the direction of bands across the back which do not represent the actual cords with which the book is sewn, and rigorously sets her face against any type of decoration which does not tally with construction and harmonise with subject. The book that is bound on sound, constructive principles has no weakness at the joints, and opens, and remains open, without effort, at any page that may please the reader. Some women binders are making a speciality of the treatment of the edges of the leaves, and are doing work in regard to these which is reminiscent of the German bindings of the sixteenth century. Some especially gorgeous examples, suitable for the somewhat ornate style of such poets as Swinburne and William Morris, show gilt edges, tooled and ornamented with figures, and even with scenes illustrating the contents. Some quaint examples have the title written along the front edges above "a background of pale gold, such as the Tuscan early art adores." Each binder likes to design her own tools and have them cut by a workman according to her instructions. Among the women who have risen to particular distinction as regards individuality of design and of workmanship, Miss Althea Giles holds a high place. The disposition to follow faithfully on the lines of antique bindings is steadily giving way to a tendency to evolve fresh ideas, which shall carry out the salient features of the book involved, and though the student is educated on the lessons to be learn from the old bindings, she at the same time realises that these were for the most part designed for books of devotion and copies of the Gospels intended for the use of clerics, monks, and nuns, and by no means equally adapted for volumes of Henley, Omar Khayyam, Kipling, and Mrs. Beeton!



WOMEN IN THE BOOKBINDING TRADE, by Mary Van Kleeck. 12mo. 290 pp. Cloth boards. $1.50 (6s. 3d.). Survey Associates, Inc., 105, East Twenty-second-street, New York. 1913.

This is one of the most interesting works connected with the bookbinding industry that we have read for a long time. Hitherto, the literature of this trade has been largely, indeed almost entirely, concerned with the technicalities of the business, so that hardly anything has been published dealing with what we may term the human aspect of the bookbinding trade, its position, the prospects it offers to the worker, and its future possibilities both for employer and employed. In the book under notice, however, the human factor stands first, and all else is subordinated to it. The work has been published for the Russell Sage Foundation, a philanthropic concern associated with the name of a well-known American millionaire. Within the last two or three years, this organisation has established a Committee on Women's Work, with Miss Van Kleeck as secretary, for the purpose of studying women in industry as a distinct

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM, LONDON." Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.

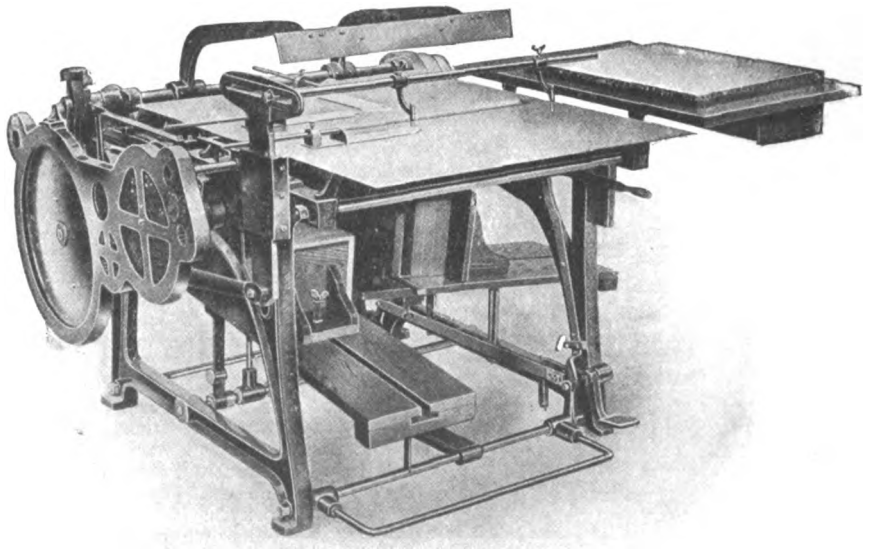
THE LARGEST STOCK AND SELECTION OF MACHINERY FOR THE

BOOKBINDING & PRINTING TRADES

FOLDING MACHINES

WITH EITHER

HAND FEEDING, DROP BAR FEEDING, or AUTOMATIC FEEDING.



WILL FOLD ALL PAPERS including HIGHLY GLAZED ART PAPER

WITHOUT CREASING.

EXACT REGISTER GUARANTEED.

QUIET AND QUICK IN RUNNING.

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. CHEAP IN PRICE.

Call at Showrooms:

AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

Digitized by Google

class, the conditions of whose employment present a distinct problem. The Bookbinding Trade was chosen as the subject of the Women's Committee's first enquiry, because it is one of the most important trades for women in New York City, and also in many respects a typical one. The work of collecting the necessary statistical, social, labour and other details on which the book is based extended over about three years (1908–11). New York City is the headquarters of the bookbinding industry of the United States, and in the central portion of it, *i.e.*, the borough of Manhattan, it was found that 247 binderies, or binding departments of printing offices or other establishments, employed a regular staff of women. Every one of these was visited, and the proprietors of 210 of them were found willing to impart the information required for the purposes of the enquiry. As regards the female employees themselves, it was, of course, impossible, in the ordinary way, to interview personally every one of the 6,000 and odd women employed in the bookbinding business in New York, but representatives of the Foundation's Committee selected about 200 typical workers, and gathered from them, mostly as the result of personal interviews at their own homes, a mass of useful and practical information bearing upon the conditions of their employment in the trade, hours, wages, surroundings, past experiences, probable future prospects, and so on. The particulars thus obtained were carefully tabulated and the text of the present work is plentifully sprinkled with the statistics compiled therefrom. The book, then, gives a very complete and comprehensive account of the position of the bookbinding trade of New York, in its relation to women's work. It cannot be said that the picture drawn is a very cheering or satisfactory one. The problem of employment amongst the women engaged in the trade is apparently more acute than in this country, owing to the more extensive adoption of labour-saving machinery and the concentration of a large volume of the business done in the hands of a few big firms, half of the women in the trade being employed at less than a dozen binderies. With a few exceptions, that seem to merely prove the rule, the units in both halves are constantly tossed about between the Scylla of frequent inter-seasonal unemployment and the Charybdis of the hostility of the male workers in the trade to their female colleagues, which to a large extent prevents their working out their own salvation. This last difficulty is an almost insuperable one, so far as the extension of female labour in the trade is concerned, but whilst strictly circumscribing the limits within which alone women may work in American binderies, the Trade Unionist is fully alive to the importance of gathering the bindery girls in his fold, and hence one of the New York branches of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders is for women workers only, has 1,600 members, and is managed by women officials. Its relations with the trade are generally harmonious, but as 75 per cent. of the bindery women are still non-union, it has not yet been able to effect much in the way of raising wages to an adequate living standard. The statistics Miss Van Kleeck has gathered go to prove that the average weekly wage of a female worker in a New York bindery is about 30s., which, owing to the far higher cost of living in the States, has much less purchasing power than £1 in this country. Many girls get more than this, up to £3 in exceptional cases, and a large number get less, though the wages of even a learner seldom fall below 15s. a week. The learner, however, is largely thrown on her own resources, and generally has to learn her chosen trade in a very haphazard fashion, as there are no trade schools for this branch, and the men's unions regard with disfavour any schemes for their establishment. The "all-round" woman binder, who can turn her hand to hand or machine folding or sewing, inset, gather, collate, etc., of course stands the best chance of continued employment. Those who have only learned one or two of these branches are all too frequently "laid off, slack," for periods which vary from a week or two to several months, according to circumstances, a misfortune that a rush of overtime for a short period in the "season" is far from making up to the unlucky ones. We think there is a good deal of truth in Miss Van Kleeck's denunciation of the bi-annual seasonal rush as a needless piece of absurdity on the part of publishers, as the ordinary public knows no "season" for reading. She would stamp this nonsense out by penalising "rush" overtime, and thus enable the binderies to provide steady all-the-year-round employment for a permanent staff. She would also prohibit night work for women employed in binderies. There are, of course, laws to regulate the hours of labour in America, but they seem to be so largely a dead letter that convictions for infringement are almost impossible to obtain.

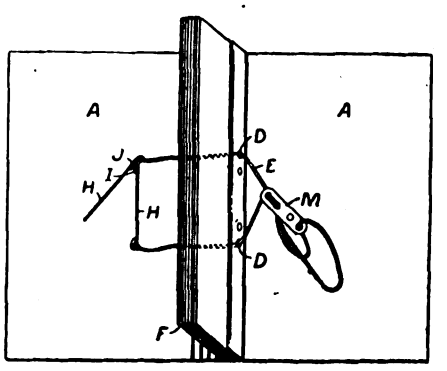
We have dealt with this book at some length, because we regard it as a very interesting and important addition to the literature of the trade, written practically without bias, and detailing only facts. It is exceptionally well illustrated by some 30 pictures from photos showing the conditions, good and bad, under which bindery women and men alike have to work in the boasted Land of the Free. We think most women binders who may have the opportunity of reading this book will have no ambition to change their lot in our own country, cheerless and depressing though it often may be, for a precarious existence that makes girls of two-and-twenty look back with regret on the days when they were "young," and could attend dances and weddings, which a few years hard labour in New York binderies makes them "too tired" to do!

DER BUCHEINBAND, by G. A. E. Bogeng, 8vo., wrappers. 11.60 Marks (11s. 6d.).

This is another of the technical series issued by the well-known publishing house of Wilhelm Knapp, Halle-on-the-Saale, Germany. It is "A Handbook for Bookbinders and Book Collectors," but we would recommend this book to a good many more people, who ought to be book collectors and patrons of good bookbinding, but are not yet. Mr. Bogeng is a guide of exceptional ability, all-round experience, and with a vast accumulation of information in every direction, as far as books and their bindings are concerned. He has digested every notable authority, foreign as well as German, and never fails to cite those authorities. His well-balanced judgment does justice to every deserving country, school, or individual. The style is in good, even florid German, and though in most cases the technical terms in English, French, etc., are helpfully given, it never betrays a flavour of "Ausländerei" (affected use of foreign words). The cogency of his logical reasoning is abundantly apparent, both in the historical and technical parts. The scope of the work is all-embracing, and the vast material is judiciously sub-divided into 210 paragraphs, under six headings, with a full appendix of carefully sorted bibliography right up to date. (I.) An historical introduction dealing with the form of books and the method and means of guarding and preserving them, from hoary antiquity to the present. (II.) Describes exhaustively the various means employed to make the binding an effective help in the use of books. (III.) Deals with materials and their proper treatment. (IV.) is devoted to the decorations, their styles and subsequent development, a work of conspicuous introspection and many-sidedness. (V.) continues the historical development of binding and book craft. These two divisions form the kernel of the book, and will hold their own beside any other known work on the same subject. (VI.) contains valuable advice to bookbinders, but chiefly to book collectors, and ought to be read by people of means, who have hitherto given the cold shoulder to artistic bookbinding. We are sorry to say that the old adage, "in Germany books are read, but not bound," is still only too true. Things are better these last twenty years than formerly, but far from what they might be. Germans are not stingy in the main, as supporters of art in other directions, as Hulbe's well supported cut leather work proves. Germany has also a far greater number of trained artistic binders that can find bread and appreciation at present. Hence the many clever and ingenious workers who have emigrated to England, France and America, where paying book-lovers found employment for them. Here again the author is very fair in giving credit not only to the mere Germanism of those able emigrants, but also to the foreign patrons who encouraged them. Of course in the first edition of a book of such a vast scope there are bound to be some omissions that can be rectified in a second, which the work deserves to reach soon. We miss any reference to the washing of old, stained and discoloured books, a very important fact to collectors of valuable old works. The Germans, as the first chemists in the world, ought to *lead* in this direction, and find something better than the old pernicious lime wash. Hydrogen peroxyde is at present the only innocuous means we can suggest. Again, there is no mention of flexible glue, and surely, where England and America pay such attention to that most important factor in thoughtful binding, the Germans ought not to be behind in right appreciation of it. Though the authors inveighs against injurious acids in the treatment of leather, no innocuous alternative is given, for even vinegar is acetic acid, and thus injurious. And yet it was the Germans who brought the use of formic acid within general reach, by their cheap production of it. A great improvement in the appearance, but chiefly in the handy use of this book would be effected, if headings were placed over each of the 210 paragraphs. The proof-reader of the next edition might also prevent some misprints. We refer to the style as "florid," but the clever writer's pen seems to have run away sometimes under the copious flow of inspiration. In sentences of over 130 words, which in their many German combinations are equal to 150 English, the author runs Mr. Gladstone very close as a master of involution. A valuable adjunct to the book is its full index. A.O.H.

Some Bookbinding Patents.

In an invention by Mr. A. F. Liversedge, a loose-leaf binder comprises a single length of flexible binding line E, of cord, tape, chain, wire, etc., passing through perforations D in the leaves F and provided with a threader H at each end. One threader has a hook I at its fore end to engage an eye J in the rear end of



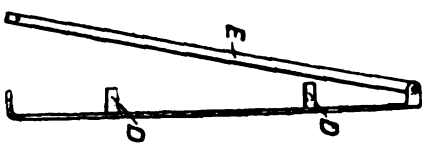
the other threader to form a complete loop. A runner M is placed on the double end of the line so that it can be slid along to take up the slack and hold the line in tension. A knot may be provided on the line to retain the runner. The line may be severed near each end and the parts connected by hook-and-eye or other couplings. A cover A may be provided.

Mr. S. P. Ringer has patented an invention relating to covers for holding letters, accounts, and other documents, of the type having projecting parts on which are placed indexing marks. All the marks of each category are represented serially on each cover of the group, and the desired division is obtained by the removal of the superfluous marks. Only part of the marks may be placed on the covers, the remaining part being added according to requirements, or the projections for the marks may be left blank. Covering



marks are applied to each cover behind the projections of the immediately preceding cover, so that the removal of a cover entails the covering mark on the following cover becoming visible. The vertical edges of the covers are stiffened by flat plates attached thereto by strips of linen or paper. Any desired number of covers may be fastened together, and the sides of the covers may be provided with forms, etc., for the entering-up of accounts, etc. The covers may be single or double, and two or more may be combined to form an envelope.

Mr. J. B. Dewhirst has patented an invention in loose-leaf binders for pocket books, in which the papers are filed on split pins D, the



bifurcations in which are engaged by a hinged or otherwise movable locking member E. The leaves may be perforated down the middle or along one edge.

As we go to press, we learn that the U.S. Senate has yielded to the urgent representations of the bookbinders, and decided that in future books over 20 years old will not be admitted free of duty, unless the bindings are also over 20 years old. Otherwise a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* will be levied, as we understand it. This alteration will possibly mean the loss of many orders for fine bindings, hitherto placed by American collectors with British and European binding firms.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half-tone, make Charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 200lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone. New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.I.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

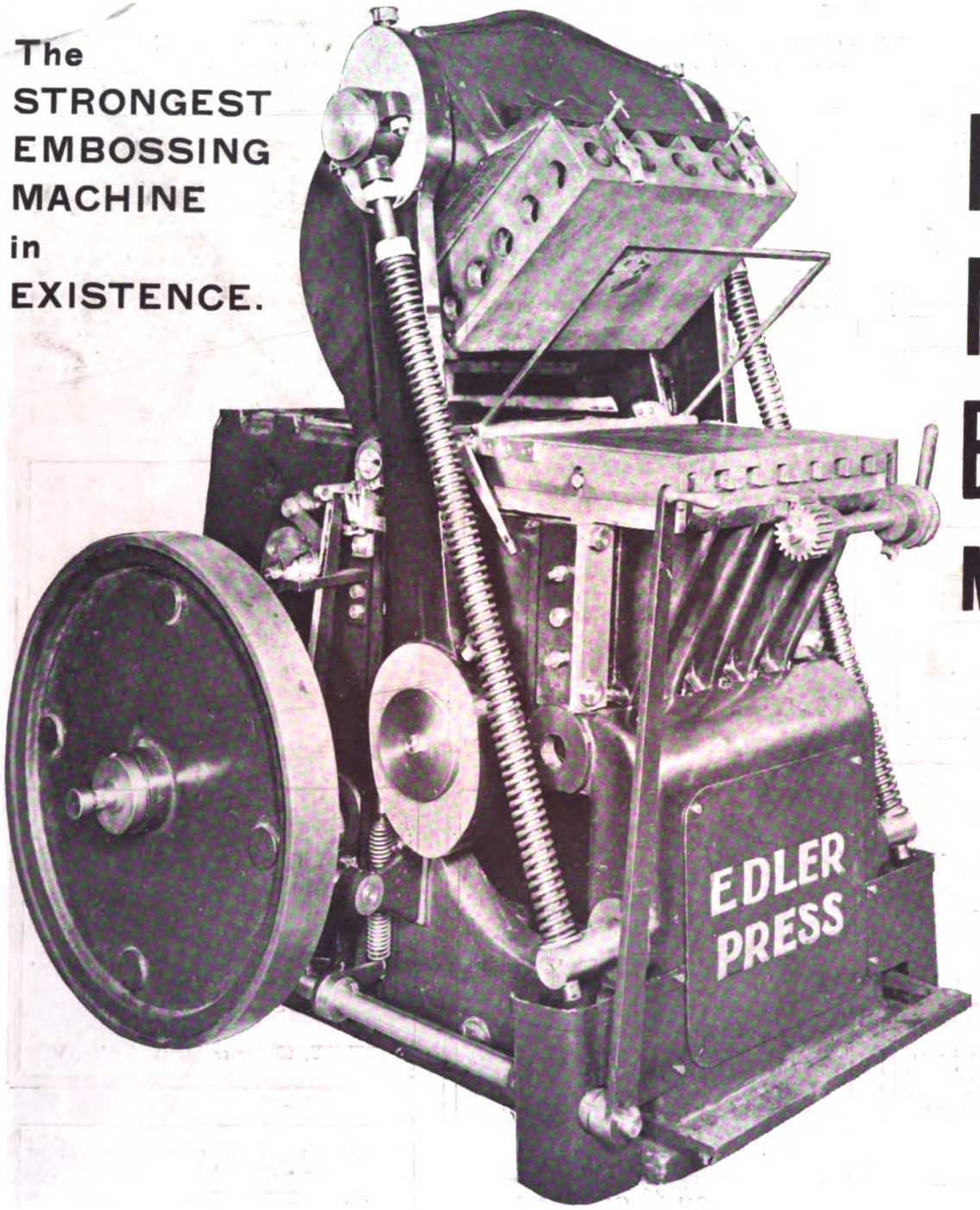
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

The STRONGEST EMBOSSING MACHINE in EXISTENCE.



THIS

Improved New Power Embossing Machine.

can now be inspected running in the Showrooms of

A. Edler & Co.

Bath Place,
Rivington Street,
LONDON, E.C.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS.
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden-A.
Germany.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—July 17, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B876

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 4. LONDON: JULY 24, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PLEASE NOTE.

Enquiries for

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES.
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES.
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES.
FLAT-BED BRONZING MACHINES.
INK MIXERS. INK MILLS.
BROADWAY PRESS.
GRAINERS.
AUTOMATIC FEEDERS.
OFFSET PROOFING PRESSES.
VARNISHING MACHINES.
GUMMING MACHINES.
TIN LACQUERING MACHINES, etc.

Address:

GEORGE MANN & Co., LTD.,
HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD,
LONDON.

WHICH IS NOW OUR HEAD OFFICE.

Works Only: LEEDS.

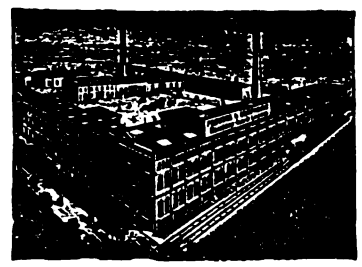
"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"
Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on **All Classes of Printing Machines.**

Maker:
FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.
"Inkermann" Works,
HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,
And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.
LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4,000 Folded Sheets. Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

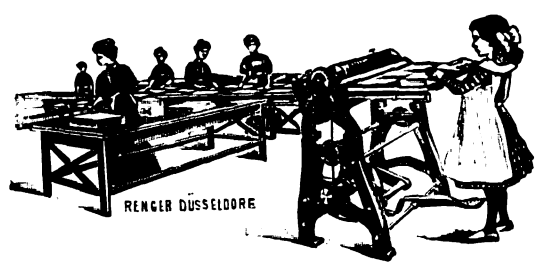
MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines.

BUKAMA-MACHINES

For Sewing, Perforating. Eyeletting, Punching.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.



Glueing Machine with Transporter.

Don't Buy

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machines,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, and Boxmaking Machines, etc, Cold Glues, Gums, etc., without offer from:

RENGER Machines and Glue Works, **Dusseldorf** (Germany).

Digitized by Google

A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

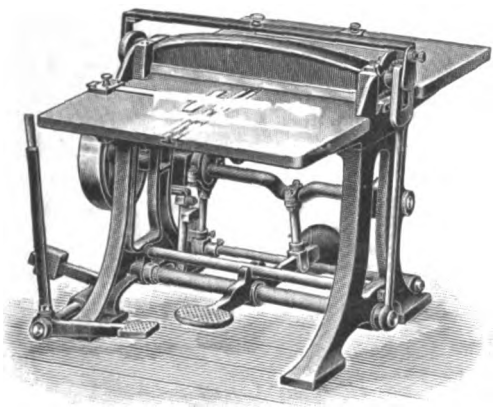
To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.

OLD BAILEY LONDON.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory. Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Perforating Machine Dept.

Over

11,000

Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output

ABOUT

800 Machines

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45. Dresden—A. Germany.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

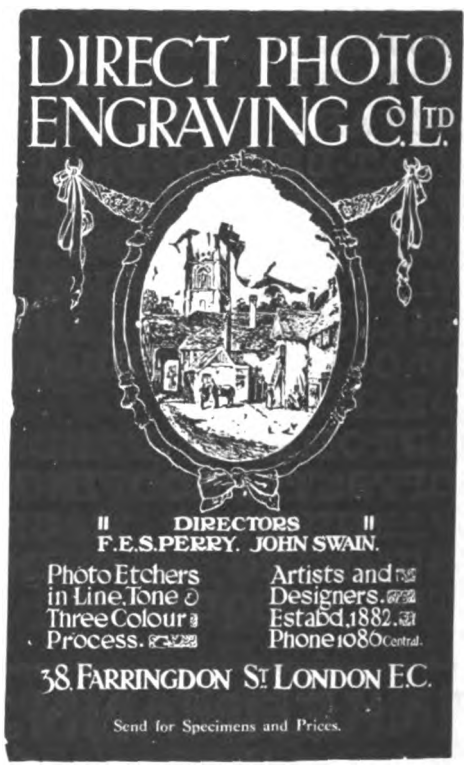
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.

Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.

The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE. 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 4.

LONDON: JULY 24, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Ghent Exhibition.

By THEODORE BIRCH.

Belgium, that busy little country, with its industrious population, has taught us a lesson of what hard work, perseverance, and—advertising can accomplish. That lesson is the Ghent Exhibition, and it must be seen to be appreciated to its full value.

Here we have a city of just over 200,000 inhabitants presenting to us a show the equal of which we have not seen for years in London! The Belgians may therefore be justly proud of what they have achieved, and if they call Ghent the city of flowers, it is not a vain boast either.

Of the nations—even Persia is represented—which have participated at the Universal Exposition, France occupies the foremost position, but Great Britain comes in an easy second. The British Section is a fairly representative one, and we may be well satisfied with the Machinery Section. If the British printing machinery builders are not there in full, there are at least three firms who valiantly uphold the reputation of English machines.

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., have a fine stand in the British Section, and show to advantage on a large space two Linotypes, an offset press, a two-revolution Miehle press, and a Centurette. The working of these machines creates general interest, and the whole exhibit is a centre of attraction to visitors, who come from all parts of Europe.

Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., who have shown such a commendable enterprise in the past, by taking part at every exhibition of importance, have on view one of their Offset Presses on which is fitted a "Rotary" automatic self-feeder. This, in the Belgian portion of the Exhibition, is working at the stand of the important printing house of Messrs. Goossens. In the same section are also to be seen two Monotype casting machines with two keyboards, on the stand of the famous firm of Van Dooselaere. All these machines are working well.

The British Chambers of Commerce in Belgium have had the happy idea of organising a reception-room which contains a host of reference books and specimens of trade journals issued in Great Britain. But there are many publications which are not on the tables and the publishers of these would do well to post copies regularly to "The Reception Room, British Section, Exposition Universelle, Ghent."

Special mention must be made of the Canadian Exhibit. In a large separate building a splendid show is made of the vast resources and of the progress of the Dominion. The ever alert Canadian Pacific Railway, too, has a pavilion of its own, enhancing the attractiveness of the agricultural El Dorado traversed by this line.

If we are to judge from the collective exhibit of the Belgian printers, it is clearly proved that the graphic arts in that country is in a remarkably progressive condition. The numerous framed specimens of typography and lithography show that the trade across the channel is equal to all emergencies. There is a large variety of very fine examples which reflect credit on local printing. Noteworthy is the fine exhibit in the Belgian Section of the firm, Van Buyck, of Ghent. On a large floor space a very comprehensive show is made of the work produced in stationery and printing.

A spacious salon has been set apart for the Belgian Press where one may consult at leisure copies of all the papers published in the land. And it is surprising to find, by the number of the different periodicals published, how assiduously the Belgians read their papers, some of which can hold their own with any other Continental rivals. Here all Pressmen are welcome, and writing tables and utensils are provided for their use.

The Frenchmen, too (Vive la Belle France!) have made an imposing show. The section devoted to typography, lithography and publishing, is a very comprehensive one, embracing most interesting specimens of printing and publications. And I note with pleasure that two of my friends, Messrs. B. Arnaud, of Lyons—whose reputation as an art printer is world-wide—and Mr. G. Delmas, of Bordeaux, have been classed as "Hors Concours," members of the jury, the highest tribute that could be paid to their merit.

The French printing, writing, and cigarette papermakers are also present, and show their productions to advantage.

In machinery, we have the famous Etablissements Marinoni in evidence with a lithographic press and two stop-cylinder letterpress machines. The Etablissements Alauzet exhibit one of their latest perfecting machines with improved delivery, and Mr. Orsoni shows his multi-colour "Aquatype" stencil printing machine for illustrated journals. But a really attractive and ingenious masterpiece of mechanical work is the bijou rotary press at work on Mr. Louis Chambon's stand. This machine is designed for the production of tickets, small boxes or wrappers for various purposes—for cigarette, tobacco, chocolates, sweets, soap, tea, etc., etc.—and prints in several colours at a high speed, from 5,000 to 7,000 an hour, surprising good work. The paper or thin cardboard is self-fed and the cutting and delivery is necessarily automatic. Mr. Chambon's London representatives are Chambon, Ltd., 210, Tower-bridge-road.

It would require many columns of this paper to adequately describe the Ghent Exhibition. Suffice it say that it is well worth while paying a visit. Every reader of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* can easily do it, for the journey can not only be done rapidly, but it costs only a trifle. Excursion tickets are issued daily (available for 14 days) for from 18s. 6d This covers the trip from London to Ghent and return. If pressed for time one could leave on Friday night at 9 p.m., arrive at Ghent next morning, visit the Exhibition all day, spend Sunday at gay Ostend and returning by the luxurious and most comfortable turbine steamer, could be back in London on Monday morning in ample time for business. There is a choice of two routes to Ghent, Charing Cross *viâ* Dover, Ostend and Bruges, or *viâ* Dover, Calais and Lille, and in each case the train on the quay across the Channel takes you straight to the Ghent Station, close to the Exhibition. Those who could spare the time should visit the delightful old-fashioned town of Bruges. The smart capital of Belgium—Brussels—which is in many respects a small counterpart of Paris, deserves a stay of a day or two, and Antwerp, the active seaport, should not be neglected.

All this can be done so simply and so inexpensively! The cheapest fares in the world are those charged by the Belgian State Railways, for you can travel 2,890 miles on their fast trains for the sum of 10s. 5d.! All you have to do is to ask for a five days' season ticket which enables you to journey wherever you please and as often as you like in any direction all over Belgium.

There need be no worry now. The answer to the ever-recurring question, "where to spend a pleasant holiday" is: "Go to Ghent" and overrun—a pacific invasion, of course—the smiling and picturesque Flemish and Wallon towns.

As regards accommodation, travellers who know of no particular hotel to stop at need not have any apprehension. They have only to apply to the Housing Committee (which has offices at both of the Ghent stations) who will willingly help them and thus facilitate what otherwise might be a difficult problem to solve. Further particulars may be obtained from the Belgian State Railways and Mail Packets, 53, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

The Costing Campaign.

East Anglia Aroused.

Norwich was visited on the 14th inst. by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, Mr. R. J. Lake and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, and the attendance from towns as far away as Yarmouth, Cromer, Ipswich and Lowestoft, indicated the widespread interest now shown in this movement.

The printers from the outlying districts were entertained to a dinner by the local committee.

Mr. H. RIVERS FLETCHER presided, and read a number of letters of apology from many who were unable to be present. He said that as he was the only reprsentative of the printing industry in Norwich able to spare the time to attend the London Costs Congress, he was anxious others should have the opportunity of hearing this system explained. He was putting the system into operation in his own works, and was sure that others would do likewise after they had heard it explained by so able an exponent as Mr. Hazell. Printing was certainly a trade that should be well paid. It required from managers, foremen, and men skill of an exceptional character, and they all ought to be better paid than workers in other industries. In the past they had been too much afraid of one another and of their customers, and he looked to this movement to not only enlighten them as to their costs, but to educate them to stick by the principle of giving good quality in their work and getting a good price for it.

Mr. HAZELL, in his introductory remarks, said that it was unquestionable that in the printing industry for some years everything had been going up except their profits. He urged them to instal the system which he had come to Norwich to explain, and not be satisfied with merely finding out what their costs were to-day; by the system they should find out week by week if the rates they were charging were in accordance with their actual costs.

The questions put were very numerous and many most interesting points were raised, showing that not only the main principles,

Digitized by Google

but the details of the system were being closely studied.

Why not charge spoilage to the department responsible, not as an overhead expense? Certainly if you can locate it, was Mr. Hazell's reply.

The importance of keeping a stock ledger for the paper stock was emphasised in reply to another query.

The charging of interest on the capital value of plant was questioned. Mr. Hazell showed very convincingly that the system could not be worked otherwise. How could you fix a fair hourly rate for your machine-room, where you have a heavy capital expenditure, as against your binding-room, where it is a comparatively small matter?

A new diagram illustrating the method of arriving at cost of machine hour rate in the binding-room was shown.

Mr. A. E. GOODWIN spoke briefly on the best methods of installing the system, and his suggestion that he should pay another early visit to Norwich to meet a smaller group of printers, or assist any individual firm, met with very cordial approval.

Mr. R. J. LAKE, Secretary of the Federation, expressed his pleasure at seeing such a well-attended meeting, and said that "Co-operation" was the great need of the printing community. The federating of the Master Printers' Associations had been of great benefit to the trade as a whole, and the success of the costing campaign inaugurated by the Federation was most gratifying to all concerned.

Mr. A. P. ROBINSON moved a resolution:—"That the Cost System discussed by this Congress with any very necessary amendments be approved and strongly recommended for universal adoption by the Trade."

Mr. W. T. F. JARROLD seconded, and said that if the system were universally adopted the industry would rest on a firmer basis than ever before; there would be greater confidence in one another and good feelings would be fostered in many ways.

The thanks of the meeting to Mr. Hazell, Mr. Goodwin, and Mr. Lake were accorded, on the motion of Mr. Peat, seconded by Mr. Lanham, and a similar hearty vote accorded to the chair was moved by Mr. Davies, Ipswich, seconded by Mr. Gibbs, Norwich.

Mr. Peat, the energetic Secretary of the Association, is to be congratulated on the very complete arrangements made, which certainly contributed largely to the success of the conference.

THE NEW YORK 1914 PRINTING SHOW.—Those who witnessed the National Printing and Advertising Exposition at the New Grand Central Palace in April, pronounced it a great success, but it has been announced by Mr. Harry A. Cochrane, the producer of this show, which will be held again in 1914, at the New Grand Central Palace, April 18th to 25th, that the 1914 Exposition will be wider in scope, and more of a Graphic Arts Exposition than was the 1913 show. The new features of special interest will be competitive exhibits of printing, lithographing, advertising, and all other allied branches of the graphic arts. This Graphic Arts Exhibit will include photography, design, illustration, engraving, and all classes of printing and lithography. A large section of the exhibit space of the New Grand Central Palace will be reserved for these exhibits, and only a nominal charge will be made for the space and equipment required. In order to bring into prominence the great variety of printing press and lithographic products, and the high standard which has been attained, a series of awards will be made at this exposition. All exhibits will be grouped under classifications, and awards will be made by a competent and non-partisan jury. These awards will consist of certificates of commendation for collective and individual exhibits.

The Costing Education Campaign.

Interest in the Potteries.

Not only were the five towns of the Potteries well represented at the Costs Congress at Stoke-on-Trent, on the 3rd inst., but printers came from Cheshire and Shropshire to learn something of the system recommended by the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers.

Mr. WARWICK SAVAGE, in opening the meeting, said how impressed he was with the Congress in London in February, and that he felt sure the printers of that district would profit by Mr. Hazell's exposition of the system. A great effort was now being made to show how printers could ascertain the actual cost of their work, and the obvious and absurd differences in prices charged would before long be put an end to. They would not stop healthy competition, but many prices quoted to-day were certainly given in ignorance of real cost, and if estimates framed in ignorance were eliminated, it would be a great gain to their trade. The folly of taking work at some other printers' prices had been demonstrated over and over again, but when every printer knew his own cost for every hour he sold, then it would be impossible for him to follow this practice.

Mr. W. HOWARD HAZELL, in his customary clear and comprehensive way, explained with the aid of a set of new charts, illustrating a small business, how the system could be adopted to the requirements of a business of any size. Questions were numerous, and any obscure points were speedily made plain by Mr. Hazell.

Mr. A. E. GOODWIN, the organising secretary of the costing committee, gave an interesting address on "How to instal the system," and said that in touring the country he had found three classes of printers. One class had an excellent costing system which had been devised many years ago, and could not possibly be improved; to those he would say that the members of the costing committee, many of whom had studied costing methods for years, had found features of special value in the system now recommended. Another class said they were too busy to find time to instal a system; they could not afford to devote the necessary attention to it. He could only answer these by the testimony of those who had installed the system, that after doing so they had speedily found that they had more time afterwards to devote to the most important part of their business.

Then the other and perhaps larger class were those who said they fully appreciated all the advantages of the system, but it was too complicated for such a small business as they had. His reply to that was that many printers not in a large way of business had written saying that they had not found it difficult to work, and it was of so great value they could not think how they had gone on so long without it.

On the motion of COLONEL F. D. MORT (Stafford), seconded by Mr. G. T. BAGGULEY, J.P., a resolution was unanimously adopted approving of the Cost System, and strongly recommending it for universal adoption.

The thanks of the congress to Mr. Hazell and Mr. Goodwin were voiced by Messrs. A. L. HARBER, J.P., and E. H. EARDLEY, J.P., and Mr. A. C. J. SHERWIN and Mr. C. H. VYSE expressed the thanks of the meeting to the Federation for the use of the diagrams.

The local committee must have worked hard to have secured such an excellent conference, and the arrangements reflected great credit on Mr. H. Mitchell, the energetic secretary of the local Association.

HOW A Costing System Affects Overseers.

At a meeting of the newly-formed Newcastle-on-Tyne Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (not yet affiliated to the Parent Association) an interesting paper was read by Mr. A. J. Platt, on "How a Costing System affects Overseers," in the course of which he said the object of the meeting was to try and discover what connection there was between overseers of any department in the printing and allied trades and the methods used to fix the value of work done, usually designated "costing systems." He then proceeded to describe what he believed was the only method up to the present that had achieved results which had proved satisfactory in every way. Continuing, he said:—

This system is the hour-cost method of valuing work done. We all know that in any printing works there are a great many processes through which a job passes before it is completed. To find the exact cost per hour of each of these processes seems to the uninitiated an unnecessary or a hopeless task, yet before any man can place a true value on a finished piece of work, he must know exactly

How Much Expense

has been incurred in every step of its production. This word "expense" is a very comprehensive word, and includes other things besides wages and material. How are we to recover such items as rent, rates, lighting, heating, depreciation, supervision, distribution, repairs, power, travelling and office expenses, and a host of other items usually forgotten. The hour-cost system provides for them all.

If we take the composing-room as an example, and total up its cost, that is the overseer's, reader's, compositors' and apprentices' wages, and add to that a proportion of rent, depreciation of type and material, a share of lighting and heating expense, sundries such as proof-paper, etc., and then to the total amount thus ascertained we add, strictly in proportion, a share of overhead expenses such as previously mentioned, we then get the total cost of that room. It is advisable to use a yearly cost for this purpose, as we thus avoid any abnormal period which would make the amount unreliable. We now know how much our composing-room costs us, and the question arises—How are we to recover this amount?

We then find (and should we have no records must assume) the number of hours which are directly chargeable to jobs in the course of a year. These chargeable hours are generally taken to include composition, imposition, proofing, and author's corrections, but not distribution, reading, or office corrections.

How many of us know the proportion of such chargeable hours to the non-chargeable? I am afraid a correct record would be startling to those who have not been in the habit of keeping such information. How many realise that out of every 51 hours a compositor is paid for, a well-managed composing-room can only get an average of 35 charged direct to jobs? Who pays for the other 16?

I believe quite a respectable number of printers imagine a charge of 1s. per hour covers all this lost time, as well as covering all the other expenses of the room, but before we are anywhere near the mark 50 per cent. will need adding to this 1s., and probably more.

Well, for each firm to be certain as to the cost, it must divide the *grand total* of expenses by the total of *chargeable hours*, the answer being the cost per hour of composition.

The costs of the machine-room are ascertained in the same manner, with the exception that we have to apportion the total hour

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

cost of the room to each machine in proportion to its size.

The binding department is also treated the same, keeping the girls' section apart from the men's, on account of the different value of the work.

Now if we have not these figures, giving us the actual amount to charge per hour for each process to recover our expenses, what is the use of giving an estimate of so many hours for composition, so many for machining, etc? How can we arrive at a true valuation of the work? We all know the

Enormous Variations in Prices

which are common in our business. I heard recently of one job quoted at £30 by one firm and £40 by another. I was told of another job being placed at the price of £25, the highest estimate being about £100. How is it these variations occur? It cannot be that one firm's men work twice as hard as another's. Actual experience shows us that the difference is not so great as this, and as a rule the price cutter is the man who does not employ the best men, as the conditions of such an office are not conducive to comfort, and good men look for good situations. Now the installing of a costing system does not in itself change any conditions of working. It does not increase or decrease the cost of a single job. All it does is to record the existing conditions, and by the intelligent study of these records we find where the money is going.

It shows that what we thought was profit is often insufficient to cover the cost, and when we know the cost accurately, then comes the opportunity of the intelligent manager or overseer to stop leakages and endeavour to reach a higher efficiency. A cost system is like a gas meter. If the cost of gas is found higher than it ought to be, we look for a leakage. Let us consider

Some of the Leakages of Efficiency.

The paper warehouse may be giving out material indiscriminately, if there is no system of debiting each job with the actual value of paper used, and a proper method stops *this* leak.

Probably the composing-room records show an abnormally high cost, and this may be owing to a variety of causes. The number of hands may be too great for the work to be done, the time spent in distribution may be excessive (and on this point I would like to say that distribution should be given to good men, who will put more type in the cases in an hour than a poor one will in two). It may also be discovered that a lot of time is wasted in picking and waiting instructions, and these are admirable opportunities for an overseer to show his ability and resource, the result probably giving both himself and his firm great satisfaction. In some cases an investigation will show that the men book less than the actual time consumed, owing to the fact that some overseers complain of the time taken even when there is no cause for complaint, thus encouraging their men to deceive when they get the chance. A strict record of how every hour is spent obviates this undesirable practice, and when a man finds special difficulties arise in his job, he should not be blamed when those difficulties are not of his own making.

Picking may be avoided by pointing out to the firm the number of hours spent in looking for sorts, etc., and the fact that the cost of this time would probably buy a whole fount and become a solid asset, instead of sheer waste of money, will induce the firm to increase the amount of material.

In the Machine-Room.

A machine-room overseer who has a costing system to guide him, has splendid opportunities for increasing the efficiency of his department. Before he has any experience of the value of records, he will probably picture himself as the man who makes up for the losses incurred in the composing-room, but after a few months study of the results of his labours, he will probably shake hands with the composing-room foreman as a brother in distress.

He will first of all discover that the non-chargeable time in his department is a great deal more than he ever imagined, and taking the whole of his machines he will be a fortunate man if he obtains more than 50 per cent. time which can be directly booked to jobs.

He will learn which machines are most in demand, and whether he has too many or too few of a certain class for his usual run of work. He will soon know accurately the amount of ink consumed on different sizes and qualities of paper, and will have the fact brought home to him that ink costs money, and that every ream passing through his machines is absorbing some of that money, and will provide for its cost when estimating.

The Output of the Machines

in actual practice will also prove an education in itself. We all suppose that the average output of a Wharfedale is about 1,000 for every hour of running, but an examination of actual production upsets this assumption, it often being found that two-thirds of this quantity or even less is nearer the mark.

Then the machine-room overseer tries to find the cause of these leakages, and finds a good number of hours booked for waiting for paper, waiting for revise, trouble through raising of spaces (I suppose you all know of such a thing happening), trouble through cheap ink, and a host of other troubles.

The advantage of a cost system is that it localises these troubles, and thus when we have found the root of the disease we know what remedy will effect a cure.

Few workmen like to deliberately waste time, and the fact of them having to record the reason of delays makes them eager to ask for such causes to be removed, so that they may bring credit on themselves by accomplishing their work in reasonable time.

Every hour wasted in a machine-room is a serious item, as it includes that hour's share of all the standing charges as well as the wages, and an hour wasted each day with eight men means a loss probably of £5 a week, or £250 a year, an amount which I think you will agree has considerable effect on the profits.

A cost system will lessen troubles in this department by providing for reclothing of rollers, repairs, and general tuning up of the plant, thus making work more pleasant.

Now let us take

The Litho Department.

What advantage does a costing system confer on this? Well, its records will prove both educational and interesting. The overseer will be able to judge whether by using a smaller machine and putting down less transfers he can reduce the cost of work.

The hours spent on preparing stones or plates are of course calculated at a lower rate than machine hours, and sometimes a few hours extra spent in transferring will so reduce the machine hours that a considerable saving is effected. But until the proportional cost of these two processes is known one cannot with accuracy make such a calculation.

There may be considerable time wasted in the preparation of work, and this might so lift up the cost per hour that the firm having a class of work which keeps the machines constantly running may find its stone hours, if we may so call them, as expensive as machine hours.

Keeping records of the ink consumption will also prove interesting, and prevent heavy losses, which are easily made in this department.

The overseer of

The Binding-Room

will find considerable benefit result from the use of time and material records, and the fact that his department has to bear a share of overhead expenses, tends to a careful supervision of details to see that little jobs do not get put into his department without him getting credited with the value of the work done. We all know the slack method in some firms. A thousand circulars are printed and dumped into the bindery for folding, and possibly inserting in envelopes. If there is no accurate system in use very often this work is lost to the department, and the customer gets this portion of the job for nothing. Then if we study the dockets we find the average time for binding certain classes of books, and any excess of time is discovered and a reason asked for. In doing this we often find something which can be avoided in future, and the result is greater efficiency, and the saving goes to the credit side of that department.

Opportunities for higher efficiency are also plentiful in smaller departments, chiefly by seeing that whatever is done on a job is booked to that job, and not allowed to pass through simply because it is only a small item.

Now I suppose every overseer is largely responsible for the getting out of estimates, in some firms not only estimating the time, but also

The Value of the Work Done.

Where there has been no costing system at work it is a sheer impossibility to give an accurate estimate of the value of work. For instance it is simply guessing to say a pamphlet will cost £5 to set up if no one knows how much an hour's composition costs, as two firms could each say it costs £5 and yet one might be allowing only half as many hours as the other. One may be only calculating wages without even distribution allowance, while the other is allowing an hour-rate to cover all expenses.

There is always a feeling when estimating "how *low* can we do this job?" instead of how *much* can we get for it, or "which is the most economical method of doing it so as to save any unnecessary expense?"

If we could all debit each department with every expense it incurs, and then find the hour cost which covers this amount I do not think there would be anything like the variation in prices which is the case at present.

Even the small firm which imagines it can produce cheaper than a large firm would find very little difference, as its expenses are divided amongst a smaller number of men, so that although its total expenses are less, the proportion to each man is greater than is the case where a large number of hands are engaged.

To conclude, I would like to say that I think no business is so interesting as the printing business, to those who not only understand how to perform the manual part of it, but have the pleasure of planning and watching their efforts turn into material results.

As the object of business is not to supply people with printed matter or books, but to make a *financial* profit, and incidentally to exercise one's skill by trying to raise the standard of the craft, there are splendid opportunities for those in authority to study the subject of cost-keeping. Then by applying the knowledge gained and obtaining greater efficiency in the respective departments, they will raise the status of their position and have better opportunities of benefitting financially in consequence of the firm's business showing greater profits than is the case to-day.

Leeds Technical School.

The following are the Candidates who passed in the City and Guilds Typography Examination, 1913:—

GRADE. I.—Rowland D. Broadbent, Wilfred Leah, George S. Norton, John F. Wilson, Sam. Dickinson, Ernest Stockwell, James A. Eastburn, Arthur Hartley, James Smith, Simon Goldberg, Rowland Brayshay, Alfred Johnson, Albert E. Turner.

GRADE II. FIRST CLASS.—Fred. Densley, Charles R. Gallant, John W. Wood, Walter Schofield, Fred. Stanger. SECOND CLASS.—Laurie Chapman, Leonard Preston, Thomas Emmott, Joseph Henson, Thomas W. Hicks.

FINAL GRADE. FIRST CLASS.—George W. Clark, Frank Gaunt, Willie Preston, Harry Thornton, George H. Williamson. SECOND CLASS.—Edgar Crawshaw, Clifford Ellis, Charles H. Ford, Laurence E. Hodgson, John Lord, Harry Murgatroyd, John F. C. Park, Joseph Pollard.

TWO CASES of lead poisoning were reported to the Home Office from printing establishments during June, making a total of eight since the beginning of the year, as compared with fourteen for the same period of 1912.

CHEAP HOLIDAY TRIPS BY THE MAIL SERVICE

Via DOVER and OSTEND.

Sea Passages by splendid BELGIAN ROYAL MAIL TURBINE STEAMERS. Three services daily. Return Tickets, 15 days, for the

GHENT UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION

LONDON-GHENT, 18s. 6d.; DOVER-GHENT, 9s. 7d.; DOVER to OSTEND, 7s. 2d.; to BRUGES, 8s, 2d,; to BLANKENBERGHE, 8s. 7d.; to ANTWERP, 12s. 7d.; to BRUSSELS, 11s. 4d.; to GHENT, 6s. 7d.; to LIEGE 14s. 4d.; to WATERLOO, 11s. 11d.; to NAMUR 12s. 11d.; LONDON-OSTEND, validity 17 days, 20s., and Week-end Tickets, validity 5 days, 15s. 9d. A Fortnight in Switzerland, Return Tickets, 40s. 8d. DOVER to BERNE, leaving LONDON July 10th, 11th or 12th. DOVER to ZURICH, July 24th, 25th or 26th. DOVER to LUCERNE, August 7th, 8th and 9th.

FOR TICKETS, INFORMATION AND HANDBILLS, APPLY TO

BELGIAN MAIL PACKET OFFICES,

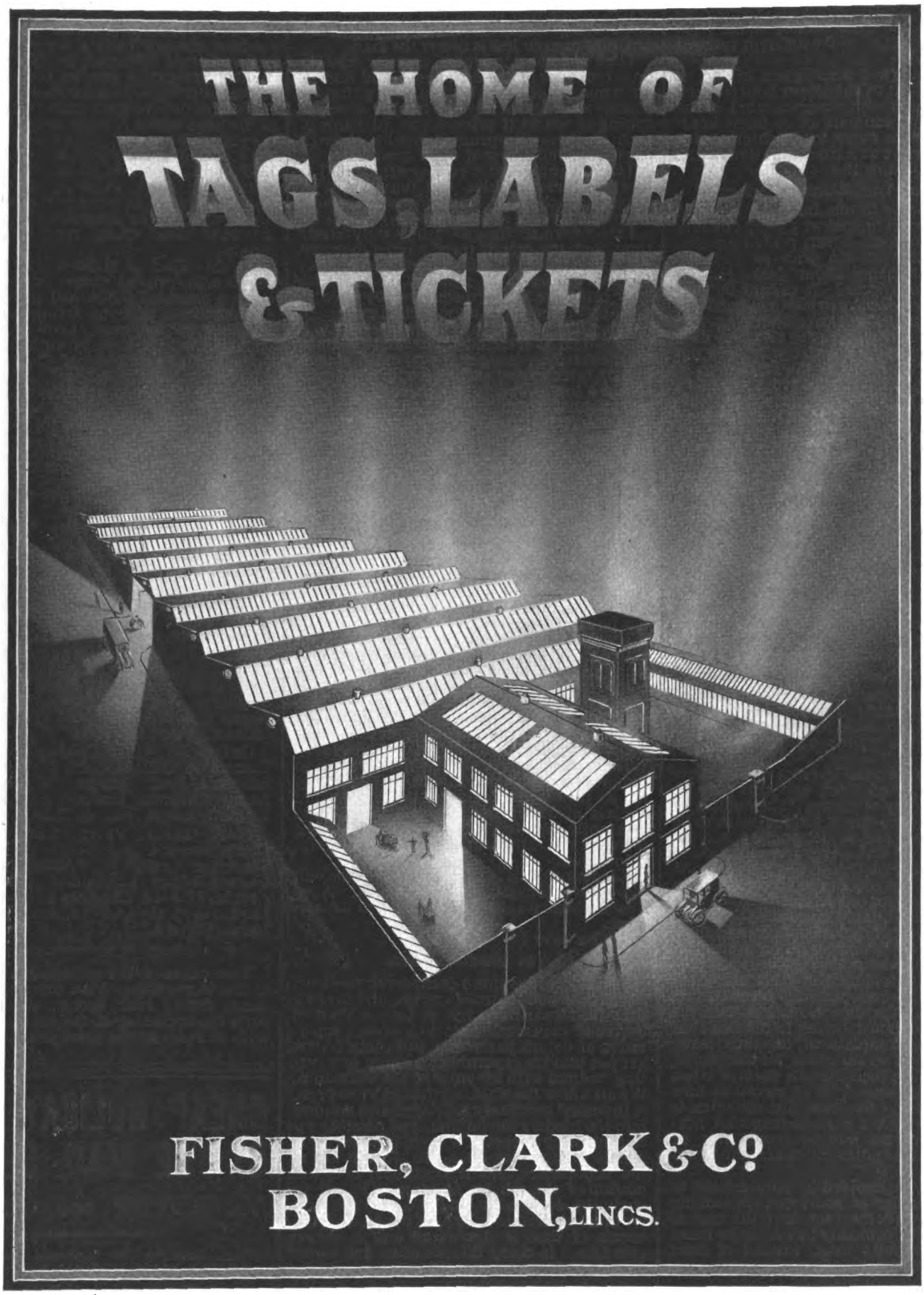
53, Gracechurch Street., E.C., and 72, Regent Street, W.,

Also BELGIAN STATE RAILWAY OFFICE, 47, Cannon Street, E.C.

(Information and Handbooks only),

and Northumberland House, Dover.

Digitized by Google



K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

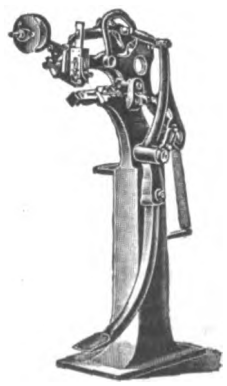
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS


Cardboard Corner Stitching Machine

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone-3428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.


GET
TRAPP'S "CHRONOTYPE" TIME-STAMP,
And thus buy First-Hand.
Best Workmanship.
Established many Years.
Enquiries Invited.
LUDWIG TRAPP,
Clock Factory.
Glashütte i. Sa., GERMANY

Digitized by Google

Cassell's Annual Wayzgoose.

The employees of the House of Cassell had their annual wayzgoose at Clacton-on-Sea, in delightful weather. Dinner was served in the Winter-gardens, the general manager, Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, J.P., presiding. At the conclusion of the dinner, souvenirs were handed to all the guests with the compliments of the general manager, and an interesting episode was the presentation of special gifts to Miss Pegler, and Messrs. Glumart and Keen, who have all worked with the firm for more than fifty years—Miss Pegler, who completed her 50 years' service during the present month, received a gold brooch in a handsome case with the inscription, "A Golden Souvenir of your Golden Jubilee at La Belle Sauvage Yard. With all good wishes from the G.M."

The toast of "The House of Cassell" was proposed by Mr. E. H. Wicks, and Mr. Spurgeon, in reply, said he believed they had 92 people in the Yard who had been with Cassell's for over 30 years; 61 who had been there between 30 and 40 years; 26 between 40 and 50 years; and five who had been with them over 50 years. Was not this a tribute to the feeling which existed between employer and employed? (Applause.) Mr. Spurgeon referred to the spirit of comradeship, of kindliness and courtesy which prevailed at the Yard. They all rejoiced in it and it helped to make the work run smoothly. Referring to the success of the House, Mr. Spurgeon said they lived in strenuous times. Competition was never keener than now, but they were fully alive to their responsibilities, and he saw no reason why the results for current year should not be satisfactory to all concerned.

The "Health of the Guests" was given by Mr. T. W. M'Ara in felicitous terms. With it was coupled the name of Mr. Hugh Edwards, M.P., who, in the course of his reply, said he would like to associate himself with the general manager in congratulating those employees who had worked with the House for more than 50 years. Mr. Edwards said he could not forget that Cassell's were indirectly responsible for the Insurance Act. It was through their famous "Popular Educator" that Mr. Lloyd George had his thoughts turned to higher things, and it was to Cassell's that the Chancellor of the Exchequer owed his first steps to public life. But for John Cassell therefore, there would not have been any sanatorium benefit, which one of their own people was now enjoying. Mr. Edwards paid a tribute to Mr. Spurgeon and referred to the energy and the great ability with which he directed the manifold activities of the House.

The party spent a pleasant afternoon and evening among the attractions of the town and neighbourhood. Their return to Liverpool-street was considerably delayed owing to the dislocation of traffic in consequence of the railway accident at Colchester.

London and Norwich Press, Ltd.

Favoured with gloriously fine weather, the annual outing of the employees of the London and Norwich Press, Ltd., St. Giles', Norwich, to Ipswich, Harwich, and Felixstowe, on Saturday, 12th inst., proved most enjoyable. The party, numbering about 250, including wives and friends, left Norwich Victoria by the 6.45 a.m. train, and on arrival at Ipswich found time to inspect various places of interest prior to boarding the G.E.R. steamer "Essex" for the run down the river, Felixstowe being reached at about 11.30 a.m. At dinner, which was served at the Grand Hotel, Mr. H. Wingfield (managing director) presided, and supporting him were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Peat, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Turner, Mr. W. H. Marson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Muspratt, Mr. A. F. Sherock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Page, Mr. T. Bartlett, Mr. J. T. Varden, Mr. R. Wingfield, Mr. R. Peat, Mr. A. Bagshaw, Mr. E. F. Gedge, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Minns, etc.

Dinner over, Mr. A. J. Page, outing secretary, expressed the delight of the company at the presence of Mr. H. Wingfield, and regretted that his co-directors, Mr. J. V. Elliott Taylor, Mr. G. M. Chamberlin and Mr. E. M. Calvert, had found it impossible to accompany him. The toast of "The London and Norwich Press, Ltd.," coupled with the name of Mr. Wingfield, was submitted, in felicitous terms, by Mr. D. B. Minns (linotype overseer), and was heartily received by the company, who, upstanding, drank to the chairman's health with musical honours. Mr. Wingfield, in response, expressed thanks for the kind way in which his name had been received, and congratulated the company on the success of the trip and at still having the services, so freely given, of their worthy outing secretary, Mr. A. J. Page. Referring to the business, the chairman said the past year had been a record one for work done since he had been connected with the firm, and he sincerely trusted, and was sure it was the wish of all present, too, that such a prosperous state of affairs would continue. (Applause.)

Before the party dispersed, a pleasing little ceremony was performed, Mr. S. H. Smith, on behalf of the employees, presenting Mr. A. J. Page with a handsome barometer, as a memento of the trip and as a mark of appreciation of the excellent arrangements made for their enjoyment.

Mr. Page, who had a hearty reception, feelingly returned thanks, remarking that his services were purely a labour of love. He trusted the outing would still further cement the good feeling which existed between the employers and employed. There was not another body of directors in the city who took more interest in the welfare of their employees than did the gentlemen at the head of the London and Norwich Press. (Loud applause.)

During the afternoon the trippers disported themselves in the various delights of charming Felixstowe, and entered upon the return journey after a delightful trip.

Government Contracts.

Amongst the contracts placed by H.M. Stationery Office during June were the following:—

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

32,000 Ballot Papers, Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. 4,000 Diaries, A. Thom and Co., Ltd., Abbey-street, Dublin. Printing, binding, etc., 600 books, "C. 43," 700 Warehouse Register No. 80, Watson and Co., Exchange-street, Bolton. 1,000 Army Book 165, 2,500 Army Book 316A, 2,500 Diary No. 244, 1,500 Army Book 60A, 52,650 Income-Tax Receipt Books, McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 15,000 Lineman's Diary, 160,000 Pencil Work Books, Exercise Books, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Printing Vol. 3 of Scottish Census Report, F. and E. Murray, 9 and 11, Young-street, Edinburgh. Printing Forms for Royal Aircraft Factory, Biddle and Son, Haydon-place, Guildford. Printing, etc., 5,000,000 Removal Slips, W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., Old Bailey, E.C. 1,000,000 Filing Covers, Barclay and Fry, Ltd., Southwark.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

50 Hotchkiss Presses, 5,000 Boxes of Staples for ditto, M. Lindner, 17, Farringdon-avenue, E.C. Tape, J. N. Hardy and Son, Albion Mills, Heaton Park; G. H. Wheatcroft and Co., Wirksworth.

PARCHMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.

Cooper, Dennison and Co., Ltd., Verney-road, S.E.; W. Cowley, Newport Pagnell; G. J. Dilley, Potton, Beds, and Canonbury, N.; H. Gibbs and Son, Mitcham; G. W. Russell and Son, Hitchin.

Printer v. Furnisher.

At the annual Congress of the French Master Printers' Association, held at Toulouse the first week in July, M. Deligne read a paper in which he emphasised the importance of strengthening the hands of the Association in every possible way, if it was to have any word in the combat against price cutting. He insisted that prices of printing must be raised, but without proper organisation amongst the members of the trade, it would be impossible to make such a movement a general, and thus a successful, one. One of the first things to be done, in his opinion, was for all master printers to resolve not to purchase anything from those firms of printers' furnishers who supplied goods on credit, by the hire-instalment system, in order to start new aspirants to the honour of "master" printer. The many mushroom firms that spring up, without any substantial foundation other than what the supply house provides, are a constant menace to the trade, said M. Deligne. He referred to one case within his own knowledge, where a certain printers' furnishing house had supplied plant and material to four such "firms" in succession, in a town in the north of France. That sent into the first passed into the hands of the furnishers again in the usual manner, and was by them sent out again to start up the third man, whilst the plant of the second went in like manner to the fourth. All four are now out of existence, and so are several small, but older, local printeries, which were doing fairly well before these furnisher-fed "cutters" came, but were soon afterwards compelled to shut down, not being able to make a living profit out of the prices which the unfair competition forced them to take.

The National Insurance Act

A

GREAT SUCCESS.

"Number of Insurance Stamps sold in England from June 21, 1912, to March 31st, 1913,

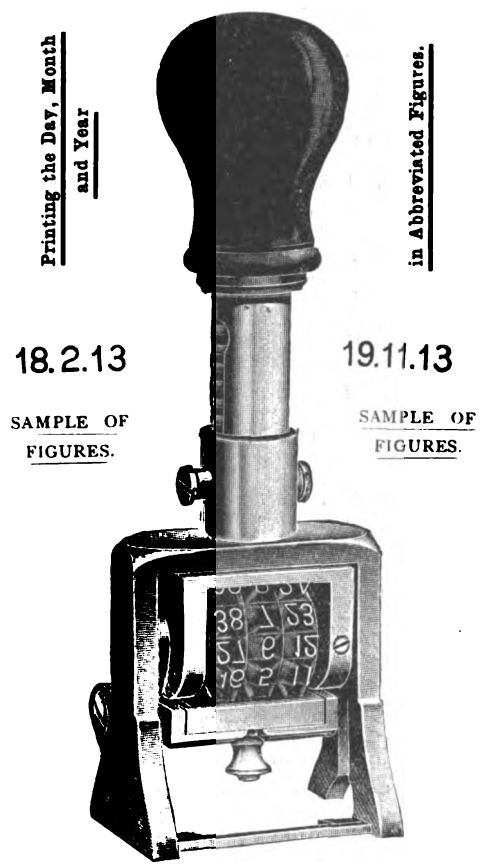
342,848,351

Value £10,451,569 11s. 7d."

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

RELIABLE. ACCURATE. EFFICIENT.



ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Price 14/6 each

The Price includes small Bottle of Ink, and Stylo, packed in Box complete.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle. Pads 2/6 per dozen.

The above MACHINE is made by the "Bates Manufacturing Company," of Orange, N.J., U.S.A., who for twenty years have enjoyed an enviable reputation in the sale of the "Original Bates Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines."

"The figures are easily set for use, one only having to press the plunger down, push the head of the locking pin through the opening in the top, pull out the fork pin at the right hand side of figure wheels, and turn the wheels to the date or dates required. The pad is inked with a small camel hair brush, and the wheels and figures may be kept clean with equal parts of benzine and paraffin Indelible ink for use with this dating stamp is also supplied. . . . . The 'Unique' dating machine gives the quickest method of cancelling the stamps on the employees' contribution cards, while at the same time it may be found useful in many other ways."—Extract from "*The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*"

Similar commendatory notices appeared in "Sales and Wants Advertiser," "The Caxton Magazine," "The Stationery Trades Journal," "The Stationery World," "The Irish Printer," and the "Home and Colonial Stationer and Printers' Review."

Liberal Discounts upon orders for the above Machines in lots of half-a-dozen.

High Grade made Automatic Hand and Type-High Numbering Machines kept in Stock.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 2635 City.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE death is announced, at Vichy, of M. Paul Dreyfus-Bing, a well-known Parisian journalist.

WE are pleased to learn that Herr A. Biagosch, head of the well-known engineering house of Karl Krause, Leipzig, has had the honour of being appointed a Privy Councillor to the King of Saxony.

THERE passed away on the 16th inst., at his residence, The Grove, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. John Turnbull Ross, principal of the well-known firm of wholesale newsagents in that city, which has been located in The Side for a great number of years.

THE employees of the *Kent Messenger* (Maidstone) have this year taken their "wayzgoose" in two parties, journeying in the comfortable Pullman motor 'buses of the Maidstone and District Motor Co., and the "Reliance," to Hastings and back, where a pleasant day has been spent by each party.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Wm. Lyon (the chairman of Messrs. Lyon, Ltd., wholesale stationers, 474, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow, and founder of the business in 1868), which occurred at a nursing home in Glasgow, on June 30th, in his 69th year. The funeral took place at Prestwick, Ayrshire.

THE death has occurred at Brixton of Mr. Andrew Clement Baker, a former editor of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, and the writer of the "Captious Critic" article. Mr. Baker, who at one time was employed on the *Daily Chronicle*, practically died in harness, being engaged in correcting a proof when he had a seizure.

MR. WALTER ELDRIDGE, who has been for upwards of twenty years in the service of Messrs. Badoureau and Jones, the well-known electrotypers, has been elected to a seat on the board of directors. Mr. Eldridge became secretary on the incorporation of the business under the Companies Act—now some ten years ago—and this position he retains under the new arrangement.

A FIRE occurred last week on the premises of Messrs. Morely and Son, of Fairfax-street, Bristol, occupied as a paper warehouse. The outbreak occurred on the top floor, and quickly gained a firm hold. Thirty girls at work made their escape, and were followed by the male employees, who endeavoured to cope with the fire without success. The flames were eventually got under by the brigade.

IN the King's Bench, on Tuesday, a verdict for £150 damages for libel was given against *John Bull*. The plaintiff, Mr. Harry Burns, music-hall agent, of West Hartlepool, complained of an article which suggested that he dismissed a chorus girl for leaving the stage for a few minutes. The jury found that the article was a libel and not true, and judgment was entered for plaintiff for £150 and costs.

THE death has occurred at Nordrach-on-Dee, Aberdeenshire, of Mr. Alexander Neilson Cumming, in his 55th year. Deceased having been called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, he practised till 1893, and then joined the staff of the *Manchester Courier* as leader-writer, afterwards becoming managing editor. From 1901 to 1904 he was on the staff of the *Morning Post*, and he had since been on the staff of the *Morning Advertiser*.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD., the well-known fine art publishers, have just received the royal warrant of appointment to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, an honour that is the more highly valued, as we understand it to be the only warrant granted to an art publishing house outside the German Empire, the warrant being specifically granted to the English company.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the supply of school materials for two years, commencing September 1st, 1913, for the Portsmouth Education Committee (Elementary Education)—including books, maps, pictures, drawing requisites, kindergarten selections, school stationery; particulars from Mr. G. H. Etherton, clerk to the Committee, Education Committee's Offices, Town Hall, Portsmouth.—For the supply of books, printed forms and stationery required by the Rochdale Finance Department during year ending July 31st, 1914; information from Mr. W. Henry Hickson, Town Hall, Rochdale.—For the supply of printing for three years from October, 1913, for the Deptford Borough Council; form of tender from Mr. V. Orchard, Town Hall, New Cross-road, S.E.—For the supply of school materials for two years, commencing September 1st, 1913, for the Portsmouth Education Committee; form of tender from the Education Committee's Offices, Town Hall, Portsmouth.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, July 18th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.

NEWSPAPERS BY AEROPLANE.—After accomplishing a magnificent flight over Italy, starting from Milan, and eventually concluding his journey at Tarranto, thus flying over almost the whole of Italy from north to south, M. de Rove, a French aviator, on the way dropped bundles of Milan newspapers in the principal towns, thus achieving an aeroplane newspaper delivery.

AT a meeting of Aberystwyth printers, last week, Mr. Matthewman (organising secretary of the Typographical Association) spoke on the need of forming a trade union branch. Speakers who took part said there was severe undercutting at Aberystwyth, and work was being done at less than cost. The wages were 24s. per week and the hours 55, a condition of things which the chairman (Mr. Carl Hanson, vice-president of the North Cardiganshire Trade Unions and Labour Council) said was scandalous, as most of the work was done for public bodies and was paid for out of the rates. As a result of the meeting 21 men joined the branch.

WE understand that Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., have turned their Paris branch into a separate company, under the managing directorship of its old chief, Major H. C. Higgs, who will be assisted by two French directors, MM. Lallier and Tihon, the latter of whom has been fifteen years with the firm. A display and typesetting competition was recently organised by Linotype and Machinery, open to any French users of the machine. Some 500 proofs were sent in, and the 40 prizewinners have just been designated by the jury of printers appointed to criticise them. The prizes amount to £400, half of which is given in the form of accessories such as matrices, etc., the balance being in cash, for the purpose of being distributed by the successful printers to those of their employees who were engaged in the work.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For printing and binding the supplementary catalogue of books at the Plashet Library, for the East Ham Corporation, South Essex Printing and Publishing Co.—For printing books and bookbinding, and stationery, etc., for the East Ham Corporation, South Essex Recorders, Ltd., printing; C. Straker and Sons, Ltd., books and bookbinding, stationery and office sundries.—For supply of printing, stationery and account books, etc., for three years, for the Newport (Mon.) Corporation, G. Bell, F. D. Biddle, R. H. Johns, Ltd., Mullock and Sons, Ltd., P. W. Raffan, Ltd., Sims and Son, Southall and Co.—For supply of school stationery and materials, for the Norwich Education Committee, Jarrold and Sons, Ltd.—For printing the various forms, etc., and also the agenda paper, for the Tottenham Education Committee, Greenway and Co., 435, Green-lanes, Harringay; Crusha and Son, *Herald* Office, High-road, Tottenham.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.—We have received a copy of volume 6 of "The Journal" of the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, a most instructive, interesting and capitally printed book of 280 pages of letterpress, diagrams and half-tone illustrations. It contains a record of investigations undertaken or published by members of the teaching staff and students of the School during 1912, and being printed in the Photography and Printing Crafts Department of the School, forms an interesting example of the useful work that is being carried on there in the instruction of young printers. A prospectus of University Courses in the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, for the session 1913-14 has also been published. It contains a brief history of the School and a description of the fine School buildings, and full information relating to the regulations, conduct and general University work of the School.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Press Bowling Club.

Success has at length crowned the efforts of the Newcastle Press Bowling Club in the Crawford Smith Cup competition, and, as showing the splendid form of this year's team, they have gone through the "tourney" without losing a single game. Naturally, after a series of nineteen strenuous attempts the "Press Gang" and their friends, of whom there was a large gathering to see the finals, are jubilant at their victory, and the proceedings at the annual dinner this year will no doubt be a record in more ways than one.

An interesting feature of the final was the fact that two members of the team were in the first competition played by the Press for the Cup—Messrs. J. McLean and J. T. Dennison.

One member (Mr. E. J. Dixon) of the Press Club had "hard luck" in not being able to play in the final through indisposition, having taken part as skip in all the other games, and having also played in many previous cup competitions. The Press have previously been four times in the final, and this is the nineteenth year they have competed for the trophy.

The game was a hard fought one, the Press being five down at the fifth end, but pulled up by the tenth, when they led by four; at the fifteenth end they had increased their lead to 22, finally winning by 14, East End, who are notorious stayers, creeping up a bit in the last stage.

The teams and scores were:—

NEWCASTLE PRESS.

	Ends. 5th.	10th.	15th.	21st.
R. Atkinson, E. Duke, R. Bond (skip)	6	12	18	19
J. McLean, P. Knox, W. F. Armstrong (s.)...	1	3	16	19
H. Sanderson, C. O. Crisp, G. Metz (s.)	5	12	17	19
R. Tweddle, I. Elrod, J. T. Dennison (s.)	3	8	14	24
Totals	15	35	65	81

EAST END.

J. Robinson, J. Gibson, W. Robinson (s.)	5	6	12	18
J. H. Edwards, H. Binns, J. Merrilees	5	9	9	15
A. Crockett, S. Potts, F. Childerhouse (s.)	4	7	11	19
C. Bruce, C. Marshall, H. Eckford (s.)	6	9	11	15
Totals	20	31	43	67

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Our JUNE
Special Export Number
is now on SALE.
68pp. with Numerous illustrations.
Price 6d.

A valuable feature of these issues is the "Buyers' Guide to the Export Markets" for the Printing and Allied Trades.

Copies may be had from the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Or from
W. H. EVERETT & SON, Ltd.,
11, St. Bride Street, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

North Midlands Centre Outing.

The North Midlands Centre of the above Association took their annual outing on Saturday, 19th inst., when a visit to Lincoln was arranged and a goodly company attended. Arriving at the Cathedral city they were met by a number of local friends connected with the trade, and the party proceeded by waggonnettes to the neighbouring wooded hilltops, from whence a series of panoramic views of the city were obtained.

It was a real summer's day and the country was looking its gayest, while from every viewpoint the minster stood out in bold relief upon the sky-line—the proudest and most glorious monument in the county.

The route taken for the drive started from the Midland Station to the South-west end of the city up Cross o'Cliff Hill, afterwards driving round to the village of Canwick, and continuing along South-park at the foot of the Common.

Returning to the city and the very ample tea provided at the "Arcadia Café" by Mr. Stokes, a welcome to the P. M. and O. A. was given by Mr. W. Cottam, managing diriector of the Lincolnshire Publishing Co., and secretary of the Masters' Association. Mr. Cottam was also supported by Mr. J. D. Ruddock, the T.A. being represented by the secretary, Mr. R. Fisher.

The President of the North Midlands Centre (Mr. Budden), responding on behalf of the company, and the Vice-President (Mr. Moore) in supporting the same, offered a hearty invitation to the Lincoln craftsmen to link on to the P. M. and O. A., and so keep themselves in touch with the advanced party in printerdom.

The whole evening was subsequently taken up with an exhaustive survey of the Cathedral (interior and exterior), and the party entrained for home quite comfortably tired with an unusually pleasant and unique experience.

The arrangements for the outing were all undertaken and carried out by Messrs. Sands and Traves, of Lincoln, and the wholehearted manner in which they performed their duties quite won the affections of the Nottingham party.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profitt, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

When everything else fails I'm going to turn canal bargee.

o o o

You draw three pounds a week for basking in the sunshine in the stern of a barge, lending moral support to your wife while she does the steering.

o o o

I've just been strolling along one of the Grand Junction Canal waterways of the more remote home counties and getting a little insight into the bargee life, its wages and conditions.

o o o

There is the other side of the medal, no doubt. After all, the old horse has to be driven, and you and your mate must take the walking in turn. There's something pretty muscular to do at the locks; and a lot to do at the loading and unloading.

o o o

It rains, too, as well as shines in dear old England, which owes its physical charms, in truth, largely to its abominable climate.

o o o

And then, if at times you have an itching to really get a bit of a hustle on you, if you have that speed thirst of these motoring days, you may find the pace restriction irksome.

o o o

Yes, I think on the whole I'll go on quietly prospering in my present line instead of failing and barging.

o o o

Yet I couldn't help thinking of some printing friends as I looked at the men and women in these barges in the delightful sequestered part of the country I was visiting, and looked, too, at the outer surfaces of the children, who I feel confident had faces somewhere behind the grime. The adults were quite comely.

I couldn't help thinking of a certain manager of a South London case-room. The head of his firm is quite a decent fellow; I know nothing at all to his discredit.

o o o

Yet the manager, one of the best known members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, said to me about his predecessors in that post, that one committed suicide—"walked straight away from here one Friday night into the river"—another worried himself into a decline, and died; and there were one or two other experiences of earlier holders of the position carrying much the same suggestiveness.

o o o

They were all worried men; hard driven, not by their employer, but by the mere affairs.

o o o

It seems that they earned their money, whatever it was, hardly indeed in comparison with the experiences of these restful bargees. Life has too much stress and strain for most of us in our craft, employers not excepted.

o o o

Mr. Fletchers, of Norwich, recognised this last week in one of the manliest and frankest speeches I ever heard in my fifty years It had no platform merits: it was just a little apparently unpremeditated utterance at the end of a costing meeting. All the same, it should be printed in letters of gold.

o o o

"We must remember," he said, "there are far more men than masters, and I do not think men in the printing trade are any too well paid. Considering the skill they have to bring to their work, they are certainly entitled to better wages than they are getting to-day. But it is no good men coming and saying, 'We must have an advance.' How can we give that under present conditions? But if the costing system is installed throughout the length and breadth of the land, then what is going to be good for the masters is certainly going to be good for the men."

o o o

"And I am quite sure," he added, "that the great majority of masters do honestly wish well to the men. It has been the privilege of many of us to realise that we are in business not simply to get the most we can for ourselves, but to get the most we can in the interests of our workpeople also. You like to see them in a good position as well as being in a good position yourselves."

o o o

"That," he added, "is a greater incentive still for doing what we can to adopt this system."

o o o

It takes one's mind back to the speeches in which Colonel Wright Bemrose and Mr. Meredith Whittaker, at the annual dinner of the Master Printers' Association, both adumbrated in a shadowy way—the only way possible, perhaps—ideas they had, or perhaps I should rather say, aspirations they had, for some way of reconciling capital and labour.

o o o

"Has not the time come," Colonel Bemrose asked, "when this subject (the relationship of capital and labour) might be broached in a more useful way? When labour might broach it side by side with capital? Cannot they realise that independently we cannot hope for much, but that in the event of labour helping the management to producc a better state of affairs, labour will be amply assured of its share. . . . It would be a great thing if as printers *we could lead the way* in formulating some new idea or principle by which this problem might be advanced to a more happy and useful conclusion."

o o o

Why indeed should printing drag behind in great reforms? Why not try to "lead the way"?

o o o

Mr. Whittaker, too, the well-known President of the Linotype Users Association, and the seemingly universal conference president in the trade, said "he had been impressed by noting how they had got away from the old bad attitude of the past, and he wondered whether some workable means could be devised for a better adjustment of the relations between capital and labour, so that the employers' time should not be so largely engrossed in works of defence, but might be given in larger measure to positive productive efforts, valuable to him as employer and equally valuable to those he employed."

o o o

"It would indeed be well if they could arrive at some method of adjusting these diverse interests; if they could come closer together with those who represented the organised unions, and work for mutual benefit."

o o o

"It might seem only a dream, only an ideal, but all things that had come to be practical in time had once been dreams. If one could but secure and maintain a lofty ideal it would help one to secure something which in practice would be of great value."

o o o

I quote from the master printers' "Circular." The words are worth pondering. It is good to see prominent men in the trade turning earnestly to the contemplation and study of these grave matters. After all, to improve our own condition will be better than to fly to other conditions that we wot not of—even to that of the bargee.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Wanted.

WORKING FOREMAN (N.S.), willing to take entire charge of Printing department; all-round experience; London preferred.—D., 216, Coldharbour-lane, Brixton, S.W. 13235

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

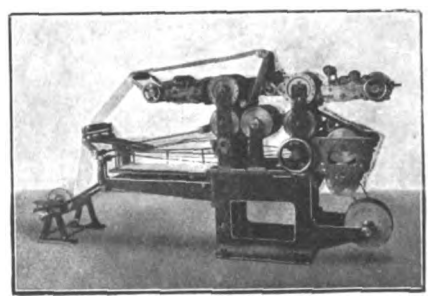
ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

QUANTITY of TYPE for SALE, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica, Nonpareil (Caslon's), and selection of Jobbing Type Founts; Cases, Frames, Stone, Galleys, Chases, etc.; good condition; complete News Printing Office.—Segg, 289, Regent-street, W. 13239

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13236

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,

11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALE BY AUCTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

70A, Choumert Road, Rye Lane, Peckham.

THE Valuable and Nearly New LETTERPRESS PRINTING PLANT and MACHINERY, including a Double Royal Wharfedale Printing Machine, by Miller and Richard, with geared inkers and flyers; a C. F. Colt's Armoury Press; a F. F. Minerva Platen Printing Machine; a 34-in. Diagonal Guillotine Cutting Machine; a No. 7 Self-Feed Wire Stitching Machine, by Aug. Brehmer; a No. 5 Hand Paging Machine; Wood Standing Press Platen, 26 by 22½; 30-in. Treadle Perforator; Guillotine Knife Sharpener; Platform Weighing Machine; 2 Imposing Surfaces, on Stands; Crown Atlas Press; 2½-n.h.p. Gas Engine, by Crossley Bros.; 2 Tons Metal Type (mostly Point System); 250 dozen Wood Letter; Brass Rule; Leads; Quads; Chases; Galleys; Frames; Racks; Fixtures, Fittings and Office Furniture; Stock of Paper, Cards and Envelopes, and other Effects, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION by

Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN

(Printers' Auctioneer)

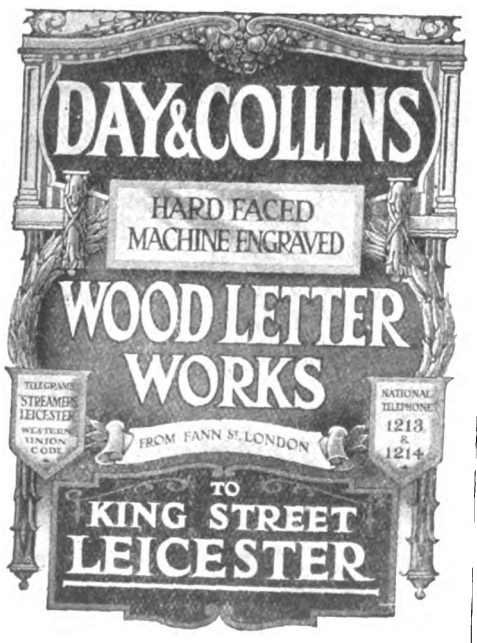
on the premises as above, on THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 1913, at one o'clock.

On view day prior. Catalogues on the premises and of the Auctioneer.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Patentee of Improvements in Printing Machines using Intaglio Plates, No. 409, of 1908, is desirous of making arrangements by licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, to ensure the working of this patent in the United Kingdom. All communications to be addressed to Mr. Reginald W. Barker, Vulcan House, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

14123



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1819.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Ghent Exhibition	1
The Costing Campaign	1
The Costing Education Campaign	2
How a Costing System affects Overseers	2
Leeds Technical School	3
Cassell's Annual Wayzgoose	5
London and Norwich Press, Ltd.	5
Government Contracts	5
Printer v. Furnisher	5
Trade Notes	6
Newcastle Press Bowling Club	6
P. M. and O. A., North Midlands Centre	7
Quads	7
The Inventive Printer	8
The Merchandise Marks Act	8
Labour Troubles in the Paper Trade	8
British Imports of Paper	9
Financial	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	11
Company Notices	11
Commercial Intelligence	11
Gazette	11
Institute of Printers	12
An Advertisement Claim	12
Interesting Silhouettes	12
Condition of the Labour Market	14
Exports of Printed Books	14
Patents	14
Reviews	16
Paper and Pulp in Canada	16

The Inventive Printer.

PRINTERS are as a rule brainy men, the very character of their employment tending to develop whatever capabilities may be inherent in them, and yet, as a rule, they have not as a class been instrumental in inventing any great improvements in the machinery and appliances of their business. Most of the advances in composing machines and in printing presses have been the work of what may be termed rank outsiders. Robert Hoe, the founder of the great establishment that is renowned for its improvements in newspaper presses, was a carpenter. Mergenthaler, the inventor of the Linotype, was a working watchmaker; Lanston, the inventor of the Monotype, was a statistician; and so with many other important inventions and improvements the heads that conceived them were not those of printers, many of whom, however, have at one time or another had a notion that they could invent something which would be useful in the trade; that they possessed undeveloped ideas for mechanisms which would be far in advance of those already in use. Those who have smothered the desire to perfect such ideas have done well, for those who launched out on the sea of invention have mostly come to grief. Their ideas may have been good, but they lacked the necessary mechanical knowledge to develop them; or they may have tackled problems which were beyond their knowledge as to requirements. The popular idea that mechanisms are evolved by some happy thought, and that inventing consists in a clever idea, which any good thinker may have, is often erroneous. Nowadays we have mechanical engineers, educated draughtsmen and machine designers who develop machines as they are wanted, for any special purpose, acquiring a full knowledge of all conditions before they start in, and so achieving the best results without a waste of time, labour, and energy. The designing of machinery is as much a special business as printing, and it has as many branches and adjuncts as has the printing industry. It is almost as foolish for a printer to tackle the designing of a new press as for a machinist to tackle a job of fine printing, and expect to surpass a tasteful compositor and skilled pressman. A few printers may have succeeded in inventions in a moderate way, but as a general rule it is the man outside the trade who brings out the epoch-making improvements.

* * *

Prosecutions Under the Merchandise Marks Act.

FOR years past, in the hand-made paper industry, workers have agitated for easier measures in order to bring about prosecutions against makers of imitation hand-mades, and sellers passing off such goods as the genuine article. The other day it was reported to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce that the Board of Trade had made, in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1891, and, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, new regulations with reference to the undertaking by the Board of prosecutions under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. Under the previous regulations a complainant was required to produce all the evidence necessary to secure a conviction. Under the new regulations the Board might, if it considered it desirable to do so, obtain the necessary information, or any part thereof, through their own officers or agents. In this respect the new regulations represented an improvement on the old, and might therefore be regarded with some satisfaction. There was only one point which might be criticised. The Act provided that the expenses of prosecutions undertaken by the Board should be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, but the regulations said that the Board might by undertaking a prosecution require an applicant to give security for costs on such terms and in such manner as they thought proper. Seeing that the only prosecutions the Board were empowered to undertake were those in cases where the alleged offences affected the general interests of the country or of a section of the community or of a trade, the Chamber thought it would be reasonable to expect the provisions of the Act of 1891 to be carried out in their entirety.

* * *

Labour Troubles in the British Paper Industry.

THE year 1913 will stand out prominently as one of great labour unrest in the British paper trade, and the disputes that have taken place mark a severe break in the close relations that have so long been a happy feature between employer and employed. This development is not a sudden one, as in all ranks of labour there has been a steady movement to improve working conditions and to secure a higher remuneration for service, and it is only natural that paper-makers and other mill employees, having the advantage of strong organisation, should contrast their conditions with those in force in other industries and seek for an improvement. In the introduction of a new order of things, and before a proper level is found, there is a risk of misunderstanding and possible conflict. This appears to have been the case at Ford Paper Works, where the employees went out on a strike, which has now been happily settled, the management making substantial increases in wages, etc. The National Union of Paper Mill Workers engineered the strike as a test case to emphasise that no reduction in pay was to follow reduced hours of labour. The dispute at Messrs. Peter Dixon and Sons, Ltd., Grimsby Paper Mills, which was settled about a fortnight ago, appears to have been

Digitized by Google

on a different footing. The labourers allied themselves to an outside organisation—the Gasworkers and General Labourers' Union—and put forward extraordinary demands. Mr. Joseph Dixon is not averse to Trade Unions, and recognises that labour has the right to organise. Messrs. Peter Dixon declined to grant any of the demands put forward, on the ground that the wages paid were the highest obtainable anywhere for a similar class of labour. The strike consequently fizzled out, due to an absence of strike pay and no general support. Labour troubles also lately affected the Bullionfield Paper Mills, Invergowrie.

* * *

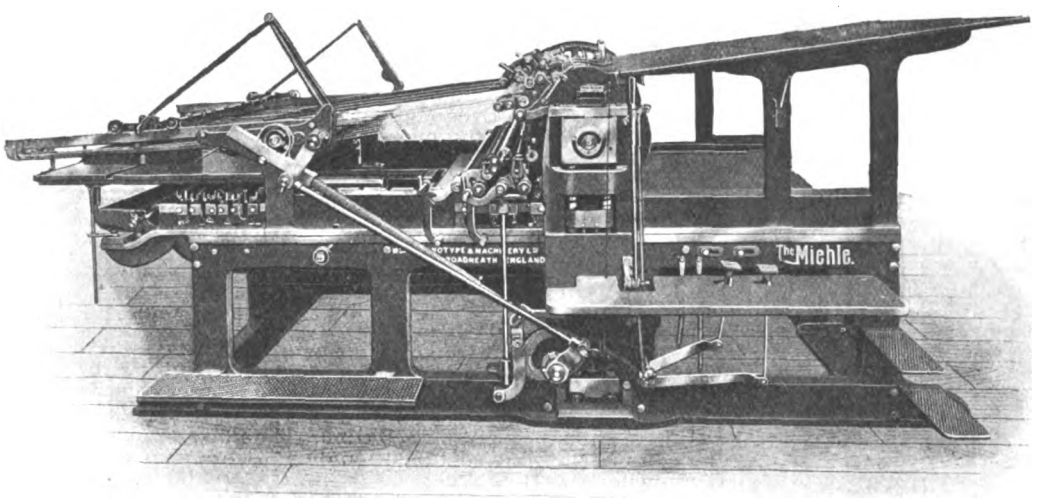
British Imports of Printings or Writings.

THE receipts of printings or writings are divided into two classes—"on reels" and "not on reels." The value of the former has increased from £905,323 in 1908 to £1,451,005 in 1912. Last year the arrivals from Foreign Countries were of the value of £1,015,732, as compared with £794,854 in 1908; from British Possessions, £435,273 as against £110,469. Norway has made very satisfactory progress in the supply of reel paper to the British market during the last five years, the value increasing from £308,954 to £482,974. The headway made by Sweden has not been so marked, the value increasing from £313,723 to £336,331. Imports from the United States declined from £43,359 to £27,786. The substantial increase registered by British Possessions must be largely attributed to the growth in the imports from Newfoundland. As regards printings or writings not on reels, the returns in the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom" show a heavy falling off in British imports. The value of the receipts from Foreign Countries last year was £835,376, as compared with £1,426,984 in 1908; from British Possessions, £1,092 as against £66,559. Germany, Norway and Sweden all show heavy losses compared with the year 1908, whilst the supplies from the United States, which last year were of the value of £102,537, show an increase of £25,893. The additional classification of "unenumerated," formerly included with printings or writings, etc., probably has affected the entries under the latter heading since the year 1910.

THE *Manchester Courier* annual pic-nic was held on Saturday, when the members of the staff visited Dovedale for the second year in succession. Favoured by delightful weather the trip to this beauty spot, buried deep in the Derbyshire hills, proved most enjoyable. The Peveril of the Peak Hotel was made the headquarters of the party, and here they partook of lunch and dinner.

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, July 23rd. 1913.

CREDIT has remained plentiful in the money market throughout the week, and while there has been a slightly increased demand the last two days, rates have not altered. The discount market continues steady. Bullion movements have resulted to date in a net influx to the Bank of England for the week of £460.000. Since the spell of depression in stock markets last week-end, owing to unsatisfactory news from the Balkans, a more cheerful tendency has manifested itself, and in most sections prices were on the up grade yesterday. Business, however, keeps very quiet. Consols have recovered the ground lost at the end of last week, the quotations now being 72 13/16 to 72 15/16 for money, and 72 7/8 to 73 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has kept generally steady, and business is restricted. In the section relating to paper and print movements have occurred both ways. Amalgamated Press Ord. have risen 1/2 to 6 13/16—7 1/16; Associated Newspapers Ord. have fallen 6d. to 22s. 6d.—23s. 6d.; Ilford Ord. are up 1/2 to 3 1/2—3 5/8, and the Pref. are also up 1/2 to 3 7/8—3 15/16; Linotype and Machinery B Deb. have given way 1 to 37—42; and Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. have gained 1/2 to 3 7/8—3 11/16. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. and 20s. 6d.; in *Country Life* Pref. at 15s. 7½d.; in John Dickinson and Co. Deb. at 100 and 99½; in Ilford Pref. at 17s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 13s.; in International Linotype at 74 and 73½; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 53, 53½, and 53, and in the B Deb. at 37; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 10½d. and 21s. 9d.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. at 36s. 3d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref at 7 3s. 9d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9 1/16, 9¼, and 9 1/8; in *Standard* Newspapers Deb. at 77½ and 77; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s. and 19s. 3d.; and in Weldons Pref. at 19s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 13/16—7 1/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1 1/8
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	22/6—23/6
ditto 5% Cm. Pref...	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	53—63xd
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100—102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	1/8—1/4
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	1/8—1/4
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/4—3/8
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ..	3	3	1/4—1 1/8
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	21/32—25/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ..	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	3/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/8—1/4
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	73—78
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9 1/8—10 1/4
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2 1/8—2 1/4
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16xd
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	53—58
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	37—42
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	11/32—13/32
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1 1/8—2 1/4
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	11/16—13/16
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3 1/8—3 1/4
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8 1/4—9 1/4
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	73—83
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 1/2—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11 1/4—12 1/4
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7 1/8—8 1/8
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 17/32—1 21/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WELDONS.—The report of Weldons, Ltd., for the year ended June 30th, 1913, shows an amount available for dividend of £53.571. The directors recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year (making 10 per cent. for the year), adding £12,000 to reserve fund, setting aside £3,000 in respect of the depreciation in the market value of the investments, £1,000 bonus to staff, and carrying the balance of £9,571 to next account.

EDINBURGH "EVENING NEWS."—Mr. Robert Wilson presided at the annual meeting in Edinburgh, last Thursday, and the report already published, was adopted. The chairman said the new building operations were going on very satisfactorily, and he hoped to see the shareholders in the new buildings at the next meeting.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD.—The report of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., for the year to April 30th, states that the trading for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation and all expenses, has resulted in a net profit of £41,992. The balance brought forward from last year added to this makes a total of £47,502. Directors' remuneration absorbs £3,250, leaving an available balance of £44,252. After deducting the preference dividends and an interim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending October last, there is left to dispose of £24,252. The directors recommend a final dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making 6 per cent. for the year, transfer to special dividend reserve fund £2,000, and to the general reserve £8,000, leaving to be carried forward £5,502.

C. A. PEARSON, LTD.—At the annual meeting of the company, at Winchester House, London, on Friday, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. Pearson said that they were of an exceedingly satisfactory nature. The profits showed a material increase compared with last year, and he was happy to be able to say that the state of business which had led to that increase showed no retrograde tendency in any way whatever. With every confidence he looked forward to a good showing when they met again in 12 months' time. The report was adopted. In reply to a shareholder, who asked why the shares had run down, Mr. Pearson said the reason was that there were no dealings in the shares. Everybody seemed satisfied and held. Unless this class of share was active, it was apt to fall back.

NEW COMPANIES.

WHEATLEY'S "MINING INVESTOR," LTD.—Registered on July 17th, with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares (1,250 preference), to carry on the business of periodical and newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are H. Zabell, H. S. Wheatley, N. M. Boyle, May E. Wheatley, Emily H. Miller, A. W. Francis and E. B. Miller. Minimum cash subscription, 5 per cent. of any shares offered to the public. The first directors are H. S. Wheatley and W. Smith. Registered office, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

BRYANT CARTON CO., LTD.—Registered on July 11th, with a capital of £5,500, in 5,000 preference shares of £1 each, and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of manufacturers of all kinds of cartons, whether of cardboard, wood or other material, and packing cases for the same. The subscribers are F. H. Bryant and A. M. Anderson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are H. J. Bryant, F. H. Bryant, E. L. Hancock, J. I. Cowan and A. M. Anderson. Registered office, 24, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

MEIKLEJOHN AND SON, LTD.—Registered on July 14th, with a capital of £10,000, in £10 shares, to take over the business of publishers, carried on at 11, Paternoster-row, E.C., as "Meiklejohn and Son," and to adopt an agreement between M. J. C. Meiklejohn, Jane Meiklejohn, M. F. M. Meiklejohn A. H. Meiklejohn, Lucy A. Saunders, Anne I. M. Maetier and S. Pitt. The subscribers are A. H. Meiklejohn and A. G. Gregson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. H. Meiklejohn (chairman and governing director) and A. G. Gregson. Qualification, 10 ordinary shares. Registered office, 11, Paternoster-row, E.C.

R. T. PRESS, LTD.—Registered on July 16th with a capital of £10,000, in 9,500 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 10,000 deferred of 1s. each, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc., to acquire from G. C. Rothery and C. F. Tweney their rights and interests in certain literary works. The subscribers are G. C. Rothery and C. F. Tweney. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven; the first are G. C. Rothery and C. F. Tweney (provisional directors). Qualification, 1 ordinary or deferred share. Registered office, 221, Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.

PROVINCIAL PRINTERS, LTD.—Registered on July 17th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of pawnbrokers' stock-takers, agents, printers, stationers, bookbinders and publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with F. Thornton and C. H. Jones. The subscribers are F. Thornton and C. H. Jones. Private company. The first directors are F. Thornton and C. H. Jones (permanent governing directors). Qualification of directors, £150. Registered office, Daimler House, Paradise-street, Birmingham.

H. T. CORNTHWAITE AND CO., LTD.—Registered on July 10th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and publishers carried on by H. T. Cornthwaite and H. Ellison, at 16, Hope-street, Bradford, as "H. T. Cornthwaite and Co." The subscribers are H. T. Cornthwaite and H. Ellison. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are H. T. Cornthwaite and H. Ellison. Qualification 50 shares. Office, 16, Hope-street, Bradford.

T. W. PEGG AND SONS, LTD.—Registered on July 10th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer, stationer, and advertising contractor carried on by T. W Pegg at Effie-road, Walham-green, as T. W. Pegg and Sons. The subscribers are T. W. Pegg and A. W. Pegg. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are T. W. Pegg (managing director), A. W. Pegg and T. E. Pegg. Qualification £5. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Effie-road, Walham-green, S.W.

AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE, LTD.—Registered on July 10th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are E. L. Cozens and F. A. Saxon. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The subscribers are to appoint the first.

BRINDLEY AND HOWE, LTD.—Registered on July 10th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, newspaper and magazine proprietors and publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Postponement of Sale to July 29th.
REDHILL, SURREY.
118, Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS instructed by the Owner to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, 29TH JULY, 1913, at 2 o'clock, the Valuable COPYRIGHT of the "SURREY LEADER," and its associated issue, "THE HORLEY ADVERTISER," and the PLANT and MACHINERY, comprising; Double Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, by Miller and Richard; Crown Folio Anglo-American Arab Platen, by Wade; 26-in. Diagonal Guillotine, by Millar and Richard; Type "J" New 2-h.p. Otto Gas Engine, by Crossley Bros., Ltd.; Shafting, etc.; 8-in. Roller Galley Press; Wire Stitcher; Complete Stereo Plant; Assortment of Wood Letter; 100 Cases; Galleys, Chases, etc.; about one ton Book and Jobbing Type; Quads, Leads, etc.; Stock of Paper and Inks.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

with Madgwick Houlston and Co., Ltd. The subscribers are T. M. Brindley and T. G. Howe. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven. The first are T. M. Brindley and T. G. Howe. Qualification £50. Registered office, 4, Ludgate-circus, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

PORTSMOUTH PUBLISHING AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Debenture, and two mortgages as collateral security thereto, all dated June 28th, 1913, to secure £8,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital and land premises No. 35 and 37, Fratton-road, Portsmouth. Holder—G. T. Aylen, 544, Commercial-road, Portsmouth.

WOOD ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £1,500 debentures, created June 30th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS, LTD.—Particulars of £400 debentures, created November 17th, 1909, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

MILLINGTON AND SONS (1908), LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on December 31st, 1912, of "A" and "B" debentures, dated July 24th, 1908, securing £27,500, has been filed.

BATHFORD PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.—Particulars of £2,500 second debentures, created July 3rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital and lands and premises, etc., at Bathford, Somerset. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY, Ltd.

The creditors of the above company are required, on or before September 9th, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to W. B. Pearson, the liquidator of the company.

CHARLES J. FORWARD and SON, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a petition for the winding-up of the company has been presented to the Court by Thomas Owden Hart, James Hopgood Hart, and Stanley Graham Hart, trading in co-partnership under the style or firm of S. H. and W. Hart, of Tanner-street, Bermondsey, leather merchants, and James Wilson Garnar, Sydney Thomas Garnar, and Harry Fife Garnar, trading in co-partnership under the style or firm of James Garnar and Sons, of The Grange, Bermondsey, leather merchants, creditors of the company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court at London, on July 29th.

"JOHN BULL," Ltd.

Notice is given, that a petition for the winding-up of the company by the High Court of Justice was, on July 17th, presented to the Court by Alfred L. Brown and William H. Brown, both of 2A, Copthall-court, London; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Tuesday, July 29th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re FRANK HARRY GOOSE, Bookseller and Stationer.

At a sitting of the Norwich Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Cooke, this debtor, of 16, Bishop-bridge-road, Norwich, and 6, Brigg-street, Norwich, came up for his public examination. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities £323 12s. 10d., expected to rank £288 2s., deficiency £155 1s. 8d. In answer to the official receiver, debtor stated that he commenced business at Brigg-street in 1905 with about £15 capital of his own, and £150 lent to his wife. Previous to that debtor had been assistant to his father. He continued in the same premises to November, 1908, when he moved to No. 6 in the same street. The rent of both premises was £75, so there was no extra expense. At that time debtor was solvent, and although he had not been able to repay any of the money he had borrowed he had not lost any. Debtor's books showed a complete record of all his transactions, and he took stock every March and made a rough balance-sheet. About six months ago he first discovered he was insolvent. His deficiency of £155 did not include the £150 borrowed of his wife, and he was therefore really £300 deficient. The turnover for his first year's business was just £600, and for the remaining years the average was about £760, the gross profits being about £200 on that account. Out of that sum he had to pay rent, rates about £22, and labour about £25 a year. For himself he took out 30s. a week, and then there were sundry expenses, the total coming to about £230 a year. He must have been gradually going back for some years. Last December there was a fire on the premises, and debtor recovered from the insurance company £129 15s., which sum was paid into his banking account. For a time that put him in funds, but there were sums overdue to creditors at that time, and by the end of January it was all gone. The effect of that money was to relieve the tension for a time. In consequence of the fire his Christmas trade was disorganised, and he estimated that his ultimate loss was between £80 and £100. Early in June debtor was again under pressure from creditors, and his March rent still unpaid, and without waiting to be sued he filed his petition. Debtor attributed his insolvency to insufficient trade, loss of trade through his wife's illness, and loss through the fire. The examination was closed.

Re HAROLD WILLIAM RAWLINGS, Stationer.

At a sitting of the Luton Bankruptcy Court, last week, before Mr. Registrar Cooke, this debtor, described as of 51, Chatsworth-road, Luton, came up for his public examination, having filed his petition in bankruptcy on June 13th. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £706 9s. 5d., and assets estimated to produce £141 1s. 10d., leaving a deficiency of £565 7s. 7d. Debtor attributes his failure to "want of capital and pressure by creditors." The deficiency account filed (dating from December 3rd., 1912) is as follows:—Excess of liabilities over assets, £47; household enpenses of self, wife and two children, £50; depreciation of stock-in-trade, £375; depreciation of inside trade fixtures and fittings, £45; expenses in connection with fitting up outside of shop and removal from Watford, £50; expenses in connection with the illness of wife, £10; repaid loan to father (part), £13; travelling expenses in connection with business for six months (say), £25 7s. 7d.; total, £615 7s. 7d.; loss—net profit arising from carrying on business £50; deficiency, £565 7s. 7d. The official receiver, in his observations, says:—"The debtor states that he commenced business as a stationer ten years ago at Haverstock-hill, London, with a capital of £90 lent to him by his wife, and which has not been repaid. He continued there for two-and-a-half years and then sold the business for £150. Subsequently he opened a shop at Romford, Essex, and traded for three years and disposed of the business for £450. He then took a shop at Watford, and sold the business in April, 1912, for £500, and certain stock, not taken over by the purchaser, for £60. His debts at that time were about £450, which he paid off. He then travelled the country for some months looking for premises to commence a new business, and ultimately opened at 15, Wellington-street, Luton, on December 3rd, 1912, without any capital, but obtained credit from the firms he had previously done business with. He said that he considered he overstocked himself, and this, together with want of capital, and the sheriff being in possession obliged him to file his petition. The debtor states that he has not kept proper books of account at any time during his business career. Debtor also states that if he had not been pressed he could have paid his debts in time, as he was doing fairly well at Luton." The examination was closed.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated March 26th, 1913, and executed by R. and J. R. Meek, trading as Meek and Son, 7 and 8, Frances-street, Truro, art publishers. Claims by August 1st, to the trustee, G. M. White, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. RECEIVING ORDERS.

WALL, G. F., trading as G. Wall and Co., 2 and 4, Warburton-road, Hackney, London, late 6, Chalgrove-road, Mare-street, Hackney, sealing wax manufacturer. Date of order and of adjudication order, July 15th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, July 30th, 11 a.m., and public examination of debtor, September 9th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

AVERY, R. H., Market-place, Fordingbridge, Hants, stationer, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, July 16th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, July 31st, 12.30 p.m., at the official receiver's offices, City-chambers, Catherine-street, Salisbury. Public examination of debtor, August 14th, 2 p.m., at the Council House, Salisbury.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

HAKE, W. H., lately trading as the South Coast Emporiums Co., 23, Sea-road, Boscombe, Hants, stationer. Claims by August 2nd, to T. Easton, official receiver, Midland Bank-chambers, High-street, Southampton.

LAWRENCE, G., formerly 91, London-road, St. Albans, letterpress printer. Claims by August 6th, to C. H. Plant, official receiver, 13, Winckley-street, Preston.

ROTHERA, G. T., 39, Crown-street, and Portland-street, Halifax, stationer and printer (amended notice). Claims by July 30th, to W. Durrance, 12, Duke-street, Bradford.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

TATCHELL, C. J., 171 and 172, Snargate-street, Dover, dealer in stationery and fancy leather goods First and final dividend of 3s. 3¼d., July 29th, at the official receiver's offices, 68A, Castle-street, Canterbury.

PAYNE, A. E. and R., trading as A. E. Payne, 182, Finchley-road, London, N.W., stationers and fancy goods dealers. First and final dividend of 10s., August 6th, or any subsequent Monday or Wednesday, between 18 and 1, at the offices of F. Nicholls, White and Co., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., where also at the same times, a first and final dividend of 5s. in respect of the separate estate of A. E. Payne, and one of 8s. in respect of R. Payne, will be paid.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

ALLEN, E. B. A., and M. J., trading as Davis and Allen, 91, Chertsey-road, and Duke-street, Woking, stationers and printers. To be heard, August 2nd, 10.30 a.m., at the Public Hall, Godalming.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

COX, H. F., late Georgian House, Bury-street, Westminster, S.W., newspaper proprietor. Date of order, June 25th. Discharge suspended for four years from June 19th, 1912. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had contributed to his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations and that he had on a previous occasion made an arrangement with his creditors.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

HAWORTH, H., 102, High-field-road, South Shore, Blackpool, journalist, etc. C. H. Plant, official receiver, 13, Winckley-street, Preston. Released March 6th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

THE BELVEDERE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 1, 2 and 3, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, London, E.C. First dividend of 7s. 6d., July 25th, at 67, Watling-street, E.C.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
FOR LEXITYP DRY FLONGS
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

Institute of Printers.

In view of the successful visits to Paris in 1908, to Leipzig, Dresden and Berlin in 1909, and to Brussels in 1910, the Council of the Institute have arranged with the Polytechnic Touring Association, Ltd., by request, for a conducted tour to the Amsterdam and Ghent Exhibitions in the autumn of 1913, extending over a period of 10 days—Thursday 9th to Saturday, October 18th, inclusive.

At Amsterdam the chief points of interest are to be visited and the International Graphic Exhibition, and then the Municipal Printing Office, the Amsterdam Typefoundry, and the Typographical Library. Next day a visit is to be paid to Haarlem, where the well-known church, the interesting Typographical Museum of Messrs. Enschedé and Sons, and the Exhibition of Ancient Printing will be seen. The journey will then be resumed to the Hague, where the party will be conducted to the most interesting sights.

Antwerp is next journeyed to, where many visits will be made to places of interest, including the Plantin Museum. Then comes Brussels, with visits to the chief points of interest, as well as a printing office, a newspaper office, and the Schools of Typography, Lithography, and Binding. The Musée International (containing an important section concerning the Book), the Institut International de Bibliographique (Repertoire Bibliographique Universal), and the Section des Manuscrits of the Bibliothèque Royal are also to be inspected, and the party is to be received by the Committee of the Musée du Livre, who will be joined by a deputation from the Chambre Syndicale des Imprimeurs et Syndicale des Maitres-Imprimeurs de Bruxelles. The remaining itinerary includes a drive to the Battlefield of Waterloo, and the last two days are to be spent in seeing the chief sights of Ghent. as well as an inspection of the "School of the Book" and the office of Van Doosselacre, the principal printers of Ghent, and a visit to the Ghent Exhibition.

An Advertisement Claim.

In the City of London Court, on Friday, before Mr. Registrar Wild, Messrs. Ward Lock and Co., Ltd., Warwick House, Salisbury-square, sued Mr C. E. West, horticultural implement manufacturer and exporter, 11, Norfolk-road, Higham-hill, for the sum of £1 15s., balance of account for advertisements inserted in one of the plaintiffs handbooks. The plaintiffs manager said that they had received a letter from the defendant on May 24th, enclosing a sum of 15s, and promising to pay the balance £1 15s. The defendant said he had advertised in the plaintiffs book for a long time and it did not succeed. The plaintiffs had written to him stating that in order to meet trade requirements they were going to press at once and offered him a half page inside back of cover position at £3 3s., being a nominal figure for a special position. Defendant, in reply, wrote offering the plaintiffs £2 2s. for the position. The plaintiffs said that the offer was at a very low rate in view of the fact that the edition was for 25,000 copies of the handbook. They agreed to accept his offer upon his conditions. The special position on back of cover was not given him but a very inferior position inside the book. He complained to the plaintiffs who stated that they had sent repeated applications to the defendant for the renewal of his advertisement without hearing from him. To this he (defendant) had replied that it was impossible during the time they were negotiating over the advertisement for the plaintiffs to have sent him repeated applications as they stated. He complained several times that he had never ordered the advertisement in the position they had given him, and he now said it was not worth more than 7s. to him. The position on the cover was worth considerably more. He would have paid the plaintiffs' account but for the action coming so quickly upon him. The registrar said it was perfectly true that the plaintiffs had not given him the position he wanted, but if the defendant had declined the position at once he might have been successful in the defence he now raised. In view of the letter which he had written he could not go back and dispute the contract. He had paid 15s. on account and promised payment of the balance in a few days. That put him out of Court. Judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, payment to be made in a week.

Interesting Silhouettes.

The work of August Edouart (1789-1861), the brilliant French silhouettist, is well known to connoisseurs. Practising his art chiefly in the British Isles and in America, he has left behind him the most remarkable series of authentic pictorial documents which has ever been bequeathed to the world. Not only did this painstaking artist write on every portrait the full name of his sitter, date when taken, home address, and place where taken, but he frequently pasted cuttings from contemporary news-sheets in his reference folios.

Edouart cut each portrait in duplicate from folded black paper. Placing one of the originals in a folio, he added the name of his sitter, date, and place where taken, just as a modern photographer keeps his negatives, for reference; he used his volumes also for exhibition purposes. Edouart thus accumulated an enormous number of interesting portraits, not only of kings and princes, such as those beautiful portraits taken by him at Holyrood Palace in 1831, but of the "landed gentry and aristocracy," whose houses he visited, and also the humbler folk who thronged his studio when he worked in a town or village. These latter portraits are often of great value to the descendants on account of the rarity of other pictorial records, as well as the perfect accuracy of the likeness. The portraits measure about seven or eight inches. Almost all are full length.

Fifty representative examples have recently been presented by Mrs. Nevill Jackson to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and are now hung in Room 83, where they can be studied side by side with the silhouettes at present on loan from Mr. Francis Wellesley.

MESSRS. JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD., papermakers, Old Bailey, London, are offering their latest make of Croxley Reliance at the reduced price of 4½d. per lb. Though revised in price, as a superior writing paper, genuinely tub-sized and air-dried, it represents value rarely met. Croxley Reliance is stocked regularly in the usual sizes and weights in cream laid, cream wove and parchment wove, and delivery can be effected by return. Sample sheets are available upon requisition.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

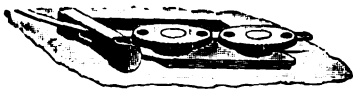
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

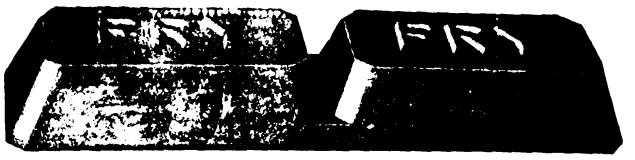
MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

SHACKELL'S
FOR
QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands



of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone—HOP, 3754. Telegrams—"Frymetalos, Friars, London."



Digitized by Google

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES
Experts in Photo-Litho.

THE PERFECT PEN
VEDA
REG° Nº 322936
2s. 6d. to 5s.
Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years. FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS
Makers and Repairers:
VEDAWORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

W. F. SEDGWICK Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 or 4 Colour)
237 & 236
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP
CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory
OF
SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.
ENGLISH EDITION.
Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)
COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.
Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.
8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS
The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is :—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

T. G. & J. JUBB,
***STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPO-GRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS,* LEEDS.**
Works: **LEEDS.**
Telegraphic Address: **"METALS, LEEDS."**



London Office: **GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.**
Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."
One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

THE PRINTING ART.
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain
KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.


Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST. FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—Offices, 644 Central and The Bank Works, 659 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their **CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.** These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application*
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

In AMERICA
There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—
Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.
It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.
We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.
PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment in the printing trades was fairly good in June. It showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago, and a more decided improvement compared with a year ago. (See Table.)

In London, employment continued good, and was better that a year ago. In other centres, employment with letterpress printers was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Aberdeen and Dundee it was reported as very good, but at Leeds, Bradford, and Hull it was only moderate. With lithographic printers employment remained good, and was better than a year ago.

The Labour Exchanges of the Board of Trade, during the four weeks ended June 13th, found employment for 631 adult workers in the printing, stationery, paper and allied trades, of whom 445 were women. 875 vacancies had actually been notified, of which 603 were for women. On the other hand, 1,749 applications for work were received, of which 914 were made by women. In the juvenile branch, 854 vacancies were notified, including 518 for girls, and 549 filled, 369 of them by girls.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,253	4·8	4·5	6·4	+ 0·3	— 1·6
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,690	3·7	3·7	3·7	...	...
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,267	3·9	4·1	4·5	— 0·2	— 0·6
East Midland and Eastern Counties ..	2,814	2·0	2·6	3·4	— 0·6	— 1·4
West Midlands	2,728	3·4	3·3	5·4	+ 0·1	— 2·0
S. and S. W. Counties and Wales ...	4,037	3·2	3·1	2·8	+ 0·1	+ 0·4
Scotland	6,085	2·5	3·5	3·5	— 1·0	— 1·0
Ireland...	2,564	6·1	6·3	4·6	— 0·2	+ 1·5
United Kingdom	52,438	4·0	4·1	4·9	— 0·1	— 0·9

COLONIAL.

The conditions in the printing trades of New Zealand are reported to have been fair of late, but there is no special demand for more labour.

FOREIGN.

From France, it is reported that employment in the printing trades improved during May, both at Paris and in the provinces. In Germany, however, there was a little falling off, so that the percentage of unemployed, out of about 65,000 trade unionists rose from 2·2 in April to 3·0. In May last year it was 2·9. The same was the case in Norway, where the percentage out of 1,947 increased from 2·0 to 2·8, as compared with only 0·5 in May, 1912. In Holland, no change was recorded.

Exports of Printed Books.

The following were the exports of printed books from the United Kingdom during June, compared with other previous periods:—

	June		Jan.-June	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
1913	35,235	197,860	207,456	1,202,262
1912	36,248	184,597	211,045	1,202,384
1911	35,709	233,787	195,556	1,181,907

THE Leicester Co-operative Printing Society has just celebrated its coming-of-age, upwards of 300 shareholders, workers, and friends journeying to Matlock by special train. The society was inaugurated by a few members from the Trades Council in 1892, and in 1905 a 48-hour week was established, the results having proved excellent. The fortieth balance-sheet, issued February, 1912, showed a trade of £7,469, and the total trade to date is nearly £140,000.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

15,656 PARKER, E. A., printing presses.

15,750 EVANS, W. E., paper-feed mechanism of typewriters.

15,795 DORMAN, J. E., and W. H. DORMAN AND CO., LTD., sheet-gathering machines for books or pamphlets.

15,822 BURNE, A. J., cardboard, wood or wood-sided boxes.

15,843 SALLY, F., typecasting machines.

15,844 LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION LTD., perforated and other key-operated machines.

15,853 EGLING, A., printing presses.

15,868 ELLIOT, C., typewriting machines.

15,899 JACKSON, H. colour printing.

15,911 CHAMBERS, C., appliances for marking tallies, name plates, and the like, and for printing.

15,913 MATHEWS, T., advertising and display devices and the like.

15,935 SMITH, T. E., diaries and note and other books.

15,985 CHARTER, R., lead pencils, penholders, artists' brushes and the like.

15,988 LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., composing machines for record strips or patterns.

15,989 LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION LTD., record strip composing or preparing machines.

16,025 MACDONALD, J., paper files and indicators.

16,059 FROST, F. R., and Rubardt, L. C., machines for sorting documents and the like.

16,080 MUSGRAVE, F. W., stop-cylinder printing machines.

16,098 ODELBERG, A. S. W., multi-colour printing.

16,108 HUNTER, J., pattern cards.

16,134 FRESHWATER, C. J., appliance or device for advertising purposes, applicable also to other purposes.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Document files or binders—Petty and Petty and Sons (Leeds); 15,077.

Show-cards—McQuitty; 15,476.

Apparatus for cutting, printing, and fixing labels and the like—Thormann; 15,484.

Machines for the manufacture of cartons, paper boxes, bags, and the like—Coyle; 15,554.

Filing appliances for papers or documents—Jensen; 15,948.

Account registers—Hudson; 16,702.

Apparatus for applying a thread to facilitate the opening of envelopes—Gallo; 19,272.

Envelopes—England; 27,126.

Files, filing cabinets, or the like—Ulrich; 28,587.

1913.

Folding boxes or dummies—Tillotson and Son, Ltd., and Bamber; 1,938

Printing apparatus—Baumann; 4,520.

THERE are two daily newspapers in Cochabamba, Bolivia, the *Heraldo* and *Ferrocarril*, which publish telegraphic news from all parts of the world.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON E.C
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

Illuminated Addresses:
By the Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

ESTABLISHED 1806.
For all Printing Metals
Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).
HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.



Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London, E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds; Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

TELEGRAMS: "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

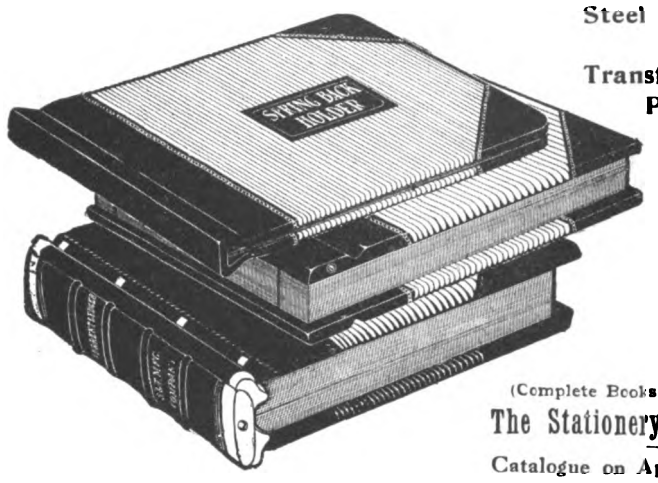
BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

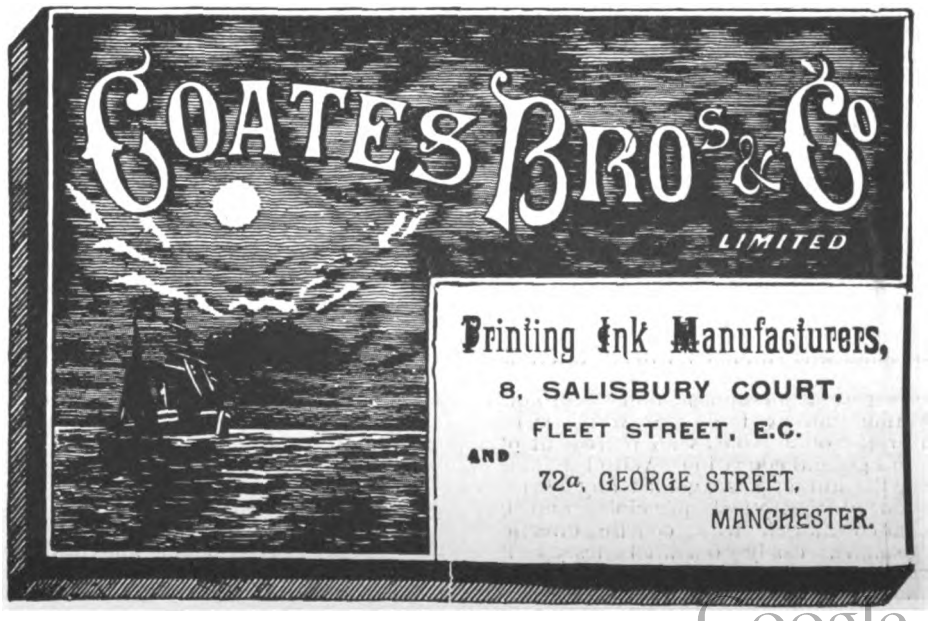
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.

Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London



Digitized by Google



"CANADA TO-DAY," 1913: An Annual Reference Book on Canada, its Progress, Prosperity and Opportunities. 250 quarto pages, 300 illustrations and specially prepared map of the Dominion. Price 2s., bound in stiff boards. London: "Canada" Newspaper Co., Ltd., Kingsway House, W.C.

This eminently serviceable, interestingly written and attractively got-up publication has won much favour since it was first issued, two years ago, and this year with additional features of value and a considerable enlargement it cannot fail to be well received. Its publication has been slightly delayed, which has enabled the inclusion of official statistics and articles which would not otherwise have been available. The volume is much more than a year book or annual statistical review; it goes deeper into the life history, progress and opportunities of the great Dominion.

As was the case last year, "Canada Today" has been divided into sections, each of which deals in more or less detail with some broad aspect of Canadian life, such as Emigration, Finance, Transportation, etc. The first of these, "Canadian Affairs and Resources, is heralded, appropriately enough, by a very striking photograph of the Premier, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, and an extract from his speech at the Royal Colonial Institute banquet when in England last year. A carefully prepared summary, illustrated with statistics compiled from the last Dominion census, bears a wonderful testimony to the growth of Canada; and it is followed by an article on "Canada's Population," which again, supported by a detailed statistical table, shows the different races and nations which make up the Canadian people. Some striking facts are evidenced in an article on the "Religious Bodies in Canada," which shows the comparative strength and the increase or decrease in numbers of the different denominations. These live statistical articles are followed by a review of the leading events in the Dominion during 1912, including the visits of the Canadian Ministers to London, the Duke of Connaught's tour, personal events, and obituary. "Canada and the Empire" is the title given to a series of New Year messages sent to *Canada* by leading politicians and statesmen, forming a remarkable inside testimony to Canadian progress.

Other articles deal with "Canada and the Imperial Navy," "Imperial Clubs and Societies in London," statistical articles on "Field Crops of Canada," and "Canada's Mineral Production," also "Canada's Record Fishing Year," and "Canada's Forests," which give an admirable survey of her resources in these two departments. Numerous articles in the Emigration Section contain valuable hints to emigrants, and conclude with a useful comparative table of "Wages and Cost of Living." Every article is profusely illustrated, and the proprietors have well carried out their ideal of presenting a volume of reference, replete with every necessary detail, written in attractive manner, taking the salient features of Canadian activity, and presenting them in a clear, lucid, and vitally interesting manner.

"OUTLINES OF STATIONERY TESTING." By H. A. Bromley. London: Charles Griffin and Co. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This excellent little volume of 69 pages forms one of the series of Griffin's technological handbooks. The author is an assistant examiner of paper at H.M. Stationery Office, and is, therefore, fully qualified to deal with the subject from inside experience. After a preliminary chapter on weighing and simple chemical manipulations, the author proceeds to the practical examination of papers in four chapters, dealing respectively with the physical, microscopical and chemical characters and with the characters of special papers. Then follow chapters on parchments, vellums and leathers, writing inks, sealing waxes and adhesives, and, lastly, miscellaneous articles of stationery, such as string, lead pencils, typewriter ribbons and erasers.

The subject is treated in a simple and entirely practical manner, which makes the book eminently suitable for the instruction of students in wholesale stationers' warehouses, since it presupposes no more profound scientific training than that which is now universally obtainable as an ingredient of a modern general education. With this plan in view, the author has avoided any deep discussion of theoretical principles and has contented himself with concise directions for simple, easily operated tests. The microphotographs of the principal papermaking fibres are clear and accurate, and these with the descriptions which accompany them should be of very great service to the student who is coaching himself in the practical use of the microscope for paper testing.

The treatment of the chemical side of paper analysis in the perfectly elementary manner suitable for non-professional workers is by no means an easy task, since the pitfalls which beset both sides of the path are numerous. Mr. Bromley is, therefore, to be congratulated in having evolved a scheme of paper chemistry giving a maximum of information with a minimum of ambiguities and sources of inaccuracy. Moreover, he is always careful to warn the student in those few cases where absolute accuracy has unavoidably to be sacrificed for the sake of simplicity.

The book is remarkably free from errors and there is little or nothing of any importance to criticise. On page 23, the table of lengths of fibres appears to require revision, since 5 mm. seems rather too long for the esparto fibre and 0·2 mm. too short for the straw fibre. On page 28, after the detailed scheme for the qualitative examination of the ash of papers, the remark that if both calcium sulphate and alumina are found, satin white has been used, requires some qualification, since both these will be found if, as is commonly the case, the paper has been loaded with a mixture of china clay and pearl hardening. Further criticism must be limited to matters of opinion rather than fact: not everyone would agree with the definition of "bulk" (page 9) as the ratio of *fibre* volume to total volume, but many would prefer to include the mineral matters in a practical definition and call it the ratio of total volume to *solid* volume. Further, the "breaking length" is not the purely theoretical conception which the author dismisses on page 17, but a very practical expression of the strength in relation to weight and one of the fundamentals of systematic paper testing. A description of Schopper's folding and rubbing machine would not have been out of place, as it is probable that this machine gives a more complete representation of the mechanical properties of paper than the usual tensile testers. In the chapter on writing inks, the practical scheme for testing the quality of a permanent ink is very sound, but in the introductory remarks it should have been mentioned that the days when iron-gall inks consisted of a precipitate suspended in a solution of gum, have long since passed away; modern ferrogallic inks are clear solutions coloured for temporary purposes with an aniline dye.

We heartily recommend this very practical handbook to all those engaged in the stationery trade who know what they want and intend to see that they get it.

PHILLIPS' PAPER TRADE DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD. 1913 Edition. 8vo. Cloth. London: S. C. Phillips and Co., 47, Cannon-street, E.C. 15s. 6d.

This year's edition of the Directory may in a special sense be said to represent the unceasing change and development which always characterise in greater or smaller measure the pulp and paper trades of the world, for the number of alterations in, additions to, and deletions from the previous issue have certainly never been surpassed in the history of the work. No effort has been spared to make the revision to which the Directory has been subjected complete and thorough, and the result is a compilation to which all may turn with confidence. Following broadly on the lines of its predecessors, the Directory for 1913 has undergone but little change in form, but the Canadian section has been remodelled to the extent that New Brunswick and British Columbia take their proper place in it as forming part of the Dominion of Canada, instead of being accorded independent positions as hitherto. In other respects the main features of the work have undergone no material alteration, and the compilers' efforts have been concentrated upon securing, as far as possible, complete and accurate lists of the paper and pulp mills of the world, buyers of paper, boards and stationery throughout the world, millboard makers, paper stainers, paper agents and merchants, wholesale stationers, and paper box and bag makers. In this they believe that they have so far succeeded that the Directory can conscientiously be recommended to the notice of all associated with the pulp and papermaking industries, and the allied trades. It may be of interest to mention that the number of paper board and pulp mills which find place in its pages approximates to nearly 5,000. The latest and most up-to-date particulars of the various trade organisations in this country, on the Continent, and in Canada and the United States will be found in the work, while to its numerous supplemental features—including the glossary of commercial and trade terms in six languages, the lengthy list of registered watermarks—have been added the Paper Trade Customs of France and the United States.

The advertising announcements appearing in the Directory present those responsible for the complete and up-to-date equipment of pulp and paper mills with a unique and world-wide field upon which to meet their requirements. In conclusion, we have no hesitation in asserting that this new edition of Phillips' Paper Trade Directory of the World will be found an exceedingly valuable investment as a standard work of reference for all associated with the great industries it represents.

"PAPERMAKERS' DIRECTORY OF ALL NATIONS." London: Dean and Son, Ltd. 22nd edition (790 pp., price 10s. 6d. net).

The "Papermakers' Directory of All Nations" for 1913 marks the 22nd edition of this work, which is of great interest and value to all persons identified with the paper industry. The compilers have exercised the greatest care to present a trustworthy and well-classified guide to some 5,000 mills, which are located in some 40 different countries. The opening pages deal with the mills in England and Wales. First of all the mill number is given, with names of firms (alphabetically arranged), passenger and goods stations, makes, number and width of machines, output per week, telegraphic address and telephone number, and the representatives in London and elsewhere. Ireland and Scotland follow, and also Foreign Countries and Colonies. The productions of mills are also classified. The directory embraces a very wide field, as British agents and mill representatives are given, also enamellers, varnishers, and surfacers of paper, export merchant shippers of paper, British paper bag manufacturers, pulp agents, rag merchants, paper stock dealers, etc., etc. In addition, associations connected with the British and foreign paper trade are given, together with trade customs and trade tables. The excellent arrangement of this directory, known as the "Red Book of the Paper Industry," makes it very popular for reference purposes, and, forming as it does, a reliable guide to handlers of paper as well as manufacturers, it should certainly find a place on the book shelf of all engaged in the trade.

Canada's Imports and Exports

OF

PAPER AND PULP.

The import of paper into Canda during the twelve months ended March of the present year totalled $8,347,311, as compared with $6,347,698 during the previous year.

Imports from the United States amounted to $5,743,103, and from the United Kingdom, $1,804,158. This increase of over two million dollars in paper imports in one year is phenomenally large.

Exports of paper during the same time amounted to $6,327,774, as compared with $3,881,063. The United States took $4,369,417 worth, and Great Britain $585,001 worth.

There was an increase from $5,697,901 to $6,806,445 in exports of wood blocks for pulp, all going to the United States, and an increase from $5,094,305 to $5,500,544 in exports of wood pulp. To the United States went $4,576,279, and to the United Kingdom $828,133.

NOTICE is given that the Tyneside Newspaper Co., Ltd., publishers of the *Jarrow Guardian* and *Wallsend Herald*, is in voluntary liquidation and ceased publication on February 15th, 1913.

THE AUSTIN LETTER FOUNDRY (A. Roddick and Co., proprietors), 11 and 12, Parkfield-street, Islington, London, N., have purchased the old-established business of the Austin Letter Foundry. They state that the concern will be under their personal supervision, and the quality of the type and materials supplied will be of the highest standard, they having for many years been engaged in the refining and supplying of type metals of various grades to many of the well-known newspapers and high-class printers in both London and country.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE NO. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

WALKER Stock Blocks NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half Tone. make CHARMING CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 2755. ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHARLES J. FORWARD & SON, Ltd.,

Wholesale Printers' and Publishers' Bookbinders,

25 & 27, SAYER STREET, NEW KENT ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Personal Supervision. Modern Plant. Skilled Staff.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calender Makers

56&7 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

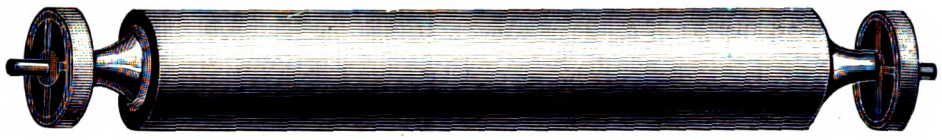
Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,

LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc.
MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES

MOOR LANE, E.C.

TELEGRAMS:
"BADDELEY,"
LONDON.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—July 24, 1913

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 5.

LONDON: JULY 31, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

AUG 12 1913 UNIV. OF MICH.

The "Laureate"

If YOU need a Platen Press that will ink any form with a SINGLE rolling, investigate

The "Laureate"

There is a concern using FOUR of these Machines which has doubled its daily output per Machine. They print street car advertisements. Are you interested?

The "Hodgman" Press

will make the printer who has it happy this year. We are ready to demonstrate it is the FINEST

Two-Revolution Printing Machine on the Market.

You provide us the opportunity, we will do the rest.

P. LAWRENCE, Printing Machinery Company, Ltd.,

JOHN MURRAY, Manager.

57, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. **REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.**

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic ROLLER WASHERS

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers :—Messrs. E. S. & A. ROBINSON, of Bristol; THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd., of Manchester; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, Ltd., of London; Messrs. MARDON, SON & HALL (3 Machines); JOHNSON, RIDDLE & Co., London; DAVID ALLEN & SONS, of Harrow, THOMAS FORMAN & SONS, of Nottingham, and the ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. HUDSON & KEARNS of London—2 machines; TILLOTSON & SONS, of Bolton—2 machines; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, of London—2 machines; WATERLOW & SONS, of Dunstable; THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Edinburgh; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; BUTLER & TANNER, of Frome; CASSELL & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; DAVID ALLEN & SONS of Harrow: CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, of Manchester; ABEL HEYWOOD; JAS. BROADLEY, Ltd., of Accrington; FOSTER CLARKE, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade  Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.
FOUNDED 1882.
Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E,C.

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONERY, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

May we call **BIG PRINTERS'**

Attention to the **BIG PRESSES**

SOLD BY THIS COMPANY,

From 74 by 51 down to 34 by 26.

TWO HALF-SIZE SHEETS CAN BE EASILY PRINTED, SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR THIS.

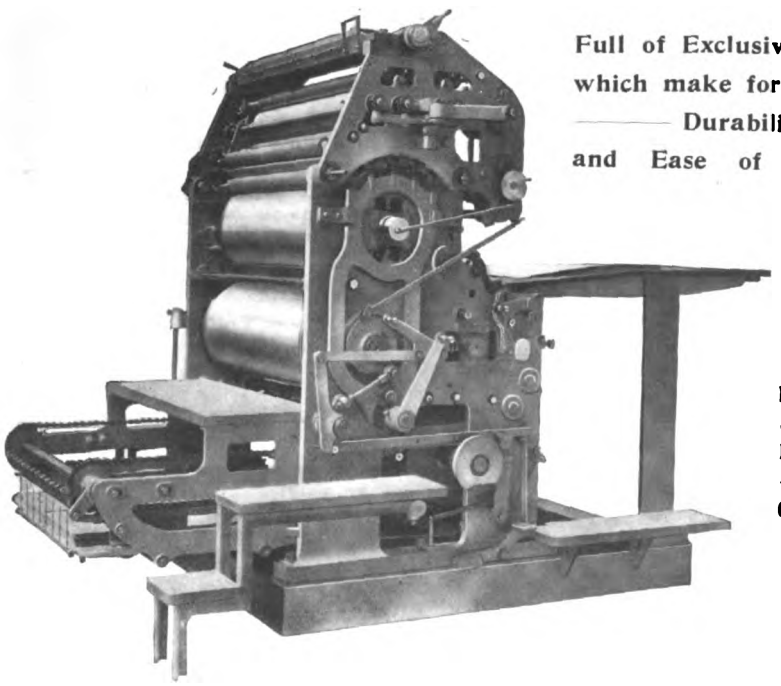
PERFECTORS, TWO-COLOUR & SINGLE,

Speed up to 1,900 per hour. Speed up to 1,700 per hour. Speed up to 2,700 per hour.

Miehle Printing Press & Mf'g. Co., LTD.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

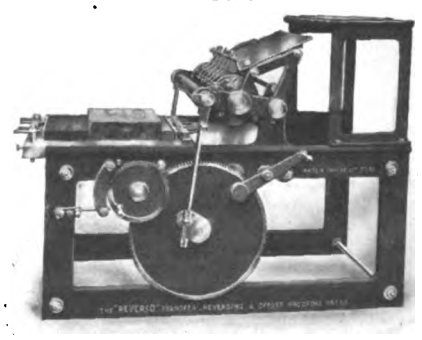


Full of Exclusive Features which make for Efficiency, Durability and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio to Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.

FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 5.

LONDON: JULY 31, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Factories and Workshops.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector.

Accidents and Lead Poisoning Increase, Employees' Complaints Decrease.

The bulky blue book which contains the annual report of the work of the Factory Department has been issued, covering the year 1912, and contains much information of interest to the printing and kindred industries. The Chief Inspector of Factories (Mr. Arthur Whitelegge) states in his general report, referring to regulations for dangerous trades, that regulations for bronzing (in letterpress printing, lithographic printing, and coating of metal sheets), issued in draft in 1911, met with considerable opposition, especially as to the requirement of exhaust for intermittent hand bronzing. They were eventually modified, after discussion, to meet this point, and the other objections were not such as to render necessary a public enquiry under s. 81. The order was made on April 11th, 1912, and took effect on June 1st.

The departmental Committee, appointed in 1911 to consider the night employment of male young persons in factories and workshops, presented their report in November, 1912, in which they advise the discontinuance of the special exceptions now allowed for letterpress printing works (by s. 54, for boys over 14), and the same, but subject to substitution of other latitude for which the present Acts do not provide, as regards the exceptions for newspaper printing (s. 56, for boys over 16), but retention of those for continuous processes in paper mills (s. 54), subject to the age being raised from 14 to 16 years.

Early this year a Departmental Committee was appointed "to enquire and report as to the conditions necessary for the adequate and suitable lighting (natural and artificial) of factories and workshops, having regard to the nature of the work carried on, the protection of the eyesight of the persons employed and the various forms of illumination."

With regard to accidents, the reports show there has again been an increase, coincident with increased activity of trade. Notwithstanding this, complaints have decreased, and it is remarked how many relate to questions of employment, and how few to fencing and other safeguards. The proportion verified remains about the same. The advance in the use of electrical power for driving is again most marked. Reports on sanitation are, on the whole, encouraging, but still suggest the need for improvements in certain directions. Some general complaints are made as to the maintenance of and defects in the means of escape in case of fire. The cases of lead poisoning in letterpress printing have noticeably increased, and the experiences of the year tend to emphasise the views expressed in previous Annual Reports, that control of sources of dust is the really important factor in bringing about a reduction of cases.

In the matter of bronzing, the Dangerous Trades Inspector describes the negotiations with the trade that took place before agreement was arrived at on the subject of the new code, which deals with the prevention of the injurious effects of dry metallic powders used in printing and lithography, and provides for the suppression of the dust in manipulating the powders, for the personal cleanliness of the workers, and for the protection of their food from contamination. Since the introduction of the regulations many of the smaller works have ceased bronzing, and the work has, as a result, been concentrated in fewer hands. Great improvements in conditions for dry-bronzers are reported from all districts; satisfactory closed machines, with or without exhaust ventilation, are in general use, while hand bronzing is usually done either under a glass-covered frame with an open front and exhaust ventilation at the back, or in a closed cabinet with dust-proof arm holes.

South-Eastern Division.

In the Report of the Superintending Inspector occurs the following report from Mr. Parkes (North London), in reference to the lamentable fire which occurred in the City and involved the loss of nine lives:—The fire is attributed to the careless use of flaming sealing-wax, by which a boy set fire to a parcel, and in an endeavour to throw it through a window the lighted contents were scattered amongst the celluloid work, causing a fire which spread with great rapidity. The business was new and quite unique in the district; it consisted of ornamental pressing and finishing of thin celluloid for Christmas cards and seasonal almanacs. It was quite recently introduced from Germany, and grew so rapidly that in a few months the number of hands and the celluloid in stock increased about 300 per cent. The building was occupied by various tenants, including warehousemen, and the fatal premises comprised a top room on the fourth floor about 50 by 20 feet, divided at one-third its length from the front by a wooden partition. There were three separate means of exit from this room, namely, the front main staircase, a specially constructed fire gangway to the next premises, and a staircase on to the roof and from thence on to the adjoining roofs. The girls, unfortunately, fled on to the roof of the burning room from which they had first escaped and, remaining there, were quickly cut off and overcome by the fumes and smoke. The fire brigade had little chance, as there was no direct approach to the position for the escape. It must not be assumed that the premises and processes above described have any exact counterpart in the district, although it is obvious that where large stores of celluloid exist extra risk follows; a list of all places in which celluloid is used or stored has therefore been sent to the London County Council. Acting in conjunction with them, all places have been visited, and suggestions have been made with a view to reducing the risk of loss of life and of damage. Various safeguards against fire have been adopted, including steam warming in lieu of open fires, the electric heating of presses, electric lighting in place of gas, use of sealing-paper for sealing-wax and naked gas jets, provision in work-rooms of hose-pipes, tanks of water and buckets of sand (wet and dry), metal-covered work-tables, metal trunks for stock and materials.

In reference to bronzing the Inspector states that where hand bronzing is carried on it is usual to have the work done either under a glass-covered case with an open front, and with an exhaust draught at the back to draw the dust away from the workers, or in a closed cabinet fitted with suitable dust-tight armholes. Machine bronzing is done on enclosed machines, either with or without exhaust ventilation. Some of these machines have been brought to great perfection, and Mr. Barlow (East London) saw one which was so dustless, that although a sheet of black cloth was laid in a corner of the room where it was working not a speck of bronze powder was to be observed on it. Even more trouble seems to have been experienced by Inspectors in getting suitable washing conveniences provided than in dealing with the dust, but this matter, too, is being gradually brought into proper order.

South-Western Division.

The report of the Superintending Inspector for this Division includes the following:—Mr. Hooper (Southampton) draws attention to the danger of the fine dust containing lead from the type cases in letterpress printing works, which is responsible for so much injury to the health of the workers. In most factories no attempt is made to collect this dust, though there are now efficient appliances of the vacuum extraction type available. In many printing works he has found that the precaution of damping the floors before sweeping is not taken.

Many men prefer to have their own towels, and this is arranged in some works. Mr. Glyn Edwards (Swansea) remarks on this reluctance to use the general towels supplied. He says "the coach-painter sticks to his chamois and the printer to his apron," and refers to a very suggestive case where eight typesetters were expected to share a towel with a man suffering from a skin disease."

Midland Division.

In his report on the work of this Division, the Superintending Inspector, referring to sanitation, says the tests in letterpress printing works were fairly satisfactory. Excess of CO_2 was, in several cases, considered to be due to the use of flueless gas stoves. Mr. Pendock (Derby) has, during the year, got several new and important schemes of ventilation installed and old plants revised, especially in linotype rooms, among others. With regard to bronzing, the report shows that the regulations are being complied with, though in some instances they were not fully observed. The trade is not carried on extensively in the Midlands. In Lincoln, Wrexham and Leicester districts the report is that very little bronzing is done. Mr. Garvie (Wolverhampton) refers to a firm who mix French chalk with the bronze, and this tends to keep the bronze powder from flying about, and is also said to improve the work.

North-Eastern Division.

There is little of direct interest to the printing and kindred trades reported from this Division. In his report the Superintending Inspector, referring to platen printing machines, says, there have been nearly 30 accidents reported from these machines during the year as against 20 in 1911, notwithstanding a guard of some kind had been provided for each power-driven machine. This confirms the view which I have long held that there is not a really satisfactory guard at present on the market. Mr. Lauder (Newcastle) has had three accidents investigated during the year which occurred on treadle driven machines without guards, and he is endeavouring to have guards applied to them.

North-Western Division.

Reporting on the use of celluloid in this Division, the Superintendent Inspector says,

Digitized by Google

it is confined to the making of Christmas cards; reports have been received from Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, and Blackburn districts, and in each case ample precautions appear to be taken to safeguard its use. Warned by the recent disaster in London, additional means of escape was deemed necessary in one factory in the Blackburn district, and has now been provided.

With reference to lead poisoning in Manchester, where five deaths resulted, he observes that one case occurred to a designer using an aerograph, and is interesting as showing the danger of poisoning even when the amount of lead used is very small.

Northern Division.

In the report of the Superintending Inspector for this Division occurs the following relating to bronzing:—The new regulations for this work appear to be generally observed, and Mr. Burns (Glasgow) reports that the establishment of the regulations has undoubtedly effected a great improvement in the conditions under which bronzing is carried on. Closed machines, which are now in general use, have, with one exception, been found satisfactory. Moreover, the majority of those firms carrying on bronzing extensively have installed local exhaust systems for "dusting off" as well as for bronzing. In most cases the exhaust arrangements have been found satisfactory, though it was surprising how few places have adopted downward exhaust, the majority having installed systems of the type often found in cotton and linen factories. As regards hand bronzing little advantage has been taken of the power to claim conditional exemption from Reg. 2. In many cases where such bronzing has hitherto been carried on it has now been discontinued and any bronzing work sent out to other firms. The lavatory accommodation was generally satisfactory. Only in a few instances had attention to be drawn in non-provision of nail brushes and clean towels. The provision of overalls and head coverings was equally satisfactory, but as much cannot be said as regards their use by the workers, and in many factories females were found bronzing without wearing the caps provided. Caps made of paper were more readily worn than those made of cloth. In a very few cases occasional workers were ascertained to be in the habit of taking meals in bronzing rooms. In no instance was tobacco being used. Almost without exception employers have realised the dangers of the process, and in quite a number of cases have gone far beyond the legal requirements in ensuring that bronzing is carried on under the best possible conditions.

Lady Inspector's Report.

Much interesting information is contained in the sixteenth annual report of the Principal Lady Inspector on the work of the Women Inspectors of Factories for the year 1912. There is little directly relating to the printing and allied trades, the references being in connection with the systematic visiting of bronzing departments of printing works, and enquiries into the health among aerographers in Christmas card factories.

The call to attend three sets of inquests on loss by fire, one of which was in a Christmas card factory, is spoken of as "an unusual and sad record." Bearing on this subject it is recorded that Miss Tracy found in the North-western Division that the celluloid scraps from a card factory were removed daily in a sack by a woman, and that nobody knew where those scraps were stored or what precautions, if any, were taken against fire.

The cases confirmed as lead poisoning by certifying surgeons include three in the printing trade and one in the litho transfers making. Miss Lovibond reports that in the lithographic transfers industry special attention was given to all the factories early in the year, and many improvements have been made. The use of a power vacuum cleaner for the most dangerous process, the cleaning of machines, has met with great success. Other machinery for carrying and dusting the coloured sheets is being gradually installed, so that many young girls will be displaced from this dangerous process.

Referring to the pressing and obvious safeguard of supervision of girls' labour by trained women superintendents and supervisors, Miss Squire reports that:—In a large printing works in a small provincial town where 120 women and girls work among 600 men and boys, there were no foremen and no woman to supervise the girls generally. I had received a complaint that the behaviour was unseemly, and I found that the manager himself was anxious about the general tone of the factory and welcomed the visit of a woman Inspector. It seems that a serious warning had been given to the firm through the evidence that had been brought out by an inquest on a man killed while working a machine on which he had the assistance of a girl. Death overtook him while taking a liberty with his assistant. In spite of this warning, no steps had been taken to separate the girls or to provide proper supervision. I urged the appointment of suitable women overseers, and this was promised. This lack of supervision of men and girls working together is not at all uncommon in printing and in stationery works.

Dangerous Trades Report.

The Inspector for Dangerous Trades mentions the coming into force during the year of the code of Regulations for bronzing with dry metallic powders in printing processes, and states that:—An amended draft of the Regulations was issued to occupiers in February. Further objections were received, but as a result of visits to occupiers and conferences with several Master Printers' Associations, all the objections were withdrawn. The Regulations came into force on June 1st, 1912. They deal with the prevention of the injurious effects produced on the workers by dry metallic powders used in letterpress printing, lithographic printing and coating of metal sheets, either by inhalation or other absorption into the system, and provide for the suppression of dust in manipulating such powders, for the personal cleanliness of the workers, and for the protection of their food from contamination. Machine bronzing is required to be done under such conditions as to prevent, as far as practicable, the escape of bronze dust into the air of the work-rooms. Hand bronzing must be done under similar conditions, either in connection with an efficient exhaust draught or an efficient dust-proof appliance such as an enclosed cabinet. Exemption from these requirements is, however, allowed for hand bronzing for the purpose of proof-pulling, and under certain restrictions for occasional and intermittent work. Lavatories, overalls, including head coverings for females, and places for clothing are required in all works for the use of persons employed in bronzing processes and these are prohibited from partaking of meals in any part of the works in which the process is carried on.

The Medical Inspector's Report.

This report refers to the definite increase in the figures for lead poisoning in letterpress printing works, and states that in the making of facing paste for matrices (from which stereo plates are cast) in a letterpress printing works a worker contracted plumbism from use of white lead and sugar of lead. The lead is now replaced by borax.

Statistics.

The statistical tables appearing at the end of the blue book include one on "Reported Cases of Poisoning," from which it is shown that in the printing industry there were 37 cases of lead poisoning in 1912, against 32 in the previous year. Of these 33 were males, three were females, and there was one young person.

The tables of "All Reported Accidents, 1912," show that there was a total of 3,519 accidents in the industries connected with paper, printing, etc., of which 31 were fatal. Of these 2,844 were males and 675 females. The bulk of the accidents (1,676) occurred in connection with machinery moved by mechanical power, 12 of these being fatal. Persons falling accounted for 380 (four fatal), and 329 were struck by a falling body; 59 (one fatal) were due to molten metal and hot liquid.

Australian Labour Notes.

During the three months ended March 31st last, the number of unemployed, amongst 8,137 members of 29 trade unions connected with the printing and allied industries in the Australian Commonwealth was only 259, representing 3·2 per cent. For the previous quarter the percentage was 2·8. During the same period (January–March) the changes in rates of wages in those trades resulted in 675 persons having their wages raised by a total amount of £156 per week. Forty-one male and one female worker connected with the industries in question were included amongst the assisted immigrants entering the Commonwealth. The State Labour Bureaus appear to play only a small part in filling vacant situations in our trades, the number of applications for work, during three months referred to, being only 113, the number of vacancies actually filled being 26. One fatal accident was reported from the trades in question; also 30 others which entailed the incapacity of the sufferers from work for over 14 days. In New South Wales, persons under 16 are not allowed to be employed in typesetting; but in Victoria the minimum age is 15 for girls and 14 for boys. In South Australia, boys under 16 may not be employed in that trade nor may females work more than eight hours per day, nor after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. In Western Australia girls under 15 may not be so employed, and in Tasmania no boy under 16, nor may any female compositors work more than eight hours daily, or between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.

RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.—The question of the Press being admitted to meetings of Insurance Committees is dealt with in a circular issued by the Scottish Insurance Commissioners:—It has been pointed out, they say, that as Insurance Committees are important Local Authorities, representative of varied interests and entrusted with the administration of public moneys, it is desirable that their proceedings should receive due publicity. The Commissioners agree with these views, and while they are advised that the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press to Meetings) Act, 1908, does not apply to an Insurance Committee in view of the definition of a Local Authority in Scotland therein contained, they say that there appears to be no reason to believe that had Insurance Committees been in existence at the passing of the Act they would have been regarded in the same light as other bodies to whom the Act was applied. The Commissioners accordingly suggest that Committees should apply the resolutions of Section 1 of the Act to their meetings, admitting the Press to every meeting. An exception could be made when exclusion was advisable in the public interest.

A LITHOGRAPHIC stone quarry, owned by a British company, has been started in the district of Etla, near Oaxaca, Mexico, says the British vice-consul in his annual report.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

The Costing Campaign.

Organiser's Visit to Yorkshire, Etc.

Bradford is a busy spot, and business has been particularly brisk of late, yet in the opinion of the Chairman of the Costs Conference held there on July 18th, those engaged in the printing industry are not reaping their just reward for the skill, intelligence and hard work which their calling demands.

In order, therefore, to advance the Costing Campaign, Mr. Humphries, president of the local Master Printers' Association, explained that they had invited not only the printers of Bradford, but from the surrounding district, to discuss the recommendations of the Costing Committee.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the organising secretary of the Master Printers Federation Costing Committee, then gave a concise exposition of the Cost-finding System, and in doing so instanced many of the indirect benefits which printers who had installed the system had found therefrom, besides the important knowledge they obtained of the actual cost of every job and the working of every department. He gave many useful hints as to the best way of overcoming initial difficulties with the installation of the system.

Mr. Gilbert Johnson, of York, read a paper prepared by his brother, Mr. Cecil B. Johnson, member of the Costing Committee, in which he set forth the main features of the System, and said that no one need hesitate to adopt it because of any fear of it proving too complicated. He and his brother devoted a fortnight to the starting of the system and it had worked like a clock ever since.

An Object Lesson.

To show those present that they were taking the medicine themselves which they were offering to others, and also to prove the absurdity of the old fallacy that the composing-room could never be run at a profit, Mr. Johnson handed round the statement showing the cost of production and the value of production statement for their composing department for the past three months, which showed a surplus for the whole period, some weeks of course showing slight deficits and others small surpluses. He said he did not tell them what their rate per hour worked out, for obvious reasons, but they were charging the rate shown by those figures to be correct, and he was convinced that whilst it might shock some of those present when they did discover the actual rate per chargeable hour in their own businesses, yet they would all soon find their ability to recover some from their customers.

It did not make the hourly rate any lower because they did not know what it was.

What About Holidays?

Quite a number of searching questions were asked, one enquirer handing up a typed list of half-a-dozen questions based on a critical examination of the booklet issued by the Committee.

One question related to the method of finding the weekly assessment of departmental expenses, and that by dividing by 52 there would be a heavy leakage through holidays, slack time and short time. Would it not be better to find the average number of hours recorded in twelve months and obtain the hourly cost of departmental expenses in that way?

Mr. Goodwin pointed out that in the booklet an alternate method was suggested of dividing the annual assessment of expenses by 50 and treating the four holiday weeks as half weeks, and that it should be remembered that departmental expenses did not rise or fall with the number of chargeable hours.

It would also be apparent that no one could start a cost system on the lines suggested by the questioner, until they had the average number of chargeable hours for a year, which would mean at least two years' records before they could make a start.

Travelling Expenses.

Another question referred to the method of dealing with travellers' expenses. With a firm doing business both local and from afar is it possible to reckon the travelling expenses against each job?

For local work where the competitor comes from afar, the same travelling expenses can be added and you still have the advantage of carriage. Is it not therefore expedient to spread the travelling expenses over the whole of the turnover?

No! said Mr. Goodwin, the object of this system is to allocate your cost as accurately as possible, and it is unfair to burden your local work with the cost of travelling, and the printer who did so would probably find he would lose a good deal of local work. The question as to what he must charge in order to secure work he must settle for himself, the fact remains that the orders obtained by travellers at a distance must cost him more than those obtained in his own neighbourhood.

Is it wise to advise printers to charge overtime as an extra to their customers, seeing that overtime in reason is profitable and wherever possible should be encouraged, as all your establishment charges would be covered by your ordinary time, and you would only have to pay cost of lighting?

Should Overtime Be Charged.

Mr. Goodwin replied that there were two classes of overtime, one when you were obliged to work overtime because of an urgent order, in which case surely you were justified in telling your customer it would entail extra cost and he could not object to be charged accordingly, and the other kind of overtime occasioned by an influx of work above normal when of course you could not charge anyone. It was quite true that overtime in reason increased profits, but unless you increased your staff it would be found that the work produced in overtime was not in the same ratio to that produced in ordinary time.

Why should it be necessary to include the proprietor's salary as an expense, is not this recovered in the percentage added as profit?

It was because, aid Mr. Goodwin, so many overlooked the fact that theire own services entitled them to a living wage from their business, and that if they employed anyone else to obtain orders, put work in hand, collect accounts or manage the business they would not get it done for nothing.

Profit Worth Considering.

Don't the Committee think that the percentage of profit to be added to cost is more worthy of consideration. If one printer is prepared to accept 10 per cent. profit, another 20 per cent. on a £100 job, there is bound to be a great disparity.

Mr. Goodwin said that the Committee had considered this matter, but had decided to studiously refrain from making any recommendation as to what profit should be added. So many questions entered into this matter. But the first step was surely to get printers to find out their own costs, the differences in what printers thought work cost, varied considerably more than 10 per cent., judging by estimates quoted at every cost conference in the country.

It was unanimously resolved to support the Costing Committee in securing the adoption of the system in the Bradford district.

How to instal the System.

Mr. Humphries remarked in closing the proceedings that to printers who have an aptitude for figures the installation of the system would present little difficulty, but there were many very capable practical printers who would prefer spending a week amongst their machines to an hour with accounts, and he strongly urged any of this latter class not to attempt to instal the system without assistance. There were plenty of capable local accountants who would be glad to help them, or if they preferred to call in Mr. Goodwin he would no doubt arrange to give them the necessary aid.

The advantages of the system, he said, would only be fully realised after it had been at work for some time. Cordial votes of thanks to all who took part brought the proceedings to a close.

BRIGHTON COSTS CONGRESS.

Southern Printers Organising.

Hitherto, various attempts to convince the employing printers of Brighton and district of the value of co-operation and closer organisation have not been successful, but as a result of the costing campaign, there was a good muster of printers from Brighton, Lewes, Worthing, and Eastbourne, to hear Mr. Howard Hazell give an exposition of the Federation Cost-Finding System. Mr. D. W. Garnett (Brighton) who had convened the meeting (at the suggestion of the organiser of the Costing Committee) expressed his pleasure at seeing so representative an audience, and he also read several letters from firms expressing sympathy with the movement who were unable to be present.

He gave two instances from his own experience to show the great disparity in prices quoted by local printers in tendering for local contracts, and another to show how near estimates compared when two firms were working on a proper cost system such as the Costing Committee recommended.

Mr. Hazell explained with his customary lucidity how the Cost System devised by the committee could be adopted by or adapted to a printing business of any size, and that it would be found of equal value in the smallest shop in Brighton as in the largest works in London. A number of questions were asked at the close of his address, and finally Mr. Pike enquired what was to be the practical outcome of the meeting.

Mr. Goodwin spoke briefly as to how the system could be installed with least difficulty. A resolution was unanimously adopted approving of the system, and urging all firms in the district to give it their consideration.

It was also decided to appoint a small committee consisting of Mr. J. H. Infield, Mr. E. Terry, Mr. D. W. Garnett, Mr. Strange, and Mr. Pike to consider the advisability of forming a Master Printers' Association for Brighton and district which would be affiliated to the Master Printers' Federation.

SCARBOROUGH PRINTERS IN CONFERENCE.

Printers and Stationers' Problems.

Yorkshire is evidently thoroughly aroused to the importance of the Costing movement, so that it was not surprising that on the occasion of the visit of Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the Organising Secretary of the Costing Committee to Scarborough on July 19th, there was a good attendance of printers from the town and surrounding districts, Whitby, Filey and Pickering being well represented.

The exposition of the system by Mr. Goodwin was followed with keen interest, and numerous questions were asked. How the system might be applied in a business where the publication of a newspaper was the main concern was shown to be quite simple.

Treat the newspaper section of the business as a department, and allocate all the charges you consider are directly incurred in its production. If the same employees are engaged in the jobbing side of the business, then their wages should be divided in proportion to the time employed, and a fair amount for supervision, etc., worked out and allowed.

In the same way, in reply to a question as to how a combined printing and stationery business should be treated, Mr. Goodwin said that it was essential to separate the printing from the stationery portion of the business.

It might be found more profitable for those engaged in such businesses to get their printing orders executed by a neighbouring firm, but until they knew in which section of their business they were making money it was not possible to come to a right conclusion as to which they should try to develop.

Mr. Geo. K. S. Pindar, in a very earnest and clear address, emphasised some of the advantages which a reliable cost system would give to every business, and said that since attending the Leeds Cost Congress they were adopting the suggestions of the Costing Committee in their own system.

Mr. Barber (Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son) also remarked that it was surprising how smoothly and easily such a system as outlined by Mr. Goodwin could be worked, and the saving in time and worry could only be realised by those who had installed a similar system. He moved a resolution approving of the system, and advising its general adoption by the trade.

Mr. Frater (Scarborough) complimented those who had arranged the meeting in having secured so competent a speaker to explain the system, and said that, to use a homely Yorkshire phrase, it was evident Mr. Goodwin did know what he was talking about. He was pleased to say that the firm he represented were installing the system. No better recommendation could be given than that.

Mr. T. P. Robinson (Wakefield) expressed on behalf of the visitors their deep sense of indebtedness to the local friends for their kind invitation, and said he had spent many pleasant times in Scarborough, but certainly none more profitable.

Mr. Geo. Pindar, in returning thanks, said that printers had done much for the liberation of other people throughout the world, and he thought it high time they set themselves free from many unjust aspersions due to unfair and unsatisfactory methods of charging for their work, which would soon cease if they adopted the Federation System of Cost Finding.

PRINTING machinery of the value of £6,800 was imported into Japan in 1912, as against £19,400 in 1911, and £7,000 in 1910.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

Digitized by Google



Printers' Eyesight.

SIR,—In a recent issue of your journal there appeared a short article on "Printers' Eyesight," which I read with great interest, as I have had some practical experience in working in dark holes of offices. In some offices very little attention is paid to the matter of having light properly diffused. The superiority of diffused light over that which is direct is now generally insisted upon by scientific experts, the fact being urged that while direct light wearies the eyes and predisposes to shortsightedness, diffused light is, like sunlight, soft and soothing. The principle involved in lighting a composing-room, or any room in a printery, by this method is of a certainty sufficiently simple and practicable for its general adoption. It consists in having reflected upon the ceilings and walls the required luminous rays, which thus fall softly on the desk or on the case or keyboard.

All that is necessary to secure this result is to place a reflector, not *above* the source of light, but *below* it, by which arrangement all the rays are reflected towards the ceiling. In one place I know of a conical reflector, painted entirely white, is placed under arc lights; while in another a parabolic reflector is made use of, it being bronzed on the lower part and silvered on the upper. By this means a splendid light is obtained—far better for the eyes that if direct.

But then, sir, we can only look for improvement in the lighting of composing-rooms when the proprietors are educated up to the importance of the subject. They must eventually learn that proper lighting ensures to their own advantage. Of course, many of them are excusable, as they have to lease buildings according to the length of their pocket-books, and put up with their disadvantages; but even this excuse will not be of much avail in a short time, in view of the fact that buildings suitable in every way for carrying on the printing business are becoming marked features of our industrial life. The intelligent printer has put up with the inconveniences of the old-time structures for a long time, but is beginning to go in for something better. It takes a long time to get some things into people's heads, particularly if they don't want to be enlightened; but it is now evident that even master printers are marching with the times with regard to securing better conditions for their men to work under. Of course, there will always be the non-progressive, but perhaps they may be awakened to a sense of their duty toward their men, and give them such means of illumination in the composing-room as will tend to preserve their eyesight, and, incidentally, to increased profits for the business.

Yours, etc.,
BLIND BAT.

Printing Prospectuses.

In the City of London Court, last week, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., a claim was made by Messrs. Duncan Hardy and Co., Ltd., printers, etc., 19, Farringdon-street, against Messrs. Ellis, Strange and Co., solicitors, 93, Chancery-lane, to recover the sum of £4 10s. for printing memorandum and articles of association of the British Securities Co., Ltd. Mr. Priestley appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Knight for the defendants. One of plaintiffs' clerks stated that on May 5th defendants wrote them a letter saying "we agree to be responsible for payment of accounts for all companies until we give you notice." Defendants ordered 25 copies of the memorandum and articles of association of the British Securities Co., Ltd., to be printed. They asked defendants for references, which surprised the defendants. The work was done, but defendants declined to pay. Mr. F. Lewis, defendants' managing clerk, said his firm were interested in several companies which were being floated. Plaintiffs' manager Rowley asked for printing orders, and arrangements as to payment were made. He ordered plaintiffs to print 25 copies of the articles of association and memorandum of the British Securities Co., Ltd., and although the defendants gave an undertaking to pay, the plaintiffs asked for references next day. He asked for his proofs to be returned, meaning his copy, as there was no time to give references. Then the plaintiffs asked for £2 on account, and as plaintiffs would not deliver the 25 proofs by the following day the matter came to an end. The plaintiffs had not done the work for which they were suing. He had since got the work done elsewhere for £5 16s. Judge Lumley Smith said he had never heard of a printer being entitled to recover where he had not finished his job. Plaintiffs had only done the proofs. He did not see how they could sue for part performance. So far as he could see, the defendants were in the right, but he would adjourn the case for Rowley to attend, but he thought the parties had better settle the matter in the meantime.

The Sun Paper Mill.

An article appeared in the Manchester *Daily Dispatch*, of the 15th inst., on the Sun Paper Mills, and incidentally the wonders of the papermaking industry are described. After indulging in a little ancient history, and making a contrast between old and new methods, the conclusion is rightly drawn that only men absolutely up-to-date, keen to seize the spirit of the times, willing to go in for the newest machinery and scrap the old, have been able to keep pace with the growth of the industry, and achieve success in the running of their works. All these factors, the writer says, have been at work in making the acknowledged and remarkable success which has been accomplished by the Sun Paper Mill Co., at their works at Feniscowles (near Blackburn) and at Pendleton. Here is a firm which has seized upon every new process or idea that has been evolved in their own industry, and to-day, they stand in the very front rank of papermakers, owning works which are, to those who see them and their operations, a veritable twentieth century marvel of machinery, skill, and rapidity of production. The history of the Sun Paper Mill Co. is brief, but a record of progress all along the line. About 1883 the present chairman, Mr. J. T. Jackson, with some other gentlemen, of whom he is the only one remaining on the board, formed the company, and commenced to make paper at the Feniscowles premises. At that time the raw material of the manufacture here was rags—wood pulp came later. Working with an assiduous attention to what the market demanded, the firm soon made a footing for itself, and, though the business done then was little compared with that of to-day, it was a respectable amount for a new firm. Growth soon began. The reason for success was not difficult to seek, for, from the very outset, the firm aimed at excellence of quality with economy of cost to the consumer—factors which are just as prominent in their business to-day as ever; and, moreover, whenever a better way of doing any part of their work was discovered, either by themselves or by anybody else, they took it up. There was no lagging behind the march of invention and progress. So it was that the Sun Paper Mill Co. at once realised the change which had happened with the coming of wood pulp, and they took opportunity by the forelock by adopting the new materials and methods. And in consequence the steady growth of their trade went on. Then one mill became insufficient for the demands upon them, and in 1895 they took over their Pendleton establishment, and now they are running both these mills with a success which has been won by brains and business methods, and by keeping pace all the time with the progress of their industry. At the commencement of its career the Sun Paper Mill turned out 30 tons of paper a week. To-day its output is 550 tons—350 at Feniscowles and 200 at Pendleton. Within the past twenty years (very much of it within the last few years) every scrap of machinery in the place has been renewed, and often the firm have taken the lead in their equipment through this eagerness to fulfil their function well; and to-day they stand with the very best in their plant and all the appurtenances of their trade.

The "Tagograph."

AN American contemporary says that a machine called the "Tagograph" has been devised, and will shortly be placed on the market, which will typewrite lot numbers, size, price, style, private mark, etc., on string tags, pin tickets, turnover tickets, gum labels and the like. The machine occupies about the same amount of space as a typewriter, is easily portable, and can be operated on any table or counter. It is constructed entirely of metal, with interchangeable parts. The desired markings on a ticket are set up in regular typewriter type and inserted in the machine, the handle is turned, and the tickets are printed as rapidly as they can be fed into the machine. Where sub-tickets are used the marking is duplicated without having to remove the ticket from the machine. Any boy or girl can operate the "Tagograph," and ten tickets or more can be marked on the machine as quickly as one ticket can be marked by hand. Prices, private marks, etc., can be printed either in figures or letters, together with any required description, such as colour, department, section, style, condition, etc., for which block type is furnished. The machine can be set for any number of repetitions of the same combination of figures, and required changes can be made very quickly. Tickets printed in this machine are, it is claimed, indelible, so that prices cannot be erased and others substituted without immediate detection. It prints almost any size ticket and makes any combination of ten figures and fourteen letters to the line. It will also print fractions, dollars and cents marks, division lines, etc. It will be put on the market by the Hulse Manufacturing Co., of 165, William-street, New York.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden-A. Germany.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (Pen & Pencil) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone-2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

THE PERFECT PEN
VEDA
REG° Nº 322936
2s. 6d. to 5s.
Guaranteed and Kept in Order for Three Years.
FREE OF CHARGE.
WRITE FOR LIST AND TRADE TERMS.
Makers and Repairers:
VEDA WORKS, Stoke Newington, London.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory
OF
SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.
ENGLISH EDITION.
Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)
COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.
Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.
8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS
The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is:—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

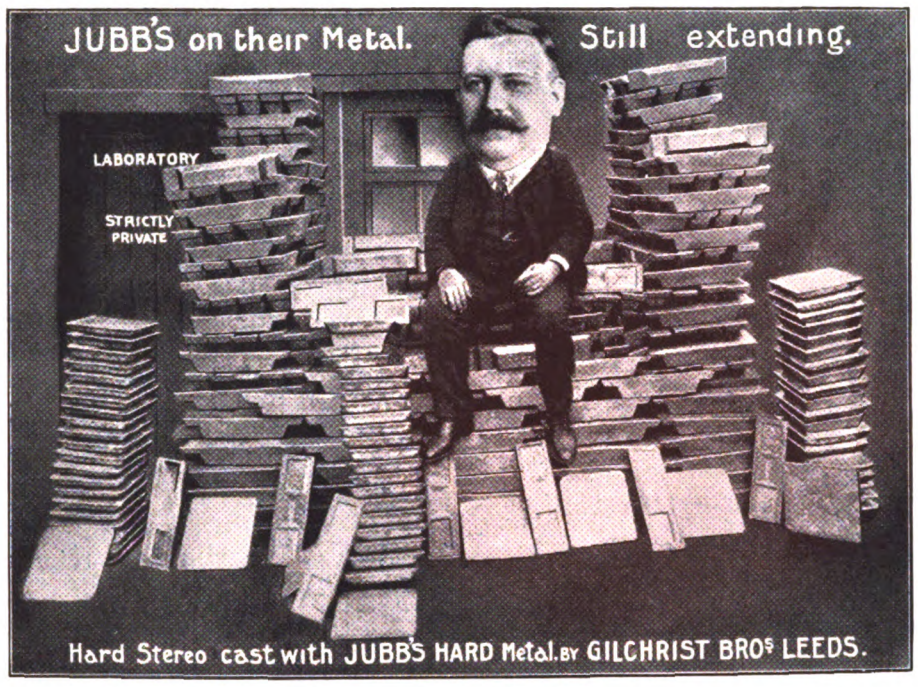
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."

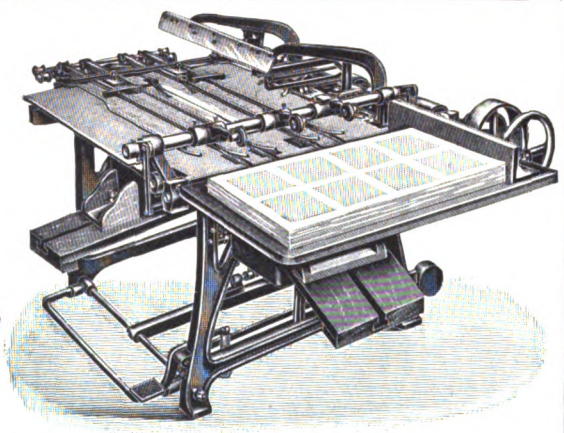


London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

More than
1,000
Folding Machines



Of our Manufacture are at present installed in

All Civilised Countries of the World.

On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.

A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.

Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM,
7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Price.

Digitized by Google

German Papermakers' Association.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the German Papermakers' Association for the business year 1912-13 is a volume of 237 pages, compiled by Herr Ditges, the secretary, and published by Otto Elsner, Berlin. This year was one of the most favourable on record for all branches of German industry, most of which have shown notable advances. At the same time considerable advances in wages and prices of materials had to be faced, and in the autumn of 1912 a scarcity of rolling stock on the railways caused very serious inconvenience.

The activity of the paper trade was further enhanced by a general election. There was no lack of water supply such as had been experienced in 1911, and turbines and canal transit were working normally. Nevertheless there appears to be a tendency for the supply of paper to exceed the demand, and the erection of new mills and enlargement of existing ones seem to be proceeding too fast. The exportation of rags, chiefly to the United States, continues to increase; it is creating much uneasiness, and an agitation is on foot to obtain an export duty on rags. Wood and wood pulp are becoming scarcer and dearer and other materials, particularly coal, have likewise advanced without the papermaker having been able to obtain a corresponding readjustment of the prices of his manufactures. The end of 1912 and beginning of 1913 showed a lull in the general commercial activity, in consequence of the fear of war, and at the time of writing it was impossible to forecast the immediate trend of affairs, although it appeared that with restoration of confidence the interrupted progression would be resumed.

The statistics for the production of paper and boards for the German Empire for the year 1910 are only now available. These show total for paper of 1,436,509 tons, value 416,358,305 marks, and for boards a production of 354,276 tons, value 56,210,516 marks. As compared with the year 1909, there was an increase in production of 18·7 per cent. and in value of 14 per cent.; thus the production of cheaper sorts has increased faster than that of the dearer qualities. The figures are analysed and discussed in the report. The German chemical wood pulp industry has so developed that it is in a position to export large quantities, and there is a demand for a protective tariff against the importation of foreign pulp which is invading the German market. Given a sufficient supply of wood, largely however of foreign origin, the German papermaker may count on a full supply of home-manufactured pulp. Over a million tons of pulp wood were imported in the year 1912. As regards manufactured paper, the importation of raw paper and boards shows an increase in quantity of 3·8 per cent. for 1912 as compared with the previous year, whilst the exports show a decrease of 0·8 per cent. These figures are explained by the considerable increase in the importation of common boards of foreign manufacture which the German tariff is not sufficiently high to exclude. On the other hand the exports of the finer grades of boards and better sorts of paper are well maintained and show a satisfactory increase.

MESSRS. C. W. FAULKNER AND CO., LTD., 79, Golden-lane, E.C., have issued a new series of picture post cards that make a specially strong appeal to children and all who love children and their taking ways. One packet contains six oval portraits of a pretty little child, printed in colours with glossy surface, and surrounded with a grained white surface, and is called "A Little Sunbeam." "So Jolly by the Sea" is the title of a set of Dutch seascapes introducing little children. "Childhood's Ways" are very pleasingly illustrated in a packet so entitled. Some quaint situations, with appropriate mottoes, are suitably called "Early Days and Early Ways," and similar pretty incidents are depicted in "Love's Language of Flowers." Very clever effects are produced in "The Chinese Lantern" series, and highly amusing is the series called "Those Kids Again." A charming series of flower studies by Destouches are seen in "From My Cottage Garden." Pleasing designs of children and pet animals, by Feiertag, are dealt with in "Loving Comrades," and a popular series will be "Tubbies at the Seaside." For quality and attractiveness after their various kinds these cards will be hard to beat. They are characteristic of the high artistic merit of all this firm's productions.

THE late Mr. E. Wolff, of Tulse-hill, London, S.W., pencil manufacturer, has left estate of the value of £8,610.

BRITISH Imports of Printings and Writings.

Of the total imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom last year, amounting in value to £7,234,437, £2,287,473 represented printings and writings. The receipts were as under:—

	ON REELS.	NOT ON REELS.
1912	£1,451,005	£836,468
1911	1,357,598	801,862
1910	1,118,360	1,207,557
1909	866,635	1,416,296
1908	905,323	1,493,543

Countries Supplying "Reel" Paper.

The imports into the United Kingdom during 1912, as compared with the year 1908, from the following countries, were as under:—

From	1908.	1912.
Russia	£272	£37,951
Sweden	313,723	336,331
Norway	308,954	482,974
Germany	94,052	77,871
Netherlands ...	14,077	31,760
Belgium	11,671	4,720
France	3,983	3,144
Austria-Hungary ...	3,619	8,858
United States ...	43,359	27,786
Other For. Countries	1,144	4,337
B. Possessions ...	110,469	435,273

Last year the receipts from Foreign Countries were of the value of £1,015,732, as compared with £794,854 in 1908; from British Possessions, £435,273 as against £110,469.

The Receipts of Printings or Writings "Not on Reels."

From	1908.	1912.
Russia	£3,287	£4,463
Sweden	181,750	95,984
Norway	309,769	176,081
Denmark	2,552	343
Germany	447,246	253,324
Netherlands ...	65,126	35,116
Belgium	157,375	96,945
France	135,114	38,479
Italy	7,417	6,238
Austria-Hungary ...	8,825	4,747
Japan	25,641	20,319
United States ...	76,644	102,537
Other For. Countries	6,238	800
Canada	66,494	1,092
Other B. Possessions	65	—

Foreign Countries supplied £835,376 worth in 1912 as against £1,426,984 in 1908. Only £1,092 worth came to hand from British Possessions last year, as against £66,559 worth in 1908.

An additional classification appearing in the returns for 1912 is "Unenumerated and articles of paper," imported to the value of £384,390. The goods under this heading were previously mainly included with printings or writings, thus reducing last year's total values accordingly.

WILL.—Mr. Christopher Edward Weldon, of Bournemouth, founder and a director of Weldons, Ltd., publishers and paper pattern makers, has left £131,474. Amongst his bequests he leaves to the old employees (other than Albert Gordon) in the service of Weldons, Ltd., at the time of his death, and who were in such service for three years previous to the business being sold to Sir George Newnes, Bart., as to the men £50 each, and as to the women over 21 years of age £21 each. £250 to Albert Gordon, secretary of Weldons, Ltd. To the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution a sum to provide an annuity of £25 per annum, to be called "The Christopher Weldon Pension Fund," to be used for the benefit of one man at a time.



CHEAP HOLIDAY TRIPS BY THE MAIL SERVICE

Via DOVER and OSTEND.

Sea Passages by splendid BELGIAN ROYAL MAIL TURBINE STEAMERS. Three services daily. Return Tickets, 15 days, for the

GHENT UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION

LONDON-GHENT, 18s. 6d.; DOVER-GHENT, 9s. 7d.; DOVER to OSTEND, 7s. 2d.; to BRUGES, 8s, 2d,; to BLANKENBERGHE, 8s. 7d.; to ANTWERP, 12s. 7d.; to BRUSSELS, 11s. 4d.; to GHENT, 6s. 7d.; to LIEGE 14s. 4d.; to WATERLOO, 11s. 11d.; to NAMUR 12s. 11d.; LONDON-OSTEND, validity 17 days, 20s., and Week-end Tickets, validity 5 days, 15s. 9d. A Fortnight in Switzerland, Return Tickets, 40s. 8d. DOVER to BERNE, leaving LONDON July 10th, 11th or 12th. DOVER to ZURICH, July 24th, 25th or 26th. DOVER to LUCERNE, August 7th, 8th and 9th.

FOR TICKETS, INFORMATION AND HANDBILLS, APPLY TO

BELGIAN MAIL PACKET OFFICES,

53, Gracechurch Street, E.C., and 72, Regent Street, W.,

Also BELGIAN STATE RAILWAY OFFICE, 47, Cannon Street, E.C.

(Information and Handbooks only),

and Northumberland House, Dover.



SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY

PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.

Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Flower Show and Sports.

The third annual flower show and sports in connection with the Aylesbury works of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., was held the other day with much success, there being a large attendance, including visitors from the firm's London establishments at Long-acre and Kirby-street. The flower show was excellent, both in its display of flowers and vegetables. At previous shows an arts and crafts exhibition had proved a source of great interest to visitors, and on this occasion the exhibition eclipsed both its predecessors in the number of exhibits and variety of interest in wood carving, fretwork, photography, pen, ink and pencil sketches, water colours, etc. During the afternoon a series of sports was held in the enclosure. Representatives of the firm's three houses took part in the events, but the London men were only successful in two or three. Some capital racing was, however, witnessed, particularly in the mile handicap, 440 yards and 100 yards.

At the conclusion of the sports, the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Walter Hazell, who was accompanied by Mr. Walter Hazell, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hazell, and Mr. Ralph Hazell. She was introduced by Mr. Walter Jowett, who said that he was thankful to have such a large band of willing workers to do everything that was necessary to make the event a success. They had all put their hearts into the work, and if ever he was connected with a similar event again he could not hope to have a better band of workers than he had had on that occasion.

Mr. W. Malin proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Hazell for distributing the prizes. He said that in the morning they thought they would have a miserable failure, but the ladies had brought them a glorious afternoon.

Mr. Dobson proposed a vote of thanks to the officials and judges. He remarked that whilst they appreciated the work of their own members, they especially thanked the ladies and gentlemen not connected with the firm who had given their time to judge both the show exhibits and the athletic sports. He mentioned Mrs. Walter Jowett, Mrs. Theobald, Mr. R. Hazell, Mr. H. Bayfield, Mr. W. H. Warren, Mr. P. Mann, Mr. G. L. De Fraine, Mr. T. Ward, and the handicappers.

Mr. Walter Hazell said that, on behalf of Mrs. Hazell and all who had been helping in any way, he thanked them for their kind words of appreciation of their services. They were exceedingly pleased to see their friends from Kirby-street with them. His experience was that the more he knew of them the more he liked them. The people they did not know very well were often the people they did not like, and when they knew more of them they thought more highly of them. He did not know of any taste more worthy of cultivation than that of gardening. Being outdoor work, it was naturally a change from their ordinary occupations during the day, and was profitable in itself in every way and elevating. The sports had shown that their young people—and even the middle-aged ones—had a great amount of pluck in them. That was the third year they had held their show and sports. He hoped it would become more or less an annual function, and the next one would be even a greater success. It had been a great pleasure to him to be present that afternoon with his sons and daughters.

Dancing was then indulged in till 9 o'clock, the music being supplied by the Printing Works Brass Band.

THE annual outing of the staff of the Kentish District Times Co., Ltd., which this year was to Folkestone, was notable for the fact that the whole of the staff—from Sidcup, Bromley, Dartford, Eltham, and Orpington—united, and that occasion was taken to mark the silver wedding of Mr. W. D. Williamson, the overseer of the Sidcup news printing department, by presenting him with a Brazilian onyx clock, suitably inscribed, together with an autograph album, containing contributions from all the subscribers.

LIVERPOOL.—The results of the London City and Guilds Examination in Typography for the Liverpool and Cheshire districts show the following successes among students of the typography classes of the Liverpool City School of Art:—Preliminary Passes: Sydney J. Hill, William Sutherland, Albert E. Briggs, William Hankey, William B. Ross. Ordinary and Practical Passes: First class, William H. Fairbank, Harold N. Walton; second class, Charles H. Barlow, George W. Haslam, Arthur H. Parkes, Elias M. Epstein. Honours Pass: Second class, George A. Pitney. Sixteen sat for examination, twelve of whom passed and four failed.

Some Examination Results.

Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts.

The following are the City and Guilds of London examination results in connection with the artistic typography classes conducted by Mr. W. H. Amery at this printing centre:—

STAGE I.—Passed.—H. G. Atkins, N. G. Buckeridge, L. A. Cortes, D. A. Fletcher, A. S. Humphreys, E. J. Miles, H. A. Powell, V. H. Weeks, A. S. Marshall, C. J. Brown, F. L. Smith, C. W. Bean, L. O. Tooley, H. Hinckley, C. F. Arter, A. C. Jarratt, W. Foster, E. G. May, N. C. Rundle, P. Howden, W. H. Grimmer.

STAGE II.—First Class.—A. J. Brown, H. G. Buckeridge, L. T. Carter, C. T. W. Holbrook, A. S. Humphreys, S. F. Sibley.

STAGE II.—Second Class.—H. G. Atkins, L. A. Cortes, F. M. Dawe, D. A. Fletcher, T. Hand, C. J. Miles, H. A. Powell, V. H. Weeks.

FINAL.—First.—W. C. Milne.

FINAL.—Second Class.—R. Powell, A. T. Savings, G. J. R. Wraight, W. C. Simons, R. J. Brunton, E. A. Whitchelo, G. A. Stroud.

It may be interesting to state that in the new Session, commencing September 22nd, the L.C.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts is starting whole afternoon classes for compositors, on Mondays from 2.30 to 6 p.m. This is in addition to the already existing part-afternoon classes held on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 4.45. Employers who desire the welfare of their apprentices are asked to support these classes.

Aldenham Institute Printing Classes.

The following are the results for this Institution:—

GRADE I.—Passed.—H. G. Harris, A. A. Leeder, P. F. Payne, E. G. Webb, T. Knight, S. C. Gilbert, R. J. Bewley, A. C. Hammond, A. G. Bennett, R. F. Faulkner, J. F. Chapman, A. Moys, A. Cox, A. E. Gorman, J. D. Dorward, A. Crudgington, R. D. Chambers, G. Bennett, A. Coyle, A. W. Gillard, F. Williamson, H. Burtenshaw.

GRADE II.—First Class.—T. Knight, J. F. Chapman, A. Moys, A. Crudgington, A. T. E. F. Playfair, F. W. Gordon, W. Whiting, S. E. Easton, E. A. Russell, G. Bennett, A. Coyle, S. J. F. Rose, F. Williamson. Second Class.—S. C. Gilbert, A. Cox, J. D. Dorward, R. D. Chambers, W. L. Groves, E. W. Tracey, A. F. Gregory, H. Jerrold, W. G. Huffer, G. T. Newbury, F. Harvey.

FINAL.—First Class.—W. J. Tillyer, W. H. Butler, E. E. Allen, R. G. Fenton, A. E. Hunt, C. A. Moody, E. W. Holland, E. Cadman. Second Class.—C. H. Hensby, C. E. Hamilton, E. E. Leeder, S. Williams, R. H. Foster, E. J. Edwards, A. J. Law, G. R. Peacock, S. J. Schneider.

Aylesbury, Bucks.

Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney have technical classes conducted by Mr. W. H. Amery at their works, held during business hours. They generously reward students who are successful, and in many ways do all they can to turn out efficient workmen. The following are the Aylesbury students who successfully passed the City and Guilds examinations:—

STAGE I.—Passed.—R. F. Johnson, H. J. Bartlett, P. Geeson, J. W. Blake, F. Sear, L. Bates, T. P. Winmill, W. Dixey, J. Goldswain.

STAGE II.—First Class.—W. H. Tapping, G. Woodward, W. A. Whipps, C. R. Moscrop.

STAGE II.—Second Class.—R. F. Johnson, A. Watson, H. J. Bartlett.

FRAUDULENT ADVERTISEMENTS. — The British Consul-General, at Boston, U.S.A., reports that flagrant abuses of advertising are to be prosecuted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A plan has been outlined by which authority is given to the governing board of the retail trade to form a corporation for this purpose. The plan calls for the formation of a corporation of retail merchants in Boston, to which each member shall subscribe at least one share of £1. It will be the business of the officers to lay before the proper authorities evidence of any infringement of the law. By this plan corporate responsibility, limited to the amount of subscription by each stockholder, will be assumed in case any counter litigation should arise from a prosecution. It is believed that this risk is seriously hindering the enforcement of the law at present. Misrepresentation of facts concerning the quality, quantity, method of manufacture or production, the cost of production, cost to the advertiser, present or former price and their reason, are the offences that are made a misdemeanour by the Act. They are punishable by a fine of £2 to £10.



"L'ART TYPOGRAPHIQUE DANS LES PAYS-BAS, 1500-1540."

(M. W. Nijhoff's fine work on early sixteenth century printing and book production in the Netherlands) has now reached its eighteenth Part, the many reproductions in which are of more than usual interest, as consisting chiefly of facsimiles of woodcuts from vernacular editions of the Bible, the Testament, or the Gospels. Illustrations of Biblical incidents appear to have been much less common in the Low Countries, at the period treated of, than cuts of the emblems of the Apostles or Evangelists, the marvels of the Apocalypse, or the legendary occupations of the Saints. Many of those reproduced are characteristically Dutch or Flemish, whilst others, in their crudity of design and execution, recall some of those in the "Nuremberg Chronicle" thirty years before. Several of them are of architectonic character, but display an odd mingling of classic and Gothic details, evidencing that the true spirit of the latter was even then gone out of the land. Some of the historiated initials are distinctly good, and not a few suggest those used in the contemporary Parisian Horæ. It seems quite likely, too, that these latter provided models for the Flemish typographers to follow. For instance, the 1526 Bible of J. van Liesveldt, Antwerp, has many of the small woodcuts surrounded with strips of decorative border, quite in the French style, but thrown together anyhow, upside down, on end, chopped in two to fit a space, and so on. One cannot help thinking that these old printers must have catered for a public who had little or no taste in Art. These typographical curiosities alone make this Part of interest. The general scope of the work itself we have referred to before, so need say no more than that full particulars about it can be had on application to the publisher, M. Martinus Nijhoff, bookseller, The Hague.

AMERICAN

Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

May—	1912.	1913.
Printing paper ...	$195,866	$687,938
Paperhangings... ...	130,168	109,135
Photographic paper ...	32,476	73,055
Coated paper	53,297	43,731
Wrapping	88218	61,117
All Other...	253,136	249,495
July-May—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13.**
Printing paper ...	$2,239,028	$5,307,100
Paperhangings	1,906,144	1,678,729
Photographic paper ...	756,118	968,457
Coated paper	502,984	547,754
Wrapping	780,955	673,268
All Other...	2,320,520	2,590,113

The following figures show the imports of printing paper into the United States during May from the countries mentioned:—

	Pounds.	Dols.
Austria-Hungary ...	2,672	179
Belgium	47,421	1,794
Denmark	1,800	60
Germany	9,133	753
Italy	43,973	6,946
Netherlands	90,531	3,766
Norway	268,062	6,314
Sweden...	13,249	406
England	95,255	9,997
Scotland	31,676	1,765
Canada (free)... ...	27,124,765	553,069
Canada (dutiable) ...	5,205,854	102,889
Totals	32,934,391	687,938

Exports.

May—	1912.	1913.
Printing Paper	$151,821	$211,979
Writings and envelopes...	121,444	113,871
Playing cards	27,912	39,928
Hangings	43,897	56,645
All Other...	484,466	364,240
July-May—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13.**
Printing Paper	$2,263,074	$2,292,823
Writings and envelopes	1,088,299	1,216,461
Playing cards	259,959	293,868
Hangings	378,385	453,890
All Other...	4 493,729	2,224,186

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

MR. MOSTYN T. PIGGOTT has been elected to the board of directors of the *World*, to which journal he has contributed for nearly 20 years.

IT is announced that an increase in the prices charged for electrotyping and stereotyping will take place on September 1st next, and a price list of the revised charges is being sent to customers.

THE Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, of which Mr. Waldorf Astor, M.P., is president, announce that the annual swimming gala is to take place at the Lambeth Baths, Kennington-road, S.E., on Saturday, September 24th.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. H. Caldwell Lipsett, a familiar figure in journalistic circles in this country and also in India. He was at one time on the editorial staff of the *Daily Chronicle*, and was also a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

A COST CONGRESS for Swedish printers is to be held at Gothenburg on August 27th and 28th. The proceedings will be opened in the High School on the Wednesday with an address from Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, of Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., London.

DURING the six months ended June, the changes in rates of wages in the printing and allied trades were equivalent to a total increase of £262 a week in respect of the 3,801 persons involved, against only £153 a week—when, however, only 1,811 persons were concerned—in the same period of last year.

A HANDSOME booklet has been issued from the office of the *Accrington Observer and Times*, which is intended as a souvenir of the royal visit to Accrington on July 9th last. It contains all the half-tone blocks that appeared in the newspaper or its supplements during the week of the royal visit, and is remarkably well got up.

THE Dublin Typographical Provident Society has passed the following resolution:—"That, in view of certain published statements regarding the initial printing and stationery work in connection with the proposed Irish Parliament, we herewith demand that all such work shall be executed in the city of Dublin and by trade unionists."

WAGES ADVANCED.—As a result of negotiations extending over some months, the members of the Typographical Association in Northampton have secured an advance in wages of two shillings weekly for men in all departments. Eighteenpence is to be paid in September and a further sixpence at the commencement of the New Year. The settlement is in the nature of a compromise, as the original demands of the men were for increases of two shillings to case hands (news), three shillings to jobbing hands (including machine minders), and four shillings to machine operators.

TENDERS WANTED. — For the supply of pencils to the Postmaster-General's Department in South Australia; tender forms from the Commonwealth Office, 72, Victoria-street, S.W. For the supply of books, printing, and stationery from October 1st, 1913, to September 30th, 1915, for the Guardians of Keighley Union; particulars from Mr. S. Green, clerk to the Guardians, Keighley. For printing the burgess roll and the abstract of accounts for year ending March 31st, 1914, for the Corporation of Southend-on-Sea; particulars from the Borough Accountant, Clarence-road, Southend-on-Sea. For printing and stationery required for the Corporation of Boston; tender forms may be had from Mr. M. Staniland, town clerk, Municipal Buildings, Boston.

ON Tuesday, in the Companies Winding-up Court, Mr. Justice Neville had before him the petition of A. L. Brown and another for the compulsory winding up of John Bull, Ltd. There was also in the list a motion in Odhams v. John Bull, Ltd., for the appointment of a receiver. The Hon. Frank Russell, K.C., said that since the presentation of the petition arrangements had been made which were satisfactory to the petitioners, and he now asked that the petition be dismissed without costs. Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., for the company, agreed. Mr. Peterson, K.C., said the motion for the appointment of a receiver was entered on the ground of jeopardy caused by the petition for compulsory winding up. He now asked that the motion be dismissed without costs. His Lordship agreed in both cases.

POST-IMPRESSIONIST POSTERS.—An exhibition of post-impressionist posters was opened at the Doré Galleries, 35, New Bond-street, on Tuesday, it being a selection from the International Colour Printing Exhibition recently held in the Leeds City Art Gallery, and demonstrates the advance made in this class of poster during the past few years. About a hundred examples are shown on the walls of the gallery, and an inspection of them is an education in the newer continental style of art as applied to poster work. The new "cubist" style figures in some of the examples, and several of the designs are weird-looking to the ordinary eye, but there is much of merit, and a visit to the Gallery should be productive of good to the printer, or those who are interested in artistic poster work.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were five failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, July 25th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed four.

AT the Leeds Assizes, last week, a man named Harry Johnson, described as a journalist, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having broken into a house at Doncaster, with intent to set it on fire. It was stated that the suffragist, who accompanied Johnson, had disappeared whilst on licence under the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act.

ON Monday, in the Appeal Court, the *Times* Publishing Co. applied for an order of security for the costs of the appeal by Bishop Mathew of the Old Catholic Church, from an adverse verdict and judgment in a libel action which the Bishop had brought against the *Times*. The Court ordered Bishop Mathew to find £100 as security for costs of the appeal, and gave him until October 12th to do so. The Master of the Rolls said unless the security was found, the appeal would be struck out.

AN assistant sub-director for the Government Press, Cairo, is required, age from 24 to 30; unmarried; salary L.Egn. 300 to L.Egn. 444 per annum, according to qualifications. Candidates to have had a civil or mechanical engineering education, with a certain amount of workshop experience, and to have taken a University Degree in engineering or a diploma of some recognised engineering college. Though previous knowledge of printing is not essential, preference will be given for experience in electrical power installations, and a knowledge of French will be of assistance. Applications may be made to "Secretary, Egyptian Government Selection Board, East Ella, Putney, London, S.W.," not later than August 4th.

SECRET PROCESSES.—In the Chancery Division, last week, Mr. Justice Eve had before him a motion by the plaintiffs in the action of the Caribonum Co., Ltd., *v.* David Le Couch, in which the plaintiffs asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using for his own benefit or communicating any of the formulæ or processes used by the plaintiffs in the manufacture of its products to any person, firm or company, and from entering into and being connected with the business of manufacturing and selling carbon papers and typewriter ribbons, or any business carried on by the plaintiffs in the British Empire and the Continent of Europe in breach of an agreement. After hearing arguments His Lordship said there had clearly been a breach of the agreement, and he would, therefore, grant the injunction as asked for by the plaintiffs, in the terms of clause 10 of the agreement, excluding the words which covered the manufacture of carbon papers. Costs would be costs in the action.

THE British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd., 25, Finsbury-street, E.C., whose productions are being well appreciated, have just received an order for 475 "Majestic" ledgers and 260,000 sheets for a firm of stationers—quite a considerable order in this line of goods. The loose leaf system of book-keeping is rapidly coming to the front, the demand for such goods is daily increasing, and yet the stationery trade generally displays an attitude towards the loose leaf business that is playing into the hands of outside firms, which are gradually getting an increasing share of the sales, as they push the loose leaf system direct with the consumers, and consequently divert the trade away from its legitimate source of supply, the commercial stationer. This is to be regretted, and the trade should endeavour to secure the business in their own hands. The British Loose Leaf Manufacturers deal exclusively with the trade, and stationers desiring to take up the profitable line of loose leaf books should communicate with them.

AT the meeting of the North-Eastern District of the Institute of Journalists, held on Saturday evening last, at the "Crown Hotel," Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. A. Johnstone in the chair, the reports to be presented at the annual conference at York next month were considered and approved. Financially, the Institute was shown to be in a very satisfactory state; after writing off £825 for depreciation of securities during the year, the total funds of the Institute amounted to £27,487. The delegates selected to represent the district at the forthcoming conference were Messrs. J. C. Moore and J. P. Dorrian. The representative on the council was instructed to move that negotiations be entered into with the Newspaper Proprietors' Associations, with a view to securing a six days week on all dailies.

THE late Mr. Francis Hansard Rivington, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Rivingtons, publishers, has left estate of the gross value of £89,900.

"MERCHANTS in Palestine are interested in the British make of cheap notepaper, provided that British merchants can compete in price with the German or Austro-Hungarian, which is commonly used out here," says Mr. P. McGregor, Consul at Jerusalem, in his annual report.

THE death occurred on Monday of Mr. William Lindsey, a well-known Newcastle printer. He was for 38 years with the Co-operative Printing Society, and for thirty years secretary of the Newcastle Printers' Benefit Society; and published the Newcastle *Diocesan Gazette*.

ACCORDING to the *Daily Chronicle*, astonishment has been caused in Chicago by the revelation that Mr. Henry Lee, head of the prominent publishing house of Laird and Lee, in that city, who recently died, was a negro. He died intestate, and consequently his estate, which is about £50,000, will revert to the State of Illinois.

THERE is an appropriately seaside and holiday flavour about the August *Pearson's*, in which an article on "Sea Maidens" occupies a prominent place. Mabel Russell contributes a bright little article entitled "Black Cats or Billikens?" Miss Russell attributes her success to a change of mascot—hence the title. The new Open Champion, J. H. Taylor, writes a useful article on "The Art of Approaching," which merits the attention of all keen golfers; and the fiction is varied and excellent, comprising sentiment, romance, mystery, crime, humour—in fact, something for every taste.

IN a case that came before the King's Bench Division, on Monday, Messrs. Iliffe and Son, Ltd., claimed from Mr. William Waldorf Astor damages for breach of contract, an injunction restraining the defendant from publishing or distributing certain books entitled "Pictures of 1913," so as to convey that the same were issued as the *Pall Mall Magazine* Extra, and also restraining him from using a block or drawing appearing on the front page thereof, and a declaration that the said block or drawing was the property of the plaintiffs, and that the defendant was not entitled to publish any annual publication either under the title "Pictures of the Year," or so as to represent to the public in any way that the same was a continuation of the annual publication which was formerly published and issued by the defendant as an extra number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. After a hearing Mr. Justice Atkin said that it appeared to him that "Pictures of the Year" was a separate and distinct publication from the *Pall Mall Magazine*, and it did not form part of the magazine, and that it was not sold by the defendant to the plaintiff. His Lordship also said that the defendant, in publishing "Pictures of 1913," did not represent that it was published by the then proprietors of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. He gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

More Trouble in the Printing Trade.

A strike in one Dublin printing house, affecting one man only, is threatening trouble that may possibly develop into a lock-out in other parts, or even the whole of the United Kingdom. The binders and rulers in the house in question having demanded that one man should be employed for each automatic ruling machine, hitherto operated by girls, the question was referred to the Federation of Master Printers and the Federation of Unions, there being no agreement between the Masters and the Unions upon the point. The officials on both sides met to discuss the matter, and the President of the Federated Unions suggested that the proper mode of settlement was a conference of the organisations on both sides with a view to arriving at a general agreement. This was followed by an invitation from the Employers' Federation to a conference, but whilst this was being arranged the men in the Dublin house in question handed in their notices. The employers feel they cannot allow such a condition to be forced on houses engaged perhaps on work which does not allow of a stoppage, and are obliged to consider the question of a lock-out of the members of the Union concerned. The condition demanded of one man one machine, on the machines in question, is quite contrary to previous practice as they have always been operated by girls, and

Digitized by Google

we are informed that H.M. Stationery Office has more than once informed the union concerned that the employment of girls on the machines fully complies with the Government fair wages clause.

City Bookbinder's Insolvency.

In the Chancery Division, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Neville heard the petition of Messrs. S. H. and W. Hart and James Garner and Sons, leather merchants, for the compulsory winding-up of Messrs. C. J. Forward and Son, Ltd., bookbinders, of Sayer-street, S.E.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., for the petitioners, stated that the company was incorporated in 1898 to acquire the business of the late Mr. Chas. J. Forward, and in 1909 it issued certain debentures of which £3,200 worth were outstanding. In May of this year a debenture holder, Mr. Chas. W. Forward, who was also chairman and managing director, and practically the only shareholder, appointed a Mr. C. H. Dommes as receiver under his debenture, and in June a resolution was passed for voluntarily winding-up, on the ground of insolvency. At present Mr. Dommes was in possession of the assets, but the petitioning creditors, who represented between them debts of between £800 and £900, and were supported by all the other trade creditors, desired a compulsory order, because it was alleged that there were matters requiring investigation, and relating specially to the issue of the debentures, and to a claim by Mr. Chas. W. Forward for a considerable sum said to have been lent to the company. By the agreement made at the time of the company's formation, provision was made that in place of a cash payment which was to form part of the purchase, the company should, if called upon, issue first mortgage debentures for any of the purchase money which might not be due to the vendor. No debentures were in fact issued till eleven years after, and when they were issued they were not issued to anyone on behalf of the old company, but to a Mr. Farmer. A creditors' meeting had been held at which it was suggested that the company should agree to a liquidator nominated by the creditors, without prejudice to the question of the legality of the debentures, but that was refused, it being stated that a receiver was already in possession on behalf of the debenture holder. On July 1st a petition was presented, and on the same day a circular was issued by the voluntary liquidator calling another meeting of creditors. At that meeting Mr. Dommes, who presided. refused to accept a motion for compulsory winding up although the majority of the creditors desired it, and the meeting broke up.

Mr. Gasson, for the company, urged that the voluntary liquidation was preferred because it would preserve the assets and prevent their being dissipated in litigation. With reference to the debentures, he said when the company was formed in 1898, it was arranged that the former company should receive £5,000 in cash. The latter amount was not paid, and some years later the amount was reduced to £3,200. The interest was paid on that amount, and debentures were not called for till 1909, when they were issued to the executor of the late Mr. C. J. Forward, the founder of the business some 60 years ago, who had died a year or two before. Later on Mr. Chas. J. Forward, a cousin of Mr. C. W. Forward, the managing director, amalgamated with the company a business which he had previously carried on separately, but after about five years this was found not as profitable as represented, and Mr. C. W. Forward bought out his cousin for £1,445. Later on, to keep the company going, he borrowed from the bank various sums which he advanced to the business and he was now a creditor for £2,650. He repudiated as grossly untrue and malicious a suggestion that he had advanced this money out of monies improperly received by him for the company.

Counsel read Mr. C. W. Forward's affidavit in which he gave particulars of the monies advanced by him to the company. The last few years, he said, had been very disastrous to the bookbinding trade, and he had serious thoughts of winding up the business in 1909, but the good trade of 1910 led him to keep on in the hope that matters would improve, and because he did not wish to throw out of employment about 60 people, some of whom had been in the business 40 years.

In giving judgment, his Lordship remarked that under the present law limited companies were very unsatisfactory debtors to those who dealt with them in the ordinary way of trade. He supposed a trader would say it was no good giving that warning, because nowadays if one didn't deal with limited concerns there was nobody else left to be dealt with. The Legislature had provided that in the case of the existence of a voluntary winding-up, a trade creditor shall not have a *prima facie* right to insist on a compulsory order. It is not very satisfactory, because in nine cases out of ten, or I might say 99 out of 100, he will find a receiver in possession, and the whole of the property of the company devoted to the payment, not of those who have supplied goods in the ordinary course of trade, but persons who have advanced money for the purpose of carrying on the business. I think the Court should regard the wishes of the trade creditors and give them possibly the only chance they have of getting anything at all. Therefore I make the usual order for a compulsory winding-up.

A Remarkable Career.

From Sailor to Lithographer.

Mr. Max Schmidt, of San Francisco, who has been elected vice-president of the American National Association of Employing Lithographers, has had a remarkable career, which is told as follows in the *National Lithographer*:—

"In the year 1871 a husky young German sailor was strolling down Market-street, in San Francisco. He had landed a short time before from a sailing vessel which had come over from the old country, and after once setting foot on shore he had not the remotest intention of going back. He had had several years of sea life before the mast and that was enough. He knew nothing of the English language, but was possessed of the buoyancy of youth and a supreme confidence in himself that had stood him in good stead all the years of his active life. 'The world is my oyster!' he exclaimed, in the way of variation of the famous expression of the adventurous Count of Monte Cristo.

"While walking along he was confronted by one of his countrymen, who asked him if he was looking for work. He replied that he was. The stranger explained that he was a baker and wanted someone to drive his delivery wagon.

"'But I am a sailor,' replied the youth, 'and I know nothing of the mysteries of navigating a delivery wagon. I can't speak English, and I don't know anything about the city.'

"The stranger replied that he thought he could learn, and as he needed a man pretty badly wanted him to try. So he was taken around to the barn and given a bunk in the hay loft.

"At 2 a.m. he was awakened and tumbled down the stairs, where he was confronted with a great problem of rigging up the horse and attaching it to the wagon. After a long, desperate effort he got the nag connected after a fashion, climbed in the wagon and started the horse.

"Away he went out into the darkness aboard a strange craft, bound he knew not whither. The horse knew his business, however, for after trotting along a few blocks he voluntarily stopped in front of a lighted building. A man came out with his arms full of packages, and said:—

"'I marked the addresses on the bread this morning, but I won't do it again, I'm too busy. You got to remember where you go.'

"Somehow or other the bread was delivered that morning; but he learned the route, so that the next morning he made the rounds without error.

"The desire to improve his lot being uppermost in his mind, he learned to read a little, and got to plodding through the want columns of the dailies. When he saw an ad. of a lithographer: 'Wanted—A transfer man; $25 a week,' he thought he saw his chance, because on consulting his pocket dictionary it explained: 'Transfer—to carry articles from place to place.' 'Just what I've been doing,' he thought, and lost no time applying for the position in blissful ignorance that the transfer man wanted in this instance was an expert in a certain department of lithography.

"'You a transfer man?' asked the proprietor.

"'Sure.'

"'Where have you worked before?'

"'In der bakery across the street.'

"A series of rapid explosions of profanity followed from the manager which would have caused the average callow youth to withdraw with great speed. But not so our young friend. He had thrown up his job at the baker's, and he had come there to fill the position advertised. On board ship he was trained to shun idleness. Even before the bombardment had died away he was giving one of the employees a lift in moving some printing material, and then noticing that the windows needed washing, picked up a cloth and went to work. He didn't get $25 a week right away, but it wasn't very long before he had worked around in every department of the business, and had picked up a lot of valuable knowledge. Whether he had real artistic skill, or as in the job of rigging the horse and wagon, he simply set himself to master the task before him, is a matter of doubt in the mind of the writer. But in an incredibly short time he was an expert designer and etcher, with a finely developed sense of the artistic.

"Experimenting one day he put a coat of chemical on a sheet of zinc, and scratched it with a toothpick. It left an impression on the metal. Thus was discovered the process of etching on zinc. He started out for himself, and soon had a flourishing business of his own. The printer whose quarters he shared got in debt to him for $700 for engravings. This printer was printing labels and losing money on a contract for 300,000 at $3 per thousand.

"'I'll take the contract off your hands and pay you $20 a day for your press,' said the young man.

"The offer was accepted with alacrity. And that is the story of how Max Schmidt, to-day the head of one of the greatest lithographing plants in America, got into the business. All this happened within a year from the time of his landing."

ACCORDING to the British Consul-General at Turin, linotypists are paid at the rate of 1s. 5½d. to 3s. 2¼d. per day of eight hours. Printers get 3s. 4d. to 4s. a day.

THE *Daily Chronicle* "Football Guide"—which led the way in giving the public the fixtures of all the leading Leagues in the country for one penny—has just been issued for the coming season, and will be found even more useful than ever, as it contains everything that is of interest to the football enthusiast, be his cult Association, Rugby Union, or Northern Union. Fixtures, however, do not by any means exhaust the list of contents of the "Guide." The lists of players engaged by the great League clubs for the coming season are the most complete and accurate that can be obtained, while the records of the F.A. Cup Competition, the International games, and other matters which interest every football enthusiast, are thoroughly reliable. The "Guide" costs, as usual, one penny.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

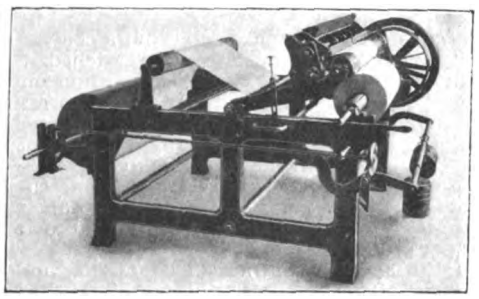
TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13236

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES.
For Letterpress Printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES.
For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.



SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS.
For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. Nedden & Co, 11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

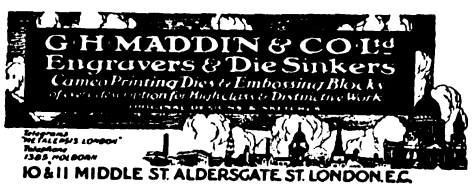
MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209 Telegrams: Algraphy London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1820.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—
THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.
GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.
SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.
UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Factories and Workshops' Act	1
Australian Labour Notes	2
The Costing Campaign	3
Printers' Eyesight	4
Printing Prospectuses	4
The Sun Paper Mill	4
The Tagograph	4
German Papermakers' Association	6
British Imports of Paper	6
Printers' Flower Show and Sports	7
Some Examination Results	7
Reviews	7
American Paper	7
Trade Notes	8
More Trouble in the Printing Trade	8
City Bookbinder's Insolvency	9
A Remarkable Career	9
The Costing Campaign	10
The Factory and Workshops' Report	10
Women Inspectors' Reports	10
The German Paper Industry	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
New Companies	12
Company Notices	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
Quads	14
An Improved Expanding Core	16
British Imports of Printed Paper	16
Raphael Tuck and Sons' Annual Meeting	18
The Haddon Safety Platen	18
The Caxton Convalescent Home	18
Bamboo Supplies in India	18
Australian Paper Mills Co.	19
The Grumbling Evil	19
Patents	20
Trimming Curved Stereos	20

The Costing Campaign.

OUR columns continue to contain evidence that the costing campaign is being conducted with considerable vigour. In Yorkshire and the North of England the ground has been fairly well covered, and but few printers have failed to attend one or other of the numerous conferences held in that district. It has been observed that those who have attended more than one meeting are still seeking information as to certain features of the system, and when one considers the fact that to many the possibility of being able to find out the actual cost of their work is a novel idea, this is not surprising. The point emphasised by Mr. Humphries at Bradford should also be kept in mind, that whereas some printers have good heads for figures others are much more at home amongst their machinery. To the latter class it is sound advice to recommend them to seek assistance in the installation of a cost system. The most gratifying items of information in the recent reports of meetings are the frequent statements that action has been taken by many of the speakers to instal the system in their own works. It will certainly be necessary for a good deal of personal canvassing to be done now, so that definite steps will be taken whilst interest in the movement is so much alive. Local master printers' associations should not allow the usual quiet time in the printing trade to elapse before following up the work of these series of meetings. We learn that in one centre every printer was personally called upon, and in several cases certain difficulties which were thought to be serious were shown to be easily surmounted by methods adopted with success in other works. As a result of this canvass it is confidently asserted that 50 per cent. of the printers in that centre will be working on the lines recommended by the Costing Committee on September 1st, and it will not be long then before the others are convinced.

* * *

The Factory and Workshops Report.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we deal with the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories in so far as it affects the trades we represent, and may say that in our opinion the bulky volume of nearly 300 pages covers the work of the year in a thorough manner. This view, however, has not been taken by several members of the House of Commons, and the other evening a spirited debate took place at Westminster as to the shortcomings of the department dealing with this work, the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, coming in for a considerable amount of blame for its alleged faults. The occasion was the vote of £177,613 for the salaries and expenses of the Home Department. Mr. J. R. Macdonald called attention to the annual report of the inspectors of factories. He referred to the large number of fatal accidents which took place, and complained that so little had been done by way of legislation or administration to check the number of accidents in factories and workshops. They had a certain number of new inspectors detailed at the end of a table in the report. He would like to know what the experience of these new inspectors had been. In regard to these positions there was a feeling that unless a man had a social smack about him he could not do public work. It was absurd to have a class of men designated "mister," with another body of men over them called "esquire." This sort of thing led to bad administration, and the Department was not getting the best it could out of its inferior officers. There ought to be a much larger staff of women inspectors, and he thought the time had now come for having some working women appointed as factory inspectors. Another complaint he had to make was in regard to the failure to get convictions under the Factory Acts. There were instances where magistrates dismissed cases against brother-magistrates in the face of clear evidence, and this was very discouraging to the inspectors. Mr. MacDonald asked how it was that fatal accidents were constantly increasing? Within the last twelve years the number of accidents had practically doubled, and everybody knew why. It was because of bad lighting, overcrowding of machinery, and accumulations of dirt and grease. He arrived at the conclusion that such conditions must continue to exist so long as inspectors were to be found inventing excuses for them, for although the inspectorate had been greatly increased in recent years, the staff was still so inadequate in proportion to its duties that if the work were to be covered at all, each inspector would have to visit ten factories a day all the year round. Another member, Mr. J. W. Hills, referring to the rules on the subject of lead poisoning, said that he welcomed them, though he did not think that they could put down lead poisoning by regulations. They had, he believed, to go a great deal further than they had yet gone. The figures for last year were not very satisfactory. There were 80 cases and 13 deaths, and in the first six months of this year there had been 36 cases and six deaths. He contended that these cases of lead poisoning were preventable, and he hoped that they would not be very long before they took action, assuming that the new rules did not do all that was expected of them. Most of the speakers referred to the excellence of the

* * *

Women Inspectors' Reports

as being of a more excellent character than those of their male confrères, and one member even went so far as to say that one woman

Digitized by Google

inspector was as good as ten men. The men had drawn up dull, barren, red-tapish reports, a wilderness of words without meaning and without life. The women, on the other hand, had presented them with vivid, picturesque, human descriptions of factory life and conditions, such as were a pleasure and delight to peruse. "Why does not the Chief Inspector get a lady to write his report?" exclaimed this ardent champion. "Then it would be a tale well worth reading." He called upon the Home Secretary to take immediate steps to increase the number of women on the staff. Not to be outdone in gallantry, Mr. Hills, Unionist, also declared that one woman inspector was worth many men, and Mr. Morrell said, "Give us more women inspectors." In his reply, Mr. McKenna dealt at length with the various criticisms, and, referring to the demand for more women inspectors, he pointed to the inordinate length of the ladies' reports. One of them had taken 35 pages to deal with a small part of her inspectional duties, whereas the Chief Inspector, a mere male, had compressed his review of the year's work, covering the whole field, into seven pages. "If the men in their effort to be picturesque, vivid, and human were to take the same latitude as the ladies, we should," he said, "have to issue not one volume but many volumes." The Home Secretary admitted the need for more inspectors, and though he had added twelve to the staff this year he hoped to secure a further increase next year. How many of these would be ladies he did not say, but after all that was said he could scarcely ignore their claims to a share of the appointments.

* * *

The German Paper Industry.

REPORTS regarding the condition of the German paper trade are of a pessimistic character. It is asserted that, in spite of the brisk demand experienced during the past year or so, excessive competition and overproduction have prevented really profitable prices being obtained for most classes of paper. Producers have attempted to reduce costs by increasing output, and owing to the lack of organisation amongst manufacturers, orders have frequently been taken at a loss in order to keep the machines fully employed. Raw material, wages, and coal have all been steadily advancing for some time, and there is no indication that the movement in this direction is at an end. Some of the companies who are engaged on specialities make handsome profits, and this accounts for the average dividend paid during the past five years by 50 of the leading joint stock companies, representing an aggregate capital of 80,000,000 marks, working out at 6½ per cent., for 36 per cent. of the companies, representing 27½ per cent. of the total capital, have paid no dividend whatever during the period. Including loans, the total capital employed is 124,000,000 marks, and as the average annual profit is 6·3 million marks, the annual return on the actual capital is only about 5 per cent., without allowing anything for reserves.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)
Alignment.	Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.
Justification.	Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.
Quality of Product.	The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.
Ease of Make-up.	The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1913.

TOWARDS the end of last week there was an uncertain tendency in the money market, the closing of the account preventing much in the nature of new business. Credit was in abundant supply. On Friday the Bank purchased £42,000 in bar gold, making a net influx to then of £458,000. This week's transactions began under the shadow of the Rand crisis, which caused considerable tension, and tended to restrict business, but a cheerfuller tone prevails to-day, and enquiries are brisker. Consols are quoted higher, at 73 for cash and account.

The industrial market, following the lead, has been very quiet, and movements have been few and irregular. Two rises are noted, Raphael Tuck and Sons $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$–1, and Kelly's Directories Pref. $\frac{1}{8}$ to 9¾–10¼. Business has been done in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 95s.; in Associated Newspapers at 19s., 19s. 6d.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s. 3d., 14s. 6d., 14s., Pref. 17s. 9d., 18s.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 12s. 9d.; in International Linotype at 73¼, 77; in Lamson Paragon Supply Ord. at 20s.; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 10½d., 22s. 3d.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 53½; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. 3d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s. 6d., 20s.; and in Wall-Paper Manufacturers at 18s., 18s. 1¼d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 13/16–7 1/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1–1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	31/32–1 1/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref...	1	1	19/6–20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4–5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½–5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32–29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	53–63
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	100–102
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98–101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80–85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	⅞–1
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛–¼
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜–½
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ..	3	3	⅛–⅜
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	21/32–25/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32–31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32–9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63–68
International Linotype	Stock	100	73–78
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾–10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91–94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2⅜–2⅝
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16–9/16xd
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	53–58
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	37–42
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16–1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅜–2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	11/16–13/16
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜–3⅝
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¼–9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1–2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	73–83
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	29/32–1 1/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¾–5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼–12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25–27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞–8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½–6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	5½–7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 17/32–1 21/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32–1 1/32
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32–25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

PERRY AND CO. (Birmingham).—Interim dividends, as for the first six months of this year, on both classes of the cumulative preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on the ordinary shares at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, being at the same rate as for the corresponding period last year.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES. — The directors of the *Financial Times*, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares and 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the half-year ended June 30th last, payable September 5th, to all shareholders on the register on 4th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 11th proximo, inclusive.

GEORGE NEWNES, LTD.—The past year has been a very successful one, the profits amounting to £80,056, as compared with £47,278 for the previous financial year. The dividend on the preference shares has already been paid, and an interim dividend of 5 per cent. has been paid on the ordinary shares. The directors now recommend a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year. A larger dividend, the directors say, could have been recommended, but they prefer to adopt a conservative policy in that respect. Before arriving at the available profit, the directors have set aside the sum of £2,000 for distribution by way of special bonus amongst those members of the staff who are not entitled to commissions or bonuses under the agreement with the company.

THE "GRAPHIC." — The directors of the *Graphic*, the *Daily Graphic*, and the *Bystander* have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, £5,000 has been placed to an account for contingencies, leaving £5,139 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TECHNICAL CO., LTD.—Registered on July 24th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a publisher and printer, carried on by Mr. C. Lamb, at 112, Tower-bridge-road, S.E., as the Technical Publishing Co. The subscribers are W. J. Webber and A. Hurner. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 58, Theobalds-road, W.C.

IMPERIAL MECHANICAL CALCULATORS, LTD. —Registered July 21st, by R. H. Behrend and Co., 17, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C. Capital £60,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the benefit of patents for the United Kingdom, Australia and elsewhere, of an existing invention for improvements in tabular computing apparatus or calculators, and to adopt an agreement with N. A. Abrahams. The subscribers are N. A. Abrahams and C. J. Sharpe. Private company. The first directors (to be not less than two nor more than five) are N. A. Abrahams and P. Klooberg. Qualification (except first director) £1,000 shares or stock. Registered office, 20, Holborn, E.C.

CARTOONS, LTD.—Registered July 21st, with a capital of £5,000, in 2,500 preferred shares of £1 each and 12,500 ordinary shares of 4s. each, to carry on the business of publishers, dealers in prints and engravings, stationers, printers, etc. The subscribers are A. W. West and A. A. Spratt. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 4a, Cockspur-street, S.W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

ARDEN PAPERMAKING CO., LTD.—Memorandum of deposit, by way of equitable charge, on paper mill in Bredbury, Cheshire, known as Arden Mill, and all other lands, reservoirs, rights, etc., comprised in a certain head-lease, dated July 17th, 1913, to secure £9,000. Holders, Bleachers Association, Ltd., 4, Norfolk-street, Manchester.

SMITH AND ANDRESS, LTD.—Debenture, dated July 7th, 1913, to secure £800, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: S. F. Edge, Gallops Homestead, Ditchling, Sussex.

B. EASTWOOD AND CO., LTD.—Particulars of £1,500 debentures, created July 9th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

WOOD ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD. — A memorandum of satisfaction in full on June 30th, 1913, of debentures dated November 15th and December 20th, erroneously advised as issued on November 15th, 1912, securing £200, has been filed.

COOKE AND NUTTALL, LTD. — Particulars of £3,000 debentures, created May 28th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees. A memorandum of satisfaction in full on June 23rd, 1913, of debentures, dated May 23rd, 1913, securing £3,000, has been filed

GEORGE PULMAN AND SONS, LTD.—Particulars of £12,500 debentures, created June 23rd, and secured by trust deed dated June 25th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, 24–26, Thayer-street, 13–14, St. Christopher's-place, 120–122, Marylebone-lane, and 27, Thayer-street, all in Marylebone and land, factory and premises at Harrow Weald. Trustee: Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., 71, Lombard-street, E.C. Mortgage dated June 25th, 1913, as collateral security for £12,500 debentures, secured by trust deed of even date, also registered.

FRENCH AND HARRIS, LTD.—Particulars of £400 debentures, created July 11th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future. No trustees.

RICHMOND HILL PRINTING WORKS, LTD.—Issue on June 21st, 1913, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

FARNOL, EADES, IRVINE AND CO., LTD.—Debenture dated July 11th, 1913, to secure £1,000, charged on company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holders, J. P. Boyd Carpenter and Lucy Boyd Carpenter, 35, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington.

TECHNICAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Second mortgage debenture dated July 14th, 1913, to secure £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders, George Reveirs, Ltd., 4 and 5, Greystoke-place, Fetter-lane, E.C.

E. BAYNES AND CO., LTD.—Particulars of £4,000 debentures, created July 7th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £3,500. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

MCART AND WHITEMAN, LTD.—Particulars of £4,000 debentures, created July 5th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

BUCKLER AND WEBB, LTD.—Mortgage on leasehold lands and premises in Church-street, Cornwall-street, and Paternoster-row, Birmingham, dated July 10th, 1913, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £7,500.

H. JAMES AND OWEN, LTD. — Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created May 7th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £1,600, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

MANCHESTER COURIER, LTD. — Trust deed dated July 3d, 1913, to secure £70,000 debenture stock charged on freehold hereditaments and premises at Cannon-street and Burlington-street, Manchester, copyright and other rights in the *Manchester Courier*, and company's undertaking and other property, including uncalled capital. Trustees, A. F. Stephenson, Southport, Lancs, and G. A. Sutton, Fleetway House, E.C.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

GEORGE ALLEN AND CO., LTD.—Issue on July 10th, 1913, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

COMPANY NOTICES.

FORTESCUE WETHERMAN and Co., (1908), Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on August 29th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

TRAFFIC PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on July 8th, the subjoined resolution was passed viz :—" That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily ; and that Mr. T. H. Fraser, of 59-61, New Oxford-street, W.C., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

THE QUICK TICKET PRESS CO., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at Bolton Chambers, Eastbourne, on Monday, August 18th, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of having laid before it an account, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the liquidator; and also of determining the manner in which the books and papers of the company, and of the liquidator, shall be disposed of.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re MAURICE RICHARD LYNDON WHITE,
Publisher, etc.

This bankrupt, described as late of 145, North End, Croydon, was adjudicated bankrupt in the London Bankruptcy Court on June 2nd, 1912, and the other day he applied to Mr. Registrar Hood for an order of discharge. Mr. J. B. Knight, official receiver, reported that the proved and probable liabilities amounted to £9,432 6s. 3d. ; the assets were estimated to realise £2,189, but had only produced £14, certain book debts, and the estimated surplus from securities in the hands of creditors having proved to be valueless. The bankrupt had stated that having had two years experience in journalism, he, in October, 1899, jointly with his father and a Mr. James, purchased the *Croydon Guardian* for £6,800. He provided towards the purchase price £4,000, of which £3,000 was a gift from his mother, the other £1,000 being a legacy under the will of a relative. The business was successful and his income therefrom averaged £600 per annum. In October, 1907, the bankrupt purchased the business of Andress and Co., printers and stationers, Croydon, for £3,500, the whole of which remained on mortgage of the lease of the premises. His net profits for that business averaged £600 per annum. He afterwards purchased a printing and stationery business at Sutton, which he later sold to Christopher Holt and Co., Ltd. That business was a failure, and in October, 1911, a receiver of the property was appointed at the instance of a debenture holder with the result that on May 14th, 1912, a resolution was passed for voluntary liquidation of the company. In February, 1910, the bankrupt sold his interest in the *Croydon Guardian* and Andress and Co., and his debentures in Christopher Holt and Co., Ltd., to the Croydon and County Newspapers, Ltd., which was formed with a nominal capital of £15,000. In his capacity as vendor the bankrupt received £5,000 cash of which he paid £2,850 to a firm of money lenders who had advanced money to him in 1909, and the balance he expended in discharging the liabilities of the *Croydon Guardian* and Andress and Co. He also received 5,400 £1 ordinary shares in the Croydon and County Newspapers, Ltd., 2,850 of which he transferred to his father for advances made from time to time; 1,500 he sold for cash, and the balance went to the creditors of the company, of which he acted as manager at a salary of £7 per week. The bankrupt attributed his failure and insolvency to loss sustained through the purchase of the Sutton business, and to liability under guarantees given by him in connection with the same. As offences the official receiver reported (1) insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the unsecured liabilities; (2) contracting a debt provable in bankruptcy without having reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay the same. After hearing Mr. Tindale Davies in support of the application, his Honour granted a discharge subject to a judgment for £250, to be paid within one month, or alternatively, a further suspension of two years. Order entered accordingly.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN GAZETTE (1911), Ltd.
Official Receiver's Report.

The report of Mr. H. E. Burgess, official receiver, on the liquidation of this company, which carried on business at Salisbury House, London-wall, E.C., has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The accounts showed liabilities £2,622 2s. 4d., against assets valued at £2,628 3s., and a deficiency of £4,106 19s. 4d. with regard to contributories. According to the official receiver's report the company was incorporated on September 26th, 1911, to carry on business as newspaper proprietors. The nominal capital of the company was £6,000, divided into 4,000 ordinary and 2,000 founders' shares of £1 each. 2,113 ordinary shares and 2,000 founders' shares have been allotted for cash, representing a total of £4,113. The directors have been Messrs. Louis A. Rojansky, Charles Merrick, George H. Llewellyn and Dmitri Tchernine. The last-named was the promoter of the company and was the only director at the date of the winding-up order. In October, 1911, the company took over from Mme. Berthe Rouget, a relative of Mr. Tchernine, the proprietary rights in a newspaper called the *Anglo-Russian Gazette*, and in a booklet entitled " The Anglo-Russian Gazette Self-Teacher." The purchase price was fixed at £4,000, to be satisfied either in shares or cash at the option of the company. No part of the purchase consideration has been paid or satisfied. Mr. Tchernine states that it was intended to pay the purchase price in cash in the event of the newspaper being successful, but that the vendor now makes no claim in respect of this and that therefore the liability has not been included in the statement of affairs. The circulation of the *Anglo-Russian Gazette* has never been large enough to provide more than a small proportion of the expenses of production. During the company's ownership of the newspaper the income derived from sales and advertisements has amounted to only £267 7s. 9d., whereas the cost of production was £5,188 2s. 8d. The latter sum includes £1,680 17s. 3d. paid to or on behalf of Mr. Tchernine by way of remuneration under the above arrangement. The assets of the company, apart from its interest in a picture and photogravures, consist of office furniture, reference books and book debts valued in the statement of affairs at a total of £28 3s. The failure of the company is attributed by Mr. Tchernine to insufficient capital to enable the newspaper to be properly advertised in England and Russia, but in the official receiver's opinion the failure is also due to the fact that the business was from the commencement overburdened with expenses, and by an agreement with Mr. Tchernine of November 1st, 1911. The Court has appointed Mr. Wm. Peet, C.A., 27, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and 1, High-street, Croydon, to act as liquidator of the company, with a committee of inspection.

Re GEO. ALLEN TIGWELL,
Stationer, etc.

This debtor, described as of High-street, Leatherhead, tobacconist and stationer, came up for examination at the Croydon Bankruptcy Court. His liabilities were scheduled at £658 1s. 11d., and the expected deficiency was £539 18s. 2d. Answering the official receiver debtor said that in December, 1910, he started on his own account with a capital of £50 borrowed on a reversion under his grandfather's will. He was not in partnership with his brother, who had a business at Dorking, although he admitted trading under the name of Tigwell and Co. so as to give the impression to the public that he was connected with his brother, who had a good business at Dorking. Debtor bought goods from his brother, to whom he owed £256, partly secured on the reversion referred to, which he had assigned to his brother. The examination was adjourned.

Re HERBERT JOHN LINSEY,
Stationer, Etc.

The public examination in bankruptcy of this debtor, of 92A and 258, Mill-road, Cambridge, was conducted before Mr. J. F. Eaden, registrar, at the Cambridge Bankruptcy Court. Debtor's statement of affairs showed gross liabilities £1,615 4s. 9d., expected to rank for dividend £1,403 3s. 6d., estimated assets £271 3s. 4d., leaving a deficiency of £1,132 0s. 2d. After a lengthy examination an adjournment took place until October, debtor to prepare a detailed account of receipts and payments since June 1st, 1911.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

MARSHALL, J. W. AND F., trading as J. W. Marshall and Co, paper manufacturers, Bolton, Lancs. Debts by F. Marshall, who will continue the business under the same style, in copartnership with his nephew, C. Marshall. June 30th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated April 9th, 1913, and executed by J. H. Fraser, 12, Aldgate, E.C., paper merchant. Claims by August 8th to the trustee, G. M. White, C.A., 14, Old Jewre-chambers, E.C.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated February 18th, 1913, and executed by J. Bower, paper merchant, Back York-street, Clitheroe, Lancs. Claims by August 9th to the trustee, C. Pollard, 27, Victoria-street, Blackburn.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

CHINKIN, I., lately trading as Chinkin Bros., 200, Francis-road, Leyton, Essex, newsagent and stationer, etc. Date of order July 22nd, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors August 7th, 12.30 p.m., and public examination of debtor, September 16th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Date of adjudication order July 24th.

MILIFFE, E. J., 172, Clerkenwell-road, E.C., stationer. Date of order and of adjudication order, July 23rd, made on debtor's own petition. First meeting, August 6th, 11.30 a.m., and public examination, September 23rd, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

LEECH, M. F. C., trading as J. Ellis, 15, Borough, Canterbury, music seller, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, July 22nd, made on debtor's own petition. First meeting, August 2nd, noon, at 68A, Castle-street, Canterbury, and examination same day, 10 a.m., at the Guildhall, Canterbury.

ADJUDICATION.

VAILE, P. A., 9, Southampton-street, Holborn Lonpon, W.C., journalist. Date of order, July 24th, A. H. Partridge, C.A. 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C., was appointed trustee in this case on July 25th.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

RAWLINGS, H. W., 13, Wellington-street, Luton, stationer. Claims by August 12th, to A. Ewen, official receiver, The Parade, Northampton.

AINSCOUGH, J. W., Harehills-corner, Roundhay-road, Leeds, bookseller and stationer. Claims by August 14th, to J. Bowling, official receiver, 24, Bond-street, Leeds.

GOOSE, F. H., 16, Bishop-bridge-road, and 6, Brigg-street, Norwich, bookseller and stationer. Claims by August 13th, to H. P. Gould, official receiver, 8, King-street, Norwich.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

MYNOTT, F., The East Anglian Press, Queen's-road, Felixstowe, printer and journalist. First and final dividend of 1s. 8d, August 6th, at 36, Princes-street, Ipswich.

STANLEY, J., 24, Forman's-place, Sherwood-street, Nottingham, paper merchant. First and final dividend of 2s. 4d., August 13th, at the official receiver's office, 4, Castle-place, Nottingham.

EDWARDS, C. F., 11, Cumbergate, Peterborough, printer and stationer. First and final dividend of 5s. 11d, July 31st, at the official receiver's office, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

EVANS BROTHERS, 17, Pier-street, and Castle-lane, Aberystwith, printers and stationers. Trustee, H. W. Thomas, official receiver, 4, Queen-street, Carmarthen. Released March 19th.

THORNLEY, A., Main-street, Cockermouth, Cumberland, printer, bookseller, and stationer. Trustee, K. J. Hough, 34, Fisher-street, Carlisle, official receiver. Released March 10th.

RAMSAY, R., 161, Whitley-road, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, newsagent, etc. Trustee, C. Woollett, official receiver, 30, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Released March 10th.

HUBAND, C. W., also trading as the Postal Advertising Co., 72 to 74, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.C., advertising agent. Trustee, W. P. Bowyer official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street W.C. Released March 13th.

PAGE, G. H., late 5, York-buildings, Adelphi, now 61, Chandos-street, London, W.C. Official trustee, E. S. Grey, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released March 13th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.
NOTICE OF RELEASE OF LIQUIDATOR.

THE ACME TONE ENGRAVING CO., LTD., Callow Land Studios, Watford, Herts. Liquidator, C. Mercer, Official Receiver, 14, Bedford-row, London, W.C. Released July 22nd.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

That was a good little business story told by Mr. Harry Sherwin at a Sheldon lunch the other day.

o o o

That fixture, I should explain, is a weekly lunch gathering at the regulation 1 o'clock hour at the Birkbeck Café in Holborn, close to the old Birkbeck Bank.

o o o

Fifty or sixty business men meet; all determined by attention to a half-hour speaker, and by question and answer, either to get a master grip of business science, or to dine in the attempt.

o o o

Quite a number of men well known in the printing world have been among the attendants at these lunches.

o o o

As they are not protracted beyond the regulation hour there is no reason why any man should not go, except that the room at present set aside for the lunch would not accommodate a great many more than sixty in comfort. Another room would be taken no doubt by the organisers, the Sheldon School whose offices are in Birkbeck-chambers in Holborn.

o o o

Mr. Sherwin was the half-hour speaker the other day, and he dealt with Salesmanship.

o o o

The little story he incidentally told was about a large cutlery house in London which sells "several price-maintained articles."

o o o

It found its cost of production for one article had been reduced, and because of this it had decided to give the trade the benefit of 3d. reduction upon each article.

o o o

Before putting the new schedule into operation the firm naturally advised the sales manager. He promptly asked his principals to confer with him as it involved his department. He put it to them something like this:

o o o

"We have fourteen loyal travellers who are doing their best for the house. It is through their efforts that we have been able to increase the sales of this articles, so that it is possible to make it in such quantity that the manufacturing cost has been reduced. Why not give the trade a reduction of 2d. and give our travellers an increase of 1d. and so show our appreciation of their efforts.

o o o

"It took that sales manager three days to win his point. As the article sold by the dozen it meant a 1s. increase to the traveller for every dozen sold."

o o o

So many readers of this column sell certain lines of stationery or related goods besides manufacturing printing to specific order, that I feel that what Mr. Sherwin had to say throughout his short talk is admirably suited for this place. I am very glad to have been able to get hold of his short paper for the purpose.

o o o

There were indeed two direct printing illustrations: Mr. Sherwin told how a firm making patented typecasting machines learned that a big printer in the City, had turned down a job owing to the fact that he had not the right face of type in stock. The job had to be finished in four days and the typefounder would not undertake to supply in time.

o o o

The sales manager of the typecasting firm called upon the printer and offered to cast the type he required in ten hours. The printer thereupon went to the telephone and undertook the customer's job.

o o o

The type was delivered in nine hours and at cost price (as the firm were not typefounders).

o o o

Two days later that printer bought a machine and equipment, although through six months previously he had repeatedly turned down the proposition.

o o o

Mr. Sherwin dealt with form letter as "great stimulants at different periods, particularly when a new territory is being opened or a new speciality is being launched."

o o o

He cautioned here that there was just "one obstacle to be avoided, that I have analysed by investigation. I am convinced that it will save a quantity from immediate burial in the waste-paper basket if the title of 'Sales Manager' does not appear below the signature.

o o o

"Better let it be 'Business Manager.' The magic word Sales before the Manager makes the prospective purchaser suspicious that you want to sell him something, and the message does not get by the censor."

o o o

I am not pretending to express the exact ordering of Mr. Sherwin's well thought-out paper, but am just selecting some points.

o o o

He particularly emphasised the inequality often seen between the efficiency of the manufacture of an article and the efficiency of its handling. And be it remembered that he speaks with the authority of success.

o o o

For the Davis Typecasters, manufactured under splendidly efficient conditions as I can witness from personal investigation, are selling like hot cakes. To continue my excerpts:

o o o

"Some houses have solved the art of making their product a satisfactory article, but their method of serving the customers is so inefficient that it destroys the value of the good work that the factory organisation has built up. Many firms again . . . do not realise or recognise the calibre of man that is required to handle the sales department. . . .

o o o

"Selling requires so much preparation and careful work, that it takes a man of peculiar qualifications to successfully market the goods. If we used the test tube of psychological analysis we should find that the ideal sales manager should possess an equal proportion of optimism, enthusiasm, tact, strength, love of people, knowledge of human nature, strong sympathies and constructive imagination. . . .

o o o

"You will please note that I head the list with 'optimism.' If he is not an optimist he cannot withstand the rigour of the problems that confront a sales manager every day, and which a pessimist labels 'worries.'

o o o

"Give me an optimist in charge of sales. If he is lacking in other qualifications this attribute is more likely to strengthen them; his sunshine will make others do their work better than any other known stimulant."

o o o

"If ever a person requires a knowledge of diplomacy and tact it is the sales manager, as an untactful letter or spoken word can undo years of careful handling of a profitable customer.

o o o

"Equally important qualifications are firmness and strength. When a firm settles on the prices of its goods there is no earthly reason why the price should be cut. If the quality is off, then the firm should take the article off the market. It is the sales manager's duty to see that standard prices are maintained, as it is standard prices from which the firm can make its profits."

o o o

After the goods have passed the making end it is up to the firmness of the sales manager to see that the firm maintains its standard prices, which have been sanctioned and approved by the principals.

o o o

"It is the road (*i.e.*, travelling) experience that will qualify a man for sales management, providing he will utilise those experiences. The cordiality shown by some houses, and the rebuffs given by others, and the experience of dealing with honest buyers and with dishonest buyers, give a traveller varied episodes in the study of human nature, and . . . the traveller develops an analytical mind. It is this contact that . . . makes it possible for him to hire men of the right material to be trained as good salesmen."

o o o

"I know a firm who firmly believe that everybody they deal with is dishonest, including their travellers. Their policy is reflected in their letter writing and actions. Selfishness and jealousy do more harm to the progress of sales than any other pair of negatives."

o o o

Speaking of the creation of a new demand Mr. Sherwin told of a big tobacco house in a large city in the North, who found that their sales had stood about even for three years running.

o o o

The principals had given their sales manager very little scope previously.

o o o

In despair they turned the problem over to him. It was an unwritten law among the tobacco men in the town that no premiums would be given, but the energetic sales getter made a revolutionary departure from the previous methods, and sold an old tobacco under a new name, placing coupons in each packet. The sales of the new brand quadrupled over the old after this man had studied conditions and employed constructive imaginations."

o o o

Another passage told how "It requires a high order of tact, diplomacy and understanding to handle men of sensitive temperaments, and the men must derive an endless supply of cheerfulness, optimism, sympathy and enthusiasm from the sales manager. His firmness, strength and confidence in his own power are elements than can be kept under the surface, and very rarely have to be emphasised by the sales manager who has won the confidence of his men.

o o o

"The good sales manager looks out for his men, encourages them, and helps them, but never brags about it. He never writes and says, 'I am doing this for you,' but just does it. He understands human nature.

o o o

"I am convinced," Mr. Sherwin added, "that a house should not be represented by a man earning less than £5 per week above his expenses. There is too much tendency amongst firms to send out twenty cheap 'order takers' rather than ten salesmen.

o o o

"For the last fifteen years the calibre of the average travelling salesman has been on the slump, except where the firm has had the foresight to pay adequate wages coupled with the right sales management."

o o o

There were other points; perhaps I may have some other opportunity to allude to them, So much, at any rate, by way of welcoming Mr. Sherwin into the company of those successful large-minded men in our craft who have something valuable to tell us, and the friendly disposition to tell it.

o o o

We want "not so much sharp men as broad men sharpened to a point," and in Mr. Sherwin I think we have one of these. And most certainly we have in him one of the world's encouragers.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

FOLLOWING upon the King's letter announcing the change of toast from "The King" to the "Duke of Lancaster" for purposes in the County Palatine only, Mr. James Hartley, editor of the *Preston Herald*, issued as a supplement a song entitled "A Health to his Majesty," with the new prefix title "The Duke of Lancaster." It was issued in detached song folio form with a panel containing an appropriate quotation from the King's letter, and given gratuitously with every copy of the paper. The front and back pages and panels around the song were taken up with advertisements. Mr. Hartley also published six volumes ranging from 60 to 90 pages of a "Royal Visit Souvenir" for the towns of Preston, Blackburn, Darwen, Burnley, Blackpool and Chorley, which had a tremendous vogue. Each volume contained a specially written sketch of the life and times of King George, and in addition contained portraits of mayors, Members of Parliament and other well-known people in the localities selected.

PAPER and manufactures of paper (dutiable) were imported from Germany, Norway and Sweden into Baltimore, U.S.A., during 1912 of the value of £30,523, compared with £35,619 in 1911.

THE Netherlands imported 182,137 tons of paper, principally from Germany, in 1912, compared with 171,941 tons in 1911, and 160,508 tons in 1910. The export trade of the Netherlands is given as follows by the British Consul at Rotterdam:—1912, 335,581 tons (5,206 tons to Ireland and 189,543 to Great Britain); 1911, 313,243 tons (4,112 tons to Ireland and 175,412 tons to Great Britain); 1910, 304,703 tons (4,980 tons to Ireland and 178,436 tons to Great Britain).

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Cumberland-park Willesden-junction, N.W., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, 1106 Harlesden.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

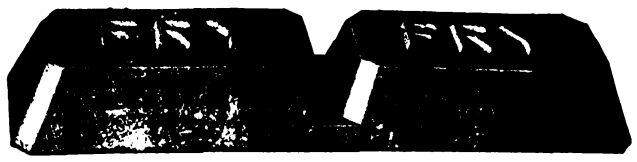
WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Frytotype" Brands



of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754.
Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

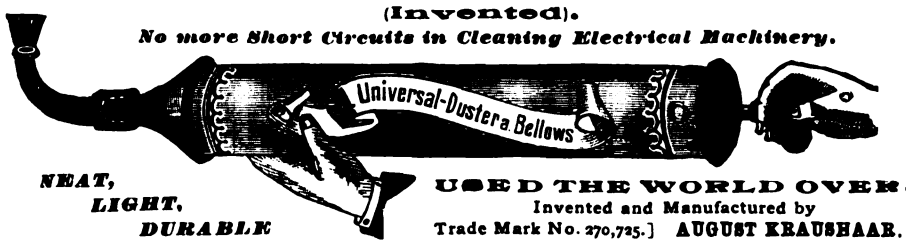
MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central and 718 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.
These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS
(Invented).
No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE
USED THE WORLD OVER.
Invented and Manufactured by
Trade Mark No. 270,725.] AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1⁵ to 5⁰⁰⁵ cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.
Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.
Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER 4th & Dickerson Street, Newark. N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Klovenierslurgwal, 99. Amsterdam.
LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.

Digitized by Google

An Improved Expanding Core.

An English patent has been granted to Mr. Samuel Milne, engineer, of Edinburgh, relating to expanding reel bars or cores, for use in winding or unwinding paper, wherein clutch devices are designed on being expanded to fractionally engage the interior of the reel or shell. The improved bar or core consists of a spindle or shaft formed along its entire working length, or at intervals, with one or more facets or clutch surfaces. It also consists of one or more rods or rollers which on the bar or core being slipped into the reel

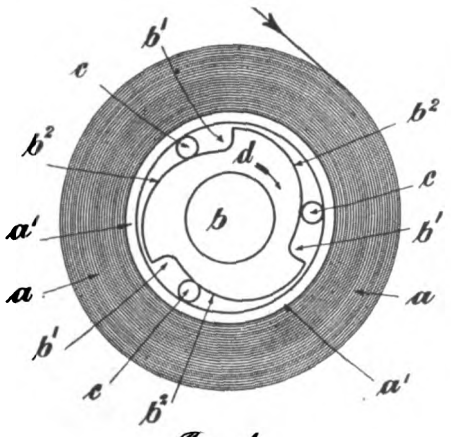


Fig. 1.

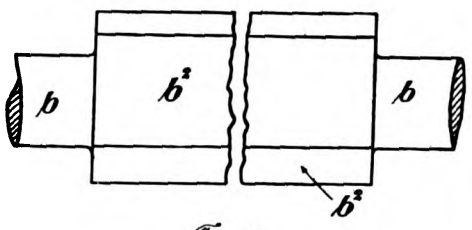


Fig. 2.

or reel shell lie between the facets or clutch surfaces and the reel or shell. With the reel or shell held stationary and the spindle given a partial rotation, the rollers bind against the spindle and the inner face of the reel or shell, and thus clutch the spindle to the shell, or *vice versa*. On giving the

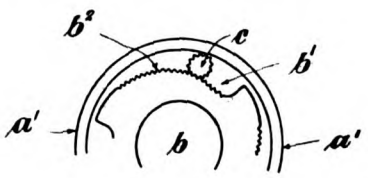


Fig. 3.

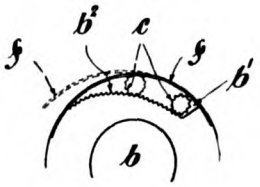


Fig. 4.

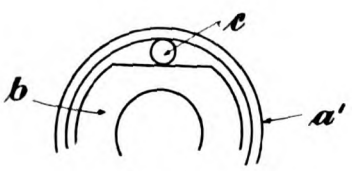


Fig. 5.

spindle a partial rotation in the reverse direction, and with the reel held stationary, the rollers free the spindle and allow it to be withdrawn.

Fig. 1 illustrates an end view showing the application of the invention to a reel. Fig. 2 illustrates a side view (partly broken away) of the core or spindle. Figs. 3 to 7 illustrate modifications.

a is the reel within which, or its shell a^1, the expandible bar or core is placed when requiring to wind or unwind paper or other material on to and off the reel. The expandible core, as shown, consists of a shaft or spindle *b* formed with longitudinal recesses b^1, one part of each of which is deeper than the other parts, and each recess thus producing a clutch surface b^2 excentric to the axis of the spindle and tangential to a circle common to all. The recesses will preferably extend the full working length of the spindle *b* as shown in Fig. 2.

With the shaft or spindle inserted in the reel or reel shell, a series of round rods or rollers *c* are placed one in each recess b^1, the rods or rollers which are preferably of metal, normally lying within the deepest part of each recess.

It should now be seen that on rotating the spindle *b* in the direction of the arrow *d*, and with the reel offering a resistance to rotation, the rods or rollers *c* will become wedged between the inclined faces b^1 and the inner surface of the reel *a* or shell a^1, and thus lock or clutch the spindle *b* to the reel, which will then rotate with the spindle so long as it is rotated in the same direction. With the parts arranged, as shown, and rotating in the direction of the arrow *d* the spindle is adapted for winding purposes.

On the reel being held stationary and the spindle given a slight rotation in a direction opposite to that of the arrow *d*, the rods or rollers *c* become freed or released from the reel, or reel shell, and move into the deeper parts of the recesses b^1, the spindle *b* and rods or rollers *c* being then ready to be removed if required.

When the core is required for unwinding purposes and the unwinding has to be done positively, the spindle *b* will be withdrawn and inserted the reverse way. Of course,

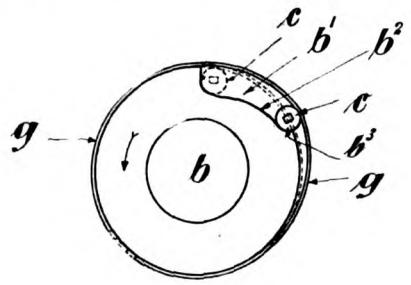


Fig. 6.

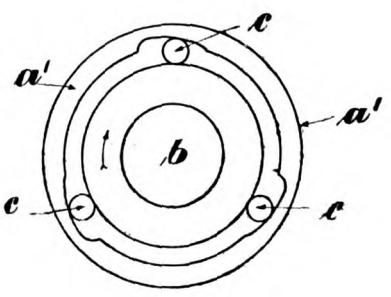


Fig. 7.

when the reel has to be unwound by merely pulling the material off, the spindle need not be reversed.

The spindle may be provided with a gear wheel and be formed with a "squared" end for the reception of a handle or the like for turning purposes. In addition to serving to clutch the spindle to the reel or reel shell, the invention allows of the same bar or core being used with reels or shells of different internal diameters.

Whilst showing three recesses and three rods or rollers, it will be understood that there may be less or more according to the size of the spindle. Further the inclined faces b^1 may extend only part of the way along the shaft *b* from one or both ends, and the rods or rollers *c* be of corresponding length, but usually they will be made as described and shown. Also, there may be end plates on the shaft with inclined slots corresponding to the inclined faces by which the rods or rollers formed with reduced ends to fit the slots would always be kept intact with the shaft.

In Fig. 3 the recesses *b* and rods or rollers *c* are shown with flutings or teeth, whereby the rods or rollers may be rotated to engage or disengage the shell, and whereby the rods or rollers have a better grip when coacting with the inclined faces. Each roller may be formed with a "squared" end for receiving a turning handle.

In Fig. 4 the rod or roller is shown held in its recess by a spring blade *f*, consisting say of a very thin piece of brass or steel preferably extending the whole length of the body of the bar or core. In this example the rods or rollers will lie below the blades *f*, and serve to raise the latter when rotated outwards, and thus cause the bar or core to grip the reel or shell.

This type of bar will be especially applicable for winding paper and the like without any strawboard or other shell, the winding-on being commenced when the rods or rollers and blades are in the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4. With the reel wound the rods or rollers could be rotated by means of a wrench or other suitable means to the inner position, as shown by the full lines in Fig. 4, and the blades will then collapse or retract and permit of the bar or spindle being removed.

A shown in Fig. 6, there may be one rod only, and such rod may be held to the spindle by a thin flexible covering or sleeve *g* loosely encircling the spindle. The clutch surface and rod may be plain or fluted. In this as in the other arrangements the clutch surfaces may end in a small shoulder at b^3 by which the roller will be prevented leaving the clutch when moved to the extreme position.

When the reel shell will allow of it the recesses may be in the shell, and the shaft be circular, see Fig. 7. In lieu of the recesses b^1, the spindle may be formed with flats, see Fig. 5, and thus be adapted to operate (become clutched or unclutched) in either direction of rotation.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF

Printed or Coated Paper.

Paper Hangings.

The imports of paper-hangings during the last five years were as follows:—

1912	63,624 cwts.	£144,831
1911	63,371 ,,	142,402
1910	69,160 ,,	152,219
1909	63,794 ,,	139,820
1908	71,624 ,,	173,819

The countries of supply were as under, the comparative values being given for the years 1908 and 1912:—

	1908.	1912.
Germany	£83,796	£85,602
Netherlands	3,039	590
Belgium	52,632	35,025
France	15,816	9,509
Switzerland	1,416	2,057
United States	8,700	7,702
Other Foreign Countries	7,982	4,340
British Possessions ...	438	6

Other Printed of Coated Paper.

The total values of the imports for 1912 and four preceding years were:—

1912	110,342 cwts.	£273,962
1911	115,286 ,,	292,960
1910	114,766 ,,	314,037
1909	151,368 ,,	417,484
1908	152,383 ,,	416,483

The receipts from the following countries were as under:—

	1908.	1912.
Germany	£164,931	£152,751
Netherlands	31,691	6,756
Belgium	75,099	60,392
France...	49,458	25,666
Switzerland	2,706	955
United States ...	76,966	21,421
Other Foreign Countries	13,669	4,402
British Possessions ...	1,963	1,619

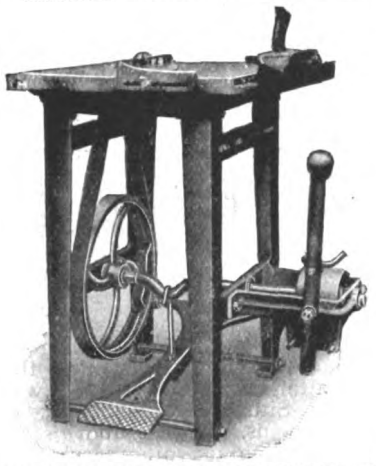
THE *Theosophical Path* for July, printed in its customary first-class manner, contains a number of articles appealing to a variety of interests. There is a series of five articles on the Râga Yoga system of education, which makes character the foundation stone, and whose success is awakening widespread interest. An article on Velásquez is illustrated with finely printed reproductions of his greatest masterpieces. Another deals with recent archæological researches. There is a delightfully written and interesting article on New Zealand, splendidly illustrated, and an eloquent appreciation of Emerson from an entirely new standpoint. This instructive monthly is edited by Katherine Tingley, and published at Point Loma, California, U.S.A.

"LLOYD'S" Penny Bee Book, which will be shortly published, is a new departure in bee books. Its appeal is not only to the bee-keeper, or the intending bee-keeper; it will interest and instruct also the gardener and fruit grower, the nature student, whether botanist or entomologist, the school teacher, the wood worker, amateur or professional, and the ordinary reader, who can enjoy a romance of insect life more wonderful than any fiction.

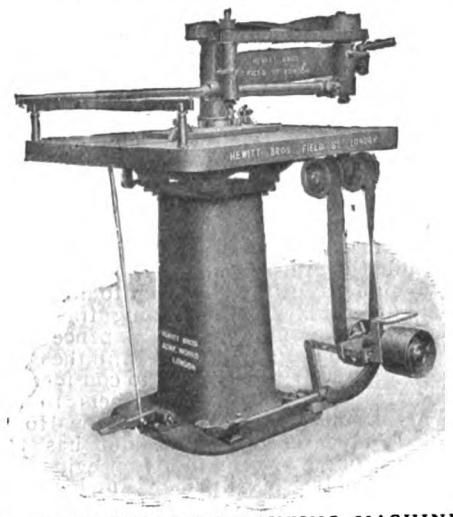
Digitized by Google

HEWITT BROS.,

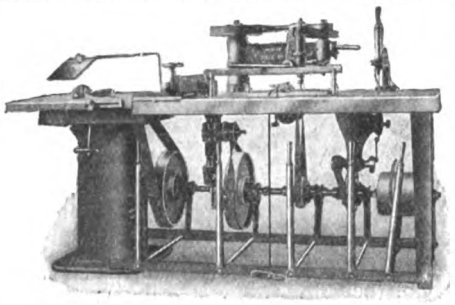
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.



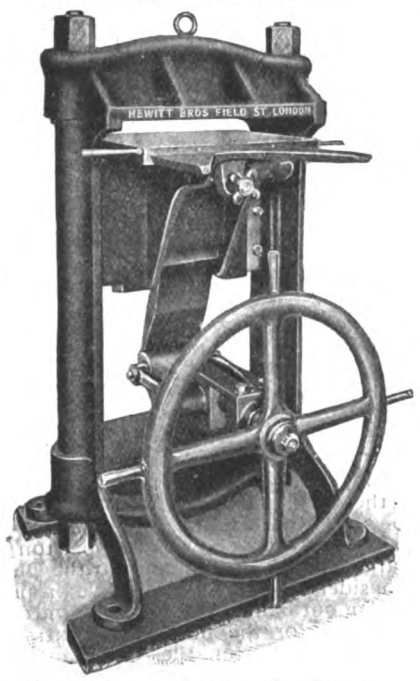
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH for Power or Treadle. Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



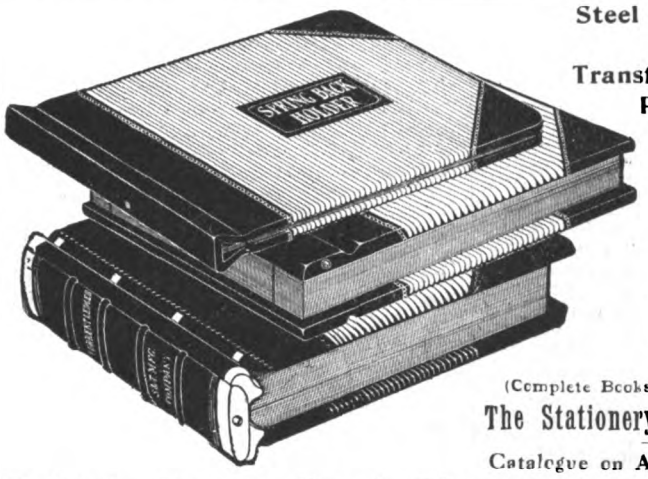
COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.



Stereotypers' Toggle Press.
(New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS. FOR CHASES. Field St. Kings Cross, London W.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art. etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for **Refining and Rejuvenating.**

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS.
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS.
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478. Established 1876. Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the **NEWS** come to **YOU** every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd.

Annual Meeting.

The twelfth annual general meeting of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., was held last week, Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart. (chairman of the company), presiding. In the course of a long address the chairman said: Our departments, one and all, are in a most healthy condition. With regard to our leading department, the record has again been beaten, and handsomely beaten, during the past year, and Tuck's Christmas cards may fully claim to hold the field throughout the world more firmly than ever before. Tuck's postcards, too, continue their acknowledged position as the standard postcards of the day, our famous "Oilette" postcards fully maintaining the lead among the number of lesser shining lights we are constantly kindling. Picture postcards, while they shed their boom some years back, have settled down into a steady regular trade, and this department may always be looked upon as one of our reliable sources of income. Our engraving and picture department continues to yield no less satisfactory results, while our showcard department is steadily growing, and has some gratifying successes to its credit during the past year. The art novelty and sundry departments, if not of the same importance, are none the less useful and promising adjuncts to the business. Dealing with the balance sheet Sir Adolf said: The leasehold property is taken at £76,742 0s. 2d., as against £76,922 2s. 2d. last year. Originals unpublished and in course of publication, lithographs, steel plates, etc., are valued at £8,356 11s. 9d., as against £8,948 3s. 4d. last year. Plant, fixtures, vans, horses, furniture, etc., stand at £7,875 12s. 3d. as against £8,158 12s. 6d. the previous year. Stock at cost or under stands at £52,056 15s. 11d., against last year's figure of £53,522 7s. The total of these fixed stock assets is £145,031 0s. 1d., as against £147,581 5s. last year, showing a decrease of £2,550 4s. 11d. Dealing with the more liquid assets, we find that accounts owing to the company, after making ample provision for discounts, bad and doubtful debts, etc., show £66,945 6s., as against last year's figure of £62,140 2s. 11d. Investments in Government, Colonial, Corporation and other gilt-edged stocks stand at £63,348 15s. 8d., as against £38,696 4s. 8d., an increase this of no less than £24,652 11s., all purchased at the low prices ruling during the past twelve months. Investments in printing and publishing companies, including Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., Berlin, amount to £16,916 19s. 1d., against last year's total of £17,416 19s. 1d. Investment of special dividend reserve fund totals £36,495 10s. 6d., against last year's total of £35,497 10s. 1d. We have cash at bank and in hand, £65,424 1s. 1d., as compared with £79,440 7s. 9d. last year, a decrease of £14,016 6s. 8d., which, deducted from the increase in the amount of gilt-edged securities held by us, still leaves us £10,636 4s. 4d. to the good. These five groups of assets together give us a total of £249,130 12s. 4d., against £233,191 4s. 6d. last year, an increase of £15,939 7s. 10d. Deduct from this the increase in the amount owing by your company, £19,719 3s. 7d., as against £17,320 12s. 3d., or a difference of £2,398 11s. 4d., we arrive at a surplus of liquid assets of £13,540 16s. 6d. Allowing on this total the decrease in our fixed assets, amounting to £2,550 4s. 11d., you are left with a net surplus in your total assets of £10,990 11s. 7d. over the previous year. Our copyrights, goodwill, etc., are taken at the same figure as in past years, although these in reality become more valuable year by year in a progressive publishing business such as ours. The final result of the year's trading is shown by the net profits, amounting to £41,992 1s. 5d., as against £36,488 14s. 9d. last year, an advance of £5,503 6s. 8d. Add to this the amount brought forward from last year, £5,509 19s. 10d., and we have a total of £47,502 1s. 3d., as against last year's total of £42,259 19s. 10d. Preference dividends, amounting to £13,750, and the ordinary interim dividend to the extent of £6,250 have already been paid, and, after providing for the directors' fees, £3,250, we are left to deal with a net sum of £24,252 1s. 3d. It is in the allocation of this sum that the Board asks you to uphold the conservative policy of the past years and to sanction the declaration of a dividend of 7 per cent. for the past half-year, making 6 per cent. for the year; to transfer the sum of £8,000 to general reserve; to transfer to special dividend reserve fund, £2,000; and to carry forward to next year the sum of £5,502 1s. 3d. Your reserves will then stand as follows: Capital reserve, £8,845 5s. 2d.; special dividend reserve fund, £39,494 0s. 8d.; general reserve, £48,000—a combined total of £96,339 5s. 10d., or less than £4,000 short of our first £100,000 reserve. Dealing with the acquisition of the American company, Sir Adolph said that the opportunity of acquiring the shares in the American company of Raphael Tuck and Sons, and thereby completing the direct control of the Raphael Tuck and Sons' publications over the markets of the entire world is, of course, a position of infinitely greater value to us, and there can be little doubt that, with the policy of the American and Canadian business controlled by London, the entire English Board going on the directorate of the American company, of which I have accepted the post of president and my brother Gustave that of vice-president, with four practical American men, three of whom have been connected with the business, joining the American Board, the American shares we have acquired for this company should within a reasonable period yield a handsome revenue. This is altogether apart from the undeniable benefits accruing to us from a now entirely unhindered outlet for the London publications throughout this gigantic American and Canadian territory, which teems with an English-speaking population of upwards of a hundred million inhabitants, increasing yearly by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Gustave Tuck spoke of the success of the firm's book and calendar department, and said:—"Father Tuck's Annual" has again been improved by the addition of thirty-two coloured pages, the series of children's gift books to retail at 3s. 6d. each forms in itself a beautiful illustrated juvenile library of twelve distinct books, absolutely unrivalled. "Children's Stories from the Arabian Nights," richly illustrated by Harry Theaker; "Children's Stories from English History," with illustrations by John H. Bacon, A.R.A., and others; a most charming "Anderson's Fairy Tales," illustrated by Mabel Lucy Attwell; and a typical illustrated book by Hilda Cowham are its additions, each embodying distinct features which will be welcomed by the young folks, who are, after all, the best judges. Our remarkable output in calendars comprises this season no less than 400 different designs, suited to the requirements of all classes of purchasers. Our daily tear-off block calendars, of which no less than forty designs are placed upon the market by us this year, will probably, like their predecessors last year, be mostly out of print before the season is far advanced.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Mr. Alfred Parsons, and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting in congratulatory speeches.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

The Haddon Safety Platen.

Among the newer printing machines of the platen type the "Haddon Safety Platen," which is meeting with much appreciation by those printers who have installed it, takes a high place, which its various points of excellence entitle it to, while a strong recommendation is that it is accepted by H.M. factory inspectors as free from risks to the feeder. Among the features of the "Safety" we note that it is of rigid construction, with stationary platen, and massive base frame combined with platen—not a rocking platen. A large fountain roller, together with a full width sweeping vibrator, easily and effectively break up the ink on the slab. The vibrator may be washed up without being removed from its bearings. All three inkers cover a full-size form. Making ready on the "Safety" is easily accomplished. The platen is fitted with a removable plate which enables the minder to do his cutting out, etc., in a good light whilst the machine is being washed up, thereby effecting a considerable saving in time. It may be fed at high speeds with ease. Its sloping feed-board is practically in line with the platen itself, thereby preventing the creasing of stock, and thick cards can be printed without bending. At the highest speed there is no danger to the feeder. It will work perfectly with margins as narrow as $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch, and the whole of the gripper motion is actuated by positive cams. The sheet is gripper controlled, from the time it is fed until it is delivered. For colour and register work it is thoroughly reliable and certain in its results. The sheets on their travel from the platen to delivery board are constantly under the eye of the feeder, thus reducing the risk of spoilt work to a minimum. The impression throw-off is operated by treadle, thereby leaving both hands free, and the sheets are delivered in a neat pile ready for the warehouse. The output is on an average of 3,000 demy-folio sheets per hour. An illustrated circular is issued by the firm in which a full description of the features of the machine is given, and this should be seen by printers who desire to investigate its points, copies may be had from Messrs. John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, E.C.

The Caxton Convalescent Home.

That excellent institution, the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, Surrey, should be popularised in the trade by the issue of a handsome booklet that has been got up to advertise the advantages it offers to those whose health, from any cause, may require recruiting. Situated on the crest of the Northern Downs, 530 feet above sea level, and commanding magnificent views, while being protected from the north and east winds, it stands in an ideal position for such an institution. The booklet is illustrated with many views of the exterior and interior of the Home, well printed in a photo-tint and enclosed in ornamental borders worked in colours, the letterpress giving a history of its foundation and points out its advantages.

The Home is supported by donations and subscriptions from printing trade employers and employees. A donation of £100 entitles the giver to name a bed and to nominate a patient annually for life. £50 donated by any firm, society, committee or other body provides for life representation, with privilege of sending a patient annually. A donation of two guineas entitles the donor to nominate a patient entirely free, including travelling expenses. Two shillings and sixpence constitutes an annual subscription, and the committee are at all times ready to consider the claims of such annual subscribers to the benefits of the Institution. That the Home meets a much-needed want, and has the confidence of the printing trades, is evidenced by the fact of the steadily increasing financial support received year by year, and the increasing number of patients. The secretary, Mr. S. T. White, is always pleased to wait upon employers by appointment, or to attend chapel or workshop meetings, and any information with regard to the Home and its work will be readily given on application to Mr. White, at the London office, 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.

It is interesting to note that the booklet has been printed, free of cost, by Mr. A. Chris. Fowler; the paper for the text supplied, gratuitously, by Messrs. Harold Spalding and Co. (per Mr. W. Sommerville); the cover paper, gratuitously, by Messrs. T. W. Hastings and Co. (per Mr. T. W. Hastings); and the blocks, also made without charge, by Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd. (per Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer).

Bamboo Supplies in India.

Government Concessions to Induce Establishment of Paper Mills.

There is an immense possibility, remarks the *Beharee*, for the paper manufacturing industry in the State of Cochin, as bamboos grow in abundance. The Durbar are prepared to grant free of assessment for a period of 12 years a tract of land necessary for the erection of the factory buildings. Other concessions offered are a supply of bamboo required for the manufacture of pulp for a period of five years at the actual felling and transport charges, and a supply of fuel at actual collection charges for the first five years and at a profit of eight annas a ton during the remaining seven years. During the first five years the pulp manufactured from bamboo will be altogether exempt from royalty, while thereafter a royalty of one rupee per ton will be charged. It is also stated that the Durbar will consider any other alternative proposals for leasing out bamboo-producing lands for a long period for the purpose of extracting bamboo required for the manufacture of paper and for growing bamboos in selected areas.

THE Alberta and Eastern British Columbia Press Association will meet in Edmonton on September 11th and 12th. One session will be in the nature of a cost congress conducted by representatives of the Interprovincial Master Printers' Association, who will give an exposition of the Standard and Uniform Cost Finding System and demonstrate its importance in printing and publishing plants.

Digitized by Google

Australian Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

Presentations to Mr. Robert N. Corney, General Manager.

A Six Months' Trip to Europe and the United States.

Mr. Robert N. Corney, the general manager of the Australian Paper Mills Co., Ltd., left Melbourne on June 5th, on the P. and O. steamer "Morea," for a six months' holiday, during which period he will make a study of the latest improvements in papermaking machinery in both Europe and the United States. Mr. Corney is held in the highest esteem and regard by the officers and staff of the Australian Paper Mills Co., Ltd., and he also enjoys the respect and confidence of the Australian paper trade. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we record two very pleasing presentations to Mr. Corney that took place just prior to his departure.

The officers and staff of the Australian Paper Mills Co., Ltd., entertained Mr. Corney at a dinner held at the Café Francaise, Melbourne, on Friday evening (May 30th). Mr.



MR. ROBERT N. CORNEY.

R. Mayston, the secretary of the company, occupied the chair, and in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, referred to the agreeable relations which had always existed between Mr. Corney and the staff, and on their behalf presented him with a pair of field glasses suitably inscribed. Mr. R. M. McHattie, on behalf of the employes of the company, at Fyansford, and Mr. H. O. Corney, for those at Broadford, also spoke of the esteem in which Mr. Corney is held at their Mills. Mr. Corney, in acknowledging the good wishes and presentation, made kindly reference to the loyal assistance rendered by all associated with each mill to himself and the company. An adjournment was subsequently made to Her Majesty's theatre, where a very pleasant evening was spent.

In the afternoon of the same day the Melbourne Wholesale Paper Trade entertained Mr. Corney. At a representative meeting he was presented with a gold set, suitably inscribed, comprising an albert chain, sovereign case, and cigarette case. Mr. J. G. Gates, manager in Australia for Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., was in the chair, and made the presentation, which was supported by Mr. John Dyson, of Messrs. A. J. Dyson and Co., Ppy., Ltd.

The Grumbling Evil.

Continuous disparagement of the work of others by the fault-finding grumbler has a most discouraging effect upon those who do the work. This is particularly true and particularly noticeable in the trade unions. When men of high ideals, honest of purpose and imbued with an earnest desire to make things better and people happier—who work year in and year out with no hope or thought of a higher reward than a fair share of the improved conditions which they hope will come to all through their efforts—receive no encouragement except the sneer of the fault-finder, it is apt to chill their ardour and make them less enthusiastic in the work they have set out to accomplish. When fault is found with everything that is done, whether it deserves it or not; when no effort has been made by direction or suggestion that it might have been done otherwise and thus bring better results, it is very hard for the average man to listen with indifference to the adverse criticism of the fault-finder, when he knows that he has done his very best, and that his critics had an opportunity beforehand of saying what should be done and how it should be done. Instead of lending aid and encouragement at the proper time and in the proper place to those who desire to do the work, the growling critic and fault-finding grumbler delights in throwing a chilly blanket of disparagement over everything and everybody. Instead of standing up in the trade union meeting and honestly reasoning with his fellows, and searching for the better way, he either does not attend the meetings, or waits until they are over before he voices his venom of criticism. When real good has been accomplished and conditions have been improved he participates with a thankless snarl, but if a mistake has been made he modifies his grumbling to a sneering "I told you so." When mistakes are actually made—for unions, like other institutions, have made many blunders—the fault ought not to be laid upon the shoulders of those who are endeavouring toward higher things, but upon the shoulders of those who, by their pernicious inactivity, have permitted the making of mistakes. They had both power and opportunity, but failed to exert the one and neglected the other.

Grumbling can never improve the economic conditions. We must be up and doing before we can hope for advancement. What has been gained has been by hard work and steady application of purpose, and the gains of the future can only come in the same way. If we wish to be helped we must help ourselves, and all the grumbling in the world, because we are not assisted by others, will not accomplish anything. The Lord helps those who help themselves.—*American Pressman.*

SAID a pressman in Fleet-street, speaking to a friend:—"Well, money talks." "Maybe it does," answered the other, "but all it ever said to me was 'good-bye.'"

The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers Brazennose Street MANCHESTER

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C,
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

W. F. SEDGWICK L.td
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS (2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS (3 or 4 Colour)
257 & 256 BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

KENNY & Co.,
TYPOGRAPHICAL MUSIC & GENERAL PRINTERS.
FIRST CLASS BOOK AND PERIODICAL WORK.
Machines up to and including Four Demy Perfecting. Hot Rolling by Gill's Machine. Price List on application. Paper Binding, &c.
25, CAMDEN ROAD, LONDON, N.W. Telegrams: "KENNICO, LONDON" Telephone No.: 1940 NORTH.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

WEISE BROTHERS
5, 6 & 7 SINGER STREET, LONDON E.C.
SHOWCARDS
EMBOSSERS Manufacturing Stationers
CALENDARS
DESK OR HANGING

Digitized by Google



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

16,154 KLABER, E. H., receptacle or envelope for gramophone and like records or for other flat bodies.

16,172 STEVENSON, A. W., collapsible boxes made of cardboard, leatherboard or the like.

16,182 IMPEY, F. L., and EDGINGTON, F. H., loose-leaf and like books or holders.

16,184 SOENNECKEN, F. (Firm of), and SOENNECKEN, A., clamping devices for letter files.

16,192 SCOTT, SIR P. M., automatic cipher printing and transposing apparatus.

16,207 WANTZEN, A. J., apparatus for gumming envelope blanks and the like.

16,212 MITCHELL, H. C., and CHAPLIN, W., preparation of paper or other substances for use in writing or lettering or in the production of pictures or designs.

16,216 CALANTARIENTS, J. A., book marker.

16,221 PETERS, H., production of a new dye in or in connection with the treatment of colour prints and the like.

16,232 WHITTAKER, M. H., and WHITTAKER, H. M. type for headlines and display work.

16,236 THOMPSON, W. P., means for controlling the issue of tickets from ticket-issuing apparatus.

16,305 CHIGER, S., pencil cases.

16,321 PETERS, H., production of a new dye in or in connection with the treatment of colour prints and the like.

16,383 STORCK, F. W., stamp affixing machines.

16,390 CATTELL, G. H., combination statement and envelope form.

16,394 GIBSON, G., ticket stamping device.

16,395 GIBSON, G., ticket punching and registering devices.

16,442 MARSH, M. A., WALLIN, G. A., and KIMBALL, A. AND CO., marking tickets.

16,443 WALLIN, G. A., and KIMBALL, A. AND CO. marking tickets.

16,448 SCHRADER, R., type-setting and distributing machine.

16,457 SOULAGES, A., advertising device.

16,463 WALKER, A. H., means for distinguishing and separating the constituent pieces of a typographical line containing different founts.

16,464 WALKER, A. H., means for distinguishing and separating according to fount the constituent pieces of a typographical line containing different founts.

16,474 BUHLMANN, E., jun., illuminated advertising apparatus.

16,475 KEHL, H. A., automatic pen-ejecting holder.

16,486 PETTY, F., and PETTY AND SONS (Leeds), Ltd., document files or binders.

16,507 LIDDLE, L., ticket dating machine.

16,517 WADE, H., cartons.

16,522 CROCKER, S. H., covers for renewable books.

16,531 SHURE, J., pencil sharpener.

16,563 ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITATS GES., stroke adjusting device for the ribbon fork in typewriters with front stroke, visible writing, and switching over of the platen.

16,616 WALKER, A., protective case for pens and pencils.

16,619 DICKIN, W. L., advertisement and other displaying contrivances.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Means for binding or filing flat articles—Rose; 15,505.

Means for use in applying adhesive stamps—Fairbrother and Watson; 16,202.

Machine for reeling postage and like stamps—Stone; 16,242.

Printing machines—Derriey; 17,839.

Rotary printing presses—Martin; 18,826.

Fastening device for closing paper bags, boxes, cartons, and the like—Bailey; 20,084.

Devices for cleaning or removing excess ink from metal printing plates or surfaces—Wehmeyer; 23,425.

Inkstand provided with an ink reservoir and dipping well—Barczewski; 28,257.

Printing machines—Drake and Cann; 29,428.

1913.

Postage stamp perforating—Marsh and Sarver; 2,568.

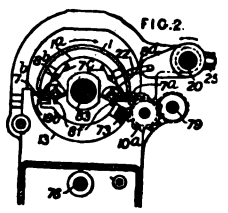
Apparatus for printing tickets or the like automatically by selectors—Allegemeine Elektricitats-Ges.; 3,680.

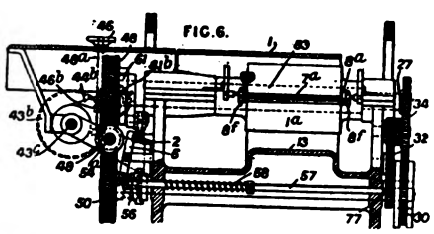
Device for printing value and date impressions on envelopes and the like—Baum; 6,030.

Device for printing value and date impressions on envelopes on the like—Baum; 6,055.

Trimming Curved Stereos.

An invention by the Münchever Zeitungs-Verlay Ges. relates to machines for trimming curved stereotype plates of the kind wherein the plate is placed on a saddle which carries it past rotary cutters to machine its curved edges, and deposits it in a trough where it is shaved by a knife fast to the saddle shaft. The saddle 1 for supporting the plate is carried by a cylinder 1*a* fast on a shaft 83. This shaft is driven intermittently from a worm wheel 48 loose thereon, which has on one side a ratchet wheel 61, with which a pawl mounted on a crank on the shaft 83 engages when a starting lever 2 is operated. The wheel 48 is driven from a worm 49 on a cross shaft 54*a*, driven by worm gearing from the main shaft 79. As the saddle 1 commences to rotate, the plate is supported and forced round past the milling cutters 10*a* into the trough 13 by ledges 7*a*, 7*b*, normally drawn inward by spring 7*c*, but intermittently projected outward by cams 8*a*, 8*b*, rotated through a quadrant at each half-revolution of the saddle by star wheels 8*f*. The plate is held during rotation by a roller held against the plate by a cam. When the curved plate is in the trough 13, the ledge 7*b* which has been driving it, is withdrawn and a stop is projected over the edge of the trough to hold the plate against further rotation, by a cam on the shaft 76. A knife 19*b* then shaves out the inside of the plate, and a brush 73 sweeps out the metal. The stop holding the plate in the trough is then withdrawn and the ledge 7*b* projected, whereupon the continued motion





of the saddle 1 raises the plate to its original position. At the end of two complete revolutions the starting lever 2, which has been held in position by a catch 6, is allowed to return, and the shaft 83 comes to rest. The partly finished plate is then moved longitudinally over milling cutters 41*b* for trimming the straight edges by a conveyer 22, which is reciprocated in guides 25 by a right and left handed screw 20. This screw is rotated during the first part of the cycle by free-wheel gearing 30, 32, 34 from a wheel 27 on the shaft 83. Before the shaft 83 comes to rest a cam 77, by means of a rod 57, throws a clutch 56 into enagement, connecting the shaft 76 through worm gearing 49, 50 with the main driving shaft 79. The shaft 76 thus continues rotating to drive the conveyer, the free wheel gearing 30 over-running. The cutters 41*b* for trimming the straight edges, which are actuated by gearing 43*b* from a shaft 43*c* driven continuously from the main shaft 79 by helical gearing, are carried on arms 44*b* loosely mounted on the shaft 43*c*. These arms have lugs 46*b* engaging screws 46*a*, which can be operated by hand wheels 46 to adjust the cutters to any variation in the width of the plate. At the conclusion of this operation the cam 77 permits the spring 58 to uncouple the clutch 56, and the apparatus comes to rest ready to receive the next plate.

ESTABLISHED 1806.
For all Printing Metals
Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).
HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford." Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

DAY & COLLINS
HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED
WOOD LETTER WORKS
TELEGRAMS "STREAMER" LEICESTER WESTERN UNION CODE
FROM FANN ST. LONDON
NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214
TO KING STREET LEICESTER
Rotary Typo, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half Tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE NO. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

5,6&7, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 200lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.- TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street. London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving. Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

SAFETY VACUUM Bronzing Machine

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

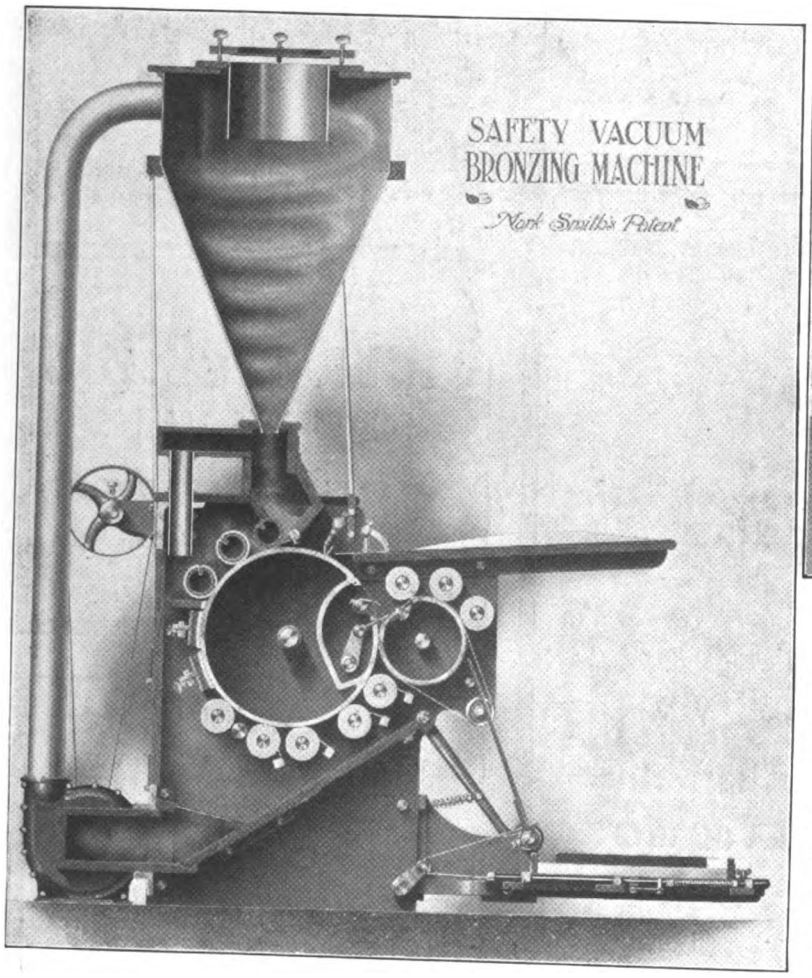
Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

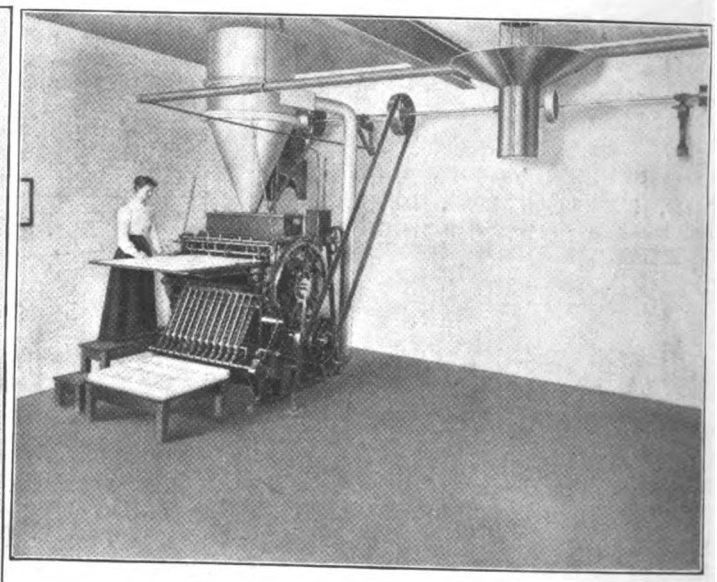
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN ENGLAND

—and—

10 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN AMERICA.





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other countries.

Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America The United Printing Machinery Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

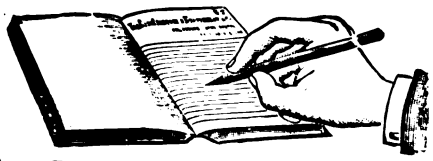
All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN

PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO

BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

(Telephone 2428 Central.)

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—July 31, 1913

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

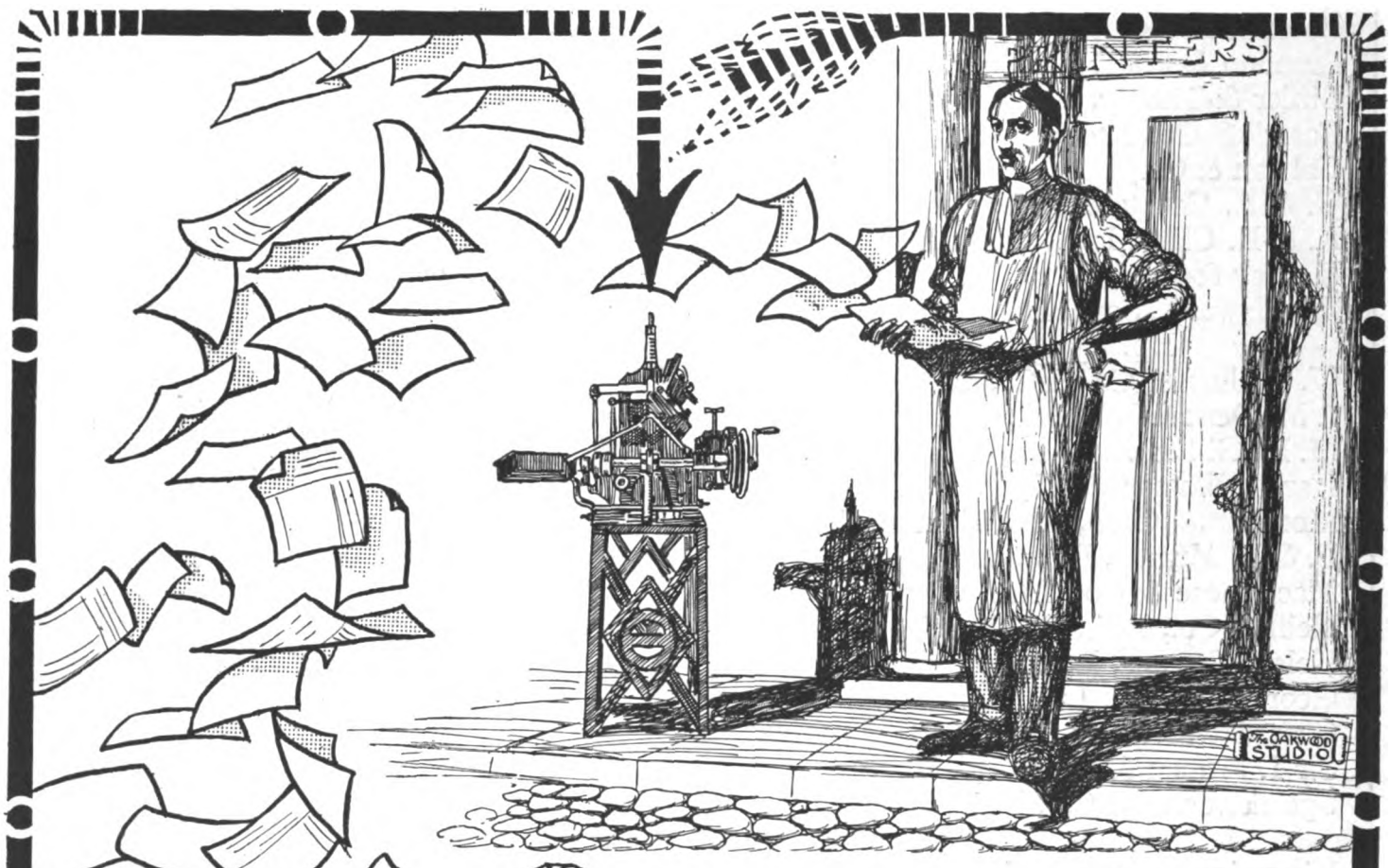
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 6.

LONDON: AUGUST 7, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.



Printers say "Good Bye" to Type Bills where a Davis Typecaster is Installed.

If you are not amongst the many firms using the Davis Typecaster Service, a post card will bring you particulars.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., Ltd.,
200, Avenue Chambers,
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.

Digitized by Google

'MACHINES are known by the Companies that keep them'

AND HERE ARE A FEW OF THE HOUSES WHICH HAVE ENDORSED THE MONOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK

Arden Press, Ltd., Letchworth
Amalgamated Press, Ltd., London
Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., London
Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., Edinburgh
Botolph Press, Ltd., London
Brendon & Sons, Ltd., Plymouth
Butler & Tanner, Ltd., Frome
Cassell & Co., Ltd., London
Colston & Co., Edinburgh
T. & A. Constable, Edinburgh
R. & R. Clark, Ltd., Edinburgh
R. Clay & Sons, Ltd., Bungay
W. Clowes & Sons, Ltd., London
Do. Beccles
W. Collins & Co., Ltd., Glasgow
J. M. Dent & Co., Ltd., Letchworth
M. H. Gill & Son, Ltd., Dublin
Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.
Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh
F. & E. Murray, Edinburgh
MacLehose & Co., Ltd., Glasgow
Neill & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh
Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh
George Newnes, Ltd., London
Oxford University Press, Oxford
Sir I. Pitman & Sons, Ltd., Bath
Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd., London
Do. Colchester
Westminster Press, Ltd., London
"Times," Southampton
Turner & Dunnett, Ltd., Liverpool
Turnbull & Spears, Edinburgh
Unwin Bros., Ltd., London
Vacher & Sons, Ltd., London
&c., &c.

THE ONLY RIVAL TO THE QUALITY OF MONOTYPE COMPOSITION IS THE HAND-SET QUALITY.

Composed and cast on the Monotype machine.

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPN.
43, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. · LTD.
3, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow.
6, St. Ann's Passage, Manchester.
29, Eden Quay, Dublin.
Works: Redhill, Surrey.

E & S "NICKELOID" QUALITY

WHAT IS "NICKELOID"?

"NICKELOID" specifies the hardest and most durable printing plate yet produced; an electro having a non-corrosive nickel-steel alloy shell, deposited direct upon the mould, which is reinforced by a further deposit of hard tough copper and backed up with a metal of first quality, the whole combining to make up an electro of perfect quality, unsurpassed for durability.

"NICKELOIDS" must not be confused with Nickel-faced electros. They are as wide apart as the poles.

The process is equally applicable to type, line blocks, half-tones, and colour work. In fact, for half-tone and colour work, we combine all the now well-known distinctive qualities of our "Albert-Galvano" (Lead Moulding) Process with the foregoing, and all such work carries our absolute guarantee to give results equal, in every respect, to the originals.

"NICKELOIDS" are suitable for all grades of work, but especially so where long runs and hard work are required. These plates have printed, and will print, runs of exceeding one million from one plate or one set of plates, thus showing a great economy, both in the initial cost (as compared with several sets of ordinary electros), and also in the saving of time changing plates and making ready.

Note our address now, and send us your next job that runs into anything like half a million or more impressions.

The Electro Department of
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, LTD.
NEW STREET HILL LONDON E.C.

Telegrams: "Eyre, London."
Telephone: Holborn 2200.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 6.

LONDON: AUGUST 7, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Use of India Paper.

Some Hints to Printers, Binders, and Publishers.

The durability as well as utility of India paper is not yet thoroughly appreciated by printers and publishers. The former property is best demonstrated by the fact that, owing to the very careful and thorough treatment in manufacture, it is possible to crumple up a large sheet, tie it in knots, pull it through a small aperture such as a wedding ring, and after ironing it out with a warm iron, no apparent damage has been done to the sheet. This test is only possible with a very few finely felted papers.

The utility of India paper is self-evident these days when compactness is becoming an increasing necessity, but the treatment of this thin paper requires some knowledge and experience on the part of the printer and binder.

The importance of storage of paper, so often overlooked by printers, is doubly essential in the case of India paper, owing to its hygroscopic qualities. It *must* be kept at the humidity and temperature of the machine-room, preferably in the machine-room itself, for two or three days before use, so as to ensure absence of "cockling" or "curling." Far too seldom do we see thermometers in printers' paper warehouses and machine-rooms.

It is very important for those buying India paper to understand the condition as regards the stretch and its effect on printing and correct register, so that when the two sides of the sheet are printed the lines of type lie one over the other. If this is not the case the paper, if not very opaque, becomes illegible or difficult to read, nullifying the object of its use.

Users should understand that, common to all machine-made papers, the greatest stretch or elasticity in paper is in the "cross" direction, *i.e.*, the fibres lying parallel (owing to the flow of water on to the machine causing the fibres to travel point foremost), pull apart more easily one from the other on account of the "felting" being weaker than in the "machine" or direction of flow of the pulp. Not only is the stretch greater in the cross direction, but the stretch is more regular, and this is the more important point to the printer. India paper must be fed into the printing machine in the cross direction, *i.e.*, with the fibres running parallel to the printing cylinder, so as to ensure correct register. If fed into the machine in the "machine" direction, the effect is somewhat similar to that of a roll of cloth being fed into a mangle—the warp threads under slight tension run to the middle. India paper, having no lateral resistance, the fibres tend to run to the centre, and if the sheet be large, will cause creases in the middle of the tail end of the sheet, owing to the stretch in the machine direction being irregular, being in fact at first straight and then running in a curve to the two corners. Hence, if a book is printed in this way, the lines of type on either side of the sheet, even if the two register at the front end of the sheet, will not do so at the other end, due entirely to the stretch being irregular and not parallel to the printing cylinder.

Satisfactory register on India paper is not possible unless these points are closely followed, and the paper fed into the printing machine in the cross direction.

Further, if the book is bound in this way, the expansion and contraction of the pages, owing to the varying atmospheric conditions (and India paper being soft sized is specially susceptible) is parallel to the binding and natural. If bound the reverse way, *i.e.*, with fibres running parallel to type, the expansion and contraction is not natural, as the paper is held firm by the stitches and diagonal creases running from the stitches are the result, which spoils the appearance of the book.

Again, when the fibre runs parallel to the type, the damping of the paper, when the bookbinder glues the back to put the case on, causes "cockles" to run across the pages of the book, which after the glue sets, become permanent. On the other hand if the fibres run parallel to binding, the cockling runs the length of the binding, which is permanently covered by the case, and not out into the page.

The difficulties of gilding the edges are overcome by the careful use of French chalk to prevent the size from penetrating the India paper and causing the edges to stick together.

Another advantage India paper offers is that books made of it open flat, and still flatter when bound with fibre running parallel to binding.

With the ever-increasing necessity of handy reference books, not to mention the necessity for the economy of storage of books, India paper must come more and more to the front, and it behoves printers and publishers to take an interest in it and attack its difficulties, for difficulties there are, in handling, feeding, counting, sorting and printing, etc. Curiously in handling India paper, rough usage, which with ordinary paper would render it useless for its purpose, makes very little difference to it when smoothened out, provided it is not actually torn or dirty.

As regards hand-feeding printing machines, the usual method of fanning out the sheets close into the grippers assists the speed, as well as causing less waste, due to corners folding back on account of the draught of air.

In actual printing too heavy impression causes the ink to penetrate too far into the surface of the paper, to the detriment of legibility, and for the same reason it should not be stacked in high piles after printing until perfectly dry, owing to the risk of set-off or the ink being pressed into the sheet. Again, it should on no account be passed on to the binder until dry, as in the folding, stitching, cutting and binding processes it is subjected to pressure.

The counting difficulties may be overcome by automatic counters on the machines, and if performed by hand will give some indication of the quality of the paper.

"Quality" in India paper is represented by the extent of "tinniness," as Mr. Clayton Beadle calls it, opacity, and bulk, and not so much on the usual gauge of colour, tensile strength, tear percentage of loading, etc. Printers should be warned against too white a colour for India paper, as not only does the higher bleaching reduce strength of fibres, but the all-important wearing properties are affected, and the paper made more transparent. A slightly creamy shade is preferable, although the high percentage of mineral loading added to assist opacity naturally raises the colour.

An important feature also is that the paper shall be equal in surface on both sides, as owing to the dry inks used and the necessity to avoid heavy impression the under or wire side must print equally black to the top side, otherwise two pages coming side by side in a book look odd, besides a grey sheet is not so legible. Owing to the surprisingly high percentage of necessary loading to obtain opacity—18 to 25 per cent. being permissible—occasionally trouble is caused by the dry ink "picking" the top side of the sheet where the fine loading lies on the surface. This is easily overcome by slightly softening the ink used.

India paper has an astonishing resistance to tear for so thin a paper, and even large-sized books do not tear with continuous handling. The thin paper being supple, appears to "give" to shock. Resistance would mean a tear.

The beautifully artistic matt surface of India paper appeals to the good public taste, and with the advent of the offset litho and photogravure processes (India paper is almost ideal for the latter, if not too thin), and with recent British Association and educational authorities, resolutions against the use of coated "art" papers on account of the injurious effect on the eyes, there is a big future for book illustration, etc.

The following information may prove useful to those interested in the printing of India paper, especially to those who have not up to the present printed this kind of paper:—

(1.) STORAGE OF THE PAPER.—It is absolutely necessary that the paper, before it is used, be placed in the printing-room for some time, say three or four days, without any covering, that is to say, free from any wrapping paper. This is done in order that the paper may be of the same temperature and humidity as the printing-room. Paper brought direct from the store-room to the printing machine never gives good results, as it becomes easily cockled and curls up, owing to the unequal absorption of the atmospheric moisture.

(2.) PRINTING INK.—The printing ink should not be greasy. If you put a stick in the ink and take it out again, greasy ink will run like honey. The ink must be dry, and from a stick put in it it must drop down in pieces like dough.

(3.) INK DUCTS ON THE MACHINES.—Generally the ducts on the machines containing the ink (which is usually oily and thick flowing) are in quite a horizontal position, so the ink runs easily of its own accord to the transfer rolls. The dry ink, however, does not run at all, or only very slowly, and therefore it is advisable to give the ducts a slight incline to the transfer roll, so that the dry ink can flow better.

(4.) PRESSURE ON THE MACHINE.—In machining thicker paper as a rule the pressure is heavy. This should not be the case with thin India paper, as under the heavy pressure of the type, the impression shows on the other side of the paper, as this thin paper cannot resist the pressure. Furthermore, the ink is pressed right into the paper. One therefore runs the risk of pressing it right through, so that the letters appear on the other side, especially as India paper is not hard sized. Therefore, the machine must be adjusted to the correct pressure before the printing of the paper, so that, using dry ink, the printing does not appear embossed, but in a nice black colour on the surface. It is quite easy to get this right pressure.

Digitized by Google

(5.) PAPER AFTER PRINTING.—After printing, the paper should not be stacked in very high piles, so as to avoid undue pressure on the printed sheets before the ink is thoroughly dry, which might cause same to "set-off" or to permeate through the paper. For the same reason the paper should not be given to the bookbinder straight away from the machine, or before the ink is quite dry, as the paper is subjected to pressure in the cutting machine, etc. It is very easy to make red and gilt-edged books with the paper, as this point is taken into consideration in the manufacturing, but nevertheless, in this work, specially, careful attention is necessary, and also some experience.

Many printers feed the paper into the machine by hand, viz., girls take each sheet and lay it into the required position for the grippers. This method usually takes more time than is the case with mechanically-fed paper, but in many printing houses, the dexterity (or skill) of the girls has reached such a high degree that they can feed the same quantity of sheets per hour as the machines, but the latter saves the wages of the girls. The firm of Klein and Ungerer, in Leipsic, have recently constructed a machine with pneumatic feed which automatically lays on the thin paper to the weight of 30 grammes (double crown 12½ lbs.). The number of sheets inserted per hour is not much higher by this method, but the wages of a girl are saved.

Machine-Room Costs.

At the July meeting of the Newcastle and District Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, the following paper, entitled "A Machine-Room Talk and Costs," was read by the president, Mr. A. Phillips:—

In this machine-room talk, I do not wish to disguise the fact that it is a talk to experts, and that there is bound to be a difference of opinion on points touched upon. Now in the first place, I contend that in all cases, whether the office be large or small, this department should always be in charge of a practical man, instead of as in many instances, supervised by the overseer of the composing-room. This fact is at last recognised by employers, and you will find that the Costing Committee at their meetings in London, and also in their reports, strongly advocate separate and distinct departmental working. I feel sure that letterpress overseers will welcome the news that master printers have at last woke up to the fact that, each department must have its own overseer if work is to be carried through with economy and dispatch. The old order of a composing-room overseer running the two departments will have to go, as it must when one takes into account the high pressure at which all work has to be got through.

The Machine Department

to-day is more intricate than ever it was, for a good man must not only know mechanics, but something about chemistry and photography as well, if he is to successfully cope with the difficulties which beset his path, and however good an overseer may be of a composing-room, still he is a square peg in a round hole when he comes to the machine department, and in saying this, I do so without the slightest disrespect to the composing-room overseer. All I contend is that he is asked to do too much, from which in the long run his firm suffers.

The Printing of To-Day.

The quality of printing as expected now is not the printing of twenty or even ten years ago. There was a time when the art of the compositor was reckoned pre-eminent, and the poor minder was looked upon as an inferior individual, in fact he was not even recognised by the trade unions, so low was he in their estimation, but what a change has come over the scene! Gentlemen, you can put your finest comp, with all his artistic abilities and the best material that can be bought to set up a job, send it down to the machine-room, and get it badly machined, and the job in the customers' and public's eyes is damned. But you can reverse the order, and if the composing has been inferior or slipshod, machine it well, and the job will pass through.

Employers, and often overseers too, lose sight of the fact that there are many mechanical and other difficulties for a man to contend with before he can start a job. Elaborate machinery with its gearing and self-feeders, paper with its varying surfaces of china clay, atmospheric conditions affecting ink and rollers, the two latter I am afraid never sufficiently taken into account, yet on them often depends whether the job is turned out in a satisfactory manner, or not. All these things tend to put time on work, and if you compare a great many of your jobs which are turned out to-day, with those that have only been done a few years back, it will be an education in itself even with work which is illustrated.

Process Blocks.

Some time back half-tone and three-colour blocks were little known, and the wood-cut and electro, with damped paper, reigned supreme. These latter have had their day and will never return, so if you pause and think of the past and the present, one and all will honestly admit that more brains are now wanted in the machine department than ever before, yet in face of these facts there are firms still who expect their overseers to do two men's work.

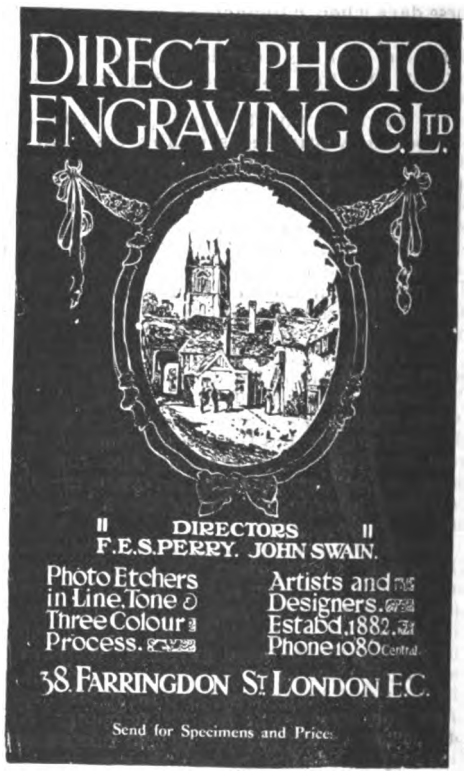
Ascertaining Costs.

We will now get a step further on and think of the many things that go to make up cost of production in the machine department, and as our basis we will take a double-demy machine, say the ordinary stop-cylinder, but fitted with gearing and necessary appliances for turning out a job with half-tone blocks. First, you have interest on capital outlay, and afterwards depreciation of machine and interest, then comes wages of minder and feeder, portion overseer's wages, rent of floor space, rates, taxes and lighting, and finally power to drive the machines. All these items must be calculated before you can possibly make a start as to what constitutes cost for machine hours, and it is advisable also to extend it over a period. After finding out up to this point, what it costs to work the machine, say for a year, week, or hour, still the question to answer is, what rate must I charge per hour to get back all those expenses I have been put to in producing the work? Some might say, well, just divide by the number of working hours in the year or week, and there you are. No, this will not do; what you have next to find out is, what hours the machine is working on jobs. And I will admit that if you have no system whereby you know what each individual machine does in a week, month, or year, you have something to ponder over.

We all know that there are many times in a month in which machines have to be kept open, or

Waiting for Work,

and that expenses are running on exactly the same, and it is marvellous how these non-chargeable machine hours mount up. Still the difficulty has to be got over, and perhaps you will then begin to think of how many hours were machines actually working on jobs that have been charged up during this last week or so; you will find perhaps there are seven or eight hours per week per machine gone astray somewhere or other, which cannot be accounted for at all. Yet they have been paid for as labour, etc. Now that has to be got back from the customer, so it will be advisable to divide your costs per week not by 51, as one thought, but somewhere in the region of 43 or 44, or even to come down to 40 per week, taking a period of 12 months. Your costs per week divided by these hours will then give you the hour cost of actual production. But please bear this in mind, that you have arrived at this cost per hour for the machine, whether it is working on a small or full sized job, and that, compelled often as one is, to put small jobs on large machines, yet you cannot charge your customer with a rate which the job would not bear. As an instance, you could not charge the same rate for a 4to as a demy job. The customer cannot help it if your other machines are all blocked, so that although you have now worked out your cost for this size of machine, still, knowing as you know, that 50 to 75 per cent. of your work done will be under demy, the only thing to do is to fix your hour cost in excess of the actual cost for a full form. By so doing you will be enabled to put smaller jobs on the machine than you otherwise would do. As an illustration of what I mean we will take various sizes from double demy downwards, and will first look at what it costs to run a double demy machine, this being a size used practically by every office. Now the figures I intend giving are not taken from any text book, but are based on works cost in Newcastle today of 51 hours, with wages of minder at 36s., and a good qualified feeder at 12s. per week. And here let me say that it is the height of folly in my opinion to have a good machine and minder and an indifferent feeder. Far better pay a shilling or two more per week in this latter direction, for it is money well spent. You now have the commencement of costs—wages £2 8s. per week—then you begin to put down the other items, depreciation, interest on capital, floor space rental, rates and taxes, lighting, power, and percentage for overseer's wages. These you will find total up to about £1 2s. 7d. per week, making a total cost of £3 10s. 7d. per week for a double demy machine, independently driven by motor. These are works costs pure and simple, and do not take notice of counting house expenses; we will now divide this by, say, 44, being the number of hours you know your machine actually works per week throughout the year, result is 1s. 7¼d. per



Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

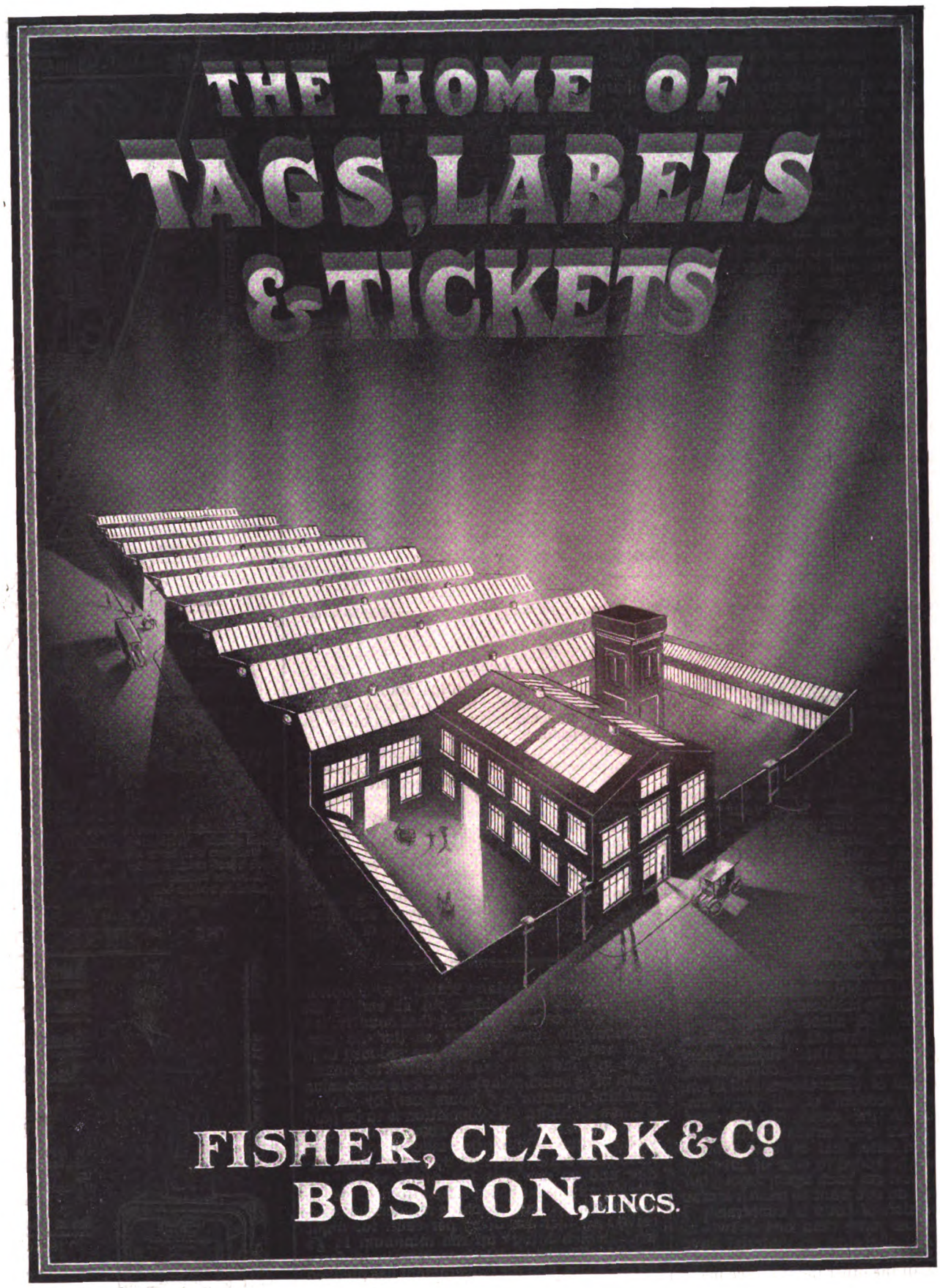
Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

98

Digitized by Google



QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.

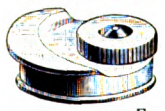
TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied at **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or **2/6** FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Digitized by Google

hour as your machine hour cost for this size of machine. Now, as I have previously said, your machine is running probably 50 to 75 per cent. of its time on smaller sizes, double crown downwards, and that as you must have a double demy size you will have to fix your rate at at least 2s. 3d. per hour to cover hours your machine is working on smaller forms, so as not to have a loss in this department, double crown you would then charge, say, 2s., royal, demy foolscap, large post at 1s. 9d., you then have very few sizes left on which you would have a loss when working this size of machine, for most folio sizes can be honestly charged 1s. 6d. or 1s. 7d. per hour.

Some Will Say

that they think the actual hour cost can be reduced; so it can, and of course there are two ways of doing it, one by reducing your feeders' wages to 9s. or 10s. per week, or by one man working two machines. Now taking the case of the first saving, this can be done in a good many instances without impairing in any way efficiency, especially if you have trained your feeder yourself, and that the class of work is just ordinary commercial. This would then reduce your hour cost to about 1s. 5½d. or 1s. 6d. The second way, one man to two machines, is not going to be such a gold mine as one would imagine. If you just think for a moment you will have to acknowledge that on ordinary jobbing work, with its runs of only half, one, or even two or three hours, it is utterly impossible for any minder to keep both running. Still, if you are fortunate enough to have jobs with long runs, then it is not so bad, and a man is glad to have a machine whereby he can run off small runs. So we will see how costs come out here. Rent, rates, taxes, etc., £1 2s. 7d. each machine equals £2 5s. 2d; £1 16s. wage of minder and say £1 for two feeders, total cost equals £5 1s. 2d. per week. Now your hours of running were 44 hours per week for one machine, but you cannot double that and make it 88 when a man is looking after two machines; it will not be more than 70 hours. So we will divide £5 1s. 2d. by 70, which equals within a few coppers 1s. 5½d. per hour, so that after all you are not making a fortune by adopting this method.

Cost of Materials.

We will now take the other portion of machine-room costs, namely, materials, and here I fancy very often the customer gets what he does not pay for. Ink alone is only one of many things, for you have oil, rags, benzolene, petroleum, lye, pick and other brushes, emery cloth, varnishes and chemicals, composition, and a small host of other things, and if you keep a careful account of all your materials bought in the course of the year, keeping inks apart from extras wanted, you will find, I feel sure, that at least another third can safely be added to cost of inks, all of which you must get back again from your customer if you do not want to have a loss so far as this portion of costs is concerned. I have come across more than one or two, in my life, who in charging up material have charged for the ink alone. Gentlemen, what folly, think of all the other items I have mentioned, how many of these can you honestly dispense with at all? Why, practically none; and here is where a foreman is always wanted in the department, he knows what extras have had to be used in the various jobs passing through, for it would be manifestly unfair to charge a customer in the material cost for a job which run through smoothly and well, as against one, who through faulty paper or blocks have had to have a lot of extras and doctoring to turn out the job as it should be. As an instance, let us take say two jobs in bronze blue, both the same size, one worked on a good printing paper, the other on a coated stock, and although the ink given out is exactly the same in both cases, yet in one you run through without any trouble whatever, but the other, well your troubles begin at once, and only by doctoring of inks with various things can you get a satisfactory result, so although both jobs, we will say, took the same amount of ink, yet you must charge for one more than the other and so cover your additional costs.

In conclusion, I hope this little talk will set you thinking, and by so doing to ask yourself the question, have I in the past been charging too little for labour and material? and I feel pretty confident that in a good many cases you will admit that charges have been too low in the past even in the machine department.

Works costs do not include the counting-house, so that if these were added your figures should be about—

Works Cost.		Per hour.	Counting-House Costs.
Platens	—Light	1s. 0d.	3½d. and 4d.
"	—Heavy ...	1s. 6d.	4½d.
Wharfedales	—Demy	2s. 0d.	8d.
"	—Double Crown	2s. 3d.	10d.
"	—Double Demy	2s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
"	—Double Royal	2s. 9d.	1s. 4d.
"	—Quad Crown...	3s. 0d.	1s. 6d.
"	—Quad Demy ...	3s. 3d.	1s. 9d.
"	—Quad Royal...	3s. 6d.	2s. 0s.

Size.		Consumption of Current.
		Watts.
2	Quad Demy ...	Motor free. 900 5-H.P. motor, from 1,440 to 2,000 Watts per hour, according to form.
1½	Quad Crown ...	" 540 3-H.P. " 960 " 1,100 " "
1	Double Demy ...	" 480 2-H.P. " 800 " 900 " "
¾	Demy	" 300 1-H.P. " 700 " 800 " "

At the close of Mr. Phillips' address, an interesting discussion took place on several points connected with costs of running the machine-room. Several different methods were discussed, but the lecturer said the chief point was that the whole of the expenses of the department should be recovered in the hourly rate, and that materials should not be overlooked but charged direct to jobs.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Phillips for his paper, and it was decided not to hold the usual August meeting on account of members being on holiday.

On September 1st a lecture will be given by Mr. Philipson, of Messrs Philipson and Sons, process engravers, on "The Making of a Half-Tone Block."

THE new Norwegian "scale," the adoption of which by both sides, put an end to the recent compositors' strike in that country, is a considerable improvement on the old one. The weekly hours of labour are reduced from 54 to 51½, and night work is limited to a maximum of 6½ hours, a day's work for a composing machine operator is 7 hours (net) by day or 6 hours by night. Composition is to be paid for at the rate of 6¾d. per 1,000, to men and women alike. Composing machine operators have their scale increased by 33 per cent. for day and 20 per cent for night work, the weekly minimum being raised from £2 2s. to £2 13s. 6d. Rotary machine minders have received an increase of 25 per cent. for night work, which brings up the minimum to £2 10s. 9d. The new scale is to remain in force for six years, and the Government has pledged itself that before the expiration of that period it will bring in a Bill to make the eight-hour day compulsory in all branches of the printing and allied trades.

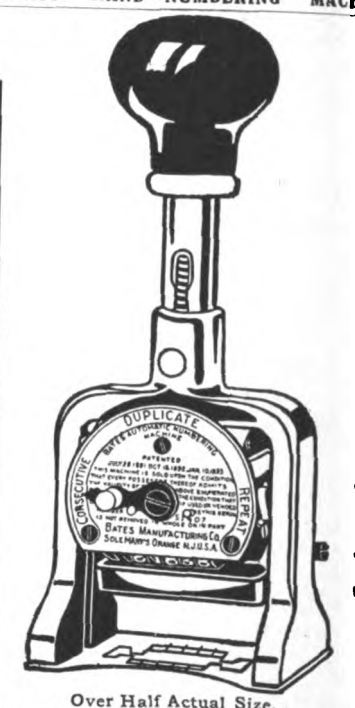
A WISE old Chinese merchant noted for his ability in bargaining as well as his honesty, on being asked why the Chinese merchant is so successful in selling, said: "You see it is this way," he said, softly rubbing his fat palms together and settling back comfortably in his seat. "The only question in bargaining is whether you want my goods more than I want your money. The one who knows that first is in control of the situation. The Chinese merchant is an honest man, but he is a close and intelligent observer."

ACCURATE. RELIABLE. EFFICIENT.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"

AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

STYLE A
12345

STYLE B
67890

STYLE F
12345

STYLE G
67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G.					Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to	999	...		46-
4 " "	" 1 to	9,999			52-
5 " "	" 1 to	99,999	...		60-
6 " "	" 1 to	999 999	...		68-
7 " "	" 1 to	9,999,999	...		76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Steel wheels. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

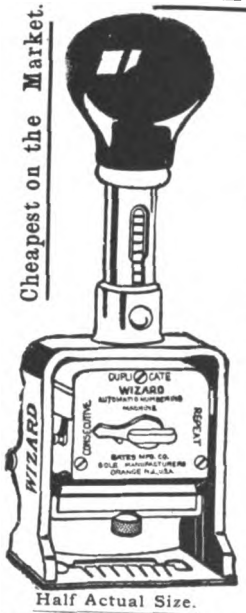
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machine.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "Duplicate," or "Repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE E
67890

STYLE G
67890

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.
Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink Extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each; 6s. 6d. per dozen.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE.

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

Price 14s. 6d. in Box Complete.

THE PLUNGERLESS "BETTER WETTER."
THE STANDARD "WETTER" (With low plunger).
THE MIDGET "WETTER" (Built like a Watch).
Type-High Automatic Numbering Machines Kept in Stock

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central and 721 Bank. Works, 469 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

I hardly know why but I find myself musing at the moment on the art of saying the polite thing and yet "getting there." Lord Beaconsfield was an adept. "I have *lost no time* in reading the book you have so kindly sent me," he would say to the budding author or to the crank who had shot his immortal work unread straight into the great man's waste paper basket.

o o o

That at least is the story. If it's not true it ought to be. The italics of course are mine.

o o o

Walpole got there, when one of the Georgian queens asked if it would cost much supposing the king were to enclose St. James' Park. "Only a crown."

o o o

When I meet a man who feels he is too honest and good for business, who blames everything and everyone but himself for any troubles, while I blame him for a lot of them, I again try to be polite; and I gently suggest that not every man who burns his cakes is a King Alfred.

o o o

Perhaps it was the *Daily News* that started me on this train. Just now it is treating us to a lot of letters as to whether there is a hell. Whereupon the *Herald* neatly and perhaps not altogether unjustly chips in with the suggestion that the *News* is talking about hell because it can find "nothing on earth" that it can make interesting.

o o o

For a champion instance of saying something with freedom and frankness, and at the same time in a way to give no valid excuse for offence, turn to the August 2nd issue of the new *Advertisers' Weekly*, and see how George Edgar treats his character study. He heads the sketch simply "Higham," meaning Charles F. Higham the advertising consultant, and the founder and editor of the *Optimist*, his own house journal. As you read the appreciation you wonder for a time if it is not a depreciation.

o o o

It dawns upon you at about the third column that it simply means that Mr. Higham is an advertising Cromwell who is being "painted, warts and all," and that undoubtedly he is a man who prefers to be pourtrayed thus or to be left unpictured altogether.

o o o

Birrell has shrewdly suggested how vastly less entertaining Boswell's "Johnson" would be if the doctor's faults and odd little ways were not so faithfully dealt with.

o o o

Hannah More begged Boswell to tone down "our revered friend's" little excesses and eccentricities, but Boswell was too true an artist and too really true a friend to make that blunder. Instead of burying his man politely he gave him centuries of life.

o o o

We have all the old man's strangenesses, even to the piety which could ask a friend visiting him on his death-bed to frankly tell him his chief faults, and the furious onslaught which the old bear, reviving on the provocation, straightway made upon his rash father confessor.

o o o

How Joshua Reynolds did laugh, to be sure, as he was told of and could realise the scene. Dear old Hannah would have left it at the penitent request.

o o o

Mr. Edgar says that Mr. Higham and his strong individuality seem always to be impressing themselves somewhere or other and in most unlikely ways and places. He is always breaking out unexpectedly.

o o o

And in that connection it certainly is odd to read that when Mr. Higham put forward his suggestion that the great political parties should advertise their appeals and their arguments, he did not really believe that he could persuade the Liberal or Conservative party to entrust him with a big advertising campaign.

But let Mr. Higham speak. He was tackled as to whether he did seriously expect or imagine this:—

o o o

"I said, I believe nothing of the sort. But I do believe that in this country there are hundreds of men in charge of big businesses who have thought over the advertising problem without taking any steps further than preliminary consideration.

o o o

"These big men of affairs may be interested in business, but they are interested in politics more. They certainly would not read any advertisement put out by an advertising consultant in the ordinary way, but they would read my address to the Party leaders.

o o o

"I think that the money I spent in addressing the Party leaders really produced its return by the impression it made on many big business men.

o o o

"They were shrewd enough to see that if I could impress the public with the value of my services to political advertising, I might possibly impress"—men in the business world. "And I got ample proof that my view of the situation was right."

o o o

I've never met Mr. Higham. He has interested me for some years because he is no pessimist. And my dear fellow, reading this column, if you must be a fool, do be every kind of a fool but that.

o o o

Out of the over fullness of the stomach the pessimist speaketh. Don't talk of your sad heart. It's your sorry stomach. The stomach is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked.

o o o

I like Mr. Higham's enthusiasm. Says Edgar, "He will put as much enthusiasm into describing a label as a poet will put into describing a sunset."

o o o

Yes, but hang it all, if he will do that, and if a printer can and does show as much real enthusiasm about some printing job as a poet shows about a sunset, why the simple reason is that the man really is a poet. As we say of honour and fame that they "from no condition rise; act well your part, there all the honour lies." so we may say of poetry—"act well your part, there all the poetry lies."

o o o

There was huckstering, but there was no business worthy that great and comprehensive name in the output of the degenerated litho work twenty years ago. It so disgusted some London journeymen who were condemned to be working upon it that since their employers could not or would not give them good litho work to do, they must needs start classes in litho, and do good work of an evening for themselves.

o o o

That was the movement, you know, which has resulted in the L.C.C. Litho and Engraving School of Bolt-court. Those men had the root of the matter of poetry in them. The magnificent school they've brought into being is a "Paradise Regained."

o o o

It seems to be considered by some men to be very fine to have a power of contemplating this thing and that thing, and this man and that man, and seeing nothing to stir one's admiration.

o o o

Someone was one day quoting a familiar tag. He was reminding a friend that no one is a hero to his valet.

o o o

"No," said the friend; "and that's because the valet is a valet."

o o o

If I were you I'd look at a copy or two of the *Optimist*. You can get it from 2, Norfolk House, Strand. If its contagious spirit makes you a bit of a spell-binder too, what of that? The printer should cash his personality a great deal more and a great better than he does.

o o o

Use your personality a bit; and then you'll get one.

o o o

I'm thinking, you see, of Pat, who had a present of too small boots. "Begorra, I'll have to wear them a day or two before I can get them on me feet!" Wear personality a bit; it'll come on then all right.

o o o

As between men who are echoes and men who are egos, as between echo-tists and egotists, give me the egotist. He'll want putting right at times. That'll be fun. And there'll be something to learn from him and probably something to like him for. But whoever loved a ditto?

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Packings and Wrappings.

Five Years' Imports.

Of the total imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom nearly 36 per cent. of the value represents packings and wrappings, which show a heavy increase during the last five years:—

1912	3,725,506 cwts.	£2,586,027
1911	3,201,884 ,,	2,232,488
1910	2,831,793 ,,	1,927,395
1909	2,319,460 ,,	1,563,999
1908	2,411,518 ,,	1,648,479

The following comparative values, for years 1908 and 1912, show the receipts from the various countries competing in the British market:—

	1908.	1912.
Russia	£163,697	£150,493
Sweden	483,845	801,543
Norway	446,118	551,498
Germany	270,632	663,266
Netherlands	39,602	135,114
Belgium	171,631	226,024
France	14,071	27,907
Austria-Hungary ...	27,488	6,648
United States ...	19,552	10,345
Other Foreign Countries	11,727	12,541
British Possessions...	116	648

British Exports.

The following were the exports of packings and wrappings for 1912 and four previous years:—

1912	848,396 cwts.	£347,356
1911	719,002 ,,	302,904
1910	693,804 ,,	313,624
1909	124,948 ,,	157,771
1908	121,876 ,,	144,252

The following comparative values for the years 1912 and 1908 show the exports to the various countries:—

To Foreign Countries.	1908.	1912.
Germany...	£12,344	£14,110
Netherlands	2,733	—
Java	396	21,974
Belgium	1,886	9,559
France	9,914	8,801
China	3,490	2,252
United States	21,033	36,735
Other Foreign Countries	15,035	38,610
Totals	£66,831	£132,041

To British Possessions.		
Cape of Good Hope ...	£7,437	£10,449
Natal	3,245	4,442
British E. Indies ...	21,452	124,845
Australia	9,688	13,648
New Zealand	3,134	4,000
Canada	16,737	30,896
B. W. India Islands ...	4,997	3,811
Other British Possessions	10,731	23,224
Totals	£77,421	£215,315

"Did youse git anyt'ing," whispered the burglar on guard as his pal emerged from the window of the suburban villa. "Naw, de bloke wot lives here is a printer," replied the other in disgust. "Dat's hard luck," said the first; "did youse lose anyt'ing?"

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. FOR EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Telegrams: "Flongs, Liverpool."
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL AND CO. have added to their "Clear Type" Sixpenny Series "The Laird o' Cockpen," by "Rita."

THE death is announced of Mr. J. Stephen Jeans, for many years editor-in-chief and one of the principal proprietors of the *Iron and Coal Trades Review*.

THE British Consul at Newchwang, China, says that the farmhouses of the settlers are papered with copies of the *Sunday Chronicle*, some dated December, 1910.

AT a sale of books and MSS. at Sotheby's a copy of the original edition of "Waltz," an apostrophic hymn written by Lord Byron in the name of "Horace Hornew," and published in London in 1813, realised £125.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were two failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, August 1st; the corresponding week in 1912 showed one.

THE death is announced of Mr. Edward J. Broadfield, who was associated at one time with the management of the old *Manchester Examiner and Times*, and he was also for some years on the staff of the *Manchester Guardian*.

MESSRS. HOLLAND AND CO., Albert Works, Marlborough-road, Old Kent-road, S.E., have issued No. 1 of a bright little 4 pp. booklet in which they set forth the merits of their lino, mono, type and stereo metals. It is nicely printed in red and black, on good paper, and will serve well to keep the firm's special lines before customers.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Joseph Watson, Reuter's correspondent in Paris. Mr. Watson was a native of Scotland, and served for a number of years on the Parliamentary staff of the *Scotsman*. He was a vice-president of the Institute of Journalists from 1899 to 1902, and chairman of the London district in 1899.

AT the seventeenth annual meeting of the Western Canada Press Association it was decided to merge that organisation into the Canadian Press Association, which has been in existence for fifty-five years. The merging is the first step towards the solidifying of the various provincial and inter-provincial press associations throughout Canada in one strong national body.

IN a cause that came before Mr. Justice Neville, in the Chancery Division, last Thursday, the Amalgamated Press applied for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Hatton Morris and Co. and another from inserting advertisements in the form of leaflets in copies of *Answers*, *Home Chat*, and other periodicals issued by the plaintiffs without their authority. Counsel for plaintiffs said that a leaflet headed "Build up your Fortune from Oil" had been inserted without their authority. Counsel for the defendants said that the leaflets had been inserted by newsvendors, and gave undertakings not to do what was complained of until the trial of the action.

THE report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Publications and Debates' Reports suggests that there should be improvement effected in the method of preparation of periodical publications of the Government Departments and that the Departments should consult the Stationery Office before the reports are prepared for the printers. It is suggested that the prices of publication should be low and have some relation to the cost of production. The Committee give one instance of the need for reform; the Report on Buildings for Small Holdings was sold at a price of about four times the cost of production. The duplication of records leads apparently to much cost and inconvenience, and the Committee desire to further consider this matter. The printed answers to questions are duplicated in "Votes and Proceedings" and in the "Official Daily Report." The cost involved in printing the answers with the "Votes" is not less than £1,000 a session and sometimes costs £20 in a single day. The division lists are also duplicated. Amendment of the Standing Orders would be required to stop this duplication, and the Committee recommend that this should be done.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

THE late Mr. George Healey, of Clontarf, Dublin, printer, has left estate of the value of £59,698.

THE late Mr. George Grandison Millar, of Glasgow, managing director of Millar and Lang, Ltd., art publishers, has left estate of the value of £12,904.

BY an order of the Moscow Court of Justice the first three volumes of the work of Leo Tolstoi in the "Gorbunoff Edition," containing a translation of the four Gospels, with notes by Tolstoi, have been destroyed.

FIRE.—Hollerday Hill House, at Lynton, the summer residence of the late Sir George Newnes, and the property of Sir Frank Newnes, was completely destroyed on Monday night, the damage being estimated at £10,000. Suspicion points to the fire having been caused by suffragettes.

CANADA.—Montreal is shortly to have another daily newspaper, to be called the *Daily Mail*. It will be issued as a morning sheet and will be independent in politics. The president of the company is Mr. M. E. Nicholls, who was for some years managing director and president of the *Winnipeg Telegram*.

FOR the supply of printing and stationery for the Metropolitan Water Board the following tenders are recommended for acceptance:—C. Straker and Sons, Ltd., printing No. 1 for three years from September 1st, 1913; Charles and Dible, printing No. 2; J. Truscott and Sons, Ltd., stationery; McCorquodale and Co., binding.

THE next work from the pen of Mr. Rafael Sabatini is to be a history of Friar Thomas de Torquemada, the first Grand Inquisitor of the Holy Office. In this book, "Torquemada and the Spanish Inquisition," which is to be published in the second week of August by Stanley Paul and Co., Mr. Sabatini describes the Dominican Friar as a genius presiding over a gigantic and cruel engine of his own perfecting. Of the facts of his life the records are short, but from the laws which he drew up for the Inquisition, and from his decrees made through the mouthpiece of the Holy Office, much may be gleaned concerning the awful intelligence of the architect who set in motion the most diabolical schemes of persecution, and enforced his commands in the torture chamber.

THE *Investors' Guardian* in its usual half-yearly review of the new company registrations for the first half of 1913, says that it may be taken as an axiom in the science of company promotion that the long continuance of a high Bank rate is fatal to that general buoyancy without which nothing worthy of the name of a "boom" is possible. It is no surprise, therefore, to find that the capitalisation of the new companies registered during the half-year ended June 30th last is only £73,554,437, a decline of over 18 millions as compared with the same period last year, and of 57 millions when compared with the rubber-boom-six-months of 1910. Plantation registrations, including rubber, were £1,951,200, as compared with £36,627,740 in 1910. Oil registrations amounted to £6,425,799 against £24,880,390. Notwithstanding the general depression, there were some notable increases, of which electrical, chemical and medical, textile, railways and coal registrations were the most notable instances.

THE best of good company, alike for travel or the leisured intervals of the holiday season, is to be found between the covers of the August number of the *Windsor Magazine*, which is fuller than ever of features remarkable for their interest, importance and variety. The stories include an instalment of Gertrude Page's new story of the Rhodesian life of to-day, "The Pathway," and another feature is a further complete episode in Halliwell Sutcliffe's romantic series. The number also contains important articles on sundry subjects by writers of special authority and distinction. The art and personality of the most famous pianists of the day are studied in an interesting survey, and a number of valuable portraits accompany this article. A theme of literary interest is a survey of the parts of the Lake District more especially associated with the life and poems of Wordsworth, and the many photographs reproduced with this article will appeal to lovers of English scenery at its finest. Many other interests are represented in this attractive issue.

THE French Minister of the Interior recently nominated a committee to enquire whether, in the interests of the public service, it would be desirable to substitute mechanical composition for the hand-setting at present used in the production of the *Journal Officiel*. The Committee have just reported that the circumstances under which the *Journal* is published being somewhat peculiar, and not comparable to those that obtain in ordinary printing establishments, it is not prepared to definitely recommend such a change. They suggest, however, that a few Linotypes be put in by way of experiment. The report goes on to state that the stereotyping printing plant is quite inadequate and that its total replacement is a matter of urgency. Further, that the power at present in use is not capable of driving any Linotypes that may be put in. It is understood that the Government intends to give prompt effect to the proposals of the Committee.

"Newcastle Daily Journal" WAYZGOOSE.

On Saturday last, under ideal weather conditions, the annual wayzgoose of the *Journal* took place at Southill, near Durham, by kind invitation of Mr. "Sam" Storey, when upwards of 90 enjoyed the hospitality of the host of Southill. On arrival the party was welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Storey and Master and Miss Storey. Mr. S. Storey was also present and witnessed the various sports, of which a lengthy programme was carried out during the afternoon.

The beautiful gardens on this pleasant demesne were a special treat to those interested, and a small party spent a delightful time there under the ciceroneship of Mr. S. Storey's daughter, who kindly took them round. The roses of Southill, for quantity, variety, and beauty were something to be remembered. The Ghyll Wood, which affords a special study to lovers of nature untrammelled by art, and in a blazing hot day like Saturday last (provided a beautifully shaded retreat), was also taken advantage of for a pleasant stroll through its shaded environments, wherein were seen all the wild progeny of Dame Nature in profusion—and fine old trees in great variety:

> The oak, the ash, and the bonny ivy tree,
> They flourish so well in the North Countrie,

also beech, sycamore, birch, etc.

At the conclusion of the sports, the prizes were presented to the successful contestants by Mrs. F. Storey, the prizes being given by the directors.

Mr. S. Storey, in introducing his daughter to present the prizes, said that it was many years since he had been present at any of the wayzgooses held by their newspapers, owing to ill-health, and it had been a great pleasure to him to be present amongst them that day, and was very glad that the weather had been so propitious, and that they had all enjoyed themselves. Just as the sun had shone upon them and made a pleasant time for them, so the financial sun had shone upon the *Newcastle Journal* during the past year. He might fairly say that the past year had been the best, financially, that the *Journal* had had for many long years. Let them hope that that state of things might long continue.

Mr. J. Mills (Father of the Chapel) proposed a vote of thanks to the proprietors of the *Journal*, Mr. S. Storey, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Storey, for their kindness in entertaining them so generously, and to the directors for the handsome prizes they had presented for the various competitions, which was responded to with hearty cheers.

The following were the successful contestants:—

Eighty Yards Flat Race.—G. Carmichael, 1; W. W. Tagg, 2.

Fifty Yards Sack Race.—J. Brunskill, 1; J. M. Pringle, 2.

Egg-and-Spoon Race.—G. Hunter, 1; W. W. Tagg, 2.

Three-Legged Race.—H. Turner and W. W. Tagg, 1; T. Reed and J. Pringle, 2.

Quoits.—W. Smith, 1; R. A. Patterson, 2; W. Brown, 3.

Bowls Tournament.—N. Cummins, 1; H. Moore, 2.

Golf.—F. G. Storey, 1; T. C. Grant, 2; R. C. Donaldson, 3.

The cricket match, Mr. F. G. Storey's XI. v. Mr. W. H. Musgrave's XI., was won by Mr. Musgrave's team. Mr. Sam Storey, jun., was top scorer.

During the course of the day tea and supper were provided in a marquee in the grounds, when the house party honoured the party with their presence.

Altogether this was one of the most enjoyable outings the *Journal* staff have ever had.

T. E. BINGLEY
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH QUALITY | PROMPTITUDE MODERATE CHARGES

Digitized by Google

British Printings.

FIVE YEARS' EXPORT FIGURES.

The exports of paper for printing for 1912 and four previous years were as follows:—

1912	1,782,504 cwts.	£1,746,141
1911	1,693,760	1,611,778
1910	1,546,592 ,,	1,464,183
1909	1,269,974 ,,	1,208,152
1908	1,060,831 ,,	1,053,973

The values of the shipments to Foreign Countries and British Possessions in 1912 as compared with 1908 were:—

To Foreign Countries.

	1908.	1912.
Sweden	£3,079	£3,298
Denmark	2,860	6,942
Germany	10,731	15,210
Netherlands...	29,021	42,132
Belgium	33,349	61,058
France	111,255	141,983
Portuguese East Africa	4,416	5,655
Italy	3,883	4,110
Egypt	22,315	16,139
Siam	8,897	9,186
China (except Hong Kong, Macao and Wei-hai-Wei)	23,995	42,493
Japan	65,844	164,606
United States	14,820	32,130
Chile	7,701	12,112
Brazil	5,227	10,139
Uruguay	2,526	4,916
Argentine Republic ...	15,095	30,736
Other Foreign Countries	18,311	27,717
Totals ...	£384,325	£630,589

To British Possessions.

	1908.	1912.
Cape of Good Hope ...	£36,604	£78,505
Natal	16,196	28,057
Bombay	69,178	98,640
Madras	39,761	60,835
Bengal	33,625	48,754
Eastern Bengal and Assam	162	36
Burmah	12,901	17,734
Straits Settlements ...	6,289	13,964
Ceylon	15,079	19,288
Hong Kong	4,441	10,688
Western Australia ...	10,350	23,321
South Australia	22,463	34,375
Victoria	125,845	189,205
New South Wales ...	84,214	150,104
Queensland	15,062	26,494
Tasmania	1,943	2,289
New Zealand	82,829	120,900
Canada	63,467	147,018
Other British Possessions	29,239	45,845
Totals	£669,648	£1,115,552

New Syllabus of Typography.

Technical Instructors and Costing Committee to Confer.

The programme of the City and Guilds of London Institute Department of Technology has been issued this week.

The syllabus dealing with typography has been re-drafted and evidently subjected to very careful scrutiny. It is certainly of a comprehensive character, and to comply with its requirements technical instructors will need to be thoroughly up-to-date in their reading and experience.

Under the heading of "General Management" instruction is to be given on "Principles of Estimating," "Methods of Cost-finding," and from the terms used—"Hour Costs of Labour, including all Expenses"—it will be seen that the Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute are endorsing the Costs System devised by the Costing Committee of the Master Printers' Federation, and teaching along the lines recommended by them, which is certainly of a more scientific character than that hitherto in vogue, will now be adopted at all technical institutes.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of the technical instructors in London on September 3rd, when the system will be fully explained by Mr. Howard Hazell and Mr. Austen Leigh, and every opportunity will be given for teachers to discuss the best method of impressing on their classes the value of this system of cost-finding.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell may depend upon a rousing reception at the American Printers' Costs Congress, which he intends attending at New Orleans next October. To do so means spending some time in travelling, but he will certainly return with such a fresh stock of enthusiasm and new ideas for the furtherance of the costing campaign in Great Britain, that it will be well worth while.

The Japanese Paper Industry.

A Good Year for Japan's Mills Despite Increased Imports.

In his annual report on the trade of Japan for 1912, Mr. E. F. Crowe, British Commercial Attaché at Tokio, states that perhaps what has been one of the most profitable items of import during the year has been paper, and British makers have fortunately enjoyed their fair share.

The Japanese mills have all been busy throughout the year, and the Fuji paper mill amongst others, is contemplating an extension of its plant. Their chief production is printing paper of a low grade, which is used for the local newspapers; it may not be out of place to mention that the recent increased interest which is being shown by the general public in political affairs is leading to an extension of newspaper circulation, and thus to an increased consumption of paper.

The supplies of pulp from the more accessible districts of the Hokkaido are now gradually getting exhausted, and the imports of pulp in 1912 show a very considerable increase of £164,000, or 50 per cent. over those for 1911. The price, however, went up so considerably that the leading Japanese mills were all compelled to put up the price of their paper.

The large fire which took place in Tokio in the early part of 1913 may perhaps have some effect on the paper market, as the district destroyed was what might be called "Booksellers' Row," consisting, as it did, very largely of publishers and book shops, whose whole stocks were destroyed.

It is in printing paper and writing paper that the United Kingdom has the largest share, while as regards match paper, simili, etc., Germany and Austria-Hungary are the chief suppliers.

An interesting point occurred in connection with the importation of a special kind of packing paper, which was classed for duty purposes at Yokohama as tissue paper and at Kobe as packing paper. Large quantities were ordered with a view to passing them at Yokohama, where a lower rate was being imposed, but a change was made and a uniform duty subsequently imposed. In conclusion it should be mentioned that in the matter of foreign paper the Japanese purchasers attach relatively far more importance to price than to quality.

The imports of Japan during 1910-12 were as follows:—Pulp: 1912, 45,777 tons, £447,100; 1911, 31,958 tons, £281,000; 1910, 35,875 tons, £323,000. Drawing paper: 1912, £25,200; 1911, £36,500; 1910, £28,700. Imitation Japanese: 1912, £132,800; 1911, £132,400; 1910, £150,700. Pasteboard and cardboard: 1912, £42,200; 1911, £32,900; 1910, £30,600. Photographic paper: 1912, £26,700; 1911, £29,300; 1910, £27,600. Printing paper: 1912, £302,000; 1911, £244,700; 1910, £351,900. Writings: 1912, £47,400; 1911, £37,500; 1910, £40,700. Other paper: 1912, £199,200; 1911, £227,500; 1910, £210,100. Total for pulp and paper manufactures: 1912, £1,290,600; 1911, £1,083,300; 1910, £1,219,300.

The imports of paper, according to the report, were of the following values from the countries mentioned:—

	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom ...	£141,000	£209,800
Germany	188,500	275,600
Austria-Hungary ...	90,700	48,300
Belgium	116,700	57,100
United States	33,300	27,400
Sweden	75,700	65,300
Other countries	46,600	42,700
Total	£692,500	£726,200

The exports of "paper and paper manufactures" from Japan were as follows:—1912 £484,700; 1911, £406,100; 1910, £513,000.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is:—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

The Premier House

FOR

Aluminium or Zinc Plates,

Offset Blankets,

and

Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY

PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.

Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

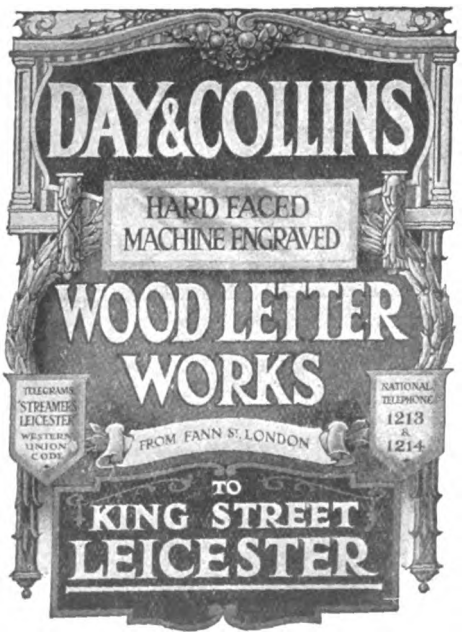
COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

ESTABLISHED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1821.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Use of India Paper	1
Machine-Room Costs	2
The New Norwegian Scale	4
Quads	5
Canadian Press Association	5
Trade Notes	6
"Newcastle Chronicle" Wayzgoose	6
British Printings	7
A New Syllabus of Typography	7
The Japanese Paper Industry	7
The Control of Trade Disputes	8
Don't Forget the Material	8
The Merchandise Marks Act	8
Colonial Demand for British Papers	9
Flax Straw Paper	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
New Companies	10
Company Notices	11
Commercial Intelligence	11
Gazette	11
The German Paper Industry	12
Patents	12
Advertising in France	12
A Rotary Cross-Cutting Machine	14
A Voice Typewriter	16
Porosity of Paper	16

The Control of Trade Disputes.

JUST over a year ago the President of the Board of Trade desired the Industrial Council to inquire and report on the following questions:—"What is the best method of securing the due fulfilment of industrial agreements?" and "How far, and in what manner, industrial agreements which are made between representative bodies of employers and workmen should be enforced throughout a particular trade or district." This report has now been issued, and shows a considerable difference of opinion among the members of the council. Six members make a reservation to the report that there should be an inquiry into the effects of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and the provision of protection. Both subjects, they say, are misunderstood, and may be germaine to the fulfilment of industrial agreement. Six others object to compulsion on those who are not parties to agreements. They think it might lead to intolerable tyranny. They also ask for immediate inquiry into the working of the Trade Disputes Act. One member has a separate memorandum, in which he asks for legislation and not mere expressions of opinion on the part of the Council, and Mr. Alexander Siemens does not sign the report at all, but submits recommendations of his own. Dealing with the first question the opinion is expressed that the general adoption of a system of monetary guarantees, in the form of a deposit of money, cannot be regarded as constituting a practicable and efficient means of ensuring the fulfilment of agreements. "At the same time, where monetary guarantees are voluntarily offered we see no objection to their adoption." The suggestion is made that agreements should, in general, be limited to a period of three years. As to the second question a good deal is said, but the general conclusion is that:—"Means should be provided whereby, at the request of the parties to an agreement, and after suitable inquiry, its operation should be extended to include the minority, and its terms made applicable to them." The Board of Trade should appoint the body to decide this question, and "should it be considered that the services of a body similar to the Industrial Council are necessary to deal with a particular case that has arisen, the Council would readily be available for the purpose." Taking the report as a whole it does not suggest any definite machinery for the regulation of trade disputes, beyond what is in force at present, the Council being against compulsory arbitration as a rule. The right to strike or lock-out is admitted, but it is suggested that previously to these extreme methods being put in force the matter in dispute should come before some independent individual or body.

* * *

Don't Forget the Material.

IN the ordinary printing office it often happens that jobs of a very varied character are sometimes handled and many of these require material to be specially cut up for the purpose. In making price for a job of an elaborate character this should be taken into consideration, and the full value of the material charged to the customer. Only the other day a printer of our acquaintance took a small job, in the form of a circular, in which there was much rule twisting, cutting of leads and sawing up of furniture, and on comparing the actual cost of composition with the estimate found he had a loss of a few shillings owing to the wasted material that had been cut up in such a manner to suit the intricacies of the job in question that it was of no further use and only fit for the hell-box. In this particular case the price had been given and the job taken by an office assistant with no practical knowledge of that class of work, a point that goes to prove the contention that estimating clerks should have a certain amount of practical training before being allowed to estimate on work.

* * *

The Merchandise Marks Act, 1891.

IT seems very strange that if a man in the street tries to obtain money by false pretences the police can immediately apprehend him without incurring costs on the person victimised; but if a similar offence is committed under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1891, it will take all the ingenuity of the victim to put the Board of Trade in motion for the purpose of gaining some retaliation. However, the Board is at last becoming alive to its sense of duty, and the new regulations issued recently with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, under Section 2 of the Act, is a step in the right direction, but we would like to see something more definitely stated as to the liability of costs incurred should the Board take upon themselves the task of a prosecution. The Board, as a public body, existing solely for the protection of the public, should not hesitate in instituting proceedings when all flagrant cases of misdescription of goods are reported, and the question of costs should be based on the same principle as that adopted in criminal cases—provided of course the defendants were good for the amount at stake, when they should be recoverable. In the past the Board moved slowly and was slow to move, and we are now glad to observe that the new regulations will make it more alert. The *Times* says, "The trading community will find the evidence and help with the preparation of a case, but where an offence is committed which is injurious to the general interests of the community or of a trade *it is understood* [the italics are our's] that the Board of Trade will themselves defray the cost of the prosecution. Such a prosecution may

Digitized by Google

involve an expenditure of thousands of pounds, and in many cases it would not repay the private trader to institute proceedings." It is the word "understood" we do not like in the *Times*' comment, and besides it takes a great deal to satisfy the Board of Trade before a case is taken up—and we know from experience they have often "fell through" when they have been taken up. Therefore, all costs should be borne by the Board and the question of liability for them settled for ever.

* * *

The Foreign and Colonial Demand for British Printings.

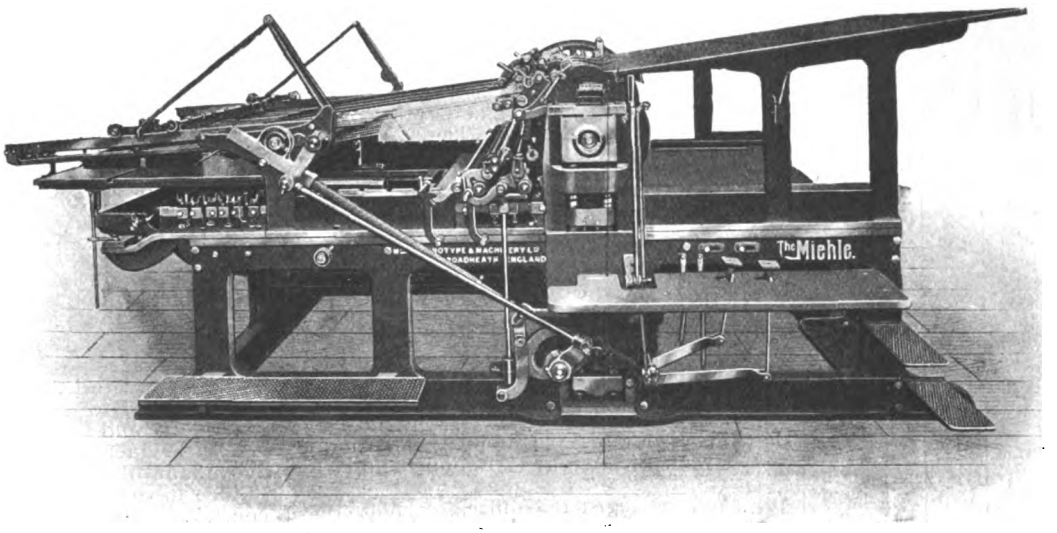
The British export trade in printings shows a substantial advance. The figures issued by the Board of Trade indicate a growing demand on the part of foreign countries, as well as British Possessions. In 1912 printings were exported to the total value of £1,746,141 as compared with £1,053,973 in 1908. Foreign countries purchased to the extent of £630,589 in 1912, as against £384,325 in 1908, whilst supplies to British Possessions increased from £669,648 in 1908 to £1,115,552 in 1912. The latter figures are most gratifying, and, given fair freight rates, the British manufacturer is well able to meet the competition of other countries. Australia is the best patron of British printings, and consequently the export trade from English and Scottish sources reached £423,499 in 1912, an increase of £165,565 since 1908. Canada has also become an important purchaser, the increase in five years rising from £63,467 to £147,018, and the same can be said of New Zealand—£82,829 to £120,900. India is also an excellent market for British printings. Our trade with foreign countries in printings is steadily advancing all round, the purchases of Japan, France, Germany, Belgium, U.S.A., and South America showing substantial increases in 1912, when compared with 1908.

After examining all the authorities and reading what the historians—both ancient and modern—have had to say upon the subject, I have been forced to the conclusion that from the beginning the printing business has been builded upon that trinity of principles—Faith, Hope and Charity. The faith of the printer is the belief that he could produce his work at a less cost than any of his competitors; the Hope that some day he might get out of debt and have enough money ahead to meet his next pay-roll and that his customers might be charitable towards him when they fix the price at which he is to do their work. —Earl R. Britt.

Flax Straw Paper.—Mr. L. N. Austin, of Winnipeg, Man., Canada, who has been experimenting with flax fibre for some years, has completed his experiments, and claims now to have a new process whereby he can make bond and ledger papers and, in fact, almost any kind of paper from flax straw with a loss of only 25 per cent. of the straw. Mr. Austin is negotiating for the necessary capital to make his process commercially successful.

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, August 6th, 1913.

WITH the Bank Holiday in view business last week-end had but little activity, but the actual business done was of a solid character, and wild-cat stocks seemed to be severely let alone, the good tone even extending to Consols, which gained $\frac{1}{16}$, both for money and the account. The influx of gold in the Bank weekly return showed an increase of £557,589 in coin and bullion, £238,000 in bar gold being bought on Thursday. Business in the industrial section was almost at a standstill, very few transactions being recorded. The holidays on Saturday and Monday caused a break in the continuity of business, and yesterday and to-day the market has not recovered from the holiday feeling. Although the demand for credit was fairly active, supplies were plentiful, and discount rates ruled low. Consols stand at $73\frac{1}{8}$ for money and $73\frac{3}{8}$ for the account.

Quietness reigns in the industrial market, and the business done has been but little. A fall in Associated Newspapers has been recorded, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{16}-1\frac{1}{16}$; and in *Standard* Newspapers $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. First Debentures of 5 to 68—78. Business has been done in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s., 21s. 3d., and 21s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers at 19s. 6d.; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 9d.,16s. 3d.; in A. M. Peebles and Son Pref. at 65s.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s. 3d. xd., and in the Pref. at 96s. 3d.; while Waterlow and Sons Non-Cum. Pref. changed hands at $12\frac{1}{8}$; and Weldon's Ord. at 18s. 9d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	$6\frac{13}{16}-7\frac{1}{16}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref	1	1	$1-1\frac{1}{4}$
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	$\frac{31}{32}-1\frac{1}{16}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref...	1	1	$\frac{15}{16}-1\frac{1}{32}$
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}$
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{25}{32}-\frac{29}{32}$
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	53—63
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	$\frac{3}{8}-\frac{5}{8}$
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	$\frac{1}{8}-\frac{3}{8}$
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{3}{8}-\frac{5}{8}$
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ..	3	3	$\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{3}{8}$
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	$\frac{21}{32}-\frac{25}{32}$
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ..	1	1	$\frac{27}{32}-\frac{31}{32}$
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	$\frac{29}{32}-\frac{9}{32}$
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{1}{8}-\frac{1}{4}$
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	73—78
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm.Pref.	10	10	$9\frac{1}{2}-10\frac{1}{4}$
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm.Pref.	5	5	$2\frac{3}{8}-2\frac{5}{8}$
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	$\frac{7}{16}-\frac{9}{16}$xd
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	53—58
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	37—42
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$1\frac{1}{16}-1\frac{1}{8}$
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	$1\frac{1}{8}-2\frac{1}{4}$
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	$11\frac{1}{16}-13\frac{1}{16}$
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$3\frac{3}{8}-3\frac{7}{8}$
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ..	10	10	$8\frac{1}{4}-9\frac{1}{4}$
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}-1$
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$4\frac{1}{2}-5$
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	$11\frac{1}{4}-12\frac{1}{4}$
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$7\frac{1}{8}-8\frac{1}{8}$
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	$5\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	$6\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{1}{2}$
Weldons Ord.	1	1	$1\frac{17}{32}-1\frac{21}{32}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{29}{32}-1\frac{1}{32}$
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{21}{32}-\frac{25}{32}$

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

A. M. PEEBLES AND SON.—The accounts for the year to June 30th, after providing for debenture interest and interim dividend on the preference shares, show a credit balance of £1,159, which the directors propose to carry forward.

WELDON'S LTD.—Presiding at the annual meeting, Mr. A. T. Hollingworth said that he was able to report another most successful year's trading. The business, both as to circulation, advertisements, patterns, and other departments had continued to expand. However, there was fierce competition, and the eminently satisfactory results had been achieved by much constant care on the part of the management. A shareholder put in a plea for a higher dividend than the 10 per cent., if it were possible, and another shareholder suggested that a bonus dividend might now and again be paid.

NEW COMPANIES.

CHANCE SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on July 25th, with a capital of £2,500, in 5s. shares, to carry on the business of theatre proprietors and managers, box office keepers, dramatic, musical and general publishers, etc. The subscribers are F. Carl, Wm. Ewert Berry, and J. J. Gomer Berry. Private company. The first directors are F. Carl, Wm. Ewert Berry and J. Gomer Berry. Qualification 500 shares.

CLARKE AND SHERWELL, LTD.—Registered on July 19th, with a capital of £35,000, in £1 shares (17,500 7 per cent. cum. pref.), to take over the business of printers, carried on at Kettering-road, Northampton, as "Clarke and Sherwell," and to adopt agreements with J. S. Clarke, G. H. Sherwell, H. R. Smith, and A. P. Martin. The subscribers are J. S. Clarke and G H. Sherwell. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than nine. The first are J. S. Clarke, G. H. Sherwell, H. R. Smith, and W. G. Meredith ("working directors.") Qualification (except "working directors") 2,500 shares. Registered office, 28-36, Kettering-road, Northampton.

WATKINS (CARDIFF) PRINTING CO., LTD.—Registered on July 18th with, a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over all or part of the printing and stationery business, carried on at Kingsway, Cardiff, as Watkins (Cardiff) Printing and Paper Co. The subscribers are S. Watkins and S. P. Watkins. Private Co. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification 100 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

BOROUGH PRESS (MOSSLEY), LTD.—Registered on July 18th, with a capital of £500, in £5 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, bookbinders, booksellers, stationers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are Mrs. B. Maxey and J. Fisher. Private company. The first directors are Mrs. B. Maxey and J. Fisher. Solicitor, J. H. Lawton, 48, Stamford-road, Mossley, Lancs. Registered office, Wellington House, Manchester-road, Mossley.

L. REEVE AND CO., LTD.—Registered on July 18th, with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, booksellers and printsellers, and to adopt an agreement with Lovell, Reeve and Co., Ltd. The subscribers are A. L. Soper and H. E. Soper. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are A. L. Soper and H. E. Soper (provisional directors). Qualification 100 shares. Registered office, 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.

ENRIGHT AND CO., LTD.—Registered on July 28th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of land and estate agents and dealers, builders, furniture dealers, private enquiry agents, coal merchants, printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are R. A. Enright, F. Gardener, and A. E. Cossor. Private company. The first directors are R. A. Enright, jun., F. Gardener, and A. E. Cossor. Registered office, 20, Newington-green, N.

LIGHTING PRESS SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on July 25th, with a capital of £400, in £1 shares, to establish, print, and publish the *Lighting Journal and Engineer*. The subscribers are A. N. Robinson and A. J. Greenby. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three. The first are A. W. Robinson, A. J. Greenby and W. Riggs.

R. MACGUIRE AND CO., LTD.—Registered on July 26th, with a capital of £1,000, in 900 "A" shares of £1 each, and 2,000 "B" shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, etc. The subscribers are R. MacGuire, J. S. Baines, and E. Davies. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than seven; the subscribers are to appoint the first. J. S. Baines is first secretary. Registered office, 14, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool.

GRAVES AND SANDERSON, LTD.—Registered on July 30th with a capital of £2.000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, etc., to acquire as from July 1st, 913, the business carried on by A. Graves and P. L. Graves in Liverpool, as Percival and Graves. The subscribers are A. Graves and M. F. Sanderson. Private company. The first directors are A. Graves and M. F. Sanderson. Qualification 100 shares. Registered office, 336, Westminster-road, Kirkdale, Liverpool.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

W. AND J. MACKAY AND CO., LTD.—Deposit of deeds of freehold land, printing works, etc., at Chatham, dated July 8th, 1913, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

SAMUEL GRIFFITHS AND CO., LTD.—Two debentures, dated July 22nd, 1913, to secure £156 and £937 17s. 9d. respectively, charged on the general assets. Holder—P. B. Beddow, Station-road, Anerley, S.E.

THOMAS SMITH AND SON (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on May 1st, 1913, of debentures dated November 29th, 1907, securing £500, has been filed.

LINCOLN ADVERTISINC AND BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated July 23rd, 1913, to secure £200, charged on 5, Water-lane, Lincoln. Holder—Mrs. H. Marfleet, The Hall, Boothby Graffoe, Lincs.

VENABLES, TYLER AND CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated July 21st, 1913, to secure £6,000, charged on leasehold premises No. 17, Queenhithe, E.C., and insurance policy for £6,000. Holders—Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd., 11, Lombard-street, E.C. Also second mortgage of even date, to secure £6,000, charged on said leasehold premises. Holders—Mrs. Grace T. Jackson, and L. S. Jackson, 69, Sydenham-hill, S.E.; G. H. Jackson, 38a, Whatman-road, S.E., F. Rimmell, 7, Union-court, E.C., and J. M. Newnham, Croydon.

PATENT IMPERMEABLE MILLBOARD CO., LTD.—Particulars of £3,000 second debentures, created June, 23rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being issued on July 23rd. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, calls in arrears and book debts, subject to such of £10,000 first debentures as may be outstanding. No trustees.

T. W. PEGG AND SONS, LTD.—Two debentures dated July 21st, 1913, to secure £500 and £300 respectively, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders—Mrs. E. F. Reid, 2, Ashley-gardens, S.W., and Mrs. M. J. E. Pegg, Sidmouth, Atbara-road, Teddington.

GOOSE AND SON, LTD.—Charge on company's undertaking and property, present and future, dated July 15th, 1913, to secure not more than £3,000 for which the holder may become liable in respect of a guarantee. Holder—A. H. Goose, 8, West-parade, Norwich.

SIMPSON AND CO., LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 second debentures, created July 21st, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to the first mortgage debentures as shall be outstanding. No trustees. The conditions endorsed on the debentures provide that the premises comprised in a mortgage dated July 6th, 1911, shall stand further charged with the moneys intended to be secured by the debentures of this series.

Digitized by Google

COMPANY NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL PRESS, Ltd.
(Incorporated 1905.)

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on September 4th, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

"MERTHYR TELEGRAPH" PRINTING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at Merthyr Tydfil, on September 5th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the company has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

ABBEY PRESS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at Neath, on September 4th, to receive the report of the liquidator, showing how the winding-up of the company has been conducted and its property disposed of, and to hear any explanation that may be furnished by the liquidator.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re GEORGE FREDERICK WALL,
Sealing Wax Manufacturer.

The first meeting of creditors was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court, under the failure of this debtor, who carried on business at 2 and 4, Warburton-road, and previously at 6, Chalgrove-road, Mare-street, Hackney, N.E., under the style of George Wall and Co. A statement of affairs had been lodged showing unsecured debts, £404 9s. 9d.; a partly secured debt £590 (securities valued at £100); preferential claims, £8 6s. 4d.; assets valued at £163 2s. 5d.; and a deficiency estimated at £739 13s. 8d. The assets consist of the following items:—Cash, £6 5s. 10d.; stock in trade, £20 (estimated cost £40); machinery, tools, trade fixtures, fittings, etc., £35; good book debts, £101 16s. 7d.; and bills of exchange, etc., lodged with bank, £41. According to the observations of Mr. Egerton S. Grey, official receiver, the debtor, who filed his own petition on July 15th, and has been adjudged bankrupt, states that he was for many years employed by his father, a sealing wax manufacturer; the latter died in December, 1905, and he carried on the business for his brother (the trustee of his father's estate) until about 1909, when he entered into an arrangement with another person, who commenced a similar business at 6, Chalgrove-road, Mare-street, Hackney, N.E., of which he (the bankrupt) became manager at £3 a week. As his name was well known in the trade he gave his employer permission to use it, and the business was, therefore, carried on under the style of "Geo. Wall and Co." On March 14th last he entered into an agreement to purchase the business as a going concern for £600, payable in instalments of £10 a month; he had no capital to start with, but borrowed a sum of £37. With the business (which he then removed to 2 and 4, Warburton-road, Hackney, N.E,), he took over liabilities amounting to about £280: but he has paid one instalment only of the purchase money. Shortly after he acquired the business creditors began to press him, and as the pressure became more severe and he had no means of meetihg it, he filed his petition. He attributes his failure and insolvency to want of capital, to the expenses of the removal of the business, and to the "exceedingly high price" which he agreed to give for it. The following deficiency account, dating from March 14th last, has been filed:—

Excess of liabilities over assets at above date	£600	0	0
Net loss arising from carrying on business	72	3	8
Household expenses	42	10	0
Law costs	15	0	0
Doctor's bills	10	0	0
Deficiency as per statement of affairs...	£739	13	8

The bankrupt states that his books of account consist of bought and sold ledgers and day books. The unsecured indebtedness is mainly for trade goods, and to the extent of about £160 is in respect of liabilities which the bankrupt took over from the former proprietor of the business who holds a mortgage over the lease, goodwill and book debts, and a hiring agreement in respect of the tools and utensils, against his claim for the balance of the purchase money of the business. The household furniture is claimed by the bankrupt's wife. Appended is a list of the principal creditors:—

UNSECURED.

George Atkinson, 31, St. Andrew's-hill, E.C.	£12
Horace Cory and Co., Trustin-street, Old Kent-road, S.E.	32
E. Child, 16, Mincing-lane, E.C.	80
Hannans, Ltd., Peninsular House, E.C. ...	33
H. A. Hughes, 20, St. Dunstan's-hill, E.C. ...	37
J. Harlin, Cambridge Heath-road, E.	20
Paul Jantzen, 133, Fenchurch-street, E.C. ...	37
Gas Light and Coke Co., Westminster	15
L. and F. W. Bark, Hackney	10
May and Baker, Battersea	16
Rose, McCanna and Co., Broad-street House, E.C.	11
Taylor Bros. and Co., 51, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	27
S. A. Thew, 16, Mincing-lane, E.C.	17

PARTLY SECURED.

A. C. Ward, St. Luke's, E.C. ... ... (Security valued at £100).	590

No offer was submitted on behalf of the debtor, and the chairman intimated that the case would remain in his hands of official receiver to be administered in the ordinary course of bankruptcy. Mr. McCanna, on behalf of Mr. A. C. Ward, the partly secured creditor from whom the debtor purchased the business last March, said he might advise his client not to prove his debt against the estate, but in satisfaction of the debt to take over the business as it stood, and let the other creditors have the book debts, wnich should realise sufficient to pay 10s. in the £ on the amount of their claims. It was a good business with sufficient capital, and had Mr. Ward known that the debtor was in financial straits, he would possibly have helped him with money. Mr. Clarke, for the debtor, asserted that his client had not properly understood the onerous terms under which he took over the business last March. Mr. McCanna retorted that the terms of purchase were contained in an agreement properly prepared and signed. The chairman suggested that Mr. Ward should take over the business and pay all the other creditors the full amount of their claims, especially having regard to the fact that a majority of the debts were incurred prior to the purchase of the business by the debtor last March. A creditor complained that he had no notification of the transfer of the business, and was of opinion throughout that the debtor was merely the manager thereof. Mr. McCanna promised to communicate with his client with a view to placing a satisfactory arrangement before the creditors, and the meeting then separated. The public examination of the debtor is fixed for September 9th.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

TARLO, D., J. and M., trading as Morris and Co., at 2, Old Post Office-place, Liverpool, wholesale stationers and publishers. Debts by D. Tarlo, who will in future carry on the business on his own account under the same style. May 4th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

COURTENAY, J. W., late of Little Wymondley, Herts, advertising contractor. Claims by September 8th, to R. F. and C. L. Smith, 26, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C., solicitors for the executors.

MIDDLETON, L. F., late of Bruce House, Strand, London, W.C., journalist. Claims by August 31st, to Beckingsale, Greenwood, Tucker and Cross, 144, Stoke Newington-road, N., solicitors to the administrator.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

MAXEY, H. H., Station-road Works, Mossley, Lancs, printer. Date of order July 31st, made on a creditor's petition.

BLOMFIELD, A. T., 74, Carr House-road, Doncaster, newsagent and stationer. Date of order, and of adjudication order, August 1st, made on the debtor's own petition.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

HARRINGTON, F. C. A., 11, Market-street, Eastleigh, Hants, stationer. Supplemental dividend of 9½d., August 12th, at the official receiver's office, Midland Bank-chambers, High-street, Southampton.

ALLEN, E. B. A. and M. J., trading as Davis and Allen, at 91, Chertsey-road and Duke-street, Woking, Surrey, stationers and printers. First dividend of 12s. 6d., August 11th, or any subsequent Monday or Wednesday between 10 and 1, at the offices of F. Nichols, White and Co., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

LYONS, F. R., 317, High Holborn, London, W.C., papermakers' agent. Trustee, W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released May 22nd.

SHORT, S. P. R., 87, Castle-street, Reading, stationer and newsagent. Trustee, C. Mercer, official receiver, 14, Bedford-row, London, W.C. Released March 19th.

EVANS, A. G., 33, High-street, Glastonbury, Somerset, printer and stationer. Trustee, C. H. King, official receiver, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Released May 19th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

WINDING-UP ORDER.

CHAS. J. FORWARD AND SON, LTD., 27, Sayer-street, New Kent-road, London, S.E. Date of order, July 29th.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Business Wanted.

REQUIRED, small, good-class CITY PRINTING and STATIONERY BUSINESS. Advertiser, who is General Manager of a large City Business, will purchase outright, or bring connection and take up Partnership.—Full particulars, in absolute confidence, to G. H., care of Spiers Advertising Agency, 353, Strand, London, W.C. 13241

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

PLATE ROLLING MACHINE for Sale; 32-in. Rolls, Screw Pressure; price £25.—Maclure and Macdonald, Bothwell circus, Glasgow. 13240

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13236

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Our JUNE
Special Export Number
is now on SALE.
68pp. with Numerous illustrations.
Price 6d.

A valuable feature of these issues is the "Buyers' Guide to the Export Markets" for the Printing and Allied Trades.

Copies may be had from the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Or from
W. H. EVERETT & SON, Ltd.,
11, St. Bride Street, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The German Paper Industry.

Some Notes on its Development in the Eighteenth Century.

(From the "Papier-Fabrikant.")

During the eighteenth century the German paper industry underwent a very rapid transformation. The country had gradually recovered from the terrible damage done by the 30 years' war, arts and sciences were awakening to new life with the natural result that the demand for writing paper and printing paper constantly increased. Newspapers shot up like mushrooms and a greater number of books were written in larger editions than formerly. This also explains the report that at the end of the eighteenth century about 400 paper mills are said to have existed in Germany. In the first half of the eighteenth century the well-known beating engine was introduced from the Netherlands, by means of which the pulp was turned out in much finer qualities and much more uniformly than was possible by stamping; these so-called Hollander engines at the same time also washed the rags. The beating engine was originally invented in Germany for manual operation, whereas the Dutch adapted it to mechanical operation. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the foreman Nicolas Louis Robert, of Essonnes, invented the first paper machine. The greatly increased value of endless paper was not fully recognised until new methods of printing the paper in rolls was invented. The German paper industry was also somewhat handicapped in its development in the eighteenth century by the authorities controlling the price at which the paper was supplied to the printers and publishers. The quality of German paper naturally deteriorated, for the best rags gathered in Germany were sent abroad, especially to the Netherlands, from where they returned in the form of the finest qualities of paper. Dutch paper also entered into sharp competition with the native makes in France. This is all the more remarkable when we consider that Holland was not in a specially advantageous position, either as a result of its water conditions or the quality of the rags collected in the country. Holland's superiority consisted in buying the best rags from the surrounding countries, sorting the same into five various qualities (the other countries had only three qualities), and further by improving and giving the paper a much better appearance by the addition of starch and blue colouring matter. The German authorities tried to influence the quality of the home manufactures by prohibiting the export of rags, but without success. The rags were no longer openly exported, but were simply smuggled into foreign countries, especially Holland. One fact which doubtless aggravated the shortage of rags was the deficient conditions of transport and the partially unfair distribution into districts in which the individual papermakers were allowed to collect rags. All who were caught smuggling rags were severely punished; in Austria the horses and wagons of the rag smugglers, as well as the rags, were confiscated. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the privilege of collecting rags was granted to certain people at high licence fees. The town of Bremen in 1759 supplied such a licence for one ducat, but the fees rapidly increased to 10 Talers, then 65 Talers, until in 1773 a licence of 200 Talers per annum was charged.

In 1773 twenty-six Saxon papermakers demanded that the export of rags and the importation of foreign paper should be forbidden, and succeeded in having a very high import duty placed upon Bohemian paper. This duty was subsequently cancelled, as a result of the agitation of the Leipzig printers and booksellers. The latter even tried in 1790 to have a high export duty put upon paper. Their petition was, however, refused by the authorities for the reason that it would be better to facilitate the export of home goods rather than hinder it, in order to bring capital into the country.

The paper mills of that time were often very expensive concerns. In 1746 a paper mill was sold near Nurnberg for 6,200 guldens, and after enlargements had taken place, so that the total equipment consisted of eight stamping mills and one pulping engine, its value rose in 1776 to 9,900 guldens. In the Netherlands at the end of the eighteenth century one paper mill was valued at 30,000 to 36,000 guldens and gave employment to 60 to 70 persons, so that it will be seen that the plants had already assumed considerable dimensions.

(To be continued.)

FRANCE.—In order to stop the growing practice of erecting enormous advertising signs, which in many parts of the country are spoiling the views, especially along the railway lines, a law was passed in France last July placing a progressive tax per square metre on all large advertisements on hoardings (whether painted or printed) when erected at a distance from buildings or walls according to the increasing size. The rates are fixed at £2 for a hoarding of 6 square metres, at £4 for one of 6 to 10 square metres, at £8 for one of from 10 to 20 square metres, and at £16 for all advertisements over 20 square metres in size.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

16,680 DICKIN, W. L., contrivances for recording and exhibiting a series of accounts.

16,685 RANDLE, M. J., double pocket safety postal envelope and the like.

16,742 SENDLER, T., Jun., pocket lamp with writing attachment.

16,752 LA PEARL, J. H., changeable advertising sign.

16,783 HUNT, H. W., type-transferring and reversing attachment for the monotype casting machine.

16,815 PANTLIN, R. A., cash, stamp, parcel, or like tray in combination with an illuminated sign for advertising purposes.

18,862 ROHLE, P., ink pots.

16,887 DAVIES, W., apparatus for the exhibition or display of notices, contents bills, posters and the like.

16,896 SPRECKLEY, C., apparatus for displaying views, advertisements, notices and the like.

16,899 CRABTREE, C. H., and CRABTREE, A. E., printing of late news in newspapers and the like.

16,916 GORNELL, H., and WADE, O. B., stylographic pens.

16,918 SCHULER, F., pen-holders.

16,921 BRINSMEAD-HOLMAN, C. G., advertising devices.

16,960 PRESCOTT, G., ticket-punching apparatus.

16,967 SMITH, T., and O'BRIEN, A. H., machines for affixing and dating stamps

16,983 TANNER, A. J., machines for printing and issuing tickets.

16,988 LOGEE, F. S., carton for hats.

16,990 BENEDICT, C. L., envelopes.

17,009 WALKER, A. H., assembler for a typographical machine composing matter in a plurality of faces.

17,032 JENSEN, C. A., filing appliances.

17,064 REINER, A., and VOGEL, J. F., cabinets or cases for books and other articles.

17,081 MARKS, E. C. R., printing presses.

17,083 LEE, U. G., addressing machines with multiple impression controller.

17,095 TANT, W. H., trading as William Henry Tant and Co., devices for damping the adhesive surfaces of envelopes, stamps and the like.

17,125 SIEMENS BROS. AND CO., LTD., devices for feeding the paper in recording apparatus.

17,132 SHOLES, Z. G., and LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., letter-spacing and back-spacing mechanism for typewriters or the like.

17,133 SHOLES, Z. G., and LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., tabulating and margin mechanism for typewriters.

17,134 SHOLES, Z. G., and LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., actions for typewriters.

17,135 SHOLES, Z. G., and LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., paper carriages and paper feeding devices for typewriters.

17,136 SHOLES, Z. G., and LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., typewriters.

17,178 KORUBLUM, J. (Firm of), greeting cards, post cards and the like.

17,183 WILDEY, E. M., stapling machines.

17,184 DUMONT, N., rotary lithographic machines.

17,194 GEE, J. E., device for shuffling playing cards or the like.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Paper-cutting machines—Cremer; 15,995.

Hand stamps—Standley; 16,297.

Displaying advertisements in connection with a transparent and reflecting screen—Ludwig Macho and Co.; 16,900.

Lithographic printing machines—Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., and Roberts; 17,278.

Detachable book cover and holder—Trantner; 18,076.

Maps and charts for automobiles, railroad cars and navigable vessels—Deardorff; 18,365.

Paper envelopes and bags and means for manufacturing same—Umeda; 18,833.

Pins for fixing paper targets and the like—Crocker 19,304.

Files or binders for loose sheets or the like—Petty and Pink; 22,202. (Addition to 16,427, 1910, and 26 147, 1911.)

Letter-copying machines using paper rolls—Schafer 22,682.

Electric illuminated revolving advertising apparatus—Horton; 23,977.

Check-issuing cash registers—American Cash Register Manufacturing Co., and Wells; 24,965.

Bag ejectors for paper-bag making machines—Job Day and Sons, Ltd., and Day; 26,011. (Divided application on 22,145, 1912, September 30th.)

Movable announcements, maps, route indicators and the like, and means for operating same—Horniman, Richardson and Byrom; 28,178.

Apparatus for registering the result of counting devices upon bills and vouchers—Schumann; 28,976.

Devices for discharging electricity from paper in printing and like machines—O'Toole; 29,735.

1913.

Machine for affixing and cancelling postage stamps—Michelius Ges., and Stein; 1,498. (Patent of addition not granted.)

Typographical composing machines—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.; 1,973. (Addition to 12,556, 1911.)

Portable illuminated advertising pouch and silent salesman—Milhado; 2,192.

Wall-papers—Green; 8,565.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Copyholder for typewriting machines and the like—Scoubart; 10,209.

Addressing and proving machines—Lee; 14,464.

Process for the manufacture of imitation engraved or chased metal plates—Moncany; 15,718.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet.
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines: Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

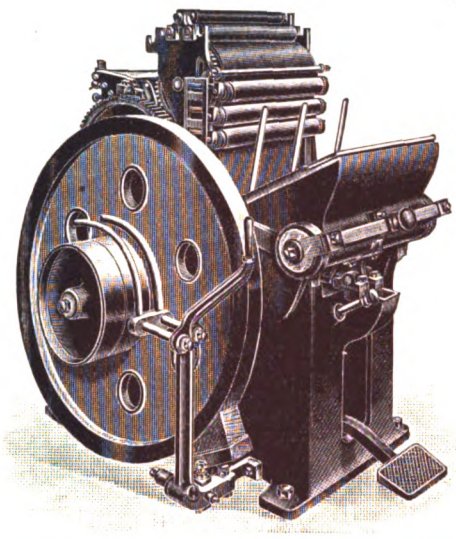
DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Platen Press Dept.:

Over
9,000
Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output:

700
Machines.

A Machine can be seen at the Show-rooms of Messrs. HEWITT BROS., Field Street, King's Cross, London, W.C.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS.
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS.
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

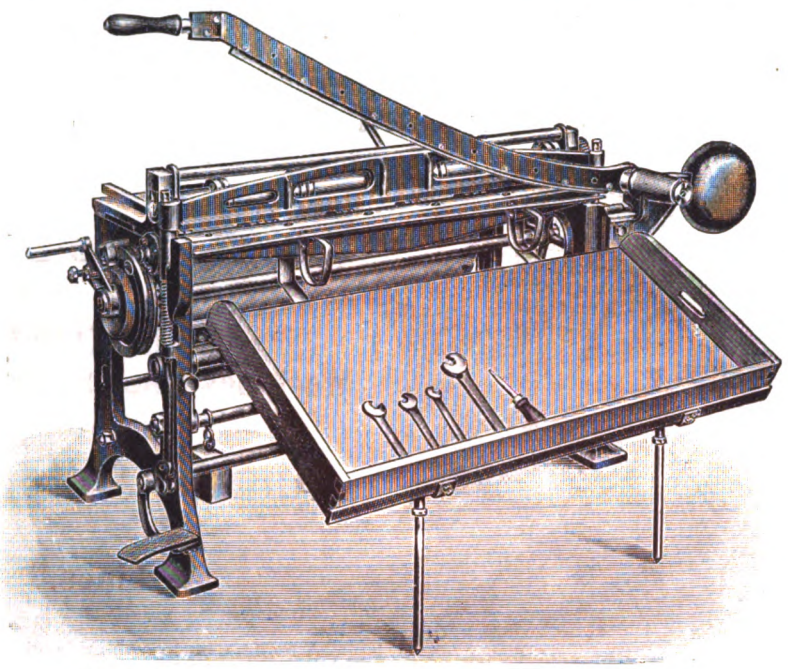
PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

Digitized by Google

A ROTARY
Cutting and Cross-Cutting Machine.

A useful and up-to-date type of cutting machine has been introduced by Messrs. Kendell and Sons, of Shoreditch, and 17, Whitefriars-street, E.C., of which we herewith show an illustration. It does both straight and cross-cutting and is intended to enable small and medium works to do cutting of any kind in one operation, thus saving material and labour, at the same time ensuring the utmost possible exactitude in obtaining the correct sizes of the pieces cut. This new machine is most carefully constructed, and offers the great advantage that any kind of material, as cardboard up to a given thickness, ivory boards, paper, bookbinder's cloth, etc., can be cut, it being immaterial whether the material to be cut is wound up in rolls or whether it consists of flat sheets.



Kendell's Rotary Cutting and Cross Cutting Machine.

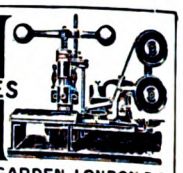
In order to guarantee exact feeding of the material, the machine is fitted with a special apparatus, which is connected with a feeding mechanism by carefully machined cog wheels, which is worked in conjunction with an adjustable front feeding gauge. The material is pushed along the desired distance by a turn of the hand crank, and can then be cut across by the hand cutter. In order to obtain a succession of absolutely equal cuttings the machine is provided with a fixed and an adjustable gauge which determine the distance to be travelled by the feeding crank. To obtain exact cuttings it is only necessary to swing the hand crank between these two gauges forwards and backwards, and the exact feeding of the material to be cut follows as a matter of course.

When cutting rolls of material they are attached to a shaft at the back of the machine between two pointed screws with the assistance of two centering cones. The material is then conducted over a round and over a square lath, from which it is brought across the table of the machine to the cutting knives and feeding rollers. In order to insure exact parallel feeding even of narrow material small adjustable gauges are provided at suitable places in front and behind the rotary knives.

Whereas the strips are cut in the well-known manner by rotary adjustable pairs of knives running on two parallel shafts, cross-cutting is performed by horizontally ground knives working in the manner of scissors, in conjunction with a presser bar. Underneath the cutters the machine is provided with an automatic re-winding attachment, which allows of some or the whole width of material to be rewound in front of the cross cutter, so that only the strip required will be cut by the cross cutter, whereas the remaining part of the material re-winds itself automatically. This arrangement enables the machine to be used for cutting rolls only, the feeding crank being simply turned in one direction only.

The material is fed by means of feeding rollers, which are attached to the knives shafts. The whole is arranged in such a way that cutting lengthwise of the material takes place in the same plane as feeding. The construction of the machine is thereby much simplified, as special carrying rollers are dispensed with. The feeding rollers push the material to be cut underneath the presser bar to the front gauge. The front gauge can be carefully adjusted by means of a hand wheel and its distance from the cross cutter can be easily read off a scale provided.

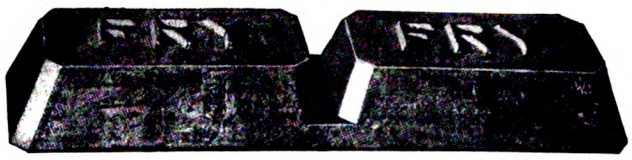
When adjusting the machine the rotary knives on their shafts must first be put into their proper position, then push the front gauge as far forward till its distance from the cross cutter corresponds with the desired length of the cutting. Then by actuating the hand crank the material to be cut must be moved forward till it touches the front gauge and then adjust the movable gauge to this position of the crank. When introducing the cutting material first, the upper knife shaft can be raised so far by means of an eccentric that the rotary knives admit of the convenient passage of the cutting material right up to the front gauge. When cutting ivory or cardboard the gauge at the crank is not required, as the stiff material to be cut finds sufficient resistance at the front gauge to prevent its being moved further. In these cases it will only be necessary to push the cutting material to the front gauge by means of the feeding

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

W. F. SEDGWICK Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 to 7 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 50 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands

of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754.
Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

COATES BROS & Co
LIMITED
Printing Ink Manufacturers,
8, SALISBURY COURT,
FLEET STREET, E.C.
AND
72a, GEORGE STREET,
MANCHESTER.

Digitized by Google

CHEAP HOLIDAY TRIPS BY THE MAIL SERVICE

Via DOVER and OSTEND.

Sea Passages by splendid BELGIAN ROYAL MAIL TURBINE STEAMERS. Three services daily. Return Tickets, 15 days, for the

GHENT UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION

LONDON-GHENT, 18s. 6d.; DOVER-GHENT, 9s. 7d.; DOVER to OSTEND, 7s. 2d.; to BRUGES, 8s, 2d,; to BLANKENBERGHE, 8s. 7d.; to ANTWERP, 12s. 7d.; to BRUSSELS, 11s. 4d.; to GHENT, 6s. 7d.; to LIEGE 14s. 4d.; to WATERLOO, 11s. 11d.; to NAMUR 12s. 11d.; LONDON-OSTEND, validity 17 days, 20s., and Week-end Tickets, validity 5 days, 15s. 9d. A Fortnight in Switzerland, Return Tickets, 40s. 8d. DOVER to BERNE, leaving LONDON July 10th, 11th or 12th. DOVER to ZURICH, July 24th, 25th or 26th. DOVER to LUCERNE. August 7th, 8th and 9th.

FOR TICKETS, INFORMATION AND HANDBILLS, APPLY TO

BELGIAN MAIL PACKET OFFICES,

53, Gracechurch Street., E.C., and
72, Regent Street, W.,

Also BELGIAN STATE RAILWAY OFFICE, 47 Cannon Street, E.C.

(Information and Handbooks only), and Northumberland House, Dover.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DESIGNERS.

Thornton Road, BRADFORD.

Telegrams: "Halftone. Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES

Experts in Photo-Litho.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

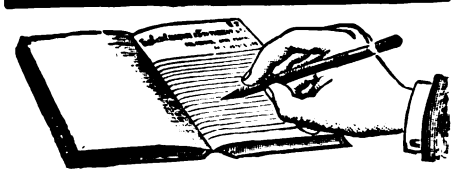
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN

PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO

BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

(Telephone 2428 Central.)

T. G. & J. JUBB,

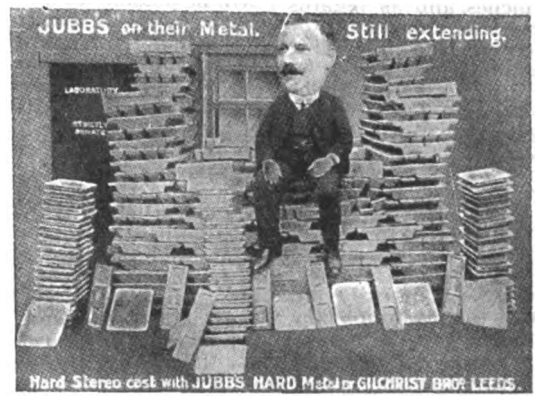
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, **LEEDS.**

Works:

LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:

"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:

GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.

Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.



PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

THE

LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.

The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.

The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.

Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.

The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—

Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND

SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

crank, when it will be ready for cutting off by the cross cutter. When cutting cloth or paper which offers no resistance whatever both gauges on the feeding attachment must be used, as these ensure the correct stroke of the feeding crank. The size of the material to be cut can be arranged for as required; the maximum range can be up to 41 inches, and the smallest width 1¼ inches, and as regards length from ⅛-inch onwards. The cuttings fall into a collecting box which can be taken away bodily. The machine can be driven by power if required. Further information about this new cutter may be had from Messrs Kendell and Son at the address given.

A Voice Typewriter.

John B. Flowers, a young engineer of 1,323, Pacific-street, Brooklyn, is the inventor of the voice-operated typewriter, which has arrived at the stage where the *Scientific American* has devoted a page to its description, and many practical men have reduced the proposition to a strictly scientific basis and found it sound. Closely following the talking movies, Mr. Flowers' invention promises to do for the business world what Edison's latest has done for the amusement seekers.

Mr. Flowers impresses one from the first as being a real inventor. He makes no extravagant claims for his invention. He merely explains it—logically, constructively, admitting the limitations of his machine, while pointing out the possibilities.

"My first experiments along this line," said the inventor, "were directed toward a device that would operate a piano by means of the voice. In this way it was possible for a singer to have a piano accompany the voice automatically, the voice tones being reproduced by the instrument. The tones of the piano would follow the voice all right, but without variation, and the result was not musical.

"I have been working on the voice-operated typewriter for less than a year. There is a lot of work yet to be done, but the principle is well established. What I am trying to get is a mechanical analyser of sound. It is not so preposterous as it seems. The selecting device is modelled after the human ear. It has been claimed that there is no relation between the spoken word and the written word, but this has been disproved.

"As a simple illustration, take the word 'cat.' The spoken word reaches the ear-drum and causes distinct vibrations which register the word. The last two letters, 'at' would not do that. By no psychological process can 'cat' be heard, without the letter sounds produced by the vibration of c-a-t.

"The ear-drum of the typist is set vibrating as it receives the sound-waves from the dictator. Super-imposed upon the main sound-waves are overtones of different frequency, one characteristic overtone for each letter of the word. These waves are communicated to a set of fibres in the cichlea or internal ear. There are many thousands of these fibres, each tuned to vibrate to its own individual frequency.

"When the word 'm-e-t' is spoken, for instance, three of these fibres are vibrated more strongly than the rest, one after the other, to correspond to the 'm-e-t' sounds, and the excitation of these fibres is communicated to the brain, which in turn controls the muscles of the typist's fingers, causing them to strike the corresponding keys on the typewriter.

"No complicated mental processes need be involved in the operation. It is quite mechanical. The typist may have been, and probably was, thinking of something quite foreign to the subject. If the process is mechanical why not make a machine that can be controlled by the voice? That is the principle on which I am working."

In his first experiment, Mr. Flowers has used a telephone diaphragm to take the place of the human ear-drum; instead of fibres, he employs a set of steel reeds, respectively tuned to the different overtone frequencies of the alphabet; for nerves he uses electric currents, and for human hands a bank of solenoids. Later, however, he expects to use electrical resonators in place of reeds. So far the electric resonator system has not been put to a practical test, but it is said that it should be capable of catching the overtone characteristic of the consonants.

This mechanical wonder has begun its self-expression like a child; Mr. Flowers says that the first word written from sound was "Papa." It is now on all fours, and crawling rapidly, and before long it is expected to stand on its own feet and reach its full height. Then it will be possible to dictate to the machine and have the words written out in type.

There are many limitations at present, but the inventor is overcoming them. The making-up of sentences, starting a sentence with a capital, punctuating it properly, and spelling the words according to the dictionary and, in short, educating the machine, is yet to be accomplished, but the inventor is optimistic.

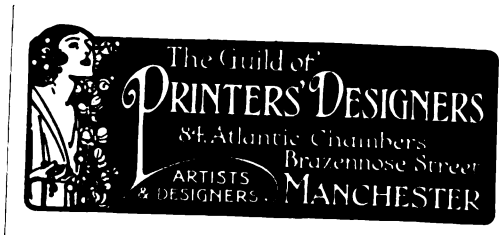
In the first place he proposes a special form of typewriter in which unlimited speed can be obtained by arranging the type-bars in a circle and placing the paper on a vertical cylinder, revolving at constant speed. In place of occasional capitals it is proposed to use all capitals, as used by the news ticker. However, if it were necessary to have both capitals and small letters, it would be possible at the beginning of the sentence to use a certain little-used sound which would operate a shift-key. The same means could be employed for operating the period and comma keys.

The principal drawback is that the machine would spell phonetically. In the English and French languages this would be a great difficulty, but the first experiment will be made in German, in which language almost all words are phonetic. It is quite possible that if the machine were introduced into commercial work, it would do much to cause the general use, in business, of simplified spelling.

Another possibility of the machine, and one that would be of great convenience in many cases, is that it may be connected to a telephone to take down messages automatically and print them on an electrical typewriter. In the future, when you call up a certain number and the person is not in, instead of hanging up the receiver, you may tell your message to the talkwriter, and the other person will find it when he comes in.

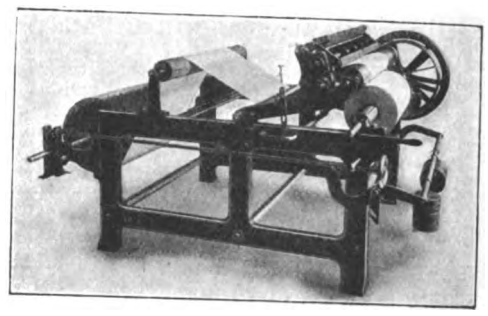
It has also been suggested that the machine could be used to great advantage in schools for deaf mutes, as it would afford the pupils a means of determining visually the character of the sounds they are uttering in learning to speak.

POROSITY OF PAPER.—Herr Colditz, in the *Wochenblatt für Papierfabrikation*, remarks that the testing of sizing with ordinary ink does not signify anything for printing ink. The conclusive test would consist in estimating the penetration of the paper by oil and varnish. In the absence of a direct method the porosity of the paper gives an idea of its penetrable qualities. The more interstices there are between the fibres the more easily do the oils and varnishes in the ink penetrate. To ascertain the degree of porosity the apparent density of the paper is determined by knowing on the one hand the weight of a sheet and its volume, length, width and thickness, and on the other hand the real density. The latter point is obtained by a special method, which shows the degree in which the paper absorbs printing ink.



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES.
For Letterpress Printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES.
For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.



SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS.
For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. Nedden & Co, 11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.





THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half tone, make Charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.

Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

AEROGRAPHERS

Show Card & Calendar Makers

36&37 SINGER ST. LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Task Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

U.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

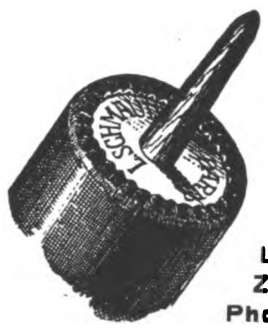
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL RD LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

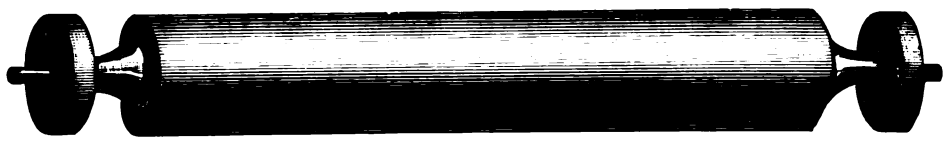
Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

For HOME and EXPORT.

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE TRADE

WE CAN HELP YOU

WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR

PRINTING ~ BINDING,

MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,

MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,

" RULING, NUMBERING,

" WIRE STITCHING &c &c.

DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.

(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

TELEGRAMS: BRINDLE HOGHTON

TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON ~ LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON"

ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS

HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON

ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:		
Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851.

Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)

LINOTYPE

TYPOGRAPH

MONO

TYPE METAL

(To any specification).

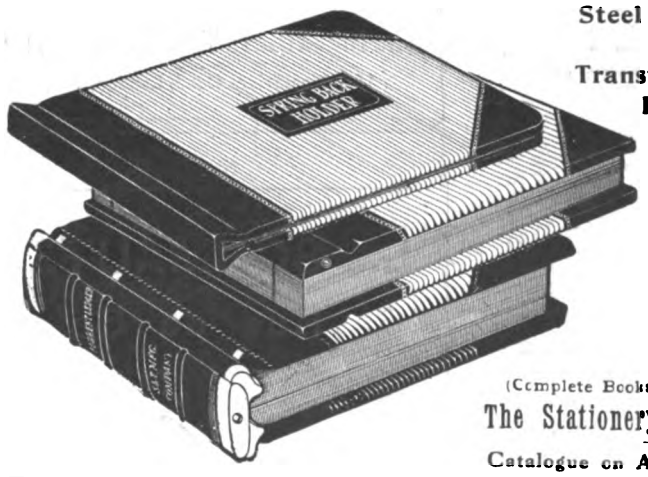
HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,

25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.

Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.

LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,

AND

93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—August 7, 1913

Digitized by Google

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 7. LONDON: AUGUST 14, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PLEASE NOTE.

Enquiries for

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES.
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES.
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES.
FLAT-BED BRONZING MACHINES.
INK MIXERS. INK MILLS.
BROADWAY PRESS.
GRAINERS.
AUTOMATIC FEEDERS.
OFFSET PROOFING PRESSES.
VARNISHING MACHINES.
GUMMING MACHINES.
TIN LACQUERING MACHINES, etc.

Address :

GEORGE

MANN

& Co., LTD.,

HENRY STREET,

GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON.

WHICH IS NOW OUR HEAD OFFICE.

Works Only : LEEDS.

Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic **ROLLER WASHERS**

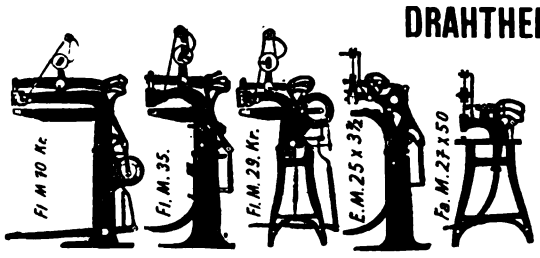
That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers :—Messrs. E. S. & A. ROBINSON, of Bristol; THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd., of Manchester; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, Ltd., of London; Messrs. MARDON, SON & HALL (3 Machines); JOHNSON, RIDDLE & Co., London; DAVID ALLEN & SONS, of Harrow, THOMAS FORMAN & SONS, of Nottingham, and the ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. HUDSON & KEARNS of London—2 machines; TILLOTSON & SONS, of Bolton—2 machines; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, of London—2 machines; WATERLOW & SONS, of Dunstable; THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Edinburgh; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; BUTLER & TANNER, of Frome; CASSELL & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; DAVID ALLEN & SONS of Harrow: CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, of Manchester; ABEL HEYWOOD; JAS. BROADLEY, Ltd., of Accrington; FOSTER CLARKE, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

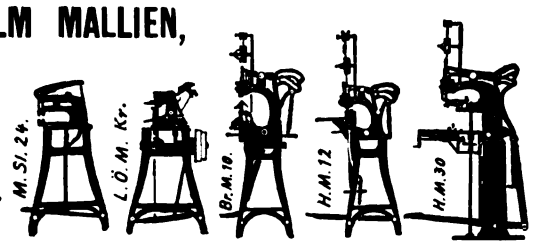
DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,

Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.



CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.





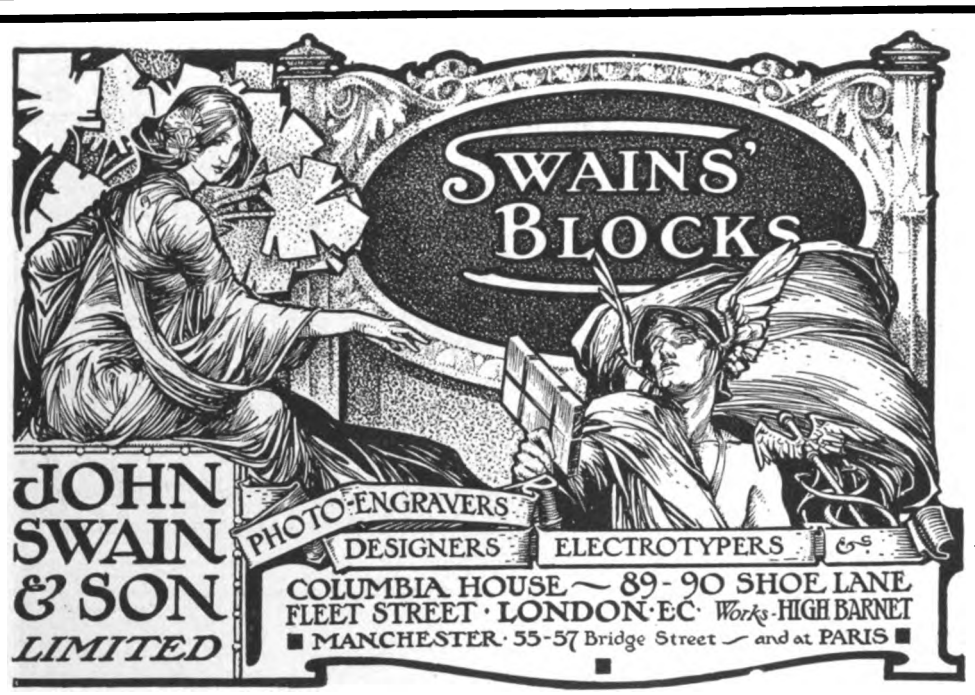
BUKAMA 101

Combined Hole-Eyeletting Machine.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google



ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to "Antetype Rothus" London.**

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.


Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.


This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, 01 New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 7.

LONDON: AUGUST 14, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

RAPID Photogravure Printing in France.

By THEODORE BIRCH.

Our French confrerès are ever ready to adopt new and improved methods in the crafts provided their practical utility is clearly demonstrated. In spite of the costly installation, for the first outlay may vary from £6 to £8,000 for a complete plant, the process of printing from intaglio plates on self-fed, fast rotary machines has already been definitely taken up by one of the largest printing establishments in France, the Imprimerie Crété, at Corbeil, close to Paris. .

On October 26th last a company was formed called "La Photogravure Rotative," with a capital of 200,000 francs (about £8,000). It is a combination of the Société Alsacienne de Constructions Mécaniques, the famous engineering firm of Marinoni, and the powerful publishing house of Hachette et Cie, who own several periodical publications suitable for printing by the new method. The object of the new company is to exploit a licence to make and sell in Latin countries three patents relating to the photogravure rotary press and to important appliances therewith.

The managing director is Monsieur Jacques Simon, and Baron Thenard is also a member of the board. Both these gentlemen already control, from the sames offices, 96, rue d'Assas, Paris, the great Marinoni concern.

A few months back a couple of machines were erected at the Imprimerie Crété, and the new departure in magazine production was eventually revealed to the public on April 15th, when Messrs. Hachette's illustrated fortnightly, *Lecture Pour Tous*, made its appearance on that date. *Lecture Pour Tous* is the oldest magazine of its kind in France, the *Strand Magazine* of that country, and, naturally, the notable change in the printing created no little interest. Then followed *La Vie Herueuse*, a monthly publication profusely illustrated, and it was seen at once that the future possibilities of photogravure printing were beyond estimate, since the initial tests have proved so successful.

The cylinders of the two presses already working each have a diameter of 331 millimetres, or about 12½ inches, and the speed of the machines vary from 6,000 to 8,000 impressions per hour, according to the class of work. To judge by the specimens of the two abovementioned papers before me, it must be admitted that the new method, applied to illustrations, is a distinct advance on printing from half-tone blocks at high speed. The pictures by the photogravure process have the "life," which effect has been hitherto only obtainable by lithography. Then the colouring, too, enhances the picture to a point not to be compared with letterpress printing.

In a country where the artistic taste is educated to such a high standard the new process has therefore its *raison d'être*, and there is no telling to what a degree of popularity photogravure printing will reach, and what useful results will be achieved at no distant date.

A complete plant is already on its way down south to the University town of Montpellier. Here the leading newspaper, *l'Eclair*, will appear daily with pictures printed on one side of the paper on a single cylinder photogravure rotary. This is, indeed, a commendable piece of enterprise on the part of the proprietors of *l'Eclair*, which will be very likely followed by other progressive and wealthy dailies. There are certainly at least half a dozen who could afford such an expenditure.

In Paris we are so accustomed to the princely orders given for new machinery and to the enormous amounts paid cash down by the proprietors of the *Petit Parisien*—the daily newspaper with the largest circulation in the world, its average daily issue being over a million and a half—that it was without any suprise that I learned that a machine was ordered from La Photogravure Rotative by that remarkable personality, Monsieur Depuy, who, I believe, was the first French newspaper proprietor to install a Goss Straight Line Octuple Press, which has become an indispensable unit to the huge productive plant possessed by *Le Petit Parisien*. The new machine will be used to produce a three-halfpenny illustrated weekly for the million, called *Le Miroir*, which was launched last year from the *Petit Parisien* offices, the headquarters of extraordinary activity.

The Annual Congress.

Whilst I am writing of France I must mention that the fifteenth annual congress of l'Union Syndicale des Maitres Imprimeurs de France, which is the prototype of our Federation of Master Printers, took place recently at the historic town of Toulouse. A goodly number of printers from all parts of the country attended, and much interesting and useful subjects were discussed and a number of resolutions passed. Monsieur Henri Sirven was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year, and the indefatigable general secretary Monsieur J. Bourdel was re-elected.

The new president is in the prime of life, and one of the most prominent figures in French printerdom, besides being a large employer. He is the head of the immense establishment known as B. Sirven, of Toulouse, who make a speciality of colour printing and their fine art chromo calendars and advertising specialities have long been favourably known on the British market. The importance of the firm may be gathered from the fact that over 1,000 hands are employed in the various departments of the works in the Rue de la Colombette, not far from the station. Mr. Sirven has often visited London, and regularly attends our Printing Exhibitions at the Agricultural Hall. Mr. Sirven is a complete master of his trade and a gentleman in every sense of the word, and possesses admirable tact. It is a happy coincidence that the period of his presidentship of the French Master Printers Union fits in with the date of next year's Printing Exhibition, in which Mr. Sirven will doubtless take a special interest, and thus forge a further link in the "Entente Cordiale."

The question of costs occupied the attention of the Congress, and a paper on this point was read by Mr. G. Delmas, of Bordeaux, who has done so much to make the trade realise the evils of low prices.

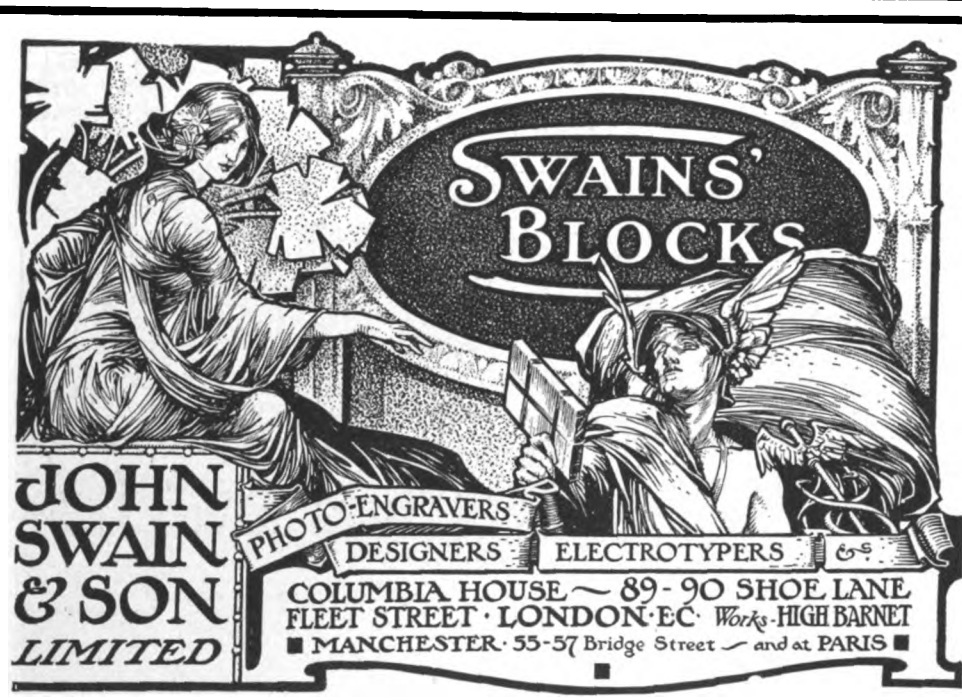
Type-Setting and Distributing MACHINES.

Mr. Heinrich Borchers has patented improvements in type-setting and distributing machines which are set forth in his specification as follows:—To the hitherto known type-setting machines drawbacks occur, which prevent an undisturbed setting and distribution. Said drawbacks are mainly as follows:—(*a*) The perception of faults, when setting and distributing, was a matter of sensibility and thus an immediate correction casual and then very cumbrous, in default of mechanical resources; (*b*) The arresting means of the type magazine become disengaged when unintentionally touched, so that types could fall out; (*c*) The setting was effected in intermediate bars, from which the types were taken out in order to be put in the printing bed.

The present invention has for its object to overcome these drawbacks, whereby the following improvements are created; (1) the type magazines are closed by an endless arresting band, which can be opened at the point of delivery only, so that at this point only types can be taken out; (2) the set or distributed types are stopped when falling down into the printing bar, so that any faults can be at once remedied by correction devices; (3) the types to be set are supplied directly to the printing line, which is held by clamps, and hence again directly into the magazine, so that types cannot be lost and mixed up. The clamps mentioned are also used in order to fix the printing line on the press. During the setting, the printing line is closed by wedges in order to prevent types from falling out.

The above described details, which are dependent on each other, allow a faultless setting and distribution of the type set and result at the same time in a considerable saving of time.

Digitized by Google



ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London.**

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.


Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.


This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, 01 New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 7.

LONDON: August 14, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

RAPID Photogravure Printing in France.

By Theodore Birch.

Our French confrerès are ever ready to adopt new and improved methods in the crafts provided their practical utility is clearly demonstrated. In spite of the costly installation, for the first outlay may vary from £6 to £8,000 for a complete plant, the process of printing from intaglio plates on self-fed, fast rotary machines has already been definitely taken up by one of the largest printing establishments in France, the Imprimerie Crété, at Corbeil, close to Paris.

On October 26th last a company was formed called "La Photogravure Rotative," with a capital of 200,000 francs (about £8,000). It is a combination of the Société Alsacienne de Constructions Mécaniques, the famous engineering firm of Marinoni, and the powerful publishing house of Hachette et Cie, who own several periodical publications suitable for printing by the new method. The object of the new company is to exploit a licence to make and sell in Latin countries three patents relating to the photogravure rotary press and to important appliances therewith.

The managing director is Monsieur Jacques Simon, and Baron Thenard is also a member of the board. Both these gentlemen already control, from the sames offices, 96, rue d'Assas, Paris, the great Marinoni concern.

A few months back a couple of machines were erected at the Imprimerie Crété, and the new departure in magazine production was eventually revealed to the public on April 15th, when Messrs. Hachette's illustrated fortnightly, *Lecture Pour Tous*, made its appearance on that date. *Lecture Pour Tous* is the oldest magazine of its kind in France, the *Strand Magazine* of that country, and, naturally, the notable change in the printing created no little interest. Then followed *La Vie Herueuse*, a monthly publication profusely illustrated, and it was seen at once that the future possibilities of photogravure printing were beyond estimate, since the initial tests have proved so successful.

The cylinders of the two presses already working each have a diameter of 331 millimetres, or about 12½ inches, and the speed of the machines vary from 6,000 to 8,000 impressions per hour, according to the class of work. To judge by the specimens of the two abovementioned papers before me, it must be admitted that the new method, applied to illustrations, is a distinct advance on printing from half-tone blocks at high speed. The pictures by the photogravure process have the "life," which effect has been hitherto only obtainable by lithography. Then the colouring, too, enhances the picture to a point not to be compared with letterpress printing.

In a country where the artistic taste is educated to such a high standard the new process has therefore its *raison d'être*, and there is no telling to what a degree of popularity photogravure printing will reach, and what useful results will be achieved at no distant date.

A complete plant is already on its way down south to the University town of Montpellier. Here the leading newspaper, *l'Eclair*, will appear daily with pictures printed on one side of the paper on a single cylinder photogravure rotary. This is, indeed, a commendable piece of enterprise on the part of the proprietors of *l'Eclair*, which will be very likely followed by other progressive and wealthy dailies. There are certainly at least half a dozen who could afford such an expenditure.

In Paris we are so accustomed to the princely orders given for new machinery and to the enormous amounts paid cash down by the proprietors of the *Petit Parisien*—the daily newspaper with the largest circulation in the world, its average daily issue being over a million and a half—that it was without any suprise that I learned that a machine was ordered from La Photogravure Rotative by that remarkable personality, Monsieur Depuy, who, I believe, was the first French newspaper proprietor to install a Goss Straight Line Octuple Press, which has become an indispensable unit to the huge productive plant possessed by *Le Petit Parisien*. The new machine will be used to produce a three-halfpenny illustrated weekly for the million, called *Le Miroir*, which was launched last year from the *Petit Parisien* offices, the headquarters of extraordinary activity.

The Annual Congress.

Whilst I am writing of France I must mention that the fifteenth annual congress of l'Union Syndicale des Maitres Imprimeurs de France, which is the prototype of our Federation of Master Printers, took place recently at the historic town of Toulouse. A goodly number of printers from all parts of the country attended, and much interesting and useful subjects were discussed and a number of resolutions passed. Monsieur Henri Sirven was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year, and the indefatigable general secretary Monsieur J. Bourdel was re-elected.

The new president is in the prime of life, and one of the most prominent figures in French printerdom, besides being a large employer. He is the head of the immense establishment known as B. Sirven, of Toulouse, who make a speciality of colour printing and their fine art chromo calendars and advertising specialities have long been favourably known on the British market. The importance of the firm may be gathered from the fact that over 1,000 hands are employed in the various departments of the works in the Rue de la Colombette, not far from the station. Mr. Sirven has often visited London, and regularly attends our Printing Exhibitions at the Agricultural Hall. Mr. Sirven is a complete master of his trade and a gentleman in every sense of the word, and possesses admirable tact. It is a happy coincidence that the period of his presidentship of the French Master Printers Union fits in with the date of next year's Printing Exhibition, in which Mr. Sirven will doubtless take a special interest, and thus forge a further link in the "Entente Cordiale."

The question of costs occupied the attention of the Congress, and a paper on this point was read by Mr. G. Delmas, of Bordeaux, who has done so much to make the trade realise the evils of low prices.

Type-Setting and Distributing MACHINES.

Mr. Heinrich Borchers has patented improvements in type-setting and distributing machines which are set forth in his specification as follows:—To the hitherto known type-setting machines drawbacks occur, which prevent an undisturbed setting and distribution. Said drawbacks are mainly as follows:—(*a*) The perception of faults, when setting and distributing, was a matter of sensibility and thus an immediate correction casual and then very cumbrous, in default of mechanical resources; (*b*) The arresting means of the type magazine become disengaged when unintentionally touched, so that types could fall out; (*c*) The setting was effected in intermediate bars, from which the types were taken out in order to be put in the printing bed.

The present invention has for its object to overcome these drawbacks, whereby the following improvements are created; (1) the type magazines are closed by an endless arresting band, which can be opened at the point of delivery only, so that at this point only types can be taken out; (2) the set or distributed types are stopped when falling down into the printing bar, so that any faults can be at once remedied by correction devices; (3) the types to be set are supplied directly to the printing line, which is held by clamps, and hence again directly into the magazine, so that types cannot be lost and mixed up. The clamps mentioned are also used in order to fix the printing line on the press. During the setting, the printing line is closed by wedges in order to prevent types from falling out.

The above described details, which are dependent on each other, allow a faultless setting and distribution of the type set and result at the same time in a considerable saving of time.

Digitized by Google

In the accompanying drawings, Fig. 1 shows part of a two-rowed register (scale) with the superposed window. Fig. 2 is a diagrammatical plan view of the machine. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the magazine, setting car, window, scale and type lever. Fig. 4 shows an arresting wedge such as used for

FIG 1.

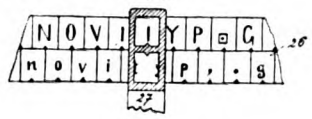


FIG.2.

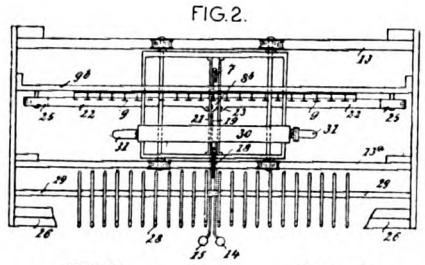


FIG.3.

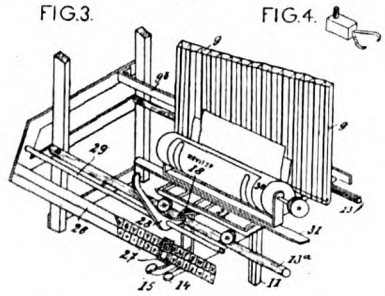


FIG.4.



closing the lines to be set. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of part of the machine, showing at the lower end the mechanism of the setting car and at the upper end that of the distributing car, and between both the type magazine which below is closed by the arresting band, all parts impairing the clearness of illustration being omitted. Figs. 6, 7 and 8 illustrate different phases during the setting and distribution, in diagrammatical views. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a modification of the setting mechanism, such as used for machines with a key-system, but also applicable to other machines. Figs. 10 and 11 show, for this construction, the position of the movable parts during the setting, in diagrammatical representations. Fig. 12 illustrates a particular construction of the fork tooth. Figs. 13 and 14 show different designs of types. Fig. 15 is a diagrammatical side view of the setting machine, with the writing mechanism at the upper part. Fig. 16 shows a particular construction of that spindle, which, driven by the lateral movement of the car, by its narrow threads the type carrier into the proper position for printing. Fig. 17 is a side view, and Fig. 18 a perspective view of the lower part of the setting bar, showing clearly how the same is secured.

In a machine frame (Fig. 2) race-ledges 13, 13^a are arranged, on which the setting car is adapted to move. On the setting car the hereinafter described setting mechanism is mounted on planes 21, the same carrying also the race-ledge 31 and the paper carriage, with roller 30, which are adapted to run on the latter. The running contrivance for the paper carriage can also be mounted on the frame of the apparatus.

In the machine frame, further, the type magazine with the channels 9 is located on connection rods 9^a and 9^b (Figs. 3 and 5) which channels are at their lower ends provided with a slot, in which runs the common arresting band 22 and moves on wheels 25. The parts 7, 8^b, 9 and 23 shown in Fig. 2 are explained below. Beside the indicated parts, a bearing shaft 29 is mounted, on which move type levers 28, which are operated by depressions of the keys 14 and 15 by means of levers 18. Part 26 on the machine frame corresponds to the register represented in Fig. 1, which is here shown in two rows and over which slides the window 27.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the setting car, showing the position of the single parts. For sake of clearness, only the paper roller is shown with the paper sheet, on which by the word "novityp" the abutment point of the types can be recognised. Below the car part of the printing bar 11 can be seen, which when setting is filled with types, the latter being prevented from falling out by a wedge (Fig. 4). The latter consists of a square piece of metal, which at the top has a small projection by which it is shifted in the type grooves, while the rear fork-shaped spring has the object to clamp the wedge in the line. For sake of clearness, the arresting band, of which the position is shown in Fig. 5, as well as inking devices are omitted, as the latter are sufficiently known in the art.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the setting device below and distributing device above. In the latter the distributing lever 1 is shown, which by its extension 1^a, engaging a pin of

FIG.5.

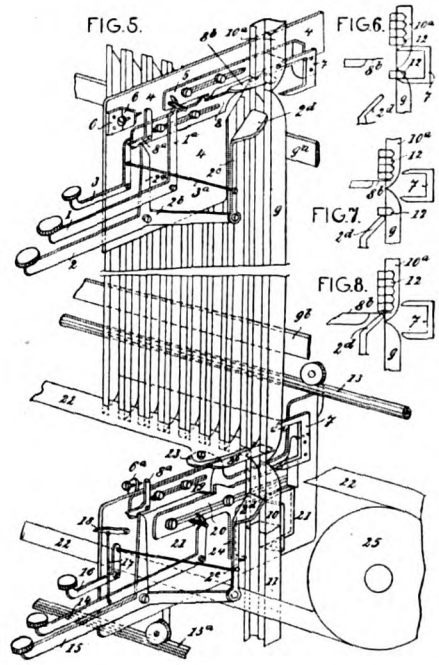


FIG.6.

FIG.7.

FIG.8.

the sliding member 5, drives the fork 7 between the letters. At the lower end of sliding member 5 a tooth is arranged, which engages another tooth of the sliding member 8, so that the latter is also operated by the lever 1. Upon the fork 7 entering between the types, sliding member 8 opens the type channel by withdrawal of the arresting plane 8^b. Sliding member 8 abuts with its left side against the arm of lever 3, which by the rod 3^a reverses the lever 2^c. Lever 2 carries on arm 2^b the mentioned lever 2^c with plane 2^d; the arm 2^a catches behind tooth lever 8^a of the sliding member 8. By operation of lever 2, sliding member 8 is moved until the screw on member 6 releases the tooth lever 8^a, by raising same when abutting thereon, from the lever 2^a, while arm 2^b raises the lever 2^c. Parts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10^a are mounted on planes 4. 10^a represents part of the printing bar. It is noted that springs, which bring the parts into the position of rest, are omitted, as well as registers, etc.

From Fig. 5 it can be seen that the upper setting car—wheels, rails, etc., are omitted—runs on top of the type magazine. The position of the omitted parts is shown in Fig. 3.

The type magazine with wheels 25 is by rails 9^a and 9^b held in the machine frame. The lower setting car, indicated by the plane 21 carrying the mechanism, runs over rails 13 and 13^a (Fig. 3).

Lever 14 catches by an extension behind a pin of the sliding member 20, on which fork 7 is fixed. Sliding member 20 catches with a tooth behind a similar tooth on sliding member 19, which carries the arresting plane 8^b (like sliding member 8 above). Sliding member 20 has below a lever projection 24, which with its bent end catches behind lever 2^c of the correction lever 15. The latter carries on one arm the above-mentioned lever 2^c with plane 2^d, while its other arm catches behind tooth lever 8^a on part 19, which finds its abutment on the adjusting screw of angle-piece 6^a. Lever 2^c is connected by a rod with lever 16, and lever 14 by a rod 17 with lever 18.

Key-levers 3 and 16 respectively have both the object to lift the lever 2^c and thus also the plane 2^d and to remove both from the bar 9 or 10 respectively. Thereby the type, which rests thereupon (Fig. 7), is released and allowed to fall into the lower bar. This happens especially when setting or distributing is finished, and in any case the lever 16 must be operated last when setting, because otherwise the type lying on plane 2^d would be missing from the line.

On the planes 21 angle-pieces 23 are provided, on which arresting band 22 is fixed. Bars 10 and 11 are also mounted thereon. The construction of said printing bars is as follows: A square pipe is so slotted that it can receive the types shown in Figs. 13 and 14. Thereby, a bar of **U**-shaped cross section is produced, of which the free ends are somewhat bent inwards.

The setting is now effected as follows:—After the car has been shifted to the desired type by reading off on scale 26 through window 27 (Figs. 1 and 3), the arresting devices are operated. Thereupon, when striking the key 14, sliding member 20 slides to the left and moves sliding member 19 in same direction. Projection 24 reverses thereby plane 2^d. Upon

FIG.9.

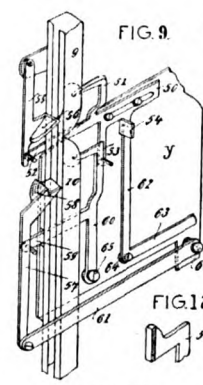


FIG.10.

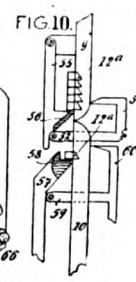


FIG.11.

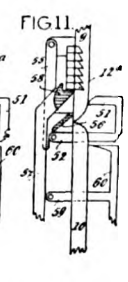


FIG.12.

FIG.13.



FIG.14.



FIG.15.

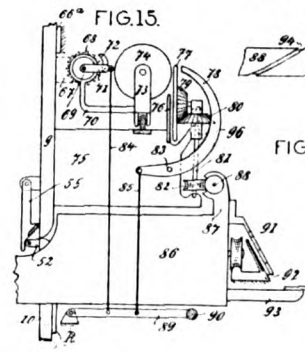


FIG.16.



FIG.17.

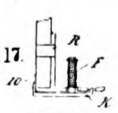
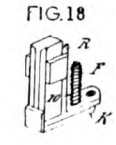


FIG.18



holding the lever 14 down, the parts 7, 8^b and 2^d assume the position shown in Fig. 6. The reference letters therein are the same as on the distributing car. In the setting car, 10^a corresponds to bar 9 and 9 to bar 10–11. Fig.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☞ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☜

114

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

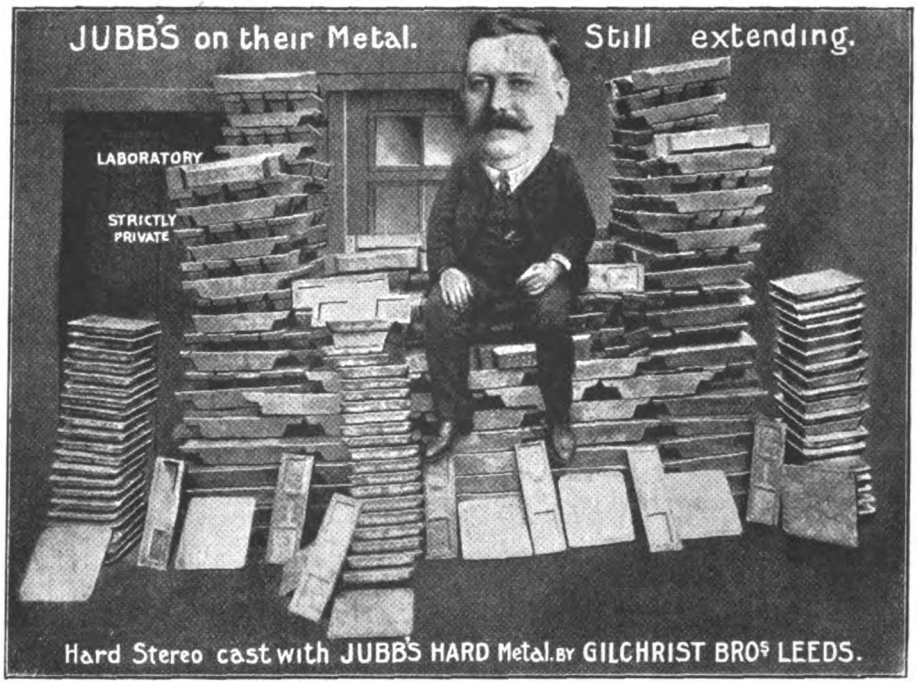
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

Price 6d. Net.
Per Ann. 6s.
Post Free.

THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY
THE PROCESS PHOTOGRAM ESTABLISHED JAN 1894

Foreign Subscription 8s.
Post Free.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- "6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"



London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

Digitized by Google

6 shows how the upper types 12, which may have any shape, for instance as shown in Figs. 13 and 14, are arrested by the upper fork tooth, while the lower one falls upon the next fork tooth, as plane 8^b has interrupted the arresting. Plane 2^d is thereby turned back. The same process is obtained by operation of lever 1 of the distributing arrangement, in which however plane 2^d is reversed by the arm of lever 3. Upon lever 14 being released, the parts return to their position of rest, the magazine is closed, fork 7 returns, and the liberated type is placed on plane 2^d (Fig. 7). Key 14 has by lever 18 (Fig. 3) caused the type lever 28 to jump forward, whereby an impression is produced on roller 30.

There can be used various means for printing or writing the set or distributed letters, for instance such as used in typewriting, calculating or telegraphic machines, or types on plates, bands, levers, ribbons or the like. These writing or printing means can be inked as known on above-mentioned machines, or by means of cushions or the like. The paper on which the impression has to be made to be of the size used on above machines.

Upon perception of a fault, key 15 (on the distributing car, key 2) is struck, plane 2^d is raised, and plane 8^b on sliding member 19 is pulled back by tooth lever 8^a, so that plane 2^d returns the wrong type to the place of delivery. Upon the screw on angle-piece 6_a being properly adjusted, sliding member 19 is disengaged and plane 8^b slides over plane 2^d below the raised type, thus completing the correction. This moment is represented in Fig. 8. As without lever operation no type can be taken out and an impression is produced upon each taking, it is obvious that faults are immediately found out and corrected.

Fig. 9 shows a constructural form of the setting mechanism, such as suggested for machines with key-system, but which can also be employed for other machines. On the plate Y are movably mounted lever 63, on 64, lever 60 on 65, lever 61 on 66.

Sliding member 50 slides in slots over screws, so that tooth 51 is placed between the types. Projection 52 drives hook 55 with plane 56 by a pin back, whereby types lying in the magazine are liberated. Sliding member 50 is moved by lever 63 by the arm 62 striking behind wing 54. Sliding member 50 catches with extension 53 by a pin behind lever 60, which stops the disengaged type, while a pin on the extension 59 strikes behind lever 57 in order to turn same back. Fig. 10 shows the position of rest of said parts. On head piece 58 of lever 57 a type is left. Compared with the previously described mechanism the correction lever (Fig. 9) accomplishes here another movement, in that head piece 58 on lever 57, raised by lever 61, abuts from below against plane 56 on lever 55 and causes the same to give way owing to its shape. The shape of head piece 58 prevents the types from being damaged. Upon head piece 58 being sufficiently raised, lever 55 jumps again forwards below 58 and closes the type channel. Now, part 58 must slide over plane 56 in backward direction and jumps then again below towards bar 10. The last described correction process can be seen from Fig. 11.

Figs. 13 and 14 show different type shapes. The types consist of any appropriate material, carry above the type characters and are provided with a guide in order to be prevented from falling out. The oblique portion 12, 12_a on the foot serves for an easy engagement of the types by the setting mechanism.

Fig. 12 shows how the tooth 51 is modified if types of different shapes are used, so that the plane, indicated by section lines of said tooth 51^a can bear against the types from the rear or from the front, instead of entering between the same.

Figs. 17 and 18 represent the holding clamp, below for the printing bar, R being a plane connected with the setting car (see also Fig. 15 below), which below catches beneath the printing bar and which has a rearward projection, with one hole of which engages one bent end of the clamp, in order to maintain its position, while through a second hole projects a rod, around which a spring F is wound, which raises the free end of the clamp, so that the printing bar placed between wings of part R cannot more give way. K is the clamp.

Fig. 15 shows the arrangement of a writing mechanism in a diagrammatical representation, 9 designating the magazine which is mounted on the apparatus by rods 66^a. Bearing 67, fixed on the apparatus, carries screw threads 69 which are operated by a ratchet and pawl mechanism 68, 71 and 72. Over said screw threads a sleeve 70 is mounted and connected with the car 73 which carries the paper roller 74 and which runs on rails fixed on the part 75 which is located in the apparatus. Extension 96 holds an axle 81, which below carries a toothed wheel 82, which gears with a worm 95 (Fig. 16) on axle 88, while at the top toothed wheel 80 is arranged, which gears with 79 and which is in connection with a disc 77 carrying types and being flexible to enable the types to strike the platen. The ratchet and pawl mechanism on the screw threads 69 is connected by rod 84 with lever 89 and the latter by rod 85 with the hammer lever 78 which is fulcrumed at 81. The setting car, which is represented by plane 16, catches with sleeve 87 partly around the screw-threaded axle 88 and carries at the front the registering window 91 reaching over scale 92.

Upon the setting car being moved, sleeve 87 turns the axle 88 by a pin lying in the screw threads 94, said axle turning then by screw threads 95 the axle 81 and thus disc 77, which is inked by cushion 76. Thereby the type to be set is led opposite to the printing place. Upon depression of lever 93, it sets the type and presses at the same time on lever 89 by means of rod 90 lying beneath the whole apparatus, and moves then by rod 84 and ratchet and pawl mechanism 68, 71 and 72 the paper carriage, and by rod 85 the printing hammer 78, whereby impressions are produced on the paper. The correction arrangement is provided with oppositely acting clutch in order to return the paper carriage for one letter-space. The inking cushion 76 is about semi-circular, and so arranged that the type disc 77 can slide thereon.

Fig. 16 shows a constructional form of the axle 88 with the two screw threads 94 and 95. For the reception of the type impressions narrow paper webs may be used, which are led from rolls at equal distances from each other in any direction along the printing place, for instance, in a similar way to the inking ribbons of typewriting machines.

The inventor's claims are as under:—

1. In a type-setting machine, a type magazine closed by an endless arresting band, and fitted with dissengaging devices at its point of delivery.

2. In a type-setting and distributing machine, in combination, setting and distributing cars, and printing bars fixed thereon.

3. In a type-setting and distributing machine, in combination, setting and distributing cars, and correction devices thereon.

4. The combination of a setting and distributing machine, with a correction device, consisting partly of a lever by which the type can be removed to or from the type magazine.

5. In a type-setting and distributing machine, a setting and distributing device consisting of a fork with one or more prongs which can be formed as planes.

6. The combination of a setting and distributing machine, with alternately acting, separating and stopping devices.

7. In a type-setting and distributing machine, in combination, a stopping correction device, and means to disengage same.

8. In a type-setting and distributing machine, in combination, writing or printing devices, as well as means for inking same, such as used in typewriters, calculating machines, and telegraphic apparatus.

9. The combination of a setting and distributing machine, with a device for guiding paper webs from rolls at equal distances from each other in any direction along the printing place.

10. In a type-setting and distributing machine, in combination, an axle and screw-threads thereon to drive the paper carriage by means of levers, as well as an axle with screw threads of different pitch thereon, and means to drive same and the type-wheel by moving the setting carriage.

11. In a type-setting and distributing machine, in combination, a printing line, and springy plates or clamps for holding same, which are adapted to be used also on a printing machine.

12. In a type-setting and distributing machine, in combination, a printing bar, and arresting wedges with forked spring to close said bar.

A NOVEL MEMORIAL.—A unique gravestone has been placed in the cemetery in Jefferson, O., at the head of the grave of J. A. Howells, veteran editor of the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, who died recently. It consists of the "make-up" stone used by Mr. Howells for fifty years. On it is inscribed a verse written by William Dean Howells, novelist, a brother of the dead man. The boyhood of William Dean Howell was passed in the office of the *Sentinel*. The father of William Dean and J. A. Howells was editor of the paper.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

The National Insurance Act

A

GREAT SUCCESS.

"Number of Insurance Stamps sold in England from June 21, 1912, to March 31st, 1913,

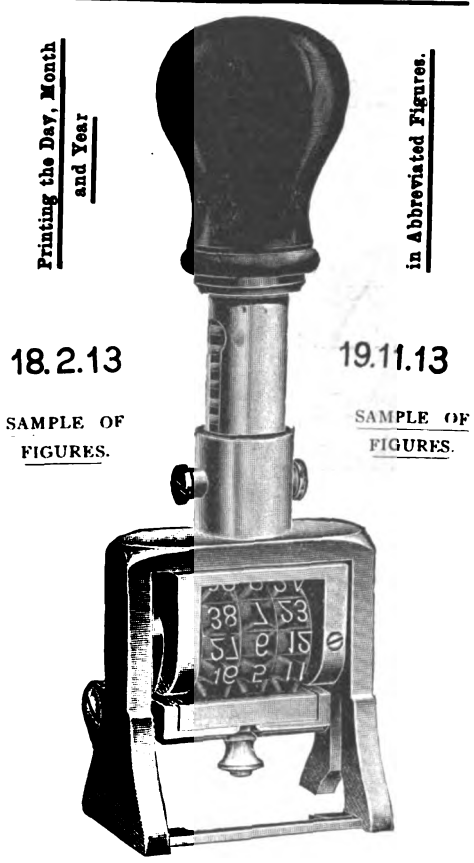
342,848,351

Value £10,451,569 11s. 7d."

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

RELIABLE. ACCURATE. EFFICIENT.



ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Price 14/6 each

The Price includes small Bottle of Ink, and Stylo, packed in Box complete.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle. Pads 2/6 per dozen.

The above MACHINE is made by the "Bates Manufacturing Company," of Orange, N.J., U.S.A., who for twenty years have enjoyed an enviable reputation in the sale of the "Original Bates Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines."

"The figures are easily set for use, one only having to press the plunger down, push the head of the locking pin through the opening in the top, pull out the fork pin at the right hand side of figure wheels and turn the wheels to the date or dates required. The pad is inked with a small camel hair brush, and the wheels and figures may be kept clean with equal parts of benzine and paraffin. Indelible ink for use with this dating stamp is also supplied. . . . . The 'Unique' dating machine gives the quickest method of cancelling the stamps on the employees' contribution cards, while at the same time it may be found useful in many other ways."—Extract from "*The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*"

Similar commendatory notices appeared in "Sales and Wants Advertiser," "The Caxton Magazine," "The Stationery Trades Journal," "The Stationery World," "The Irish Printer," and the "Home and Colonial Stationer and Printers' Review."

Liberal Discounts upon orders for the above Machines in lots of half-a-dozen.

High Grade made Automatic Hand and Type-High Numbering Machines kept in Stock.

Estimates given for large quantities.

For further particulars of the above Machines write to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 2635 City.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google



Monsieur Henri Sirven.

The new President of the Union Syndicale des Maitres Imprimeurs de France, is principal proprietor of the famous litho printing house of B. Sirven, at Toulouse, and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Beaconsfield used to say that Parliament was a dull place, but there were moments of emotion.

o o o

There must have been moments of emotion in the life of late years of Mr. Clark Miller, who is now unhappily no more with us, and in the life of his partner and intimate associate, Mr. A. H. Motley, junior. The final emotion is one of triumph, and a triumph which should be the presage of greater triumphs yet.

o o o

A few years ago they were officers and large stockholders in a certain Print Weave Company of New York. I think one may say that company was formed substantially for the exploitation of certain processes deemed to be available either for textile or for paper printing.

o o o

A second company was formed to acquire a license to use the inventions, patents, processes and machinery of the Print Weave Co. This second concern was called the Continental Patents Co.

o o o

Enter then on the scene Mr. William Ottmann, Mr. John Omwake, and Mr. James M. Hutton, and to them a sale was made of half interest in Continental Patents Co. Through them in some way the United States Lithographic Co. became interested. The sequel was that after a certain substantial payment was made to Messrs. Miller and Motley, other payments became in arrears. The arrears were not pressed for at all vigorously until a public notification was made regarding the taking up of debentures or some charge corresponding to debentures, which made Messrs. Miller and Motley think they must protect their interests.

Accordingly they took action to recover the payment in arrear. At the same time they came over to this country to introduce the new process here, intending, as I understand, to set things on foot here and return, if a return were necessary, to pursue the litigation on which they had embarked.

o o o

Suddenly in April of last year, their extradition from England was applied for, the American Embassy in London being called upon to make the application to the London magistrate, and it was alleged that they had obtained £20,000 by representing certain processes and inventions to be capable of doing what they could not really accomplish.

o o o

I had just casually met these gentlemen for a minute on the introduction of the late Mr. F. W. Sears, (a practical lithographer, and the inventor of the Sears high light process), and thinking that they really had a process of great importance, and might be the subject of an injustice if its technical value for the trade were not appreciated, I spontaneously decided to go down to Bow-street and to watch the case. The magistrate queried as to whether there was a sufficient reason for the defendants being on this side of the Atlantic when they had actually started a suit across the water, and thereupon I offered evidence as to the process they were operating being one of undoubted importance, such as might well call for a special trans-Atlantic journey and a prompt inauguration of the British business.

o o o

As it happened this was not wanted; for a merchant offered "readily," as he said, to enter into very substantial bail, and Messrs. Miller and Motley were released on their and his recognisances.

o o o

The extradition application proceedings were not followed up, and the London magistrate after allowing the proper time dismissed the matter altogether.

o o o

Messrs. Miller and Motley, however, did not let it rest at that.

o o o

They went promptly to New York, issuing there a virtual challenge to anyone who genuinely felt aggrieved, to raise the matter in regular form without any trouble of extradition application.

o o o

I am not quite clear as to the precise issue that was then raised or perhaps I should say was forced to the front; but what will interest the trade is that the matter was finally submitted to the judgment of a Court.

o o o

In the course of the proceedings now brought about, Messrs. Miller and Motley's counsel on their behalf had a complete plant installed in New York for the making of lithographic plates under the patents and processes in question, and gave a demonstration for the benefit of the Court and its experts, in order to establish conclusively that these inventions were of great commercial value, and capable of producing lithographic plates and various other work, and that in fact "all representations made by defendants in connection therewith were true."

o o o

The Court accepted the offer, and demonstrations were made which were attended not only by the District Attorney, and Mr. W. H. L. Edwards, the assistant in charge, but by various experts representing the Court, by representatives of lithographic journals, and others interested in the lithographic business.

o o o

As a result of these demonstrations and of a careful impartial investigation made by the Court of all the facts, Judge Mulqueen, of New York, "at Part 5 General Sessions," dismissed the case and exonerated Mr. Alfred H. Motley, jun., and Mr. Clark A. Miller.

o o o

Our congratulations are due to Mr. Motley upon this final result. A full statement of the facts was also due to him, and I am glad to be able to make it. For myself, as will be gathered, I never formed an adverse opinion, even at the time of the sensational extradition application.

o o o

Well, there have been certain moments of emotion, and perhaps some element of comedy has mingled with what has also had its very sombre side. One is tired of both: particularly of everything which has looked like unreality in litigation. One recalls a certain exclamation by a distinguished Briton: "Enough of this fooling. . . . Let us get to business."

o o o

There was business to be sure in a display which the Printex Company, whose managing director Mr. Motley now is, were able to make at the recent Philatelic Exhibition in Paris.

o o o

Sheets of fifteen different denominations of British Government Insurance Stamps, all designed by Printex Company and put down on plates by their special process, were there shown.

o o o

There was also shown the Official Congress Stamp, specially designed by them, and for which they secured gold medal honours. This stamp was rapidly put down on plates in the number required. The plates were made for letterpress printing. Within twenty-four hours, however, of the exhibition opening in Paris, Printex Company were suddenly asked to prepare in London another plate bearing so many copies of the stamp for intaglio printing, for it was desired that printing of the stamp by intaglio should be a feature of the exhibition.

o o o

It is all fish that comes to the Printex net. The request was complied with, and the plate was in Paris in time for the opening.

o o o

If any firm has been genuinely interested in the Printex "Stop and Repeat" machine and process, but has held its hand partly because of this talk of litigation, perhaps this short statement may interest them. Messrs. Miller and Motley will only see these notes when others see them, but they are, I feel sure, an accurate record of a strange series of happenings.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Fire at Willesden.

A serious fire that completely destroyed the works of Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., occurred on the night of August 1st, just after the works had closed down for the annual holidays.

The firm realising their obligations to the many printers who have installed Davis Typecasters, and in order that there should be no delay in regard to the large number of orders on hand and daily coming in, promptly took measures through the friendly assistance of several engineering firms to install their different departments in suitable establishments in London, and they are thereby enabled to carry on their manufacturing operations without interruption.

Plans for larger and more extensive works were commenced the morning after the fire, and upon the site of the ruins the foundations for the new building will be laid within the next few weeks. The new establishment will, when finished, be reconstructed and equipped in the most up-to-date manner with all that modern constructive engineering can do to meet the ever-increasing demand for Davis Typecasters.

The firm's library of matrices for hire was fortunately secured from harm in their strong room, and consequently there will be no interference whatever in the service of matrices.

The firm have been working night and day to bring order out of chaos, and they have had the satisfaction of giving the majority of their workpeople employment on Monday, August 11th, the date fixed upon for resumption of work after the holidays before the fire took place. Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., informs us that the works offices with all records and customers' orders have been saved, and their business will continue to be conducted from there with the same orderly routine as if no fire had occurred.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

PRESS telegrams between the United Kingdom and Holland may in future be sent for 1d. per word between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m., with a minimum of 10d.

AT a meeting of Messrs. Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Mr. John Gretton, M.P., stated that during the past year the number of labels printed for the firm for beer bottles numbered 307 million.

THE business of Smiths' Advertising Agency, 100, Fleet-street, E.C., has been, for family reasons, converted into a private limited company. The personnel of the business will continue as hitherto.

THE partnership subsisting between Messrs. Berisford and Morris, trading as Berisford, Morris and Co., paper agents and merchants, Woodley, near Stockport, has been dissolved as from July 31st last.

THE death is announced of Mr. James P. Morison, who was up till recently the sports editor of the *Glasgow Herald* and the *Evening Times*. Mr. Morison began his career on the *Falkirk Herald* and joined the staff of the *Glasgow Herald* about 30 years ago.

TENDERS WANTED.—For printing copies of the register of parliamentary and county electors for various districts in Essex; particulars from Mr. J. H. Goold, clerk, Shire Hall, Chelmsford. For the printing of the burgess roll and parliamentary and parochial registers for year 1913-14, for the Corporation of Rochdale; particulars from the Town Clerk's office, Town Hall, Rochdale.

THE death took place at Preston, on Tuesday, of Mr. Joseph Foster, head of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Foster and Sons, printers' engineers, of Preston. Mr. Foster, who was 83 years of age, commenced work as an apprentice, and at the age of 29 began manufacturing on his own account, specialising in machines for rapidly printing and folding newspapers. He started in business with the help of a man and a boy, and to-day the firm employs over 600 workpeople.

ACCORDING to a recent consular report, there are two newspapers in German East Africa, the *D.O.A. Zeitung* and the *Usambara Post*. Both voice the views of the white settlers, the latter usually with more particular emphasis. The inspired paper, the *D.O.A. Rundschau*, ceased to exist at the end of 1912, and the issue of the official gazette has been taken over again by the *Zeitung*. The official colonial pamphlet, the *Pflanzer*, is now published by the Government in Dar-es-Salaam.

ON the occasion of the annual outing of the staff of Mr. A. Chris. Fowler's printing works, Shoreditch, a handsome booklet to serve as programme and a souvenir of the occasion was got up, consisting of eight pages in an ornamental cover, the letterpress being printed in black and red. Interesting and appropriate articles and notes were included, and a coloured plate was given away in each booklet. The whole production was extremely creditable to all concerned in its get up.

MR. HENRY WICKS, who had an interest in several newspapers, among others the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, and who was staying with Mr. S. Storey, at Southill, near Durham, passed away suddenly at that gentleman's residence, of heart failure. Mr. Wicks was present at the wayzgoose of the *Journal* on the Saturday, and also that of the *Sunderland Echo* and *Northern Daily Mail*, Hartlepool, on Bank Holiday. He was an intimate and valued friend of Mr. S. Storey. The interment took place at Chester-le-Street on Friday last.

THE Derby Printers, Ltd., a co-operative printing society, has purchased some land from the Corporation for the erection of new works. In its eighth half-yearly report just issued the Bristol Printers, Ltd., record a trade of £591, as compared with £462, in a corresponding period of last year. After making due depreciation on plant, fixtures, etc., as well as interest on loans, a net profit of £42 has been declared, from which £13 will be given to the employees as bonus, 5 per cent. to capital, and various other payments made for special departments. The committee have agreed to allow each employee a week's holiday during the year, and the 48 hour week has also been established.

THE eighth annual exhibition of the Cleveland Guild of Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, and Kindred Arts and Crafts, will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 19th and 20th, 1914. Prizes will be offered for work done by Guild members for designing, letterpress printing, photo-engraving, bookbinding, lithography and stereotyping. Entry forms, etc., may be had from the secretary, Mr. S. H. Walker, c/o Jordison and Co., Ltd., Middlesborough-on-Tees.

THE late Mr. Michael Watts Grogan, of Ealing, late of Torquay, a retired newspaper proprietor, has left estate of the value of £11,135.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, there were six failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, August 8th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed five.

A NICELY got-up booklet entitled, "Who Should Make My Stereos," has been issued by Carl Hentschel, Ltd., Fleet-street, E.C. It is well printed on toned linen-surface paper and will be an effective advertisement for the firm's foundry, the five reasons given being effectively set forth.

AN exhibition of rare and valuable books is being held this week at the Free Library, Plymouth, and an excellent collection has been made that is of an interesting character and has been visited by a large number of people. Local residents have contributed many volumes, and there is an capital collection of bindings.

MR. G. W. SKELTON has recently purchased the old-established printing, stationery and bookselling business carried on for many years by the late Mr. J. W. Bocking, Bridge-street, Godalming. The valuation was carried through by Mr. W. Scotcher (representing Messrs. Walker Bros.). He has also recently valued the extensive printing plant belonging to Mr. G. Parnell, Reading, for the purpose of fire insurance, etc.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL AND CO. are publishing shortly Mr. Hamilton Drummond's new novel, "Winds of God," a story of adventure and romance in which the heroine to fulfil her father's wish, goes a-sailing to the South Seas to search for treasure. Her yeoman lover goes too, and others make up a party strong enough to go through villainy and mutiny, and, although threatened by every kind of discomfort and disaster that a treasure hunt can bring, cheerful enough to follow out the adventure till it brings them success.

IF an ardent collector of any kind of article, from pewter spoons to the proof sheets of famous authors is to keep his collection free from "fakes," he had better procure a volume of really practical advice on how to secure the genuine and reject the spurious. Such a book is to be published next month by Stanley Paul and Co. under the title "More About Collecting," by Sir James Yoxall, M.P., the author of "The A B C About Collecting." His new book which is very thoroughly illustrated, gives many practical hints about books, glass, pictures, porcelain, lace, clocks, and furniture, among other subjects, and is written "for the help of amateurs smitten with the passion for picking up things which are odd, pretty or rare."

THE August issue of the *Theosophical Path* (Katherine Tingley, editor, Point Loma, California) is an exceptionally attractive one. A mere glance at the contents: "Peace and War," "The Modern Platonists and Theosophy," "Brighter Britain," "Symbolism of Indian Basketry," "The Ruined Abbeys of England," "Personality in Art," etc., is sufficient to arouse wide interest, while its splendid illustrations are at once a delight and an education in themselves. These include authorised reproductions of four of the most celebrated pictures in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool: "Faithful Unto Death," "Dante and Beatrice," "Ruth and Naomi," and "The Goose Girl." There are also fine views from Colorado, and from Munich, Germany.

WAGES INCREASED AT OTLEY.—With this week the workmen engaged in the manufacture of printing machines at Otley (Yorks) will receive another substantial increase in their wages. The change has been brought about as the result of a series of conferences that have been taking place during the past few weeks between the masters and their employees, and the increase has been granted without any disturbance of trade. The masters have acted very generously in the matter, and it is not improbable that the new arrangements may hold good for some time. The minimum wage for fitters has been increased from 30s. to 32s. per week, moulders wages have been advanced from 31s. 2d. to 34s., joiners from 30s. to 33s., and general labourers from 20s. to 21s. The minimum wages of pattern makers is to be 34s. and 28s. for machine moulders and crane men. In addition to these advances, all the men, with the exception of a few elderly employees, who are are present in receipt of 32s. per week or over, are to have increases of from 1s. to 2s. per week. When an apprentice completes his indentures he is to have at once a minimum wage of 25s., and he will be placed on a scale of periodical advances so that at the age of 23 he will be in receipt of the minimum paid to the skilled mechanics.

The Paper Trade in Egypt.

The *Board of Trade Journal* extracts the following particulars from an article published by the British Chamber of Commerce for Egypt:—

The paper trade in Egypt has shown a remarkable development during the past few years, the total value of the imports in 1912, excluding printed matter, being £E.344,000, as compared with £E.224,000 in 1904. This trade is in a very satisfactory condition, and the principal buyers and agents are of good standing. A few special firms doing a good business pay either cash on delivery or 30 days after, but the general terms of payment are somewhat extended, viz., from four to six months.

The United Kingdom supplied writing and printing paper during 1912 to the value of £E.34,000, or 27·4 per cent. of the total, and account books to the extent of £E.7,000, or 29 per cent. of the total. The total value of cigarette paper imported during 1912 was £E.42,000, of which the United Kingdom's share was only £E.700. Imports of cardboard and packing paper amounted during the same period to £E.151,000, of which the United Kingdom only secured orders to the extent of £E.9,000, or 6 per cent. of the total. The United Kingdom, generally speaking, supplies the better qualities of paper, such as are manufactured for home markets, but little attempt is made to study local conditions and to offer the cheap low qualities so much in demand in Egypt. Austria-Hungary secures the bulk of Egypt's paper orders, her total for the past year being £E.113,000, followed by France £E.52,000, United Kingdom £E.51,000, Italy £E.37,000, Germany £E.33,000, the Netherlands £E.17,000, and Norway and Sweden £E.15,000.

The paper trade in Egypt, excluding printed matter, is classified by the Customs Authorities into the following main categories:—(a) writing and printing paper; (b) cigarette paper; (c) paper and cardboard for packing and other purposes; (d) account books, etc.

Writing and Printing Paper.—Under this heading is included ordinary non-glazed paper both for ordinary printing and for newspapers, glazed wood paper for printing and lithography, and writing paper for commercial, scholastic and private use. The total value of the imports in this section has increased from £E.79,000 in 1904 to £E.124,000 in 1912, the United Kingdom's proportion of the whole for the two years being 18 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively. The inferior and medium qualities of letter paper and paper for scholastic purposes are supplied largely by Austria, but Italy and France participate to a lesser extent, the prices ranging from 80—100 frs. per 100 kilogs. Superior qualities of writing paper, a large proportion of which is for Government use, are supplied by the United Kingdom. Norway and Sweden are the principal suppliers of paper for newspapers, and to a lesser extent Austria and Germany. The prices vary from 25—30 frs. per 100 kilogs., less 3 per cent. Very little English news paper is imported, the price being too high. Glazed wood pulp printing paper is furnished principally by Austria at prices which offer no opportunity to competitors to introduce their goods. Quotations, which have remained constant during the past few years, vary according to quality from 32 to 54 frs. per 100 kilogs., while German paper sells at from 42.50 to 65 frs. per 100 kilogs.

Cigarette Papers.—The United Kingdom unfortunately has no share worth mentioning in this branch of the paper trade, the imports of which rose in value from £E.32,000 in 1904 to £E.42,000 in 1912. Austria is again the principal supplier, being directly responsible for £E.23,400 of last year's total, followed by Turkey £E.11,500 (largely made up of paper of Austrian origin), France £E.3,500 and Italy £E.3,000. The paper may be divided into three sections:—(1) inferior at 8.40 frs. per ream of 1,000 sheets (about 8 kilogs. in weight); (2) medium quality at 1.24 frs. per kilog. (a ream of 500 sheets weighing 4.5 kilogs.); (3) superior quality largely imported from Italy and France at from 1·60 to 1·90 frs. per kilog., or 4.85 frs. per ream of 500 sheets weighing approximately 3 kilogs.

Cigarette paper in the form of booklets is imported from Italy and Austria in cases of 200 boxes, each containing 60 booklets, at from 135 to 162 frs. the case, and a finer paper in boxes of 60 booklets at 1.15 frs. the box. French cigarette paper in boxes of 60 booklets is quoted at 3.20 frs. the box. The cigarette paper shown in the Customs returns as emanating from Turkey is in reality Austrian paper, which is imported into Turkey in sheets and re-exported in the form of booklets.

Paper and Cardboard for Packing and Wrapping.—In this category are included straw board and straw paper, the greater part of

Digitized by Google

which is supplied by Austria; France, Italy and Holland participate to a small degree. There was recently a boom in this description of paper and prices reached a high level, but a slump has since set in. The present quotations are as follows:—Austrian straw paper, 17 frs. per 100 kilogs.; Italian straw paper, 14·75 per 100 kilogs.; Italian straw paper (a finer quality known as "imitation de Francais"), 18 frs per 100 kilogs.; Dutch straw paper, 15.50 frs. per 100 kilogs. The finer qualities from France, weighing 100–110 grammes the square metre, are sold at 18 frs., and a lower quality at 17 frs. per 100 kilogs A very light straw paper is imported from Austria at 21.87 frs., and another quality known as "Corona" at 22 frs. per 100 kilogs.

Cellulose wrapping paper, generally glazed on both sides, but sometimes on one side only, is imported coloured "natural," white, and various colours, the greater part being of Hungarian or Dutch manufacture, but the United Kingdom also participates to a limited extent. Prices for white vary from 33.38 frs. per 100 kilogs., an extra charge averaging 1.50 frs. being made for colours.

Spice paper and paper used for packing tobacco is chiefly imported from France, Austria and Germany, the French article, white in colour, being sold at 25 frs. per 100 kilogs., and blue and brown from Germany and Austria at from 26 to 28.75 frs. per 100 kilogs.

Straw board is imported from Holland at from 15 to 17.20 frs. per 100 kilogs. Brown cardboard used by local bootmakers was formerly also imported from Holland, but Austria has captured the market by cutting prices. The price ruling at present is 18 frs. per 100 kilogs., a finer quality marked with a star selling at 20 frs. per 100 kilogs. White cardboard for cigarette boxes and other packing purposes is also supplied by Austria at 19—20 frs. per 100 kilogs. The bulk of the ready-made cardboard cigarette boxes is supplied by Germany, but the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey also participate.

Account Books.—The United Kingdom furnishes the best quality of accounts books, but Italy secures the greater part of the trade with inferior lines retailing approximately at half the price. France and Germany also supply a medium quality at lower prices than the United Kingdom article. Copy letter books are almost entirely imported from Italy. A certain quantity of commercial books are manufactured locally, and an English firm in Alexandria turns out the best class of English work.

(Prices quoted are c.i.f. Alexandria, less 5 per cent. for cash. Franc = 9·6d. Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.)

British Imports of Boards.

Strawboards.

During the last five years the imports of strawboards into the United Kingdom were as under:—

1912	3,285,011 cwts.	£898,259
1911	2,907,442 ,,	799,334
1910	2,851,968 ,,	761,506
1909	2,676,366 ,,	705,589
1908	2,350,299 ,,	651,802

The countries of supply are as follows, the comparative values being given for the years 1908 and 1912:—

	1908.	1912.
Germany	£13,138	£11,738
Netherlands	630,714	878,035
Belgium	3,053	5,799
United States	1,144	345
Other Foreign Countries	2,560	542
British Possessions ...	1,193	1,800

Millboard and Wood Pulp Board.

The imports under this classification during 1912 and the four preceding years were:—

1912	1,312,682 cwts.	£634,047
1911	1,279,206 ,,	618,648
1910	1,338,264 ,,	656,502
1909	1,097,955 ,,	535,614
1908	1,059,677 ,,	509,216

The receipts from the following countries last year as compared with 1908 were of the undermentioned values:—

	1908.	1912.
Russia	£136,415	£158,529
Sweden	123,239	169,446
Norway...	24,844	27,852
Germany	57,086	94,570
Netherlands	75,688	32,571
France	8,127	7,460
Austria-Hungary ...	4,441	8,062
United States	22,614	33,273
Other Foreign Countries...	4,957	7,428
Canada...	51,805	94,480
British Possessions ...	—	376

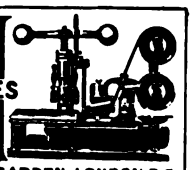


Brazil in 1912. By J. C. Oakenfull. Fourth annual edition (12,000 copies). 498 pages, illustrated, with map. London: Robert Atkinson (London), Ltd., St. Paul's-chambers, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

This useful and interesting little annual that contains so much in a small compass, and all conveniently classified, has made some improvements since we reviewed the last edition. Most noteworthy are the numerous and excellent illustrations, treating of the native races, the anthropology and ethnography, the towns, the scenery, the fauna, the industries, etc., alone conveying a good idea of the general life and conditions of this great Republic. Included among the illustrations is a capital coloured plate of precious stones which were lent for reproduction by a number of firms. We note also in the Appendices that appear at the end of the volume the addition of a list of periodicals published in Brazil. There are fourteen dailies published in Rio de Janeiro, and a list of twenty-four other periodicals is given. In 1906 the capital possessed fifty-five periodicals, Campinas nine, and Santos five. In the State 250 journals are printed in Portuguese, six in the Italian, and others in Polish, Syrian, Spanish, German, and French. The *Correio Paulistano* has been established 61 years. A list is also given of the annuals published in Rio Janeiro, as well as the periodicals relating to Brazil that are published in Europe. The periodical press of each Brazilian town or State can be found in a useful tabulated Gazetteer. Brazil has a total estimated population of 24 millions, including less than 500,000 Indians, and the area in round figures is 8½ million square kilometres. Whilst this area is only a quarter-of-a-million more than that of either Canada or Australasia, the population of Brazil is double that of those two other British possessions combined. This useful little compilation of Mr. Oakenfull's—for which, he tells us in a concluding note, he has been obliged to consult no fewer than 150 different works—should be in the hands of all who are interested in this huge country, with its rich and varied products. It should provide an expanding field for the exporter of materials connected with paper and print. The edition of 12,000 copies of this book is intended for free distribution, but duplicate and trade copies may be had at a charge of 5s. each.

George Newnes, Ltd.

The sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of George Newnes, Ltd., was held last week, Sir Frank Newnes, Bart. (chairman of the company), presiding. In the course of his remarks the chairman said that the past year had been the most successful in the company's history. The profits amounted to £80,056, being £32,777 in excess of the previous year, and £11,756 in excess of the profits for 1904, the company's previous record. All departments had contributed to that happy state of affairs. They had been well supported by readers and advertisers, booksellers and agents. Both their circulation and advertising returns showed marked and gratifying increases. During the year their publications had increased in popularity with the reading public. *Tit-Bits* had had a record year, and the circulation had been larger than at any previous period in its history. The *Strand Magazine* had also been most successful. Referring to the series of articles and photographs now being published in reference to the Scott Expedition, he said that the exclusive rights for the British Empire were purchased by the editor from the late Captain Scott before he left England. Their other publications were also doing well, and the general publishing business had been brisk and prosperous. A final dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year, was declared, and £25,000 was placed to dividend equalisation account. A resolution was passed, sanctioning an increase in the directorate from five to seven; the retiring directors (Messrs. Edward Hudson, Alfred H. Johnson, Walter Grierson and Hedley F. Le Bas) were re-elected, and a bonus of £1,500 was voted to the Board.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Business Wanted.

PRINTING BUSINESS REQUIRED.—Advertiser, who is at present General Manager of one of the leading City Printers, wishes to purchase a General Printing and Stationery Business in the City as a going concern. Or as an alternative, Advertiser will bring connection and take up Partnership with practical control. Or will purchase complete modern Letterpress Plant.—Fullest particulars, in absolute confidence, to G. H., care of The W. E. Spiers Advertising Agency, 353, Strand, W.C.

13241

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C.

13236

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.

13181

Telephone: 3658 HOP.

Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.

Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

Maker and Refiner of

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.

30 to 40 Tons (All Grades) Of TYPE METAL in Stock.

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works:

523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

Digitized by Google

SALE BY AUCTION.

Removed from Willesden Green.

THE valuable PHOTO-PROCESS and ENGRAVERS PLANT and MACHINERY, including 10 Process Cameras, 28 in. by 24 in. to 16 in. by 12 in., with Travelling Cradles and Arc Lamps by Penrose, Griffin and other makers; 20 lead-lined and earthenware Tanks and Washing Troughs, 40 Radiators, 28 Divisions to 6 Divisions; 36 in. Copper-plate Press, by Furnival and Co.; a Bitumen Plate Dusting Machine, with fittings complete; a Crown Albion Press; Card Rolling Machine, Paper Damping Machine; a 31 in. Diagonal Guillotine Paper Cutting Machine, by Hughes and Kimber; Shafting, Pulleys, Brackets, Background Stands and Screens; a large quantity Photographic Sundries, Electric Fittings, Main Switchboards, etc., which will be SOLD BY AUCTION by

Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN

at his Sale Rooms, 62A, Aldersgate Street, and Hare Court, London, E.C., on THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST, at One o'clock.

On view day prior and morning of Sale. Catalogues of the Auctioneer.

Re Pearce and Smith, Ltd.
In Voluntary Liquidation.
Removed from Langley, Bucks.
Printing Plant and Machinery and Stock of a Stationer.

Mr. FRANK G. BOWEN

WILL include in the above Sale ½ ton Metal Type; a No. 2 Pearl Platen; 12 in. Lever Guillotine; 2 Wire Stitchers; Chases; Frames; Racks; Galleys; Shafting; Pulleys; 2 h.-p. Motor; Cabinet of 40 Trays and 100 Founts of Wood Letter; 12 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in. Portable Building; Stock of Stationery, Paper and Cards.

Catalogues of Messrs. Francis, Nichols, White and Co., Chartered Accountants, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.; and of the Auctioneer.

Illuminated Addresses:
By The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C,
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
ESTD. 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1822.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—
THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.
GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.
SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.
UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Photogravure Printing in France	1
Typesetting and Distributing Machines	1
Quads	5
President French Master Printers' Association	5
Trade Notes	6
The Paper Trade in Egypt	6
British Imports of Boards	7
Reviews	7
George Newnes, Ltd.	7
A Drastic Measure	8
Convict Competition	8
Exports of Writings	8
Paper Imports to Egypt	9
Printers' Cost Finding System	9
Financial	10
New Companies	10
Dividends and Reports	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Commercial Intelligence	11
Gazette	11
Papermaking in Turin	12
Spottiswoode Institute Flower Show	12
A Combined Wayzgoose	12
Tariff Changes	14
"Belfast Evening Telegraph"	14
Journalism in New Zealand	14
Canadian Press Association	16
Patents	16

A Drastic Measure.

A BILL has just been introduced in the United States Senate to put an end to press agentism. Under its provisions any person, firm or syndicate furnishing newspapers or periodicals articles, matrices, pages or sections containing matter for which they have received or are to receive pay from persons interested in their publication, without indicating that it is advertising, will be liable to a fine of from $50 to $1,000. The object of the Bill is to protect the publications and their readers from imposition. Commenting on this the *Editor and Publisher* correctly says:—"It seems to us that such a law will be impossible of enforcement. How is an editor going to know whether or not the person sending him an article has already received pay from the corporation or firm in whose interest it was written? Must every syndicate or writer furnish a sworn affidavit with each contribution on this point? Who is to decide whether the article contains advertising matter? Nearly every news article published contains more or less publicity for some one or some thing. Editors at present have great difficulty in keeping out of their columns articles that should be paid for and printed as advertisements. If everything of a publicity nature should be cut out of the articles printed in newspapers and periodicals they would be robbed of their value as news. Louis Wiley, of the *Times*, once said that no article should be printed in the news columns merely for the purpose of advertising a person or thing, but that all articles possessing an important news value should be published even if they incidentally had a certain advertising value. The newspapers themselves must be the court of last resort as to the availability of matter submitted for publication. The press of the country, for its own protection and the maintenance of its authority with its readers, must keep careful watch over its columns. The day of misrepresentation, of lying, fraudulent advertisements or news matter is passing. No newspaper can afford to allow itself to be used for ignoble or base purposes. Neither can it afford to allow its influence to become a commodity that is sold to the highest bidder."

* * *

Convict Competition.

THE British printer suffers considerably from competition, but it is the competition of his fellows, not that of unpaid—or at all events, very much underpaid—prison labour, which his brethren in trade who are located in Bombay and surrounding towns have to put up with. The *English Mail*, a Bombay newspaper, has just called attention to this matter, and points out that according to the latest Bombay Prisons' Report a printing office carried on in the Yerrowda Jail has done work during last year that has yielded a profit of Rs.1,61,749. The *Mail* points out that in addition to supplying the requirements of the prison's department, the Press printed great numbers of forms, envelopes and books required for the different Government departments, and goes on to say:—"We are staggered to think what a contrast this shows with the gains of any private Press of the same size which must accept the rate of work that paid workmen agree to. If pressure be not used to exact the hardest work, whence comes a measure of profits so much above what private Presses can realise? In the prisons of the United Kingdom convicts are only employed at picking oakum, breaking stones, earthwork, and other kinds of unskilled labour. When, therefore, in India long-term prisoners are eagerly seized on to be taught composing and printing, there can be no reason for it except that this skilled labour is made abnormally profitable." The paper points out the unfairness of such competition, and criticises the policy of the authorities in allowing such skilled labour to be carried on by convicts to the detriment of honest and hard-working printers, and it certainly does seem hard that a convict institution should pile up profits by competing with private enterprise.

* * *

Five Years' Exports of Writings.

IT is now possible for the first time to glance back into the past and survey the extent of the export trade of the United Kingdom with our Possessions and Foreign Countries for five years. In 1908 writings were first classified separately, and the trade done in that year reached £455,846 with oversea markets, whilst the figures for 1912 were £469,504—an increase of £13,658 during half the decade. Amongst the British possessions Australia and India are our best patrons of British writings. There is a falling-off noticeable in New Zealand, Canada, B.W. India Islands, Hong Kong, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, but in the case of other colonies and possessions the increases cover the losses. The total, therefore, for our possessions and colonies reached £327,036 in 1912—an increase of £10,804 since 1908. Our trade in writings with foreign countries was valued at £142,468 in 1912, compared with £139,614 in 1908. France and Japan are our best purchasers. Belgium has also considerably increased her purchases, and the same may be said of South America.

* * *

Paper Imports into Egypt.

THE British Chamber in Alexandria calls attention to the remarkable development during the past few years in the imports of paper to Egypt. For the past year these im-

Digitized by Google

ports amounted to £E344,000. The principal buyers and agents in this trade are stated to be of good standing, and generally expect liberal time to pay accounts, but a few of them pay cash on delivery or 30 days after. Of writing and printing paper last year Great Britain is credited with £E34,000, or 27·4 per cent. of the total, and she is also credited with £E7,000 for account books, which is equal to 20 per cent of the total imports of this class of goods. The trade in cigarette paper amounted to £E42,000, but in this class Great Britain's share was only $E700. In respect of cardboard and packing paper she is credited with £E9,000, or 6 per cent. of the total. Our manufacturers generally supply the better classes of paper, but it is for cheap stuff that a demand could be most readily developed in Egypt. There appears to be considerable fraudulent imitation of British trade marks by our foreign competitors in the paper trade department of the Egyptian market.

The Printers' Cost Finding System.

The second edition of the booklet written by Mr. Howard Hazell to explain the Cost Finding System recommended by the Costing Committee of the Master Printers' Federation has now made its appearance, and it is interesting evidence of the demand for information on this topic that several thousand copies have already been supplied to printers in all parts of the kingdom.

The text of the book has not been altered much, only a few points being explained more fully, and we note that the rate of percentage which overhead expenses bears to wages is shown at a higher figure, no doubt as a result of the experience gained in observing the figures of a number of plants where the system has been installed.

Several useful additions have been made to the specimen forms attached to the booklet, the daily dockets have been revised, and are now excellent models to follow. The table showing how to ascertain the cost of running the machines in the binding department will also be found very useful.

The simple forms of profit and loss account and balance-sheet which are also included, serve to complete the sequence of figures, and may also be helpful in indicating to the printers who do not take out yearly statements the value of doing so, and that this is not really a very difficult matter.

The wide circulation of this publication cannot fail to benefit the whole printing industry, and any who have not yet seen a copy should certainly send along half-a-crown to the Secretary, Costing Committee, 24, Holborn, before this second edition is exhausted.

News-print for Australia.—The Newfoundland correspondent of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada*, states that the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, operating at Grand Falls, has received an order for the delivery of 40,000 tons of "news" print paper in Melbourne.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	**Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)**
Alignment.	**Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.**
Justification.	**Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.**
Quality of Product.	**The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.**
Ease of Make-up.	**The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.**
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	**The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.**

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, August 13th, 1913.

INDICATIONS of returning confidence have been noticeable in Lombard-street this week, and throughout the past seven days conditions have been easy, credit supplies being very abundant, and will possibly become more so, despite the activity of trade. Gold is flowing rapidly into the Bank of England, and conditions in the money market are all in favour of borrowers. Discounts show a weaker tendency. Bullion movements for the week show a net influx to date of £1,636,000. The general tone of stock markets continues satisfactory, and there is every promise of markets steadily recuperating. The general carry-over was comfortably arranged yesterday. Consols are improving, the quotations now being 73⅝ to 73¾ for money and 73 1/16 to 73 1/8 for the September account.

Firmness has been maintained in the miscellaneous industrial market during the past week, and conditions are distinctly cheerful. In the section relating to paper and print George Newnes Pref. have risen 1/8 to ¾—⅞, and Amalgamated Press Ord. fell 1/16 on Friday to 6⅝—6⅞. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 20s., 9d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 19s. 4½d.; in International Linotype at 73½ and 75; in *Lady's Pictorial* and *Sporting and Dramatic* Publishing Pref. at 52s. 6d. and 47s. 6d.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 53, 54, 55, 53½, 53 and 54; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 9d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. 3d., and 17s. 6d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 8¾; in *Standard* Newspapers Pref. at 18s. 9d.; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. at 11⅜, and in the Def Ord. at 25¼ and acc. 26½; and in Weldon's Ord. at 31s., 32s. 3d., 31s. 3d., and 31s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 19s. 9d. and acc. 20s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6⅝—6⅞
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23s.—24s.
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19s.—20s.
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	53—63
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101xd
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101xd
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	⅜—½
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	⅛—¼
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ..	3	3	¼—1⅛
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	21/32—25/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32xd
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	73—78
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½—10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2⅜—2⅝
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	53—58
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	37—42
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¾—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	½—⅝
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3¾
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¼—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	⅛—1xd
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¾—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼—12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅜—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 17/32—1 21/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"SOUTH AFRICA," LTD.—A final dividend is announced for the year ended July 30th of 7½ per cent.

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON.—The directors report that the net profit for the year ended June 30th, 1913, after allowing for the payment of directors' and officials salaries and fees, and adding the sum of £2,890 brought forward, amounts to £14,244. The directors recommend that this sum should be applied as follows:—In payment of the dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares for the period to April 30th, 1913, £3,000; in payment of a dividend of 8½ per cent. on the ordinary shares (of which £1,875 has already been paid), £6,375; to carry to reserve fund, £1,000; to reduction of trade marks and buildings accounts, £1,000; to carry forward to next year's revenue account, £2,869 For the previous year the dividend was the same, £1,500 was added to reserve, £1,500 to reduction of trade marks and buildings accounts, and £2,890 carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

SNOWDON CARD CO., LTD.—Registered on August 1st, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, die stampers, Christmas card makers, etc. The subscribers are W. Thackery and F. Holroyd. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are W. Thackery and F. Holroyd. Qualification 5 shares. Registered office, 17, Snowdon-street, Bradford.

YORKSHIRE DIE STAMPING CHRISTMAS CARD CO., LTD.—Registered on August 6th, with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title, and to adopt an agreement with W. Thackery. The subscribers are W. Thackery and F. Holroyd. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are W. Thackery and F. Holroyd. Qualification 50 shares. Registered office, 12, Trafalgar-street, Bradford.

HALDEN AND HAYWOOD, LTD.—Registered on August 6th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and stationers carried on at Stafford as Halden and Haywood. The subscribers are R. B. Hall and A. Haywood. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two. The first are A. Haywood and R. B. Hall. Qualification, 150 shares.

JOHN S. DOWNING AND SONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in 10,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference, 10,000 ordinary and 5,000 unclassified shares, all of £1 each, to take over the business of a stationers' sundries manufacturer, carried on at Crown Works, Commercial-street, Birmingham, and at Glasgow and Manchester, by J. S. Downing, and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of fancy goods, pottery, china and glass, etc. The subscribers are J. S. Downing, J. H. Downing, and E. S. Downing. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five. The first are J. S. Downing (chairman), J. H. Downing and E. S. Downing. Qualification 250 shares. Registered office, Crown Works, Commercial-street, Birmingham.

MANIFOLDING SUPPLIES CO., LTD.—Registered on July 28th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in carbon paper and typewriter ribbons, stationers, bookbinders, publishers, printers, etc. The subscribers are A. H. Blundell and J. Camp. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

WILLIAM WHITEBROOK, LTD.—Registered on July 25th with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of consulting advertisers, contractors, and agents, merchants, bankers, shipowners, carriers, etc., in the United Kingdom, China, or elsewhere. The subscribers are W. Whitebrook and Yu Huan Tsam. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than five; the first are W. Whitebrook (governing director) and Yu Huan Tsam (both permanent) and H. Ewin Lilian Barrett. The said W. Whitebrook has the right to appoint directors, Registered office, 33 and 34, Temple-chambers. Temple-avenue, E.C.

PROSPERITY AND PLEASURE PRODUCERS, LTD.—Registered on August 1st, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on manufacturing and selling agency and mail order business, to act as financiers, house, tax recovery and general agents, business organisers, printers, stationers, newspaper agents, journalists, reporters, underwriters, stock and share brokers, suppliers of advertising ideas and illustrations, dealers in machinery, tools, jewellery, furniture, drapery, clothing and chemical and medical goods, theatrical and variety agents, theatre, music hall, rink and picture palace proprietors, etc. The subscribers are E. O'Toole and Mrs. G. Ward-Dixon. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are E. O'Toole (permanent) and Mrs. G. Ward-Dixon. Qualification, £50.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.—Registered on July 31st, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of typewriters or other writing machines and accessories, etc. The subscribers are N. D. Becker and W. A. P. Gibson. Private company. The first directors are N. D. Becker and E. S. Marston. Qualification, £1. Registered office, 50, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

MAGPIE PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.—Particulars of £600 debentures, created July 29th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, ranking prior to £500 debentures. No trustees.

SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the further extent of £4,000 on June 30th, 1913, of first mortgage debentures, dated December 28th, 1900, securing £70,000, reduced to £64,000 on September 30th, 1912, has been filed.

WELLER BROS., LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 second debentures, created July 28th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

S. W. PARTRIDGE AND CO., LTD.—Particulars of £15,000 debentures, created July 24th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

MILTON PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £200 debentures, created July 1st, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £100. Property charged — the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

LONDON MAIL, LTD.—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created by resolutions of July 10th and 28th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £1,000. Property charged — the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

WALBROOK AND CO., LTD.—Deposit of deeds of 14, Whitefriars-street, E.C., on July 17th, 1913, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd.

AMALGAMATED GOLD PEN MAKERS, LTD.—Particulars of £1,500 second debentures, created December 18th, 1912, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £1,200. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

F. HADLEY AND SONS, LTD.—Particulars of £400 third debentures, created July 31st, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £200. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL PRESS, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on August 1st, 1913, of debentures, dated February 1st, 1902, securing £5,000, has been notified. — Particulars of £5,000 debentures, created April 7th, 1913, also filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re EDWARD JOSEPH MILIFFE, Printer and Stationer.

This debtor carried on business at 172, Clerkenwell-road, E.C., and resided at 16, Wells-street, Grays-inn-road, W.C. The first meeting of his creditors was held last week, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, who reported that the liabilities were roughly estimated at £1,500, and the assets at £430. According to the statements of the debtor, when before the examiner, he was, prior to 1896, employed by a Dublin firm of printers and publishers, but in that year he entered into partnership with a Mr. Hutchinson, and they traded as E. J. Melville and Co., designers and engravers, at 62, Farringdon-street, E.C. The partnership lasted about one year, when Mr. Hutchinson retired from the firm; the debtor traded alone for another year, and was then joined by a Mr. R. Hawkes, and they continued the business at 109, Tottenham-court-road, and 2, Racquet-court, Fleet-street, E.C., chiefly as photo-engravers and designers. That partnership existed until 1904, when the debtor retired from it, receiving £150 for his share in the business. In 1907 he commenced business as a newsagent and stationer at 172, Clerkenwell-road, with a capital of £50. It was a new business and was fairly successful. A Mr. H. Howes joined him as a partner in July, 1908, paying £120 for one-half share. A deed of partnership was executed and they traded as Miliffe and Howes. The newsagent's branch was given up during that partnership and a printing branch was substituted for it. The trading was successful, but in 1910 the partnership was dissolved owing to disagreements, and Mr. Howes retired from the business, but took out no money. The debtor continued it with the aid of borrowed moneys, but had since been financially short. A balance-sheet as at June last showed losses by bad debts; about the same time certain of the creditors threatened legal proceedings, and acting on the advice of his solicitors the debtor filed his petition. He had further stated that in connection with that business he printed and published a paper called *Ireland in London*. It was started in January, 1912, and was stopped on June 28th last, owing to the debtor's shortness of capital, it having cost him about £216. The debtor attributed his failure to want of capital, losses by bad debts and the loss upon *Ireland in London*. The assets included stock, £60; machinery and plant, £200; fixtures, £30; furniture, £10; and book debts, £130. No offer was submitted on the debtor's behalf, and a resolution was passed for Mr. Algernon Ashton Hall, C.A., Broad-street-avenue, E.C., to act as trustee and administer the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by the following committee of inspection, viz.:—Mr. R. S. Cooper, Mr. Owen Ward, and Mr. George Graham D'Arcy. The bond to be given by the trustee was recommended at £400. The following are among the creditors:—

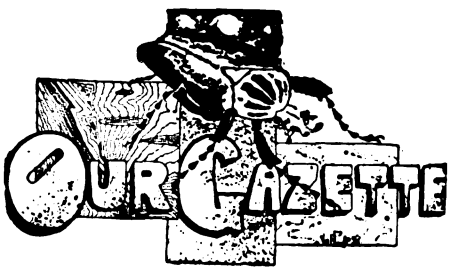
R. S. Cooper	£575
A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd.	27
A. W. Foy	60
Hare and Co., Ltd.	10
Wm. Jones	25
Lepard and Smith, Ltd.	12
Sayer Ledgard and Smith	25
Woods and Sons, Ltd...	10
O. Ward	185

Re ISRAEL CHINKIN, Printer, etc.

The first meeting of creditors was held last week, at the London Bankruptcy Court, under the failure of this debtor, who carried on business until recently at 200, Francis-road, Leyton, as a tobacconist, newsagent and stationer, and at 8A, Maryland-point, Leytonstone-road, E., as the Maryland Printing Co. Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior official receiver, reported that a statement of affairs had been lodged showing liabilities £590 16s. 11d., and assets "nil." The debtor, whose present address was 96, Murchison-road, Leyton, stated that he was a Russian Jew, and came to England 24 years ago. In 1900 he obtained a lease of 200, Francis-road, and commenced business there as a tobacconist, newsagent and stationer. He traded under the style of Chinkin Bros., but had no partner, and employed his brother in the business. It did not pay very well, and on May 24th last he sold it for £140 to a gentleman to whom he then owed £50. The purchaser took over a charge of £82, and handed to the debtor the balance of £8 in cash. It further appeared that two years ago the debtor opened a stationer's business at 2, The Parade, Stroud-green-road; that venture was unsuccessful, and was closed after nine months at a loss to the debtor of £30. Then about nine months ago the debtor took a workshop at 8A, Maryland-point, Leytonstone-road, E. He obtained a Cropper machine on hire purchase and a few cases of type, and started to work as a printer under the style of the Maryland Printing Co. In May last he was joined by a partner, who paid in £25 capital. The debtor attributed his failure to bad trade, lack of capital, loss on the Stroud-green-road business, and family illness. In the absence of any offer, the case was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

The MULTI-VIEW ADVERTISING Co., Ltd. Official Receiver's Report.

Under a compulsory winding-up order made last June against this company, which carried on business at Century House, 27, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., the report of Mr. H. M. Winearls, official receiver and liquidator, has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed liabilities £774 19s. 8d.; assets, "nil," and a deficiency of £6,274 19s. 8d. with regard to shareholders. The company was registered as a private company on May 25th, 1912, with a nominal capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, of which 5,500 were issued as fully paid, and two were issued for cash to the signatories of the memorandum and articles of association. It was promoted by Mr. James Edward Olvis and Mr. George James Parham (now deceased), for the purpose of acquiring and developing a device for displaying advertisements. It is stated that prior to the formation of the company an agreement was entered into between them by which Parham was to advance £1,000 for financing the invention; but this agreement has not been produced, and the official receiver is informed that the arrangement was subsequently modified to the effect that Parham should advance £300 without security, and should bear a portion of the costs of registration. Parham advanced £300, as follows: June 4th, 1912, £100; July 15th, 1912, £50; September 2nd, 1912, £120; January 8th, 1913, £30. He died on September 15th, 1912, in British Honduras, and the last amount (£30) was advanced by his executors. The secretary states that in consideration of the advances made or to be made it was arranged that there should be allotted to Parham as fully paid one quarter of the capital. There is no agreement by the company to this effect, but there is a resolution of the directors, dated October 17th, 1912, authorising a contract to be prepared between the company and Parham's executors for the issue of £2,500 in fully-paid shares. No formal agreement was, however, prepared. Agreements were entered into with the promoters and vendors, but they were neither dated nor stamped. The secretary says that the company had no funds to pay for the stamps. These agreements were as follows:—(*a*) Agreement between Olvis and Joel of the one part, and the company of the other part, for the sale to the company of an invention for an advertising machine (which had been provisionally protected in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man) for £500, to be satisfied by the issue of fully-paid shares. (*b*) Agreement between Joel and the company for the sale to the company of a "Thermostat" (a part of the advertising machine), also provisionally protected in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man, for £500, to be satisfied by the issue of fully-paid shares. (*c*) An agreement with Olvis that in consideration of his agreeing to act as managing director for five years there should be allotted to him 2,000 fully-paid shares. (*d*) A similar agreement with Joel, that in consideration of his agreeing to act as technical adviser for five years, there should be allotted to him 2,000 fully-paid shares. The company had office accommodation in the office of Mr. H. S. M. Grover, the company's solicitor, at 27, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., at a cost of 10s. per week, and there was also a tenancy of Albert Works, Chatsworth-road, Stratford. In April, 1913, Messrs. Buck and Hickman, Ltd., judgment creditors for goods supplied, levied execution at the works, and the property there, consisting of two advertising cabinets, five iron frames for cabinets, and a quantity of fittings and tools were sold by auction for £35. The company did not get beyond the experimental stage, and no trading was done. No accounts were prepared. At the date of the winding-up order, no record had been kept in the books of the company's financial transactions. Since the winding-up order a rough cash book has been compiled by the secretary. The failure is attributed by the directors to the death of Mr. Parham and the consequent stoppage of funds with which to finance the business



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

HARGREAVES AND ABE, 3, Royal Exchange, Boar-lane, Leeds, bookbinders and general stationers. Debts by F. G. Abé, who will continue the business on his own account under the style of F. G. Abé and Co. W. N. Hargreaves will carry on business as printer and stationer on his own account at 10, East-parade, Leeds, under the style of W. N. Hargreaves and Co. July 1st.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

RIVINGTON, F H., late of 44, Connaught-square, Hyde Park, London, W., retired publisher. Claims by September 29th, to Rivington and Son, 1, Fenchurch-buildings, E.C., solicitors for the executors.

MUNT, G. W., late of Cross-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C., wholesale stationer and fancy box-maker. Claims by October 1st to Hughes and Sons, 34, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C., solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

GREENHALGH, S. E., trading as P. Greenhalgh and Sons, 159, Market-street, Farnworth, and 45, Bridge-street, Bolton, stationer, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, August 1st, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, August 21st, 11 a.m., at the Official Receiver's Offices, 19, Exchange-street, Bolton. Public examination of debtor, September 10th, 3 p.m., at the Court House, Mawdsley-street, Bolton.

ACLAND, T. J., 32, North-street, Bridgwater, Somerset, stationer, bookbinder, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, August 5th, made on the debtor's own petition.

SEATH, H., 110, Park-street, Luton, publisher. Date of order and of adjudication order, August 8th, made on the debtor's own petition.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

MAXEY, H. H., Station-road Works, Mossley, Lancs, printer. First meeting, August 20th, 3 p.m., at the Official Receiver's Offices, Byrom-street, Manchester. Examination September 12th, 11 a.m., at the Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.

BLOMFIELD, A. T., 74, Carr House-road, Doncaster, newsagent and stationer. First meeting, August 20th, 12.30 p.m., at the Official Receiver's Offices, Figtree Lane, Sheffield. Examination, October 9th, 2 p.m., at the County Court Hall, Bank-street, Sheffield.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

GWYER, A. E., 1a, Peckham-park-road, Camberwell, London, S.E., newsagent and stationer. Claims by August 27th to W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

BIDDULPH, L. S., The Toines, 10, Hampton Court-road, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, journalist. Claims by August 29th, to E. W. J. Savill, official receiver, 132, York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, S.E.

BUDGEN, W., 7, Quarry-road, Tunbridge Wells, newsagent, etc. Claims by August 26th to T. Gourlay, 12a, Marlborough-place, Brighton.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

DAVIES, E., 14, Bridge-street, Llanfaes, The Bulwark and Lion-street, Brecon, and "The Times" Office, Merthyr Tydfil, printer and stationer. Supplemental dividend of 2⅞d., August 19th, at St. Catherine's-chambers, St. Catherine's-street, Pontypridd.

HARDING, S. D., trading as Harding and Son at 14, Kinderton-street, Middlewich, printer. First and final dividend of 20s., August 22nd, at 17, Albion-street, Hanley, Staffs.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

WOOD, C., 259, Bath-road, Hounslow, lately carrying on business at 150, Acre-lane, Brixton, London, S.W., stationer, etc. Date of order, July 4th. Discharge suspended for three years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from July 4th, 1916, provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the said order is without prejudice to and shall not release the bankrupt from the debt due to the petitioning creditor. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy.

SCOTLAND.

SEQUESTRATION.

FAIRLEY, J., 39-40, Giles-street, Leith, printer and stationer. Sequestrated August 6th. Meeting to elect trustee and commissioners August 18th, 2 p.m., at Dowell's Rooms, 18, George-street, Edinburgh. Campbell, Anderson and Chisholm, S.S.C., 44, Queen-street, Edinburgh, agents.

Digitized by Google

Papermaking in Turin.

In his annual report on the industries of Turin, Major W. Chapman, British Consul-General, states that large capital is invested in paper mills, established on some of the most important waterways in the province of Novara, and their output of paper is very considerable and always increasing. Altogether there are 19 mills (without counting the pulp making mills), most of them being large concerns worked with modern machinery. They manufacture all types of paper, cream and antiques, art and litho, woven, drawing, fine printing, etc. Much of the wood pulp is manufactured on the premises. The number of workpeople engaged in this industry exceeds 4,000. Among the most important are:—

The Serravalle Sesia Paper Mills (Cartiera Italiana, capital £200,000) give work to about 2,000 people, possess engines aggregating 4,000 horse power, and cover an area of 90,000 square metres. There are two mills, one at Quarona for the manufacture of wood pulp (output 3,000,000 kilos. per annum) and one at Serravalle Sesia for the production of paper, the annual output of the latter being 14,000,000 kilos. per annum. Every kind of paper is produced, including cigarette, bank and securities, as well as imitations of India and Oxford paper for Bibles. To this production a large output of envelopes and writing paper should be added, the potentiality of the mills being up to 1,000,000 per diem of the former and 300,000 of the latter. Attached to the works are a band, a fire brigade, provision stores, etc. Annexed to the mills, and founded by the company, there is an infant asylum, workmen's cottages and gardens, a home for girls whose families reside far away from the mills, libraries, etc. There is also a relief fund.

The Verzuolo Paper Mills (Messrs. Burgo and Co., capital £144,000), founded in 1905, employ engines aggregating 3,000 horse power, produces 162,000 quintals of wood pulp, paper and pasteboard per annum.

Spottiswoode Institute Flower Show

A few weeks ago the popularity of the Lloyd Memorial Caxton Seaside Home at Deal was demonstrated by the employees of the Amalgamated Press and the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., devoting the whole of the proceeds of their flower show to the funds of this excellent trade institution. The other Saturday a most successful and highly encouraging show was promoted by the members of the Spottiswoode Institute, at their club in East Harding-street, the sale of flowers and vegetables realising over £6, which was to be the first instalment towards the £100 for naming a bed at the Home at Deal. It is quite evident that the accommodation at the Lloyd Memorial Home will be far too small when the full effect of these great co-operative acts becomes apparent. Even at the present time the number of patients in the Home occupy every bed at the disposal of the Committee, necessitating that eight holiday makers who had previously been accepted should be boarded out so that the subscribers should be admitted without waiting.

The large hall at the Institute was a veritable fairy scene, added to which the charming little daughter of the Secretary darted in and out among the visitors like a fairy seeking collections for the Deal Home, and collecting no less than 17s.

At one o'clock, Mr. J. H. Kent declared the show open, amidst the applause of those present. The judging was then proceeded with, under the direction of Mr. W. Sparrow, of the King's House, a well-known prize-winner at Seven Kings. Although the exhibits were not of first-class importance, still some of the specimens proclaimed the fact that skill was not lacking in their production. The display as a whole was distinctly encouraging, and amid much enthusiasm an autumn show was decided upon. Everyone seemed determined to eclipse the first attempt and to prove that the members of the Institute devoted a large part of their spare time to the care of their gardens. In gardening, perhaps as in no other outdoor pursuit, is there so much good done for those with weak lungs, or at all inclined to contract that dreadful malady, the white scourge. Specialists agree that the aroma from newly turned soil has most beneficial and healing effects upon the lungs, and therefore, if for no other reason, gardening operations should be encouraged on every hand.

The cut flowers were a better class than the flower-pot display, although the latter was fairly good. Mr. Patterson took the first prize for cut flowers, by a narrow verdict, from Mr. Spice, who is an ardent amateur gardener. Mr. Walker and Mr. Hicks took the first and second prizes for pot culture in the order named, whilst Mr. Tom Taylor unquestionably deserved the first award which he secured for his fine exhibit of vegetables. Mr. T. Davies took a special prize for potatoes.

The awards were justified by general consent, the unsuccessful competitors being the first to congratulate the winners, generally coupled with the remark that they would have no walk-over on the next occasion. It is just this spirit which promises so much for the success of future shows.

Mr. T. Hanscomb, proprietor of the "Red Cross," Paternoster-square, sent a handsome collection of flowers to be sold for the benefit of the funds, while Mr. J. E. Coxen, one of the vice-presidents, handed the chairman a sovereign to help the funds.

During the proceedings songs were sung by members of the committee, under the control of the assistant-secretary, Mr. H. R. Thomson. The secretary, Mr. W. Hanscomb, together with Mrs. Hanscomb, deserve the utmost credit for the manner in which they carried out the general arrangements.

T. E. BINGLEY
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

A Combined Wayzgoose.

"Sunderland Echo" and Hartlepool "Daily Mail."

By the kind invitation of the proprietors the combined staffs of the *Sunderland Echo* and the *Northern Daily Mail*, Hartlepool, had a most enjoyable day's outing at Southill, the residence of Mr. Samuel Storey. The members of the staffs were accompanied by their wives and lady friends. On arrival the party were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Storey.

After visits to the gardens and the pretty ravine the party adjourned to the lawn, where a lengthy programme of sports was submitted for decision, which brought forth several keen contests for supremacy.

Tea and supper were generously provided in a large marquee in the grounds. After supper the prizes won by the successful competitors in the various sports were gracefully presented by Mrs. F. G. Storey.

Mr. S. Storey, in introducing Mrs. F. G. Storey to present the prizes, expressed the pleasure he felt at being present with them after so many years of absence from their "annuals." The last occasion of the kind he was with them was at Mr. Candlish's at Shotton. That gentleman, who was at present in the Highlands recruiting his health, had sent a telegram:—"Best wishes for a pleasant day."

Mr. J. G. Stainsby, Father of the *Mail* Chapel, proposed a vote of thanks, to Mrs. F. G. Storey for kindly presenting the prizes. On behalf of those present he also expressed the pleasure they felt at the presence of Mr. S. Storey, and hoped they would have the pleasure of meeting at many future gatherings. He also expressed their thanks to the proprietors, including Mr. F. G. Storey, for providing that day's outing.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. W. Darke, Father of the *Echo* Chapel, in a pleasing speech.

Mr. F. G. Storey acknowledged the vote of thanks. He trusted the *Echo* would not go away downhearted, though the *Mail* had annexed the "Wayzgoose Cup" for the third year in succession.

"Auld Lang Syne" wound up the proceedings.

The following were the successful competitors in the various events:—

100 Yards Race.—G. Braithwaite (H.), 1; T. R. Brown (S.), 2; T. Robson (S.), 3.

Veterans' Race.—J. H. Atkinson (H.), 1; T. Temple (H.), 2.

Three-Legged Race.—G. Braithwaite and C. Sanderson (H.), 1; L. Harrison and T. Robson (S.), 2.

Sack Race.—S. Anderson (H.), 1; W. Dobbie (H.), 2; P. Spenceley (S.), 3.

Ladies' Thread-Needle Race.—Mrs. Shewan (S.), 1; Mrs. Oliver (H.), 2; Mrs. Palmer (S.), 3.

Egg and Spoon Race.—T. R. Brown (S.), 1; W. Dobbie (H.), 2; N. Jefferson (H.), 3.

Tug-of-War.—Won by *Mail* team.

The cricket match between the two papers ended in a decisive victory for the *Echo* team, the scores being 41 and 17.

FOLDING MACHINES.

BARGAINS
IN
SECOND-HAND, SOUND FOLDERS, WARRANTED.

CUNDALL.—D. Demy. 2, 3 or 4 folds, equal to new £65

CUNDALL.—D. Demy, 2, 3 and 4 folds, parallel folds after the first and second folds, equal to new . . . £75

CUNDALL.—2-Crown fast Magazine Machine, drop bar feed, 2 or 3 folds . £65

"ECLIPSE." (American) Jobber. 40 by 48-ins. and under, 2, 3 or 4 folds, equal to new £80

All machines delivered and erected free.

Address:—"FOLDING MACHINE," c/o. "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

A. JOSEPH,
Established over Sixty Years

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

Per Cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes, and Buttons)
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS

Sample cwt. sent ON APPRO. (at our expense) and taken back if unsuitable.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St, Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

Digitized by Google



TRADE MARK.

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PRINTING INK

IN THE WORLD.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

CH. LORILLEUX and CO.,

2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,

New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.

Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 530, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, U.S.A.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.



Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

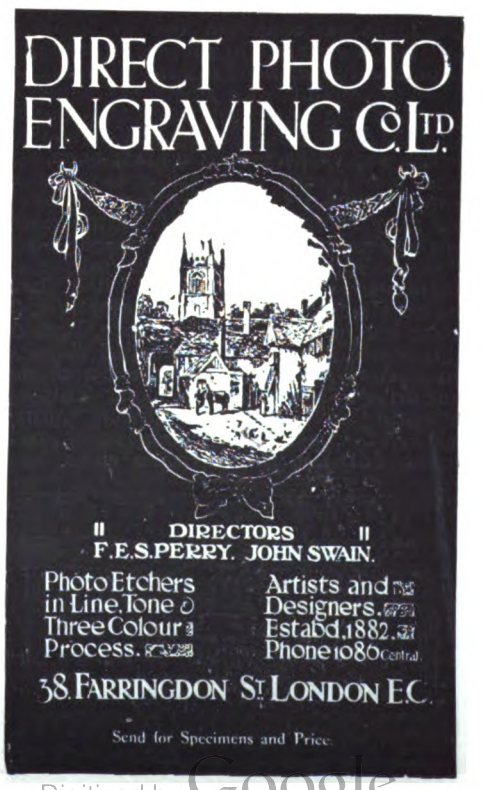
The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is :—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6¼ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.



Digitized by Google

Tariff Changes
AND
CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

From the "Board of Trade Journal."

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

It has been decided that calendars and almanac cards bearing water colour paintings, with date sheets fastened on with gum or staple, are dutiable under No 356a of the Tariff, at 6d. per lb. or 35 per cent. *ad val.*, whichever is higher.

BRITISH GUIANA.

In future, paper or manufactures thereof of British origin, will pay only 12 per cent. *ad val.* on importation, in place of the general Tariff rate of 15 per cent. An additional 10 per cent. on the duties is imposed in any case.

FINLAND.

It is announced that pasteboard for stereotyping, bookbinding, etc., is dutiable on importation under No. 237 (3) of the Tariff at about 1s. 5d. per cwt.

SWITZERLAND.

Insulating pipes of paper or paper pulp, with sheath of common metal are dutiable under No. 635 of the import Tariff at about 4s. 10d. per cwt. gross weight.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

It is announced that grease proof papers, used for covering shoes during the process of manufacture to prevent them being soiled, is dutiable under No. 356 [I.(1)] of the Tariff, at the rate of 5s. per cwt., or 4s. 6s. if of British origin. Ruled tissue paper, used for wrapping confectionery, is dutiable as "paper, ruled, etc.," under No. 357 (A) at 30 per cent. *ad val.*, or 25 per cent. if British.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Some recently promulgated regulations with respect to imported food products contain the following clause:—Article 352.—Wrappers, such as tin foil (*papel de estano*), common papers, tissues or any other kind of covering used for protecting products, and adhering to them, must not contain substances injurious to health, nor colouring matters of mineral origin or derived from coal.

PORTO RICO.

An internal revenue tax of 25 cents per pack of not more than 60 is now levied on playing cards imported.

Belfast Evening Telegraph.

The Annual Excursion.

Warrenpoint, a delightful place for the holiday-maker, formed the rendezvous for the annual excursion of the employees of Messrs. W. and G. Baird, Ltd., and the *Belfast Evening Telegraph*. The day chosen was gloriously fine, and a large party assembled at the G.N.R. terminus, entraining at 9 a.m. The directors were represented by Mr. R. H. H. Baird, J.P., and Mr. James M'Quitty, who together with the committee, of which Mr. D. E. Jones was chairman and Mr. J. Strickland, hon. secretary, did all possible to make the outing the marked success it proved to be. Warrenpoint was reached prompt to time, and the party set themselves out to enjoy the day. For those bent on a "cooler" the fine sea baths proved a great boon, and there was plenty of boating to be had. Dinner, which was arranged for 12 o'clock, and 12.45 being partaken of, at the Great Northern Railway Hotel Pavilion, the afternoon was spent in witnessing an interesting programme of sports which had been arranged under the direction of Mr. J. T. Gibb; but not a few of the party, bent on sight-seeing, climbed the wooded slope to Cloughmore, and others undertook a char-a-banc drive to Newcastle and back. This was an outing in itself. The outward journey was by the coast road, which is very pretty indeed, but the tit-bit comes when, after an hour's stop in Newcastle, the home journey is undertaken. Passing through Bryansford and the familiar woods of Tollymore Park, the road swings towards the mountains, and passes along the top of a richly-wooded chasm, which has as a background the picturesque Mourne range. A glimpse is caught of Lough Island Reavey, and the road, embosomed between rocky hills, takes the traveller through a most picturesque district to Hilltown, and then on through an equally interesting tract of country by Rostrevor to Warrenpoint, which was reached at a highly opportune moment—tea time. The remainder of the day was quickly wiled away, and the home journey was commenced at 8.30, Belfast being reached at 10 o'clock sharp.

THE SPORTS.

The following were the results:—

Girls under 16 years—1, Miss S. Houston; 2, Miss M. MacNamara; 3, Miss J. O. Toole.

Girls over 16—1, Miss M. Murray; 2, Miss R. Gafney; 3, Miss J. Boyle.

Boys under 18—1, W. Bingham; 2, H. Brady; 3, J. M'Kenna.

Men's 100 yards—1, H. Christie; 2, W. Holmes; 3, J. Strickland.

Married Men's Race—1, W. Hewitt; 2, C. Hughes; 3, J. Cunningham.

Three-legged Race—1, J. Strickland and R. Browne; 2, J. Hamilton and E. Willians; 3, R. Kelly and Hesselberg.

Married Women's Race—1, Mrs. M'Henry; 2, Mrs. Mallon; 3, Mrs. Thompson.

Skipping Competition—1, Miss Gafney; 2, Miss O'Toole; 2, Miss M'Namara.

A football match between the Office and Works resulted in a draw 1 goal each.

After tea the prizes were distribted by Mrs. Baird.

Journalism in New Zealand.

The correspondent of the *Liverpool Post and Mercury* at Christchurch, New Zealand, writes as follows to that paper:—The Arbitration Court of New Zealand, which has been in operation for 18 years, and which is notable for the fact that it imposes compulsory provisions and enforces its decisions with all the power of the Supreme Court, has made an award dealing with the work of journalists. It has dealt with almost every trade carried on in the Dominion, but this is the first time that it has been called upon to intervene in the methods of conducting a profession. The newspaper proprietors were cited to appear before the Court by the Christchurch Union of Journalists, and the dispute was argued at great length by a judge who is president of the Court and two assessors representing the two sides. Journalists in nearly all branches of the profession were involved, but the Court decided that its award should apply only to reporters and proof-readers. It has fixed a reporter's working day at twelve consecutive hours, including meal hours. Except in special circumstances a reporter cannot be brought back to work until after an interval of at least ten hours from the completion of his day's work. Any time worked in excess of these hours must be paid for within the next 14 days, either in time off at the rate of 1½ hours for each hour worked or in cash at the rate of 2s. 6d. an hour. A reporter must be allowed one clear day and one clear evening off in seven and two weeks' holiday on full pay in each year. The salaries fixed are:—Senior reporters, £5 15s.; general reporters, £5; junior reporters, £3 10s.; cadets, first quarter £1 5s., second £1 10s., third £2 5s.; casual reporters, 10s. for half a day or 15s. for the whole day.

In ordinary awards the Court has made it a practice to insert a clause providing that when workers are engaged preference must be given to members of trades unions if they are as qualified as non-unionists. The newspaper proprietors strongly opposed the application of this principle in the journalists' dispute, on the ground that it would bring the reporters into close affinity with trade unionism generally, and would prejudice the news columns of the journals, especially during strikes and other industrial troubles. To prevent this the Court has provided that, although preference to unionists may be granted, the Journalists' Union must maintain an independent existence, and must not join the Trades Council or any other association of trades unions.

Previously the Court has always refused to regulate the conditions in vocations in which workers have "broken time," and its intervention in the case of the journalists has caused a great deal of discussion.

M. E. NICHOLLS, president of the *Winnipeg Telegram*, and retiring president of the Western Associated Press, who is leaving Winnipeg for Montreal, to become president of the *Daily Mail*, the new morning paper being established in that city, has been presented by the publishers of the Prairie provinces with a cabinet of silver as a mark of appreciation of his services.



TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

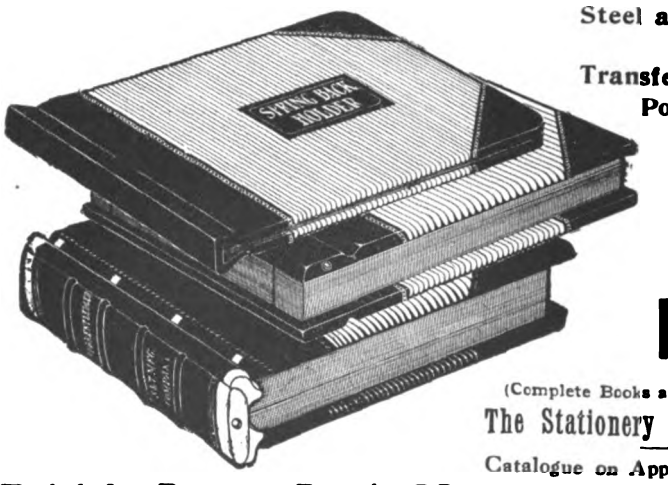
WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE

Nordisk Boktryckarekonst

Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland

A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.

Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper

Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.

ADDRESS:—

NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND The Best of Everything for the Printer

SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Canadian Press Association.

A Study of the Paper Market to Cut Down Expense.

The Canadian Press Association, which has engaged Mr. John M. Imrie as permanent secretary, with head offices in Toronto, and has been incorporated, has made several radical departures. It will divide the present and future work of the association into departments. The Paper Department will compile statistics regarding the capacity of the various paper mills on each size of machine in their respective equipments, and also figures regarding the daily requirements of the various publications of Canada. The publication of these statistics and changes, as they take place, will show members what mills are best equipped in the handling of their respective orders. It was recently remarked by one of the officials of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, that the daily newspapers of Canada could effect a considerable saving in their news print bill every year through co-operation and more intelligent buying. The department will also make a study of the methods in use in various daily papers in the Dominion to cut down their paper bills through checking before and after press runs, reducing margins, careful disposition of waste, and report to the members. It will also investigate freight rates on paper and work for the prevention of discriminatory rates. It is known that the freight levies on news print, from Canadian cities to certain United States cities are lower than to certain Canadian cities through which the shipments pass through to reach American points.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

17,238 BUNDY, F. W., advertising and displaylng
17,240 ATHERTON, H., calendar chart
17,314 J. P. ERSTE STEIERMARKISCHE FAHRRADFABRIKS, A. G., typewriters.
17,320 McFARLANE, H. H., envelopes.
17,329 LANGFORD, G. G., and WENK, H. A., presses for baling waste paper.
17,389 TANNER, A. J., Machines for printing and issuing tickets.
17,392 SMITH, C. B., multiple colour printing with one-impression cylinder on one or both sides of the paper.
17,393 SIBLEY, J. T., apparatus for testing paper.
17,397 JAGENBERG, E., apparatus for automatically regulating the uniform drawing-off and removing of single sheets from a pile of sheets.
17,413 AKTIEBOLAGET PRINCEPS, platen and like printing printing pressea.
17,414 AKTIEBOLAGET PRINCEPS, suction devices for feeding sheets to printing, folding, cutting and analogous apparatus.
17,421 WALKER, A. W., means for restoring to a common level the typographical pieces constituting a oomposed line of mixed matter.
17,422 KENNEDY, D. S., composing escapement for a typographical machtne.
17,425 BEUCHOT, L. J. P., device for displaying advertisements or the iike.
17,439 CARDWELL, A. D., printing telegraph apparatus.
17,443 GOLD BROS., safety ticket-holders, suitable for tram tickets, railway tickets, business cards, luggage labels and advertisement purposes.
17,510 BAKKER, S., process and apparatus for printing on tin plate and other metals.
17,593 WALKER, A. H., distributor for a typographical composing machine, equipped with a plurality of superposed magazines.
17,597 AKTIEBOLAGET PRINCEPS, device for feeding sheets to printing, folding, ruling and analogous apparatus.
17,598 AKTIBOLAGET PRINCEPS, printing, ruling, folding and analogous machines.
17,599 AKTIEBOLAGET PRINCEPS, platen printing presses.
17,619 SOBBIK, M., typewriters.
17,626 ZALESKI, T. R., filing cabinets.
17,654 BUCKLER, F., loose-leaf binders.
17,663 MILNE AND SON, Ltd., and OLIVER, J. M., paper-cutting machines.
17,664 ROBSON, G., pictorial postcards, advertisements cards, entertainment programmes, and other articles formed of flexible card.
17,666 BERNHARD, E. E., machine for marking show cards or tickets.
17,684 DRYSDALE, H., machinery for punching equi-distant holes in the edge or edges of a continuous web or band of paper or other suitable material.
17,697 FARROW, E., pencil cases.
17,716 TANNER, A. J., machines for printing and issuing tickets.
17,721 MATHYS, A. W., envelope making machines.
17,766 PETTY, J. P., expansible files or binders.
17,772 BRENNAN, L., means for refilling fountain pens.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Route and typographical indicators—Cleeve; 11916.
Transfer or copying paper for writing and typewriting manifold books and the like, and method of making the same—16,570; Thompson.
Certain kinds of letter clips—Myers; 16,818.
Machines for gumming, folding and perforating letter cards—Dorman and W. H. Dorman and Co.; 16,993.
Type-bar mechanism for typewriters—Moya; 17.351
Adding and subtracting mechanism fitted to typewriters—Newton and Nicholls; 17,368.
Platen printing presses—Scholes, Wolstenholme and Barton; 17,462.
Mechanism for gumming and feeding blanks or sheets to packet-making machines—Molins; 17,573.
Reading-desks—Wylther; 17,584.
Machine for affixing and cancelling postage and insurance stamps—Sones; 18,377.
Labelling machine for labelling bottles, parcels and the like—Rhefus and Widmaier; 20,343.
Penholders—Clipstone; 20,681.
Holder for visiting and other cards—Brassington; 27,066.
Covers for refill note books and the like—Remington Typewriter Co. and Simms; 27,619.
Means for turning over the leaves of music and the like—French; 27,929.
Cardboard boxes and the like—Bahlsen; 28,495.
Machines for printing in relief—Deleuil; 28,714.

1913.

Pneumatically-operated typewriters—Sablik; 135.
Manifold writing, sales books and the like; Hare; 167.
Files or fasteners for holding papers or the like Minchin; 1989.
Machines for punching jaequard cards—Adolph Saurer (Firm of); 3158.
Amusement publication or advertising device—Barrett; 4013.
Inkstands—Neumann; 8165.
Self-filling reservoir pens—Fleishmann and Wade 10,028.
Holders for rolls of toilet paper—Dunlop; 12,546.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913

Advertising device—Soulages; 16,457.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

BERGER AND WIRTH,
Telegraphic Address: "BERGWIRTH, LONDON."
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE
PRINTING INKS
AND FINE DRY COLOURS
National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.
CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.

OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

"The Editor and Publisher."
Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.
Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $3.00 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:
THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, World Building, New York, U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,
24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.
Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,
Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.
PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.
103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks
NOTE-HEADS
Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half Tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.
H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

TRADE GOLD STOCKED FOR 20 YEARS
WEISE BROTHERS
EMBOSSERS
· AEROGRAPHERS ·
Show Card & Calendar Makers
56&7 SINGER ST. LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.
To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "
The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.
Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.
H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.
Bermondsey, London, S.E.
Manufacturers and Printers of
TAGS, & LABELS,
TICKETS.
of all kinds.
Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.
SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.
Samples and Quotations by Return Post.
N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF
TYPE
IS
25%
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.
The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.
154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.
76, Rue de Seine,
PARIS.


ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.
Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."
English Price List FREE

TUCK'S
Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE SAFEST TO STOCK
BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS
Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY
BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING
1, CLERKENWELL RD LONDON.

Stock Electros
FOR VARIOUS TRADES.
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.
DIES. SKETCHES:
DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,
32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,
Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer
Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.
Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.
Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.
BUY BRITISH MADE
Leather & Leatherette Papers
Manufactured by
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C
Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W
Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

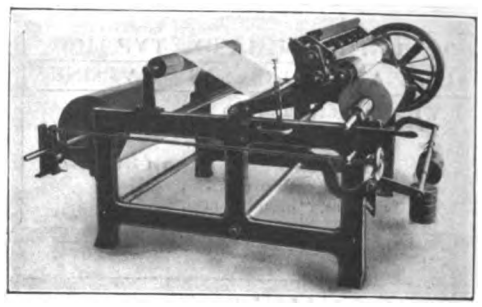
RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to:

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,
Printing Machinery Department,
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES.
For Letterpress Printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES.
For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.



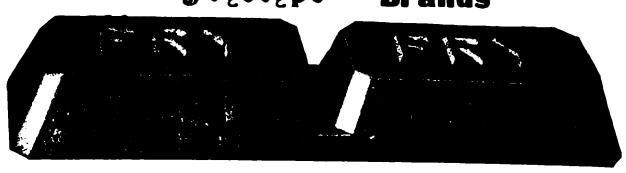
SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS.
For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. Nedden & Co., 11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
× OUR SPECIALITY. ×

It is **ECONOMY** to use our "Fryotype" Brands



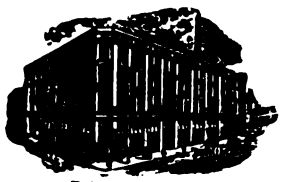
of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.,
(Telephone—2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS, MOOR LANE, E.C.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc. MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—August 14, 1913

Digitized by Google

J75.5
.B8+2

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

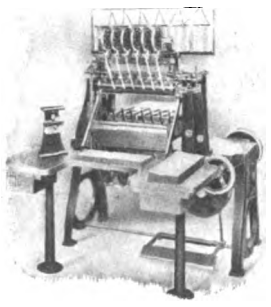
VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 8. LONDON: AUGUST 21, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

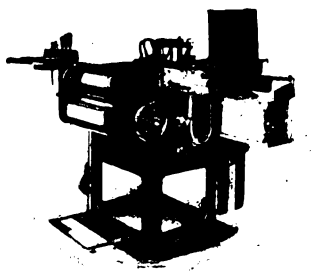
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



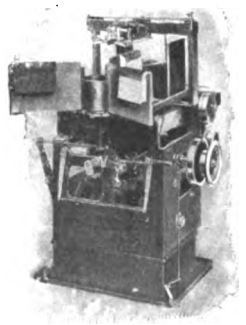
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: LONGEST LIFE
and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

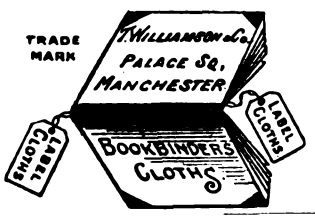
Speciality:

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.



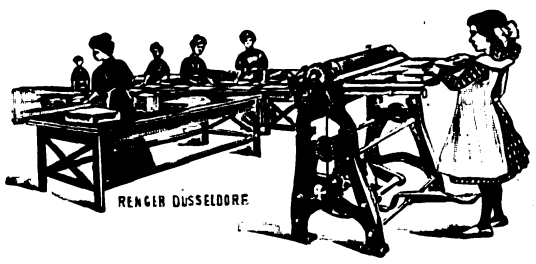
BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.



Glueing Machine with Transporter.

Don't Buy

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machines,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, and Boxmaking Machines, etc., Cold Glues, Gums, etc., without offer from:

RENGER Machines and Glue Works, **Dusseldorf** (Germany).

Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade  Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.
FOUNDED 1882.
Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

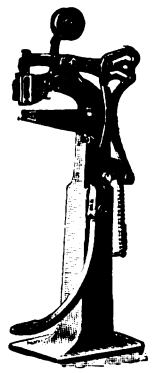
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Cardboard Flat Stitching Machine.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.
OLD BAILEY LONDON

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

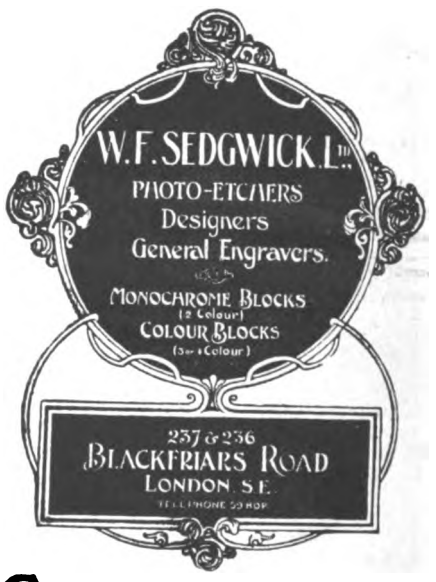
QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.

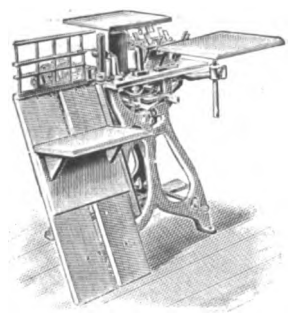
TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.



BREHMER'S END-SHEET PASTING MACHINE No. 62.

The Machine is suitable for pasting end-sheets, plates, maps, etc., to sections, and the output of it is up to 2,500 sections per hour. It may also be had for folding the end-sheets round the sections and pasting the fold on, thus strengthening the end-sections considerably.

Over 400 Machines Sold.

QUOTATIONS AND OTHER PARTICULARS FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Book-Sewing and Stitching Machines, Folding, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Box-making Purposes.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 8.

LONDON: AUGUST 21, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

TYPICAL Modern American Binderies.

IX.

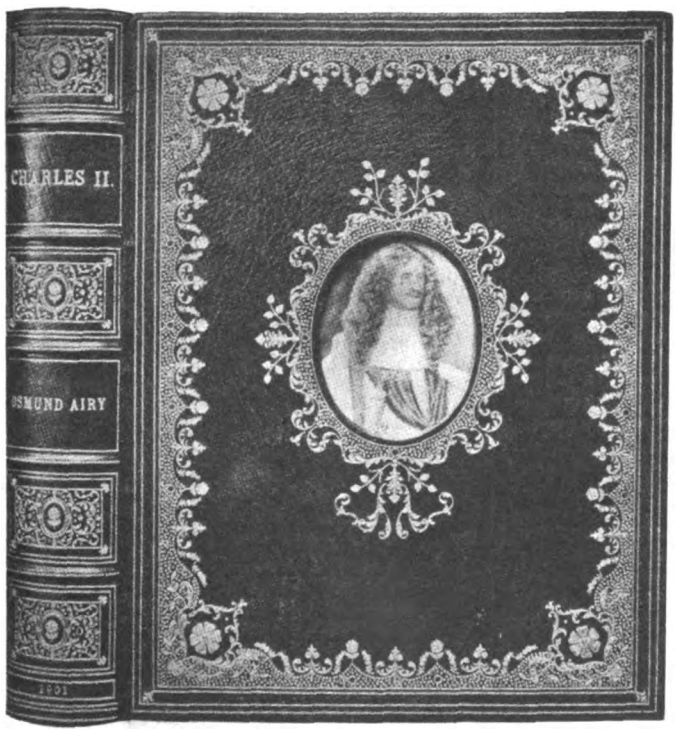
The Trow Press.

In our Bookbinding Number for January last we reprinted some remarks on American art binding by Mr. Morris Kalaba, of the Trow Press, 201–213, East Twelfth-street, New York.

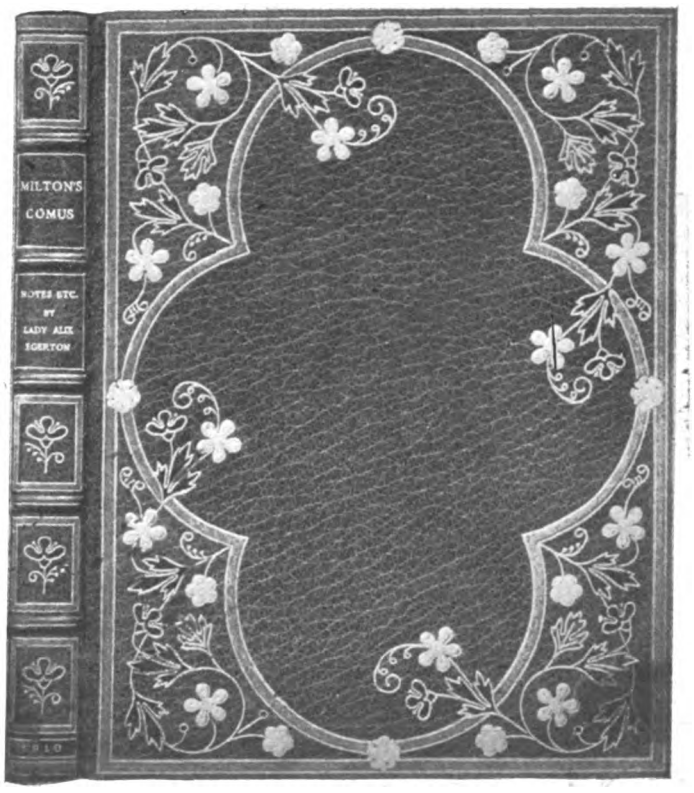
Our attention has since been further directed to the subject by the receipt from that house of a copy of the second and enlarged edition of a well got-up pamphlet on art binding in general, with special reference to the Trow Press's capacity for executing it—entitled "Bibliopegistic," which, being interpreted, means "pertaining to the art of binding books." Its slaty-blue cover, printed from a half-tone block with an imitation of levant morocco, is of a shade well chosen to show up the gold and colour design in imitation of tooling, with which it is decorated, unlike some examples of the kind we have seen lately, on which the "tooling" is barely visible save in certain lights, owing to the want of judgment in the selection of a colour for the cover. With its gilt inside border, simulation crimson morocco linings, art marbled fly-leaves, and numerous illustrations of fine bindings, printed on art paper, this is a pamphlet well worth preserving for its artistic excellence.

As its name implies, the Trow Press is mainly a printing establishment, but it includes under its own roof three distinct binderies, (a) for ordinary pamphlet and magazine work, (b) for edition binding in cloth or leather, and (c) an art bindery, the department with which we are concerned in this article. In one of the numerous little "folders" the firm issue for the purpose of advertising their business, they refer to this bindery *de luxe*, "where the orders of those who love the exquisite in bookbinding, and of those who deal in beautifully bound books, are executed by skilled craftsmen. Our artistic bindings are exhibited in the bookshops of the dealers who handle rare and fine bindings, ranking with those imported from abroad. The increased volume of business done in this department during the past few years is evidence that we do not over-estimate our ability to execute fine bindings with the most careful regard to elegance and artistic merit and durability."

The compiler of the "Bibliopegistic" pamphlet says that "barely fifty years ago America did not have a binder capable of covering a volume to compare with the work of the artisans of France *or even England*." The words which we have italicised demonstrate the American writer's opinion of the position of English binders in relation to those of France, although he admits that the latter no longer hold their former supremacy of place. England, he says, "has developed some craftsmen of great skill and original artistic feeling, even though their best efforts are many times but reproductions of older models." In answer to which it may be remarked that evidently the same practice prevails in America, as the Trow Press pamphlet states that "the older models are followed where original designs are not required." That the firm is in a position to command the services of expert and talented designers in modern styles is obvious from the illustrations in the pamphlet under notice. Several of them are on the lines of the "Cosway" Bindings referred to in our Bookbinding number of August, 1911, *i.e.*, the covers have inset miniatures of persons or subjects referred to in the books, surrounded by elaborate tooling. One example of this class of binding, designed by Mr. Kalaba himself, we reproduce herewith (No. 1). The volume is bound in wine-coloured levant, with inlays of red and green on both covers. The portrait of the king is painted on ivory and protected by glass. Here we have book cover decoration of a good modern type, without any attempt to reproduce the style of the period with which the work deals. The back gives an impression of artistic dignity and physical strength. Another fine piece of modern work is that illustrated in No. 2. It is in blue levant, inlaid with white, red and green. The seemingly informal, yet well balanced manner in which the floral sprays break into the otherwise blank centre space is very noticeable. The last cover design for which we have room (No. 3) is the doublure of a copy of Charles H. Grosvenor's "Book of the Presidents" (of the U.S.A.). It is executed in levant in the American national colours—red, white and blue, and was designed by R. W. Smith. Our final picture shows a row



Bindings from the Trow Press:—No. 1.
(Designed by M. Kalaba.)



Bindings from the Trow Press—No. 2.

Digitized by Google



Bindings from the Trow Press:—No. 3.
(Designed by R. W. Smith)

of book backs designed for the Trow Press by C. Sesselman, for use on publishers' or "edition" bindings in leather.

The firm are now making considerable use of specially designed hand-coloured cloth for the sides and linings of books, in place of marbled paper, and they claim greater durability for this class of work, as the surface does not rub, or the edges wear off where turned over. Moreover, in linings it obviates the use of the extra cloth joint, and as the folded edge of the cloth is pasted in the joint the cover lifts without risking the drawing of the end papers away from the book. Some specimens of these cloths are included in the pamphlet referred to and look very well. Amongst its other illustrations is one of the solid gold covers of a volume of Milton, which are mostly occupied by inset portraits of that writer. But except



Bindings from the Trow Press:—No. 4.
(Designed by C. Gesselman.)

for his name on the back, and the presence of the hall mark just above it, the cover is perfectly plain and does not attract, may indeed take rank among "freak" bindings. But taking the Trow Press extra-finish work as a whole, there seems no reason to doubt the correctness of that firm's claims for it, as set out in the commencement of this article.

In conclusion, we reprint "A Stick from the Bindery," which appeared in one of last year's numbers of the firm's house organ, the *Trow Booster*. It touches upon what has long been a sore point with the binder who takes a pride in his work, but cannot do his best when he is pressed for time through no fault of his own.

"Without the fine clothes the binder puts on the printed sheets the printing would be of very little value; therefore you printers should give us time to add the necessary finishing touches to your work, so that the finished product will be a credit to us both.

"Do not take it for granted that the binder can be relied upon to turn out any job overnight, irrespective of the size, number of pages or style of cover, and do justice to the work. And again, do not assume that what is best and most convenient for you must be all right for him.

"As the binder is a necessary evil, consult him in the preparation of your catalogue or book, regarding his requirements and time allowed to do the job right."

City & Guilds of London Institute.

New Programme for Examination in Typography.

The Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute have issued the programme for the session 1913–14, containing regulations for the registration, conduct and inspection of classes, and examination of candidates in technological subjects, the syllabus for typography having been altered. With respect to typography the programme contains the following:—

With the view to encouraging apprentices to take a continuous course of instruction in this subject, the examinations will be held in three Grades, of which Grade I. will be of an elementary character. No certificates will be given on the results of the examination in Grade I, but the list of the names of the candidates who pass will be sent to the Centre at which they were examined. Candidates may enter for the examination in Grade II. without having passed in Grade I., but candidates for the final examination will be required to have previously passed in Grade II.

The examination in Grade I. will consist of a paper of questions only in two sections, (1) for compositors, and (2) for press and machine candidates, but candidates for either section will be expected to show some knowledge of elementary geometry and freehand drawing. The examination will include composing (material, technical terms generally, the point system, elementary typographic calculations, composition and distribution), and press and machine (technical terms and phrases, appliances and materials, and general). The examination will be held on Monday, April 27th, from 7 to 10. The fee for the examination is 1s.

The examination in Grade II. will consist of a paper of questions, and of a practical examination for compositors to be held in a printing office. Candidates who enter under Section I. must pass in both parts of the examination to obtain a certificate. The written examination will be divided into two parts, (1) for compositors, and (2) for pressmen or machine minders. Candidates, according to their occupation, may select their questions from Section I. or from Section II. Candidates will be expected to show a more advanced knowledge of the subjects mentioned in the syllabus for Grade I. and a knowledge of such subjects as the following: — Composing — historical, casting-off copy, bookwork, table and tabular work, mechanical composition, imposition, news and magazine work, display, reading and paper. The written examination will be held on Tuesday, April 28th, from 7 to 10 p.m.

The Practical Examination will consist mainly of composition from manuscript or printed copy supplied to the candidate. It is intended to be a test, not so much of mere rapidity in "picking-up," as of general intelligence and ability in setting any kind of matter that may fall in a compositor's way, clean setting and good spacing being important; for instance, a piece of bad manuscript, a simply displayed title-page or job, a difficult piece of punctuation, a moderately complex table, classical phrases or proper names, or a foreign paragraph in fairly good hand-writing. The Practical Test will take place at different centres throughout the country, at which the necessary arrangements can be made. The examination will be conducted, as far a possible, under the superintendence of expert assistants, who will be required to report to the Chief Examiners as to the manner in which the candidates have set about the several exercises given to them. The Practical Examination for Compositors will be held on Saturday, April 25th, from 2.30 to 7. The fee for compositors (including both Written and Practical Examinations) will be 3s. 6d.

With a view to encourage apprentices to pursue their studies at a technical school, whether the apprentices are regularly indentured or not, provided they are under 21 years of age and have been working as learners at the printing trade for a period of at least two years, the Worshipful Company of Stationers offer prizes of four guineas and two guineas, with a silver medal in each case to the two candidates respectively who obtain the highest number of marks in the First Class of Grade II. of the Institute's Examination in Typography, including Compositors' Work. In the award of these prizes preference will be given to apprentices working or residing within a radius of 20 miles of Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Candidates who succeed in obtaining either of the Stationers' Company's prizes will not be also eligible for the Institute's prizes of £2 and £1, which are awarded to qualified candidates in each section of the Typography Examination.

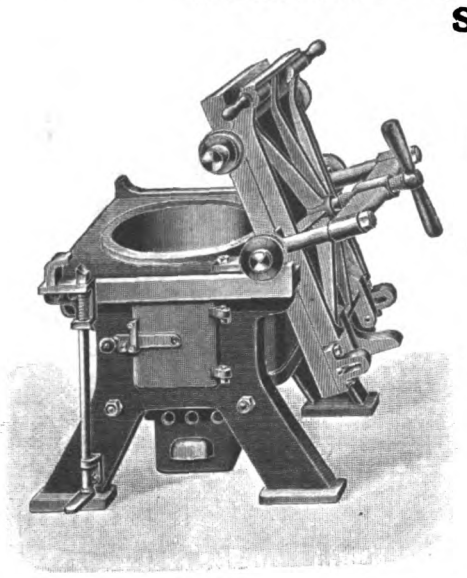
Section II.—Press and machine, comprises a knowledge of such subjects as:—Historical outlines of the printing press and machine, knowledge of machines, making ready, rollers, inks, colour printing, working off, imposition, paper, general. The examination will be held on Tuesday, April 28th, from 7 till 10.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,
Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.
196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS
For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:
News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.— Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.
Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.
CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.
If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

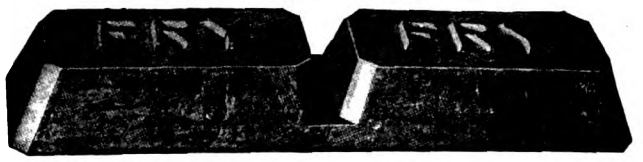
PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Output Since 1889
OVER
24,000 Machines.

Yearly Production
ABOUT
1,800 Machines.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands



of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

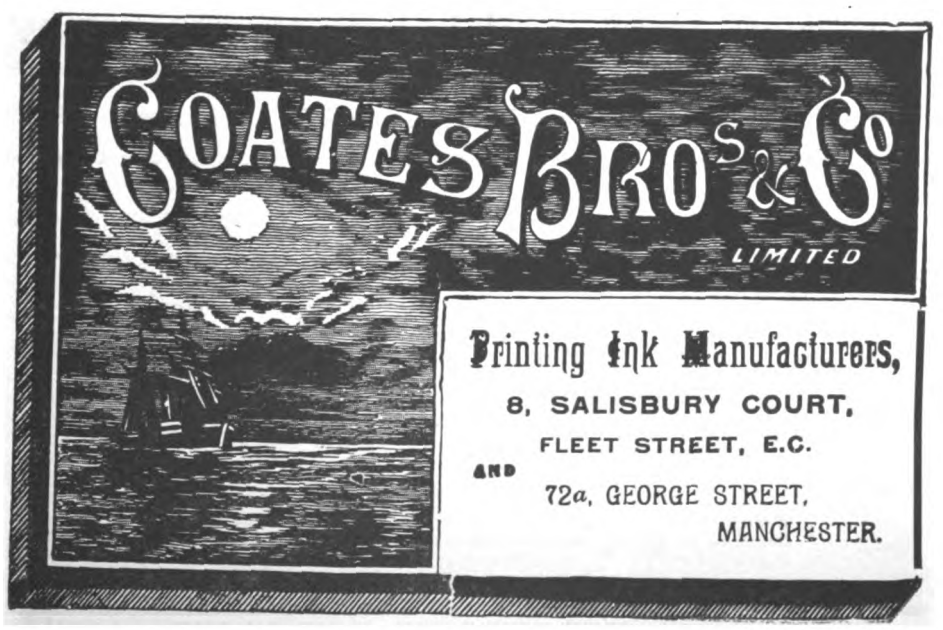
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

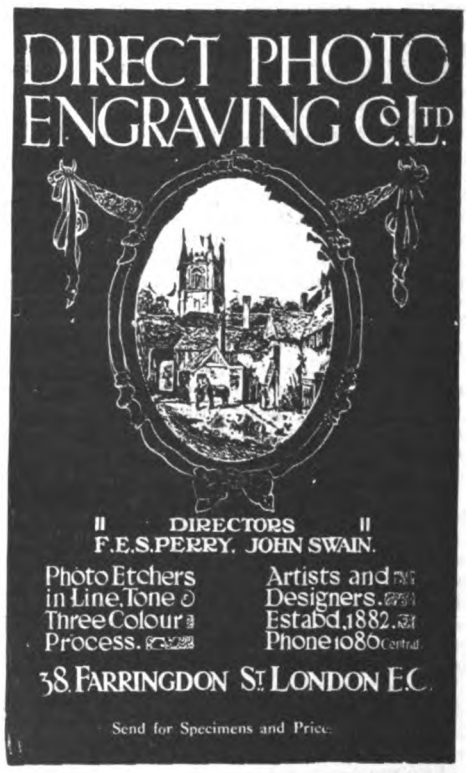
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

---





A. JOSEPH,
Established over Sixty Years.

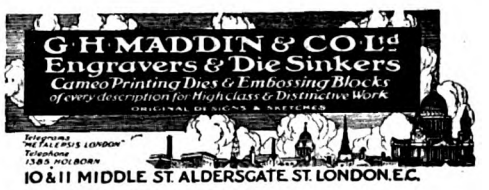
Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

Per Cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes, and Buttons)
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS

Sample cwt. sent ON APPRO. (at our expense) and taken back if unsuitable.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St, Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.



THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.

The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times
SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, ts circulation is constantly increasing.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

Digitized by Google

The fee for candidates in the machine and press section of Grade II. is one shilling and sixpence.

Candidates for the Final Examination must hold a certificate in Grade II. The questions will not be limited to any particular syllabus but will be based upon the groundwork of the syllabuses for the lower Grades, with a wide range of the whole subject of letterpress printing, and will include subjects relating to the composing department, machines, foundry, metals, illustrations, printing inks, power and transmission, papers and boards, warehouse work, general management. The Final Examination will be held on Tuesday, April 28th, from 7 to 10 p.m. The fee for the examination is one shilling and sixpence.

The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association offer a prize of £1 to the winner of the first prize at the Final Examination, prizes of £1 to the winners of the first prizes in each section of Grade II., and prizes of five shillings to the winners of second prizes in each section of Grade II.

With regard to lithography and allied printing processes, the course of instruction is intended to cover at least three years. Each year's work is indicated in the syllabuses, which form a continuous and progressive course of study, and also define the subjects upon which the examination questions will be founded.

The examination in Grade I. will be adapted to the standard of apprentices; candidates for examination will be expected to possess a knowledge of practical processes and an elementary knowledge of the principles on which they are based in accordance with the syllabus.

The examination in Grade II. will include more advanced questions on the subjects of the syllabus for Grade I., and, in addition, a knowledge will be required of:—Characteristics of the various surfaces employed in lithography, papers, inks, machines, rollers, transferring, chromo-lithography, shading media, etc.

With a view to encourage apprentices to continue their studies at a technical school, whether such apprentices are regularly indentured or not, provided they are under 21 years of age and have been working as learners at the trade for a period of at least two years, the Worshipful Company of Stationers offer a prize of £3 3s. and a silver medal to the apprentice or learner who passes the Institute's examination in the first class of Grade II. and obtains the highest number of marks among qualified candidates. In the award of this prize, preference will be given to candidates working or residing within a radius of 20 miles of Stationers' Hall.

The examination in Grade II. and the final examination will be held on Wednesday, April 29th, from 7 to 10 p.m. The fee for either examination is 1s. 6d.

Candidates for the final examination must hold a certificate in Grade II. The questions will not be limited to any particular syllabus, but will be based upon the groundwork of the syllabuses for the previous grades, with a wide range of the whole subject of lithography and allied printing processes.

The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association offer a prize of £1 to the winner of the first prize at the final examination, and a prize of 10s. to the winner of the first prize at the examination in Grade II.

The Cordwainers' Company offer prizes as follows:—Final Examination: A prize of £2 and Institute's silver medal. Grade II.: First prize, £1 10s. and Institute's bronze medal; second prize, £1 and Institute's bronze medal.

WRAPPING PAPER FROM SEAWEED.—It is reported that a company is being formed to exploit the seaweed process of treating paper introduced by Mr. Thomas Ingham, chemist, of Bear's Paw-buildings, 53, Lord-street, Liverpool. It is claimed that a non-porous and serviceable paper is produced for the protection of perishable goods, and that ordinary paper may be chemically treated to render it more durable, pliable, absolutely non-inflammable, and proof against all acids. As a substitute for lead and tin, the new paper will, it is considered, find an extensive demand for wrapping tea and cotton, and also for fruit, meat, etc. Mr. Ingham claims that his paper is fire proof, damp-proof and germ-proof. It is expected to replace the present inflammable cinematograph films.

British Writings.

The exports of British writings, first classified separately in 1908, were as under during the five years mentioned:—

1912	217,444 cwts.	£469,504
1911	218,392 ,,	464,576
1910	246,075 ,,	511,559
1909	238,259 ,,	488,775
1908	218,767 ,,	455,846

The values of the shipments to Foreign Countries and British Possessions in 1912 as compared with 1908 were:—

To Foreign Countries.

	1908.	1912.
Russia	£5,046	£5,392
Sweden	2,642	1,531
Germany	7,619	8,461
Netherlands	4,460	2,030
Belgium	5,963	10,171
France	22,807	26,151
Egypt	9,813	6,656
China	7,622	8,374
Japan	8,209	19,262
United States of America	9,547	7,539
Chile	4,758	5,843
Brazil	4,800	5,742
Uruguay	2,310	2,092
Argentine Republic ...	22,143	14,052
Other Foreign Countries	19,818	19,172
TOTALS ...	£139,614	£142,468

To British Possessions.

Cape of Good Hope ...	£22,070	£14,713
Natal	13,181	11,442
British India:		
Bombay	29,028	22,887
Madras	12,332	10,865
Bengal	21,669	19,236
E. Bengal and Assam	214	35
Burmah	3,942	2,147
Straits Settlements ...	6,540	7,540
Ceylon	8,309	5,661
Hong Kong	3,609	3,210
Australia:		
Western Australia ...	5,711	8,173
South Australia ...	10,792	14,204
Victoria	34,230	57,198
New South Wales ...	39,399	50,427
Queensland	12,244	13,156
Tasmania	1,580	1,960
New Zealand	42,865	40,561
Canada	15,928	14,861
B. W. India Islands ...	5,814	4,035
Other British Possessions	26,775	27,725
TOTALS ...	£316,232	£327,036

The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers Brazennose Street MANCHESTER

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford." Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

ESTABLISHED 1806.
For all Printing Metals
Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London.
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).
HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. QUALITY. | PROMPTITUDE. MODERATE CHARGES.

TELEGRAMS "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON
BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED
CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION
SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND
Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

Telephone: 3658 HOP.

Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.

Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

Maker and Refiner of

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.

30 to 40 Tons
(All Grades)
Of TYPE METAL in Stock.

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works:
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS.
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS.
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

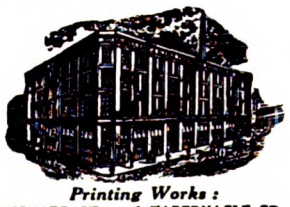
Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* 725 Bank. *Works,* 469 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

Digitized by Google

Paper Trade of Japan.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Yokohama (Mr. C. J. Davidson) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The trade in printing paper showed an improvement of some £40,000 over 1911. The imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £49,060 in 1911 and £88,987 in 1912; from Germany £8,644 in 1911 and £53,179 in 1912; and from Belgium £53,171 in 1911, falling to £21,607 in 1912. The unusual large decrease in the imports from Belgium is to be attributed to the fact that the cheaper grades used principally for books and magazines, of which Belgium formerly had a monopoly, are now almost entirely supplied by Japanese factories. The increase in imports from the United Kingdom and Germany was due to the very heavy imports of higher grade papers, a large portion of which remained over at the end of the year, the actual consumption having been practically the same in 1911. The United Kingdom headed the list in writing papers with £20,196, out of a total of £26,959. Art paper, which is classified under printing paper, was in good demand throughout the year, but there was a falling off in the demand for drawing paper, which is being superseded by Japanese-made paper of inferior quality. Fancy papers have been hard hit by the new tariff, but the imports of packing paper showed an increase of about 60 per cent., due in large measure to the Conventional Tariff. Owing to a protest on the part of Japanese manufacturers that paper, properly belonging to other classes, was being brought in as packing paper, the Customs authorities have decided that only paper weighing more than 30 grammes per square metre can be entered as packing paper. The demand for home manufactured paper continues to increase, and the Japanese mills have been very busy throughout the year. The classes of paper which will, however, continue to be imported for some time yet are high-grade printing paper, writing paper, parchment, paraffin and wax papers, and cardboard.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

17,888 TREVLIN, H., KEMBALL, G. J. and E., device for feeding labels or the like to packing machines.

17,886 KENNEDY, D. S., typographical machines.

17,896 BROWN, A. M., and W., elastic or pliable solution for binding books or paper.

17,897 BROWN, A. M., affixing the edges of two or more sheets of paper together.

17,930 WILLIAMSON, I. L., detachable book covers or cases.

17,938 CAPILL, R. H. E., and RIDLEY, T. P., machines for printing on cheques and the like.

17,965 FIRTH, L., paper bracket.

17,988 DRYSDALE, H., machinery for performing operations such as printing, embossing, cutting or scoring, on a continuous web of paper or other suitable material.

18,121 TETZLAFF, M., clip label.

18,187 ROSE, W., and ROSE BROS., LTD., apparatus for folding the ends of bags, tubes, containers, or the like.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Paper or like bags for carrying goods—Hawthorne; 6,382.

Typewriters—Turner; 17,382.

Stamp and the like affixing apparatus—Merkham Trading Co., Freeman and Pledger; 17,777.

Machines for cutting and piling paper and the like material—Vickery; 17,857.

Metal pots of typographical casting machines—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce and Billington; 17,990.

nking mechanism for printing cylinders—Smith; 20,070.

Loose-leaf files or binders or the like—Petty; 24,805

Feeding mechanism for newspapers or like articles—Cheshire; 28,949.

1913.

Paper sheet-feeding or like machines—Spiess; 2,075.

Sheet delivery mechanisms for printing machines—Lake; 2,379.

Pens or nibs—Widmer; 3,456.

Frames for displaying advertisements, pictures, and the like—Moon; 3,850.

A marking or cancelling contrivance for roller stamp-affixing machines—Carl Lindstrom A.G.; 9,533.

Printing telegraphs—Cerebotani; 9,833.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913

Platen and like printing presses — Aktiebolage Princeps; 17,413.

Suction devices for feeding sheets to printing, folding, cutting and analogous apparatus—Aktiebolaget Princeps; 17,414.

Devices for feeding sheets to printing, folding, ruling and analogous apparatus—Aktiebolaget Princeps; 17,597.

Printing, ruling, folding, and analogous machines—Aktiebolaget Princeps; 17,598.

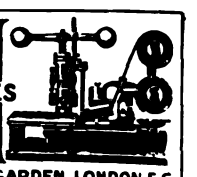
Platen printing presses—Aktiebolaget Princeps; 17,599.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

GOUGH



DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

In Crown 8vo. With 6 Plates, and other Illustrations.

2s. 6d. Net.

OUTLINES OF STATIONERY TESTING.

By H. A. BROMLEY,

Assistant Examiner of Paper, H.M. Stationery Office, London.

Detailed prospectus may be had post free on application

London: GRIFFIN & Co., Ltd., Exeter St., Strand.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS,

LEEDS.

Works:

LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:

"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:

GLEN STEEL,

63 & 64,

Chancery Lane,

W.C.

Telephone:

5275 CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address:

"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE PRINTING ART.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for Typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain,

KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Union Statistics.

According to a return made on the order of the House of Commons, dealing with the membership and expenditure of Trade Unions during the year 1911, the following figures relate to the Unions connected with the printing and allied trade:—

	Membership at end of 191.	Expenditure during 1911.			
		Unemployed Benefit.	Dispute Benefit.	Other Benefits and Working Expenses.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
London Society of Compositors...	12,050	26,208	58,823	32,533	117,564
Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society... ...	2,559	3,000	13,399	7,379	23,778
Typographical Association	21,768	14,061	1,949	26,287	42,297
Scottish Typographical Association	4,814	2,673	725	8,794	12,192
National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants	4,955	1,055	10,185	4,709	15,949
Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland	4,668	2,164	6 560	10,103	18,827
National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers	7,263	4,824	2,388	7,551	14,763

Arden Papermaking Co., Ltd.

(*In Liquidation*).

Meeting of Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of the above company was held in Manchester last week.

The statement of affairs shows liabilities £15,380 1s. 9d., and the total estimated assets, subject to realisation, £9.565 10s. The deficiency as regards creditors is £2,280 1s. 9d., the total deficiency amounting to £15,380 1s. 9d. Unsecured creditors are returned at £9,923 13s. 11d., and estimated preferential creditors at £170 7s. 5d.

The meeting agreed to Mr. A. G. Wilde acting as liquidator. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee of inspection, Messrs. Varcoe, Greenhalgh, and the Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd., being elected to serve.

The mill will be offered for sale as it stands, and if a purchaser is not found the plant and machinery will be sold piecemeal.

Government Contracts in July.

During last month H.M. Stationery Office entered into the following contracts:—

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Binding, etc., 900 book "D. 209," 1,100 book "D. 459," printing, binding, etc., 1,000 Counter Balance Books, 1,750 books "London No. 9," 1,000 books "D. 238 Depot Requisitions," 650 Attendance Books D. 58, 2.500 Warrant Book No. 87, 1,500 books List of Registered Articles, 5,000 Diaries, 1,000 Delivery Note Book, supplying 100 Portfolios D. 17A, 30,000 Recorders Books, McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. Telegram Forms "A," McCorquodale and Co, Ltd., Oakenholt, near Flint. Binding, etc., 4,000 books D. 223, 2,700 books D. 192 M. 209, printing, binding, etc., 4,000 Sub-Office P.O. Stock and Sale Books, 1,000 books S. 72 Size 2, 2,000 books D. 277, 6,900 books D. 491A, 40,000 Linemen's Diary, supplying 2,000 Portfolios 14½ by 13½ by 1, Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C. Binding, etc., 1,600 Memo. Books, 1,630 books D. 190, 6,500 books D. 193, 2,000 books D. 191, printing, binding, etc., 20,000 books D. 48, 1,000 books D. 226A, 2,000 D. 17 Record of Labour Employment, 900 Attendance Book of Indoor Officers, pasting paper for 13,500 Covers "D. 279," supplying 3,000 Portfolios O.R. 106, 2,000 Brown Millboards, 450 File Covers, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury. Binding, etc., 1,200 Memo. Books, printing, binding, etc., 1,000 books, "S.72 Size 1," supplying 350 portfolios. J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge. Binding, etc., 8,250 Measurement Book, printing, binding, etc., 6,500 Ships' Rotation Books, Whitmore, Ltd., 151. Edmund-street, Birmingham. Binding 15,000 copies Field Service Pocket Book, Davison, Clarke and Co., Ltd, Underwood-street, N. Binding 20,000 Field Service Pocket Book, Dickens and Cooper, Ltd., 6, Newcourt, Farringdon-street, E.C. Printing, binding, etc., 20,000 books T.S. 67, supplying 1,090 Portfolios for P.O. Circulars, Willmott and Son, 52-56, Bartholomew-close, E.C. Printing, etb., 50,000 pads P.P. No. 3, Barclay and Fry, Ltd., Southwark, S.E. Printing, etc., Calendars of Prisoners for Wakefield Prison, Sanderson and Clayton, Ings-road, Wakefield. Supplying 30,000 copies Special Reserve Posters, Alf Cooke, Ltd., Crown Point Works, Leeds. Supplying 50,000 pamphlets "Advantages of the Army," Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd., Leeds.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Book for Naval Officers' Libraries, Lawlors, Ltd., 18, Mosley-street, Manchester. Millboard and Wood Boxes, A. E. Walker, Ltd., Wallace-road, Canonbury, N. Paper Fasteners, H. Hipkiss and Co., Ltd., Goodman-street Works, Birmingham. School Copy Books, J. Heywood, Ltd., Hulme Hall-road, Manchester.

The India Office ordered a monotype outfit from the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.. and a supply of strawboards from Messrs. J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,

LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.

Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

"GRAFISK KALENDER, 1913."

EDITED BY CONSUL J. HYBERG.

A BI-ANNUAL CALENDAR and DIARY of the SWEDISH PRINTING TRADES

And connected branches. It is an indispensable Handbook for all persons who are interested in the graphic arts trades of Sweden.

PRICE, POST PAID, 5/- in CLOTH BINDING.

Address:

CONSUL J. HYBERG, Gothenburg, SWEDEN.

NOW READY.

FOLDING MACHINES.

BARGAINS

IN

SECOND-HAND, SOUND FOLDERS, WARRANTED.

CUNDALL.—D. Demy. 2, 3 or 4 folds, equal to new **£65**

CUNDALL.—D. Demy, 2, 3 and 4 folds, parallel folds after the first and second folds, equal to new . . . **£75**

CUNDALL.—2-Crown fast Magazine Machine, drop bar feed, 2 or 3 folds . **£65**

"ECLIPSE." (American) Jobber. 40 by 48-ins. and under, 2, 3 or 4 folds, equal to new **£80**

All machines delivered and erected free.

Address:—"FOLDING MACHINE," c/o. "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .

WE CAN HELP YOU

WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR

PRINTING ~ BINDING,

MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,

MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING & &.

DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.



Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE late Mr. William Waddell Dickson, stationer and bookseller, Glasgow, has left estate valued at £2,529.

WE understand that Mr. Edward Grimwood has resigned the secretaryship to the proprietary of the *Morning Advertiser* after nearly 50 years' service.

THE death is announced of Miss Dora D'Espagne Chapman, a versatile and prolific writer, whose articles were regular features of several of the ladies' journals and other papers.

THE death is announced of Mr. David Young, late editor of the *North British Agriculturist*, after a two-year's illness. He was one of the best-known writers on practical agriculture in the country.

THE Commonwealth Government of Australia has appointed as its official delegate to the third International Congress of Refrigeration at Chicago Mr. A. W. Pearse, editor and managing director of the *Pastoral Review*.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, August 15th; the corresponding week in 1912 also showed three.

FOUR cases of lead poisoning were reported to the Home Office from printing establishments during July, making a total of twelve since the beginning of the year, as compared with sixteen in the corresponding period of 1912.

AN outbreak of fire occurred at the premises of Messrs. Clarkson and Currie, bookbinders, at the corner of Farringdon-avenue and Farringdon-street, London, on Saturday. The flames were confined to the top floor, and the outbreak speedily stopped after slight damage.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF "NEWS."—The Union of Finnish Papermakers has fixed the price of "news" paper at 34 pennis per kilogramme, or 33½ pennis, 33 pennis and 32½ pennis for one, two and four years' contracts respectively. Owing to the high price of paper, Finnish publishers announce increased charges for advertisements.

A NUMBER of the men and boys connected with the dispatch department of the *Dublin Daily Independent* struck work on Tuesday and were dismissed. Thereupon the newsboys declared that they would not sell the *Evening Herald*, the evening edition of the *Independent*, and caused considerable disturbance by attacking the delivery vans and scattering the papers.

THE Acting British Consul-General at New York reports that a firm in that city desires to receive samples and quotations for small crêpe paper bags, which it is prepared to buy in large quantities, if prices are suitable. The name and address of the firm may be obtained, and samples of woven bags at present in use may be seen on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.

THE London Society of Compositors have given notice of a resolution, to be brought before the coming Trade Union Congress, which asks that:—"In view of the continued increase in the cost of living, and the consequent reduction in real wages. the Congress should declare in favour of the trade unions taking early and simultaneous action to obtain an increase of 5s. a week for all grades of time and piece workers in both public and private employ." And also asks that the Parliamentary Committee should be instructed to take whatever steps may be necessary, in conjunction with the unions prepared to take part in the movement, to give effect to the demand at the earliest practicable moment.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the supply of printing, etc., for the Westminster Board of Guardians; particulars from Mr. W. J. Lickley, Princes-row, Buckingham-palace-road, S.W. For the Kent Education Committee for printing minutes and reports; forms of tenders from the Stores Superintendent, the Sessions House, Maidstone. For printing parliamentary register, burgess roll, and register of parochial electors, for the Borough of Oxford; particulars from the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Oxford. For the supply of printing and stationery for the use of the Portland Council and its officials for one year; particulars from Mr. R. A. Colenutt, clerk, New-road, Portland. For printing, etc., of registers of voters, for the Carnarvonshire County Council. Forms of tender from Mr. J. T. Roberts, County Offices, Carnarvon. For the supply of printing and stationery for the Urban District Council of Enniskillen; particulars from Mr. A. W. G. Ritchie, town clerk, Enniskillen.

THE late Mr. Walter P. Appleton, wholesale stationer, of Forest-hill and Clerkenwell, has left estate of the value of £112,525.

AN American newspaper, the *Shields' Tamora Lyre*, is a novely. It is printed each week on scarlet paper, and has quite a striking appearance.

AN important decision has been delivered by the Osaka Court, which rules that the registration of representatives of foreign domiciled trade mark owners under the old trade mark law in Japan, is invalid under the new law, and that fresh registration is required.

A FIRE broke out the other day in the warehouse of Messrs. A. E. Walter, Ltd., printers, Tabernacle-street, Finsbury. The outbreak originated in the machine-rooms and stores in the basement. The firemen succeeded in restricting the fire, but a deal of damage was caused to the lower floor.

"THE HOODLET" is the title of a new house journal that is issued by Messrs. Hood and Co., process engravers, etc., Middlesbrough-on-Tees. It is a beautifully got-up production illustrated with half-tone and colour prints from blocks made by the firm, and is an excellent example of the high-class work that can be turned out at Messrs. Hood and Co.'s works.

THE Hon. Wm. Frederick Danvers Smith, a partner since 1890 in the great newspaper distributing firm, has become Viscount Hambleden, through the death of Lady Hambleden, widow of the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, of railway bookstall fame. The new peer was born in 1868, and married the third daughter of the fifth Earl of Arran, by whom he has three sons and two daughters.

"DYES AND DYEING," by Charles E. Pellew, is a practical hand-book on a craft that has had too little attention from competent authorities. It is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd., and makes an equal appeal to men and women, as stencilling, batik, and tied and dyed work are thoroughly covered, as well as the dyeing of feathers, basketry, leather, silks, cottons, woollens—in fact, practically all dyeable materials.

A NEW sixpenny book, published by Messrs. Thomas Murby and Co., is "Out West: Sketches of Prairie Life," by E. Pearse Wheatley. It differs from the usual visitors' book on Canada in that it is the work of a homesteader, and, by vivid sketches, it conveys to the reader the actual atmosphere of life on the plains. There are articles appealing to the investor such as:—"Birth of a Western Town, "The Western Hustle," and "Comparisons," and there are others of importance to the intending emigrant. The aim of the book is to give in the small compass suited to a busy man's spare time a real whiff of Western life, to picture things as they are, and disperse misunderstandings.

A MOVEMENT has been started in the United States to raise funds with which to erect a monument to the memory of the late John Jonathan Pratt, the Alabamian who, it is claimed, was the inventor of the present day typewriter. Mr. Pratt was register in chancery of Cherokee county for a number of years and while engaged in his duties became a victim of writer's cramp. Immediately he went to work to contrive a machine that would do his writing for him. He became actively engaged in this work in 1864, but he had worked on a typewriter before that time. In fact he had made a machine before then that worked, but it was not until 1867 that his machines were first put upon the market. There are other claimants to the honour of having invented the typewriting machine, but it has been apparently well established that Mr. Pratt, of Centre, Alabama, was the actual inventor. He died in 1905.

ON Monday the report of the Select Committee appointed to assist the Speaker in the arrangements for the official report of debates, and to inquire into the expenditure on stationery and printing for the House of Commons and the public service generally was issued. It was the intention of the Committee to inquire into the question of the establishment of a printing department, under the control of the Stationery Department, but the prolongation of the Session, and the resignation of Sir Rowland Bailey rendered this course impossible. On the recommendations of the Committee the contracts which expire at the end of the current year will, where possible, be extended till December, 1915. The Committee found much to criticise in the way departmental publications are prepared, and they think that Departments should consult the Stationery Office before the "copy" is prepared. The Committee are of opinion that in order to secure as wide a distribution as possible of papers presented to Parliament, it is desirable to lower the price in proportion to the actual cost, and in their view a larger sale would compensate for the reduction in price.

PAPERMAKING IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. A. Laughton has made successful arrangements with the Cape Town local authorities to purchase for a term of ten years the waste paper, cardboard, rope, string, bagging and sacking collected by the carts of the cleansing departments. He undertakes to put down plant to utilise the materials in the production of pulp for papermaking. Considerable local interest is being shown in the plans put forward by Mr. Laughton; if successful, it is probable that machinery will be established in Johannesburg and other large centres of population throughout the Union for the utilisation of waste materials, and also the local prickly pear and certain species of aloes.

A Lithographic Library.

That well-known American litho supply house, the Fuchs and Lang Manufacturing Co., of New York, to whose publication of a new translation of Senefelder's "Complete Course of Lithography," we referred a few months back, have lately entered upon a very public spirited enterprise, *i.e.*, the formation of a gallery of lithographic prints, old and new, and a library of books upon or illustrated by lithography. A very representative collection has been already got together, including many hundreds of prints, and a large number of books, both technical and artistic. A 60-page catalogue of the items acquired down to the early part of the present year has lately been published, and it is announced that as fresh items come in supplementary lists will be issued from time to time, so that the foundations of a Bibliography and Iconography of Lithography will soon be laid in a very substantial manner. A feature of special importance and value is the copious indices appended to the catalogue, a copy of which should be in the hands of all those lithographers who take an interest in the history of their art. According to the entries, the first American lithograph was a print of a water mill, by B. Otis, published in the *Analectic Magazine*, Philadelphia, in 1819, and the first chromo litho a print entitled "Grandpa's Pet," by J. H. Richards, litho'd by P. S. Duval, of Philadelphia, for an issue of Miss Leslie's magazine, of which the exact date has not yet been ascertained, but was probably about 1850. We congratulate the Fuch and Langs Co. on the very successful start they have made in the initiation of an American lithographic library and art gallery, and shall look forward with interest to the receipt of future supplements to their valuable catalogue which forms an important contribution to the literature of the trade.

The Institute of Journalists.

Annual Conference at York.

On Saturday, over 250 members gathered from various parts of the United Kingdom, representative of every branch of journalism in the country, met in York, and there was also a contingent of overseas members, among them being journalists from Australia, South Africa, India, the Straits Settlements and Egypt. The headquarters were at the Station Hotel, where the proceedings opened on Saturday afternoon, when the ladies of the Reception Committee held a reception, the guests being received by Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. J. S. R. Phillips, of Leeds (president of the Yorkshire District Reception Committee). In the evening a smoking concert was held at the Davy Hall, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. T. Clayton, of Skipton. On Sunday many of the members attended morning service at the Minster. The preacher was the Rev. Canon John Watson, sub-Dean, who said the profession of journalism wielded an enormous power in this country, and a power that was exercised, on the whole, on the side of justice, humanity, and righteousness. Their profession was not without its difficulties or its perils. They saw much of the seamy side of public life. The fringe of journalism was sometimes not over clean, but the English newspaper manifested, as a rule, high ideals and integrity of purpose on the part of its producers. Let the Press, equally with the pulpit, be ever on the side of what was holiest and best, remembering that great power carried great responsibility.

The opening session of the Conference, when the actual work was commenced, was held in the historic Guildhall of York, where the members of the Institute were welcomed by the Lord Mayor of that city.

Mr. Robert Donald, the president of the Institute, in his address, said the Press had become commercialised, and nine-tenths of

Digitized by Google

the leading papers belonged to companies, corporations with neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned. The private owner preferred less profits to compromise with principle, but when company dividends had to be earned principle suffered in the process. The new system placed the power to sway public opinion in the hands of a few who could influence or mislead. Some idea of the newspaper of the future was given by Mr. Donald. He said it would not contain less reading matter, but the pages would be smaller, methods of distribution quicker, and the circulation over greater areas. Airships and aeroplanes would be used for the most distant centres, electric trains and motor-planes running in special tracts utilised, and editions come out almost every hour. News would be collected by wireless telephones, and the reporter would always have a portable telephone with him with which to communicate with his paper without the trouble of going to an office or writing a message at the other end. The wireless telephone message would be delivered to the sub-editor printed in column form. The chief competition to the national newspapers, the speaker added, would be the cinematograph and the gramophone. People might become too lazy to read and news would be laid to the house like gas and water. The occupier would listen to an account of the news of the day read to him while sitting in his garden, or have his daily newspaper printed in column form by a printing machine in the hall of his house. In conclusion Mr. Donald said: "We cannot prevent or even check the irresistible trend towards more concentration and keener competition, but we can do our part to maintain the honour, the dignity, and the reputation of the British Press. Capitalists may call the tune, but we are still able to give the tone."

Mr. James Sykes, of Leeds, was elected president for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday, Mr. A. J. Mundella spoke in favour of something in the nature of an apprenticeship for journalists. In the course of a discussion the president stated that under the National Insurance Act there were 292 members on the funds, and in the National Union of Journalists there were 2,600. It was not creditable to the profession that there were 3,000 journalists earning small salaries which brought them under the operation of the Act.

Mr. J. C. Fairfax, of Sydney, New South Wales, read a paper on the education of journalists. He said the majority of the men engaged in newspaper work were in favour of a special training for journalists. Their difficulty was to give it practical effect. He hoped the day was not far distant when an efficient School of Journalism would be in working order.

The President expressed himself in favour of men with university education as journalists, provided they had some aptitude for journalism.

Mr. F. Hinde said the discussion had proceeded on the presumption that journalists were badly educated. He denied that that was so. If education consisted in knowing a little of everything, there was no body of men in the country who knew so much as journalists.

Exhibition at Plymouth.

An exhibition of rare and curious books was held at Plymouth, recently, the Free Library in that town being well patronised during its continuance. Many rare and valuable books were shown, and local residents freely lent from their stores of antique volumes. A feature of the exhibition was the collection of bindings in which the work of Mr. Cedric Chivers, of Bath, was prominent. That gentleman showed a volume bound in grey Levant, with two panels under transparent vellum; a book bound in pink crushed Levant, with a panel under transparent vellum; another in purple Levant, with a panel under transparent vellum; one in green morocco, with a panel under transparent vellum; Rogers' poems, bound in golden brown crushed Levant, with a panel under transparent vellum; and Herrick's "Hesperides," bound in purple Levant, with panels under transparent vellum. Messrs. Zaehnsdorff, Ltd., of London, exhibited some specimens of old bindings, as follows:—Stamped leather binding (circa, 1480), tools used being of much earlier date, before the introduction of modern millboards; manuscript, early printed matter, and any other scraps of paper which could be obtained were used; Dutch binding, 1500; oak boards, bosses, and clasps, the covers have been rebacked; English stamped binding, oak boards, circa 1532; Dutch stamp binding, of about 1550; calf cover, with heraldic stamp worked by hand, 18th century; Dutch stamp binding, 15th century, oak boards, unusual form of clasps. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, of Plymouth, contributed about thirty specimens of modern binding in velvet, Persian, morocco, free calf, full calf vellum, and many other varieties.

Late Bookbinding Notes.

As we go to press, we learn that the dispute at Messrs. Burn and Co.'s, referred to in our Bookbinding Section this week, has assumed a new and graver aspect, as the firm have expressed the intention to sever altogether their connection with the trade union. Mr. Mercer (managing director) states that not only are the non-union men at Esher content with their conditions, but this is also the case with those union men employed at the London branch. He contends that the present dispute has been brought about merely by agitators, and that the men are obeying the orders of their union against their will. Mr. Mercer on Saturday morning said: "Not only do we refuse to turn our Esher works into a union house, but we have now decided to turn our London establishment into a non-union house, and we are engaging steady, reliable men to fill the place of those men who have been indiscreet enough to cease work. These number only about 25 per cent. of the men employed at our London house, and as we employ a further 600 at Esher, business will proceed as usual." The establishment in Kirby-street was strongly picketed on Saturday morning, while police protection was afforded for the non-strikers. As we write, police and pickets patrol the street continuously, and both sides show an unyielding front.

It may be mentioned, apropos of the appeal to British operative binders' unions to join the International Secretariat (printed in full on another page of this issue) that there is some hope of the idea being realised in the near future. Both the English delegates to the Brussels Congress (Messrs. Kelly and Evans) referred favourably to the prospects of this consummation, in fact the executive committee of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers voted for affiliation five or six years ago, but the recent extension of the organisation had prevented the project being carried into execution yet. It was expected, however, that the matter would go through at the next British Bookbinders' Congress. The Dutch bookbinders are in a somewhat similar position, affiliation to the international organisation having been voted last June at their congress. The question has, however, to be submitted to a referendum, which it is expected will turn out favourably. The American binders' unions seem to have ignored the appeal made to them.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Wanted.

ESTIMATOR, with thorough practical knowledge Letterpress Printing and Binding, would take charge small office or assist Manager; abroad not objected to.—Address, No. 13245, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13245

LITHOGRAPHY. — FOREMAN LITHOGRAPHER will shortly be disengaged, and is now open for situation as above or WORKS MANAGER; qualified in all branches of the trade, both Colour and Commercial; or would start Lithography for a firm that is about to add to their present business; excellent references.—Address, "Litho," No. 13244, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13225

Business Wanted.

PRINTING BUSINESS REQUIRED.—Advertiser, who is at present General Manager of one of the leading City Printers, wishes to purchase a General Printing and Stationery Business in the City as a going concern. Or as an alternative, Advertiser will bring connection and take up Partnership with practical control. Or will purchase complete modern Letterpress Plant.—Fullest particulars, in absolute confidence, to G. H., care of The W. E. Spiers Advertising Agency, 353, Strand, W.C. 13241

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

FOR SALE.—IMPERIAL BLOCKING PRESS, 17 by 13, Gold, Colour and Ink, cheap.—28, Canonbury-villas Islington, N. 13243

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13236

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.

Illustrated List and Samples on application.

A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet.
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

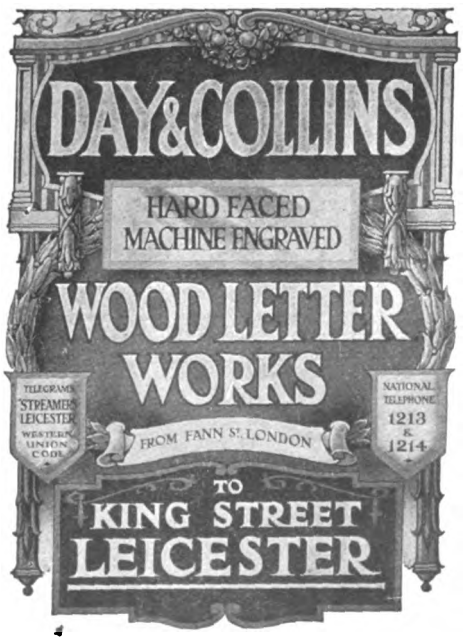
18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Premier House FOR Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Offset Blankets, and Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209 Telegrams: Algraphy London.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

35th YEAR.—No. 1823.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Modern American Binderies IX.	1
City and Guilds' Institute	2
British Writings	4
Paper Trade of Japan	6
Patents	6
Trade Union Statistics	7
Arden Papermaking Co., Ltd.	7
Government Contracts in July	7
Trade Notes	8
A Lithographic Library	8
The Institute of Journalists	8
Exhibition at Plymouth	9
Late Bookbinding Notes	9
Technical Education in the U.S.	10
Wrappings and Paper Bags	10
Who Pays for Spoiled Work?	10
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	13
Company Notices	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
Papermaking in Canada	14
Quads	14
(BOOKBINDING SECTION.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	15
Bindings at the National Art Competition	17
A Bindery Statistical Record	18
Canadian Price List for Binding	18
Plea for Uniformity in Bindings	18
Italian Bookbinding in the XIX. Century	19
The International Bookbinders' Union	19
Some Bookbinding Patents	20

Technical Education in the United States.

IN the report of the International Typographical Union, which is just published, it is gratifying to note that technical instruction for the youthful printer is engaging the attention of the Union authorities, and with excellent and gratifying results, and that there are now more than four thousand students taking the course of technical instruction that has been instituted and offered at such a low fee that no man in the trade can plead lack of opportunity of learning the principles of his work and making himself efficient. In commenting upon the desirability of such an opportunity to gain the desired knowledge, the report says:—"There is no possession like knowledge. Comprehensive and intimate understanding of history, science, fiction, this is to have a liberal education. Coupled with such learning, breadth of understanding of one's chosen life-work, be it a profession or trade, equips the owner, arms him cap-a-pie, for the battle of existence. The demand to-day for the capable and competent compositor is insistent, and with it is coupled the offer of a wage that is commensurate with the deftness and resourcefulness of the knight of the art preservative in applying the very latest ideas to the printed page. For years the education of the apprentice, if not neglected, has not been thorough. There has been a tendency towards specialisation, and that means low wages and infrequent opportunities for employment. The compositor who knows all branches of his calling and can apply that knowledge is not a seeker for work; it finds him. To a greater and greater extent, the employer is offering inducements to the competent workman. Especially is this true in the commercial field, for the higher wage obtaining in the newspaper industry has drained the book and job office of many of the more expert, who find a more lucrative return for their knowledge when it is applied in the newspaper ad. room. So generally is this a fact, that the proprietor of the commercial office realises that he must abandon hard-and-fast scale limitations if he would secure the best workmen. Under these conditions it is incumbent on our local unions to give more emphasis to the demand that the apprentice shall be taught the trade. The novitiate of to-day is the union man of to-morrow, and on him will the future welfare and progress of the union depend. For this responsibility he will be the better equipped if he is a good workman, for that acquirement will add to the independence that union membership nourishes and broadens." In this direction the American unions are doing good work in instructing their members in the intricacies of the printing trade.

* * *

Wrappings and Paper Bags Under Criticism.

BRADFORD, the central hub of the textile industry, has a most ingenious official who has lately been studying the pros and cons of wrappings and paper bags, from a public point of view. We hear so much nowadays about the necessity of wrappings to promote hygienic habits amongst certain classes of tradesmen, and the long-felt want that wrappings and paper bags are supplying in other channels of our everyday life, that the report of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, at Bradford, is of interest. The Inspector says: ". . . There is a great variation in the weight of bags and wrappers used. The bags used in the sale of 1 lb. of raisins varied in weight from 44 to 336 grains. The latter bag was seven times heavier than the former, and yet in some cases the lighter paper, costing 32s. per cwt., would wrap 14,473 packages, whilst the heavier paper, costing 9s. per cwt., wrapped only 3,431 packages; to wrap 14,473 with the heavier paper would have cost 40s." The Inspector adds that whilst the heavier paper cost 8s. more than the lighter for the same number of packages, this was more than made up for by the sale of the extra 3 cwt. 24 lb. of paper used, which was, of course, sold at the same price per lb. as the article wrapped in it. In the case of a low-priced article like sugar, at say 2d. per lb., this 3 cwt. 24 lb. brings in 60s. and by deducting the extra cost of the paper, it will be seen, says the Inspector, that the trader made an extra profit of 52s. The whole object of the Inspector's contention is to protect the public from a practice which is not uncommon, viz., weighing the article in wrappings and bags. The papermakers' interests are not directly affected, as he is only concerned in the supply of a suitable product for wrapping purposes. It is not a curtailment of consumption that is wanted, but a more extended use of paper wrappings, for instance by butchers in place of old newspapers, and by bakers to save handling and exposure of bread in the process of delivery.

* * *

Who Pays for Spoiled Work?

SHOULD employees be held responsible for spoiled work that may be due to carelessness or neglect? is a question that has often agitated the printing office, and in some cases has even led to sectional strikes when payment has been enforced. Several of the unions have rules dealing with this matter, but in many cases these rules are not recognised by the employers, and the whole subject

Digitized by Google

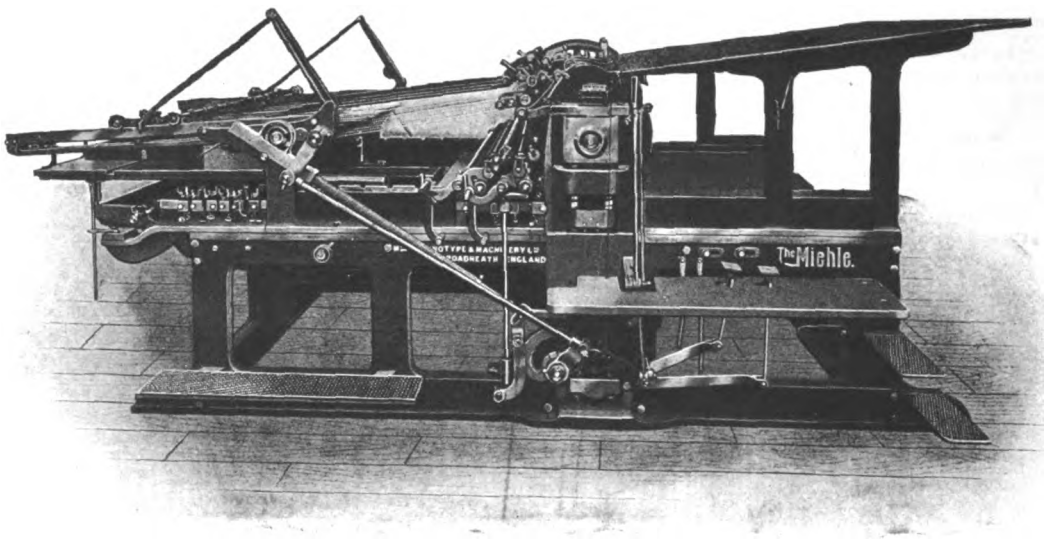
bristles with difficulties. In the United States this spoiled work question is constantly cropping up, and dealing with it our American contemporary, the *Inland Printer*, says that the matter is one that is open to considerable discussion, for: "It must be acknowledged that the promiscuous charging of employees for losses would be detrimental, and would have a degrading effect on the working force. Accidents will happen, mistakes will occur, even under the closest supervision; and to make a practice of charging for every error would most certainly be bad policy. On the other hand, where losses are constantly occurring on account of carelessness or indifference on the part of the employee it would seem only right that, if after having his attention called to the matter, he made no effort to overcome the difficulty by improving himself or being more careful, he should be charged for the loss sustained by his carelessness or be dismissed from service. Those there are who, no matter how hard one tries to assist them, will take advantage of leniency, and pressure must be brought to bear upon them before they will make any attempt to improve themselves. The foreman's responsibility is a subject too large for proper treatment in limited space. It must be borne in mind, however, that every employee is under moral obligation to those who are paying the bills. This applies as well to the other question; for while the O.K. is supposed to be final and to clear those handling the job after it is placed on, it does not excuse any employee letting an error that has been missed go through just because the job has been O.K.'d. The old saw, 'We are none of us saints,' can also be stated, 'We are none of us perfect.' The old song goes: 'Accidents are apt to happen in the very best of families; people oft forget their punctualities'; and so it is that mistakes will creep in, be we ever so careful, and the golden rule may well be applied by all concerned."

THE Labour Exchanges of the Board of Trade, during the five weeks ended July 18th, received 1,838 applications for work in the printing, stationery, book and paper trades, of which 937 were from women. 876 vacancies were notified, 579 of them being for women, but only 648 were filled through the Exchanges, and 443 were taken by women. In the Juvenile Branch, the number of vacancies notified was 935, of which 611 were for girls. The number filled was 661, of which only 200 were taken by boys.

"NEWS PRINT FOR AUSTRALIA."—We are officially informed that there is no truth in the report published in the *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada*, to the effect that the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., had received an order for 40,000 tons of news for Melbourne.

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, August 20th, 1913.

DISPLACEMENTS of cash have been considerable this past week, but they have not affected the conditions of the short money market, where credit is still superabundant. The demand for loans was quiet yesterday, but rates are unchanged, as are also those for discounts. Last week's Bank Return showed a large increase in the reserve. Bullion movements this week have resulted to date in a net influx of £113,000. Once more the political horizon has become clouded, and the cheerful optimism that has been recently displayed in stock markets has given way to dullness. Consols weakened yesterday, the quotations now being 73 1/16 to 73 1/8 for money, and 73 3/8 to 73 3/4 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market maintained its general good tone, with a rising tendency, until yesterday, when there was a marked falling off in business. On the whole, however, the tone remains steady. In the section relating to paper and print there are but few and slight movements to record. Amalgamated Press Ord. have risen 1/8 to 6 1/16—6 1/8, and Carl Hentschel Pref. have fallen 1/8 to 1/4—1/2. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 20s. 6d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at acc. 20s., 19s. 6d., 20s., 19s. and 20s. 3d.; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 6d.; in Carl Hentschel Ord. at acc. 1s. 3d., and in the Pref. at acc. 5s.; in Ilford Ord. at 13s. 3d. and 14s., and in the Pref. at 18s. 6d.; in International Linotype at 73, 73 1/16, 75 and 74 1/2; in Lanston Monotype Corporation at 10s. 3d.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 53 1/4 and 54 3/4, and in the B Deb. at acc. 36; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 3d. and 22s.; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s., 16s. 9d., 16s. 3d., 17s., 16s. 3d., 16s. 9d., 16s. 9d. and 17s. 3d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s. 9d., and in Weldon's Ord. at 30s. 9d.xd.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ..	1	—	6 11/16—6 15/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref	1	1	1—1 1/8
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23s.—24s.
ditto 5% Cm. Pref...	1	1	19s.—20s.
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4 1/2—5 1/2
"Country Life," 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	63—63
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4 1/2% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	1/8—1/4
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	1/8—1/4
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/2—3/4
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1/4—1/8
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	21/32—25/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	29/32—9/32xd
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	3/8—1/2
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	73—78
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9 1/4—10 1/4
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2 1/8—2 1/4
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4 1/2% A Deb.	100	100	53—58
ditto 4 1/2% B Deb.	100	100	37—42
Lloyd (Edward), 5 1/2% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1 1/8
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1 1/4—2 1/4
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/4—1/8
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3 1/8—3 1/4
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ..	10	10	8 1/2—9 1/4
"Standard" Newspapers, 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	1/4—1
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 1/2—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11 1/2—12 1/2
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27
ditto 3 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7 1/8—8 1/8
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5 1/2—6 1/2
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6 1/2—7 1/2
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 1/2—1 5/8xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	3/8—1/2xd

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MASON AND MASON.—The report of Mason and Mason, Ltd., for the year ended June 30th last, shows a surplus of £600, after meeting interest charges.

MANSELL, HUNT, CATTY AND CO., HAMPSTEAD. Interim dividend of 8 per cent. per annum is declared on the ordinary shares for the half-year. The same dividend was paid last year.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS.—The report of the Aberdeen University Press, Ltd., for the year ended June 30th, 1913, states that the profits for the year (subject to depreciation) amount to £4,150, to which must be added net balance brought forward of £979, giving a total of £5,130. The directors recommend that there be written off the book value of machinery and plant £2,000, that there be deducted from heritable property £500, and that a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum be paid on the ordinary shares, leaving a balance of £805 to be carried forward, subject to the payment of directors' and auditors' remuneration.

NEW COMPANIES.

GOODE BROS. (1913), LTD.—Registered on August 12th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (2,000 six per cent. preference), to acquire the business carried on at 88, Clerkenwell-road, E.C., as "Goode Brothers, Ltd.," to adopt an agreement with A. E. Goode and E. Goode Hill, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, bookbinders, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy goods, Christmas cards, valentines and toys, etc. The subscribers are A. E. Goode, W. V. Marchant, W. C. Lohner and E. G. Hill. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five. The first are A. E. Goode (managing director), W. V. Marchant and W. C. Lohner (life directors). Qualification 100 ordinary shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 88, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.

WALLER-FRANKS CO., LTD.—Registered on August 12th with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares (1,500 cumulative preference), to take over the businesses carried on by Hull Topics, Ltd., and the Hull Premier Printing Co., Ltd., as printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors and advertising contractors. It is proposed to extend and improve *Hull Topics* under the title of the *Hull Weekly Echo*. The subscribers are W. Stephenson, M. Waller, C. Watson Mill, J. Franks, J. W. Nicholson, W. H. Hopper and A. W. Wilkinson. Minimum cash subscription 300 shares of either class. The first directors are W. Stephenson, M. Waller, C. Watson Mill and J. Franks. J. Franks and M. Waller are joint managing directors. Qualification, 50 shares. Registered office, 54, Humber-street, Hull.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT CO., LTD.—Registered on August 14th, with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares (2,000 participating preference), to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, art journalists, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Universal Promotions, Ltd. The subscribers are F. G. Putt and C. W. Kendall. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven. The first are S. H. Hunt and I. B. Hobsbann. Qualification, £1. Registered office, Eldon-street House, Eldon-street, E.C.

CHARLES BARKER AND SONS, LTD.—Registered on August 2nd, with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on as "Charles Barker and Sons," and to carry on the said business, particularly as regards advertising, and to adopt an agreement with Mrs. E. J. Barker. The subscribers are Mrs. E. J. Barker and M. M. Barker. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than nine; the first are Mrs. E. J. Barker, M. M. Barker, R. Barker and A. E. Cumming. Registered office, 2, White-lion-court, Cornhill, E.C.

ANDREW MELROSE, LTD.—Registered on July 30th, with a capital of £24,000, in £1 shares (12,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference), to take over the business of a publisher carried on by Andrew Melrose at 3, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C. The subscribers are A. Melrose and D. O. Melrose. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. Melrose (chairman), G. S. Church and R. R. Merton.

A. W. BAIN AND CO., LTD.—Registered on August 1st, with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, bookbinders, stationers and printers, as formerly carried on by J. G. Bain at 17 and 19, Bishops-road, Cambridge-heath, and elsewhere in London, as A. W. Bain and Co. The subscribers are J. G. Bain, and A. S. Colley. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are J. G. Bain (permanent managing director) and A. S. Colley. Qualification 500 ordinary shares. Registered office, 17 and 19, Bishops-road, Cambridge-heath, N.E.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C

BERGER AND WIRTH, LONDON, LTD.—Registered on July 31st, with a capital of £4,000, in £100 shares, to take over the business of merchants and manufacturers of letterpress and lithographic inks, varnishes, dry colours, roller composition, carried on at Clifton-buildings, Vandy-street, Worship-street, London, as Berger and Wirth, and to adopt an agreement with Emil Worlitzer. The subscribers are E. Worlitzer, F. Perschke, and R. Graichen. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than seven; the first are E. Worlitzer and F. Perschke. Qualification £100. Registered office, Clifton-buildings, Vandy-street, Worship-street, E.C.

RICHARDS AND KEENS, LTD.—Registered on July 31st, with a capital of £2,000, in £5 shares (200 preference), to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, stationers, and bookbinders as formerly carried on by G. Richards, at 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C. The subscribers are G. Richards, and A. J. Keens. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are G. Richards, and A. J. Keens.

IMPASTO CO., LTD.—Registered on August 2nd, with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares (10,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference participating) to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, die sinkers, envelope manufacturers, etc., to acquire the business of the Impasto Co., and to adopt an agreement with J. T. Nichols. The subscribers are J. T. Nichols, and C. M. Greenwood. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven; the first are J. T. Nichols, C. M. Greenwood, and others to be appointed by the subscribers.

SALES AND ADVERTISING SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on August 8th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of sales and advertising agents and contractors, financiers, newspaper proprietors, publishers, etc. The subscribers are B. T. C. Pritchard and G. J. Cobb. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the subscribers are to appoint the first.

LARBY AND GRUBE, LTD.—Registered on August 8th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, die and relief stampers, Christmas card makers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are E. J. Larby and W. Thackery. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are E. J. Larby (chairman) and W. Thackery. Qualification, 50 shares. Registered office, 1, Paternoster-avenue, E.C.

HUTCHINGS AND ROMER, LTD.—Registered on August 8th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with R. Revell for the acquisition of the business of music publishers carried on at 39, Great Marlborough-street, W., as "Hutchings and Romer." The subscribers are R. G. Booth and R. Revell. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 39, Great Marlborough-street, W.

"DIRECTU," LTD.—Registered on August 14th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the goodwill and copyright of certain pamphlets or works entitled "Simpson's Dictionaries," to carry on the business of printers and publishers generally, and to adopt an agreement with W. V. Abbott. The subscribers are W. W. Melton and D. Gosden. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than ten. The subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification, £50. Registered office, 33, Chancery-lane, W.C.

Digitized by Google

Harvey and Woodland, Ltd.—Registered on August 14th, with a capital of £4,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and publishers carried on by W. J. Harvey and T. H. Woodland at Catherine-street, and High-street, Frome, as "Harvey and Woodland." The subscribers are W. J. Harvey and T. H. Woodland. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the first are W. J. Harvey and T. H. Woodland (both permanent). Qualification, £50.

Standard Ribbon and Carbon Manufacturers, Ltd.—Registered on August 11th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of ribbons for typewriters, adding, duplicating, and other machines, and carbon and other papers of all kinds, etc. The subscribers are E. J. Green, and Mrs. K. Wade. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are E. Dyball, and A. H. Hale. Qualification 200 shares.

Display Printing Co., Ltd.—Registered on August 9th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of process, theatrical and general printers, bookbinders, stationers, etc. The subscribers are S Taylor, and G. A. Harding. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than ten; the first are S. Taylor and G. A. Harding. Qualification £25.

Industries' Auxiliary, Ltd.—Registered on August 9th, with a capital of £2,000, in 1,800 preferred shares of £1 each, and 4,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of agents, manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants, proprietors, publishers and printers of books, periodicals and papers, secretaries, managers and promoters of companies, etc. The subscribers are Major F. E. Freeth, and R. Pratt. Private company. The first directors are Major F. E. Freeth, and R. Pratt. Qualification 50 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 25, Kimberley House, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

Pindikowsky Netograph, Ltd. — Registered on August 7th, with a capital of £100 in 1s. shares, to acquire from A. Pindikowsky the benefit of a certain invention relating to the manufacture of fabrics and materials for the production of stencils. The subscribers are F. P. Lester, and J. Stanton. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. Pindikowsky and A. W. Neal. Registered office, 77, Mortimer-street, Oxford-street, W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

White Slave Abolition Publications, Ltd. — Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created April 30th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £300. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Association of Standardised Knowledge, Ltd. — Particulars of £2,500 debentures, created July 25th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £175. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Standard Catalogue Publishing Co., Ltd. —Particulars of £5,000 debentures, created July 28th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £1,500. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future. No trustees.

Joshua Jones and Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £7,300 debentures, created July 28th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). No trustees. A memorandum of satisfaction in full on July 28th, 1913, of debentures dated January 7th, 1904, and April 30th, 1909, securing £9,000, has also been filed.

Home Publishing Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on July 30th, 1913, of debentures dated March 2nd, 1909, securing £6,000, has been filed.

North-Eastern Paper Mills Co., Ltd.—Issue on August 6th, 1913, of £4,800 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

"Oxford Chronicle" Co., Ltd.—Transfer of mortgage dated August 6th, 1913, to secure £2,200, at 4½ per cent. interest, charged on certain buildings in High-street, Oxford. Holder—Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., 24-26, Cornhill, E.C.

Sussex Publishing Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on July 26th, of mortgage debentures, dated June 16th, 1913, securing £100, has been filed.

W. H. Irlam and Co, Ltd.—Particulars of £400 debentures, created August 1st, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £270. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

The "World," Ltd.—Particulars of £5,000 debentures, created May 6th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £450. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees. Also issue on August 1st, 1913, of £200 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

Aviation World Publishing Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £570 debentures, created July 10th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

ST. CATHERINE PRESS (1909), Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on September 23rd, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

THE PAPER SUPPLIES, Ltd.

The creditors of the above company are required, on or before September 30th, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. Arthur Barlow, 1, High-pavement, Nottingham, one of the two liquidators of the company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re ROBERT H. AVERY, Stationer, etc.

At the Salisbury Bankruptcy Court, before the Registrar, Mr. R. A. Wilson, this debtor appeared for his public examination. The gross liabilities in the statement of affairs were put at £582 7s., of which the sum of £513 0s. 6d. was expected to rank. The assets were estimated to produce £137 17s. 7d., leaving a deficiency of £375 18s. 9d. In reply to the deputy official receiver (Mr. H. T. Rowe), debtor said he commenced to trade as a hairdresser in 1893. Later he embarked upon a stationer's business and a fancy work department. When he commenced he had something like £40 capital, although he could not say precisely. With the exception of £5, that was his own free capital. He added the newsagent and stationery business within 12 months or 18 months after he started. He thought the business could very well be extended. He never prepared any accounts showing the results of his trading. A creditor pointed out that the debtor stated he had been aware of the insolvency for some years years past, and that there had been serious competition during the past eight years. He said it was only four years ago since the debtor was put right with the composition of 7s. 6d. in the £. Did he think he was justified in re-commencing business then? Debtor said he thought so at the time, as he had already stated. The examination was closed.

GEORGE HENRY ETESON, Stationer.

The public examination of this debtor, who had carried on business as a stationer in Liverpool under the style of Eteson and Co., took place on Monday at the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Howarth. The liabilities were returned at £155 3s. 9d., and the assets at £14 4s. 9d., and debtor attributed his insolvency to ill-health during each winter for the last three or four years, and also to losses on betting. The debtor stated that he began business in January, 1890, at 26, North John-street, in partnership with a Mr. Higginson, but the partnership was dissolved four months later. From 1897 to 1900 the debtor did not follow any occupation. He again started business, but without capital, and in 1907 removed to 67, Dale-street. The landlord distrained for rent in December, 1912, and the debtor had since been carrying on business from his lodgings in West Derby-street. He admitted he had never taken stock or made out any statement showing his financial position during the time he had been trading. He first became aware of his insolvency in March last year. It was about then he began his betting. He found himself short of money, and a friend induced him to go in for betting. "I won money," the debtor said, "but could not get what I did win." He had a list of people who owed him money, which he could not get. The debtor admitted having defended a bankruptcy petition on purely technical grounds, and, notwithstanding that he knew himself to be insolvent. He said he was ill at the time, and entrusted his affairs to a solicitor, who told him he had a good defence. The examination was closed.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

CROOKE, A. L., 43, Byron-street, Bradford, paper merchant. Date of order and of adjudication order, August 13th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, August 23rd, 11 a.m., at the official receiver's chambers, 12, Duke-street, Bradford. Public examination of debtor, October 8th, 10 a.m., at the County Court House, Manor-row, Bradford.

JONES, E. H., 14, Highfield-street, Leicester, stationer and newsagent. Date of order and of adjudication order, August 13th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, August 25th, 11 a.m., at 1, Berridge-street, Leicester. Public examination, September 12th, 11 a.m., at The Castle, Leicester.

NELSON, J. H. H., trading as Nelson and Son, 51, Broad-street, and lately at 4, Brunswick-square, Bristol, bookseller. Date of order and of adjudication order, August 16th, made on the debtor's own petition.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

ACKLAND, T. J., 32, North-street, Bridgwater, Somerset, stationer, bookbinder, etc. First meeting, August 27th, 11.30 a.m., at the official receiver's office, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Examination, September 8th, 11.30 a.m., at the County Court Offices, Bridgwater.

SEATH, H., 110, Park-street, Luton, publisher. First meeting, August 27th, noon, at the official receiver's office, The Parade, Northampton. Examination, October 16th, 11.30 a.m., at the Court House, Luton.

ADJUDICATION.

MAXEY, H. H., 39, Stamford-road, and Station-road Works, Mossley, Lancs., printer. Date of order, August 8th.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

VIGERS, T. W., and FORD, A. G. N., trading as The Standard Photographic Co., Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C., and 1, Queen Elizabeth-street, Bermondsey, London, S.E., manufacturers of photographic paper. Claims by September 2nd to F. W. Davis, C.A., 95-97, Finsbury-pavement, E.C., who will also up to the same date receive claims against the separate estate of A. G. N. Ford.

SEARLE, G., 45, Magdalen-road, Mount Radford, Exeter, newsagent and stationer, etc. Claims by September 12th to A. E. Ward, official receiver, 9, Bedford circus, Exeter.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

HANDLEY, A., 133, Stratford-road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, stationer, etc. First and final dividend of 1s. 10¼d., August 25th, at the official receiver's office, 191, Corporation-street, Birmingham.

ROTHERA, G. T., 39, Crown-street, Portland-street, and 11, Craven-terrace, Halifax, stationer and printer. Supplemental dividend of 7½d., August 25th, at the official receiver's chambers, 12, Duke-street, Bradford.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

MILIFFE, E. J., 172, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C., stationer. Trustee, A. A. Hall, C.A., 71, Broad-street-avenue, E.C. Appointed August 7th.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

KNOWLES, J. N., 103, Vicar-lane, 2, Back Harrison-street, and 18, Reginald-mount, Leeds, printer. Trustee, C. S. Holliday, 4, Greek-street, Leeds. Released July 7th.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

I am writing these lines from the Garden of Eden.

o o o

If you doubt that, let me recall a yarn of Dr. Garnett's. He was speaking at an engravers' supper, and told how in or near Newcastle-on-Tyne there was once a tremendous flood (or "flud"), by which it became the custom to reckon as a standard date.

o o o

At one Assize Court an elderly witness was called. "What is your name?" "Adam." "And where do you live, Mr. Adam?" "In Paradise." The Court became interested. "And how long have you been living in Paradise, Mr. Adam?" "Since t' flud."

o o o

The judge began to hint at contempt of court, but a barrister present who knew of "t' flud" and of Paradise-row, put matters right.

o o o

Now will you please believe that I'm writing from the garden of Eden, by the river Eden, near Carlisle. A master printer beguiled me—one drops unconsciously into the appropriate language in thinking of Eden—into a glorious riverside ramble on the right, the north, bank of the river, through field and copse, on towards its meeting with the sea.

o o o

But the only temptation was one which he repressed. It seems that there's a little so-called Spa spring, a small up-bubbling among stones, a thing most easily overlooked, but a genuine medicinal spring all the same, mildly sulphurous, like the objurgation of a much-enduring printer. It is known that the wayfaring man intent to find the spring, will discover it with its concreted covering, and bless those who have made the task of locating it so easy. He will taste its clear water, and identify its sulphurous nature, and pass on happy in having done the regulation thing; happy at least till someone tells him that the spring is hard by. He has merely sampled the bacteria bed effluent.

o o o

However, Carlisle master printers don't tempt printing reformers to that sort of fall. They could perhaps reconcile themselves to letting cost injurers and printing de-formers do the wrong sampling. For myself it was all right; I had no mishap to lament in my Eden. There was an angel at the gate when we returned, but it was only a printer's wife; and her drawn sword looked like nothing more dreadful than a supper knife.

o o o

As thought rambles on, I'm wondering if it isn't time that printing in Carlisle and its countryside became a little more Edenie, at any rate a little more ideal.

o o o

To attain this would not mean a turn round. It would only mean pressing on a bit more strenuously in the course already being pursued.

o o o

Hudson, Scott and Sons, for instance, showed only last Saturday, by way of their annual sports, how genuinely alive the directors are to the human relationship, and how wishful to see their staff "bright-eyed, full-breathed, and happy-hearted," to use words of which Ruskin was so fond. Their splendid institute opposite their works, and their ten minutes' stoppages for the workers lunch about ten or ten thirty are other indications of this temper of mind.

o o o

There are other like indications in the local trade. There is no employing body of printers I feel that I honour more than the employing printers of Carlisle of whom I have so far any knowledge. They are exceptionally good men; and it's time they knew it. For some of them don't.

o o o

Thurnam's, for instance, yield to hardly any house in the kingdom for the length of time of the services of their staff.

There's good jumping off ground for further improvement. And that might take several forms. No, I'll alter the phrasing and say, "and that will take several forms."

o o o

I will not allude here and now to the wages application being made by the journeymen printers of Carlisle, other than to say that I never knew of a negotiation of this character which appeared to be conducted in more admirable tone and temper. It is *sub judice* in fact, if not *sub judice* in form; and so I will leave that topic.

o o o

But I will suggest that just as the Carlisle authorities and its leading men are reported to me as now doing something for technical instruction in relation to textile goods, so they might do something for the advancement of printing.

o o o

I have been assured by young printers of the City (and I think I may add by printers hardly now very young, but still wishful for more craft knowledge) that they are very conscious of the lack of any sort of evening class, or any lectures, or any outings, or anything at all in the way of an organised effort towards interesting Carlisle's working printers as a whole in their craft; promoting their competence; fostering their ambition, or facilitating their social intercourse.

o o o

To be sure the Scott Institute does much for the amenities. I don't forget those sports, nor the Scott flower and vegetable show, which was a companion event of the afternoon; Mrs. G. Scott-Nicholson presenting prizes to winners in both events. These things are not small; nor do they fail to radiate an important and very healthful influence. But these sports and that flower show are after all special to one firm.

o o o

It's lecture hall was thrown open to employees of other houses when a technical talk was given by Mr. Greenhill, of Andrè and Sleigh's. That was doing the large and friendly thing.

o o o

But it will be understood I am envisaging some organised effort, not by one firm, nor related to one firm alone, but of common application to all the printers of the City.

o o o

Something corresponding to the Cleveland Guild of Printers, employing and employed, which does such good work at Middlesbrought might perhaps be attempted.

o o o

Printing is an important industry in the town. I emphasise this because the Carlisle master printers, who have somehow failed to realise what capital fellows they are mentally and morally, have also failed to realise how considerable is their present, to say nothing of their potential business scope. Two or three have talked to me about the "smallness" of their environment and opportunity.

o o o

Opportunity's as big as we are.

o o o

There was brought to my notice to-day a reminder, and in a way a sort of parallel, a sort of measure of the progress of the City.

o o o

I handled an 1880 copy of the railway time table issued by Halstead and Beaty, as the well-known Beaty firm was then styled.

o o o

Midland "arrangements," which chiefly consisted of two important trains in the day, are now represented by many trains and by a very notable network of table matter.

o o o

The London and North-Western's comings and goings could be easily got into one page; now they spread over some six or seven.

o o o

The whole large time table means a two or three weeks' attent and intent reading and revising by a responsible and very zealous chief; so scrupulously insistent is the firm that error there shall be none.

This Beaty time table, this substantial little book, is indicative at once of the development of Carlisle as a railway centre, and of the resources and enterprise of the Beaty firm, one of the most alert, most shrewdly enterprising and competently and worthily conducted that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting.

o o o

I think I break no confidence if I mention that to-day one master printer showed me the docket of a little job which he said betokened the new spirit in Carlisle. "This is a job we are doing for So-and-so"—another firm in the City. "We are helping them out. A few years ago it would have been an almost unthought-of thing that they should ever call upon our help at a pinch or we call on theirs."

o o o

This process of discovery of themselves—their real selves—and of their competitors, the real sort of men those competitors are, and the real red blood (and not diluted ink) which courses in their veins, is likely to continue.

o o o

I expect soon to see all the master printers of the City applying the lessons and suggestions of the Costing Congresses, and thereby becoming empowered to do better for themselves and do better for their staffs.

o o o

I expect, too, to see the other printers of Cumberland showing themselves wishful to have a formative and influential part in the new order of things in the printing craft.

o o o

It's perhaps nobody's fault in particular that there is no organic connection between Carlisle and Whitehaven and other Cumberland printers.

o o o

No one seems to have thought of it. But this is a time of happy ideas. And the happy idea has now entered the head of the northern printer that after all he is not and cannot be quite an irrelevance in the universe; that he has some relationship and responsibility in the scheme of things.

o o o

Here, as elsewhere, printing ink is proving not to be quite as black as it's painted.

o o o

Paraffin is a liquid so named because it has so little chemical affinity for other substances. The past spirit of north-west printerdom has been the spirit of paraffin. But we've no use nowadays for that sort of paraffin, nor for any of its paraffinalia of mutual distrust and over-working; and under-charging.

o o o

That's been an old story. But now we're writing some new "Tales of the Borders."

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Papermaking in Canada.

Wayagamack Co.'s Report.

The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., which was formed two and a half years ago, has now completed its first six months of papermaking. The six months' earnings of the pulp and paper plants, with which is included the season's earnings of the lumbering plant, was $256,774. After deducting half of that portion of the earnings due to lumbering, the sum represents over double the half-year's bond interest and an amount equal to a rate of 4½ per cent. on the common stock. The installation of a third paper machine is now under way, and at the same time the output of the first two machines is being considerably enhanced as greater operating efficiency is developed. The company's liquid assets stand at about $745,000 against current liabilities of $524,000. At the same time a reserve against lumbering operations and contingencies of $168,266 has been set aside. In the report of the President it is stated that the company's timber limits are being conserved by the most modern and scientific methods.

Virginia Buildings, 28, PARADISE STREET, LIVERPOOL.
FLINCKE & CO. Telegrams: "FLONGS, LIVERPOOL."
FOR
EXITYP DRY FLONGS
Increase your Sales by Speedier and Better Printing!

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

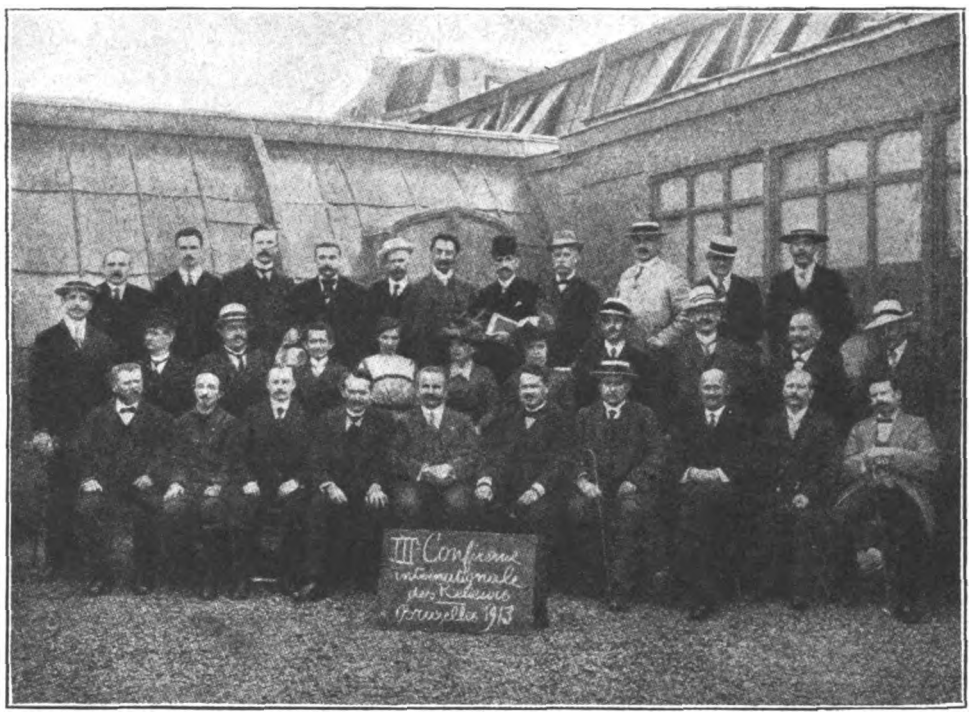
In the current issue of the *Bookbinding Trades Journal* (volume 2, No. 13) Mr. Thomas Harrison, the able teacher of finishing at the Northampton Institute, London, continues his excellent series of articles on "The Organic Element in Design." The writer emphasises the canon that suitable ornament must be the first thought in a scheme of decoration, and that its basis shall then be considered according to the limitations of the process and the effect desired. He points out however, that "it would be quite reasonable to argue that on a given book, for some special reason, it is desirable to suggest in a decorative manner some flower, leaf, or other natural form." To illustrate his view the author points out that the violet is always regarded as Lord Byron's flower, and he proceeds to describe in detail, with the aid of his sketches, a decorative treatment of the violet suitable for Byron's best-known work, "Childe Harold." Mr. W. Mellor, the editor of the *Journal*, gives the second instalment of his interesting article on "The Novel with a Purpose." Mr. S. Gigney contributes a useful article on "Banding and Lacing Account Books," and there is an illustrated article on "The 'Hollington' Loose Leaf Sectional Ledgers."

We understand that Messrs. B. Riley and Co., of Huddersfield, the well-known firm of library bookbinders, have again secured the contract for the binding of the books in the Norwich Public Library.

There is a feeling with many bookbinders that quantity as well as quality is an essential factor in successful ornament. We recently came across the following sane remarks in the preface to the privately printed catalogue of books bound by Miss S. T. Prideaux, the accomplished craftswoman and author of several works on historical and artistic bookbinding: "Personally, I like decoration at all times used with great reserve, and strictly confined to very limited proportions. It gives me but little pleasure to see a book covered with a mass of small 'tooling' which effectually hides the beauty of the underlying material, and necessitates much study before the design can be distinguished. What is the use of selecting at great cost of money and time the finest and most flawless skins only to overlay them with a glitter of gold? To use inferior material, and in this way conceal its defects, has long been the device of the cheap bookbinder. When once we have learnt to appreciate the quality of skins we realise that hardly out of France may be found a book habited in the very best; much of the very costly and most decorated work turned out by our chief binders is put upon morocco that would only be used in France for what is contemptuously described as 'de la camelote.'"

In the August issue of the *Librarian and Book World*, edited by Mr. A. J. Philip, is a short article on "Library Bindings," in which it is hinted that arrangements are being made, apparently on a comprehensive scale, for the supply of publishers' books in library bindings. We note with satisfaction that the advocacy of library bindings made during the last few years by the library Press, by a number of librarians—particularly Mr. Geo. A. Stephen, the Norwich librarian, who is a well-known writer on bookbinding subjects—and by the *British and Colonial Bookbinder*, is being continued by the *Librarian*. This article also states that the *Librarian* is offering prizes of eight guineas in cash for the following:—Best article (not more than 4,000 words in length) on library bindings, £4 4s.; best glossary of bookbinding terms, £3 3s.; and best bibliography of bookbinding, £1 1s. We cannot understand why three guineas is offered for a glossary and only a paltry guinea for a bibliography; the compilation of a glossary is a comparatively easy matter because of the limited number of terms used in bookbinding (unless one drags in the terms of allied industries), whereas the literature of bookbinding is very extensive, and the compilation of a bibliography would involve a long and arduous search if it is to approximate to completeness. An up-to-date, well-arranged bibliography would be of much utility, and we hope that the best bibliography will be published.

In our last Bookbinding Number we referred to the fact that the Dexter Folder Co., of New York, have taken over the manufacture and sale of the Kast Insetting, Gathering and Stitching Machine. The T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co. ask us to mention that they are the sole European agents for the Dexter Co., so that all enquiries for the Kast or any other of their machines for the bookbinding trade, from firms on this side of the Atlantic, should be addressed to them at 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C.



Delegates to the International Congress of Operative Bookbinders, June 1913.

It is announced that Mr. E. L. Hough, official receiver in bankruptcy, has been released from his trusteeship of the estate of R. S. Buffery, bookbinder, Fitzroy-street, W., who was adjudicated a bankrupt in 1911.

A few weeks since a binder at Weimar, in Germany, Herr Adolf Oszwald, gave a dinner to his workpeople, in celebration of the completion of the seventy-fifth year of his connection with the trade. He is 91 years of age, and has been for 60 years a master binder.

Employment in the German bookbinding trades continued unchanged during June. In Norway there was a slight improvement, the percentage of unemployed trade unionists, out of a total of 561, rising from 0·5 in April to 0·2.

Employment in the London bookbinding trade continued quiet during June, although the percentage of unemployed trade unionists, out of a total of 3,363, fell from 5·3 in May to 4·1, which is good as compared with the 5·6 recorded in June, 1912. In other parts of the kingdom there was but little change on the whole, the percentage of unemployed, out of 3,305, being 3·1, against 3·2 in May, and 3·4 in June last year. At Edinburgh employment was dull, but it was good at Leeds and Glasgow. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London it continued bad, and worse than a year ago, but with other fancy leather workers it continued fair.

The largest Bookbinding Trade Union in the world is the German Binders' Federation, whose report for 1912—recently issued—extends over 108 pages. At the end of last year the Association had 33,428 members, almost exactly divided between the two sexes, the number of women being 16,711. During the year, 2,673 new members joined one or other of the Association's 132 branches. The receipts from subscriptions, etc., during the twelve months amounted to £47,000, and the expenses to £33,000, so that there was a substantial surplus to place to the credit of the accumulated funds, the amount of which, in the hands of the Central Executive, was thus brought up to £41,650, whilst £15,000 remained in the hands of the branches. In the course of 1912 seventy-six disputes or negotiations, affecting hours or wages, were handled by the Association, 10,116 operative binders, employed in 790 different establishments, being concerned therein. Fifty-four of these affairs were settled without strikes, but in eighteen strikes were ordered, four of them being of a defensive character arising from lock-outs. The gross result was that 5,619 persons had their weekly hours of labour diminished by an average of nearly 1¾ hours, whilst 5,882 persons had their wages increased by an average of about 1s. 10d. a week.

Amongst the contracts made by H.M. Stationery Office during June were the following:—Binding 20,000 Manual of Field Engineering, 1911, J. Adams, 76-78, Grays - inn - road, W.C.; 19,950 cps. Field Service Pocket Book, 17,500 cps. Instructions regarding Inland Telegrams, M. Bell and Co., Temple Works, Cursitor-street, S.E.; 1,250 cps. "Scotch Education Reports, 1912-13," Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's - lane, W.C.; supplying 300 portfolios, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

An interesting report on the new Technical Art School at Offenbach, Germany, a prominent centre of the fancy leather goods trade, has just been published by Mr. R. R. Carter, Principal of the Walsall Art School. Mr. Carter, it appears, was very struck during his visit of inspection by the care devoted to costing, as well as designing. Each student had a large folio book, in which he had made at the top of each page a drawing of a leather article, such as a purse, pocket book, or bag. Following the drawing was a calculation of the cost of material required in the article, and the time spent in making, and a total was thus arrived at from which the student learnt the value of his labour and the market value of the article he had made.

The employment of women in bookbinding was among the questions debated at the recent International Bookbinders' Congress at Brussels. It was evident that there was a good deal of difference of opinion as to which operations should be considered as strictly women's work, and *vice versa*, but the thirty and odd delegates, amongst whom were three ladies, were agreed, as a whole, upon the importance of carefully delimitating the two branches of labour. It was generally agreed that woman has conquered so important a position in the trade that to maintain an attitude of antagonism toward her would be absurd. One of the most important matters to attend to, after the delimitation of her work, will be to see that a proper minimum wage is accorded her, though this is a point that the master binders' associations will probably resist if they can. Here, however, the international organisation—which it is

Digitized by Google

intended to strengthen in every way possible—will prove its utility. Operative binders, in the fourteen countries whose national associations are affiliated with the International Secretariat of Bookbinders, will be kept fully informed of all local movements of importance by means of the Secretariat's organ, the *Mitteilungsblatt*. The next International Conference of Operative Binders is to be held in 1916, at Christiania.

Some rather plain speaking was indulged in by both sides in the Court of Chancery at the end of last month, on the occasion of the hearing of a winding-up presented against Messrs. C. W. Forward and Son, Ltd., the well-known London wholesale binders. The concern had previously decided on a voluntary winding-up, but the Court converted this into a compulsory winding-up. A full report of the proceedings appeared in the issue of this journal for July 31st.

The City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations in Bookbinding for 1914 will be held as follows:—Written Examination in both branches on Tuesday, April 28th, from 7 to 10 p.m. Practical Examination in Finishing on Saturday, May 2nd, from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m.; and in Forwarding on Friday, May 8th, from 6 to 10 p.m., and Saturday, May 9th, from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m. Candidates must send in their entries to the Secretary of the local training centre not later than March 11th, and all specimens of practical work or designs must be forwarded to the Institute by April 27th. The syllabus and scale of fees remains unaltered. The list of "Persons Registered as Qualified Teachers" in Bookbinding includes nineteen names, against seventeen last year, but although it is said to have been revised to March 31st, 1913, it still includes the name of Mr. F. Sangorski, who died nine months before that date. Four others of the teachers named did not have a class last session.

According to the twenty-ninth annual report of the Portsmouth Public Libraries, which has just been issued, 5,950 books were bound or rebound during the year ended March 31st. This report also gives the following particulars regarding the bookbinding for the libraries: "In the years 1910–11, 4,334 books were bound by contract, and 989 by our own bookbinders, a total of 5,321 volumes, at a total cost of £565 11s. 9d. In the year 1912–13 our library binders bound 5,950 volumes, at a total cost of £455 3s. 6d. From this we see that 629 more books were bound at a less cost of £110."

A general advance in the prices for electrotyping and stereotyping is announced to take place on September 1st. Under the new scale bookbinders' electros will be charged at 2d. per square inch, unmounted, with a minimum of 1s. for any block, mounted or not. The making of electros direct from the surface of bookbinding leathers is now a recognised branch of the trade, the charge varying according to the thickness of the copper shell desired.

Mr. John J. Pleger, whose writings on binding matters have appeared from time to time in these pages, has now left Manila for the United States, and recently about 400 Americans and Filipinos met to bid him farewell. Mr. Pleger was the popular foreman of the bindery division of the Bureau of Printing, at Manila, P. I., and the ball and reception were given by the one hundred employees of the bindery division, to show the high esteem in which their departing chief was held. Mr. Pleger has been connected with the Bureau of Printing for the last eight years, and the high standard of binding executed by the Government may be attributed to his skill in handling the large force of men and the many labour-saving devices he has introduced, which have saved the Government many thousands of dollars. Mr. Pleger is considered one of the foremost authorities on bookbinding, and enjoys an international reputation. His many articles on bookbinding have attracted wide attention, especially in England and Germany, where he is recognised as the foremost authority in his trade. He has also discovered binding materials which are immune from attack by croton bugs and other insects. He is the author of "Inconsistencies in Bookbinding," and has recently written a 500-page book entitled "Bookbinding and Its Auxiliary Branches." While in the United States he will have this published. The book is written in clear language is profusely illustrated and should prove of great value to not only the novice but the skilled craftsman.

The death has occurred, at Croydon, of Mr. John Somerton, formerly of Worcester, in his 87th year. He was a bookbinder in that city, but 20 years ago accepted service under the National Telephone Co.

Negotiations have for some time been proceeding between representatives of the bookbinders in Scotland and their employers on the question of the employment of female labour in the manufacture and binding of books. The question of wages or working hours does not enter into the dispute at all, the sole point at issue being the number of female as compared with male workers. These negotiations have now reached a point at which the men's representatives consider they can go no further, and a ballot of the members of the Bookbinders' Union is to be taken to determine whether or not the men should strike in order to enforce their demand on the employers. About 1,400 bookbinders are employed in Scotland, several large publishing houses in Glasgow and Edinburgh being affected, as well as the smaller bookbinding establishments. The trade is at present good, and a remarkably small percentage of the members of the Bookbinders' Union are unemployed.

The Corporation of Cheltenham have recommended for acceptance the tenders for bookbinding of Cedric Chivers, Ltd., Bath, and Riley and Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.

An American contemporary tells of a bindery producing a specialty requiring several operations to complete the article, that could trace a good many valuable hours of non-productive, yet chargeable, time to the transferring of the product from one machine to another. Floor space did not permit the use of trucks which might have been used. To overcome this, special casters were obtained and fastened to the legs of every table in this department. Immediately a surprising amount of time was saved and later the department showed much higher efficiency.

The Bookbinders' Department of the Ben Franklin Club of St. Louis, U.S.A., continues to hold its meetings, and at the last some interesting cost figures were put on the blackboard showing cost on hand folding and pamphlet binding. These figures would seem to indicate that they are still not getting enough for their product. The members of this department are very earnest in getting all the information possible about costs, and for this reason take a lively interest in the work of the club.

During the past twelve months the members of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers have been actively engaged in remedial work in various parts of the United Kingdom, with very gratifying results. As the result of an agreement entered into some time ago with the Master Printers' Federation, the working hours in most provincial towns have been reduced to a maximum of 51 hours per week. The following advances of wages have been secured during the same period:—

	Minimum Wage Increased from				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Belfast	32	0 to	34	0	per week.
Blackburn	31	0 to	32	6	"
Bradford	33	0 to	35	0	"
Bristol	28	0 to	30	0	"
Cardiff	34	6 to	36	0	"
Huddersfield	30	0 to	32	0	"
Hull	32	0 to	34	0	"
Manchester	33	0 to	36	0	"
Merthyr Tydfil ...	30	0 to	32	0	"
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	34	0 to	35	6	"
Newport (Mon.) ...	30	0 to	31	0	"
Oldham	33	0 to	35	0	"
Preston	31	0 to	32	6	"
Swansea	30	0 to	34	6	"
Wigan	32	0 to	34	0	"

There are several other advance movements pending, and the prospects of success are very satisfactory.

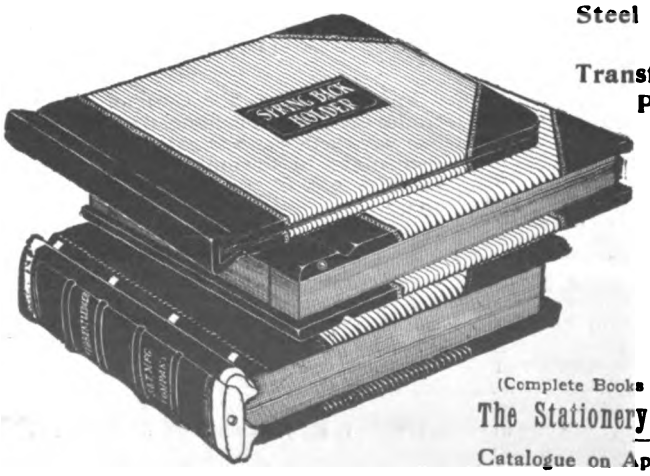
The dispute with Messrs. Burn and Co., Kirby-street, E.C., which it was hoped had been satisfactorily settled, has again broken out; the whole of the binders have tendered

ACID FREE.
MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS
To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.
NICKERSON BROS.,
Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.
99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

BOOKBINDER
Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,
"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"
By ALEX. J. PHILIP
6/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Insetting.
OSWEGO BROWN and CARVER CUTTERS, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.
CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,
8 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium—the
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.
The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business-like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.
The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.
You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER* — BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
632, South Sherman Street,
Chicago, U.S.A.
London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London E.C.
Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.


Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

their notices. When the settlement was arranged some weeks ago it was, we believe, on the distinct understanding that the London Chamber of Commerce agreement, that is loyally accepted by the London employers, should operate at the Esher works of Messrs. Burn and Co., with one or two agreed exceptions. On this understanding the men resumed work. Within a few days of the settlement the firm issued a notice to their customers that an agreement had been arrived at with the trade union whereby the Esher branch of the firm could be carried on under non-union conditions. This was in contradiction to the assumed settlement, and was at once repudiated by the Union. After various futile attempts to interview the firm, the men again handed in their notices, and left work on Friday last.

Bookbindings

AT THE

National Art Competition Exhibition.

The display of work submitted for the National Art Competition, which is being exhibited in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington until the end of this month, is worth a visit from the student of bookbinding. The premiated examples in that branch of art, some thirty in number, are arranged together in a double case. In looking over them, one is, in the first place, struck by the fact that patterns made up of small leaf forms predominate, a large majority of the covers being thus decorated, the elaborate inlays and mosaic work so beloved of the advanced art school student being not nearly so much in evidence as at some displays of this kind. The bronze medallists this year are A. J. Vaughan and J. A. Odam, of the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, and Miss Mary E. Thomason, of Wolverhampton. Two volumes bound by the first-named are exhibited; *(a)* an 8vo edition of Tennyson in crimson morocco, adorned with small leafy sprays arranged in a large central and smaller corner ornaments, and (*b*) a copy of Shaw's "Encyclopædia of Ornament," 4to, in green morocco, the covers simply decorated by a five-line panel in the centre (the lines interlacing in the corners) with an outer four-line border, relieved by occasional groups of dots and tiny roundels, the whole design somewhat recalling those in vogue amongst the English binders in the early part of the last century. Neither of these books presents anything very remarkable in the way of decoration, but sound workmanship, which is more important, is in evidence throughout. Miss Thomason also selected an 8vo Tennyson to work upon, but in this case the padded covers of olive-green leather are decorated with an embossed design, in slight relief, made up of a conventionalised grouping of wild rose blossoms and stems very effectively arranged. The panels of the back are treated in similar fashion, there being no gold whatever about this binding, save on the edges, and what was used there has seemingly oxidised. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that in an adjacent wall frame are several rather elaborate book cover designs embossed on light brown leather, the work of typical lady art binders. The one we liked best, for a small folio altar service book, bears a simple crucifixion scene in strong relief, which is protected from the effects of rubbing by blue enamelled studs at the corners. This is by Miss Gladys E. Orton, of Leamington, and has gained her a bronze medal. We noticed amongst the binding exhibits a few hailing from centres of art or technical instruction not usually represented in this connection. There is, for instance, an 8vo volume of Keats, bound by Alex. Pettett, a student at the Wigan and District Mining and Technical College, in maroon morocco, with a plain cross outlined on the covers within a rectangular line border, the general simplicity of the design being relieved by groups of tiny coloured inlays at the centre and angles. There are two or three exhibits from the School of Art in Margaret-street, Birmingham. A. W. Freeman has one, a copy of the Vale Press edition of Browning's "Romances and Lyrics," a royal 8vo, in crimson morocco, the covers ornamented with a border in a sort of cable-work, enclosing an oblong central panel. The angles are decorated with floral ornaments. This neat piece of work has been awarded a book prize. Another Birmingham exhibitor, F. Dorricott, has a 4to copy of Milton's "Lycidas," in russia, with groups of leafy sprays arranged in small central and corner circular panels, with the title in bold roman letters on the upper cover, a comparatively plain but effective bit of binding. The work of still another Birmingham competitor, Wm. E. Gibbins, is represented by a finely bound copy of Jacquemart's "History of Ceramic Art," a royal 8vo, in white pig-skin (?), the covers bordered with a series of small rectangular panels divided by interlacing gold line ornament. The centre is left plain, the edges goffered, and some plaited clasps provided, which look much too frail for the size and weight of the book. This has been Commended, and a like recognition of good work has deservedly been bestowed on Miss Clare Hamill's (of the Acton and Chiswick Polytechnic) "Tristan and Iseult," a folio volume massively bound in polished red-brown morocco, the sides decorated by a bordering of interlacing ribbon pattern, of Celtic type, with large ornaments of similar character at the corners. There is no gilding on this binding, save the lettering on the back, and it appealed to us as quite one of the best pieces of work on view. Another commended volume was Otto Bollman's Longfellow, a thick 8vo. in dark blue morocco, with a plain line border and square leafy ornaments at the angles. The Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts is the most represented institution in the Bookbinding Section of the Exhibition, sending eight examples of its students' work, whilst the Camden School of Art has four. The Leicester School of Art sends an unusual exhibit, three 8vo volumes bound in cloth, with plain gilt line decoration and bold roman title lettering on the cover; nice little bits of work, suggesting that there are hitherto unsuspected possibilities in the treatment of this rather despised material. One mannerism may be called attention to, viz., the practice of interposing a gilt dot between the figures of a date. Several students indulged in this, so it is evidently popular, but why they should think that 1·9·1·2· is better than plain 1912 we can't for the life of us see. One competitor had his date thus—19 C.H. 12—the initials being his own. Lucky for him, perhaps, that the book was too, and not for sale! In conclusion, attention may be drawn to a couple of frames of "Studies of Bindings of Various Periods," exhibited by Grace A. Gamble, of Burton-on-Trent, chiefly facsimiles in colours, well executed and decidedly effective.

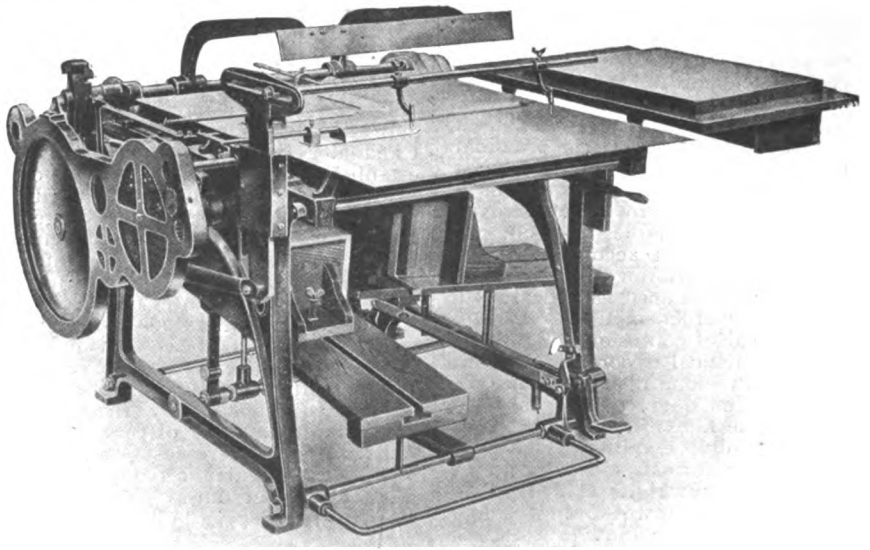
The report of the examiners as regards bookbinding, is presumably chiefly due to Mr. Douglas Cockerell, and is to the effect that the examiners welcomed an increase both in numbers and in the variety of the designs, but still found that in many cases the effect is marred by incompetent execution. "The problem of decorating the back in unison with the sides has again been entirely shirked in many instances. While it is permissible to make a design for a back only, a design for a side only is incomplete. The examiners are glad to have thoroughly workmanlike working patterns for tooled designs, but they note that here again the problem of the back has

The Librarian and Book World
is the
Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly
in THE WORLD.
And is All about Books.
SIXPENCE Net, Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.
7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM, LONDON." Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND SELECTION
OF MACHINERY FOR THE
BOOKBINDING & PRINTING TRADES

FOLDING MACHINES
WITH EITHER
HAND FEEDING, DROP BAR FEEDING, or AUTOMATIC FEEDING.



WILL FOLD ALL PAPERS including HIGHLY GLAZED ART PAPER
WITHOUT CREASING.
EXACT REGISTER GUARANTEED.
QUIET AND QUICK IN RUNNING.
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. CHEAP IN PRICE.
Call at Showrooms:
AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION

Digitized by Google

been neglected. They are also pleased to see three specimens of cloth binding, although they consider that gold tooling is not the most workmanlike method of designing for cloth binding, and they would like to see carefully drawn working designs for the block cutter."

A Bindery Statistical Record.

By ROBERT T. FRAILEY in *The American Printer.*

In our Bookbinding Number of December last we reprinted some sound advice by Mr. Frailey on keeping an account of the stock in a bindery. In the present article he deals with the equally important subject of preserving a detailed record of all orders received and carried through.

For many years, says Mr. Frailey, it has been customary for business concerns, large and small, to take what is termed "An account of stock," or "An annual inventory," to ascertain just what the profit and loss accounts will reveal for the year. To properly accomplish this it is necessary to go over the books and records for the previous year's production, income and expenses, and then draw a balance. Again, it is a duty developing upon the officers of a firm to submit an annual report for the benefit and information of shareholders; and it is impossible to have such reports too explicit, on account of the severe and critical scrutiny to which they are subjected. A good manager will never fail to have his annual report of the year's business in proper form in every detail, showing a proper interest in the work entrusted to his stewardship. As a matter of fact this is as true in the printing and binding business as it is in all others. It is necessary that these reports should be technically correct; first, because it is right and proper that the employers should have an exact and intelligent understanding of the state of their investments, and second, that the slightest suspicion of mismanagement on the part of the manager may be eliminated. A safe and sane method to obviate any such uncertainties as those mentioned above is to inaugurate a record system. In this instance we shall refer to the bindery division in publishing houses only, and deal exclusively with the "Bindery Statistical Record."

In the bindery statistical record should be recorded all matter pertaining to each class of work from the time it is received until its final delivery. It may be bound in the regular blank book forms. Strength should be the principal feature in binding, as it is intended that it should be carefully kept and remain as a matter of record. The form herewith is a foundation perfectly reliable in itself, but subject to rearrangement according to the nature of the work performed. A form of this nature must of a necessity deal with the ever present "order number," without which a great deal of confusion will prevail. The bindery statistical record reveals all information upon the one line, extending the entire width of the page, the pages being numbered and the lines being numbered at each end of the subject matter. This is so arranged that any information desired can be obtained easily and quickly.

The line number is arranged in the first and last column in each line. The second column indicates the date the work is received. The first division of the column designates the month, the second division the day of the month. The most reliable method of locating an order for work is by its number. This is found in the third column, and is provided with four unit lines, so that a book of two hundred pages and fifty lines to a page will provide for ten thousand orders.

The next important column is the "name column," in which is placed the name of the individual or firm placing orders for work, followed by a column for their business address. The adjoining column is that of quantity, designated "number of books," and will accommodate an order from one to ten thousand books in the unit lines found in this column. This is followed by a column indicating size, *i.e.*, duodecimo, octavo, quarto, etc. The "style" column is a very essential one and designates the nature of the binding, viz., cloth, half morocco, full morocco, sheep and the many attending styles in which books are bound. The succeeding column indicates the name or title of the work. This column concludes all information complete as to the construction of the work.

The feature placing the statistical record as an important book in a bindery is the fact that it locates an order immediately, while in course of completion. This information is found under the heading "located in [sheet or folding-room, forwarding-room, finishing-room, etc.]," these facts being reported each day on report forms for this purpose.

Next we have to consider the cost account, conjectural and actual. This is provided for in the two succeeding columns. In these the difference between an estimate and an actual cost may be readily detected. An estimate may be given and errors creep in unnoticed. Be this as it may, no errors ever gain admittance in an actual cost. The two columns are, first, "estimated cost," and second, "actual cost."

The next column is that of "delivery," and practically corresponds with the date column, the notation being the same, the only difference being that the one begins while the other completes the transaction.

The final column is that for "miscellaneous," in which any matter of a nature not otherwise provided for may be recorded.

Line	Date	Order Number	Name or Firm	Address	Number of Books	Size	Style	Title of Books	Located in Section	Est'm Cost	Act'l Cost	Del'd	Mis'l	Line
1														1
2														2
3														3
4														4

Do you ever print Catalogues?

Then you will save Cost on your first order by

The Production of the Printed Catalogue,

BY ALEX. J. PHILIP

5/- Net.

STANLEY PAUL & Co, 31, Essex Street, W.C.

A NEW Canadian Price List for Binding.

The Cost System movement in the printing and allied trades has just borne good fruit in Canada. There is a government printing establishment there, but a good deal of binding work is nevertheless put out to private firms by contract. These latter met together last autumn with the view of formulating a better scale of prices for such work. One was accordingly drawn up and presented to the Canadian King's Printer for acceptance, and he has lately intimated his willingness to adopt it subject to certain modifications. The average increase over the old schedule of prices is about 25 per cent., though the new rates first proposed by the binders often showed an increase of cent per cent., and even more in some cases. Take some of the items in the scale for pamphlet binding, for instance, as set out below. (25 cents equal about 1s.)

Folding:	Old Rate cents.	Proposed Rate cents.	New Rate cents.
1 fold, per M.	25	50	40
2 fold, per M.	45	95	60
3 fold, per M.	65	140	80
4 fold, per M.	85	185	100
Extra for oblong, per cent.	10	10	10

The new rates are based on the use of super calendered paper (if coated paper is used an additional 25 per cent. will be charged) and on sizes from 4x6 up to 7x10½-ins.; if size is larger or smaller than these an additional 10 per cent. will be charged.

The old rate for wire stitching was based on a maximum of five signatures, with an allowance of 5 cents extra per M. stitches for each additional signature; the proposed new rate was based on a maximum of five signatures, with an allowance of 5 cents per M. stitches, saddle stitch, and 6 cents. per M. stitches, side stitch, for each additional signature; the actual new rate is however based upon a maximum of four signatures, with an extra allowance of 5 cents per M. stitches extra for each additional signature. It is 35 cents per 1,000 for saddle and 45 cents for side stitches.

The following are details of the old and new rates for other operations in this branch of work:—

	Old Rate. Cts	New Rate. Cts.
Trimming:—		
Pamphlets, 64 pages or less, per M.	50	80
Additional for each 16 pages over 64, per M.	5	5
Round cornering—(two corners):—		
Five signatures or less	100	150
Four signatures or less	—	100
Each additional signature	15	15
Covers, pasted or glued on pamphlets:—		
Per M. up to 64 pages	100	125
Per M. for each additional 16 pages	5	5
Additional for extended cover	50	50

The allowance for profit on material supplied by the printer remains as before, viz.:—

	Per Cent.
Where cost is $10 (£2 2s. 0d.) and under	33⅓
Where cost is $25 and under	25
Where cost is over $25	20

In the new schedule of prices there is an addition to the effect that where material is supplied by the Government printing office 10 per cent. of its value may be allowed by the King's Printer, to cover responsibility and cost of handling. This charge does not apply where only part of the operations necessary to the production of a completed job are ordered.

A Plea for Uniformity in Bindings.

An aid to promptness and regularity in bookbinding work is the standardisation of trimmed sizes, squares and bands. To obtain uniformity of sets, it is often necessary to send a bound copy as sample; and if the customer inadvertently fails to do so, a discrepancy in style or size may result, says a writer in the *American Printer.* This is because the trimming, squares and bands have not been standardised, nor a copy of the back lettering kept. The trimming of all volumes should be standard. Magazines of one kind should be trimmed for all customers alike: the squares should be the same on all letterpress books up to ten and one-half inches in length, and increased one sixteenth inch on large books up to fourteen inches. The back of the book should be divided into five or six equal parts, after measuring off one-half inch at the tail. A brass rule the size of the trimmed book, bent on one end one-fourth inch, and with squares marked with an awl and holes drilled for the position of bands, should be used as a pattern. The headbands should be uniform, to permit the leather, when the heads are set, to be rubbed down even with the boards. The finishing should also be uniform. The record may be kept by alphabetical card index. After the book is finished, a copy of the title and rolls used should be made, and the



Digitized by Google

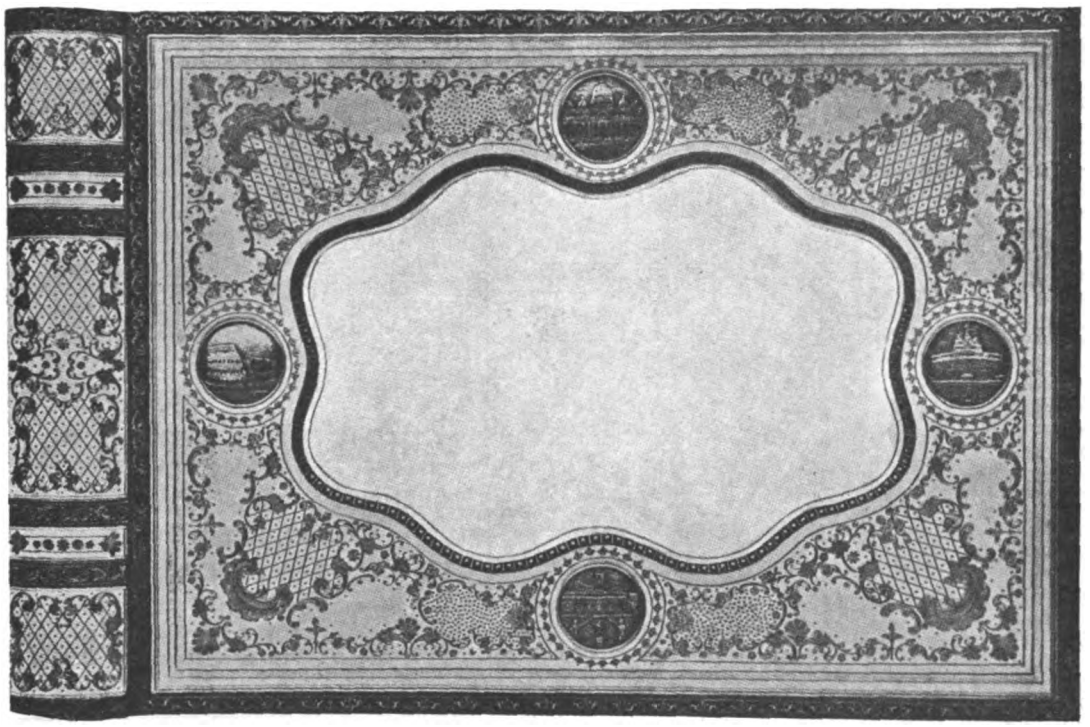
trimmed size written on the card. Note may be made on the back of the card for style of binding and name of customer. Thus at any future time the same class of work can be bound in uniformity without fear of varying the bands, lettering, size of book, squares, or style of binding.

Italian Bookbinding

IN THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

This forms the subject of an interesting article by Sig. Guido Giannini in the June number of *Il Risorgimento Grafico*, Milan. At the commencement of the century, he says, the art was in a very neglected state, the glorious traditions of the golden age of Italian binding having been almost entirely forgotten, and the extant specimens of its productions locked up in collections, where they were seldom looked at or studied. The way to a revival was paved by the arrival of a few foreign binders in Italy, whose example in artistic workmanship began to be followed by the natives. Progress was, however, very slow at first, and largely confined to the more or less slavish imitation of out-of-date styles that had had their day in other countries, chiefly France. But as time went on there was less of mere copying and more of attempts at originality in the way of design. Old motifs were not so much made use of, their place being partly taken by others, not previously utilised for book decoration purposes. For example, the frescoed ornament on the walls of the salons in the Vitelli Palace at Castello, the beautiful sunk panel decoration, likewise of Renaissance date, in the Royal Gallery at Venice; the wrought iron screen that encloses the Scaliger monument at Verona, etc., have all contributed beautiful details. Iron plaques of Siennese character have also been used with excellent effect. There is, in fact, a wealth of artistic material in Italy and elsewhere, awaiting exploitation at the hands of the art binder. The chief decorative characteristic of Italian nineteenth century bindings is the use of parchment covers, either gold tooled or having such accessories as mosaics of leather, metal mounts, colour decoration, etc. This is partly derived from old models, but is nowise dependant on external influences. Sig. Giannini considers that this style is destined to achieve even greater triumphs in the near future than in the recent past. One example of this class of book cover decoration, the work of Sig. Enrico Andersen, of Rome, we reproduce herewith from among the many fine illustrations which add so much interest to Sig. Giannini's article.



A Modern Italian Binding in Parchment, Gold Tooled, and Decorated with Inset Vignettes.

The International Bookbinders' Union

An Appeal to Britain and America.

In our Bookbinding Number for November last we gave some details of the membership, etc., of the international organisation to which most of the Continental operative bookbinders' associations are affiliated. The unions in English speaking countries, however, are not connected in this way with their European brethren, an aloofness which is felt by the latter to be inimical to the interests of working binders as a body. Therefore, a short time previous to the holding (in June) of the International Union's Congress at Brussels the following appeal was sent to the Bookbinders' Trade Unions in England and America:

Fellow-Workers—An invitation to join the International Secretariat of Bookbinders' Unions has been repeatedly extended to you, but, unfortunately, neither the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers of Great Britain nor the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America have hitherto decided to become affiliated. This is certainly due to the fact that the purpose and the actual work of this International Secretariat is not sufficiently known. It is for this reason that we should like to outline briefly the main objects of our organisation.

The International Bookbinders' Secretariat was established at an international conference of bookbinders held in 1907. Delegates from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, and Hungary were present at this conference. All unions of the European continent, however, had maintained some sort of international relationship long before that time. A mutual agreement between the German, Swiss and Austrian unions had been in existence since 1884. This agreement provided for the mutual assistance of travelling members, and so forth. Later it was extended by the admission of the bookbinders' unions of Denmark, Sweden and Norway. In view of the ever-increasing number and importance of labour disputes, however, and in view of the fact that the employers were always eager to fight us with foreign labour and blacklegs, it was thought desirable that our unions should enter into closer connection one with the other, and that they should assist each other on an international basis whenever such assistance might be of use to the trade as a whole. A special international conference of representatives of bookbinders' unions was organised for 1905, when this question was to be taken into consideration. That conference did not take place, owing to unforeseen difficulties, but it was held officially in 1907.

Eight unions joined the International Secretariat during the first year of its existence, these unions covering Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Hungary, with a combined membership of 19,610 male and 14,566 female, or altogether 34,166 members. Their aggregate annual income amounted to £46,050, their expenditures reached the sum of about £39,300, while at the end of last year the reserve funds amounted to £18,650 in the central, and £10,000 in the local funds.

At the end of 1911 the following countries were affiliated to the International Bookbinders' Secretariat: Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Croatia-Slavonia, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Hungary. They had altogether 23,959 male and 20,644 female members, making a grand total of 44,607 bookbinders organised in the International Secretariat. In the year just referred to they had a combined income of £60,000, their expenditures amounting to £43,000, while their aggregate funds amounted to £68,000. These figures prove the rapid growth and development of our affiliated unions, which have been making very satisfactory progress both as regards finance and numbers. The numerical strength of these various unions, of course, depends much upon the size of their respective countries and the *rôle* the trade plays in such countries. The largest affiliated union, the German union, for instance, numbered 15,950 male and 14,805 female members at the end of 1911, whilst the smallest society, which represents the bookbinders of Bosnia-Herzegovina, reported only 31 male members.

We are also in continual communication with bookbinders' societies in Russia, Finland and Servia, and the influence of the entire organisation is much felt even in these countries. This fact should be of special interest to our American fellow-workers, whose position is specially threatened by the uncontrolled emigration from eastern Europe, where the general standard of living is so low, and where the despotism of autocratic governments has had its share in lowering their moral condition. If our American friends were to join the Secretariat, we believe it would be possible to check this emigration to a certain extent, and it would enable them to publish accounts of their conditions through the agency of our Secretariat, and thereby make it clear to would-be emigrants that the luring appeals of shipping agents and employment sharks have no foundation in present-day labour conditions. The American unions would be in a position to assist the Inter-

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Digitized by Google

national Secretariat in making all intending emigrants acquainted with such conditions, and so prevent them becoming, willingly or unwillingly, wage cutters or strike breakers. We need scarcely point out that even international boycotts can be of value to labour, as has been well proved by the boycott the German unions declared against the Butterick fashion papers. This boycott, declared at the request of the American Typographical Union, was carried on for several years, with the result that the firm had to give way to the demands of their men in America, owing to the pressure brought to bear upon them by the workers in Europe.

Furthermore, it might be said that it would certainly be in the interest of your organisations if all *bona fide* members could be induced to join you upon landing on your shores, so as to get them under your control and influence, for otherwise they are partly taken up by rival organisations or fall victims to the wiles of the employer class.

We are well aware of the fact that in the case of the American union it is the branch which fixes the conditions of admission, while in other countries it is customary that such conditions are uniform throughout the entire union. Entrance fees in that case vary very much, making it very difficult for many immigrating fellow-workers to join, apart from other conditions imposed. It is put forward by these branches that they cannot take the risk of admitting members without high entrance fees, as it might happen that the relatives of transferred members would claim the extraordinary high death benefits usually paid by the American unions. We believe, however, that it would be possible to come to a mutual agreement whereby transferred members would be entitled to free admission and to the usual trade benefits, while they would be required to pay regular dues for a certain period in order to become entitled to superannuation, old age, and death benefits. A reciprocity agreement which is in force at the present time for all unions affiliated to the International Bookbinders' Secretariat merely provides, in the case of transfer of affiliated members, for free admission, travelling, unemployment and sick benefit. Similar arrangements, by which the specific interests of the British and American unions could be safeguarded, might certainly be agreed upon supposing they were to join our International. Our American friends, moreover, should not overlook the fact that the *bona fide* immigrant is usually a healthy, able-bodied man who would be scarcely liable to fall a burden on the benefit funds for a long time after landing.

We certainly hope that you will give the foregoing facts due consideration, and that your organisation will soon decide in favour of affiliation. It might not be amiss to add that the American Federation of Labour, as well as the British Federation of Trade Unions, is affiliated to the International Secretariat of Trade Union Centres, together with the national centres of sixteen other countries, Germany included.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, who visited Berlin in 1910, was kind enough to promise that he would, upon his return, try to improve the relations between the respective unions, and also try to get the American bookbinders to come within the fold of our trade International. It is most pleasing to note that Mr. Gompers' tour in Europe, as well as the recent visit of Mr. Legien, who, upon the invitation of the American Federation of Labour, visited a great number of cities and trade union headquarters in the United States, have been helpful in promoting a better understanding and co-operation between the European and American labour movements.

We should also like to set forth briefly the specific value such international relations have for the working classes in Great Britain. The unions of the printing trades who were engaged in a serious struggle for a reduction of hours last year were liberally assisted by their continental brothers, while the recent movement of British transport workers received active support and financial aid from all German and other continental unions, including the bookbinders. This proves that international solidarity may even be helpful and necessary for the unions of a country which can boast of the oldest labour movement.

It is scarcely necessary to draw attention to the ever-increasing improvement in the international organisation of capital and of the employers of all countries. These facts should be further arguments for the necessity of the closer affiliation of the bookbinders and kindred trades in all lands.

Might we suggest that you authorise your union executive to join the International Bookbinders' Secretariat at once, if possible, and to admit *bona fide* members of our international without entrance fee, or, at least, at a reduced fee. Copies of rules and of reciprocity agreements in force have been forwarded to your office. We shall be glad to give any information upon request.

This straightforward and well thought out appeal was signed by Herr Emil Kloth, Secretary of the International Bookbinders' Secretariat and President of the National Union of German Bookbinders.

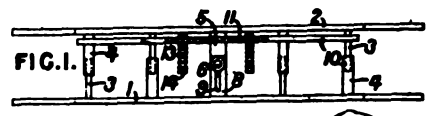
Some Bookbinding Patents.

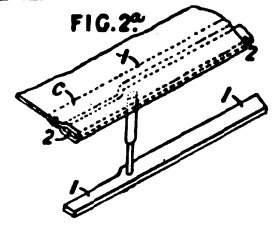
A locking-follower for loose-leaf binders, invented by Mr. F. Harcourt, comprises a frame made of two plates H, H¹, held apart by studs G¹, G², G³, G⁴, and containing two



sliding bars D, D¹, guided by the studs. The plates H, H¹ and the bars D, D¹ are apertured to pass over the filing posts, and the bars D, D¹ are operated by means of a key-operated conical nut F to grip the posts.

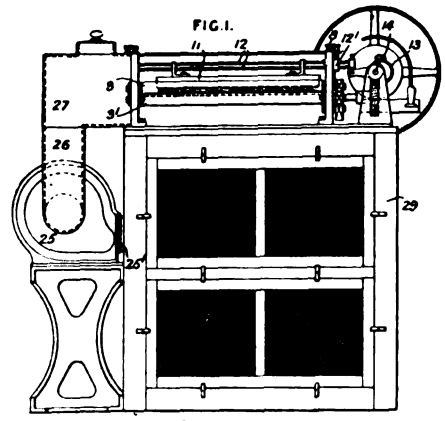
The side plates 1, 2, Fig. 1, of a loose-leaf binder patented by Mr. H. M. Douglas, and having telescopic posts 3, 4, are provided midway of their lengths with locking plates 8, 5 respectively, the plate 8 being slotted at 9 to receive a clamping screw 6 carried by the plate 5. Passing upon the telescoping posts is a hollow compressor bar 10, in which a small slotted plate 11 is arranged to slide, the edges of the slots being adapted to engage with circumferential grooves 13 on pillars 14 attached to side plates 2 in order to lock the

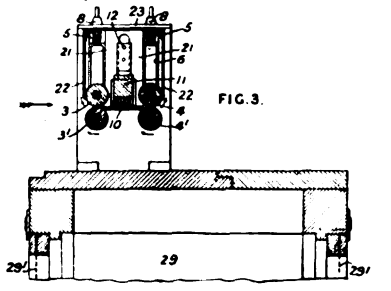




bar 10 in a clamping position. The ends of the side plates 1, 2 are reduced in section as shown in Fig. 2a so as to form a wider hinge or creased portion *c* at the ends of the cover, thereby reducing the wear at this part and relieving the covers of the binders from stress at the ends of the frames. The flexibility of the leaves used in the binder is increased by forming the leaves with a series of gaps or parallel rows of holes near the folding edges.

A machine for removing surplus metal from paper, cardboard, leather, and like goods which have been blocked with gold leaf or like material, has been patented by Messrs. J. Charlesworth and A. Jubb. It is





constructed with reciprocating brushes, or wipers, arranged in a closed casing, nipping-rollers for feeding the goods past the brushes, and a fan acting to draw the surplus metal from the casing in which the wipers are arranged. As shown, the blocked goods are fed by rollers 3, 3¹, Figs. 1 and 3, over a platform 10, and while passing over this the goods are acted on by a brush 11 carried by rods 12 which are reciprocated by eccentric 13 on a driving shaft 14, which also drives by worm gearing the rollers 3, 3¹ and other feed rollers, 4, 4¹. The upper rollers 3, 4, are pressed towards the lower rollers 3¹, 4¹ by springs 5 acting on bearers 6 and adjustable by wing nuts 8, and the rods 12 pass through blocks 12¹, which can be similarly adjusted to vary the pressure of the brush on the work. The brushes and rollers are enclosed in a casing 21 formed by sides 22 and a movable cover 23, the platform 10 forming the bottom. A fan 25 communicating by a pipe 26 and air box 27 with the casing 21 removes the surplus metal from the casing, and delivers it by an outlet 25¹ to a chamber 29, preferably fitted with perforated doors or panels 29¹ which permit escape of air. The fan is driven from a pulley on the shaft 14. Two or more brushes may be fitted in the casing 21. In a modification, the goods are carried by a supporting band past cylindrical brushes, or rollers covered with felt, which are given combined rotary and reciprocating motions. Or three sets of feed rollers may be used for feeding the goods past similar brushes or wipers.

MESSRS. W. D. EDWARDS AND SONS, LTD., inform us that their Mr. A. H. Edwards has just returned from Germany, and has secured for them the agency of Mr. J. Buchmann, of Ruinthal, Sarnstall, who makes machine-made leather boards, imitation leather boards, news boards, duplex boards, grey boards, etc. Enquiries, both for home and export trade, are solicited.

DURING the six months ended June last 89,587 tons of paper and 12,207 tons of pasteboards were exported from Sweden, as compared with 85,334 tons and 10,251 tons, respectively, for the first half of last year.

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,
Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,
71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.
SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE,
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, ETC.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD., LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 CITY.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbetson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.
By H. E. CORNWALL.
Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating, binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing, gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size, etc., etc.
A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size. 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.
Copies may be had from
STONHILL & GILLIS,
68 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

***WALKER* Stock Blocks**

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, half tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE NO. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs. " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Task Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.- TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL RD LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add.: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

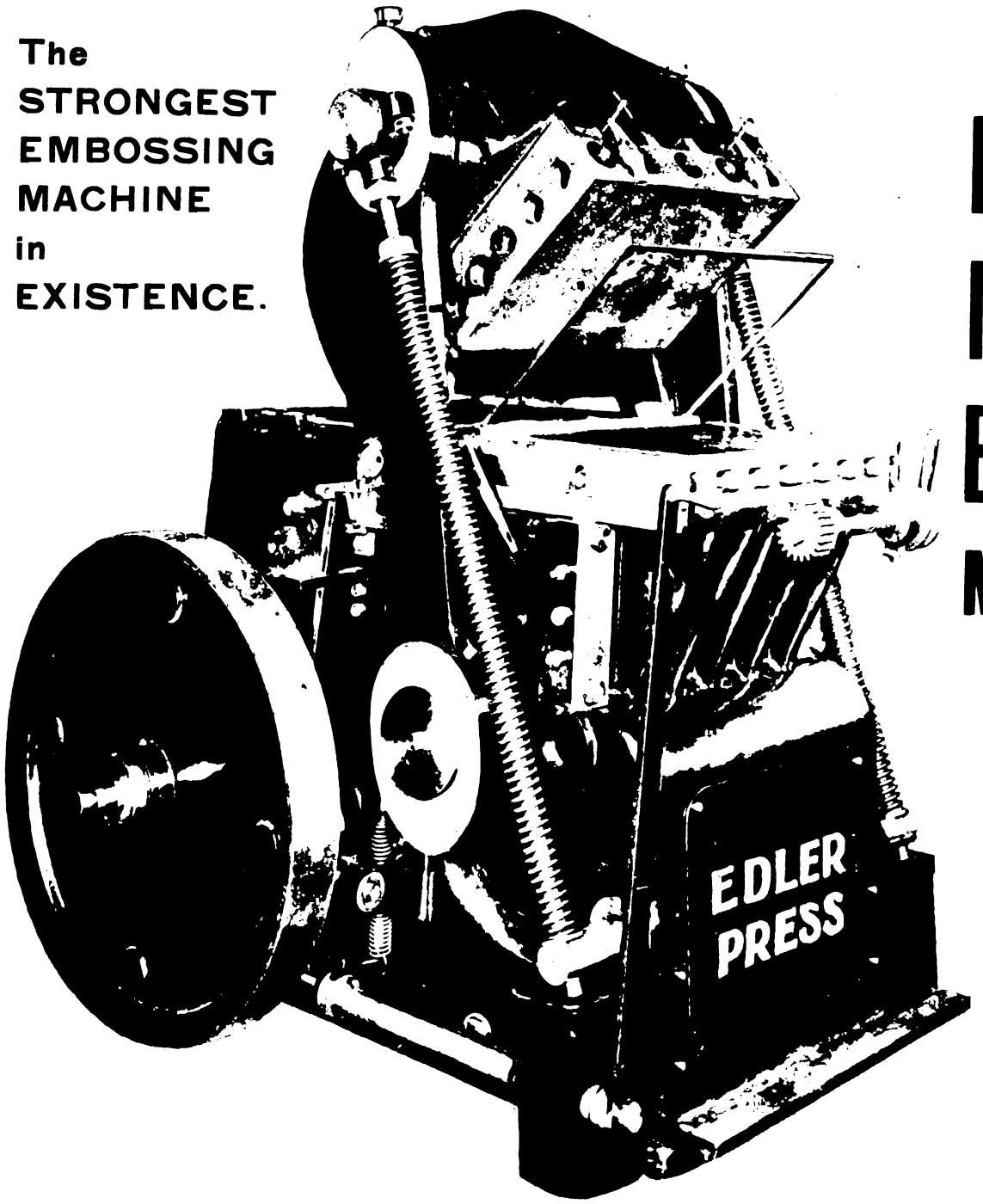
TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

The STRONGEST EMBOSSING MACHINE in EXISTENCE.



THIS

Improved New Power Embossing Machine.

can now be inspected running in the Showrooms of

A. Edler & Co.

Bath Place,
Rivington Street
LONDON, E.C.

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of The British and Colonial Printer and Stationery, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—August 21, 1913

Digitized by Google

093.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 9. LONDON: AUGUST 28, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PLEASE NOTE.

Enquiries for

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES.
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES.
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES.
FLAT-BED BRONZING MACHINES.
INK MIXERS. INK MILLS.
BROADWAY PRESS.
GRAINERS.
AUTOMATIC FEEDERS.
OFFSET PROOFING PRESSES.
VARNISHING MACHINES.
GUMMING MACHINES.
TIN LACQUERING MACHINES, etc.

Address:

GEORGE MANN & Co., LTD.,
HENRY STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD,
LONDON.

WHICH IS NOW OUR HEAD OFFICE.

Works Only: LEEDS.

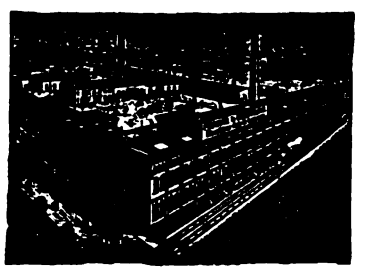
"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"
Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on All Classes of Printing Machines.

Maker:
FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.
"Inkermann" Works,
HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,
And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.
LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

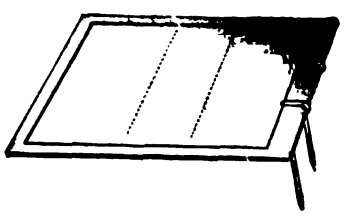
RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4,000 Folded Sheets. Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines.



BUKAMA AUTOMATIC MACHINES
For the making of
Needle Engraved Labels, Adhesive Labels, and Fashion Labels.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONERY, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

May we call **BIG PRINTERS'**

Attention to the **BIG PRESSES**

SOLD BY THIS COMPANY,

From 74 by 51 down to 34 by 26.

TWO HALF-SIZE SHEETS CAN BE EASILY PRINTED, SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR THIS.

PERFECTORS, TWO-COLOUR & SINGLE,

Speed up to 1,900 per hour. Speed up to 1,700 per hour. Speed up to 2,700 per hour.

Miehle Printing Press & Mf'g. Co., LTD.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

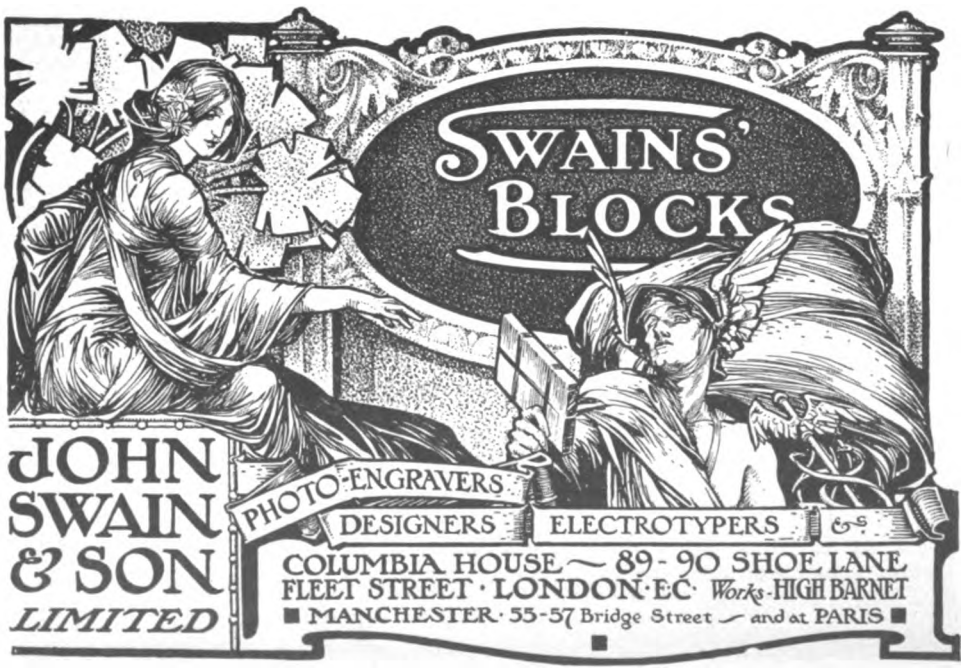
QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.



TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker.'

Monthly Publication about 100 Pages and many Artistic Supplements.

Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades.

☞ Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers' Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.

Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number.
15/3 POST FREE.
SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'
19 Dennewitzstrasse, BERLIN W. 57.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 9.

LONDON: AUGUST 28, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Technical Press of France.

By THEODORE BIRCH.

Altogether there must be some sixty or more papers associated with the graphic arts in La Belle France. There are weeklies, monthlies, which are the most numerous, fortnightlies, and even two quarterlies, *La Typologie*, a well-produced house organ issued by the Paris agency of the Caslon Foundry. This paper is noted for the competitions organised among compositors for display work. The other quarterly, *La Fonderie Typographique*, is also devoted to typemaking interests, being the official publication of the French typefounders' "ring." It is an excellent specimen of the latest "faces."

The fifty or sixty publications dealing with printing and the allied trades represent various interests. There are the Bulletins of of the Syndicats Patronaux or Master Printers' Associations, published in every large town, which champion the employers' views. There are the independent trade papers, though these are comparatively few in number, endeavouring to hold a just balance in all questions affecting the crafts. Then the workmen have their own organs to uphold their cause, although these labour periodicals are unimportant and usually consist of four pages only. The overseers, those indefatigable and earnest workers placed as a "buffer" state between the masters and the men, possess a publication of their own well worth mention, called *La Circulaire des Protes*, the official bulletin of the Union des Protes, or the Overseers' Association. It is a very creditable monthly, of quarto size, printed with taste and showing a fair support of advertisements, in addition to the text devoted to professional questions.

The technical press across the Channel has made very considerable progress during the past decade. With the evolution of the printing trade it was only natural that the papers, if they did not lead and show the way, should at least keep on the move. Some of these periodicals had reached a ripe old age and required "rejuvenating," for their younger contemporaries were out-distancing them at rapid pace.

The French prototype of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is la *Revue des Arts Graphiques*, composed of sixteen large quarto pages (two columes per text page) and a light green cover. It is a weekly, in its 33rd year, edited by Monsieur Paul Bluysen, a distinguished journalist, and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has made a speciality of all questions affecting the graphic arts, and is a recognised authority.

Le Courrier du Livre is the very smart fortnightly, edited by Monsieur Leon Berteaux, who was one of our honoured guests during the festivities in connection with the Printers' Exhibition of 1910. *Le Courrier du Livre* is a really "live" paper. Its sixteen or more literary pages—according to circumstances—are brimful of matter of up-to-date interest. There is a fine show of advertisements—almost all the houses catering for our trades in France—and an artistic cover gives the finishing touch to this excellent small quarto sized paper, which is fifteen years old.

Among the monthlies the palm must be awarded to *Le Bulletin Officiel de l'Union Syndicale des Maitres Imprimeurs de France*. The official organ of the Federation of Master Printers of France is in its seventeenth year, and measures 9½ by 12¼ inches. The *Bulletin* is certainly the finest publication from a typographical point of view. The between forty and fifty pages of advertisements, printed on coated paper in two colours—the contrasting inks, furnished by the famous firm of Lorilleux and Co., are changed each month—from type which is displayed with artistic merit, is a special feature. Each issue of *Le Bulletin* records a complete chronicle of the proceedings of the federation in the official section devoted to that purpose. The unofficial part of the paper contains a good deal of useful matter for trade readers, printed on a rough cream laid paper. Another distinctive merit of *Le Bulletin* is its insets—generally contributed by paper or ink makers—which at times form quite an artistic picture gallery. In this respect a splendid effort was made by the *Bulletin* with its last Christmas number. Although it is rather late in the day to speak of last Yule Tide, still a word of praise must be bestowed on the 1912 "Noël" issue of the *Bulletin*, which was a bulky volume weighing over 3 lbs., half of which consisted of remarkable specimens of high-class printing in black and in colours, contributed by a number of eminent firms in France. It was a worthy effort, calling in mind the souvenirs issued by the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire, which can give but good results, and it is to be hoped that the hard-working gentleman in charge of the *Bulletin*—Monsieur Réné Billoux—will realise a bigger success next Christmas, the just reward of years of enthusiastic labour.

Other monthly organs deserving a reference are *l'Imprimerie*, which is an authority on technical subjects; *La Revue des Industries du Livre*, a bright little publication; and *Les Affiches de l'Imprimerie*. The latter is in its thirty-sixth year, and is the "sales and wants" advertiser for printing businesses in France.

Of the official Bulletins of the Provincial Master Printers' Associations, the most active monthly appears to be the organ of the busy northern district round Lille. It is a quarto publication of 36 pages and cover; the advertisements, of which there is a goodly number, are printed on pink paper, and the literary matter on 24 pages of white paper. The colour contrast is certainly a good idea, and gives prominence to the announcements. Monsieur Gaston Robbe, who is responsible for the production of the *Lille Bulletin*, must be complimented for the energetic manner in which he conducts this paper. The *Lyons Bulletin*, too, deserves credit, whilst a number of other monthlies in different parts of the country, though smaller in size, are doing much good in their aim to unite all master printers.

With a view to better understand trade conditions in France, British Master Printers would no doubt be glad to peruse some of the leading French organs. The local Bulletins are mailed free to members of the district, and a small charge is generally made to non-member printers. The subscription to the different papers is generally a small figure. The following are the rates per annum for abroad:—*Courrier du Livre*, 10s.; *Revue des Arts Graphiques*, 12s.; *La Publicité*, 4s.; *Les Affiches*, 2s. 6d. This list will give my readers a fair idea of the usual cost.

"l'Annuaire de l'Imprimerie" issued by Mr. Arnold Muller, 79, rue Dareau, Paris, price 2 francs, is the French Printers' Directory. In its 23rd year of publication this handy work (4 by 6¼ inches) contains a mine of useful information, an extract of the law of the Press, a list of technical schools, trade tables, and the addresses of all letterpress, litho, and copperplate printers in France, Belgium, and Switzerland. The little volume runs to nearly 400 pages and is well worth the small cost of 1s. 8d., but subscribers sending their remittance before October 1st are charged only 1s. 3d. per copy, plus cost of postage.

A very fine and complete Directory of the French Press is issued by Monsieur Paul Bluysen, from 33, rue St. André des Arts, Paris. The book contains everything that a pressman requires to know In the discharge of his professional duties in France, in addition to a complete list of the French Press and the legislation relating to newspapers.

Advertising in France, which has also made a good deal of progress lately, has two monthly champions, *La Publicité* and "*l'Atlas*. Both are well-printed publications advocating publicity and affording advertisers very valuable help in the science of the day: that of how to make yourself or your goods known with the minimum of expense and the maximum of returns.

Monsieur D. C. Hemet, editor of *La Publicité*, has just published a volume entitled, "Traité Pratique de Publicité," which should prove an invaluable guide to French advertisers.

The papermaking trade in France possesses some ten periodicals, and also a Directory known as "l'Annuaire Déséchaliers."

Organisation and the Printer.

The following address was delivered by Mr. C. D. Traphagen of Lincoln, Neb., at the Missouri Valley Cost Congress at Omaha:—

It is my hope that in the not far distant future that whenever it may be the pleasure of myself or others to speak upon this topic, that that intransitive verb of performance, "does," which requires no further object or explanation to complete its sense, may be substituted for that imperfect one, "should," as used in these remarks, which at its best is but a word of promise or contingency and the supposition of a fact; however, we must deal with conditions as they are, recognising that the awakening and effort of the last two or three years, the effect of international cost congresses, similar to this in their character, are resulting in a fruitage that will eventually cause printing and its kindred crafts to take their rightful place in the industry of this country.

The institution with which I am connected has always, within the years past, had a system of cost finding, crude though it may have been, and at its command a vast amount of accumulated detail of time consumed and material used in various manufactured products, in consequence of which we had at our disposal experience data of an invaluable character whenever the exigencies of business required its use. Whatever degree of success has accrued to the institution is due in a large measure to its attention to the accumulation of this information.

The activities of international cost congresses and cost commissions caused an active investigation by your speaker

Digitized by Google

as to whether methods in use by us could not be improved upon, with the result that early in 1910 we began a complete revision of our methods for the ascertaining of cost of production, with the result that it was soon found that scientific cost finding would not produce its greatest benefits without an accompanying system of accounting and the revolutionising of the methods in use by us.

One the decisions made, all the traditions and heritages accumulated in more than a third of a century of business existence were put behind, and the necessary revision of method devised. This revision of method has changed uncertainty into positive knowledge that stress of competition does not shake, and no time is devoted to nullifying the results of the accounting and cost finding system by estimating the maximum of possible production gathered from the literature of the press and machine builder, against the minimum of the productive hour as shown by experience.

The diversified interests in the institution made something of a problem of the accounting question, and I shall go into that largely, by the presentation in detail of that which might seem complex and complicated, for the reason that I wish to avoid creating the impression that accounting and cost finding for the average printing office is a formidable task. Suffice it to say that our accounting and cost finding system is but an enlargement of the elementary plan of the American Printers' Cost Commission, adapted to our peculiar needs.

The first step in the devising of the accounting system is to decide the accounts necessary for the accumulating of the desired information and provide for a proper distribution to the various departments and their subdivisions. the charges for material, labour and overhead burden, and to this end a chart of accounts was devised. Its purpose is to guide those whose duties require them to keep the accounts, and also those who designate the accounts to which material and overhead burden shall be charged.

This chart of accounts is divided into three classes of accounts, namely, assets, liabilities and revenues, and as the assets must equal and be in balance with the liabilities and revenues, it consequently forms the basis of the balance sheet. For analytical and informative purposes assets are divided into four classes: active, passive, invested and accruing, and they may be explained as follows:—Active assets signify cash or that which is negotiable and quickly converted into cash. Passive assets represent the exchange of active assets for material, labour and departmental expense in the course of manufacturing operation, and remain as such until written off in a profit and loss statement Invested assets signify the exchange of active assets for machinery and tools, and represent that portion of the physical plant and are of a permanent nature, subject to deductions for replacement, or depreciation, if you please. Accruing assets represent the exchange of active assets for benefits paid in advance, such as taxes and insurance, and is handled in this manner for the purpose of making an equitable division for entry on the monthly cost of production sheets.

These four divisions may be and in our case are subdivided into the many accounts necessary for securing the desired information on cost of production. For the same purposes of analysis and information, liabilities are divided into three classes, known as floating, accruing and capital, and may be defined as follows: — Floating liabilities are those of a current and changeable nature. Accruing liabilities are those anticipated in the future and for which a fund is created known as reserve, to which moneys are credited that would otherwise be credited to loss and gain and be distributed in dividend. Capital liabilities represent the indebtedness of the company to its stockholders for the amount of their investment and undivided profits. Revenues are represented in the income accounts to which are credited the sales of the various departments, and are subdivided to the extent necessary to secure the desired information through such distribution.

While a more extended explanation might under some circumstances be desirable, the purpose sought has been served in illustrating the first steps necessary in my opinion, to the installation of a satisfactory cost finding system.

The cost finding system developed and at present in use by the company with which I am connected is, as previously stated, an adaptation of the plan recommended by the American Printers' Cost Commission and known as the standard uniform cost finding system, for which the United Typothetæ stands as sponsor, and now being installed by the fieldmen of that organisation wherever their activities take them, which at this time embraces the entire United States.

If present plans presented to the membership of the Ben Franklin Club of America and of the United Typothatæ of America eventuate as their officers hope and believe they will, it will become the standard uniform system in fact as well as in name, and for no other system or method will have the endorsement of any organisation of consequence.

To my mind much harm has already been done by the exploitation of the printing industry by unattached so-called cost experts, whose varying methods are particularly responsible for the present existing confusion and lack of uniform results.

The science of cost finding is based upon certain underlying principles, which may seem complex and complicated to the uninformed, but which are surprisingly simple and exact when understood. The application of these essentials results in confusion if the seeker after knowledge of his business fails to thoroughly inform himself as to those basic principles. One of the greatest benefits of cost finding lies in its value for comparison. Through these comparisons the value of any given proposition may be determined, the efficiency of various workmen, quantity of material used ascertained, and, in fact, every question constantly arising in this industry of never ending detail.

When cost of production is accurately determined and the printer has the courage of his knowledge and tenaciously holds his position, you may be sure that prices will be raised to a living level and a profit secured.

Attempt will not be made to give a detailed explanation of the cost finding system as operated by us, and I will do no more than give a general explanation of the method to accumulate the information shown upon our statements of production costs, which are divided into the departments of printing, photo-engraving, and also exhibiting the cost finding results of steel die stamping and embossing and copper plate printing.

Inasmuch as the cost of the sold hour is the primary information sought, it is necessary to know, in addition to the payroll cost, the exact amount of expenditure in each department for the month separately.

The items accumulated to the cost of production sheets are payroll, rent, heat, light, power, insurance, taxes, interest on department investment, replacement, or depreciation if you please, bad debts, spoiled work, department direct expense, office stationery and postage, advertising, miscellaneous expense, and cost of stock handling and shipping.

Over the heading of each department for which information is sought, is carried the exact amount of the investment in that department, and this investment allotment is the result of an exact and painstaking appraisal of the department and the total of all departments being in balance with the investment as shown by the books of the company.

The payroll sheets show in detail the time charged to each department, and the entries to the cost of production statements are made therefrom.

Rent and heat are apportioned according to the floor space occupied by each department.

Power and light is apportioned on the basis of the amount consumed in the department.

Insurance and taxes are determined on the basis of the total expenditures required for the year, and one-twelfth of this total charged to its proper department into the cost of production statements.

Interest on department investment is computed upon the basis of 6 per cent. per annum, and one-half of 1 per cent. is charged each subdivision based upon the department investment.

Replacement or depreciation partakes of the nature of an arbitrary charge, but 25 per cent. on type, brass rule, etc., and 10 per cent. upon furniture and machinery is the accepted practice, and one-twelfth of the total so arrived at is charged against its proper department each month.

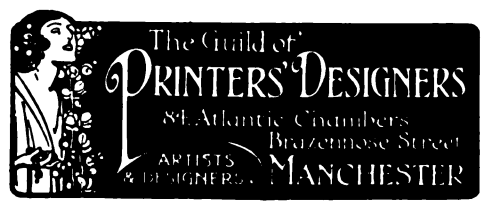
Bad debts are computed on the basis of 1 per cent. of the total of yearly sales, and one-twelfth of 1 per cent. is charged into each monthly cost of production statement to the general expense column.

Spoiled work accruing within each cost of production period, is a definite charge against the department producing it.

Direct department expense is also a definite charge, and the totals for each month are taken from the analysis ledger and charged to the department for whose benefit the expense was incurred.

Office stationery and postage and advertising are definite charges, and in common with the charge for bad debts, are charged into general expense and distributed to all departments in the diffusion of the general expense account.

The general expense account is made up of the cost of the general office administration



ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☞ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☜

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

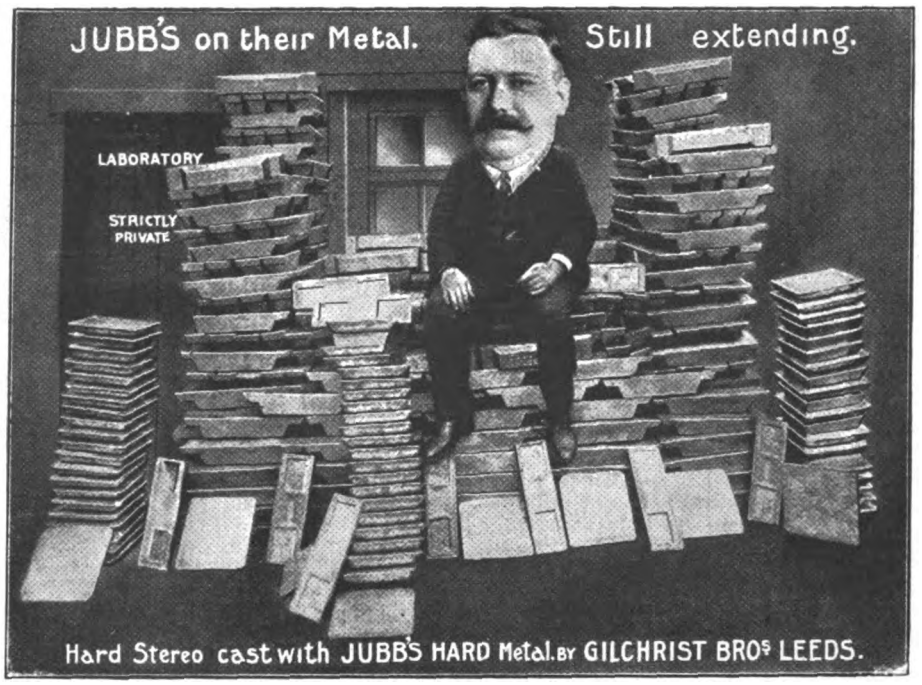
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DESIGNERS.

Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.



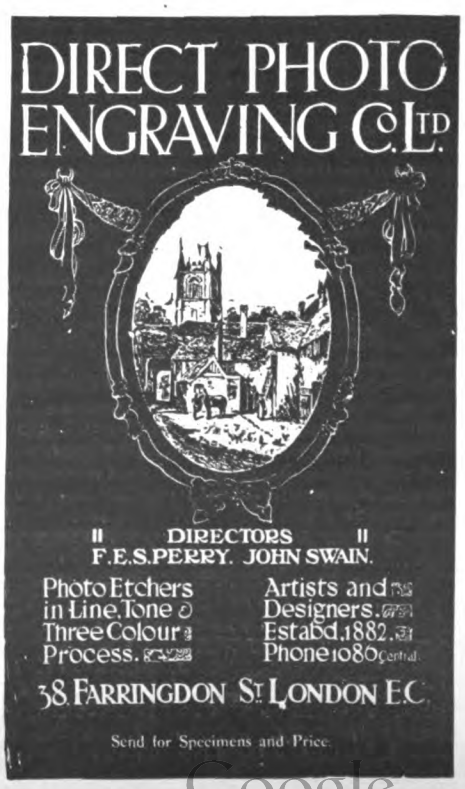
Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* 723 Bank. *Works,* 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.



In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.

The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A

Digitized by Google

of the business, consisting of salaries and expenses of a character that are not directly departmental.

Stock handling and shipping is carried in a column to which all cost incidental to these departments may be entered, and its relation to the total cost of material handled may be determined by percentage. We have found it to be 15 per cent. and frequently more, depending upon yearly conditions.

It may be desirable to call the attention of those printers whose custom it may be to accept orders for printing to be executed on material furnished by the buyer, to this cost of handling and shipping.

These cost figures are the result of neither dreams nor indigestion, but the product of unsentimental experience, and when you follow the practice of accepting the buyer's material for manufacture, you are not only assuming the risk of manufacture without an attendant profit, but are making a present of the traditional chromo for the privilege of doing so.

When, by the methods sought to be described, you have found your department cost, by the addition of the several columns, without general expense, you are then prepared to apportion your general expense to each of the several departments and its sub-divisions, and this is accomplished by distributing it upon the basis of the relation of the cost of each department sub division to the total general expense, by percentage, and when the necessary calculations have been made and the division found, its addition to the department cost will give you the total department cost.

You are then ready to ascertain the cost of the sold hour, and upon reference to your pay-roll sheets you will find that the time you have paid for, as shown by the time tickets of your employees, will be shown thereon as chargeable or non-chargeable hours, or in more self-explanatory terms, sold and unsold hours.

The simple division of your total cost of each sub-division of departments by the number of sold hours, as shown by your pay-roll sheets, of that sub-division of a department, will give you the cost of the sold hour of that sub-division.

I am not going to weary you with further details, but in passing to generalities it may not be amiss to direct your attention to data you may obtain in addition to the cost of the sold hour.

In addition to the cost of the sold hour for the particular period under consideration, you can have before you the comparison with the cost for the same period last year, and the average cost for any given number of months.

We enter the chargeable or sold hours of each sub-division, as shown by the payroll, on our cost of production statements, and also accumulate and enter those posted to our individual cost sheets against them as a check, and they should and usually do balance, thus proving that you have posted to your individual job costs all the hours that you have paid for. There can also be shown the percentage of productive and non-productive time, and comparisons made with any period of time desired.

In finding the cost of production of presses it is possible to ascertain the total number of make-ready and running hours, these being the sold hours, and their cost per hour, and in addition ascertain the total number of impressions produced within any given period, and the number of impressions averaged per running hour, also the cost per thousand impressions, as well as obtain comparisons with any given period.

The cost of composition is found for both hand and machine work. Hand composition is brought out on the sold hour basis only, while in finding cost for machine composition you may obtain it both on the sold hour basis and the cost per thousand ems. The finding of production costs for stereotyping and electrotyping, photo-engraving, lithographing and any of the allied crafts, is but a repetition of the methods touched upon, varied to meet the requirements of the particular craft to which they are applied.

Accounting and cost finding as followed by us, and as I now comprehend it, is one of the fruits of organisation, and without organisation the progress of the last three years would not have been marked, and every individual in attendance upon this cost congress should avail himself of what is now common knowledge, and be prepared to contribute of his time and ability to the effort being made to place the industry in that eminent position to which it is entitled, and assist in making it a profit-producing business for every one engaged in it. Only through organisation and co-operation within the organisation can the present level, where printing as a business finds itself, be raised.

With organisation and co-operation it is within the range of possibility that the printer could have voice and influence concerning his interest in the trade customs established by the paper manufacturer and dealer, and they, together with the typefounder and press builder, might lend a more willing ear to the representatives of organisation concerning the correction of some of their methods.

With organisation and co-operation exerting the beneficial influence of which they are capable, there could be brought about the cessation of the present cannibalistic competition, and substituted in its stead the competition of intelligent and honourable, creative and constructive salesmanship, and the field of activity of the piratical purloiner of ideas, who sows the seed that produces a harvest of destructive, ruinous and pernicious practices, would be so restricted that his influence would become a minus quantity.

With organisation and co-operation there could be devised and installed a uniform system of accounting and cost finding, all embracing in its purview, correcting the existing confusion resultant from the lack of standardised method.

With co-operation, uniform cost finding would be followed in natural sequence by uniform estimating, and there could be substituted for the uncertain and variable judgment of to-day, a fixed and positive unit of measurement and production, and a value placed upon all the various operations within the industry.

Don't permit yourself to be persuaded into the belief that any system has been devised that will operate itself without trouble or the intervention of intelligence.

You must be willing to dig, burrow and bore into those details.

There is no place for the printer inoculated with the virus of mental or physical hookworm, in the installation or operation of an accounting and cost finding system.

Those men are successful who find their business an absorbing vocation.

When a man puts his very life into his business, it is because he likes the game.

If you can't do this, it is time to hire the expert, but it is a rare bird that gives service of comprehensive benefit without your assistance.

There is nothing the matter with printing as a business. The fault, if any, lies within the individuals pursuing it as an avocation.

The business as a business was good yesterday, good to-day, will be good to-morrow and good in all the to-morrows following.

The individuals engaged in printing and its kindred crafts are responsible for the customs and practices which make the conditions what they are to-day, and these selfsame individuals, who are continuing these undesirable customs and practices, have the power to eradicate them if they so desire.

The eradication of the abuses and destructive practices now existing will never be brought about by a revolution, but by a reformation, and this reformation must be within ourselves. It is an individual problem and work, and its solution lies not in awaiting the change in your neighbour.

Everywhere in the printing industry we hear of the unrestrained, ignorant and spineless competition conducted by first aids to the press builder and typefounder, and of that band of Ishmaelites "whose hand is against every man and every man's hand against his brother." To attempt their elimination by individual effort would result in the postponement of the printers' millennium to a date beyond eternity.

That Elysian field where there is less of cannibalistic competition and more of "brotherly love" is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. Organisation and co-operation will advance the date of one, and make a present-day realisation of the other—*Ben Franklin Monthly.*

IT is now thirteen years since Mrs. Stepney Rawson had the unusual distinction of seeing her first novel run into six editions. Since then a book from her pen has appeared every year, and she has succeeded in preserving the freshness and gaiety which first won her popularity. Her latest book, "The Watered Garden," is to be published by Stanley Paul and Co., and is "an open-air romance" of the West Country, in which she combines the story of a woman's development and love, with a sense of the passion and charm of the country in a manor garden standing upon a wooded estuary.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

ACCURATE. EFFICIENT. RELIABLE.

THE ORIGINAL **"BATES"**

AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

STYLE A 12345 STYLE E 67890

STYLE F 12345 STYLE G 67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G.					Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to	999	...		46-
4 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	9,999	...		52-
5 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	99,999	...		60-
6 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	999,999	...		68-
7 ,, ,, ,,	1 to	9,999,999	...		76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.

Superior Inks, **1s.** and **2s.** Bottle. post free.

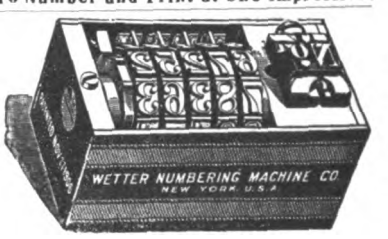
Pads, **7d.** each, **6s. 6d.** dozen.

THE STANDARD **"WETTER"**

TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



STEEL WHEELS.

Styles of Figures. Prices.

Nº 12356 5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each

Nº 12345 6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each

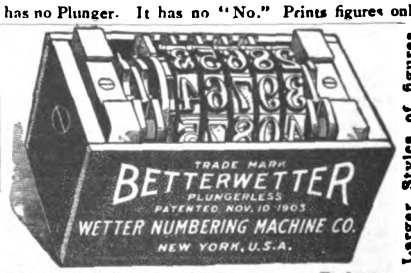
THE PLUNGERLESS

"BETTERWETTER"

Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.

It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:

1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-

1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 96/-

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,

34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,

CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."

Telephone: 7355 London Wall.

Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

ALWAYS READY TO WORK.

Digitized by Google

The Strength of Paper.

Testing Two Pieces at Once.

By Sindall and Bacon.

Article II.

In the previous article we explained the principle of the method used in testing two or more pieces of paper simultaneously, and quoted as an example the figures obtained by trying a good paper of average quality, 16½ lbs. demy.

We now give a similar series of figures for a common wood pulp paper of lower weight, 6 lbs. demy, taking first the tensile strength on strips ½-inch wide, and then the bursting strain.

Table III.

Strength Readings on Strip Half-inch Wide.
Paper 6 lbs. demy (Leunig's machine.)

No. of strips in the machine.	Tensile strength mean of 5 tests lbs.	Results calculated for one strip.
1	3·9	3·9
2	7·9	3·95
3	12·0	4·0
4	16·0	4·0
5	20·1	4·02
6	24·1	4·01
7	25·6	3·67
8	31·4	3·92
9	34·4	3·82

In this case, as with the stronger paper, the readings are proportional to the number of strips. The breaking weight of the paper found by testing a number of single strips is 3·9, while the average of all the readings is 3·82.

There is no indication of any gradual increase in the results calculated to the common basis of one strip.

The same paper being examined for bursting strain gave strength readings showing the operation of a different law, in that the figures were not strictly proportional.

Table IV.

Bursting Strain Readings.
(Mullen Machine.)

No. of sheets in the machine.	Bursting strain mean of 5 tests lbs. per sq. in.	Results calculated for one sheet.
1	8·8	8·8
2	22·2	11·1
3	37·3	12·4
4	51·7	12·9
5	65·0	13·0
6	88·6	14·8
7	108·1	15·4
8	120·8	15·1
9	143·5	15·9
10	157·0	15·7

If the results obtained may be taken as typical, it is clear that the law of proportion which appears to hold good in the case of tensile strength does not apply to the bursting strength.

This is amply proved in both the papers tested, for the increase of tensile strength due to the addition of extra strips in succession is proportional to the number of strips tested. But with the bursting strain the strength increases apparently in a greater ratio than the number of sheets.

With the stronger paper the strength of 22·7 lbs. per square inch works out at 29 lbs. as the result of testing five sheets together.

This represents an increase of 22 per cent. Then with the weaker paper the strength registered as 8·8 lbs. would apparently be recorded as 13·0 lbs. per square inch, if five sheets are taken instead of one. This represents an increase of about 30 per cent.

Such facts as these should be examined more closely in the light of further experimental evidence. It is undoubtedly a matter of great convenience to be able to test a weak paper on a machine not specially constructed for the accurate measurement of low strengths, but when any such unusual methods as those described are applied it is necessary to determine the conditions required for correct results. Such results can only be relied on if they correspond to the readings of the apparatus which should have been used in the ordinary way, that is one capable of registering the breaking weight of thin papers exactly.

The curious fact is that the experiments made appear to justify the adoption of the method when a paper is tested for the breaking weight of a strip, but that the bursting strain cannot be treated in the same manner. This difference may be in some way connected with the stretch of the paper, and when the two systems are compared this seems most likely.

In the Leunig machine the strips are always parallel to one another, and these put in the machine simultaneously are always cut from the same direction. In the Mullen machine the sheets are put in haphazard unless special precautions are taken to ensure that the directions of the sheets are the same. In the experiments recorded no attention was paid to this point. Whether any material difference would have been possible if this matter had received consideration can hardly be ascertained by an examination of the results given, for the remarkable uniformity of the figures does not indicate it.

Some further trials were made to see to what extent the Mullen readings were affected by the relative position of the machine and cross directions of the paper when two or more sheets were tested in the apparatus at once.

THE Paper Industry of Austro-Hungary.

New features have marked the recent close of the business year of the Austro-Hungarian paper industry, according to the recently-issued report of the Austro-Hungarian paper manufacturers for 1912-1913. This is particularly the case as regards the arrangements for uniform prices and terms. In this matter the example of the German Association seems to have been followed.

The Balkan troubles seem to have exercised a special effect upon the Austrian paper industry, of which the Balkan territory had long been special outlet.

Among the measures of a social-political order, to which the attention of the association has been directed, was the question of resting from work on Sundays and the prohibition of juvenile night work.

The question of the increased cost of wood and other raw materials had engaged the attention of the Government in connection with the augmented difficulty of procuring supplies.

The proposed imposition of an export duty on rags had also been much discussed on the same lines as have marked that proposal in Germany.

Another question of importance has been the revision of commercial treaties with foreign nations.

According to the statistics of production issued by Herr Franz Kramany the figures show for 1912:—

	Tons.
Paper of all kinds	424,785
Board of all kinds	49,521
Wood Pulp	258,036
Cellulose	292,195
Bleached Straw Pulp	2,762
Total, 1912	1,027,299
Total, 1911	981,740
Total, 1910	954,036
Total, 1909	893,856

A neat, well-designed circular comes to us from Messrs. Williams and Houghton, East Woodbridge-street, Detroit, in which they announce to buyers of fine printing that they have established an up-to-date printing plant, and are prepared to do good work at reasonable prices. The circular is a good example of composition, well printed in brown and gold on a good paper.

For long Runs use N.S. Black



N.S. Black **never** dries on forme, rollers or slab.

N.S. Black **does** dry well on any paper where drying is by absorption; *i.e.*, on all except hard ledger and similar papers.

N.S. Black never skins in the tin, so that you can use all the ink.

N.S. Black is a Non-Stop Ink as well as a Non-Skin Ink, because you need never stop to wash up right through a long run unless the ink gets clogged with dust or paper fluff.

N.S. Black will do capital half-tone work on art paper.

Many jobs come your way where N.S. Black would be a real help in profit-making. Place an order for a dozen pounds to-day. Price 1/9 per pound.

JOHN KIDD & CO., LTD.,
WINE OFFICE COURT,
LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

False Motions.

A writer in the American *Typographical Journal* says that:—Newspaper men as a class are clever and intelligent, but for the most part lack business ability. I use the term newspaper men in the broadest sense, including all lines of work. Lost time and misunderstandings can be traced to this source. Efficiency engineers were not thought of until recently. Printers have always known the economic loss of what is called false motion—that is, extra or inaccurate movements made in lifting types into the stick, which caused a compositor to appear to be going like a windmill, when in reality half his effort was wasted in getting in his own way. The laws of this theory have been well worked out by linotype operators, where smooth technic is an essential to speed, and speed is essential to holding down a job, because of the capital tied up in a modern plant, which should run to capacity when running at all. The economic truth of this is understood by everybody. Yet it was not thought necessary to apply business principles to newspaper proof-rooms, and consequently practically all newspapers of metropolitan size go to press with matter in their pages that has been railroaded. This has been considered so unavoidable that it is a matter of course. But the explanation was false motion in the proof-room. Two examples: A proof-reader can deliver a finished proof with one hand and take a new one with the other in the same moment. If he does not do this, but makes two processes, he may lose three seconds, and he is more tired at the day's end because of extra exertion, though he does less work. This is well demonstrated. I have seen again and again that the big producers are fresher at the end of the day or night and appear to be working easily all the time. If reading aloud, a reader should read along until his lungs are empty, and take breath where he happens to be. If he follows the old practice of reading, and pauses at each comma and breathes at each period, he may make beautiful elocution for the copy reader's delight; but what is gained, since he alone is responsible for the sense of the article? This process will double one's speed.

A most valuable quality in a newspaper man is accuracy. If he has not accuracy he has not speed, and neither has any one else, because all the processes dovetail together. Now accuracy is not born, but it is often achieved, and proof-readers have it thrust upon them. When it is thrust upon you enough times it adopts you as it were, it rises, and retires and travels with you until it really becomes a bore. Fate seems to have decreed that authors, publishers, managing editors and superintendents should be men of imposing presence and proof-readers men of inoffensive demeanour and light avoirdupois or else women innocent of the franchise. This explains why you have accuracy thrust upon you as seldom as possible. The most valuable factors aiding one in acquiring the habit of accuracy are imagination and a sense of humour. I know because I can prove it, and always stand ready to explain, that is between editions.

Co-operation reminds me of Poe's resuscitated mummy. He said when asked about progress that it was quite a nuisance in Egypt at one time, but as it never progressed no one paid any attention to it. Now, co-operation is all desirable and right if you know what it is and how to work it. Every part of a locomotive co-operates perfectly. How? By being 100 per cent. efficient in its own function. So with us. The best way to co-operate is not to carry some other fellow's burden to the neglect of your own, but to pass on the power transmitted by the cog behind you to the one in front as undiminished as you can and as soon as you can. If a desk man feels bound to mark what a compositor should know—style, punctuation, capitals—he not only takes time from his own function, but interferes with the compositor's individual right to do what he is paid for.

THE William H. Pool Printing and Binding Co., South Clark-street, Chicago, U.S.A., send us a specimen book showing the faces of type they hold at the command of their customers. The range is a fine one, most of the faces being held in series, and the selection thus offered should bring business to the firm. The book itself is excellently printed on good paper.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JULY.				JANUARY—JULY.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	281,781	285,427	154,673	155,335	1,319,368	1,375,785	734,011	780,799
Not on Reels	68,161	82,930	77,213	77,044	523,927	587,978	477,831	512,297
Hangings	1,848	2,151	4,502	5,268	37,878	36,193	88,108	84,342
Other Printed or Coated	11,958	9,033	27,603	23,888	68,710	59,632	167,155	156,254
Packings and Wrappings	324,413	366,521	224,759	254,710	2,054,273	2,377,743	1,424,167	1,641,501
Strawboards	223,291	331,535	61,145	91,058	1,755,051	2,119,458	485,893	581,731
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	110,330	116,518	53,075	57,452	744,585	762,610	358,661	382,573
Unenumerated, etc. ...	10,276	13,255	30,748	41,537	67,787	86,671	202,819	253,428
Totals	1,050,058	1,207,370	633,713	706,292	6,571,579	7,406,070	3,938,045	4,392,925
Printings or Writings—On Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	50,380	39,597	30,996	21,631	320,657	257,304	187,541	148,969
Norway	85,180	64,501	44,719	36,975	510,600	500,168	275,199	281,197
Germany	12,993	16,634	9,355	11,909	51,663	99,181	37,641	74,607
United States	4,620	7,366	2,333	3,120	29,731	22,026	16,050	11.676
Newfoundland	110,500	141,867	55,250	72,079	262,453	373,895	132,067	186,334
Other Countries	18,108	15,462	12,020	9,621	144,254	123,211	85,513	78,016
Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	8,922	11,860	6,120	7,894	85,610	92,748	54,722	61,409
Norway	23,867	23,222	14,850	15,464	140,051	193,535	90,353	123,037
Germany	34,881	27,849	32,077	26,243	163,964	176,609	157,921	166,477
Belgium	11,658	8,854	10,784	8,132	61,712	58,068	58,402	54,087
United States	3,422	4,731	6,440	9,306	31,336	24,210	54,131	45,342
Other Countries	3,411	6,414	6,942	10,005	41,254	42,808	62,302	61,945
Hangings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	1,329	1,570	2,658	3,447	26,197	25,221	52,287	52,025
Belgium	356	427	896	1,116	8,149	8,221	20,359	21,098
Other Countries	163	154	948	705	3,532	2,751	15,462	11,219
Other Printed or Coated Papers.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	7,414	4,336	17,012	11,973	40,457	30,676	95,079	79,250
Belgium	3,332	3,205	5,997	6,756	19,304	19,364	36,588	40,306
France	513	249	2,381	1,345	2,922	2,219	15,142	12,433
United States	358	900	1,283	2,642	3,057	5,500	12,685	17,804
Other Countries	341	343	930	1,172	2,970	1,873	7,661	6,461
Packings and Wrappings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	29,988	24,347	16,021	11,690	189,307	164,201	97,380	81,813
Sweden	96,480	130,212	61,839	84,999	668,722	812,289	431,196	517,366
Norway	86,158	80,906	53,809	52,170	470,033	608,201	292,938	368,931
Germany	68,597	76,928	55,615	60,477	442,328	483,920	363,137	405,682
Belgium	26,586	26,921	21,280	22,245	161,969	169,011	129,935	137,838
Other Countries	16,604	27,207	16,195	23,129	121,914	140,121	109,581	129,871





GET
TRAPP'S "CHRONOTYPE" TIME-STAMP,
And thus buy First-Hand.
Best Workmanship.
Established many Years.
Enquiries Invited.
LUDWIG TRAPP,
Clock Factory.
Glashütte i. Sa., GERMANY

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden-A. Germany.

A. JOSEPH,
Established over Sixty Years.
Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.
Per Cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes, and Buttons)
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS
Sample cwt. sent ON APPRO. (at our expense) and taken back if unsuitable.
A. JOSEPH,
Earl St, Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.
A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Our Annual Wayzgoose.

The state of the weather counts for so much on the occasion of the annual wayzgoose, that the very unpromising outlook last Saturday morning caused some uneasiness among the employees of Messrs. Stonhill and Gillis, when they started on their journey to Southsea, which had been chosen as the venue for the thirty-fifth annual outing and dinner. However, their good luck was in the ascendant, for hardly had they left the railway station at Portsmouth Town when the rain ceased, and the sun burst through the clouds with a splendour that was undiminished throughout the remainder of the day.

Some of the party took advantage of the opportunity of visiting Nelson's old battleship, "The Victory," some went across the ferry to Gosport, and others made straight for Southsea front, with its numerous attractions and ever-moving panorama of life. About one o'clock there was a reunion at the Clarence Pier, and the party then made their way to the Portland Hotel, with appetites as keen as a strong sea-breeze could make them. Here, on a pleasant lawn, photographs were taken previous to the dinner, which was an excellent one, admirably served, thanks to the capable management of the proprietress, Miss E. M. Clarke.

Full justice having been done to the generous fare provided, a few complimentary toasts were given. "The Firm" was proposed by Mr. R. Burch and responded to by Mr. F. Gillis, who referred to alterations that had been made recently in the machine department and in the size of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, which were proving of decided advantage. Mr. Gillis next gave the "Composing and Machine Departments," testifying in appreciative language to the cordial co-operation that existed on the part of the employees, which contributed so largely to the smooth and successful running of both papers, the *World's Paper Trade Review* and the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, both having shown encouraging signs of increasing circulation and growing prosperity during the past twelve-months. Mr. J. Butler (composing-room overseer) and Mr. Shambrook (machine department) both replied in appropriate terms. "The Editorial Department" was submitted by Mr. E. Kennedy, and the toast was responded to by Mr. G. Brown. "The Commercial Department" was given by Mr. W. H. Wardley, to which Mr. R. Burch replied. The last toast, "The Chairman," was proposed by Mr. F. Reeves, and was enthusiastically received.

In the afternoon a most enjoyable cruise was taken round the interesting harbour of Portsmouth, providing a fine opportunity for the inspection of Dreadnoughts, torpedo boats, destroyers, cruisers, submarines, etc. Tea was partaken of on the Clarence Pier, and after another promenade along the front to the South Parade Pier and back it was time to make for Portsmouth Town railway station, and it was a tired but contented and jolly party that returned to London after what was unanimously conceded the best outing they had ever held. Mr. E. Kennedy, the steward, who had so painstakingly and successfully seen to all the arrangements, was voted the hero of the day.

Foreign and British Paper.

Our Foreign Trade.

The trade returns for July, and also for the seven months ended July, show a considerable increase in both imports and exports of paper as compared with the corresponding periods of last year:—

JULY.

Imports ...	£706,292	+ £72,574
Exports ...	334,433	+ 64,782
Re-Exports	32,117	+ 24,358

JANUARY–JULY.

Imports ...	£4,392,925	+ £454,280
Exports ..	2,223,261	+ 262,266
Re-Exports	158,145	+ 58,255

Imports.

THERE was a steady increase last month in the arrivals of packings and wrappings, the value showing an addition of £29,951. Printings and writings evidence a small advance of £493, due to larger imports of reel paper. Newfoundland heads the list of countries shipping reel paper to the United Kingdom, the value last month being £72,079, as compared with £36,975 credited to Norway and £21,631 to Sweden. An extensive outlet is found for foreign straw, mill and wood pulp boards, the imports into this country showing an increase in value of £34,290. The only weakness is that displayed by printed paper (hangings, etc.), there being a reduction in value of £2,949. Unenumerated and articles of paper show an addition of £10,789. For the seven months ended July (as compared with the corresponding period of last year) the imports show the following increases:—Printings or writings on reels, £46,780; printings or writings not on reels, £34,466; packings and wrappings, £217,334; strawboards, £95,838; mill and wood pulp boards, £23,912; and unenumerated, £50,609. Decreases: Hangings, £3,766; other printed or coated papers, £10,901.

Exports.

Last month's exports of printings show an improvement in value of £35,267. The shipments to British Possessions were of the value of £113,750 and to foreign countries £57,943, increases of £34,281 and £986 respectively compared with July of last year. Writings were in better demand to the extent of £2,572, due solely to an increased business with British Possessions, whose purchases amounted to £29,343 (against £26,727), whilst foreign countries took £12,103 worth, or £44 less than the corresponding month of last year. The exports of packings and wrappings show an advance of £15,244 and paperhangings £5,159. All along the line (with the exception of unenumerated) increases are registered. The seven months' shipments of writings show an increase of £2,232 and printings £181,703.

Exports of Paper Bags.

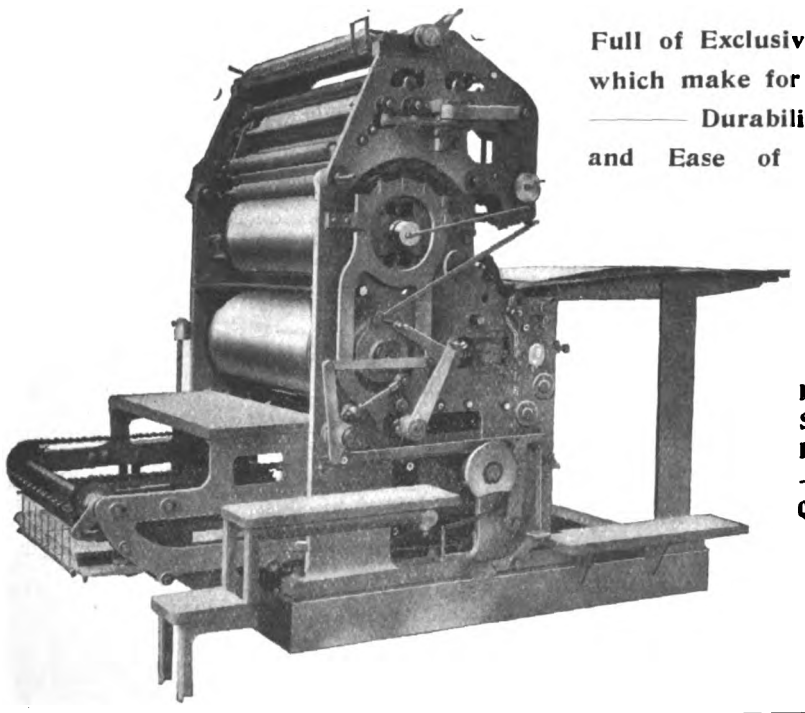
Paper bags were exported from the United Kingdom during 1912 and the four preceding years as under:—

1912	47,859 cwts.	£53,563
1911	39,914 ,,	42,705
1910	41,402 ,,	42,442
1909	33,665 ,,	34,572
1908	33,311 ,,	35,062

The markets stand as under, with comparative values for 1912 and 1908:—

	1908.	1912.
Foreign Countries	£3,261	£5,560
Cape of Good Hope ...	12,495	15,947
Natal	2,310	4,745
Transvaal	2,218	3,345
Australia	3,400	3,273
New Zealand	5,995	11,240
Other British Possessions ..	5,383	9,453

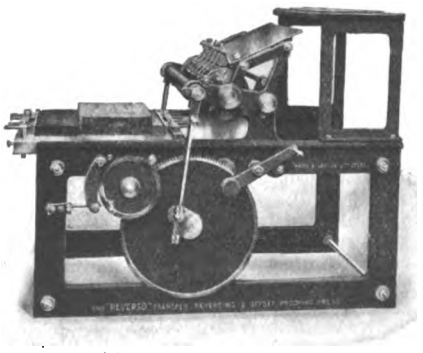
WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.



Full of Exclusive Features which make for Efficiency, Durability and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio to Quad Demy.

The REVERSO
Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.
FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE death is announced of Mr. Alexander Milligan, editor of the *Natal Mercury*. Mr. Milligan was a native of Edinburgh.

AT a meeting of the London Press, held at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, on Monday, it was resolved that a luncheon be given to Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, on September 8th, at the Trocadero.

WE understand that Mr. John M. Gibbon, at one time editor of *Black and White*, and author of "Scots in Canada," has been appointed General Publicity Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and his offices will be in Windsor-street Station, Montreal.

IT is announced that on and after July 1st next *Lloyd's List* will cease to be incorporated in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*. We understand that it is the intention of the Corporation of Lloyd's to publish *Lloyd's List* from July 1st next as a shipping morning journal.

WITH the view of advertising Barmouth in the daily Press during the autumn as a winter resort, a successful gala and fête was held last week under the auspices of the Advertising Committee. Visitors took a prominent part in the proceedings, and nearly £100 was realised.

THE membership of the International Typographical Union at May 31st last was 55,614, whose aggregate earnings for the previous year amounted to 56,944,486 dollars; an average of 1,023 dollars per member. The Union covers the whole of the United States, with branches in Canada.

MR. T. M. YOUNG has been taken upon the personal staff of the Public Trustee to take charge of the work coming from Lancashire, with a view to the opening of a branch office in Manchester. Mr. Young joined the editorial staff of the *Manchester Guardian* in 1897, and since 1903 has been responsible for the organisation and supervision of the financial and commercial news services of that paper.

THE Carlisle branch of the Typographical Society is endeavouring to obtain an increase of wages generally. At present the printers are paid at the rate of 30s. for a week of 51 hours. They asked for an advance at the rate of 6s. a week. The employers offered 2s., but this has been refused, the printers intimating that they would accept an increase of 3s. a week now and 1s. a week more on January 1st next.

The *Board of Trade Journal* announces that the proprietors of a newspaper in Ontario contemplate the purchase of new printing machinery to the value of about £1,850. The name of the firm to which the foregoing relates may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.

MR. W. J. SANDIFORD, of the Clarendon Art Stationery Works, Chorley, Lancs, has installed a double keyboard Monotype setting and casting plant, and is now prepared to do typesetting for the trade, either in large or small quantities for bookwork, balance sheets, reports, etc. Prospective customers are invited to call and inspect the plant so that they may see for themselves the remarkable features and capabilities of the new installation.

AT the Mansion House, on Friday last, Charles Lightband, secretary of the Newspaper Workers' Club and Institute, was charged on his own confession with embezzling the money of the club, and was convicted. Mr. Francis, solicitor, said that the prosecution desired to proceed against Lightband under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, and to reduce the charge to withholding the money. The Alderman fined the accused £2, and ordered him to pay the £57 14s. back, and said that if he did not do so he would be kept in prison without hard labour for six weeks.

SPEAKING on the occasion of the presentation of prizes at the technical school at Sydney, President Middleton, of the Typographical Association, said: — "All the artificial means—wise and unwise—that the typographical union may adopt, can not save its members from the effects of inefficiency, for ability is bound to overcome all obstacles. In these days, no one can expect to get more than the scale unless he studies and learns and knows." Last year the total enrolment in the classes numbered 160. Extension and re-arrangement of the college is enabling the work to proceed more expeditiously, and will also insure accommodation to a larger number of students.

THE late Mr. Walter Pewtress Appleton, director of Fenner, Appleton and Co., Ltd., has left estate of the value of £112,525 gross.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were two failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, August 22nd; the corresponding week in 1912 showed five.

A NEW edition of the "Miehle Booklet" has been issued by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., 188-9, Fleet-street, E.C. The chief features of the machine are set out and illustrated, and details of the latest developments in design and construction of the Miehle Press are given, so that printers may form an opinion of the great capabilities for high-class work that the machine possesses. The booklet is beautifully printed, and is an example of what can be done on the press.

THE strike of bookbinders and machine rulers at Messrs. Burn and Co., of Hatton-garden, E.C., has now entered upon its second week. About 190 employees, men and boys, are out. They wish the firm to declare its works at Esher a union house, and therefore observe trade union rates and conditions there. The firm state that they are rapidly filling their London works with competent non-union men, while the staff at Esher are remaining perfectly loyal. The men say that the firm will find it impossible to fill all their places and will be obliged eventually to surrender. The premises in Kirby-street are strongly picketed.

THE Victorian Master Printers' Association, whose headquarters are at 450, Collins-street, Melbourne, held their annual dinner recently in Sargent's Cafe, Melbourne, and we have, by the courtesy of the secretary, Mr. W. Auguste Wilson, been favoured with a copy of the programme of that event. It is a beautifully got-up production, neatly printed in a chocolate ink on a heavy repped paper, the pages having a cut index, so that menu, toasts, music, etc., can be at once referred to, and there are several blank pages on which to secure the autographs of members attending the dinner, a feature that might well be copied at some of our own gatherings.

ILLUSTRATED TRADE ALMANACS.—Samples are to hand of Messrs. Abel Heywood and Son's crown 8vo. Almanac and Almanac Companion, this being the forty-third year of publication of these useful aids to the printer issuing a local year book, or anyone seeking an effective advertising medium among the public in their own particular locality. Both are got up in a high-class style, printed on paper of a superior quality and finish, the illustrations of seaside and inland resorts being from good photographs, and the reading matter instructive and interesting. Continuing the plan adopted 43 years ago, the firm are issuing the almanac complete and ready for sale in certain cases, a plan (of which particulars will be sent on application) being adopted by the firm by which a purchaser who takes the trouble to obtain six pages of advertisements may have his almanacs, ready for issue, for less than nothing.

A NEWSAGENT'S CLAIM.—In the City of London Court, before Mr. Assistant Registrar Tattershall, a claim was made by Alfred Ritchie, newsagent, 5, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, against Mr. Ernest H. Wheeler, printer, etc., 54, Caledonian-road, King's-cross, for the sum of 7s., balance of account. The plaintiff said he admitted having received from the defendant a cheque which contained a receipt on the back which he had placed there. He said he would like to explain that when he received the cheque from the defendant he also received a certain amount of returns which he afterwards found out to be about five times the usual number he was entitled to accept. He took the cheque so that the account should be settled, but he found afterwards there was 7s. waste paper. There were only a certain number of returns allowed in magazines, and the defendant claimed that he (plaintiff) should take everything he (defendant) liked to send back. The defendant had returned a lot more than he was entitled to do. Only three copies were allowed in a quire. He (plaintiff) had already taken into account the number of returns the defendant was entitled to, and the balance in question was the amount of returns he had refused to take back. In answer to the Assistant Registrar, the plaintiff said he received the defendant's cheque at the same time as he received his returns. He did not examine the returns then because he had not the opportunity. There were too many. The Assistant Registrar said it was the plaintiff's own fault for accepting the defendant's cheque in settlement. He was not obliged to do so. It was too late now for the plaintiff to dispute the settlement. There was a special endorsement, "Received from Wheeler in full settlement." Judgment was entered for the defendant.

FOR advertising on the cars for five years, for the Corporation of Aberdeen, the tender of Messrs. Courtenay, Ltd., London, has been accepted.

THE death took place at Hammersmith, on Sunday, of Mr. Garden Smith, the editor of *Golf Illustrated*. Mr. Smith was 53 years of age, and had been in bad health for some time.

ON Tuesday night a fire broke out in Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane, E.C., by which the premises occupied by printing ink manufacturers, stationers, and bookbinders were endangered. The private fire brigade of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, who occupy adjoining premises, turned out and extinguished the outbreak before the arrival of the city engines.

HARD ON THE POSTMEN.—In connection with the custom which has obtained for many years of proprietors of certain newspapers to send copies of their journals free of charge to the various post offices in their district for use in their libraries and reading-room, the Postmaster-General has circulated the following letter to the newspapers concerned:—

"From the Comptroller, London Postal Service.

"Sir,—I understand that a copy of ——, addressed to the post office library at ——, has hitherto been posted and delivered without payment of postage. The Postmaster-General is not empowered to exempt newspapers so addressed from prepayment, and failing prepayment from surcharge, even if, with a consideration which he does not fail to appreciate, the newspaper be supplied without payment of its purchase price by the proprietor for the perusal of post office servants. I am instructed, therefore, to give notice, that on and after September 1st any newspaper so posted must if not prepaid be dealt with in the same manner as any similar newspaper posted by or addressed to a private individual."

TENDERS WANTED—By the Guardians of Whitechapel Union for printing for twelve months; forms of tender from Mr. F. J. Tootel, 74, Vallance-road, N.E. For printing, stationery and bookbinding for one or three years for the Guardians of St. Pancras Parish; particulars from Mr. J. E. P. Hall, Town Hall, Pancras-road, N.W. By the Gosport and Alverstoke Urban Council for printing; forms of tender from the Surveyor, Town Hall, Gosport. By the Brentford Union for a supply of printing, stationery and books; particulars from Mr. W. Stephens, Union Offices, Isleworth, W. For a supply of stationery and printing for the Epsom Rural District Council; particulars from Mr. A. R. Cotton, Waterloo-road, Epsom. For the supply of school and other apparatus for the Halifax Education Committee; tender forms from Mr. W. H. Ostler, Halifax. The Kent Education Committee invite tenders for printing minutes and reports; particulars from the Stores Superintendent, Kent Education Committee, Sessions House, Maidstone. For printing, lithography, bookbinding, stationery, drawing materials, and typewriting sundries required by the several departments of the Huddersfield Corporation for five years; schedules and forms of tender may be obtained at the Town Clerk's Office, Huddersfield. For the supply of books, stationery, and furniture for the elementary schools in the administrative county area, for the Lancashire Education Committee; particulars from Mr. H. L. Snape, Director of Education, County Offices, Preston. For printing and binding burgess lists for the Corporation of Swansea; particulars from Mr. H. L. Coath, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Swansea.

PASSING A PROOF.—Before Mr. Assistant Registrar Tattershall, in the City of London Court, last week, a claim was made by the Farringdon Press, general printers, 148 9, Fleet-street, against Messrs. Lyons and Sons, expert tobacco blenders and cigarette makers, 255, Franciscan-road, Tooting, S.W., for £1 1s., for printing circulars for the defendants. The plaintiffs' representative produced the first specimen proof of circular that was submitted to the defendant, and also the last proof which had been passed by them. The rest of the circulars were printed in precisely the same manner as the last proof. The defendant said his complaint was that the circular should have been numbered the same as the first proof submitted to him. The plaintiffs' representative said that they had considered that the numbering of the circular in the first proof was for the defendants' guidance only. The numbering did not appear upon the proof as passed by the defendant. The defendant said there was also a mistake in the printing of the circular which was a printer's error. The mistake was in the price list, which made him (defendant) look ridiculous as charging more for 50 cigarettes than for 100 of the same kind. He could not accept mistakes in the price list as his responsibility. No person could say he could use circulars with such typographical

Digitized by Google

errors in them. The Assistant Registrar said that the defendant had not pointed out the mistake and had marked the proof as passed. When there was a blunder in the proof or not the defendant had passed it. The defendant had told the printer it was all right, and that justified them in printing off the circulars. The defendant was in the wrong in passing the proof. Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

As the carbon of ordinary printing inks does not bleach in using printed material for making new paper, a French firm has patented a special ink. The black pigment is ferroso-ferric oxide, or a compound from tan-bark extracts acting on ferrous sulphate, and this is incorporated with rosin, or mineral oil and rosin, or boiled linseed oil. In re-pulping the paper, the ink is bleached with an acid solution of a hypochlorite, chlorine gas, or hydrochloric or oxalic acid, the pulps being made perfectly white.

Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater and Co., Ltd., 68, Cannon-street, E.C., are offering two excellent ranges of cover papers to the trade. The "Eureka" papers, which are stocked in medium, double crown, and royal, from 40 to 68 lbs., 480 sheets, are in sixteen colours, offering a choice for all tastes. The "Basingwerk" papers are stocked in double crown, medium, double-medium and royal, 504 sheets, and in weights ranging from 52 to 104 lbs. Ten colours are offered in this series. These cover papers, in both instances, are of excellent quality, with surfaces that take printing well, and they should be seen by printers who do pamphlet, circular, and similar classes of work.

"The Commercial Year Book" of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, which is in its second edition, is a handsome volume in which particulars are given of the great industrial resources of the city of Leeds, and a short account of the facilities it affords for commercial activity. The book is beautifully illustrated, many of the pictures being in colour, and to increase the value of its contents to those abroad the information has been printed in French and Spanish as well as English, and separate classified trade indices in the three languages are given. The year book is a publication that should be in the hands of every commercial man, and its information should greatly benefit the trade of Leeds by bringing business from all over the world. The printing has been done by Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Derby, and amongst the business announcements we notice those of several of our own advertisers, including George Mann and Co., Ltd.; Waite and Saville, Ltd.; Joseph Kaye and Sons, Ltd.; Elliott and Co. (Otley), Ltd., Taylor and Watkinson; and T. G. and J. Jubb. The two latter firms' advertisements are illustrated with handsome coloured plates, one showing an old-time typefoundry, the other Messrs. Jubb's works with piles of their celebrated metals.

Russia.—In his last annual report, the British Consul at Odessa, referring to the tricks of some local traders, says:—"Cases have come to my notice where Korans have been ordered in South Russia by Mahommedan British subjects. The books have not been delivered, although paid for in advance. The victim is in a distant country, and would have the greatest difficulty in proving his case against a swindler in Odessa, so he cannot be advised to throw good money after bad. Money is lost through want of caution in regard to applicants for credit. Sometimes these persons are trusted to important amounts on the smallest recommendation. I know a case where some merchants proposed to send £500 or £600 worth of goods to a person in Odessa on the strength of a good heading to his writing paper. Inquiry showed that this man's real place of business was at the top of some back stairs, with a card pinned to his door. At Nicolaiev there should be an opening for British stationery goods. On inquiry at one of the largest stationers recently, I was told that the only article of British manufacture kept was tracing paper. In reply to my request for a British ink, I was offered French and German. Germany supplies the bulk of the fancy goods, as well as the better quality writing papers."

Cases in Camera.

At the closing sitting of the conference of the Institute of Journalists, on Monday, Mr. J. S. R. Phillips, of Leeds, read a paper dealing with the decision of the House of Lords on the hearing of cases in camera. He said that one fact seemed to stand out in regard to the hearing of cases in camera so far as the Press was affected. It was that the only class of cases as to which there was any difference of attitude between the Press and the law courts related to matrimonial cases. There was no newspaper interest involved in the publication of a secret process of manufacture; if the result of the action was given, the public would not trouble to read the technical details. If they might judge by the flood of novels printed every year, and indeed by a large number of modern plays, it was the sex element which most attracted the public. He would urge, bearing in mind the solemnity of Lord Shaw's demand for publicity as the only safeguard which the nation could have, that journalists should watch with the greatest jealousy all attempts to interfere with the freedom and openness of our judicial system. He did not ask for this in the pecuniary interests of journalists themselves. This might be, indeed, of importance to many of them but they could not stand for one moment if they were in opposition to the interests of the public. They had not a prescriptive right to report cases of that kind, and unless they could maintain their ground upon large principles of national importance, they could not maintain them at all. He would, therefore, urge, not that there should be no power of calling them to account, but that this censorship, or whatever might be the name of it, should be exercised not only upon the newspaper press in the reporting of divorce cases, but that all publications of the kind, whether professing to be reports of actual cases in any part of the world, or novels or plays should be subject to precisely the same degree of censorship. They could not in this matter allow novelists or playwrights to acquire a monopoly.

A Business Jubilee.

On Saturday last, Mr. Walter Hazell, J.P., head of the firm of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., completed fifty years of close business connection with the firm. In order to mark in a special way his thankfulness for the success of the business, and also to show his appreciation of the services of those who for many years have been associated with him in it, Mr. Hazell has made a gift of the sum of £7,000 for the benefit of his workpeople.

No hint of this jubilee celebration had leaked out, and the old servants of the company were much surprised to receive envelopes shortly before pay-time on Saturday. The gift was in the form of a distribution of four weeks' wages to all men who have been in the firm's service for 25 years, and to all women who had served for ten years. Some 270 of the employees of the London and country works received their cheque with a personal letter signed by Mr. Hazell. These gifts amounted to a little over £2,000, and in addition Mr. Hazell has handed securities to the value of £5,000 to trustees to be held by them as a trust fund for the benefit of the employees.

In a letter accompanying the gift Mr. Hazell stated that he wished the income of about £300 per annum used for:—"Any purpose which may benefit the employees without sapping their independence, and especially to encourage the firm and the employees to work together for the increased welfare of the staff." The powers of the trust deed would be drawn widely so that as changes occur in the future, the fund may not become fossilised and useless."

Among the uses to which the income may be put, Mr. Hazell suggests:—Grants to widows and orphans of members of the firm's provident fund; grants to employees leaving through slackness if they are for a time unemployed; grants to boys and girls whose earnings cannot make them self-supporting, and whose fathers are dead or out of work; loans towards emigration and migration.

The provident fund in connection with the firm has been in existence for many years, and has accumulated a capital of £15,500, and it is Mr. Hazell's intention that the income from his jubilee gift shall be used for purposes which are beyond the scope of the existing provident fund.

It is interesting to note that the firm has always encouraged the employees to save by means of the savings bank, by offering shares in the company at less than their full value—and by other means, and the total of all these funds amount to nearly £60,000; a very satisfactory result of encouraging thrift and the saving of small sums.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. QUALITY. | PROMPTITUDE. MODERATE CHARGES.

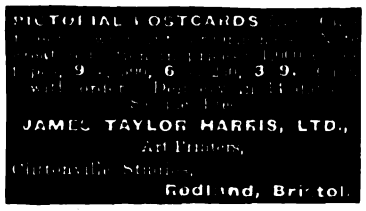
MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. Established 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),
and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Wanted.

COSTING SYSTEMS.—Gentleman, with a sound knowledge of Printers' requirements, is at the disposal of any firm desirous of instituting a Costing System on a simple though practical basis; moderate terms.—Address, No. 13248, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13248

ESTIMATOR, with thorough practical knowledge Letterpress Printing and Binding, would take charge small office or assist Manager; abroad not objected to.—Address, No. 13245, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13245

LITHOGRAPHY. — FOREMAN LITHOGRAPHER will shortly be disengaged, and is now open for situation as above or WORKS MANAGER; qualified in all branches of the trade, both Colour and Commercial; or would start Lithography for a firm that is about to add to their present business; excellent references.—Address, "Litho," No. 13244, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13244

ROTARY PHOTOGRAVURE.—Advertiser, with thoroughly practical knowledge of Rotary Photogravure, desires opportunity of introducing the process; has had actual experience in this work for commercial purposes in this country.—Address, No. 13249, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13249

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13236

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENCE.

THE Proprietor of Letters Patent No. 22939, of 1910, relating to

"BOOK-KEEPING MACHINES"

desires to dispose of the Patent or to grant licences to interested parties on reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patent in this country.

Enquiries to be addressed to:—

CRUIKSHANK & FAIRWEATHER, Ltd.,
65-66 Chancery Lane,
London, W.C. 14154

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER AMALGAMATED WITH

35th YEAR.—No. 1824.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Technical Press of France	1
Organisation and the Printer	1
The Strength of Paper	5
Paper in Austro-Hungary	5
False Motions	6
British Imports of Paper	6
Our Annual Wayzgoose	7
Foreign and British Paper	7
Exports of Paper Bags	7
Trade Notes	8
A Business Jubilee	9
Cases in Camera	9
Treating Lead Poisoning	10
Newspaper Development	10
An American School of Journalism	10
Financial	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
Gazette	12
Quads	13
A Mono Type Specimen Book	13
Exports of Paper Bags	14
Canadian News Print	15
Exports of British Paper	15
British Envelopes	15
Condition of the Labour Market	16
Patents	16
Scottish Paper Trade History X.	18
How to Make Even	20
American and English Words	20

Treating Lead Poisoning.

PLUMBISM, or, as it is more commonly called, lead poisoning, is not a very common disease among compositors, but it does sometimes occur, and almost every year it accounts for a few deaths that are duly recorded in the annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories. It is not so much the actual handling of the types that is looked upon as the cause of this disease as the inhaling of the fine lead dust that arises from the cases, and especially when they are being blown out, and the trouble is often accelerated by insanitary workshop conditions, such as want of fresh air, or facilities for washing. Once lead poisoning takes hold of a man, his case is looked upon as almost hopeless, and so a new method of treating the disease, which promises to give good results in the way of eliminating the poison from the system, will be welcomed. It is due to the skill of Mr. T. Maltby Clague, a Newcastle chemist, and is described in the current issue of the *Lancet* by Professor Sir Thomas Oliver, who has been conducting experiments on the suggestion of the inventor. The lead by this new method is actually withdrawn from the body by electrical means, and what is still more important the method can be effectively employed, it is claimed, to prevent the lead poisoning in persons employed in occupations in which lead processes are used. Some of the white lead manufacturers in Newcastle have allowed the treatment to be put to a practical test upon their workmen. Mr. Clague fitted up an electrical installation in the factories, and arranged a series of arm and leg baths whereby several workmen who suffered could have the bath at the same time. The bath was given for half-an-hour daily on every second day, the positive pole of a battery being placed in a foot bath, and the negative in an arm bath. Fourteen men with marked symptoms of lead poisoning were treated, and not only did the symptoms decrease in severity and the patients improve in health, but lead was found in the bath water. Another feature was that in most instances where lead was found in the water passed before submitting the workmen to the double electrical bath treatment, less lead was found in the water passed after the bath. If this treatment proves the success that it is claimed to be, a great boon will be conferred, not only on sufferers in the printing trade but also on those workers who have to deal with lead in any of its many forms in their daily occupations.

* * *

Newspaper Developments and the Papermaker.

MAKERS of "news" are vitally interested in all that concerns the progress and development of newspapers and the periodical press generally. The more they grow and increase in prosperity the greater will be the consumption of the commodity the papermaker has to sell. The stories one occasionally hears of how in the future the newspaper will be superseded by the wonderful instruments of mechanical speech and picture, now so popular, may make the papermaker pause to speculate on the future of his industry. We believe, however, the influence of these inventions will only be relative; the newspaper will not go, but it will of course continue to experience changes in its constitution and format. This point was touched upon in the very interesting address delivered by Mr. Robert Donald, President of the Institute of Journalists, at the annual conference of that body at York this week, when he reviewed the changes which had taken place in the newspaper world during the last 20 years, and indulged in a prophecy of what the newspapers of 20 or more years hence are likely to be. Mr. Donald is well fitted to gauge the trend of events in the newspaper world, and the papermaker will appreciate the usefulness of his seasoned judgments of present-day tendencies in newspaper production and his forecast of the possible developments of the near future. Looking 20 years ahead, he believes that daily newspapers will be fewer, but the tendency towards combinations will increase and, happily for the maker of "news," colossal circulations will continue to grow. A paper which has not at least a half-million readers, he opines, will not be considered seriously as an organ of the people. In a word, his conclusion is that there will be fewer newspapers, but the total circulation will be greater. Besides these "national newspapers" there still will be localised newspapers, following the method of the national Press in presenting news, says Mr. Donald, and a revival, he hopes, of the purely local country newspapers, in improved form and style. Furthermore, the inability of the more national newspapers to give space to sectional interests will lead to specialised daily newspapers taking the place of the specialised weeklies which now exist. The morning and evening newspapers will be merged, and editions will come out almost every hour, day and night. Again, judging from the trend of events, Mr. Donald predicts that the next generation will see the activities of municipal and other public authorities very much extended, with the result that newspapers will not be able to report their proceedings, and municipalities will have to issue official gazettes, daily or weekly as the case may be. Thus, in one way or another

Digitized by Google

printing paper must be consumed in increasing quantities, though the purposes for which it is used may change and vary in the course of events.

An American School of Journalism.

The training of the journalist has been taken seriously in hand in the United States, and a Department of Journalism is carried on in the New York University under the control of a large and capable staff of teachers. There is a strong belief that journalists, like poets, are born, not made, and there is considerable reason for faith in the truth of the statement, but given the born journalist, a course of training previous to his taking up actual work will fit him better for the task than if he had entered a newspaper office without any such preparation.

In an address which the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the *New York Tribune*, delivered at New York University, he thus outlined what special instruction in journalism might hope to accomplish:—"West Point," he said, "cannot make a soldier; and New York University cannot give us an assurance of an editor. But West Point can give the training, discipline, and special knowledge without which the born soldier would find his best efforts crippled and with which men not born to military greatness may still do valuable service. This University may yet do as much for the embryo Bryants and Greeleys, Weeds and Raymonds, and Ritchies and Hales, who are to transmit American journalism into a profession, and emulate the laurels of these earlier leaders, with larger opportunities on a wider stage to more beneficent ends."

In the New York University the Department of Journalism is designed to meet the needs of five classes of students:—

1. Those who wish to prepare themselves for magazine work either as editors or as writers.

2. Those who are attracted towards newspaper work and are anxious to secure a preparation for positions as reporters, editorial writers, department editors, copy readers, etc.

3. Those who wish to enter the field of trade journalism either as editors or writers.

4. Those who want a special training for the work connected with the advertising department of a magazine or newspaper.

5. Those who want a special training for the work connected with the circulation department of a magazine or newspaper.

The students in the main are allowed to select their own studies from the courses outlined in the prospectus, but their selection must meet with the approval of the director of the department and must be made with some definite end in view. This plan enables the student to select those courses which best prepare him for the work he intends to take up after graduation. A total of twenty hours of weekly work in the technical courses in journalism are required of regularly enrolled students who are candidates either for a degree or for the certificate of the school. Information as to the working of the school can be had from Mr. James M. Lee, director, 32, Waverley-place, New York City, U.S.A.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	**Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)**
Alignment.	**Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.**
Justification.	**Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.**
Quality of Product.	**The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.**
Ease of Make-up.	**The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.**
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	**The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.**

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, August 27th. 1913.

THE position of the Bank of England was, last Thursday, shown to be much stronger than a week previous; the market's resources have also increased substantially, and supplies of credit are as abundant as before. Rates for both loans and discounts are easy. In the bullion market the Bank has notified the arrival of a considerable amount this week, but Turkey and Egypt have taken the bulk of it, leaving a net influx to date of £191,000. With regard to stock markets, there is a pause in the spell of nervousness over Near Eastern affairs, and the tone is cheerful. The carry-over was easily arranged yesterday, and there appeared to be no increase in the speculative position. Consols are firm, and the quotations are higher than a week ago, at 74 to 74⅛ for both money and the account.

Quietness has continued all this week in the miscellaneous industrial market, the opening of the new Account yesterday not being accompanied by any material increase in the volume of business. The general tone, however, is firm. In the section relating to paper and print business has been restricted, and movements in our list of shares shows movements each way. Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. have risen ½ to 25½ to 27½, and Weldons Ord. have fallen 3/32 to 1 15/16—1 31/32. Business has been done during the past week in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 20s. 7½d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 19s. 3d. and acc. 19s. 9d.; in John Dickinson and Co Deb. at 98; in Eyre and Spottiswoode Deb. at 84; in Carl Hentschel Pref. at 7s.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 18s. 9d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 15s. 9d., 17s. and 16s. 9d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 73s. 9d.; in *Standard* Newspapers Pref. at 19s.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s. 6d. and 18s. 6d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. at 26½; and in Weldons Ord. at 30s. xd., and in the Pref. at 20s. 6d., 19s. 6d. and 20s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 13/16—7 1/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1¼
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23s.—24s.
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	53—63
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	¼—⅜
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½—½
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	⅞—1⅛
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	21/32—25/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—⅝
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	73—78
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2⅜—2⅞
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	53—58
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	37—42
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅜—2¼
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	¾—⅞
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3⅞
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¾—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	¾—1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¾—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼—12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅛
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 15/32—1 19/32xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½xd

NEW COMPANIES.

MOVING PICTURE OFFERED LIST, LTD.—Registered on August 15th, with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to establish and publish newspapers and other publications in connection with the cinematograph trades, etc., and to adopt an agreement with B. E. Buck, C. E. Buck and W. R. Harding. The subscribers are W. Dexter and A. H. Berlandina. Private company. The first directors (to number not less than two nor more than seven) are W. Dexter and A. H. Berlandina. Qualification, £50.

ASHBOURNE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on August 14th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the copyright, manuscript, publishing and other rights in certain books, works or publications known as the "Direct Route Motor Guide" and the "All Round London A.B.C.," and to adopt an agreement with V. B. C. de la Pole Eldrid and A. Duchesne. The subscribers are T. R. Coxon and A. R. Barker. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are V. B. C. de la Pole Eldrid and A. Duchesne. Registered office, 12, York-buildings, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.

KIRK, LEVER AND CO., LTD.—Registered on August 19th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on in the United Kingdom, India, South America, the Colonies and elsewhere, the business of repairers of and dealers in stylographic, fountain and other pens, pencils and other writing appliances and component parts, stationers, ink manufacturers, etc., to acquire the business carried on at 61, Hatton-garden, E.C., by Kirk, Lever and Co., and to adopt an agreement with H. Brandenburg. The subscribers are L. G. Little and H. Brandenburg. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the first are L. G. Little and H. Brandenburg (both permanent, subject to holding 100 shares). H. Brandenburg is managing director. Registered office, 61, Hatton-garden, E.C.

BEDFORDSHIRE STANDARD NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.—A prospectus has been filed of a company proposed to be formed under the above title, to promote the Unionist cause in Bedfordshire. Capital £5,500, in £1 shares. Among the twelve directors are the Rt. Hon. Lord St. John and Sir Algernon K. B. Osborn, Bart. Secretary (*pro tem.*), and offices, H. Johnson, 103, High-street, Bedford.

BELL AND FRANCIS, LTD.—Registered on August 12th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (3,000 preferred), to take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in dolls, toys and fancy goods carried on by J. F. H. Ingenhoes, as "Bell and Francis," at 1, Willowbrook-grove, Peckham, S.E., and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in textile fabrics, etc. The subscribers are J. F. H. Ingenhoes and F. V. Brooks. Private company. The first directors are J. F. H. Ingenhoes (managing director), F. V. Brooks (chairman), and A. Taylor. Registered office, 1, Willowbrook-grove, Peckham, S.E.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

CARBON PAPER SUPPLY CO., LTD.—Issue on August 8th, 1913, of £100 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

E. BAYNES AND CO., LTD.—Issue on August 12th, 1913, of £200 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

ARTISTS' PRINTERS, LTD. — Debenture dated July 30th, 1913, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, D. Macbeth, 17, Fleet-street, E.C.

BAYNES, LTD.—Debenture dated June 30th, 1913, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, Mrs. N. Goldman, 41, Spring-hill, Birmingham.

CROYDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, LTD.—Particulars of £4,500 debentures, created June 23rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—Freehold property of the Institution in George-street, Croydon. No trustees.

NATIONAL ENVELOPE CO., Ltd.—Particulars of £3,000 debentures, created by resolutions of October 16th, 1912, and June 30th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £500. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C

CHARLES BOWMAN, LTD.—Land registry charge on 8, King-street, Tower-hill, E.C., dated August 14th, 1913, to secure £550. Holders, Mrs. E. Bowman, West End Lodge, Isle of Wight; C. J. Bowman, 22, Windsor-street, Thornton Heath; and A. G. Stanzick, 8, King-street, Tower-Hill, E.C.

COMPANY NOTICES.

TRANSPARENT PRINTING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on June 30th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on July 29th, was duly confirmed:—"On account of the company not having done any business for a considerable time, and as the company has no assets or liabilities, it be voluntarily wound up; and that Mr. J. F. Gibbs, of 65, Wool-exchange, E.C., be appointed liquidator."

BRITISH ADVERTISING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at Manchester, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily." And at the same meeting Mr. Edgar Oates, 20, Cross-street, Manchester, was appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Manchester on September 4th.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

NELSON, H. J. H., trading as Nelson and Son, 51, Broad-street, and lately at 4, Brunswick-square, Bristol, bookseller. First meeting of creditors, September 3rd, 11.30 a.m., at the official receiver's office, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Public examination of debtor, October 17th, noon, at the Guildhall, Bristol.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

TATCHELL, C. J., 171-172, Snargate-street, Dover, stationer, etc. To be heard October 7th, 11 a.m., at the Guildhall, Canterbury.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

QUELCH, H., 35, Limesford-road, Nunhead, London, S.E., newspaper editor. Date of order, July 25th. Discharge suspended for two years on the grounds that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

BENNETT, J. H., trading as Bennett and Co., 8, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C., publisher. Trustee, F. S. Salaman, C.A., 1-2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, E.C. Released July 25th.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Have you ever been a stagnant swamp? Or felt like one?

o o o

If so, there may be interest for you in a figure Mr. Rupert Tapper used at the Monday lunch of the Executive Club meeting at the Birkbeck Cafe in Holborn, E.C. (At one o'clock to be precise).

o o o

He spoke of a morass all sodden and useless. Let some even small new activity arise, some energetic trickle begin to operate in the centre of the morass. The trickle quickly becomes a tiny stream, and then a larger stream; and it begins to gather to itself water from right or left, and in due course it drains the morass and gives to it a new, a bountiful, and a productive nature.

o o o

The nature and service of that spring, Mr. Tapper thought, fairly illustrated the nature of and the effect of some new activity in life. The effect to put it in a word, of work.

o o o

The damp mass becomes vivified and fructified by a new energy; and so too a thing that is too dry. For some of us may remember the lines which tell of the power of a new interest.

o o o

"A little hope, a little trust . . .
And life, as dry as desert dust,
Is fresher than a mountain stream."

o o o

Hope is the mainspring of energy. A new hope, even a new wild seeming imagining, may express itself in energy; and the energy may alter the whole condition of things. May alter them chemically, so to say; not simply mechanically.

o o o

Just as the frog, instead of drowning in the cream pail, swam on, and by swimming churned it into firm supporting butter; changed it chemically.

o o o

Mr. Tapper's topic was "The art of profit-making." Any gentleman connected with the Kenrick and Jefferson firm (as he is) has a right to a hearing on such a topic.

o o o

Less than twenty years ago the firm, an ordinary provincial printing and newspaper publishing concern, on not at all a great scale, issued their triplicate telegram book. It furrowed a way through the then stagnant swamp of office usages; it gathered to itself right and left other good notions, trickling in and swelling the volume; it tore out a channel; and things became changed; the ordering of Kenrick and Jefferson's affairs and the ordering of the affairs of offices and businesses in general.

o o o

The outcome is a magnificent business employing many hundreds of workers, pretty well all engaged in some way in the supply of utilities, printed or other, included comprehensively under the heading, System supplies.

o o o

It's a fine thing to see how a new force was set in motion and with such beneficent result.

o o o

It does one good to meet or even to think of these "first jump," men, the "Pioneers, O pioneers," of the familiar lines.

o o o

They're the salt of the business world.

o o o

"There is always room for a man of force; and one man makes room for many."

o o o

Mr. Tapper had his own definition of the art of profit-making. There's a lot more in it than at first springs to sight. He called it "the art of keeping on the best possible terms with all those with whom we come into contact."

o o o

That means, he said, in enlarging on the thought, giving the best possible service to the community; and that means our being in the most efficient condition for giving service.

o o o

That means golf, in its proper time; or motoring; or holiday at any rate. For me it means a good sea swim as often as I can get it.

o o o

"You must keep fit; you must use your leisure well," Mr. Tapper very shrewdly counselled.

o o o

In holidays or leisure we make ourselves; in our business time—well, we make our businesses.

o o o

This particularly is a word for the employer. He should be able to take a holiday, at least, and he should take it.

o o o

The employee begins by being dispensable. He should set about making himself indispensable.

o o o

The employer begins by being indispensable. He should set about making himself dispensable.

o o o

As Mr. Austen Leigh, of Spottiswoode's, reminds us, where an employer finds everything going wrong directly he's away, "There's one man about the place who doesn't know his business."

o o o

Yet another word of Mr. Tapper's was very important and had the quality of being somewhat unusual in business gatherings. He laid stress on the avoidance wherever possible of monotony in work; on the lessening at any rate of monotony.

o o o

I know I've said before but I shall say again until the editor's pencil once more begins to look blue that it is as important for all interests that labour shall be reasonably interesting as that it shall be reasonably brief.

o o o

Don't ask me to say here and now how this boon is to be accomplished. I'll only promise to give it my best thought as one worker in the craft, and I'll promise on your behalf that you'll do the same. Of a hundred readers of these notes everyone can probably do something that I can't do; every one of the hundred certainly knows something that I don't know. It's nothing in the way of reflection or disparagement of a good idea that the one proclaiming it like Mr. Tapper, or catching it up and emphasising it, like myself, should not be ready with its cut and dried application to all conceivable cases.

o o o

It's a great deal to be simply looking in the right direction; the next thing will be moving in the right direction. And then *solvitur ambulando*. Difficulty is often cleared out of the way as we "walk along."

o o o

Now this is a jolly sensible contemplation for the silly season.

o o o

I've a personal objective in the notes. Next Monday I've been roped in to give the luncheon talk, and having no particular ideas of my own I've stolen Mr. Tapper's, and am going to worry through a further stage that notion of his that a very large part of the prospect of business success consists in the elimination of monotony.

o o o

We really don't hear the word often enough. Perhaps that's why the boy in the story didn't understand—the boy, I mean, who went wrong in his examination paper. "Some people have several wives. That is called perligemy. Some have only one wife; that is called monotony."

o o o

I'm all for that last sort of monotony; as every man should be who has a better wife than he deserves; which no doubt is your case and mine.

o o o

But the other sort of monotony——as to that I really want a Frenchman to cry *à bas*.

o o o

Will any of you take pity on a man broiling away in Fleet-street these August days, and called upon to do some thinking before Monday mid-day. Send me a post card with a hint or a suggestion; or a reference.

o o o

You know some concern that did grapple with the problem of dreariness and dullness in work. They let their girls sing; or they instituted some craftsman competitions; or they tried to introduce variety into the style of work done in some way. They fought monotony anyhow.

o o o

The triumph over tedium will call for a Te Deum.

o o o

Mr. Tapper seemed to find or to look for the remedy in the increasing of the productive character of the work done by their staff.

o o o

He doesn't claim to have any magical wand wherewith to convert non-productive into productive work; but he does feel, and any Kenrick and Jefferson associate has a right to say, that a great deal can be done in the way of eliminating unproductive work.

o o o

We must have some of it. Let's have as little as possible.

o o o

I'm not striking off those copies of the "Te Deum" yet because I can see some difficulties ahead. They'll take time to settle. But the fact that a job will take time seems a better reason for starting on than for hanging back.

o o o

The Giant Monotony like the Giant Monopoly wants, or at any rate will be all the better for a sharp deep thrust under the fifth rib.

o o o

Where's Jack the Giant Killer? I'm sure there must be a lot of him about. I want a post card from a number of him between now and Monday morning, at my—thank heaven—unmonotonous idea-workshop at 146, Fleet-street.

o o o

Shoot in some suggestions please. Even what you in modesty may almost consider to be rubbish, may be shot here. I've not the slightest doubt that if you send me any hint or fact or suggestion at all it will be well worth my pondering.

o o o

By the way, any one reading this will be very welcome, I am sure, if he chooses to take his lunch with the Executive Club (1 to 2 o'clock next Monday, in a separate room of the Birkbeck Café, close to the old Birkbeck Bank, Holborn.)

o o o

This holiday time there are vacant chairs. I'm glad to reflect that there are. There'll be plenty of room. It's not a drawn out affair either. It usually breaks up a few minutes after two. The lunch is the modest 1s. 6d.

o o o

I don't want to see simply the same faces. Come along. It will break the monotony.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

A Monotype Specimen Book.

A new specimen book of "Monotype Display Type Matrices" has been issued by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and its contents make one wonder at the possibilities possessed by that appliance for the production of display founts of type by the printer in his own office and at any time he may desire. The great versatility of the monotype casting machine enables it to cast body type from 5 to 18-point, and display type for the cases from 14 to 36-point, so that display advertisements, circulars, or other work may be entirely composed on the machines. The book shows no less than eighty series of display types (in all 377 founts), that can be cast by the owner of a Display Type Attachment to the monotype. Such a range places a new power in the hands of the printer, as any of the matrices may be purchased at a low price, while many of the sets may be hired, and this method shows a great economy for the user. These latter are numbered, and a reference card is inserted at the beginning of the book on which their numbers are indicated, the rate charged for their use being one half-penny per matrix per day, or fifteen shillings for the use of a complete fount for one week. The book is beautifully got up and printed, and is enclosed in a double grey cover with the title embossed on the front. We may mention here that thirty-two Display Attachments have been sold in Great Britain since January 1st last.

THE ballot of Scottish bookbinders on the question of female labour has resulted in favour of a strike. The details of the voting show that the number in favour was 706, while 120 were against and 36 were neutral. The position of affairs is to be considered at a meeting of the Scottish District Council on Saturday.

Digitized by Google

Printers and their Employers.

President of Typographical Association on Conditions of Labour.

Several speeches of an interesting character were deliyered on the occasion of the anniversary dinner of the Bradford branch of the Typographical Association, which took place at Otley on Saturday. In the afternoon the members were afforded an opportunity of visiting Farnley Hall, the residence of Mr. F. H. Fawkes, and of inspecting the famous collection of Turner water colours there. Dinner was served in the evening. Mr. Wheater Jolliffe, President of the Bradford branch, occupied the chair, and accompanying him were Mr. J. O. French, of Manchester, President of the Typographical Association; Mr. C. F. Tumber, Bradford, vice-chairman and President-elect for next year; Mr. A. F. Paine, secretary of the Bradford branch; Councillor W. H. Broadbent, Halifax; Mr. J. E. Gledhill, Huddersfield; Mr. J. R. Crawford, Harrogate, and others.

After the usual loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. Tumber submitted that of the Typographical Association. He urged the rank and file to recognise their duty, and to come forward and do the work as it was laid down by the older leaders. The battle of Waterloo, he said, was not won by Wellington alone, but by the heroic soldiers that fought under him. Referring to the work done by Mr. French, Mr. Tumber spoke in terms of approval of the manner in which that gentleman had conducted the proceedings at the annual delegate meeting. Speaking of the approved Society, Mr. Tumber caused some amusement by stating that the maternity benefit had been paid out pretty frequently. That, he thought, indicated that the printers were fulfilling their duties to the nation. (Laughter and applause).

Speech by the President.

Mr. J. O. French, who was cordially received on rising to respond, first apologised for the absence of Mr. Geo. Roberts, M.P., their representative in Parliament. One of the striking features at the annual delegate meeting, he went on, was the presence of the young men. Mr. Tumber was one of the young men on whom many eyes were focussed, and much was expected from him in the future. Old men could not be expected to keep at the helm of the ship, and it was for the young men to step into their places. In no craft did they find the spirit of comradeship so much in evidence as amongst the members of the T.A., and it was a fact of which they might be proud. Mistakes had been made in the past, and would continue to be made in the future, but on all occasions the members had been willing to grant their indulgence. It was not generally known that at the annual delegate meeting the delegates altered the constitution of the Executive Council. A desire had been spreading for some time that it should be made more democratic, and with that he was in entire agreement, as then the rank and file would be entirely responsible for the management of the Association. Never in the history of the Association had they had men more willing and anxious for the good government of the body. (Cheers.)

The Doctrine of the Strike.

Referring to the policy of the Association, Mr. French said we were living to-day in strenuous times. A great awakening was taking place, and of that awakening they ought to take full advantage. The T.A. held a unique record as a trades union, inasmuch as they had never once made a retrograde step. From the inception of the movement they had grown year by year. There were men who had taken advantage of the labour unrest to suit their own purpose and to achieve their own ends. They had been preaching the doctrine of Syndicalism, which was a doctrine to which neither he nor his fellow members could subscribe. (Applause.) Trades unionism was conceived for a noble purpose—that of bettering the conditions of the workers of the country in a valid and a legal way—(applause)—and they of the T.A. would not be worthy of their salt if they departed from that policy. (Hear, hear.) Trades unionism was conceived to lift the bottom dog, and so long as they pursued that policy so long would success attend their efforts. He suggested that there was a great difference between the preacher of trades unionism and the preacher of syndicalism. There was no room in the labour movement for the man who preached the doctrine of the strike. They were not out to strike, but rather to use all pacific methods to improve the conditions of labour. There were men who would strike at the first opportunity, and who would pledge their association's funds for that purpose. But the strike hurt the worker more than the capitalist, and they would only use the strike as the last weapon, and when all pacific means had failed. They had employers in the country with whom they could not agree, and they had employers of whom they were proud, and before they decided to strike, those facts should be taken into consideration. There were, of course, times when they would be called upon to demonstrate their strength, and to show the faith that was in them, and if they had to strike they would fight to the bitter end. But the doctrine that he had always preached was that all pacific methods must first be exhausted. (Cheers.)

Employers and Employed.

Up to the present, continued the speaker, they had had many successful movements on behalf of the men. And what did these mean? They meant that the employers of the country had every confidence in the members of the T.A. They meant that the employers recognised that the spending power of a sovereign was not by 4s. 6d as much as it was five years ago. He therefore wished to advise all the branches that had not recently had an increase to go in for one at once. The workers of the country were awakening to the fact that they were masters of the situation, and there was a chance now for every branch to better their conditions by pacific methods. He did not think that any worker throughout the country should receive less than 35s. per week, and he was disappointed that the annual delegate meeting had fixed the minimum at 30s. No man could decently clothe and feed his family on less than 35s. per week. (A voice: They cannot in Bradford.) The workers had a right to claim a share of the world's wealth, especially as they were living in the wealthiest country on earth. Many employers had built up mighty fortunes on the sweat and brains of the workers, who now desired to have some share of that wealth. It was not their place to be always lagging in the rear, but to lead in the van. (Cheers.)

A Word for the Employers.

The Chairman, in submitting the toast of the employers, emphasised the necessity of fair dealing. He was not, he said, a man for peace at any price, but he was not one of those who believed in for ever flaunting the red rag at the bull. They had men in the Association of whom it would be correct to say that they were never happy except when creating some turmoil. He did not agree with that policy, as in his experience he always found that if the men had any grievance the bulk of the employers were always ready to listen to them. He had had many interviews with employers, and on all occasions he had been treated with the utmost courtesy and on equal ground. They never lost anything by trying to look at a matter from the point of view of the other side. (Applause.)

The Competition of the Non-Union House.

Mr. E. P. B. Brockwell, of Otley, responded, and referred to the happy relations that had always existed between employers and employed so far as his office was concerned. That there were two sides to every story was never better exemplified than in the industrial life of to-day. They were bound to go wrong if they only looked at one side. There was no right-minded employer but who wished his men to have a living wage, but the employer was frequently handicapped because next door to him was a non-union office with an employer paying what wages he liked, and when the public wished for a thing done cheaply they went to the cheap man. What they ought to aim at was to get all the offices into the Union, so that the public could not get their work done cheaper at one place than at another. (Cheers.)

The toast of "Our Visitors" was submitted by Mr. E. Harrison, of Otley.

Councillor W. H. Broadbent, of Halifax, responded, and spoke of the work that was being done in Halifax and district.

A Rise at Harrogate.

Mr. J. R. Crawford, of Harrogate, also responded, and mentioned the fact that as a result of recent agitation in Harrogate they had just got an offer of an increase of 2s., making the rate 33s. 6d. per week, and also a change in the overtime rates. Previously they had received only about the same for overtime as for day work, but they had now got an advance to 10d. per hour, with 1s. after the first three hours. Naturally they were a little bit pleased with themselves. (Applause.)

Mr. Riddibrough, of Keighley, also responded with a humorous speech.

Representation on Authorities.

"The Bradford Branch of the Typographical Association and its Otley Section" was submitted by Mr. French, who spoke of the excellent work done by the officials in that district, especially by Messrs. Jolliffe and Paine. The Trades Union movement, he said, was becoming a political movement—(A Voice: Certainly it is.)—and if they desired to see it progress they must send to the House of Commons and to the munipalities county men like Councillor Paine who were in sympathy with it. The time had come for them to throw away the shibboleths and the prejudices of the past. He believed in proportional representation, and in both sides of a case being heard. He was glad to know that the Typographical Association had not been backward in that respect, but had sent men to the authorities who had proved their worth. (Applause.)

Cutting Prices.

Councillor A. F. Paine, who is a member of the Stationery Committee of the Bradford City Council, responded. He first read a letter from Mr. Geo. Roberts, the Typographical Association Parliamentary representative, who had been invited to that meeting, but who was unable to be present. Mr. Roberts said he greatly regretted the fact, as he would like to have renewed his acquaintance with the Bradford members. After alluding to the earlier work of the Bradford branch, Councillor Paine said that in many cases the employers themselves were alone to blame for the lowness of prices. In estimates submitted to his committee on the Bradford Council he had found a variation in the same job of from 250 to 300 per cent. One firm had quoted £3, and another firm had offered to do the same work for 10s. Councillor Paine concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. F. H. Fawkes for so kindly allowing the members to visit Farnley Hall. This was seconded by Mr. E. Harrison, and carried unanimously.

The toast of the host and hostess was drunk on the proposal of Mr. H. Rees. Mr. T. B. Houseman responded.

The final toast was that of the chairman, which was submitted by Mr. H. R. Inglis, and carried with musical honours. Mr. Jolliffe suitably responded.

"PRINTED on Irish Paper with Irish Ink" is an announcement on the title-page of the "Directory of Users of the Irish Trade Mark (1913)," issued by the Irish Industrial Development Association (Incorporated), Dublin.

A SMALL hand-book, entitled "Die. Klebstoffe," is issued by the Drucktechnischer Verlog, Dresden. It deals with the manufacture of pasteboards by hand and machine, and their use in the box-making, printing, photographic and other trades.



THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Canadian News Print.

Figures Relating to Production.

Mr. A. G. McIntyre, the retiring secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, gives some remarkable figures relating to the production of news print in Canada. He states that the present production in Canada is 1,300 tons a day, made up as follows:—

Quebec.—Laurentide, Grand Mere, 200 tons; Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co., Shawinigan Falls, 100 tons; Canada Paper Co., Windsor Mills, 50; Ed. Crabtree and Sons, Joliette, 25; E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, 60; Jos. Ford and Co., Fort Neuf, 5; Jonquiere Pulp Co., Jonquiere, 40; Alex. McArthur and Co., Joliette, 25; News Pulp and Paper Co., St. Raymond, 30; Price Bros. and Co., Kenogami, 150; total daily production for Quebec province, 685 tons.

Ontario.—J. R. Booth, Ottawa, 125; Lake Superior Co., Sault Ste. Marie, 200; Riordon Paper Co., Merritton, 10; Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., Espanola, 150; total, 485.

British Columbia.—Powell River Co., Ltd., 150.

In addition to this 1,300 tons, before January 1st, 1914, these figures will be increased by 390 tons, as follows:—Ontario Paper Co., Thorold, Ont., 120; Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Co., Fort Frances, Ont., 120; Donnacona Paper Co., Donnacona, Que., 50; Powell River Co., Powell River, B.C., 100; total, 390.

Last year the increase in tonnage in the production of news print in Canada was 430 tons per day. So far this year an additional 235 tons has come on the market, and this will be increased by another 390 tons per day by the end of the present year. These figures compare with an increased production in the United States for 1912 of only 235 tons per day, and for the present year an increase of 110 tons.

At the present time Canada is exporting to the United States at the rate of 600 tons of news print a day, which is 98 per cent. of the total imports of the United States. Eighty per cent. of this has been entering free under clause 2 of the Reciprocity Act.

British Envelopes.

The exports of British envelopes from the United Kingdom during 1912, compared with the four previous years, were as follows:—

1912	...	36,431 cwts.	£86,049
1911	...	26,122 ,,	67,275
1910	...	28,939 ,,	71,921
1909	...	25,137 ,,	65,005
1908	...	20,268 ,,	53,944

Foreign countries increased their purchases from £11,702 in 1908 to £21,084 in 1912, and British Possessions from £42,242 to £64,965.

The values of the shipments to the following markets are given for 1912 as compared with 1908:—

	1908.	1912.
Egypt...	£2,706	£8,251
Argentine Republic ...	3,007	5,437
Other Foreign Countries...	5,989	7,396
Cape of Good Hope ...	5,236	8,011
Natal...	1,725	2,471
Transvaal	3,471	7,297
B. E. Indies	13,319	21,952
Australia	3,907	8,006
New Zealand	8,045	8,972
Other British Possessions	6,539	8,256

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	JULY.				JANUARY-JULY.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	16,618	19,527	38,874	41,446	123,174	121,093	262,506	264,738
Printings	132,130	186,297	136,426	171,693	954,179	1,186,677	943,413	1,125,116
Packings and Wrappings	40,138	84,423	22,963	38,207	411,439	498,505	178,380	215,218
Hangings...	7,455	10,022	18,285	23,444	78,495	87,271	197,697	214,088
Other Printed or Coated	2,584	2,509	10,221	11,934	22,933	17,586	96,706	79,473
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	7,931	12,351	8,555	10,123	56,250	67,896	55,708	64,839
Manufactures of ,, ,,	4,232	5,206	7,521	9,227	31,234	35,984	56,935	63,684
Playing Cards	321	276	2,037	2,158	1,903	2,122	13,672	16,066
Envelopes...	2,827	3,731	6,228	8,069	18,102	21,804	43,584	50,727
Bags	2,953	3,846	4,148	4,585	25,235	30,988	28,716	33,932
Unenumerated	5,317	5,177	14,357	13,547	33,700	39,060	83,678	95,380
Totals	222,506	333,365	269,651	334,433	1,756,644	2,108,986	1,960,995	2,223,261

Writings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	382	568	1,845	2,385	4,009	2,905	14,935	12,634
United States	99	174	649	672	1,177	1,061	4,493	4,542
Other Foreign Countries	3,558	3,108	9,653	9,046	20,246	21,357	57,972	63,291
B. South Africa	1,402	1,388	3,184	2,821	10,988	10,523	20,832	20,978
B. India	1,804	2,642	3,820	5,132	14,494	15,389	31,892	31,193
Straits Settlements ...	272	543	568	1,450	2,212	3,109	5,280	7,384
Ceylon	107	389	260	657	1,527	1,973	3,270	4,092
Australia	6,517	7,008	12,855	11,794	49,792	43,175	85,106	75,313
New Zealand	1,148	2,107	2,032	3,493	10,699	12,474	19,036	20,611
Canada	486	511	1,811	1,466	2,759	3,904	7,015	9,320
Other British Possessions	843	1,089	2,197	2,530	5,271	5,223	12,675	12,380

Printings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	12,011	11,483	14,131	15,100	67,471	71,617	78,953	90,130
United States	1,482	4,890	2,409	4,400	16,388	21,562	21,949	31,502
Other Foreign Countries	33,727	34,212	40,417	38,443	212,376	257,499	240,585	281,309
B. South Africa	8,403	7,494	9,157	8,640	80,763	65,451	81,238	68,955
B. India	19,117	24,593	17,646	24,143	139,773	174,086	131,028	164,148
Straits Settlements ...	2,753	3,968	2,509	3,208	9,553	14,976	9,242	14,312
Ceylon	1,918	3,807	1,722	3,456	10,688	16,212	10,505	15,253
Australia	32,335	70,943	26,481	48,421	266,845	394,224	219,695	284,203
New Zealand	7,010	9,161	5,921	7,738	75,181	71,206	61,733	58,764
Canada	11,238	12,180	13,876	14,617	61,026	80,122	74,230	97,446
Other British Possessions	2,136	3,566	2,157	3,527	14,115	19,722	14,255	19,094

Unenumerated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	408	456	2,597	3,007	2,818	3,489	17,761	22,841
United States	254	131	902	539	875	1,199	3,248	4,568
Other Foreign Countries	2,292	1,718	5,617	3,925	12,330	14,031	28,845	30,326
B. South Africa	485	611	987	941	3,971	4,028	6,534	7,027
B. East Indies	571	515	1,491	1,426	3,728	3,859	7,811	8,122
Australia	662	692	1,109	1,449	5,499	6,900	8,697	10,377
New Zealand	146	329	366	626	1,444	2,470	2,820	4,070
Canada	273	511	863	1,084	1,963	2,241	5,579	6,062
Other British Possessions	226	214	425	550	1,072	843	2,383	1,987

FOLDING MACHINES.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND, SOUND FOLDERS, WARRANTED.

CUNDALL.—D. Demy. 2, 3 or 4 folds, equal to new **£65**

CUNDALL.—D. Demy, 2, 3 and 4 folds, parallel folds after the first and second folds, equal to new . . . **£75**

CUNDALL.—2-Crown fast Magazine Machine, drop bar feed, 2 or 3 folds . **£65**

"ECLIPSE." (American) Jobber. 40 by 48-ins. and under, 2, 3 or 4 folds, equal to new **£80**

All machines delivered and erected free.

Address:—"FOLDING MACHINE," c/o. "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

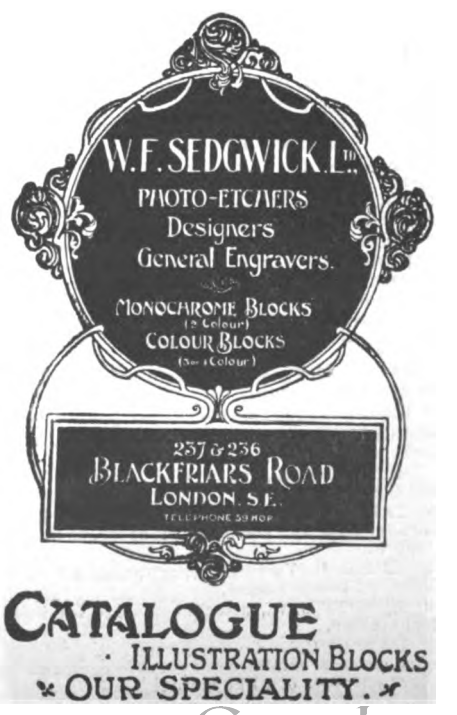
ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —or— "Antetype Rothun" London.

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.



Digitized by Google

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment in the printing trades during July was good generally, and better than in June, or in July last year, as shown by the Table below :—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,118	4·6	4·8	6·8	— 0·2	— 2·2
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,790	2·1	3·7	2·5	— 1·6	— 0·4
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,272	3·9	3·9	3·8	...	+ 0·1
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,810	2·3	2·0	2·2	+ 0·3	+ 0·1
West Midlands	2,753	1·6	3·4	2·7	— 1·8	— 1·1
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales ...	3,673	1·7	3·2	2·6	— 1·5	— 0·9
Scotland	6,140	1·9	2·5	3·5	— 0·6	— 1·6
Ireland...	2,502	6·6	6·1	4·9	+ 0·5	+ 1·7
United Kingdom	53,353	3·5	4·0	4·7	+ 0·5	— 1·2

In London, employment continued good, and was better that a year ago. In other centres, employment was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago, overtime being worked in many towns on voters' lists. It was slack, however, with letterpress printers at Liverpool, Nottingham and Dublin, and with lithographic printers at Edinburgh.

FOREIGN.

In France, during June, employment continued fair in the printing trades, but in Germany it fell off, so that the percentage of unemployed amongst 66,274 trade unionists rose from 3·0 (in May) to 6·1, as compared with 5·5 in June last year. In Holland and Norway there were only trifling changes.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

18,201 THOMPSON, W. P., paper tubes and methods of making the same.
18,218 COTTEE, A. J., self-opening envelope.
18,263 JONES, R., pencil holders.
18,278 HADDAN, R., machines for filing account slips.
18,403 BOLLE, A., and JORDAN, printing, blocking and stamping presses.
18,409 BLAKENEY, R., advertising apparatus.
18,411 KING, S. V., and J. KING, LTD., manufacture of discs of paper, cardboard, papier-mâché, and like materials.
18,431 HORN AND SCHNEIDER, automatic sheet feeding and delivery mechanism for platen presses.
18,441 SWIFT, W. E., machine for applying metallic fasteners to envelopes.
18,472 BRETTELL, F. G., sheet delivery machines.
18,484 VERBUNT, W., and OSTERMANN, W., bookbinding machines.
18,521 BOLTON, R. H., and J. W., binding for books and the like.
18,525 YATES, J., and GORDON, F. J., holders or clips for retaining music leaves, books, or the like in position.
18,567 CRUSE, H. V., safety attachments for envelopes and like packages.
18,580 JENKINS, J. W., attachable hinge for loose-leaf binding.
18,583 HARRIS, H. K., devices for making public announcements, exhibiting advertisements, and for other purposes of a like nature.
18,586 EVANS, R. G., fountain or reservoir pens.
18,624 CAINE, T., fountain pens, penholders, pencils, pencil and pen protectors, and such like.
18,650 RIDGWAY, A. D., typewriters or writing machines.
18,657 ORD, B. T., and BEAN, A. H., manifold copying books.
18,675 DIXON, J. F., clips for securing loose paper sheets and for other like purposes.
18,676 MARTIN, P., rotary printing presses.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Moisteners for stamps, envelopes and the like—Hostmann; 2,895.
Advertising apparatus—Mitchell and Kent; 17,912.
Combined photographic and letterpress printing apparatus and the like—Graber; 18,096.
Goods Transportation labels, label-holders, tag envelopes, invoice holders, or the like—Taylor; 18,186.
Machine for displaying photo, pictorial, or advertising cards and the like—Clegg; 18,232.
Machines for cleaning and preparing composition inking rollers and lithographic inking rollers—Hurth; 19,229.
Driving mechanism of printing presses—Goss Printing Press Co. of England; 21,449.
Production of negatives for photo-mechanical printing—Miller and Millergraph Co.; 25,257.
Apparatus for changing the mould in matrix-setting and type line-casting machines—Schnellsetzmaschinen Ges. and Drewell; 26,168.
Means for mounting photographs, engravings, and the like—Molesworth; 26,521.
Sheet delivery mechanism—R. Hoe and Co.; 29,947.

1913.

Adjustable folding device for use in machines for the manufacture of envelopes, paper bags, and the like—Büse and Zingemann; 8,494.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

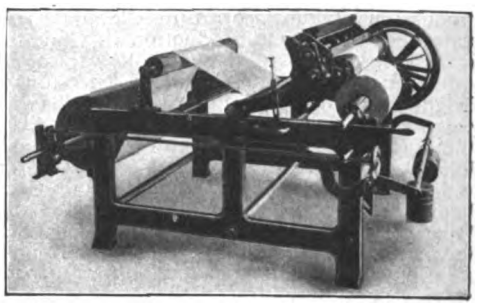
1913.

Device for displaying advertisements or the like—Benchot; 17,425.
Typographical machines—Kennedy; 17,886.

THE offices of the *East African Standard*, at Nairobi, were gutted the other night, and only the walls were left standing.

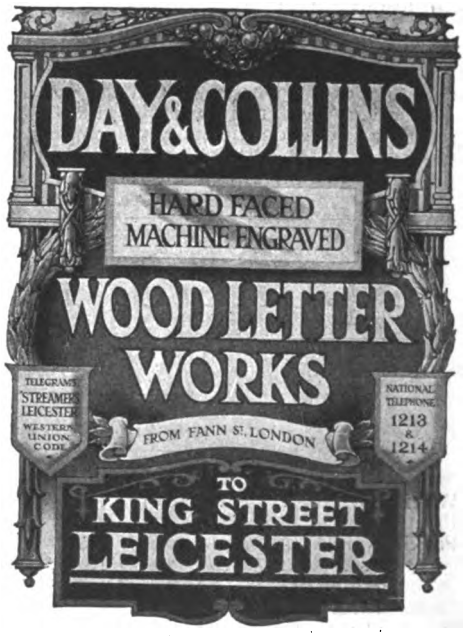
ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES.
For Letterpress Printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES.
For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.



SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS.
For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. Nedden & Co., 11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C



Rotary Typo, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

Telephone: 3658 HOP.

Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.

Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

Maker and Refiner of

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.

30 to 40 Tons (All Grades) Of TYPE METAL in Stock.

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works:
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY

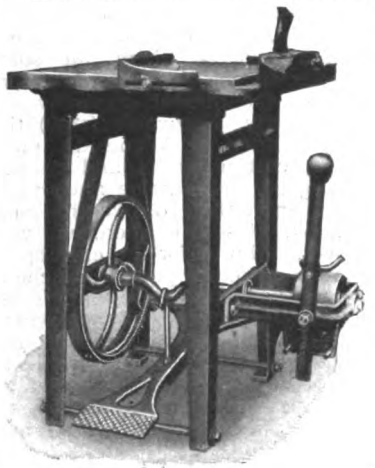
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.

Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

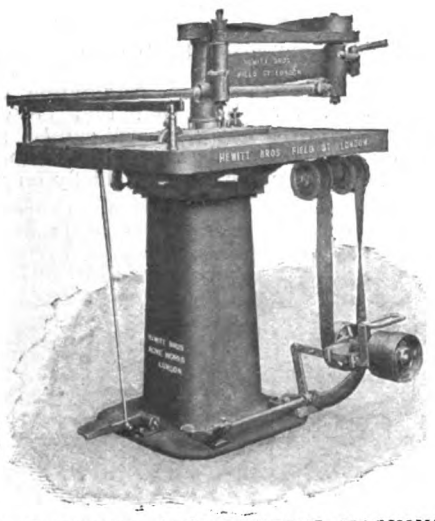
Digitized by Google

HEWITT BROS.,

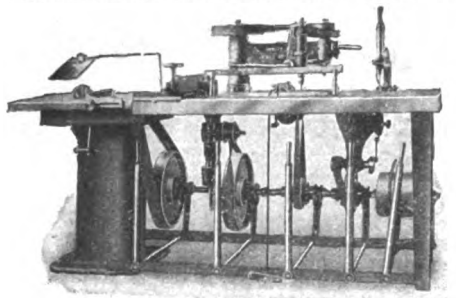
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.



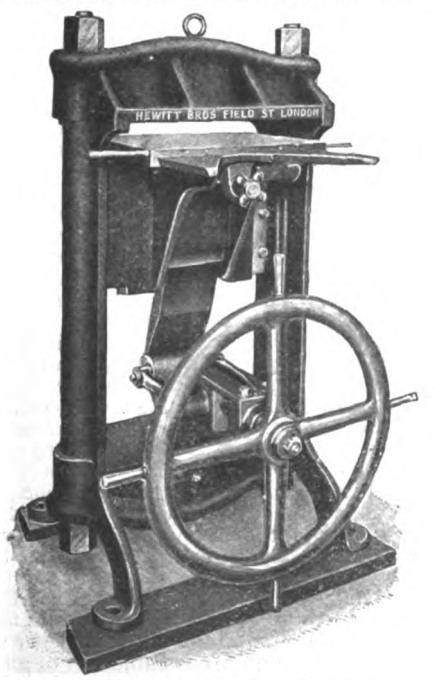
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH for Power or Treadle. Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



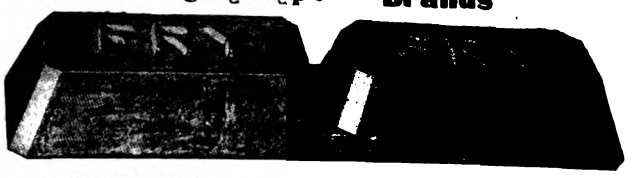
COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.



Stereotypers' Toggle Press.
(New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS. FOR CHASES.
Field St. Kings Cross, London. W.C.

It is **ECONOMY** to use our "Fryotype" Brands

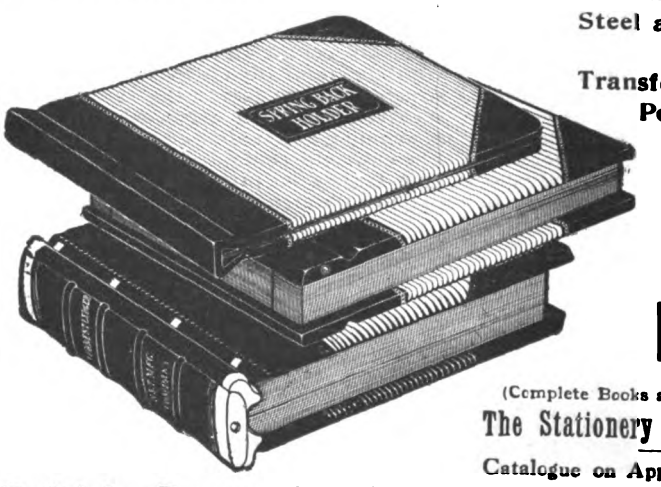


of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.

MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



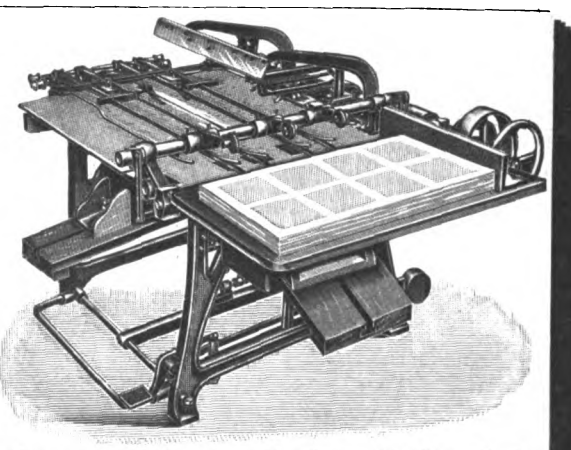
Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

More than **1,000 Folding Machines**



Of our Manufacture are at present installed in

All Civilised Countries of the World.

On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.

A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.
Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM,
7, Water Lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND The Best of Everything for the Printer

SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS TO

Scottish Paper Trade History.

X.—The Stoneywood Mills of Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd.

We come next to the extensive Stoneywood Mills at Bucksburn, which, with the exception of the Culter Mills, form the oldest existing papermaking establishment in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. They date their origin from September, 1770, when John Boyle, a bookseller, and Richard Hyde, a dyer, both of Aberdeen, leased for 114 years the "island of Stoneywood," about four miles north-west of the Granite City. They formed a partnership in equal shares for the manufacture of writing and other paper. Boyle, whose place of business was at the head of the Broadgate, was also a printer, bookbinder, and newspaper proprietor. According to an advertisement in the *Aberdeen Journal* of February 25th, 1771, the new mill was expected to be in operation a few months later, and in the meantime Boyle announced that he was willing to pay 9d. for every 20 lbs. of old ropes or unbleached rags, and double as much for linen or check rags. However, it is doubtful whether he ever actually became a papermaker, as in the same year he sold his half-share of the business to his partner Hyde, who in his turn disposed of it to Alex. Smith, an Aberdeen wigmaker. In 1773, Hyde disposed of his remaining interest to an Aberdeen merchant named Thos. Spark, who in the following year sold it to his partner Smith, so that the latter finally became sole proprietor of Stoneywood Paper Mill. In the *Aberdeen Journal* for March 22nd, 1773, the following announcement appeared:

A PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Alexander Smith, proprietor of the paper mills at Stoneywood, has opened a warehouse in the head of the Broadgate, Aberdeen, where he sells on the lowest terms the greatest variety of lapping or wrapping paper, viz., whited-brown, Kentish cap, elephant royal, pot blue, filtering paper, cartridge of various kinds, dyers pressing papers, or pasteboards, etc. He gives the best prices, ready money, for old ropes and rags, or anything of the hemp or lint kind. Commissions from the country carefully obeyed, and to those who may buy a large quantity at one time, a proper allowance will be given for rental.

Five years afterwards the connection of the Piries with the business began. Patrick Pirie was the first papermaking member of the family of that name, who were then seated in the adjacent parish of Udny. He married Smith's daughter Margaret on March 1st, 1778, and his father-in-law took him into partnership in the papermaking business. Pirie was originally a merchant in Castle-street, Aberdeen. His career as a papermaker was a short one, for he died in March, 1787, leaving three sons (Alexander, William and Patrick) and a reputation which is thus summed up in his obituary notice in the *Aberdeen Journal*:—

As neighbour, husband, father, friend,
He acted well his part,
Blest with what's dear to all mankind,
A good and honest heart

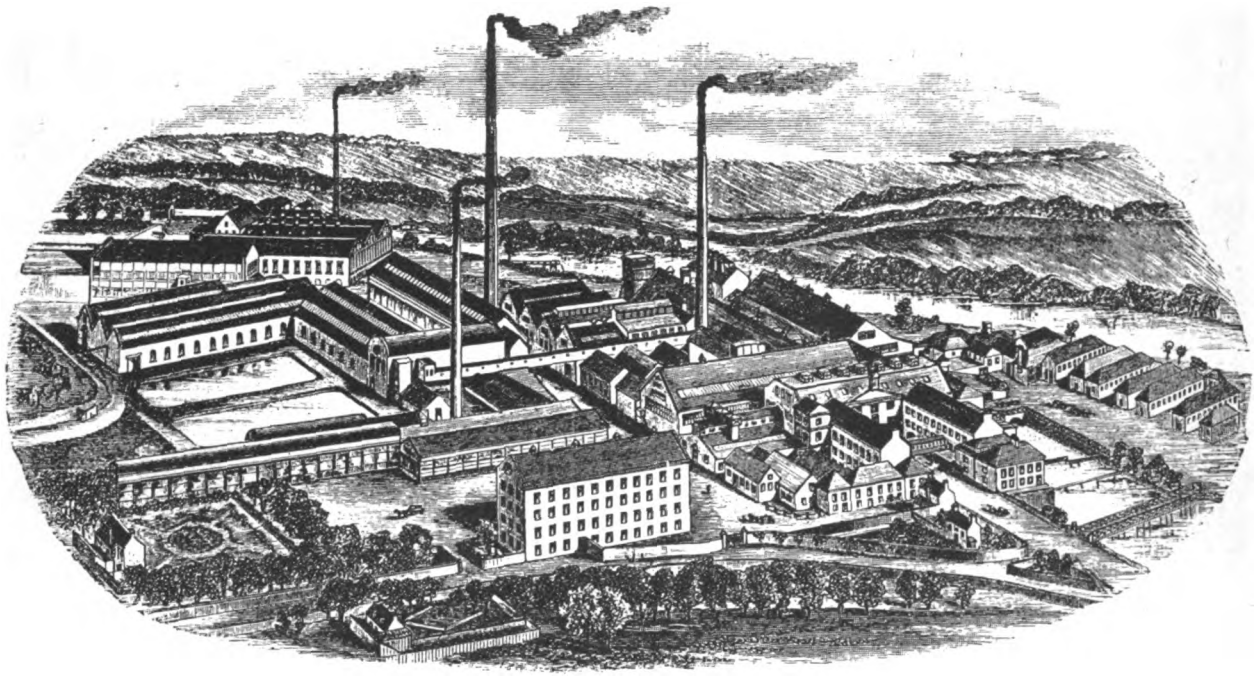
In 1794 the surviving partner, Smith, made a will by which he bequeathed the lease of the mills, then containing two vats and employing only 16 hands, to his son Alexander, or in the case of his death (which actually happened soon after) to his grandson, Alexander, Pirie, who was the eldest son of his deceased partner, the other sons becoming woollen manufacturers. The firm's customers were then chiefly local merchants, printers, stationers and bookbinders, there being only one distant (London) buyer.

Alex. Smith the elder died in May, 1796, at the age of 66, when Alex. Pirie succeeded to his papermaking business. It was not at that time a very large or important one—the inventory then made included a stock of only 533 reams of paper, and 20 tons of raw materials, the whole being valued at £484—nor does it appear to have developed greatly during the forty and odd years that he was at the head of it. He was, however, fully alive to the advantages of economy of production, and thus availed himself of the introduction of the Fourdrinier machine by putting one down in 1822 at his firm's mill (No. 7), which in 1825 was one of the thirteen such machines then at work in Scotland. In 1827 some thirty hands were employed, the weekly wage bill being about £25. Two years later a great flood did considerable damage to the mills, with the result that they had to be reconstructed, though practically on the same site, the river bed being deepened with the view of avoiding any similar disaster in the future. The new mill contained two machines, running largely on printings and writings, and the town warehouse was in Adelphi-court, Aberdeen, where Mr. Pirie, though residing close to his mill, attended daily.

In 1836 Mr. Pirie took his eldest son, Francis, into partnership, and in 1839 his second son, Alex. Pirie. Soon afterwards he retired from business, leaving the mills in the hands of the two brothers, who almost at once commenced to enlarge and extend them, so that the magnitude of the present concern is largely due to their energy and business acumen. As early as 1848, when the first extensions were completed, about 70 or 80 men and boys and 100 women were employed at Stoneywood, where 600 or 700 tons of rags were used yearly.

In 1844 Mr. Francis Pirie was associated with a Scotch patent (taken out jointly by himself and Thos. Nash, of the Paul's Cray Mills in Kent, the latter being the sole patentee in England) for (1) some improvements in rag washing and cleaning machinery. The apparatus may be stated generally to have been a revolving cylinder, partitioned off in such a manner as to separate and agitate the rags while the cylinder was revolving. Water was admitted through the hollow axis of the cylinder. The patent also covered (2) an improved apparatus for drying paper, consisting of a series of stoves, having drums revolving round them, and between each stove and drum a fan, which, revolving with the drum, caused a current of air, that served materially to dry the paper as it passed successively round the drums; and (3) an improved apparatus for glazing paper, consisting of a cylinder having fillets at the end in combination with rollers, the arrangement being such that the copper plates then commonly used in paper glazing, having once passed between the cylinder and rollers, were immediately passed back again without removing them from the apparatus, and so on as often as might be found requisite.

In 1854, as mentioned in our fifth article, Messrs. Pirie and Sons took over the Culter Mills, and worked them for some ten years, prior to the formation, under their auspices, of the present company of that name. Shortly afterwards (1856) they acquired a factory at Woodside, previously used as a cotton works, and converted it into a rag sorting, cutting and dusting department. Another old cotton mill, at Poynernook, close to Aberdeen, was also taken over, and used for the envelope manufacturing and coated paper branches. This is now the well known Union Works. The firm exhibited specimens of their papers, etc., at the Paris International Exhibition of 1855, and were awarded a gold medal. In 1859 the number of employees had increased to more than a thousand, and the annual consumption of raw materials to 2,500 tons. By this time, the two machines had grown to four, making paper from 60 inches to 78 inches wide. The senior partner of the firm, Mr. Francis Pirie, died in 1870, leaving as his surviving partners his brothers Alex. and Gordon Pirie, and two of his sons, Mr. Alex. Pirie being at the head of affairs. The latter gentleman was also a director of the Aberdeen Railway and the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co. About 1860, Mr. Pirie felt that he was in a position to enjoy a well-earned rest from the cares of business, and for the next seven years or so he resided chiefly on the Continent. He returned to Aberdeen in 1867 and died (at Dresden) in November, 1875, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Amongst his many benefactions to the district were schools for the children of his firm's employees, started in 1865, and a recreation ground for their use. In 1859, Mr. Gordon Pirie, in conjunction with a chemist named Jullion, patented a method of manufacturing gelatine papermakers' size from bones. In 1876 the firm obtained a gold medal for their display at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and similar awards were gained at Paris in 1878, Sydney in 1879 and Melbourne in 1880. As recently as 1879 the chief papermaking material used at these mills was rags—400 women being engaged in sorting, etc., at Woodside—and of these and other raw materials some 5,500-6,000 tons per annum were then used, the annual turnout of paper being nearly 100 tons per week. Not long after this time, superfine printings were added to the firm's other makes. In 1886 the number of employees at Stoneywood Mills was from fifteen to sixteen hundred, 400 tons of coal per week were required, and 30,000 cubic feet of gas per week for lighting purposes during the winter. There were then some 30 steam engines of various types, for different purposes, including a "Corliss" put in by Mr. A. G. Pirie (said to be the first of its kind set up in the kingdom), and additional motive power was provided by three "Hercules" turbine water-wheels, supplied by an aqueduct, and furnishing about 1,000 h.p. The accompanying reproduction of an old woodcut illustration gives a good idea of the appearance of the mills some 35 years ago. The buildings of that day stood



STONEYWOOD MILLS IN 1879.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOUREAU, LONDON."

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS
(Invented).
No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE

USED THE WORLD OVER.
Invented and Manufactured by
Trade Mark No. 270,725.] AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1⁶ to 5⁰⁰⁰ cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.
Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.
Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER, 4th & Dickerson Street, Newark, N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Kloveniersburgwal, 99, Amsterdam.
LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- "6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

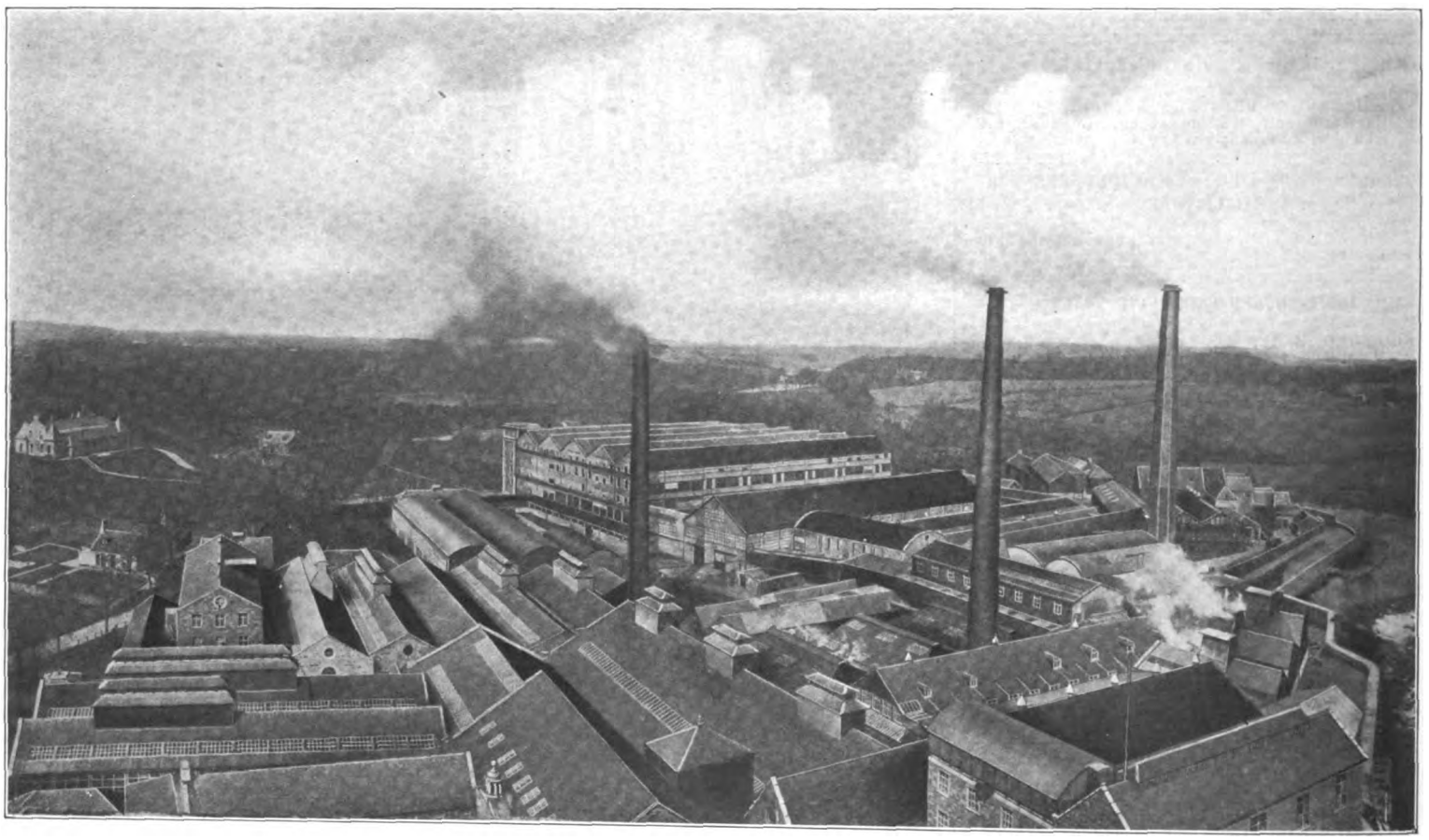
Digitized by Google

on a site nearly 16 acres in extent, on the west side of the river Don, from which the water supply is derived. One of the large tanks seen in the picture was filled by a Pulsometer pump, capable of discharging 600 gallons per minute. Now there is a sedimentation basin of 15,000,000 gallons capacity, after leaving which the water is strained through gravity sand filters of a total area of 48,000 square feet, working at the rate of three gallons per square foot per hour.

In 1890 there were six machines at work (which still remain), ranging in size from 60 inches to 96 inches, and ten years later the output had increased to 150 tons per week. To-day, Messrs. Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., make about 9,000 tons a year of loft-dried tub and engine-sized writings, parchments and vellum papers; account book and safety cheque, bank and typewriting papers; loan, bond, chart, cartridge and drawing papers; blottings, buff copying and multi-copying papers; chromo, art enamel, gummed and cloth-lined papers; cards, boards and envelopes. The mills are within half-a-mile of Bankhead station on the Great North of Scotland Railway. There is an envelope factory at the firm's London premises (96, Farringdon-street, E.C.), and Messrs. Pirie and Sons have branch establishments at Glasgow, Dublin, Paris, New York, Melbourne and Johannesburg. Their papers, indeed, have a thoroughly world-wide reputation, which is maintained by the fifty or so registered watermarks that distinguish the various descriptions and qualities. The earliest "Pirie" watermark of which there is record is dated 1801. The business was converted into a limited liability company in 1882.

At the present day the works cover an area of about 35 acres, and include repairing and joiners shops, employing about 100 men. The old water-wheel of former days was done away with some half dozen years since, and the power plant now includes, in addition to the turbines, three triple-expansion steam engines aggregating 2,000 h.p., a 500 k.w. Parsons steam turbo alternator, and a 100 k.w. steam driven dynamo for lighting purposes. Steam is supplied by more than a score of boilers, mostly of the Lancashire type. In 1906 a new bleaching and beating plant, of the "Masson" and "Taylor" types, was put down by Messrs. Masson, Scott and Co., Ltd. About a mile from the mill is a reservoir, the water supply of which is reserved for fire protection purposes.

Stoneywood Mills incorporates an establishment of similar name, that was for forty years carried on as a separate entity. It was founded by Chas. Smith, nephew of Alex. Smith, sen., first proprietor of Stoneywood mills. He had been trained there under his uncle to the business of papermaking, left after his uncle's death in 1796, and started a small paper mill on his own account in the same neighbourhood. Here he was soon joined in partnership by Chas. Davidson, founder of the now well-known business of C. Davidson and Son, Ltd. (see ninth article), but this connection only lasted a few years. At the commencement of last century he built a new mill adjoining Stoneywood House (which he also acquired), but it was not on a very large scale, measuring only 50 feet by 38½ feet, the plant being driven by a waterwheel, 18 feet in diameter. About 1813, Smith formed the business into a sort of joint stock concern, the shares in which were held by himself and five others, and probably enlarged the premises, as in 1825 this mill of Chas. Smith and Co. (No. 8) contained three vats, employed in making printings and writings. The firm had a warehouse in St. Andrew-Street, Aberdeen, where one of the principals attended on Fridays. The partnership expired in 1826, when the business was offered for sale, but as no satisfactory tender was received the mill was kept going until early in 1832, when it was shut down. Subsequently, Messrs. Pirie and Sons acquired it, and added it to their own establishment. Smith for some years afterwards acted as manager of Mr. Davidson's Waterton Mill.



THE STONEYWOOD MILLS OF MESSRS. ALEX. PIRIE AND SONS, LTD.

How to Make Even.

Our contemporary, the *Inland Printer*, in a recent issue, prints the following letter, and comments on it thus:—"It seems impossible that such conditions exist, and the only consolation to be held out is the fact that such tactics cannot make for permanency, and that honest methods, while possibly carrying with them a certain amount of hardship, win out in the long run."

The Letter.

"Speaking about prices for job work, I should like to tell of an experience I had recently. I had not been in business very long. Was trying to get a start with two Gordons on the West Side, and intended to work along 'cost system' lines. After three months of that I wasn't getting anywhere. All the shops about were beating my prices. One day I got a chance to figure on five thousand postal cards, card and four rule lines, customer to furnish the cards. My price was $2.50 – really too cheap. But another printer took it for $1. I found out who got the job, and shortly after met him on the street. I asked him how he could possibly live on such prices. 'Oh, easy enough,' he answered; 'made good money on that job.' I told him that was ridiculous. 'Why, man alive,' he said, 'I got $18 for that job.' Eighteen dollars? How could that be? 'Why,' he said, 'I got $1 cash and stole 1,700 cards.'

"And I learned that he wasn't the only cheap printer that was making good by robbing furnished stock whenever he could, by hook or crook.

"But, you say, such fellows can't last long. Well, there's a new crop always coming, and how can an honest printer live meantime?"

American and English Words.

The American continues to retain words and meanings of words which were in frequent, if not in general use, both literary and colloquial, when his ancestors left their native land. It is to be kept in mind that a language transported from one country to another is fairly certain to undergo what is technically called an arrest of development. This is especially sure to be the case at periods when not only are distances vast but intercommunication infrequent. In the country emigrated from, words once familiar drop gradually out of use. New words are introduced to replace them. Others again change their meaning. Of two words once existing side by side and denoting essentially the same thing, one is taken and the other left. In this movement of speech the transferred language has little or no part. Not only are the words which have been brought over retained; they are retained in their original sense. Hence in time the language of the colony as contrasted with that of the mother-country tends to seem, if not to be, archaic to the dwellers in the latter.

Such a result has been distinctly manifest in the language of this country. Many of the so-called Americanisms represent the English usage of the former half of the seventeenth century, when the original settlements were made here. Most of this class of transported words were heard then everywhere in cultivated speech. On the other hand, some had their native home in the English dialects. They have never been used in English literature, at least on any scale worth considering. But brought over to America, they became here part of the common tongue. Take one notable illustration. Cracker, as the designation of a thin, hard biscuit, is widely used by all classes. Now this term is not entirely unknown to English literature, but it can not be said to have in it any recognised position. In the dialects of northern England and in parts of Scotland it is, however, not infrequent. From those quarters it was in all probability brought to America. Here it has come into general, if not into universal use.—*Harper's Magazine.*

PAPER, principally from Japan, was imported into Dairen during 1912 to the value of £58,222 compared with £57,484 in 1911, and £44,161 in 1910.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER *Stock Blocks*

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR HALF TONE make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7, SINGER St. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch,
Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Task Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

31, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

SAFETY VACUUM Bronzing Machine

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

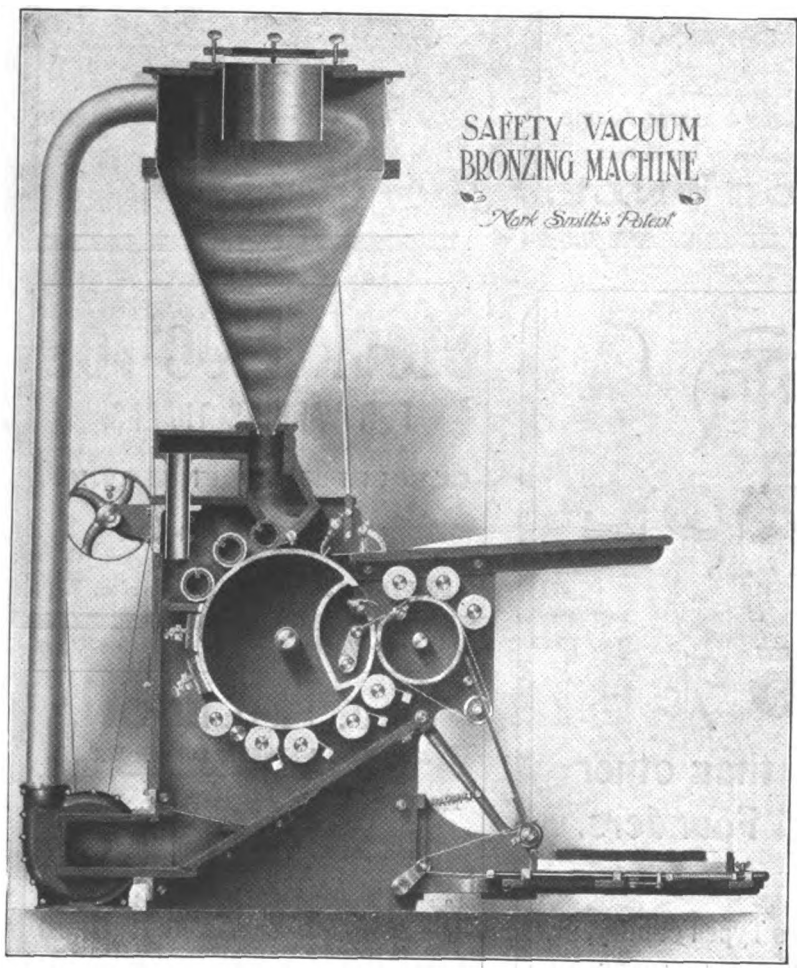
Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

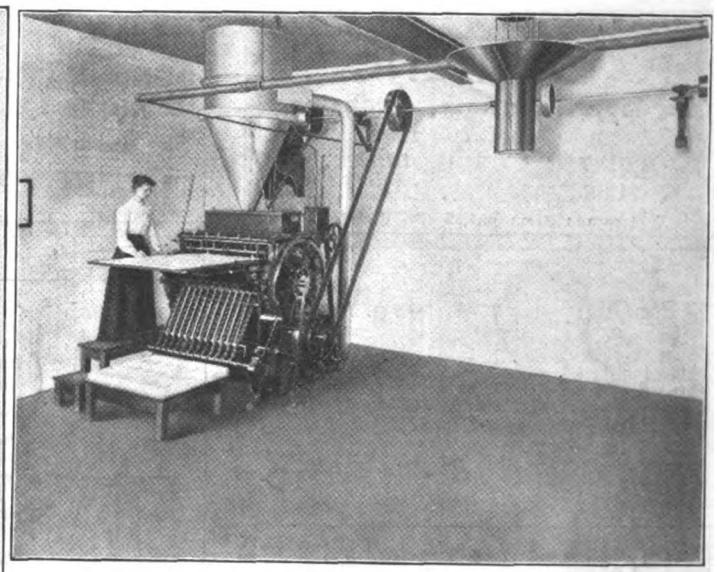
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN ENGLAND

and

10 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN AMERICA.





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other countries.

Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America The United Printing Machinery Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.



Sheet and Newspaper Folding Machine.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



TO THE TRADE . . . . . .

WE CAN HELP YOU

WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR

PRINTING ~ BINDING,

MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—August 28, 1913

Digitized by Google

0955
B862

GENERAL LIBRARY

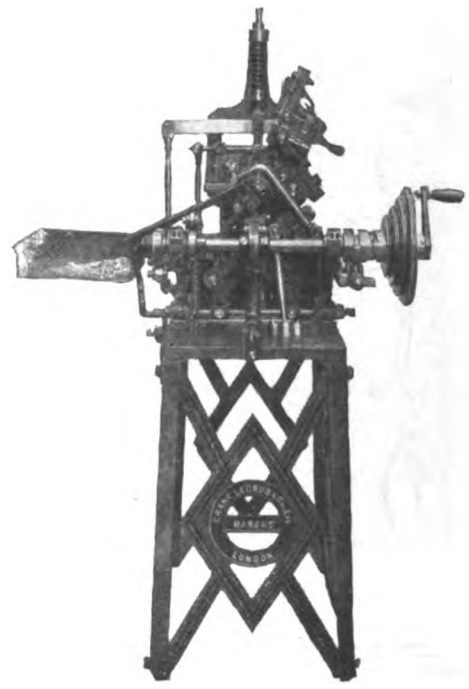
BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 10. LONDON: SEPTEMBER 4, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



Printers!

Reduce Costs,

Improve Quality

BY INSTALLING THE

Davis Typecaster

The Library of Matrices for Hire gives Printers a large range of faces and enables them to keep their cases full at **HALF FOUNDERS' PRICES.**

DAVIS TYPECASTERS are installed in every section of Great Britain and throughout the Colonies. A Post Card will bring you particulars. :: :: ::

GRANT, LEGROS & Co., Ltd.,

201, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row,
LONDON. W.C.

Digitized by Google

TELEGRAMS: "BRINDLE, HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN, PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION.

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND

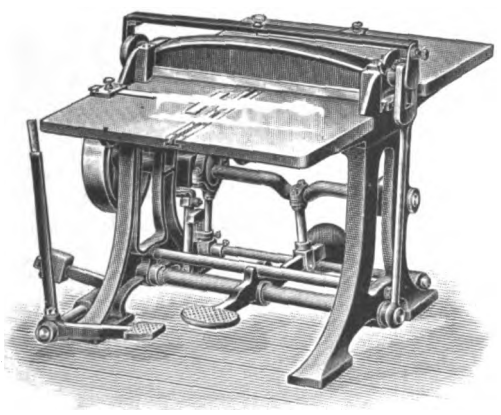
Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.
PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Perforating Machine Dept.
Over
11,000
Machines Made Since 1889.
Annual Output
ABOUT
800 Machines

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS
IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP,
POPULAR,
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.

The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times
SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 10.

LONDON: September 4, 1913

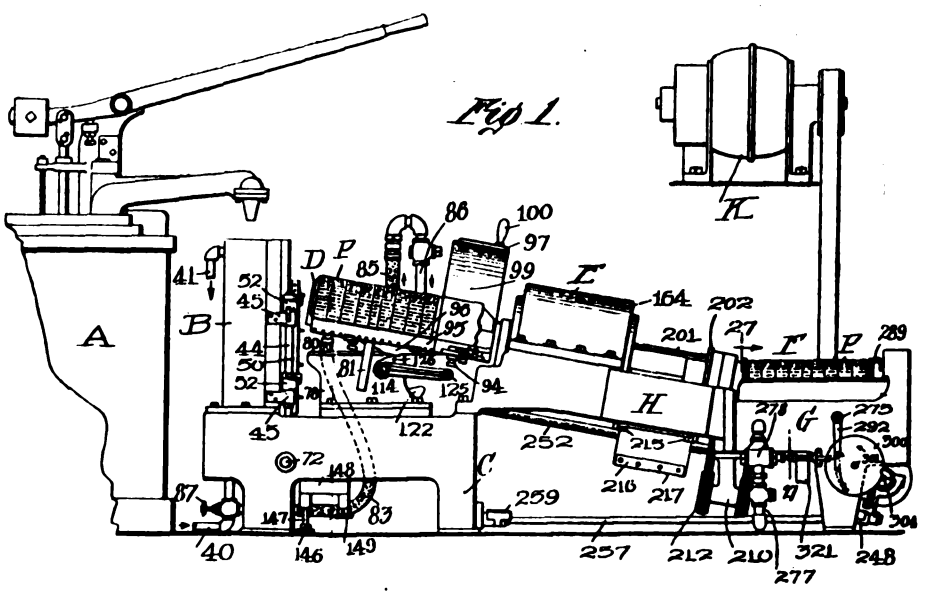
EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

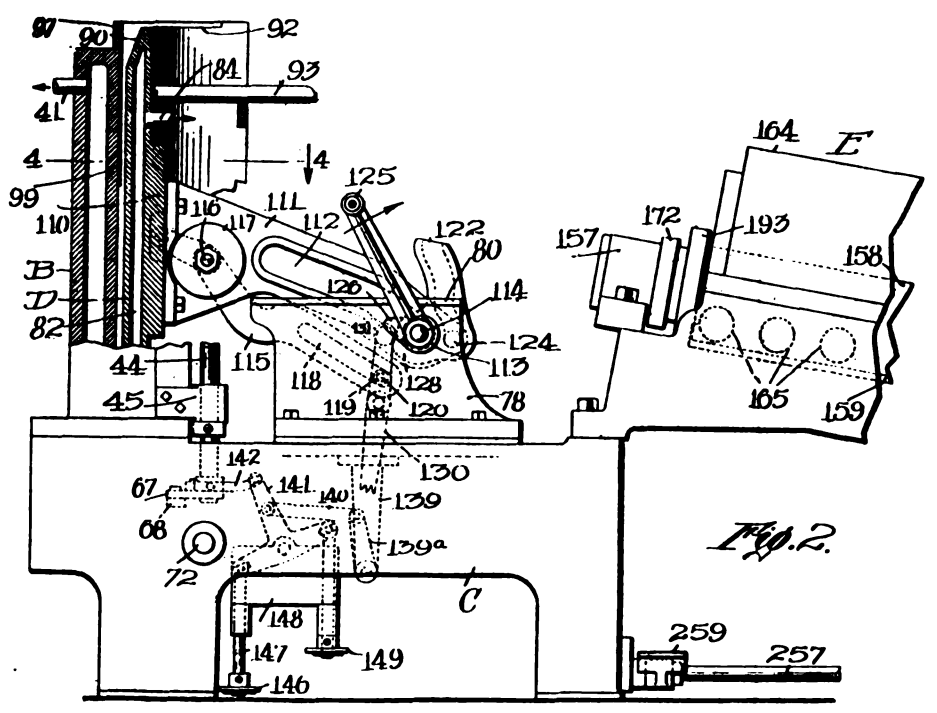
A Stereo Plate-Making Machine.

Mr. Charles E. Hopkins, an American gentleman, has patented a machine in this country by the use of which, it is claimed, one may be able to produce the stereo plates for a rotary newspaper press, and so cool that they may be immediately handled and put in position on the cylinders. Thirty-two drawings accompany the Specification, of which we reproduce four. Mr. Hopkins' description of his machine is substantially as follows:—This invention has reference to machines for casting stereotype plates, and to machines for finishing and cooling such plates. Under this invention, the making of stereotype printing plates is adapted to be carried out in the one machine, that is, the improved machine is adapted for casting, finishing and cooling, one machine being provided for carrying out the whole set of operations, each part being so connected as to enable the stereotype plate to move automatically from one part to the other.

My invention is for the purpose of producing semi-circular curved stereotype printing plates for use on the cylinders of rapid printing or rotary presses, particularly such as are in common use in producing newspapers, and is designed mainly as a labour-saving device whereby one man by manipulating certain handles and levers will be able to produce the stereotype printing plates completely finished, and cooled, so they can be handled by the bare hands, in condition to be immediately attached to the printing press cylinder; also to provide means whereby through the control of the contraction of the curved printing plate during the process of cooling, the operator will be able to produce plates of various curvatures or dimensions from the same casting chamber, and further, through the control of the cooling fluid, deliver the plates practically dry and ready to be attached to the press cylinders.

More specifically the invention comprises a practicable arrangement whereby the plate is cast vertically between a stationary back and a movable core in such a way that the core can be turned down from the stationary back to deliver the cast plate therefrom; to provide simple means whereby the plate is automatically lifted from the convex surface of the core when the latter is moved to position for delivery; to provide a construction in which the core is moved from the vertical casting position to a horizontal position, and further swung over to an inclined position from which the casting can slide endwise with the aid of gravity; to provide means of a simple character whereby not only are the casting box and core cooled during casting, but also the cooling of the core continue after casting and while it is being swung over to inclined position, and in fact all the time; to provide means whereby the latter cooling operation is caused by water circulating in the core while connected with a water supply system and retained therein if such connection is closed; to provide means whereby matrix clamps on the back can be swung out and in at the proper time so as to clamp the matrix when the casting operation is to be performed, and to unclamp it when required, these means being so constructed that the matrix is released before the cast plate moves out; to provide an improved construction of bottom ring support for supporting the core; to provide means whereby a bevel is cast on one end of the plate close to the type face of the matrix with a clean sharp edge so as to do away with the necessity of mechanical finishing thereof; to provide the movable core with means for forming projections on the cast plate on the concave surface of the riser portion for use in positioning the plate in the finishing mechanism; to provide the top of the mold with a wide opening for the entrance of metal and with means for preventing the over-flow of the metal over the tail-ring and other mechanism; to provide an improved adjustable tail-sheet for the core to overiap the bolster of the matrix so as to prevent metal from entering behind the latter; to provide a construction whereby the tail-sheet can be turned away from the top of the core when the core is turned over out of the casting box; to provide automatic locking means for preventing turning the core unless the tail-sheet and its ring are in casting position thereon; to provide simple and effective guiding means for guiding the core to and from its position in the back; to provide for supporting the core near its centre of gravity so as to have the core so balanced that the thick top end of the stereotype plate cast on it will overbalance it and assist in turning





Digitized by Google

it out of the casting box to its horizontal position, but without a stereotype plate the core will have a tendency to turn by gravity to the vertical position in the back; to provide movable means for assisting in this result; to provide simple and convenient means for automatically loading the core in casting position; to provide this locking means of such construction that the core can be guided into casting position or out, and that after it is in casting position the operating means can be further operated without moving the core so as to permit of the opening of the matrix clamps; to provide matrix clamps with pivoted jaws which automatically open and close; to provide means operated by the movement of the core to positively operate the matrix clamps to release the matrix and swing out of the path of the sides of the stereotype plate on the core; to provide means whereby when the core is moved into the back the side bars are forced solidly against the edges of the matrix supporting back and for positioning the core and aligning the edge of the plate lifters in the casting chamber with the edges

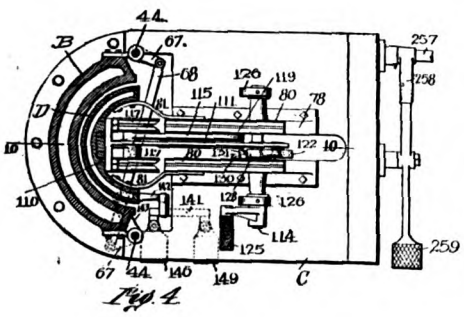


Fig. 4.

of the matrix holding jaws of the matrix clamps; to provide means within the control of the operator for closing the matrix clamps and for opening them without turning the core; to provide means for preventing the core being turned into casting position while the matrix clamps are open and for automatically releasing this means when they are closed to casting position; to provide simple and convenient mechanism in alignment with the core when it reaches its final open position for receiving the plate therefrom, shaving the ribs cast on the concave surface of the plate, cutting off the riser, bevelling the riser end, gradually lowering and finally dropping the tail cut off, releasing the plate and allowing it to be fed by gravity from the finishing mechanism to a final cooling mechanism; to provide simple and effective means for receiving the plate from the finishing mechanism and cooling it in such a way as to control the contraction of the plate during the cooling process so that plates both of less or of greater diameter can be provided from the same casting chamber; also to provide for controlling the cooling water so that the plate can be delivered dry and ready for the press cylinders.

The invention also involves numerous improvements in details of construction and in mechanism for carrying out the objects elsewhere specified herein. Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter. Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a complete machine constructed in accordance with this invention; Fig. 2 is a side elevation on enlarged scale partly in longitudinal central cross section showing the casting position of the parts and the adjacent end of the finishing device; Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2 of the mould showing the parts for receiving the casting therefrom in plan, but with matrix clamp omitted; Fig. 5 is an end view of the core, showing the tail sheet in closed position in full lines, and also showing the open position in dotted lines.

In order to get a general idea of the invention, it may be stated that the drawings, particularly Fig. 1, show a machine embodying the following elements, namely, a melting furnace and pump A of any desired construction for delivering metal in measured quantities to a segmental back B preferably located in vertical position on a base or frame C, also a convex core D constituting with the back the lateral walls of the casting box, but capable of moving out of the back with the cast plate thereon, and delivering the plate to a finishing mechanism E which in turn delivers it to a cooling device F. The base C and the base G of the cooling device support a frame H on which the finishing mechanism is mounted. A motor K is shown for the purpose of operating certain of the parts as will appear hereinafter.

The casting mechanism as shown is composed of the base C upon which is mounted in a vertical position the segmental or concave hollow matrix supporting back B. The matrix supporting back is provided with a chamber having an opening at the bottom in which is connected a water supply pipe 40, for the purpose of keeping the said back cool and thereby assist in rapidly solidifying the stereotype cast. An outlet 41 is located at the top for the discharge of the water. Near each straight edge 42 of the back are pivoted improved matrix clamps comprising jaws 56 supported by upright shafts 44 looseiy mounted in bearings 45, fixed to the sides of said back. Fastened on the said shafts are short links 46, the movable ends of which are pivotally attached by studs 47 to locking slides 48 having bevelled ends 49. Said slides are arranged on the exposed sides of matrix bars 50 and 51 which are pivoted on the said upright shafts by hinges 52, and on the opposite side of the said matrix bars are reciprocating bolster packing strips 53 and a sheet metal covering 54. Said locking slides and bolster packing strips are held together by studs 55 which operate in slotted holes through the matrix bars. At the opposite edge of the matrix bars 50 and 51 from that by which they are pivoted to the upright shafts, are the matrix jaws 56. They are pivotally mounted on rods 57 and are held normally away from the matrix bars and against the bevelled ends of the locking slides by spring actuated plungers 58, extending through the edges of said bars and engaging the adjacent sides of the jaws. The matrix bars are bevelled off at their outer edges at 59 to accommodate this motion of the jaws.

Mounted on one of the jaws are a series of tubes 60, which are closed on one end and have within spring actuated plungers 61, each of which plungers extends through an opening 62 leading into a slot 63 formed in the said jaw for the entrance of the matrix bolster. These plungers are positioned so as to engage the edge of the matrix bolster as the matrix clamps are turned into closed position against the edges at the back and the plungers will push the matrix toward and solidly in the slot of the opposite jaw. By this arrangement of the matrix jaw 56, the act of turning the shafts causes the matrix bars to turn towards, and their bolster packing strips 53 to engage, the straight sides 42 of the back, and a further turning movement of the shaft moves bevelled ends of the locking slides towards and over the hinged jaws. This is a cam motion which causes the said jaws to turn on their hinges. At the same time the bolster packing strips 53 and covering strips 54, on the opposite sides of the matrix bars, move toward the approaching hinged jaw until they engage each other, or the bolster of a matrix positioned in the matrix supporting back. The matrix jaw opposite the one with plungers is provided with a lip 64 which extends in the casting chamber and forms a groove along that straight edge of the cast for a purpose hereafter described. The matrix jaws are only of a height equal to the length of the matrix, between the top and bottom bolster 65 and 66 (Fig. 8), but the packing strip 53 is of a length equal to the combined height of the matrix and bolsters. The two matrix clamps as just described are connected by short arms 67 (Fig. 4) attached to the lower ends of the upright shafts and a rod 68, extending across from one to the other of said links; through these links and rod both matrix clamps move in unison. The shafts are oscillatable by means to be described hereinafter.

At the bottom of the casting box and internally aligned with the concave surface of the matrix supporting back is a concave-convex semi-circular ring 70. It is fastened to a support 71, which is mounted on a rock shaft 72 extending across and pivoted in bearings in the base. The ring 70 has its top edge bevelled downward at 70^a toward the concave side and its convex side formed with a recess 73 in which the lower bolster of the matrix enters when the ring is turned and engages the concave surface of the matrix supporting back as hereafter explained. However, the bevel is formed only on that portion of the ring extending between the matrix jaws, the balance being flat so as to engage the lower end of said jaws and co-acting side bars, hereafter described. This rocking ring 70, and its support are normally held at an angle away from the back and against a stop 74 by a spring 75 fixed at one end to a collar on the shaft 72 and at the other end to the frame. To the ring 70 are fixed matrix supports 76, which enter recesses 77 in the lower edge of the matrix supporting back and close into said recesses when the ring is turned into position against the concave back. The concave surface of the matrix supporting back is provided with a raised rib 79 extending the length of the curve and located so as to support the lower bolster of a matrix. The top portion of the rib is made convex so as to fit the back curvature of the bolster where the said bolster joins the type face. The recess 73 of the end ring 70 is provided with a like concave at the top so as to fit the front of the opposite side of the bolster and the top edge of the said ring is made slightly flat. By this means I am able to cast the bevel close to the type face of the matrix and at the same time produce a clean sharp edge on the cast, and thereby do away

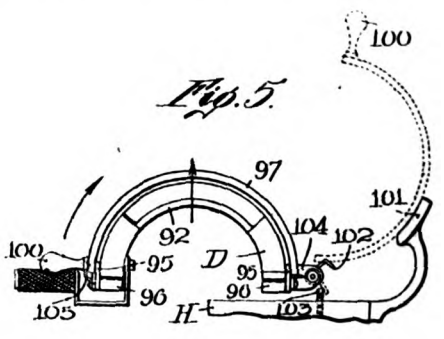


Fig. 5.

with the necessity of any mechanical finishing of that curved edge of the stereotype plate.

Supported on tracks 80 on supports 78 on the base C, and in front of the concave side of the matrix supporting back in the semi-cylindical core D, which is made to oscillate or turn from about 9 degrees beyond horizontal to a vertical position within the concave back and return. Guides 81 on the core engage the outer surfaces of the tracks. The core, like the matrix supporting back, is made hollow, and is provided with a water distributing chamber 82 at the bottom for the purpose of equal distribution of cold water as it enters the cooling chamber back of the casting surface of the core. The water is supplied from the pipe 40 to the distributing chamber through a flexible tube 83 connected to an opening leading into the said chamber. Near the top of the core is a discharge

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☞ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☜

Digitized by Google

opening in which is connected a pipe 84 and to which pipe is attached a flexible tube 85 connecting in turn with a stand pipe 86 located at one side of the base; by this means the cooling water freely circulates, and owing to the stand pipe the core is constantly kept filled with water, which cools the core and thereby quickly solidifies the cast.

Suitable valves 87 for regulating the flow of water through both the core and back are provided and positioned so the operating handles are located directly in front of the operator and of the base C.

In the face of the core D are made the usual recesses 88, which form ribs P^1 on the concave side of the cast plate P, and at each side and near the top of the core recesses 89 are made for the purpose of forming projections P^2 on the concave surface of what is called the riser portion of the cast plate. These projections are for use in positioning the cast in the finishing mechanism E, hereafter described.

The top of the core is bevelled at 90 so as to form a wide opening for the entrance of metal and to prevent the overflow of the metal over the tail ring 97. The tail P^4 is cast in this recess. A recess 92 is made along the bevel on the upper edge of the core beneath which a receiving pan 93 is located to catch any overflow and prevent it running on the core turning mechanism.

Attached to each of the straight sides of the core D by studs 94 are plate lifting bars 96 on which are mounted lifter plates 95, which form with the hinged matrix jaws 56, the edge walls of the casting chamber. Hinged to the upper end of one of the plate-lifting bars is the adjustable tail ring 97 with arms 98 extending lengthwise of the core. This ring and arms form with the thin metal sheet 99 fastened thereto, what is known as the pouring or tail sheet, which when in position in the back overlaps the top bolster of the matrix, thereby preventing metal from entering behind the matrix, when pouring a cast. To the opposite side of this ring from the hinge is fixed a handle 100 by which the ring can be turned away from the top of the core, when the core is horizontal, and against a support 101 on the finishing frame H (Figs. 1 and 5). During this turning motion of the ring away from the core, a hook 102 fastened to a hinge 104 of said ring, moves under a catch 103 attached to the frame of the finishing part of the machine (Fig. 5) thereby locking and preventing the turning of the core, unless the ring is in casting position on the core. A spring catch 105 is provided to hold the ring in position on the core. I also provide a wedge-shaped adjustment 106 for adjusting the pouring sheet referred to above.

Having described the matrix supporting back, its co-acting matrix clamps, bottom ring and core I will now describe the mechanism through which the different movements are made.

Fastened to a seat 110 formed on the concave side of the core is a core turning bracket 111, having a long slot or cam groove 112, which operates about a roller 113, mounted on a shaft 114, extending between the track supports. The seat on the frame C for the supports 78 of the core turning bracket 111 is provided with an opening 109, and between these supports and within the opening is pivoted a roller carrying lever 115. This lever has extensions through which a short shaft 116 passes, on which shaft rollers 117 are mounted so as to rest upon the tracks 80 and thereby form a rolling connection between the said tracks and core. The roller lever 115 extents beyond the rollers and its lower portion is provided with a long slot 118 which can move over and about a roller 119 mounted on a short stud 120 fastened in one of the tracks supports. This arrangement of the rollers on a pivoted lever is for the purpose of supporting the core near, but not on the centre of gravity. The object is to have the core so balanced that the thick top end of a stereotype plate cast upon the core will overbalance the core and assist in turning it to horizontal position, but without a stereotype plate the core will have a tendency to turn toward the vertical position. This overbalancing is greatly assisted through the rollers moving back and forth beneath its pivot point 114 as the core is moved on its rollers along the tracks.

In the horizontal position the core is supported by the rollers 117, engaging the tracks, but to move it to vertical position it is necessary to seat the bottom end within the ring 70, on the ring support 71, located below the matrix supporting back, whereupon the centre of support changes from the pivot of the roller carrying lever to the pivot 72 of the end ring 70. Upon a further turning movement the rollers 117 swing free from the tracks and the core, now resting on the end ring support, completes its turning movement into casting position within the matrix supporting back.

For the purpose of locking the core in casting position, a cam grooved plate 122 is mounted on the shaft 114 which extends through and between the track supports 78, and a roller 124 mounted upon the lower end of the core turning bracket 111, enters the cam groove formed in the grooved plate 122, when the core becomes seated within the bottom ring 70. The groove of the cam 122 is so shaped that by turning an operating handle 125 on the end of the shaft 114 it will move the core into casting position, or out. For the purpose hereafter described the cam groove is shaped so it may be turned further without moving the core after the core is in casting position.

Attached to each end of the shaft 114 are plate lifting cams 126, which engage the late lifter bars 95, as the core is being turned to horizontal position and, as the turning continues, force the lifter bars up and thereby lift the stereotype plate free from the surface of the core and support it in alignment with the finishing mechanism hereinafter described.

The opposite edge of the cam plate 122 is provided with a face cam 128, which operates a combination of levers, each time the core is turned to horizontal position. These levers in turn cause the matrix clamps to release the matrix held within the matrix supporting back and also cause the clamps to swing on their pivots back and out of the path of the sides of the stereotype plate carried by the core as the core is turned out of the casting back. The mechanism which I show to cause this movement consists of a rock arm 130, pivoted near its centre on one of the supports 78 and in a vertical position between the tracks. The upper end is provided with a roller 131 which engages the face cam 128 and is always held in engagement by a spring 132. To the lower end of the rock arm 130 is pivoted a pawl 134 which engages, when opening the mould, a pivoted arm 135. But when the core is turned into the back the pawl passes over the said pivoted arm 135, the pawl being provided with a bevelled tooth 136 for that purpose. The pawl normally rests on a pin 137 on the rock arm 130. The arm 135 is fastened on a short shaft 138, supported in bracket 139, attached to the underside of the base C On the opposite end of the shaft 138 is a like arm 139^a, the top end of which is pivoted to one end of a link 140. The opposite end is pivoted to the upright arm of a three armed rock piece 141. A second link 142 connects the said rock piece to one arm 143 of a bell crank fastened on the lower end of one of the matrix clamp shafts 44. One of the arms 67 constitutes the other arm of this bell crank. Through these connections the matrix clamps are made to open, but owing to the shape of the cam groove in 122, operated by the core locking handle, the core remains stationary and in casting position during this operation of opening the matrix clamps.

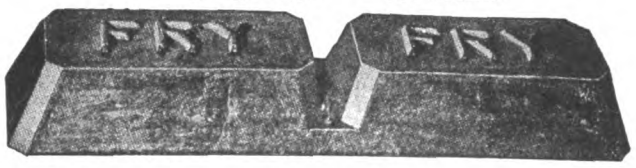
Attached to the plate lifters 95 on the core are lifter bar stops 145, which when the core is being turned into casting position engage the locking slide members 48 of the matrix clamps, forcing the core plate lifters back against the heads of the studs 94, and then force the jaw 56 from the full line position in Fig. 12 to the position in Fig. 13 to force the

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford." Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands


of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.
FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."
MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

casting bars solidly against the edges of the matrix supporting back, and also properly position the core and align the edge of the plate lifters within the casting chamber with the edges of the matrix jaws 56, of the matrix clamps. For the purpose of closing the matrix clamps, I provide a foot pedal 146 fastened to one end of a vertical rod 147, operating vertically in a bearing of a bracket 148 fastened on the interior of the base C. The opposite end of the rod is pivoted to one of the horizontal arms of the three armed rock piece 141 previously referred to. To the third arm, also horizontal, I attach a like foot pedal 149 in like manner for the purpose of opening the matrix clamps, if desired, without turning the core.

Fastened on the short shaft 138 mounted in a bracket fastened to the underside of the base, is a third rock arm 150, which carries a spring actuated catch 151, positioned so as to be in the path of the roller 152, which is mounted on the lower end of the core turning bracket 111. When the core is turned to horizontal position (the matrix clamps being in the open position), the roller compresses the catch 151, and as the roller passes by the catch is forced forward and in the path of the roller, thereby locking or preventing the core being turned into casting position while the matrix bars are open, but the movement of the matrix clamps into the closed or casting position causes the arm 150, with the spring catch, to rock out of the path of the roller 152, which releases the core.

Having described the casting mechanism of my invention I will now explain the mechanism shown for shaving the ribs P^1 cast on the concave surface of the stereotype plate P, the mechanism for cutting off the riser and bevelling that curved end, and the means for conveying the now finished stereotype plate from the finishing mechanism to the cooling mechanism F, all represented in a general way by the letter E. (Fig. 1.)

Mounted in three bearings 157 on the frames H and G is a longitudinal main shaft 158 operated from the motor K as will be explained hereinafter. Fastened to the main shaft and within the arch is a shaving knife 159 which extends lengthwise and is of a length slightly longer than the said arch, the said knife being so positioned as to engage and smooth off the faces of the ribs P^1 cast on the stereotype concavity.

Positioned on the main shaft beyond the arch are adjustable plate stops 160 and 161 which engage ledges P^2 cast on the side of the concavity of the riser of the stereotype plate and stop said plate in proper position when moved into the arch, from off the core, on which it has been cast and hold the said plate from further lateral movement until the lifters have raised it against the dome of the said arch. The stop 161 is spring actuated because the plate enters the arch out of horizontal alignment with the axis thereof and has to be moved sidewise and into axial alignment when lifted up into the dome of said arch to position to be shaved, as will appear hereinafter. The main shaft is caused to make one revolution each time a trip 259 is pushed down and released to operate a clutch 233. During the revolution of the main shaft a stereotype plate is shaved and the riser cut free from the said plate, by tools carried by the said shaft, which engage the stereotype plate when positioned in the stereotype plate supporting arch 164, which is mounted on the top of the frame and axially aligned with the said main shaft.

Beneath each straight side of the arch 164 are mounted supporting and guiding rollers 165 and beyond the arch but carried by the main shaft by reciprocating studs 166 operating in bearings 167 are a group of three rollers 168. These are caused to move toward or away from the axis of the said main shaft by pins 169 on each stud engaging in grooves 170 cut in a cam plate 171. The latter moves axially on the said shaft and is operated by a stationary face cam 172 fastened to the upper bearing 157 of the main shaft, through a connecting rod 173 a cam arm 174, and a spring 175. The reason for making the rollers move toward the axis of the main shaft when the shaft starts to revolve is to move the rollers from under the edges of the riser of the stereotype plate resting upon the said rollers within the arch, the movement being accomplished by the end of the cam arm, 174 moving out of the recess in the fixed face cam. Upon the finish of the revolution of the main shaft the spring 175 mounted upon the connecting rod pushes the rollers out, and the rollers become a support for the stereotype plate as it moves out of the arch and toward the cooling mechanism.

Beneath one side of the supporting arch is a mechanism for lifting the stereotype plate into position against the arch dome. As will be seen by the drawings the rollers 165 which support the stereotype plates are located out of horizontal alignment with the axis of the arch and a recess is formed beneath one side of the arch. At one side of the arch beneath this recess double flanged rollers 177 are located. The purpose of these flanges is to guide the stereotype plate as it moves into position within the arch and over a plate lifter 180. This plate lifter moves in cam ways 181 fastened to the frame at an angle and as the lifter rises, it also moves toward the axis of the arch and a lip 182 formed on the seat 183 of the lifter engages in the groove P^3 cast in the edge of the stereotype plate as the lifter moves upward and forces the said stereotype plate to move at the same angle as the lifter so that the plate is moved solidly against the opposite side of the arch simultaneously with its rise. Upon the return movement, the lip 182 engaged in the groove formed on the stereotype plate, pulls the plate back into position between the flanges of the rollers and a further movement of the lifter downward disengages the lip from the groove.

Pivoted by studs 185 fastened in the lifter are spring rods 186 which operate through a rock roller 187 pivoted to levers 188 mounted on a shaft 189 supported by bearings on the frame. Mounted upon the rods are adjustable compression springs 190, the purpose of which is to compensate for any variation in the circumference of the stereotype plate. To one end of the shaft 189 is fastened a lever arm 191 to which is pivoted a link 192 by one end, the opposite end engaging with a cam 193 fastened to the main shaft. For the purpose of holding this arm 191 in position one end of a link 194 is pivoted to it, the opposite end being pivoted to a cross piece of the frame. The cam roller rests in a recess in the side of the cam, and upon turning the main shaft the recess moves from over the roller, the roller thereby being depressed, which act causes the lifter to rise. The return movement is accomplished by gravity.

(To be continued.)

Tariff Changes

AND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

From the "Board of Trade Journal."

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

It has been finally decided that duplicating paper, such as that used for the Neostyle apparatus, may be imported free of duty, under No. 356 E of the Tariff. Grease-proof paper, corrugated, in rolls or flat, in sheets $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 29 inches, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 37 inches, is subjected to a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* under 357 B, or 5s. per cwt. under 356 I, whichever is the higher. In the case of British goods the rate is 25 per cent., or 4s. 6d. per cwt. The "Attractoscope," an apparatus for projecting advertisements on footpaths in the form of light and shadow, is dutiable at $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 178 D, or 10 per cent. if of British origin.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

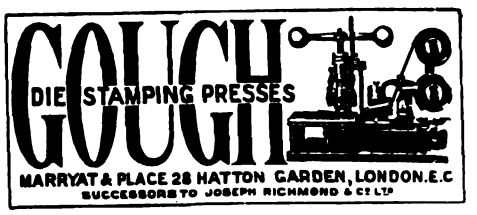
A recent Ministerial Order gives some decisions with regard to the application of the Customs Tariff, including the following:—Automatic metal furnace, for remelting and casting type for use with typecasting machines, 30 per cent. *ad valorem* (if British, 20 per cent.); "Duckett-ine" ink powder, 10 per cent., or free if British; embossed paper lace, for use in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, 20 per cent., or free if British; stencil set, consisting of tin, letters and figures, ink, sponge and brushes, 30 per cent., or if British 20 per cent. If imported separately, the various articles are to be classed under their respective tariff headings.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Playing cards for use in the local game of "Omi," are dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

SALVADOR (CENTRAL AMERICA).

Common paper for printing periodicals, except that imported by publishing concerns, will in future be dutiable at the rate of one centavo (about one-fifth of a penny) per kilo. of nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Labels, receptacles or wrappers with printed matter describing a foreign pharmaceutical specialty, has to pay 5 pesos (about 9s. 2d.) per kilo.



Illuminated Addresses:
By the Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING & &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.
(Telephone: 2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

Digitized by Google

THE PIONEER WEEKLY PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL.

Important Notification to

Printers' Engineers and Brokers, Typefounders, Stereotypers' Foundry and Matrix Furnishers, Engravers, Bookbinders' Furnishers, Papermakers, Wholesale Stationers, Dealers in Stationers' Sundries, and Manufacturers for the Export Trade generally.

There is an Immense market for British Productions in the above Trades throughout INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CANADA, etc.

YOU have to SELL What the COLONISTS want to BUY.

WHAT IS THE MOST EFFICIENT MEANS FOR INTRODUCING YOUR GOODS TO THEM?

Undoubtedly the publicity of an OLD ESTABLISHED and WIDELY CIRCULATED Trade Journal.

WITH THIS FACT IN VIEW THE PUBLISHERS OF THE

British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

(Established 1878.)

Have now at Press another

SPECIAL EXPORT NUMBER

for Circulation in India, Canada, South Africa, Australasia and British connections throughout the

ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD.

A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THESE NUMBERS IS

THE BUYERS GUIDE An Up-to-Date, Selected, and Comprehensive List for Colonial and Foreign Buyers. **TO THE EXPORT HOUSES**

In deference to the wishes of a number of our Advertisers, who consider that the utility of these Special Issues will be thereby increased, arrangements have been made to give them a large

HOME CIRCULATION ALSO.

ADVERTISERS WILL PLEASE NOTE

that our Special Numbers are now entirely separate and distinct from the ordinary weekly issues, an arrangement which permits of more time and attention being given to their preparation and contents.

The very extensive advertising support accorded to these special issues of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER for many years past, by firms catering for the printing and allied trades, furnishes sufficient evidence of their value from an advertiser's point of view.

It is not intended at present to make any increase in the ordinary rates for advertisements, so far as the special numbers are concerned, and in this connection it may be pointed out that with the adoption of our new size and style at the commencement of this year the charges for advertising were greatly reduced. A copy of our new advertisement scale will be sent on application, together with a pamphlet containing 170 testimonies from readers, advertisers, and the Press, to the value and utility of the journal.

Advertisements Should be sent in **PROMPTLY, AND** For considerations of Display and Fine Printing **THE** SOONER BETTER

BUT MUST REACH US NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 10th.

Publishers and Proprietors:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

MR. JOHN MILNER EDMONDSON, newsagent and stationer, Belvedere-road, Burnley, has been created a Justice of the Peace.

MR. FREDERICK J. CROWEST, the editor-manager of the Walter Scott Publishing Co., Ltd., is about to pay a business visit to America. He sails in the "Mauretania" for New York on the 20th inst.

THE staff of the mechanical and publishing departments of the *Daily News* held their annual outing to Brighton, on Saturday, when an enjoyable day was spent. A brake drive and a motor boat trip were among the day's pleasures.

MR. A. E. FLETCHER, the well-known journalist, was, last Friday, presented with a handsome case of pipes to celebrate the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his married life. Mr. Applegarth, the veteran Labour leader, made the presentation at the National Liberal Club.

THE Carlisle *Evening Journal* and the *Cumberland Evening News* unexpectedly ceased publication on Saturday. The *Evening Journal* was established in 1885, and the *Evening News* in 1910; both were halfpenny papers. A branch office of the *Newcastle Chronicle* has been opened in Carlisle.

MESSRS. ARROWSMITH, LTD., have removed from Charterhouse-street, to 26, Gray's-inn-road, E.C., where, in more commodious premises, they will continue their business of wood engraving, and the making of process blocks in half-tone and line, together with illustration by a number of methods.

A YOUTH named Edward Anstice Arnold, a journalistic pupil, of Winshill, Burton-on-Trent, went into the garden with a long-barrelled pistol which he used for scaring birds. Some time later his father found him lying dead with a bullet through his temple. He had apparently been looking down the barrel and killed himself by accident.

ON Friday last, at Birmingham, five men, all described as being engaged in the newspaper delivery trade, were remanded on bail charged with stealing and receiving newspapers. The alleged thefts extended over several months, and the total value of the papers stolen was more than £1,000. There were, it was stated, 1,479 papers in one morning's stolen parcel.

A MEETING of the North-Eastern Federation of Retail Newsagents was held at Saltburn, last week, Mr. T. Ellis, Middlesbrough, presiding. Reports showing satisfactory progress were submitted, and it was intimated that the United Kingdom Federation had been invited to hold their annual conference at Newcastle. Mr. J. A. Wilson, Newcastle, was chosen a member of the Executive of the United Kingdom Federation.

TENDERS ACCEPTED—For printing for the ensuing year for the Beccles General Purposes Committee, Messrs. Nobbs and Goate; for the printing of 3,000 copies of a catalogue of books for children in the Kensington and Wavertree branch libraries, for the Liverpool Corporation, Messrs. C. Tinling and Co., Ltd., Victoria-street, Liverpool; for advertising on tramway cars for the Liverpool Corporation, Messrs. J. W. Courtenay, Ltd., Norfolk-street, London, W.C. (recommended for acceptance).

THE Monotype Casting Machine (equipped with Display Type Casting Attachment) and DD Keyboard will be in operation at the Bristol and West of England Exhibition to be held at the Coliseum, Park-row, Bristol, from September 22nd to November 8th. A two-colour Harris letterpress machine will be working on an actual job. The speed of the press is from 3,000 to 7,000 per hour, according to the nature of the work. One of the famous Boston Stitchers will also be on the stand.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the famous bookseller, and a leading figure at book sales. Mr. Quaritch, who died at Brighton, was in his 43rd year, and was a worthy successor to his father, who established the business in 1847, and no big sale of books for the past 60 years has been complete without a Quaritch present to bid boldly for the treasures offered. The elder Quaritch made his first big purchase in 1858, when he gave £595 for a Mazarin Bible at the Bishop of Cashel's sale. For a similar volume the son paid £3,900 in recent years. The funeral took place at Highgate Cemetery, on Saturday morning, when a large number of representative members of the bookselling trade attended, among others present being Mr. de Villiers (British Museum), and Mr. G. P. Windship (representing the John Carter Brown Library, Rhode Island, U.S.A.). Among the many wreaths sent were two in the form of open books. One was from the International Association of Antiquarian Booksellers. The leaves of the book were formed of white flowers and the initials of the society were in blue flowers. The other book wreath was from the Eccentric Club.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, August 29th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed five.

THOUGH the entries were not so numerous as on previous occasions, the quality of the exhibits reflected no little credit upon all connected with the annual flower show held the other day under the auspices of the Whitefriars Press Club and Institute, Tonbridge.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given the other evening to Mr. Alexander Marr, who recently completed 50 years' service in the binding department of Messrs. William Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., publishers, Glasgow. The meeting was promoted by the directors and the employees. Mr. William A. Collins, who presided, presented Mr. Marr with a gold watch from the directors, and Messrs. Hugh Allan and George Barclay, on behalf of the workers, presented Mr. Marr with a purse of sovereigns and a gold-mounted walking stick.

ON Saturday the Scottish District Council of the Bookbinders' Union met at Perth to discuss the position of the union with regard to the underpaid labour in the trade. The conference was held in private, but at the close it was reported that after prolonged consideration the council had decided to proceed in conformity with the vote recently given by the members. The matter will be further considered by the National Union Executive, when it is expected further arrangements will be made to enforce the terms of the men's memorial.

ON Monday, Mr. Thomas Marlowe, editor of the *Daily Mail*, on behalf of the directors, handed a cheque for £1,000 and various mementoes of his attempt to fly round Great Britain to Mr. H. G. Hawker. The prize would have been presented by Lord Northcliffe himself had he not been obliged to leave for America last week. In addition to the cheque Mr. Marlowe handed Mr. Hawker a gold medal from the Mayor of Margate and a silver medal for the mechanic Kauper. He also presented Mr. Hawker with an Admiralty watch on behalf of Mr. John Walker. Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, the builder and entrant of the machine used by Mr. Hawker, was also presented with a medal.

TENDERS WANTED—For printing, stationery, account books, minutes, placards, Parliamentary register and burgess roll, bookbinding, etc., for the Corporation of Cardiff; forms of tender from the Stationery Office, City Treasurer and Controller's Department, City Hall, Cardiff. For printing and office stationery for the Hunts. Education Committee; conditions from Mr. S. G. Cook, County Education Offices, Huntingdon. For the supply and delivery of school books, stationery, maps, and similar apparatus, for the Luton Local Education Authority; tender forms may be obtained from Mr. P. J. Carter, Education Offices, Town Hall, Luton. For printing and stationery, account and other books, for the Corporation of Salford; particulars from the Borough Treasurer, Town Hall, Salford. For the supply of stationery and printing for two years, for the Portsmouth Tramways Committee; specification from the General Manager's Office, Town Hall, Portsmouth. For the supply of school requisites for the Swinton and Pendlebury Education Authority; particulars from Mr. W. T. Postlethwaite, Council Offices, Swinton, near Manchester. For a supply of books for six months for the City of London Union; particulars from Mr. E. R. Woodward, Union Offices, 61, Bartholomew-close, E.C.

ON Saturday *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* completed the 150th year of its existence, the first number having been issued on September 2nd, 1763, which fact entitles it to the distinction of being the oldest existing newspaper in the West of England. It was founded by Robert Trewman and William Andrews, respectively ex-apprentice and ex-foreman of Andrew Brice, the proprietor of the *Old Exeter Journal*, who in his turn had been an apprentice to Joseph Bliss, whose *Exeter Post Boy* was among the earliest of provincial journals. It would appear, however, that Andrews did not take a very active share in the venture, for he retired from the partnership at the end of two years, and it was Robert Trewman's energy, resource, prescience, and business capacity, allied to exceptional technical knowledge, which made the *Flying Post* the best known weekly issue in the West of England. In its earlier years the paper had seven changes of title, and altogether it has been located in seven offices. The first issue was a little sheet of four pages each measuring 17 inches long and 11½ inches wide, with four columns to the page. We congratulate the *Flying Post* on its long and honourable career. May its shadow never grow less.

A TORONTO firm, specialising in printing and bookbinding appliances, is desirous of acting for British machinery manufacturers. Particulars may be had from the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.

THE British South Africa Company has just issued a new set of postage stamps for Rhodesia. The stamps have been engraved by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., from a photograph of the King by J. Russell and Sons. There are 18 values, ranging from ½d. up to £1, the majority of the stamps being in two colours.

WITH a view of showing what can be produced and manufactured within the Empire, an Imperial Exhibition is to be held in London in 1915. The site of the exhibition, which has been promoted by the British Dominions Exhibition, Ltd., has not yet been decided upon. A preliminary guarantee has been formed among members of the administrative committee, such guarantee to pay for all preliminary work in connection with the exhibition. Lord Strathcona has practically guaranteed half this amount, and has also promised to give a sum of £5,000 towards the larger guarantee when it is started.

IN September of last year the *Times* marked the publication of its 40,000 issue by the publication of a Printing Number, which gave a history of the art of printing and of the *Times* itself, and such was the reception it met with from the Press and the public that the demand for copies necessitated a reprint being made, the latter taking the form of a book. Now another book has been issued from the *Times* office in which over 160 quarto pages are filled with the reviews and opinions of the world's Press on the Printing Number. Appreciations from all nations find a place in it, and form a remarkable record of the high value of that publication. The book is bound in cloth and has as a frontispiece the cartoon issued by *Punch* on the occasion of the publication of the Printing Number.

A SECOND holiday number of variety and interest will be found in the September issue of the *Windsor Magazine*, which is fully up to the high level of its August predecessor as a most attractive holiday companion. A large instalment of Gertrude Page's new novel of Rhodesian life carries the drama of it to a moment of tense interest; romantic charm distinguishes the love story by Halliwell Sutcliffe, entitled "The Open Road," which is imagined and chronicled in its author's happiest vein, and the new episode in "The Fortunes of Virginia Bright" will be found fully as entertaining as its predecessors. In more serious vein are strenuous stories by G. B. Lancaster and other well-known authors. The articles include an interesting survey of "The Lawyers of Dickens," by W. Walter Crotch, founder of "The Dickens Fellowship." Charles G. D. Roberts contributes a new nature study, and many other features of interest are included in this number, which is lavishly illustrated by some of the most accomplished artists of the day.

CHEAP BOOKS.—So great has been the recent demand for cheap editions of popular books that a report has been current that publishers have found it necessary to reprint practically every edition. The manager of Messrs. Methuen and Co., interviewed last week, said that that report was an exaggeration; but, he added, that in many cases the demand was such that the printing of cheap editions went on almost continuously. The demand, he said, increases weekly, although we are always adding to the list of books published. An inquiry as to the effect of these issues upon the sales of other editions elicited the information that, while the British demand for the six shilling novel is now mostly confined to a few wealthy people and the circulating libraries, these books are exported in increasing numbers to the Colonies. Australia, in particular, is a big buyer, and the trade to that continent has increased by 50 per cent. in the last year. The Colonies, too, afford the principal market for the sixpenny paper



Digitized by Google

covered novel. Few people buy them in England now; but they find a ready sale among colonists living in the remote country districts.

AMONG the many articles analysed last year on importation into this country for assessment of duty on the sugar they contained were parchment paper and printers' roller composition.

FRED COOK, a well-known Canadian journalist, who was some years ago Mayor of Ottawa, recently went to J. R. Booth, the veteran lumber king of Ottawa, to secure material for a write-up. "What is your hobby?" he asked the lumber king. "Work," replied the octogenarian lumber king, without glancing up from the job of superintending the sharpening of a saw.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

The members of this Association recently paid an interesting visit to the works of the Richardson Printing Ink Co., Ltd., at their Team Valley establishment, and after being welcomed by Mr. Moor, a director, and Mr. Richardson, jun., were escorted in suitable parties through the various departments. Mr. Moor, Mr. Davidson, works manager, and Mr. Richardson acted as guides, and explained the various and mystical processes through which the materials passed before being ready for use in the art preservative. The laboratory was visited and the instruments and methods of experimenting, and investigating into the various materials which enter into the manufacture of all kinds of printing ink, roller composition, and other products of the firm were fully explained and proved most interesting. A visit was then paid to the grinding-room where the numerous mills were seen in use, the firm having been good enough to arrange for their staff to be at work, so that the actual conditions of manufacture could be seen. Many interesting questions were asked and answered, and the information gained will no doubt prove useful to the visitors in their daily duties. The methods used in the manufacture of various grades of varnishes, and in the making of roller compositions suitable for any climate were all fully explained.

Messrs. Richardson had kindly provided tea for the party, and at the close of the visit a vote of thanks was proposed to the firm for their hospitality and kindness in providing such an opportunity for seeing the various stages of ink manufacture, and this was responded to by Mr. Moor, who assured the visitors he was only too anxious to help the printer in any difficulties which might arise in business, and asked for the printer's co-operation, when no doubt many troubles would be obviated to their mutual advantage.

A very pleasant evening was passed, and the visit will not be readily forgotten by those who were fortunate in being present.

The Trade Unions Congress.

The annual Trade Unions Congress was opened on Monday in Manchester, Mr. W. J. Davis, of Birmingham, in the chair. Mr. Davis in his address spoke of the wider issues of labour organisation and of the effect it might, if sensibly conducted, have upon the all-round development of the people.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., bade the delegates welcome in Manchester. Since the Congress last met in that city, he said, organised labour had made great progress. The advance was not to be measured in numbers merely, but rather it should be judged by the improved outlook and higher understanding which the working class possessed to-day. They were no longer content with that subordinate and enslaved position in which so many of them were placed thirty years ago. It was for the Congress to show by the wisdom and coolness of its judgment that labour in its greatness could be trusted with the destinies of the nation. Manchester could claim to be second to none among the cities of the kingdom in trade union spirit and determination, and in the name of organised labour in Manchester he gave to the Congress the warmest possible Lancashire welcome.

Mr. J. E. Sutton, M.P., said he personally regretted that the Lord Mayor was unable to be present. Had he been present it would have put the delegates in a better frame of mind for doing their business. He might at least have sent some one to act as his deputy, seeing that he was unable to be present himself.

During the day's proceedings many topics were touched on, including the Dublin troubles.

In the evening the delegates and their wives were invited to a conversazione at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of Manchester. Between 800 and 900 attended. Music was furnished in the large hall. The Lord Mayor, addressing the company, said:—"I must apologise for not being able to be with you this morning. I was, however, determined I would be here this evening, and give you a very cordial welcome to this great centre of industrial activity. I hope you will profit by your visit, and that you will take away with you pleasant memories of the people of this great area. Another thing I would like to say. I hope your deliberations will be fruitful of good, and that you will have kind consideration for the employers as well as for the workmen. Be assured there is no antagonism between the master and the man. It is the interest of the master to be on good terms with his servant At times, no doubt, in business difficulties arise, and doubtless they will arise between masters and men. In such cases I appeal to you to try all possible ways of arriving at a settlement before you take the dreadful strike question into consideration."

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

The annual outing of this Association took place on Saturday last, when a number of members and friends went by train from Paddington to Windsor. Both before and after the event (especially after!) the weather had been somewhat inclement, but the usual good fortune was evident when the sun held sway throughout the day. Most of the party viewed the Castle and the State apartments, and were impressed with their lavish magnificence.

Mine host at the "Thames Hotel" laid out his best in the room overlooking the river, whereon a regatta was in progress. A couple of launches conveyed the party up the river and through the locks, and this was pronounced the most enjoyable event of the day.

On the return to the "Thames Hotel" for the evening's concert darkness fell and the rain commenced, the latter being unusually persistent.

An excellent programme was gone through, with the president, Mr. J. E. Dixon, in the chair, supported by the worthy vice, Mr. J. Walker. The usual toasts were honoured. The return journey was commenced at 10 o'clock, and all were unanimous in pronouncing the outing as one of the best the Association had held, and much credit was due to the able stewards, Mr. F. C. Peacock and Mr. F. Pearse, for their splendid arrangements.

PROGRAMME.

Overture ... ...
Mr. WARNER, JUN.
Song ... ... My High Hat ... ...
Mr. DIXON.
Song ... We're all going to the Seaside ... ...
Mr. EDEN.
Song ... If I had the World to give you ... ...
Mr. F. ARCHER, JUN.
Toast—"The Association"—The PRESIDENT.
Song ... The little tree that's growing in the garden
Mr. W. A. PRICE.
Song ... ... Wee Doch an Doris ... ...
Encore—"Mary" (in Scotch dialect)
Mr. J. WALKER.
Toast { "The Chairman and Vice-Chairman" } Mr. LEE.
Pianoforte Solo ... Selected ... ...
Mr. WARNER, JUN.
Song ... ... Chorus, Gentlemen ... ...
Mr. F. PEARSE.
Recitation ... ...
Mr. LEE.
Song ... Little Grey House in the West ... ...
Mr. F. ARCHER, JUN.
Song ... ... Drinking ... ...
Mr. EDEN.
Toast—"The Visitors"—Mr. J. WALKER.
Song ... ... Selected ... ...
Mr. GOODALL.

AULD LANG SYNE.

The opening Smoker of the Winter Session will take place on Tuesday, October 7th, at the "Ship Tavern," Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, E.C., the meeting house of the Association. Full particulars from the secretary, Mr. Geo. A. Eden, 9, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. | PROMPTITUDE.
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

ESTABLISHED 1806.
For all Printing Metals
Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothus" London
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).
HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London, S.E.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),
and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Wanted.

ESTIMATOR, with thorough practical knowledge Letterpress Printing and Binding, would take charge small office or assist Manager; abroad not objected to.—Address, No. 13245, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13245

LITHOGRAPHY. — FOREMAN LITHOGRAPHER will shortly be disengaged, and is now open for situation as above or WORKS MANAGER; qualified in all branches of the trade, both Colour and Commercial; or would start Lithography for a firm that is about to add to their present business; excellent references.—Address, "Litho," No. 13244, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13244

Business for Sale.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, etc.—For Sale as a going concern, established Business now carried on by ISHERWOODS, LTD., at Anchor Works, Dewsbury.—Full particulars and orders to view, apply Greenhalgh, Sharp and Co., Incorporated Accountants, 30, Brown-street, Manchester. 13250

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13236

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE London County Council invites Tenders for the supply and delivery of exercise books and papers, drawing books, school stationery, etc.

Particulars as to the conditions of contract and as to inspection of samples appear on the forms of tender, which may be obtained on personal application or by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. No tender received after 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 14th October, 1913, will be considered.

JAMES BIRD,
Deputy Clerk of the London County Council.

County Hall,
Spring Gardens, S.W.,
29th August, 1913. 14163

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

CONTRACTS FOR STATIONERY.

THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY invites Tenders for supplies of STATIONERY during the period ending 31st October, 1916, including:—

Schedule No. S.1.—Envelopes.
,, ,, S.2.—Paper.
,, ,, S.3.—Stationery Sundries.
,, ,, S.4.—Labels and Cards.
,, ,, S.5.—Ink.

to be delivered as required at any of the Authority's depots.

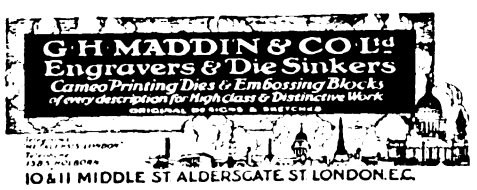
Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Stores Superintendent, 106, Fenchurch Street, E.C., from Monday, 8th September, to Friday, 19th September, 1913, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. each weekday (Saturday, the 13th September, excepted).

Tenders must be enclosed in the official envelopes provided for the purpose and posted so as to reach me by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 1st October.

The Authority does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no tender will be allowed to be withdrawn after it has been opened.

FRANK AYLIFFE,
Secretary.

Port of London Authority,
109, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.
3rd September, 1913. 14164



THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1825.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
A Stereo Plate-making Machine	1
Tariff Changes	4
Trade Notes	6
Newcastle P. M. and O. A.	7
The Trade Unions Congress	7
Bookbinders' Overseers Association	7
The Picture Post Card in Germany	8
The Trade Unions Congress	9
American Imports and Exports	8
Cork Paper and its Uses	9
Financial	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Company Notices	10
Commercial Intelligence	10
Gazette	10
P. M. and O. A. Musical Evening	11
Quads	11
The Bodoni Centenary Celebration	12
Reviews	12
The L.S.C. Jobbing Guild	12
Patents	12
The Physical Qualities of Paper	14
An Ancient Printing Press	16
Photographing on Zinc	16

The Picture Post Card in Germany.

IN this country the official mind, as represented by the police authorities in various towns, has of late been much exercised over the suppression of the indecent or ultra-vulgar post card, which is so much in evidence in the side-street windows of the poorer quarters of so many of our large towns, and cases are being continually brought before the Courts in which fines are inflicted on conviction. As yet, however, there has been no attempt to stop the sale of reproductions of classical works, and the initiative in this has been left to Germany, in which country, for the protection of the morals of its inhabitants, a raid is being made on such pictures as the official Mrs. Grundy considers objectionable. The *Glasgow Herald* points out that a "few days ago the Dresden police seized a number of pictorial post cards, which consisted of reproductions of famous paintings by Rubens and Giorgione exhibited in the local art gallery, on the ground that they were a menace to public morals, and the police in Leipsic, at the instigation of the Public Prosecutor, have confiscated the reproductions of two important paintings that are exhibited in the Leipsic Museum, the 'Ulysses and the Sirens,' which is the principal work of Professor Otto Greiner, and the 'Adam and Eve' of Müller-Schoenefeld. The consternation that has been aroused in Leipsic by this step is all the greater as the canvas of the 'Ulysses and the Sirens' was presented to the local museum by a former Chief Burgomaster of the city, who purchased it in 1899 with a sum of money placed at his disposal by a number of lovers of art. The painting by Müller-Schoenefeld was presented to the museum by the Leipsic Society of Artists. The Director of the Leipsic Museum, Professor Julius Vogel, has stated in an interview with a press representative that he considers the confiscation of the reproductions as the act of an over-zealous official, which is sure to cause the greatest amusement in the educated world, and that if the decision of the Public Prosecutor was justified, then all art galleries ought to be closed by the Government." To endeavour to suppress this class of picture savours much of Grundyism, and will raise a laugh against the authorities, the action being on a par with that of the authorities of an American museum, who have recently draped all the classical sculptures in their gallery, to the great amusement of the citizens.

* * *

The Trade Unions Congress.

THE Trade Unions Congress, which is sitting in Manchester this week, has not favoured that city as a meeting place for over thirty years, and since that time very great progress has been made in the organisation and membership of the various unions that send delegates to this annual parliament of the workers. Thirty years ago a good many estimable people looked askance at the banding together of the working classes in organised bodies, and many prophesied the downfall of this country if such organisation with its demands and restrictions as to hours and wages were allowed to continue. Public opinion has meanwhile progressed, and to-day men of all shades of political opinions recognise in the unions the best machinery for dealing with industrial troubles, and for making binding agreements with the employers that are faithfully kept until some fresh concession may be desired, when negotiations are entered into for a settlement of the matter in dispute, and it is only when every other method has failed that the final arbitrament of a strike is resorted to. The present Congress is one of the most important ever held, and includes delegates from Canada, France, Germany and other countries. The total number of delegates present is 551, representing a union membership of 2,232,446, which is apportioned among the different trades as follows':—Boilermakers and iron and steel shipbuilders, 63,000; building trades, 63,739; cotton operatives, 87,000; dock labourers, stevedores, cranemen, enginemen, etc., 190,653; gasworkers and general labourers, 164,714; metal workers, 117,864; miners, 604,725; printing and paper trades, 68,954; railway servants, 153,000; weavers, 196,748; miscellaneous trades, 521,649. It is interesting to recall that when the Congress last met in Manchester in 1882 the delegates numbered only 153, representing a total membership of 559,000, about one-fourth of the present number.

* * *

American Imports and Exports.

DURING the month of June the United States imported printing paper of the value of $726,923, compared with $243,940 for the corresponding month in the previous year. The total for twelve months ended June 30th was $6,034,023, as against $2,482,968 in 1912, and $2,507,670 in 1911. During the year Canada exported across the border printing paper—valued at not above 2½ cents per lb.—free of duty, to the extent of $4,512,807, which is an increase of $3,294,169 over the previous twelve months. These figures prove the growing demand there is for Canadian paper in the States, and they speak volumes for the attention our Dominion has given the market. Amongst the other imports into America, wrapping paper shows a falling off to the extent of $111,581, whilst hangings and surface-coated papers show a slight increase

Digitized by Google

The export of printing paper from the States declined during the year under review, the values being $2,450,520 in 1912-13 compared with $2,501,529 in 1911-12, and $2,434,964 in 1910-11. Paper-hangings, wrappings, and other classes of paper show an increase.

A WELL-KNOWN professor of literature, says the *Glasgow Herald*, had a "lucky" find the other day. "Whilst visiting in Rugby he turned over a quarto scrap album which was lying on the front stall of a second-hand shop. Hidden away between the pages he found an almost perfect copy of "The Waltz," by Horace Horrum, the very scarce work by Lord Byron, a satire of which he frequently denied authorship, although written by him in anger at his own inability through his lameness to dance. The book is rarely found, and is priced at £150 by the booksellers. The professor paid 6d. for the scrap book, and is fond of exhibiting it to his friends. Unhappily an autograph presentation is partly obliterated."

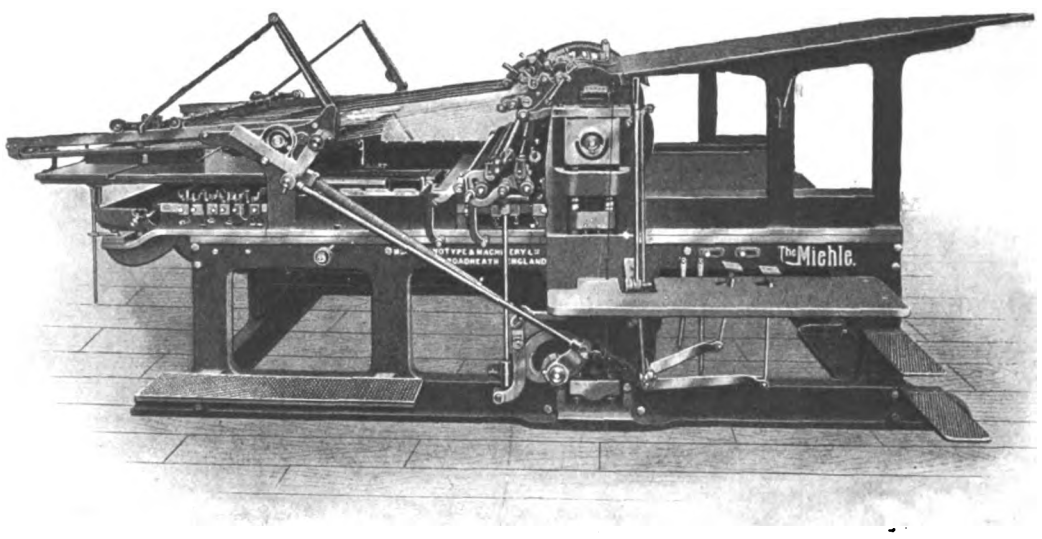
Cork Paper and its Uses.

Enormous quantities of cork are used annually for making tips on cigarettes. For this purpose the cork is converted into very thin sheets, which constitute what is known as cork paper, says the *Scientific American*. These sheets are exceedingly thin and come in the market 4¼ inches in width and 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches in length. A package of about 250 sheets is scarcely an inch thick. Practically all the cork paper that comes to this country is entered through the New York Custom House and is valued (including 30 per cent. duty) at $300,000 annually. It is estimated that approximately $500,000 worth of cork is converted into cork paper every year, and almost all of this is used for making tips on cigarettes. The thin cork is pasted on long sheets of paper, which are passed between rollers and automatically covered with paste, while girls with deft fingers lay on the cork and smooth it down as the paper passes along. After this the sheets are passed through the cutting machines, in which they are divided into eight strips one-half inch wide and wound on reels for use in the automatic cigarette tippers. Each of these machines has a capacity of 10,000 sheets of cork paper a day. The total number of sheets used in the world is about 100,000,000, or about a quarter billion square feet. The cigarette tipping machines have a capacity of about 60,000 cigarettes daily. The cost of the finished tips to the cigarette manufacturer is from 9 to 20 cents a thousand.

MR. JAMES L. M'ARDLE was the guest of his colleagues on the Glasgow press the other day, in recognition of his appointment to the staff of the *Melbourne Age*. There was a large and representative gathering of journalists. Mr. A. T. Smith, on behalf of the subscribers, presented Mr. M'Ardle with a travelling case and a purse of sovereigns. Mr. M'Ardle, who has been a member of the sporting staff of the *Evening Citizen* for the past fifteen years acknowledged the gifts.

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3rd, 1913.

MONEY is still superabundant in the market. This the more evident since the better demand in evidence in the latter half of last week has lessened and supplies have increased. Call loans were easily obtainable at 2¾ per cent. yesterday, and 2½ per cent. in the latter part of the day, while fixtures were arranged at 3 and 2¾ per cent. The discount market is a shade easier, though Germany is still demanding gold. The bullion movements reported have been heavy, both in and out of the Bank, the result to date being a net influx of £229,000. Stock markets have passed a quiet, dull week. The general outlook seems to have improved, and the tone on the whole is firm, but caution continues to guide the judgment of the public, and business remains on a small scale. A firm tone is maintained in the gilt-edged section, and Consols rose yesterday. The quotations now are 73⅞ to 73¾ for money and 73 13/16 to 73 15/16 for the October account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been very quiet, but fairly firm this past week. Business shows no expansion in the section relating to paper and print, as also in other sections. Our list of shares shows rises in *Daily Express* Deb. of 4 to 57—67, which occurred on Friday (2) and Saturday (2); and in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord., which gained 1/32 on Friday to 3/32—1 1/32. Linotype and Machinery B Deb. gave way 1 on Monday to 36—41. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s.; in *Country Life* at 17s. 3d.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s. and 14s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 17s. 6d.; in Linotype and Machinery B Deb. at 37¼ and 36; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s., 22s., and 21s. 9d.; in George Newnes Pref. at acc. 16s. 6d. and 17s.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9 3/16; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s. 6d. and 19s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 95s. 6d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at acc. 25¾ and 25⅞; and in Weldons Ord. at 30s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	6 13/16—7 1/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23s.—24s.
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	57—67
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	⅜—⅝
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	⅛—⅜
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½—½
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	⅞—1⅛
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	21/32—25/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ..	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	73—78
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm.Pref.	10	10	9½—10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm.Pref.	5	5	2⅜—2⅝
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	53—58
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	36—41
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¼—2¼xd
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	⅜—⅝
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3⅞
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ..	10	10	8¾—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¾—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼—12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 15/32—1 19/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	⅛—⅜

NEW COMPANIES.

MAZDAZNAN PUBLISHING AND SUPPLY CO., LTD.—This company was registered on August 27th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of G. Beeler, of 86, Seymour-street, Connaught-square, W., to carry on the business of printers, publishers, manufacturers of and dealers in statuary, jewellery, and mazdaznan insignia pins, buttons, emblems and banners, incense, incense burners and other articles for use in religious service and all articles for use in the mazdaznan method of living, to subsidise writers and lecturers, etc. The subscribers are G. Beeler and P. Hall-Smith. Private company. The first directors are G. Beeler and P. Hall-Smith. Registered office, 86, Seymour-street, W.

D. HARPER AND CO., LTD.—This company was registered on August 27th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of manufacturing stationers, show card printers, ticket writers, gold blockers, and manufacturers of and dealers in advertising novelties and devices carried on by S. C. Harper at 258, 260 and 262, Holloway-road, N., as "D. Harper and Co." The subscribers are S. C. Harper and M. E. Foster. Private company. The directors are to number not more than five. S. C. Harper is permanent governing director. Qualification, £100.

"BIRMINGHAM ECHO," LTD.—Registered on August 26th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer and publisher carried on by W. E. Bilboe, at 6, Freeman-street, Birmingham, as the *Birmingham Echo*. The subscribers are W. E. Bilboe and J. S. Lee. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. W. E. Bilboe signs documents as director. Registered office, 6, Freeman-street, Birmingham.

"MADAME," LTD.—Registered on August 25th, with a capital of £11,500, in 10,000 10 per cent. participating preference shares of £1 each, and 30,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals and magazines, printers, stationers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with S. L. E. Ollif. The subscribers are S. L. E. Ollif and J. T. Luscombe. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven. The first are F. E. Grubb and S. L. E. Ollif (both permanent). Qualification, 100 preference shares. J. T. Luscombe is first secretary. Registered office, 68, St. James's-street, S.W.

H. E. ALLSOPP AND CO., LTD.—Registered on August 26th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in hosiery of all kinds, designers, makers and printers of tickets, wrappers or other printed matter for use in connection therewith, etc. The subscribers are H. E. Allsopp and W. H. Scattergood. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are H. E. Allsopp and W. H. Scattergood. Qualification, 100 shares. Registered office, 65, Friar-lane, Leicester.

C. E. M., LTD.—Registered on August 18th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, newspaper and periodical proprietors, etc. The subscribers are C. C. Comyns, R. E. Gill, and A. E. Walker. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are C. C. Comyns, R. E. Gill, and A. E. Walker (all permanent, subject to holding one share each.) Qualification one share.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on August 15th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire from A. E. Macdonald and G. E. Evans the weekly newspaper or periodical known as *Commercial Education*, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, etc. The subscribers are C. E. Harper, P. Machin, A. Nixon, J. A. Teale, W. H. Jones, J. Berry, and S. Wood. Minimum cash subscription £625. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than eight; the first are B. de Bear, J. Griffiths, F. G. Bristow, A. H. Mathews, A. E. Macdonald, G. E. Evans, P. Machin, and A. Nixon. Qualification five shares. No remuneration until 7½ per cent. dividend is paid; afterwards as fixed by the company. Registered office, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

LIMEHOUSE PAPER BOARD MILLS, LTD.—Debenture, dated August 19th, 1913, to secure £3,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C

TALISMAN AND CO., LTD.—Issue on August 6th, 1913, of £100 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

MULTIPLEX ADVERTISING MACHINE CO., LTD. — Particulars of £5,000 debentures, created July 16th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £1,350. Property charged — the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

BUSY BEE PRINTING and PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

The creditors of the company are required, on or before September 15th, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Edmund Meadowcroft Owen, 8, Victoria-street, Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re JOHN FAIRLEY,
Printer and Stationer.

This debtor, residing at 74, Henderson-street, Leith, and carrying on business in Leith, was examined in the Edinburgh Bankruptcy Court, on Friday. He stated that he began business in 1893 with £6 capital of his own. He borrowed £100, which had been paid back. His present position was due to want of capital, bad trade, and bad debts. The state of affairs showed a deficiency of £232. The statutory oath was administered.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

YOUNG, H., late of 24, Philadelphia-street, Bristol, newsvendor. Claims by October 14th to H. Pomeroy and Son, 44, Baldwin-street, Bristol, solicitors for the administratrix.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

DEAN, R. S., 78, Gillygate, York, stationer, newsagent, etc. Claims by September 18th to D. S. Mackay, official receiver, The Red House, Duncombe-place, York.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

SHAW, L. B., trading as Shaw and Sons, 105, Loampit-vale, Lewisham, London, S.E., printer. First and final dividend of 2s. 7½d., September 15th, at the official receiver's offices, 132, York-road, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.

GOOSE, F. H., 16, Bishop Bridge-road and 6, Brigg-street, Norwich, bookseller and stationer. First and final dividend of 5s. 8d., September 1st, at the official receiver's offices, 8, King-street, Norwich.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

WORSLEY, W, H., lately carrying on business at 210, Strand, London, W.C., printer's agent. To be

Digitized by Google

heard October 14th, 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings' Carey-street, W.C.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

BURGHES, A. M., 4, Paternoster-row, London, E.C., literary agent. Trustee, E. L. Hough, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released June 25th.

DAVIES, F. W., trading as W. W. Davies and Sons, 51, Broad-street, Bristol, advertising agent. Trustee, C. H. King, official receiver, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Released June 19th.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

A Musical Evening.

A re-union of the members of the Parent Association, after the customary recess during August, took place at the Old Bell, Holborn, E.C., on Tuesday evening. The President, Mr. C. J. Gray, was in the chair, and after some preliminary business had been transacted the remainder of the evening was spent in the enjoyment of a smoking concert, arranged by Messrs. T. A. Catling and R. B. Hardie.

The election to membership of the following candidates was first unanimously confirmed, viz.:—Mr. H. Keats (Anglo Engraving Co., Ltd.—general overseer printing dept.), and Mr. A. G. McLean (Messrs. Mullock and Sons., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—machine.

Messrs. W. Hermon Gill and C. E. Parry were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

To fill two vacancies on the executive council caused by the resignation of Messrs. D. Greenhill and A. J. Smith, the council appointed Messrs. A. H. Wilson and H. Summerfield, and the meeting confirmed their action.

The President said a communication had been received from the London Society of Compositors' Jobbing Guild with reference to the opening night of the new session, which takes place at the St. Bride Foundation on Thursday, 11th inst. One of the members of the P.M. and O.A., Mr. A. C. Fowler, would take the chair, and the following gentlemen had promised to address the meeting on the "Apprenticeship Question":—Mr. G. E. Hart, from the employer's point of view; Mr. W. H. Slater, from the technical instructor's point of view; Mr. A. C. Hayward, from the workman's point of view; Mr. T. E. Naylor, from the trade unionist's point of view; and he (Mr. C. J. Gray) was down to speak from the manager's and overseer's point of view.

The business completed, the musical programme was opened with a pianoforte solo, "Masaniello" (Auber), skilfully played by Mr. H. G. Laughton, who acted as accompanist during the evening. A humorous song followed, "Signs and Indications," by Mr. Fred Hylton, whose other contribution was the popular "The Other Department." Mr. A. Reed next contributed the stirring song, "The Trumpeter," his other song being "Love, Could I only Tell Thee." Miss Elsie Elgar then sang in good voice and with charming expression, "A Proposal," and replied to an encore with "Going to Kildare," in which she was equally successful. Mr. Alfred Millner, who is the happy possessor of a full, deep bass voice, gave splendid interpretations of "Reuben Ranzo" and "Big Ben," his encore song to the former being "Simon the Cellarer." Miss Dora Thorpe sang in sweet mellow voice "Until," and "Genevieve," both accompanied with 'cello obligato. Mr. Manley Clarke sang two favourite tenor songs with much feeling, "Mountain Lovers" and "Good Night, Love." Mr. Jock McCallam was very entertaining with his humorous stories, introducing his comic songs, "'Twas in Trafalgar-square" (McCallam), "Wee Doch an Doris," and Harry Lauder's "It's Nice to Get up in the Morning," each of which he sang in Highland costume, and was greatly appreciated. The singing of "God Save the King" brought a pleasant musical evening to a close.

WHEN a man buys a piece of printing cheap says the *Printing Trade News*, he may feel good when he pays for it, but it is pretty certain he will feel rotten when he is using it, but when he buys a quality job he feels good every time he uses it, and he thinks about the quality long after he forgets about the price. It is this line of argument the printing house salesman should dwell on. Then he will sell his shop's work at prices which will mean profits.

THE "Red Rail Guide" is a little publication that gives the times of departure of the train services to and from all parts of the United Kingdom, and includes the suburban services. It is arranged for easy reference, is published monthly, and costs only twopence.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

The Speaker once said of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson that if he was not technically "the Father of the House" he was by common recognition the Grandfather of the House.

o o o

Somehow I'd got into a way of thinking of Mr. Walter Hazell as being the Grandfather of the craft.

o o o

Whereas he's hardly its Father; "technically," to use the Speaker's term, or in any other way.

o o o

He's *so* incorrigibly young, very little more than "seventy years young," as Oliver Wendell Holmes used to say.

o o o

But, though he's so ridiculously young considering the decades through which he has been an outstanding figure in the printing world, he yet has put in fifty years work since the day he formed his first business connection with the firm, now known as Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.

o o o

He has just presented £7,000 to his employees to mark his own gratification at the business success that has attended him and the other bounties of life which he has so far enjoyed.

o o o

The gift was not heralded. Some mysterious envelopes surprised about 270 of the workers one fine, very fine, morning or afternoon.

o o o

They contained four weeks' salary as an extra for all men who had been twenty-five years in the firm's employment, and, as I understand, also four week's salary for all of the other, the gentle, or the generally gentle sex, who had put in ten years with the house.

o o o

You see ten years of a woman's work is as good as twenty-five years work by a man.

o o o

At least I hope and cannot doubt that the alert wits of the H. W. and V.'s binding staff of women and girls have read this interpretation into these comparative figures.

o o o

These extras took £2,000 of the £7,000.

o o o

How about the nine years and the twenty-four years hands, and how about all the rest of them? Well, they've not been forgotten. Mr. Hazell has handed over securities to the amount of £5,000 to the firm's employee's funds; and the income from this, which, I hope, will be £250, will be available for many purposes.

o o o

If the firm has to part with a man through slackness and he cannot quickly get a fresh job this £5,000 fund may help to tide him over. If a boy or girl is fatherless and has to live on youthful and small earnings this fund again may come in very serviceably to help. Convalescence or sanatorium treatment or things of like character will be recognised as proper for its helping hand.

o o o

Here's to Walter Hazell. May he live long yet; and healthfully and happily. I should like to see him, man of so many distinctions, as he is, become printing's famous and much-honoured centenarian, and may I write the "Quads" on that great day.

o o o

He encourages us by a very notable example. Perhaps he almost censures some of us by the mere "dignity of his excelling."

o o o

This is but the latest of a long list of schemes he has excogitated for the welfare of the staff—with doubtless through many years the whole-hearted sympathy of Elliott Viney; a man whom though I knew him less intimately than I could have wished I hold in abiding honour.

o o o

Lately Mayor of Holborn, erstwhile Member of Parliament for Leicester, keen aider of emigration in what he deems the right cases, a prominent man in Nonconformity—first President of the Master Printers' Federation, and the only one elected to that office for a second term—an enterprising pioneer in technical training (in that his firm employs that past-master in the art, Mr. W. H. Amery, to go to Aylesbury and conduct a class); a pioneer, too, in the erection of works in the country and a helper and encourager of others to do the like, Mr. Walter Hazell has indeed in his time played many parts, his acts being seven decades.

o o o

If I've any misgiving about him it is a fear that he was an altogether good boy, and slept—not crept—only too willingly to school.

o o o

Any scape-gracing his memory can urge in his defence shall be put down to his credit.

o o o

However that may be as regards his first stage, we'll all believe that in the due amatory time he sighed like a furnace and wrote woeful ballads.

o o o

Again his denials, with full particulars, will be duly taken into account.

o o o

As to strange oaths I can only say that any oath would be strange in his mouth. "Wise saws" would not. Of "modern instances" his works are full.

o o o

He is not, and never likely to be, a lean and slippered pantaloon. He's comfortably rotund, though not because he has "run in a groove."

o o o

It's because he's an out-door man, a back-to-the-lander, a bit of a "Punch" John Bull. He's a dairy farmer, if you please, in which line I'll engage to say that even he is not making inordinate—I'd nearly written in-Alderneyte—profits.

o o o

When at all vexed by anything printerian he simply and philosophically falls to discussing mangolds.

o o o

I hope the "dis" won't come just at the end of a line; and so take the reader's thoughts back to the strange oaths.

o o o

He has material fortune I do not doubt. He has won moral fortune too. And he is supremely happy it seems to me in having for sons two men, one whom at the moment is doing an invaluable service in helping to make a success of the Leipzic Exhibition. which means helping on that supremely important thing, the bringing about of better relationship with Germany; and the other of whom has for years been a silent powerful largely unobserved but most efficient worker towards costing reform and other reform of the craft, and has at last come into his own, and is being everywhere gratefully acclaimed for the man of talent and high serviceableness he undoubtedly is.

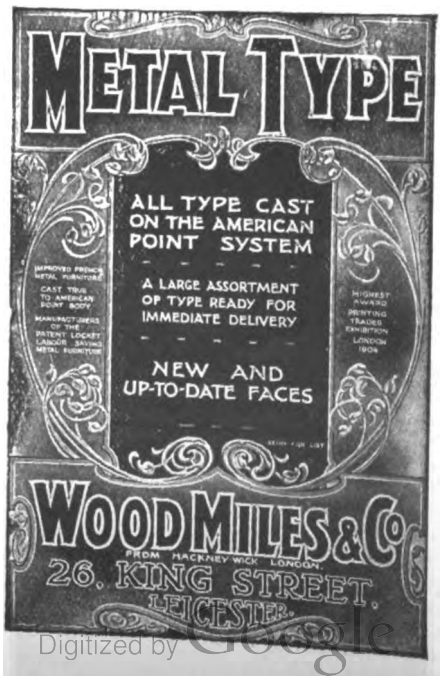
o o o

I am sorry to hear by the way that Mr. Howard Hazell has anxiety at the moment in the illness of one of his children, and perhaps this note may save him from a few momentary appeals for his advice. I am sure he is constantly receiving very many such appeals.

o o o

It has done me good, and I hope it will be not unrefreshing to the reader to give space and pause for a while to express acknowledgment to Walter Hazell—seventy or so years young—and still, as for so long, one of the world's encouragers.

FRANK COLEBROOK.



Digitized by Google

The Bodoni Centenary Celebration.

The programme of the proceedings in connection with the observance of the first centenary of the death of that once famous Italian typographer, Giambattista Bodoni, of Parma, has just been issued. The printer's demise actually occurred on November 20th, 1813, but the centenary festival has been fixed for September 20th, 21st, and 22nd. It is under the care of a committee, of which Cav. Vigliardi Paravia, a well-known printer at Turin, is president. On the first day—Saturday—there will be a general meeting of those interested at the Piazza Bodoni, Turin, when commemorative medals in gold, silver, and bronze will be distributed. A procession will then be formed, and proceed to the "Mediæval City," a relic of the late Turin Exhibition, for the purpose of opening a Bodoni Exhibition and formally inaugurating the National Museum of the Book, which will be permanently located there. The inaugural speech will be delivered by Com. P. Barbèra, President of the Italian Printing and Bookselling Association. An adjournment will then be made for lunch, after which, at 3.30 p.m., a national convention, dealing with the printing and allied trades from artistic and technical standpoints, will be opened. At 9 p.m there will be a gala performance in the theatre. The following day, although it is a Sunday, will be a busy one for the Bodonian Anniversarists, who leave Turin at the early hour of 7.30 a.m. on a visit to Saluzzo (Bodoni's birthplace), about 40 miles south. Arriving there at 9 o'clock, they will be formally received at the station by the local authorities. A move will then be made to the Bodoni monument, where a commemorative tablet in bronze will be unveiled. A visit to the Town Hall follows, when a speech will be delivered by Com. Prof. Costanzo Rinaudo. At 12.30 there will be a banquet, and in the afternoon the local Bodoni Exhibition will be opened and inspected. After a tour round the town the party leaves at 7 p.m. for Turin. On Monday at 10 a.m. a bust of Bodoni, by Cav. G. Ambrosio, will be unveiled at the Royal School of Typography, after which there will be a second session of the Congress on Typography, followed at 7 p.m. by a dinner to the Committee.

The arrangements also include a visit to the tomb of Bodoni at Parma, but the date of this has not yet been fixed.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Director of the Royal School of Typography, *via* Carlo Alberto, 39, Turin, who has arranged to issue special tickets admitting to all the meetings, etc., including the luncheons, and the visit to Saluzzo, at £1 each.



PAPER AND PULP MAKERS' DIRECTORY OF SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND. Edited by Hugo Brusewitz. 8vo, cloth, 242 + 20 pp. Price 7s. 6d., post free 7s. 10d. Gothenburg, 1913. Sole British Agents, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.

This is the English edition of this well-known Directory of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Manufacturers, the Swedish one having been issued a few weeks since. The last edition was dated 1911, and thus the one under notice records the numerous changes that have taken place in the trade during the past two years, which are also graphically indicated on the map that accompanies the volume. For many years Mr. Brusewitz's directory has been looked upon as one of the best of its kind, being practically indispensable to all those who are directly connected with the Scandinavian pulp or paper trades. The information included has been checked and verified with that possessed by the local mill owners' associations, and thus may be relied upon as accurate and up-to-date in all respects. Quite apart from the fact that each of the four countries dealt with is provided with a separate alphabetical arrangement of localities, no less than 22 pages are occupied by indices to the contents, so that the time required to locate a particular entry is reduced to an absolute minimum, and when turned up, these entries will be found to contain all the information that may reasonably be looked for.

A MILL for the manufacture of paper and roofing felt has been established at Wegstadtl on the Elbe, Bohemia. The machinery will be operated by a 200-h.p. engine.

The Apprenticeship Question

AND THE

L.S.C. JOBBING GUILD.

The L.S.C. Jobbing Guild opens its autumn session on Thursday, September 11th, at the St. Bride-lane, E.C., when the following gentlemen will express their views on the Apprenticeship Question :—

Mr. A. C. Fowler, chairman.

Mr. G. E. Hart will speak from the employer's point of view.

Mr. C. J. Gray will speak from the manager's and overseer's point of view.

Mr. W. H. Slater will speak from the technical instructor's point of view.

Mr. A. C. Hayward will speak from the workman's point of view.

Mr. T. E. Naylor will speak from the trade unionist's point of view.

In view of the wide interest that has been previously shown in this question, it has been decided to throw the meeting open to the general trade, and all interested in the subject are cordially invited to be present. Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock sharp.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

18,703 SOUTTER, C., bronzing and dusting attachment for printing and lithographing machines.
18,722 SHELDON, W. G., and REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO., LTD., typewriters and the like
18,787 LAW, J. A., files for documents, papers and the like.
18,811 GILBERT, A., apparatus for addressing envelopes, statements and the like.
18,844 LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY CO., LTD., and WINDER, A., voucher, cash or credit book and ledger entry book or the like
18,885 DAVIS, C. H., sheet-delivery apparatus for printing machines.
18,947 VITTY, T. H., stamp cancelling and obliterating machines.
18,980 MATHEWS, T., advertising media.
19,035 JEFFERSON, E., envelopes.
19,049 HODGSON, A. E., means for advertising.
19,073 QUICK, A. S., letter covering or advertising device.
19,110 TURNHAM, A. E., apparatus for the display of announcements, advertisements and the like.
19,124 WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., LTD., relinking mechanism for use in printing telegraphs or the like.
19,158 WALKER, A. H., typographical distributing mechanism.
19,179 STEVENSON, A. W., receptacles of cardboard and in the method of making same.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Machine for making bags, envelopes, or the like of paper or other materials—Barnett; 11,219.
Method of and means for securing pencils, penholders and the like to show cards—Harte; 18,317.
Means for preventing set-off from printed sheets—R. Hoe and Co.; 18,605.
Advertising devices—Thomas; 19,523.
Combined advertising cover and holder for newspapers—Wheelhouse and Carswell; 20,399.
Fountain or reservoir pens—Wade; 20,490.

1913.

Apparatus for closing envelopes and the like—Kilburn; 4,021
Stencilling apparatus for inking or colouring printing plates or blocks from which coloured pictures are printed—Woodhead and Stickland; 7,790.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE

1913

Addressing machine with multiple impression controller—Lee; 17,083.
Printing, blocking and stamping presses—Albert Bolle and Jordan; 18,403.

In Crown 8vo. With 6 Plates, and other Illustrations.
2s. 6d. Net.
OUTLINES OF STATIONERY TESTING.
By H. A. BROMLEY,
Assistant Examiner of Paper, H.M. Stationery Office, London.
Detailed prospectus may be had post free on application
London: GRIFFIN & Co., Ltd., Exeter St., Strand.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory
OF
SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.
ENGLISH EDITION.
Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Thirteenth Annual Issue.)
COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.
Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.
8vo., 150 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

TO ADVERTISERS
The Fourteenth Edition (1913) of this well-known work will shortly be put in hand, and orders for advertisements may now be sent to the British Agents, as under. The scale of charges, which includes a free copy of the Directory and Map, is :—

	English Edition only. £ s. d.	English and Swedish Editions. £ s. d.
Page (6½ by 3¾ inches)	4 0 0	6 0 0
Half-Page	2 5 0	3 10 0
Quarter-Page ...	1 7 6	2 2 6

NET CASH.

Sole British Agents:
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines: Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS



Cardboard Corner Stitching Machine.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.



Digitized by Google

THE INFLUENCE OF SUBSTANCE UPON The Physical Qualities of Paper.

As Exemplified in Papers made from Hedychium Coronarium.

By CLAYTON BEADLE and HENRY P. STEVENS.

(Second Communication.)

Since our first communication upon the subject, which appeared in your issue of June 28th, we are gratified to find a letter from Messrs. Sindall and Bacon in which they state that "the results now given by Messrs. Beadle and Stevens are in complete accord with the results published by us two years ago, not only in reference to the breaking length, in which we found a gradual rise to a maximum with a subsequent diminution as the substance of the paper was increased, but the same results were noticed in our experiments with the bursting strain, though we corrected the bursting strain to a standard substance of 100 grammes per square metre."

We were very gratified to see this letter, but we wish to express our regret that we had no knowledge of the previously published work by Messrs. Sindall and Bacon appearing in the *Papermakers' Monthly Journal*, 1911, in the series of articles which they then communicated upon the subject. If we had read this paper we should, of course, have referred to it, but we think our results are all the more interesting in consequence of the fact that we have arrived at our conclusions without any knowledge of what had been done by the above investigators, and that we have both arrived at the same results.

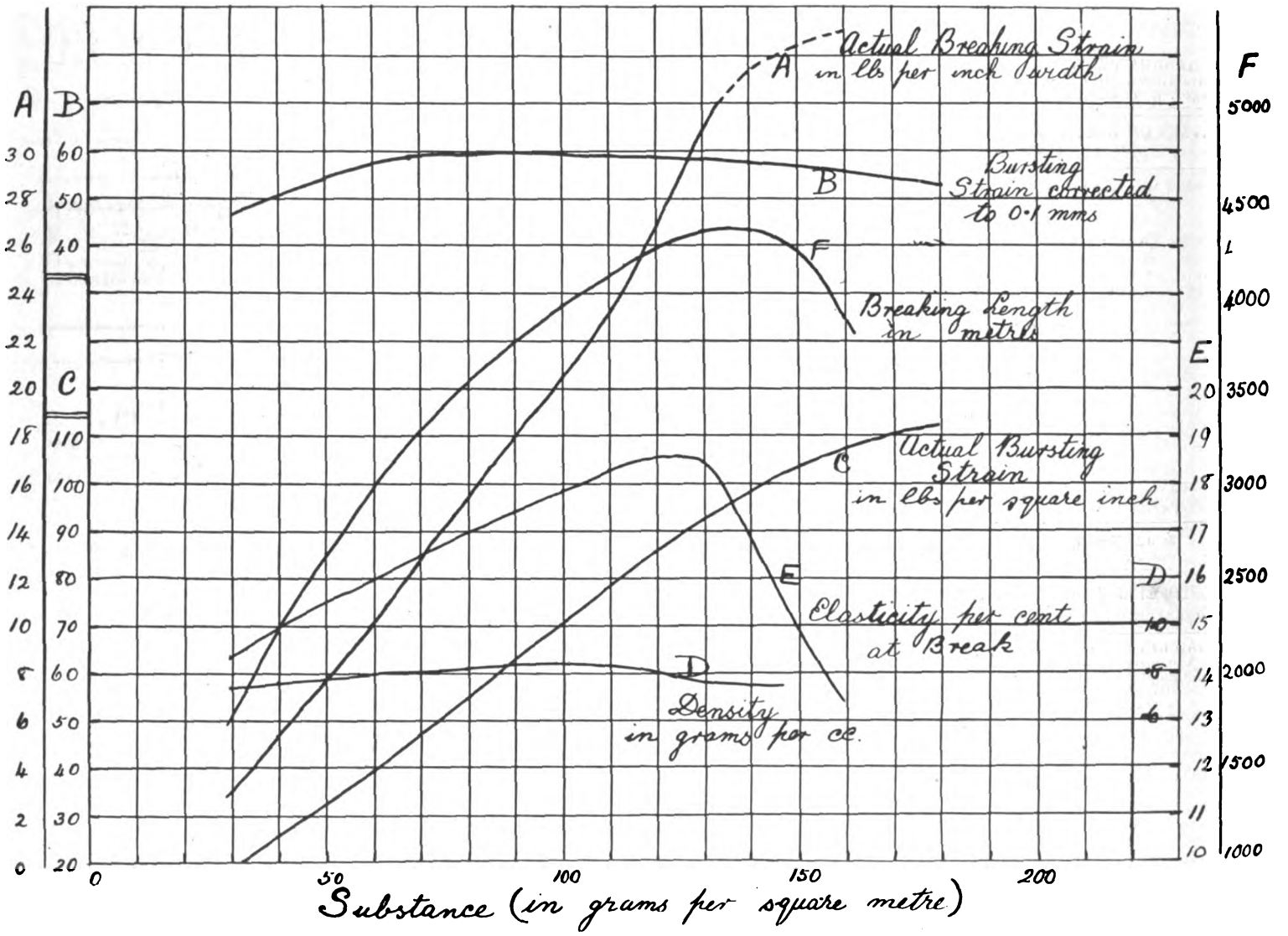
Since our first article, it has been pointed out to us that we omitted to give the individual thicknesses and substances of the papers used for bursting strain. These were omitted quite by accident. The figures for bursting strain (columns 11 and 12, previous article) were contained in the same table as those for breaking length, elongation, etc., but the actual thicknesses of paper used differed somewhat.

We, therefore, give another table on this page in which we give the thickness (Col. 1), substance in grammes per square metre (Col. 2), bursting strain of each thickness in pounds per square inch (Col. 3), and bursting strain corrected to standard thickness of 0·10 millimetres = 83 grammes per square metre (Col. 4).

In this table it will be seen (Col. 4) that, when the bursting strain is corrected to a standard thickness of 0·10 millimetres (which comes to practically the same thing as correcting it to standard substance as was done in the case of Messrs. Sindall and Bacon's results), we arrive at figures which indicate an increased specific bursting strain up to a substance of about 100 grammes per square metre, followed by a diminution in specific bursting strain as the paper gets thicker. But it will be noticed that the actual bursting strain of the sheet increases with the thickness right away to the thickest piece, but not in proportion to the increased thickness. Hence, when the specific breaking strain is expressed per unit of substance, we get a rise to a maximum, and then a subsequent diminution as the result of increasing the thickness. The same may be said of the actual breaking strain in relation to breaking length.

TABLE.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
·04	33	19·5	48·7
·05	42	26·6	53·2
·06	50	30·9	51·5
·07	59	41·8	59·7
·08	66	46·2	57·7
·09	75	50·2	56·0
·10	83	55·6	55·6
·11	91	60·1	54·7
·12	100	74·7	62 2
·13	108	78·2	60·1
·14	116	82·7	59·0
·15	125	88·2	58·8
·16	133	93·0	58·0
·17	141	102·3	60·2
·21	174	107·4	51·2



COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advanteges.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPO-GRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.

Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central and 721 Bank. Works, 469 London Wall.

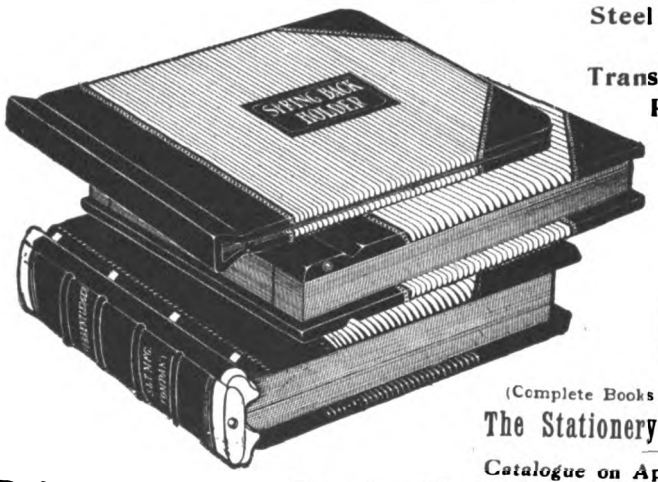
BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.

Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.

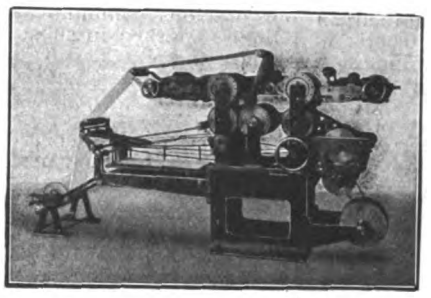
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description or all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,

11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

A. JOSEPH,

Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediat delivery.

Per Cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes, and Buttons)
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS

Sample cwt. sent ON APPRO. (at our expense) and taken back if unsuitable.

A. JOSEPH,

Earl St, Southwark, London, S.E.

Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Price.

Digitized by Google

described in our previous communication. The horizontal line is marked in substance (grammes per square metre). The vertical scales A to F are graduated according to the various qualities and intended to illustrate and correspond with the curves A to F of the diagram. Against each of these curves is given a description of what the qualities are. When the paper in question, in different substances, is tested for actual breaking strain in the usual way, one obtains a curve similar to A, a considerable portion of which is practically a straight line, with a tendency towards a horizontal direction as it reaches the higher substances. With breaking length figures (F) there is a very distinct maximum followed by a fairly rapid fall. The elasticity curve (E) shows a very distinct maximum at almost the same point as the maximum in (F). From this it might appear that the elongation at break corresponds in the same way with the breaking length when papers are all made from one material but of variable thickness. In the case of both (E) and (F) the curves were drawn through the mass of observations so as to represent the general mean direction of each of the curves, but, as a matter of fact, there is distinct evidence of an undulating line crossing and recrossing the general mean direction in both cases. This we have not attempted to illustrate, but may have occasion to refer to it later. We do not think this undulating line has anything to do with experimental error, because in both cases it follows a distinctly regular course, so that the curves, instead of being strictly regular, as represented in the diagrams, both take a decidedly serpentine course.

The density of grammes per cubic centimetre is represented by curve D. This, in the case of the papers which we have under examination, shows an undeniable maximum at somewhere about 100 grammes per square metre. It is quite conceivable that this maximum density to a certain point in the thickness is to be observed with most papers of the class that we have under consideration. These papers are strong, crackly and hairy. It is quite conceivable that, if the material had been of the nature as made use of by Messrs. Sindall and Bacon, we should have obtained similar results in this respect to those obtained by these authors, particularly if the papers in question had been pressed and glazed in the same way that these investigators had done in their own trials. The samples which we had under investigation were allowed, to a large extent, to assume their own natural form in the course of drying, and were very little affected as the result of subsequent pressing.

Although, as previously explained, the actual bursting strain (curve C) does not become less as the result of increasing the thickness at the higher limits, its rate of increase per unit of thickness becomes less, consequently (C) tends to curve towards a horizontal direction.

The various curves are placed upon the same diagram for the purpose of reference, but, in comparing one with another, it must be remembered that their relative position in the scale is entirely a matter of convenience. They are placed at different points in order to distinguish them to better advantage.

An Ancient Printing Press.

At a recent printers' gathering in the United States Mr. W. J. Oatman, of Pittsfield, a veteran printer, was asked to tell the story of an ancient press which he once ran. It was called a "Guernsey," which none of those present had ever heard of before, and was made in the time of the civil war, or before, by Gordon McKay, of Pittsfield. It would print two pages of an eight column paper. It had a peculiar motion, as, instead of reversing on its track, the forms ran out, then dropped five or six inches and ran back under the cylinder of the press, then rose to the former level. The press was taken on a wagon and drawn to wherever it found a job. These presses found a mission immediately after the close of the war in printing a class paper in the south for coloured people's societies. The particular press run by Mr. Oatman had been used on the *Lee Chronicle* by W. H. Hill, and went with that paper's effects to the *Gleaner* office, from which place it went out into New York State, and in the '70's to a place called Canaan. As Mr. Oatman went toward the office of the *News* he heard a noise like a threshing machine. A few steps more and he saw a white horse working a treadmill, from which a belt ran to a second storey, where the Guernsey press, with its combination of perpendicular and horizontal motions, was getting off the edition with the aid of the horse. The uproar of the press and the threshing machine was something to wake the dead. Mr. Parsons, present editor of the *News*, then a boy in the store underneath, remembers the running of the "Guernsey" press. He can never forget it, and says it used to shake the building so they were afraid the press would come through the floor. What became of the press finally no one knows. It certainly was worthy of a place in a museum of antiques and curios of the printing trade.

Photographing on Zinc.

A process has been devised by Mr. J. A. Heppes that has proved very satisfactory, and has to do with the photographing on a medium rough ground zinc plate. It has been found very difficult to develop an albumen print on rough zinc on account of the ink settling down in the small but deep interstices which cause the roughness. This may be fully overcome by first making up the following solution:—

Ammonium Bichromate	... 300 grains.
Albumen, desiccated ...	... 2 oz. dry.
LePage's glue	... 1½ oz.
Water	... 40 oz.

After mixing this in the usual way and filling, coat the plate, whirl till dry, and print according to the density of the negative. Then take the print out of frame and instead of rolling up with ink, wash it out with asphaltum or Mogul varnish, fan dry and then roll up with a leather roller using one-half crayon and one-half good black printing ink, thinned out with a small amount of O varnish. This treatment pulls out every particle of unexposed solution and ink, caused by the tremendous suction of the grained leather roller, and leaves the dot clear, hard and square stencilled on the zinc with an asphaltum base, which will stand the roughest kind of treatment and enables one to pull many more impressions from the plate than by the old way of developing with a cotton wad. There are several establishments using this process with the greatest success, but this is the first time it has been published so far as the writer knows.—The *National Lithographer*.

AN ATHLETIC LADY JOURNALIST.—Miss Marguerite S. Cody, a member of the Victoria Amateur Swimming Club, Belfast, recently entered upon an attempt to swim across Belfast Lough from Bangor to the Co. Antrim side, and successfully accomplished her task at 5.40, having taken the water at Bangor at a minute past one o'clock. Miss Cody is a member of the editorial staff of the *Belfast Evening Telegraph*, and is a noted swimmer. She held the championship of Girton College, Cambridge, for three years, and has accomplished several remarkable feats in the water at Portsmouth, her native place, and elsewhere during recent years. While training for the last event Miss Cody a few days ago swam from Portrush to the Skerries and back with ease. Miss Cody does not confine her attention to swimming, as she is an all-round athlete, excelling especially at lawn tennis, hockey, cycling, and pedestrianism.

FOLDING MACHINES.

BARGAINS
IN
SECOND-HAND, SOUND FOLDERS, WARRANTED.

CUNDALL.—D. Demy. 2, 3 or 4 folds, equal to new £65

CUNDALL.—D. Demy, 2, 3 and 4 folds, parallel folds after the first and second folds, equal to new . . . £75

CUNDALL.—2-Crown fast Magazine Machine, drop bar feed, 2 or 3 folds . £65

"ECLIPSE." (American) Jobber. 40 by 48-ins. and under, 2, 3 or 4 folds, equal to new £80

All machines delivered and erected free.

Address:—"FOLDING MACHINE," c/o. "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

Telephone: 3658 HOP.

Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.

Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

Maker and Refiner of

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.

30 to 40 Tons
(All Grades)
Of TYPE METAL in Stock

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works:
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY

PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.

Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS IN TWO COLOUR, half tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKING FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&57, SINGER St. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
,, ,, ,, 200lbs ,, ,,

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net

To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

9 . . 6 . . 3 9.

JAMES TAYLOR HARRIS, LTD., Art Printers,

Redland, Bristol.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

I.I.- TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and mechine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL R[illegible] LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting

And

General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,

LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478. Established 1876. Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

PAPER BAG
MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc. MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.

MOOR LANE, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—September 4, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 11. LONDON: SEPTEMBER 11, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PLEASE NOTE.

Enquiries for

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES.
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES.
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES.
FLAT-BED BRONZING MACHINES.
INK MIXERS. INK MILLS.
BROADWAY PRESS.
GRAINERS.
AUTOMATIC FEEDERS.
OFFSET PROOFING PRESSES.
VARNISHING MACHINES.
GUMMING MACHINES.
TIN LACQUERING MACHINES, etc.

Address:

GEORGE MANN & Co., LTD.,
HENRY STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD,
LONDON.

WHICH IS NOW OUR HEAD OFFICE.

Works Only: LEEDS.

Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.

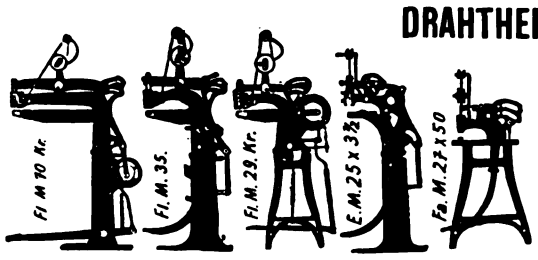
Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic **ROLLER WASHERS**

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:—Messrs E. S. & A. ROBINSON, of Bristol; THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd., of Manchester; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, Ltd., of London; Messrs. MARDON, SON & HALL (3 Machines); JOHNSON, RIDDLE & Co., London; DAVID ALLEN & SONS, of HARROW, THOMAS FORMAN & SONS, of Nottingham, and the ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Southampton.

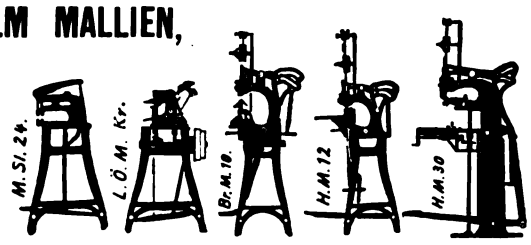
Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. HUDSON & KEARNS of London—2 machines; TILLOTSON & SONS, of Bolton—2 machines; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, of London—2 machines; WATERLOW & SONS, of Dunstable; THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Edinburgh; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; BUTLER & TANNER, of Frome; CASSELL & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; DAVID ALLEN & SONS of Harrow: CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, of Manchester; ABEL HEYWOOD; JAS. BROADLEY, Ltd., of Accrington; FOSTER CLARKE, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish. Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,
Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.



CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.
ACCURATE WORK.



BUKAMA-MACHINES
For Sewing, Perforating. Eyeletting, Punching.
CATALOGUE 1913
O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

May we call BIG PRINTERS'

Attention to the BIG PRESSES

SOLD BY THIS COMPANY,

From 74 by 51 down to 34 by 26.

TWO HALF-SIZE SHEETS CAN BE EASILY PRINTED, SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR THIS.

PERFECTORS, TWO-COLOUR & SINGLE,

Speed up to 1,900 per hour. Speed up to 1,700 per hour. Speed up to 2,700 per hour.

Miehle Printing Press & Mf'g. Co., LTD.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Telephone: 3658 HOP.

Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.

Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

Maker and Refiner of

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.

30 to 40 Tons (All Grades) Of TYPE METAL In Stock.

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works:
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

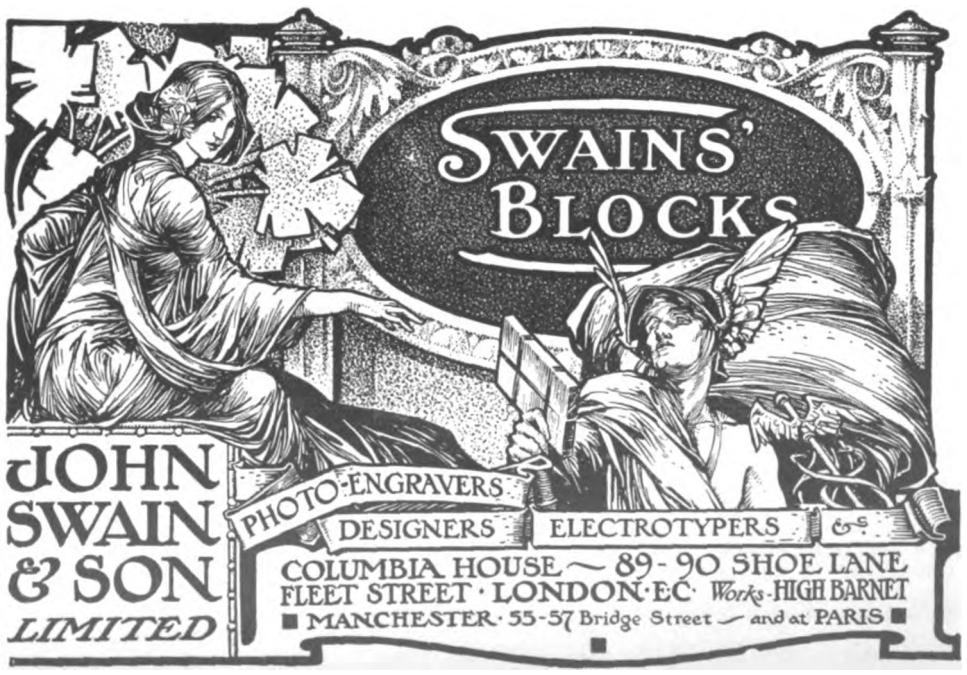
London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

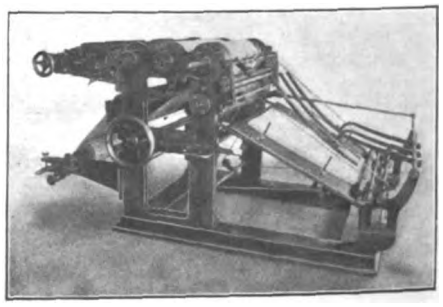
DESIGNERS.

Thornton Road, BRADFORD.

Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford." Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.





ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 11. LONDON: September 11, 1913 EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Bodoni Centenary. 1813-1913.

Some Notes on a Famous Printer and His Work.

As many of our readers will be aware, the Italian printers are celebrating at Turin this month the centenary of the death, on November 20th, 1813, of Giambattista Bodoni, one of the most noted typographical revivalists of that country.

He was born at Saluzzo, in North Italy, on February 16th, 1740, his father being a printer in that town. Young Bodoni learned his trade in the paternal establishment, and soon showed that he was capable of producing better work than was commonly turned out of the Italian printing offices of that day.

Although Italian printers once stood in the very foremost rank of typography, the great names of Jensen, Ratdolt, Aldus and their contemporaries were almost entirely forgotten—the lessons of their work certainly were—in Italy in the middle of the eighteenth century, and a glance over some of the books printed there about that time will show to what depths of degradation Italian typography had then fallen. The artistic type faces introduced by Caslon from 1720 onwards had penetrated into Italy hardly at all, and the example of men like Baskerville, who sought to raise the art of printing to a higher level, left the dull uniformity of Italian work quite unaltered.

There being obviously but little opening in Saluzzo or its neighbourhood for a young printer of Bodoni's energy and advanced ideas, he resolved to try his fortune in Rome, where an uncle of his resided, although the Eternal City was by no means, at that period, the busy metropolis it is to-day. When he, and a friend who accompanied him, arrived, in a rather impecunious condition, the uncle, perhaps foreseeing a possible drain on his purse, recommended them to return, as he could do nothing for them. It seemed good advice, and Bodoni would probably have acted upon it, except that he had decided to first pay a visit to the printing establishment of the Propaganda branch of the Church of Rome, which was even then one of the best equipped establishments of its kind in the world. The Superintendent took a fancy to him, and gave him an engagement in the office, where his attention to his work, and devotion to the trade in general, soon brought him under the special notice of Cardinal Spinelli, who was at the head of the Propaganda branch. By his advice, Bodoni set to work to learn some of the Oriental and learned language, so as to thoroughly qualify himself for typesetting in those tongues. As a result, in 1762 he was entrusted with the getting out of works in the Coptic and Tibetan languages and the Superintendent was so well pleased with the way in which he acquitted himself that he allowed him to put his name at the end of the volumes, as that of the actual printer. His patron's death soon afterwards led Bodoni to decide to leave Rome, and although he had, at first, some idea of coming to England, he ultimately accepted an offer to undertake the superintendence of a State printing establishment which Ferdinand I., Duke of Parma, egged on by his French Prime Minister, intended to set up in that city, in imitation of the one at the Louvre in Paris, and he accordingly settled at Parma in 1768. Here, though at first dependent on French types, he soon designed new founts, cast types, and commenced the publication of that series of finely printed books which has made his name so famous from that day to this His experiences of polyglot printing at Rome stood him in good stead, and many of the works that issued from his press were on somewhat similar lines. Such were a sort of specimen book got out in 1771; a work by Rossi on ancient inscriptions in 1774; and the great folio entitled "Epithalamia exoticis linguis reddita," issued in 1775 on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Pied-

I

MANUALE
DI
EPITTETO.

I.

Di quante cose vi sono al mondo certune da noi dipendono, cert' altre no: dipendenti da noi sono l'opinione, l'appetenza, il desiderio, l'aversione, e in somma tutte quelle, che sono opere nostre. Non dipendenti da noi

LXXVII

THEMATICIS DISCIPLINIS, IN PHILOSOPHICIS MEDITATIONIBVS CAETERIS PLERVMQVE ANTESTARE VIDENTVR; SIC ETIAM IN ANTIQVIS SCRIPTORIBVS INGENIOSE, DISERTEQVE VERTENDIS, ENVCLEANDISQVE SVMMAM, ET SINGVLAREM LAVDEM OBTINVERVNT PRIMVM, QVOD ANGLICA TYPOGRAPHIA RERVM ANACREONTICARVM SPECIMEN EXHIBVIT, FVIT ODARIORVM EDITIO LONDINI CVRATA ANNO MDCLVI AD FIDEM LAVDATI EXEMPLARIS H. STEPHANI. TVM COMPTISSIMIS, ET SVAVISSIMIS HISCE CARMINIBVS EXPLICAN-

Examples of Bodoni's Roman Types.

MANUALE
DI
EPITTETO
VOLGARIZZATO
DA
ERITISCO PILENEJO

PARMA
NEL REGAL PALAZZO
1793
CO' TIPI BODONIANI

A Title-Page by Bodoni.

I

ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤΟΥ
ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΟΝ.

α'.

Των οντων τα μεν εστιν εφ' ημιν, τα δε ουκ εφ' ημιν. Εφ' ημιν μεν, υποληψις, ορμη, αφορμη, ορεξις, εκκλισις, κ, ενι λογω, οσα ημετερα εργα. Ουκ εφ' ημιν δε, το σωμα, η κτησις, δοξαι, αρχαι, κ, ενι λογω, οσα ουχ ημετερα εργα.

I

Specimen of Bodoni's Greek (Lower Case).

Digitized by Google

mont with a French princess, which contained laudatory addresses in twenty-five languages.

Probably few of the works he printed at this time would now be looked upon as possessing any extraordinary typographical merits, except by comparison with what other Italian printers—indeed Continental printers generally—were in the habit of turning out. Appreciation of really fine printing was then, as now, largely confined to a few persons of good position and education, who were willing to patronise and encourage a good printer when they found him. The Spanish Ambassador to Rome, M. D'Azara, had tastes of this kind, and contemplated setting up a semi-private press in his residence at Rome, for the production of finely produced editions of the classics. In 1788 he offered to place Bodoni at the head of it, if he would leave Parma for Rome, and

CHRISTVS

TRAGOEDIA.

CHRISTVS

Adest citata tempus advectum fuga:
Surgetque magnus ille iam terris dies,
Ego mei quum sanguinis manantibus
Rivis vetusti diluam labem mali,
Quam nulla saecla, nulla de summis cadens
Delesset astris flamma, non liquentibus
Totum quod ambit fluctibus terram mare.
Dura ergo dura, tetra, perpessu aspera
Feram necesse: quanta vix ullus tulit
Mortalis unquam. Nexibus centum obrutum,
Scissumque plagis membra me ad mortem abripi
Cernetis. Actus hasce per palmas bibet
Clavus cruorem: clavus hos figet pedes:
Rigorque ferri crudus hoc solvet latus
Iam mortui: rivusque post plagam duplex
Sequetur ex hiante vulneris specu.
Sic auferar: sic vester ille Dux cadet,
Quicum procellis saeviens circum nigris

An Example of Bodoni's Italic.

that typographer would probably have done so in default of anything better presenting itself, for hitherto his work, like Baskerville's, had brought him great applause but little profit. At this crisis in his affairs, the Duke of Parma made Bodoni a somewhat similar offer, viz., to establish a press in his own palace, quite separate from the State Printing Office, for the purpose of printing *de luxe* editions of the Greek, Latin, and Italian classics. Bodoni closed with this proposal, which took effect in 1789, and from that period, rather than from any time in the twenty years that preceded it, the zenith of his fame may be dated.

It must not, however, be supposed that all his productions for the next two decades were uniformly splendid. Like other fine printers, he had his limitations, and even in works got out on an important scale, such as the "Prudentius" in two large 4to. volumes, quite ordinary typography can be found, especially when, as in that case, the symmetry of the pages was spoiled by the addition of a crowd of notes.

Although very many of his books were quite small, 12mo.'s and the like, yet Bodoni's special weakness seems to have been for printing on a grand scale. Hence we find in numerous instances, such as the celebrated Homer of 1808 in three folio volumes, huge pages, exceptionally wide margins, extravagant spacing, and the like. He anticipated William Morris in producing many of his publications in very limited editions, sometimes as few as thirty copies being printed, and there was generally a small edition on vellum as well as the ordinary one on paper. Bodoni and the Duke of Parma divided the resultant glory between them, and though the former was also, at any rate nominally, director of the "Stamperia Reale" at Parma, the artistic side of his work seems to have quite overshadowed the commercial one.

The wars that followed the French Revolution of 1789, and resulted in the occupation of Parma for some years by the French, did not cause any interruption of Bodoni's work. In 1810, by way of return for a present of some of his publications from the printer, Napoleon conferred a pension of £120 a year on him. Some time after, when he proposed to add French classics to his other series, he had a present of £720 from the Emperor, to aid him in the enterprise, which did not, however, proceed very far. The French on more than one occasion offered him the post of Government Printer in other and more important Italian cities, but age and ill-health determined him to stay on at Parma, which he did until his death.

Notwithstanding that this eminent typographer was himself a capable wood engraver, his fame rests rather on the excellence of his letterpress printing than on anything he did in the way of issuing illustrated books, which, indeed, was very much the exception with him, even such ordinary accessories as head and tail pieces being not much in favour.

Type was, in fact, practically all that he relied upon to produce the sumptuous effects seen on opening so many of his publications. Careful presswork, accurate set-out, strict attention to the laws of proportion, and, above all else, personal interest, not to say enthusiasm, were what established Bodoni's reputation as a fine printer. In his own day that reputation was exceeding great, but not long after his death it began to wane. A certain nobleman made a collection of almost everything he had printed, but when it came to the hammer the bidding was so spiritless that the receipts barely repaid the cost of compiling the catalogue. To-day, Bodoni and his books rank with Aldus, Plantin and the Elzevirs, and *their* books, *i.e.*, are but little thought of or enquired for, save in the case of a few of his very finest productions. Ordinary examples will now scarcely fetch as many pence as they cost shillings, nay, even pounds, a century ago. *Sic transit gloria Bodoni!*

He took great pains to demonstrate to the world the capacity of his printing establishment, and as early as 1788 issued his well known specimen book, the "Manuale Typo-

22

ιθ'. ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΔΕΙΝ ΠΙΝΕΙΝ.

Η ΓΗ ΜΕΛΑΙΝΑ ΠΙΝΕΙ,
ΠΙΝΕΙ ΔΕ ΔΕΝΔΡΕ' ΑΤΤΗΝ,
ΠΙΝΕΙ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ Δ' ΑΤΡΑΣ,
Ο Δ' ΗΛΙΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΝ,
ΤΟΝ Δ' ΗΛΙΟΝ ΣΕΛΗΝΗ.
ΤΙ ΜΟΙ ΜΑΧΕΣΘ' ΕΤΑΙΡΟΙ,
Κ' ΑΤΤΩ ΘΕΛΟΝΤΙ ΠΙΝΕΙΝ,

κ'. ΕΙΣ ΚΟΡΗΝ.

Η ΤΑΝΤΑΛΟΥ ΠΟΤ' ΕΣΤΗ
ΑΙΘΟΣ ΦΡΥΓΩΝ ΕΝ ΟΧΘΑΙΣ,
ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΣ ΠΟΤ' ΟΡΝΙΣ ΕΠΤΗ
ΠΑΝΔΙΟΝΟΣ ΧΕΛΙΔΩΝ.

Specimen of Bodoni's Greek (Caps).

grafico." An enlarged edition, with the printer's portrait prefixed, was published by his widow (who completed his unfinished works) in 1818, five years after his death. He of course had his imitators, even during his lifetime, one of them being Mussi, his successor in the office of State Printer at Parma, who signalised himself by getting out a beautiful edition of Ovid, in six folio volumes, in 1806.

Though Bodoni's memory has never been quite effaced from the minds of book collectors and second hand booksellers, if from those of printers, it was more than half a century before any steps were taken to perpetuate it in his native town, by the erection of a statue, which event took place in 1872, when a National Festival was held in the printer's honour. His biography, however, was much more promptly undertaken by G. de Lama, and published in 1816, together with a list of his productions. The vast dimensions of many of these latter preclude our supplementing this article with facsimiles from the pages of some of the best of them. The few that we give are, nevertheless, fairly characteristic of his style. Among the most noteworthy of his smaller books is the "Anacreon" of 1791, published in both 8vo and 12mo editions. Two of our facsimiles have been made from a copy of the latter, which was printed in caps. throughout in both the Greek and Latin versions. They, as well as some of the others, exhibit one of Bodoni's mannerisms in the case of small books, viz.: placing the page numbers in a little tablet. The page reproduced from the "Epictetus" of 1793 shows one of Bodoni's Greek founts, the Roman being exemplified, on a modest scale, by the title and page of text from the Italian version of the same work. The specimen of Italic comes from an Italian translation of a Scriptural play composed by Martinani, Bishop of Cosenza, and acted at the University of Parma in 1786. All the facsimiles are of the full size of the originals.

The State printing establishment at Parma, over which Bodoni presided for so many years, was abolished in 1862, when the

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☞ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☜

Digitized by Google

Duchy, like other Italian territories, passed into the possession of Victor Emmanuel, the first sovereign of United Italy. The decree for its suppression, however, provided that such of Bodoni's types as still survived should be sent for preservation to the public library of the city, and there, we believe, they still remain.

The Gutenberg Society, Mainz.

Its 1912-13 Report and Publications.

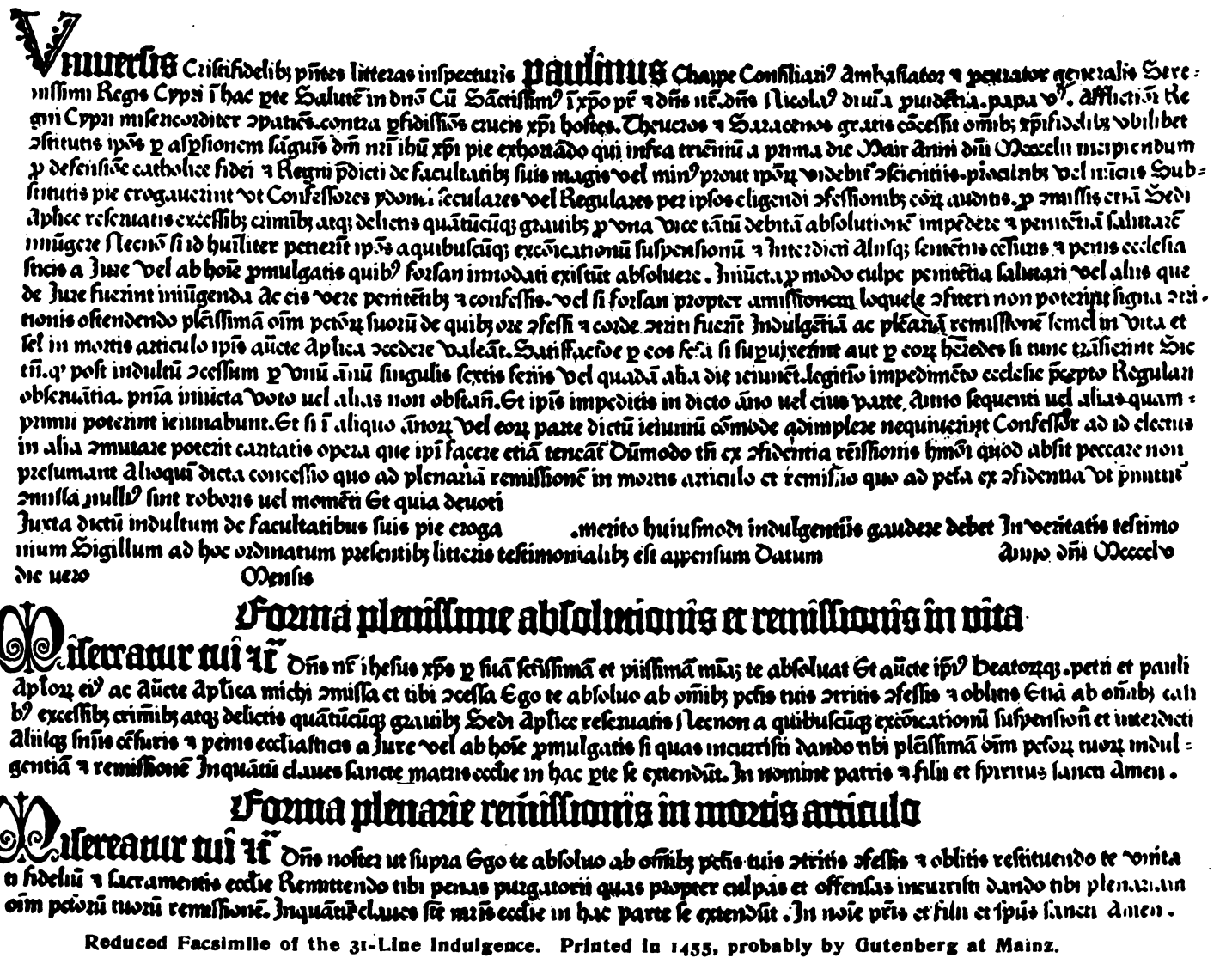
The twelfth yearly report of the above Society has lately been received, and no doubt the following items from it will interest our readers.

After dealing with some affairs of finance and the number of members—now just over 500—the report tells us about the different presentations made to the Gutenberg Museum, of which we may mention: (1) "Catalogue of books in the library of the British Museum, printed in England, Scotland and Ireland to 1640"; (2) "300 notable books added to the library of the British Museum under the keepership of Richard Garnett"; (3) "Catalogue of a collection of early French books in the library of C. Fairfax Murray"; (4) Woolley's photographs of early types; (5) Pollard's facsimile publication of the authorised version of the English Bible; (6) Darlow and Moule's "Historical Catalogue of printed editions of Holy Scripture"; (7) Thompson's "Frankfort Book Fair"; and some publications of the Caxton Club in Chicago. Several other volumes were purchased, and in all an amount of over £200 was spent. Some presents have been made with a view of suitably decorating the museum, including a statue of Gutenberg. The report winds up with the wish that many interested in the book trade and allied industries may follow the example of the generous donors of books, etc., and thus enrich the Society and its museum. In any case, however, the Society is in a very sound condition, having funds in hand to the amount of nearly £1,000.

The twelfth annual meeting was held at Mainz on June 22nd, when the report was duly adopted by the members present.

After the conclusion of the purely business part of the gathering, an address on the "Portraits of Gutenberg" was given by Dr. Adolph Tronnier, assistant director of the Gutenberg Museum. Those of our readers who have any acquaintance with the subject will experience no surprise at being told that the standard portrait of Gutenberg, with the familiar round fur cap and long beard, is in all probability as apochryphal as the standard portrait of Caxton, as in neither case has any trustworthy account come down to us of the personal appearance of those typographers. Some fifty portraits of the alleged inventor of printing are preserved at Mayence, in practically all of which he is represented with the orthodox beard. But Dr. Tronnier points out that there is no more warrant for the beard than for the features. He suggested that the proto-typographer's effigies may have been invested with it as the result of the once popular belief that Gutenberg was something of a sorcerer. Although he never seems to have been much blessed with this world's goods, he yet belonged to a patrician family, and in the middle of the fifteenth century it was bad form for any member of such to wear a beard. So in all probability the printer was clean shaven. Dr. Tronnier's lecture has been reprinted in the form of a 32pp. 4to pamphlet, illustrated with reproductions of several of the so-called Gutenberg portraits, and also a modern profile photograph illustrating Dr. Tronnier's idea of what Gutenberg was probably like.

In the Society's report for 1911-12 it was stated that the next annual publication was expected to be a work on the initial letters used in early Basle-printed books, by Herr Hans Koegler. Pressure of other work has, however, prevented him from completing the book, but it is hoped to issue at least the first instalment of it early in 1914. Failing this, therefore, the Society's publications for the present year (XII. and XIII. of their annual series) take the form of a monograph by Prof. Dr. Gottfried Zedler, Librarian of Wiesbaden, on the Letters of Indulgence printed at Mainz in 1454-5, with an accompanying portfolio of facsimile reproductions. Students of the history of typography will not need to be told that these Letters of Indulgence and Absolution, issued to those who chose to pay for them, by the permission of Pope Nicholas V., for the ostensible pecuniary benefit of the Kingdom of Cyprus, then lately attacked by the Turks, form the most ancient pieces of printed matter bearing authentic printed dates. The question of by whom and under what circumstances they were printed is still in large part an unanswered one, but Prof. Zedler, in his usual minutely painstaking manner, contrives to throw a good deal of light upon it. The printed Letters were preceded by MS. ones, of which Prof. Zedler gives a list of nineteen and facsimiles of three. They are dated at various times between January, 1454, and April, 1455. Towards the close of the former year (the earliest date yet recorded is November 12th), when the Cyprian Procurator-General was plying his trade of seller of Indulgences in or near Mainz, he must have heard of, or was perhaps induced to try, the then new art of printing for the purpose of multiplying these forms more neatly and quickly than they could be produced by the scribes. For "copy," the printer—whether he were Gutenberg or some other—of course took one of the original MS. forms, and followed it very closely, so much so, indeed, that the twenty-one lines of Gothic lettering which made up, in one of the written copies reproduced, the first and largest of the three paragraphs of which the Indulgence consisted, was rendered by the same number of lines of type of practically the same size and character,



Vniuersis Cristifidelibꝫ pñtes litteras inspecturis **paulus** Chaype Conſilian⁹ Ambaſiator ⁊ procurator generalis Sere-
nissimi Regis Cypri i hac pte Salutē in dnō Cū Sācissim⁹ ixpo pr ⁊ dñs nr̄ dñs Nicola⁹ diuīa puidētia papa v⁹. afflictiōi he
ḡi Cypri miserēditer opatūr contra pfidissimos crucis xpi hostes. Thurcos ⁊ Sarracenos grauis cōcessit omnib⁹ xpifidelibꝫ vbilibet
ostituris ipōs p aspirationem sāguis dñi nr̄i ihū xpi pie exhortādo qui infra tricēsimū a prima die Mar anni dñi Mccccli mripiendum
p defensiōe catholice fidei ⁊ Regni pdicti de facultatibꝫ suis magis vel min⁹ prout ipōrū videbit ꝛscientie-piculoꝫ vel nūcis Sub-
stituris pie erogauerint vt Confessores ꝑdomi ſeculares vel Regulares per ipsos eligendi ꝛfessionibꝫ cōr audire. p missis etiā Sedi
aplice reseruatis excessibꝫ crimibꝫ atq; delictis quātūcūq; grauibꝫ p vna vice tātū debitā absolutionē impēdere ⁊ penitētiā salutarē
iniūgere ſlecnō si id huiliter petierīt ipōs aquibuscūq; excōicationū suspensionū ⁊ interdicti Alioq; sentētis cēsuris ⁊ penis ecclesia
sticis a Iure vel ab hoīe pmulgatis quib⁹ forsan inmodati existūt absoluere. Iniūcta p modo culpe penitētia salutari vel alijs que
de Iure fuerint iniūgenda ac eis vere penitētibꝫ ⁊ confessis. vel si forsan propter amissionem loquele ꝛfteri non poterūt signa cōri-
tionis ostendendo plēnissimā oīm peccōꝝ suorū de quibꝫ ore ꝛfessi ⁊ corde cōtriti fuerīt Indulgētiā ac plēnā remissionē semel in vita et
sel in mortis articulo ipōs aūcte Aplica sedere valeāt. Satisfactione p eos fcā si fuerint aut p eor hēredes si nūc tā fecerint Sic
tñ q⁹ post indultū cessum p vnū ānū singulis festis festis vel quadā alia die ieiunēt. legitio impedimēto ecclesie ꝑcepto Regulari
obseruātia. pnīa iniuncta voto uel alias non obstañ. Et ipōs impeditis in dicto ānō uel eius parte anno sequenti uel alias quam ⁊
primū poterint ieiunabunt. Et si ī aliquo ānoꝝ vel eor⁹ parte dictū ieiunū oīmode adimplere nequiuerint Confessor ad id electus
in alia mutare poterit cantatis opera que ipi facere etiā tenēāt Dūmodo tñ ex ꝛfidentia rēissionis hmōi quod absit peccare non
presumant alioquī dicta concessio quo ad plenariā remissionē in mortis articulo et remissio quo ad pena ex ꝛfidentia de pmissa
nulla nullo⁹ sint roboris uel momēti Et quia deuoti
Juxta dictū indultum de facultatibus suis pie eroga .merito huiusmodi indulgentiis gaudere debet In cuius veritatis testimo
nium Sigillum ad hoc ordinatum presentibꝫ litteris testimonialibꝫ est appensum Datum anno dñi Mccccl vo
die uero Mensis

Forma plenissime absolutionis et remissionis in vita

Misereatur tui ac dño nr̄ ihesus xp̄s p sua pissima pietate et piissima mā; te absoluat Et aūcte ipi⁹ beatorūq; petri et pauli
aplor⁹ eius ac aūcte aplica michi cōmissa et tibi ꝛcessa Ego te absoluo ab oīmib⁹ pcīis tuis cōtritis ꝛfessis ⁊ oblitis Et
ab oīmib⁹ cā
sibꝫ excessibꝫ crimibꝫ atq; delictis quātūcūq; grauibꝫ Sedi aplice reseruatis si quos incurristi dando tibi plēnissimā oīm pcōꝝ tuoꝝ indul-
gentiā ⁊ remissionē Inquātū claues sancte matris ecclie in hac pte se extendūt. In nomine patris ⁊ filii et spiritus sancti amen.

Forma plenarie remissionis in mortis articulo

Misereatur tui ac dño noster ut supra Ego te absoluo ab oīmib⁹ pcīis tuis cōtritis ꝛfessis ⁊ oblitis restituendo te vnita
ti fideliū ⁊ sacramentis ecclie Remittendo tibi penas purgatorii quas propter culpas et offensas incurristi dando tibi plenariam
oīm peccōꝝ tuoꝝ remissionē. Inquātū claues sce matris ecclie in hac parte se extendūt. In noīe pris et filii et spūs sancti amen.

Reduced Facsimile of the 31-Line Indulgence. Printed in 1455, probably by Gutenberg at Mainz.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

a larger face being used for the two or three words which, in the MS. copy, were thrown up in much bigger lettering. The two other paragraphs in this case took up ten more lines of type, and thus we have the "31-line" version of the Indulgences, of which there were six successive editions within perhaps as many months, each differing only in some trifling typographical details.

About three months after the first of them had been put in hand, a fresh order for the printing of these forms was apparently placed with some other printer (say about February, 1455), whose types, though they had a sort of family resemblance to those used by the producer of the 31-line editions, yet differed from them in many points. This second typographer managed to get the matter into 30 lines, whence the distinctive name by which this other series of forms is known to bibliographers. Curiously enough, there were also six different editions of this, but they were possibly all run off within a couple of months, say by the end of April, 1455. This 30-line version is usually ascribed to Gutenberg's press, on the strength of the fact that the upper case letters used in it are identical with the type of the 42-line "Gutenberg" or "Mazarin" Bible, which was certainly in existence by 1455–6, and was thus in all probability passing through the press at the time the Indulgences were being printed. The precise relationships of these various early products of the art of printing will probably never be known, but one thing at least seems certain, *i.e.*, that the art in question had at that time got well beyond the stage of infancy, and was in a position to stand firmly on its feet, if not exactly to run. Dr. Zedler goes most exhaustively into the many problems that arise from a close study of the typography and bibliography of the Indulgences, and his work must take rank as the standard one on the subject.

Our illustration represents, on a slightly reduced scale, an unused copy of the fifth edition of the 31-line Indulgence, now at the British Museum. This was probably issued early in March, 1455, and sixteen other copies are known to be in existence.

The Training of Young Printers

IN LEICESTER.

Good provision is made by the Borough of Leicester Education Department for the technical instruction of youths who intend to or have already entered the printing and bookbinding crafts. Classes in typography, lithography, and bookbinding are held in the day time as well as in the evenings at the Municipal Technical and Art Schools, the secretary of which is Mr. T. Groves. The Printing and Allied Trades Advisory Sub-Committee is composed of members of the Leicester Master Printers' Association, the Typographical Society, the Bookbinders' Union, the Lithographic Artists' Society, the Lithographic Printers' Society, the Trades' Council and others, the chairman of which is Mr. W. H. Lead, of the Master Printers' Association. The scope of the school embraces three classes of students—craftsmen, general students and teachers, the object of the training of the craftsmen being "to make workmen better workmen." It is given largely through practical exercises, says the Prospectus, "and the teaching shows that beauty is the result of perfect economy of perfect means: that the artist is only real when a workman, and the practical man only practical when he is an artist in his work."

The course for lithographic artists is arranged in conjunction with the Leicester Master Printers' Association and the Lithographic Artists' Association (1) for the preliminary training of those youths who intend to become apprentices and (2) for those already apprenticed. The members of the Leicester Master Printers' Association have arranged to give preference to those who have taken the two years' preliminary training, and to give facilities whenever practicable during apprenticeship for the student to complete the course by attendance at day and evening classes. The work done during the course is considered as a part of apprenticeship training.

The classes are held each week-day, and on four week-nights, the work during the first year comprising studies for design, colour work and plant form, models, portions of buildings, studies of ornament and design, shading, lettering, etc., and geometrical drawing; the second year's work consists of lettering and design for business purposes, work on smooth stones, and chalk work on grained stones and paper, colour work, studies of plants, birds, and memory drawing, studies of ornament and design, drawing from life, and perspective. Exercises in lithography and lectures are given in both the first and second years. At the end of the first year the student serves a short period of probation in a lithographic printing office, and the advisability of continuing the course will be considered. At the end of the second year the student must be apprenticed in the office of a lithographer and continue his work at the School of Art.

The Lithographic Machine Class meets for Practical Work in the evenings only, the course being recognised by the Master Printers' and Lithographic Machine Printers' Associations as the best preliminary training for the employment.

The course of instruction for typographers has been arranged in connection with the Master Printers' Association and the Typographical Society. The course preparatory to apprenticeship consists of practical work, sketching and design, drawing, lettering, design and colour, English mathematics, and theory in typography, Grade I. Grade I. of the City and Guilds of London Institute Syllabus for typography (compositors and machine work) will be covered by this course. The classes are held every day in the week and on two evenings.

The afternoon classes for compositors' apprentices are held on Mondays and Thursdays, the work comprising design and practical exercises. Two evening classes are held in designing and theoretical typography. An afternoon class for machine apprentices is held on Fridays for practical exercises, and two evening classes in typography, machine theory, shading and colour work. These classes cover Grades I. and II. of the City and Guilds of London Institute Syllabus in Typography (compositors, press and machine work).

The school year of about 40 weeks is divided into three terms of about 13 weeks each: from September 15th, 1913, to December 20th, 1913; from January 5th, 1914, to Easter; and from Easter to the Summer Vacation. There are special reduced fees for artizans.

An exhibition of students' work will be held from September 15th to 30th.

GREECE.—According to a recent British Consular report on the trade of Corfu (Ionian Islands) for last year, about 183½ tons ofpaper were imported from Austria-Hungary. This includes notepaper, common wrapping, tissue, etc. Thirty tons were imported from the United Kingdom, and used in the manufacture of playing cards, postage stamps, etc., for the Greek Government, which has a monopoly in such articles, and manufactures them at Corfu, as well as cigarette paper booklets, etc. There is also a mill for the production of cardboard and coarse wrapping paper, and a litho printing establishment.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to** "Antetype Rothun" London

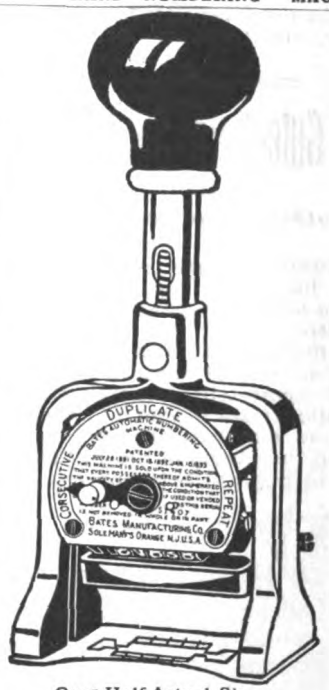
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

T. E. BINGLEY
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. QUALITY. | PROMPTITUDE. MODERATE CHARGES.

ACCURATE. EFFICIENT. RELIABLE.
THE ORIGINAL **"BATES"**
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

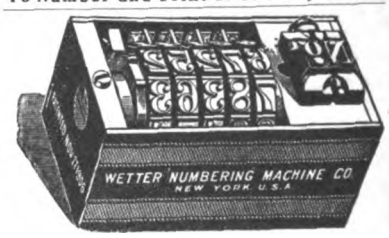
STYLE A **12345**
STYLE E **67890**
STYLE F **12345**
STYLE G **67890**

STYLES, A, E, F & G.					Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1	to	999	...	46-
4 ,, ,, ,,	1	to	9,999	...	52-
5 ,, ,, ,,	1	to	99,999	...	60-
6 ,, ,, ,,	1	to	999,999	...	68-
7 ,, ,, ,,	1	to	9,999,999	...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats Triplicating Machines kept in stock.
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.
The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.
Superior Inks, **1s.** and **2s.** Bottle, post free.
Pads, **7d.** each, **6s. 6d.** dozen.

THE STANDARD **"WETTER"**
TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.

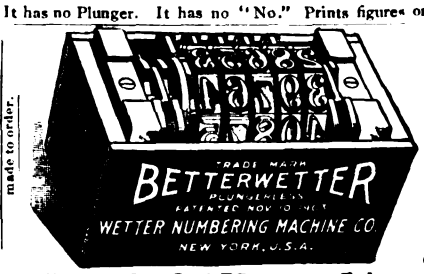


STEEL WHEELS.

Styles of Figures. Prices.
Nº 12356 5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each
Nº 12345 6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each

THE PLUNGERLESS
"BETTERWETTER"
Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.
It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:
1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-
1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 96/-

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

ALWAYS READY TO WORK.

Digitized by Google

TECHNICAL

Instructors' Costing Conference.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Whatever the ultimate result of the costing campaign may be, it has already accomplished much. The success which has attended the efforts of the Costing Committee to bring together all who are in any way interested in the uplift of the craft, is truly remarkable.

On Wednesday last, at the St. Bride Institute, there assembled about 60 instructors in typography, all the London technical institutes being fully represented. From some not a single instructor was absent, and Nottingham, Leamington, Bolton and Leicester also sent representatives.

Mr. E. R. Alexander presided, and in the course of his opening remarks, in his characteristic outspoken fashion, said how important it was that to all their pupils they should teach the general principle underlying the discovered weak points in some and good features in others. After much discussion, they devised the one shown in the charts before them, which, though it corresponded very closely in some respects with the American Standard system, differed in certain important features. The object of the system was to enable each printer to arrive at the actual cost of each process and the actual cost of every job completed in his office. It was necessary to divide a business into departments, and allocate all expenses to same as far as possible, and also to ascertain the cost of buying, storing, handling and selling the materials, and charging a percentage to cover this. Mr. Cooke then proceeded, in a remarkably clear and practical way, to show by means of the dockets, weekly return sheets and job cost statements, how the system was worked.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the Organising Secretary of the Costing Committee, spoke briefly as to the relation of the Cost System to the Syllabus of the City and Guilds of London Institute. He took each head of the section dealing with "General Management," and showed how it afforded the instructors an

that done by those who were below the average.

Mr. Shepperd set forth in a friendly way the practical difficulties in treating the system, and said that when they had given some of their students a good grounding in this subject he hoped the master printers would recognise their work in a practical fashion, by giving these students better positions where they could use their knowledge.

Mr. Seeley was of opinion that the Costing Committee should issue a scale to instructors omitting overhead charges, as these varied so much.

Mr. Riddell spoke of his interest in this movement, and said that he was sure all the instructors would do what they could to encourage their students to study this system, and that would be a source of encouragement to those who had spent so much time in devising and advocating the adoption of such a system. He also threw out a suggestion which was warmly greeted, that steps should be taken to form a small association to secure meetings of printing technical instructors from time to time to discuss

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE index and title-page to Volume seventy-two of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is now ready, and it being contrary to postal regulations to enclose it as a supplement to our usual weekly issue, a copy will be sent to any reader desiring it on receipt of a penny stamp.

THE *Buchan Observer*, started in 1863, has attained to its jubilee.

THE *Birkenhead Advertiser* has celebrated its diamond jubilee, the first number having been issued on September 3rd, 1853.

THE late Mr. William Blackwood, of Messrs. Wm. Blackwood and Sons, publishers, Edinburgh, has left estate of the value of £18,840.

MR. R. H. WILSON, Corwen, proprietor of *Yr Adsain*, a Welsh journal, has just died in his thirty-ninth year. He was a director of the Corwen Printing Co.

MESSRS. HUNTERS, LTD., St. Bride-street, E.C., inform us that they have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the Wesel Manufacturing Co.'s machinery for the United Kingdom. The Wesel goods are well known in the trade and cover a wide range of apparatus and machinery for stereotypers, engravers, printers, and newspaper owners generally.

THE Post Office give notice that on and from the 16th instant Press telegrams will be accepted for transmission between the United Kingdom and Belgium between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 a.m. at the rate of 1d. a word, with a minimum charge of 10d. per telegram. The general conditions will be furnished on application to the secretary, General Post Office, E.C.

MESSRS. P. M. SHANKS AND SONS, LTD. typefounders, 31, Red Lion-square, W.C., advise us that they are now in a position to furnish the 72-point size of their Plantin O.S. face, and are ready to supply founts to printers who desire to complete this series of beautiful and extremely useful type. The italic has also been added to by the addition of 36, 42 and 48-point sizes.

THE Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades are devoting Wednesday evening, 24th inst., to a consideration of "The Printers' Cost-Finding System," which will be explained by Messrs. W. Howard Hazell, R. A. Austen-Leigh, C. Herman Lea, and other members of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades Costing Committee. The chair is to be taken at seven o'clock by Mr. H. J. Goss, chairman of the Institute Council.

THE *Monotype Recorder* undoubtedly reaches a high degree of typographical excellence, and each issue appears to outstrip the previous one as regards style, "get-up," and practical value. A printer recently wrote :—"We would like four *Monotype Recorders* each month; the technical matter and high-class printing is instructive to myself and operators." The issue is sent gratuitously, and no printer receiving it can lose anything by studying its pages.

ON Monday, Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for Australia, was the guest at luncheon of the British Press at the Trocadero Restaurant, London. Mr. Robert Donald, President of the Institute of Journalists, presided over a gathering representative of London and provincial journalism. He said the function was to say *au revoir* to Sir George, who leaves in a few days' time for a brief visit to Australia, and to return the luncheon given to the Press of the United Kingdom by the Australian Government on the arrival of Sir George Reid as High Commissioner.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING.—Not only are the three printing works of the Co-operative Wholesale Society doing all the printing for that institution, but they are taking a growing quantity of the work of the distributive societies which was formerly done locally, and last half-year this showed an increase of 11 per cent., amounting to £109,936. The largest of the establishments is at Longsight, near Manchester, where the work done was £84,874 as compared with £77,347 in the corresponding period of 1912, and the net profit was £2,008. At Leicester the supplies were £12,269, an increase of £1,340, and the profit was £264. At the works at Pelaw-on-Tyne the output was £12,793, an increase of £2,445, and there was a profit of £209. Wages and sundry expenses at the three works were as follows :—Longsight £37,404, Leicester £5,032, and Pelaw £5,090.

NOW THAT a majority of the objections brought forward by Germany against certain proposals in the new United States Tariff Bill have been removed, a strong agitation has been started against the proposed tariff (15 per cent.) on German in common with other foreign books. At a meeting of the Association of German Publishers and Book Dealers, held at Leipzig, a resolution was adopted asking the German Government to make a protest to Washington against the proposed tariff. The German Press generally displays barely suppressed bitterness. Discussing the tariff, it sees only another deliberate attempt to flout German culture and suppress the German language in the United States.

MESSRS. JARROLD, of Norwich and London, have had great success with their Penny Picture Puzzles, and stationers would do well to try this line for autumn and winter sales, as these puzzles are undoubtedly becoming very popular for evening parties.

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appears in the *London Gazette* for August 29th to the effect that the following companies have, as on that date, been struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, and thereby dissolved:—

Colonial Press and West Australian Telegraphic News Agency, Ltd.
Lisle Press, Ltd.
Lombard Press, Ltd.
Motor Finance Publishing Co., Ltd.
New Card Co., Ltd.
Northern Freemason Publishing Co., Ltd.
Nukuv Publishing Co., Ltd.

THE WORLD'S POSTAGE STAMPS.—Some interesting statistics are given in the preface to the fourteenth edition of the "Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps," just published by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., of Ipswich. The total number of postage stamps issued to August, 1914, is 25,909, of which 7,663 are apportioned to the British Empire and 18,246 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 5,478, Asia 5,042, Africa 5,985, America 5,568, the West Indies 2,035, and Oceania 1,801. The catalogue is brought right up to date and is illustrated with 4,127 engravings of stamps. There is a very general advance in stamp prices over those of last year, a fact which bears striking testimony to the ever-increasing popularity of stamp collecting. The book contains 564 pages and may be had for 2s. from the publishers.

AT the Library Association's Conference last week, Mr. C. W. Berwick Sayers, of Croydon, read a paper on "The Position and Prospects of Librarians," in the course of which he said that there are some 500 posts of librarian and 3,000 posts of assistant-librarian in Great Britain. Of the 500 librarians there are not 200 who are paid more than £200 a year. It is easy to point to library authorities with less than £2,000 a year income which have two or three branch libraries as well as a central library to support. "Wonderful work done very cheaply," said the publicist, but on the reverse side of the shield was the picture of the same authority advertising for a fully qualified sub-librarian at £70 per year, or £8 less than a respectable borough paid its dustmen. No community, he declared, had a right to services for which it was unwilling to pay, and what it could not afford it ought not to possess.

TENDERS WANTED. — For the supply of printing, stationery, books, binding, and educational supplies for the Guardians of Hackney Union's establishments at Homerton, N.E., and at Brentwood and Ongar; tender forms from Mr. F. R. Coles, clerk, Homerton, N.E.—For printing and stationery required by the various departments of the Wigan Corporation; forms of tender from the Borough treasurer's office, Wigan.—For printing the burgess lists for 1913, for the Corporation of Newport (Mon.); particulars from Mr. A. A. Newman, Town Hall, Newport (Mon.).—For the supply of printing, etc., to the Wrexham workhouse; forms of tender from Mr. T. J. Thomas, Wrexham.—For three years' supply of passengers', etc., tickets, for the Liverpool Tramways and Electric Power and Lighting Committee; copies of specification may be obtained from the General Manager, 24, Hatton-garden, Liverpool.—For the supply of printing and stationery for the St. Austell Board of Guardians and Council and the St. Austell Union and Rural District Council; particulars from Mr. J. Stephens, Cross-lane, St. Austell.

PICTURE POST CARDS.—A wide variety of tastes are provided for in the latest batch of samples of picture post cards issued by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd. Admirers of brilliant military uniforms will be pleased with the two packets, "The Scots Guards" and "The 21st Lancers," by Harry Payne, the well-known military artist. The packet of "Scotch Expresses" has a pathetic interest just now, but apart from that it will find a ready sale with collectors of the firm's fine series of famous expresses. Views at home and abroad are added to with a fine series of old haunts of Hampstead, entitled "Hampstead," by Mary Hill; an excellent series of views of "Beautiful Perthshire," by E. Longstaffe; and some exquisitely reproduced views of "Picturesque Italy." Similarly, "Life in Algeria" is a realistic series beautifully reproduced. Quite different to these is a really clever and humorous series of "Oilette" designs, after original paintings, called "The Honeymoon."

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, September 5th, the corresponding week in 1912 also showed three.

CHILE.—The imports into Iquique last year included about 16 tons of account books, bill forms, etc., 12 tons of books and magazines, etc., 9 tons of cardboard, nearly 22 tons of writing paper, 260 tons of printing paper, 8 tons of envelopes, 22 tons of wall-paper, and 20 tons of ink.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For printing Oxford parliamentary register, burgess roll and register of parochial electors; Holywell Press, Ltd., Oxford. For printing work for three years, for the Deptford Borough Council; Gaylard and Son, 446, New Cross-road (recommended for acceptance).

AN aggrieved citizen has shot and killed Johann Schenck, the editor of the *Sulphur Democrat*, following his refusal to eat a copy of his newspaper that contained adverse criticisms of the citizen. The latter approached Schenck, who was sitting in a buggy, and, waving a copy of the newspaper, demanded a retraction, and as a proof of the retraction, insisted that the editor should literally eat his own words. Mr. Schenck refused, and Lindsay fired both barrels of a shot gun into his body.

THE LEIPZIG EXHIBITION.—For many years past Germany has not seen an international trade exhibition of such importance, at which practically all the nations of Europe will be represented, as the International Exhibition for the Book Industry and Graphic Arts to be held at Leipzig in 1914. Austria, France, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey have notified their official participation, and other countries, as England, Russia, Hungary, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway will not be missed. Negotiations are in progress with India, China, Japan and North and South America. Most of these countries will erect their own national pavilion, and their Governments have granted considerable supplies to this effect. This international exhibition, it is expected, will become an international show in the fullest sense of the word.

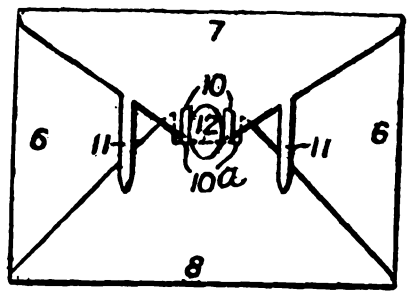
A TENDER for the printing of the voters' lists having been accepted by the Carnarvon Town Council from an office which last year became an open office, the local Typographical Association wrote to the Council to the effect that the office in question did not conform to the fair-wage clause, as required by the conditions of the contract. It was therefore asserted that the terms of the contract were being violated, and the Council was asked to deal with the matter. At a meeting of the Council Alderman Parry considered that it would be unfair, merely on the *ipse dixit* of any association, to conclude that a respectable firm of printers did not comply with the conditions of its contract. He moved that a copy of the letter be forwarded to the firm in question. Mr. Nee agreed that the letter should be forwarded to the firm, and, if the latter's explanation was not deemed satisfactory, it would be for the Council to consider what to do with the firm. The Typographical Association were no parties to the contract, and there could therefore be no cause of action between them and the printers. The proposal was agreed to.

THE LATE MR. G. D. KELLEY.—On Thursday last the Executive Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom placed a memorial wreath on the grave of the late Mr. George D. Kelley (formerly general secretary) in Ardwick Cemetery, Manchester. There were present Messrs. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Robert Barnes (secretary of the Lithographic Printers), H. Skinner (Typographical Association), A. Holmes (secretary of the National Printing Trades Federation), J. J. Atkins (Typographical Association), G. A. Isaacs (Operative Printers' Assistants), T. Sproat (Mr. Kelley's successor), James Kelly, H. Capell (Bookbinders' Society), A. Evans (Printers' Warehousemen and Cutters), J. D. French (Typographical Association), Mr. Nelson (Liverpool Typographical Association), and Mr. H. W. Howes (London Machine Minders). Mr. Howes said they were paying that tribute to a man they loved, and in recognition of his services and the good name he bore. Mr. Howes said he was sure they would always have a kind thought for George Kelley. Mr. Bowerman said they not only honoured the memory of a colleague whom they all esteemed, but they were doing an act which many thousands of their workers would gladly have them do.

Digitized by Google

Safety Envelopes.

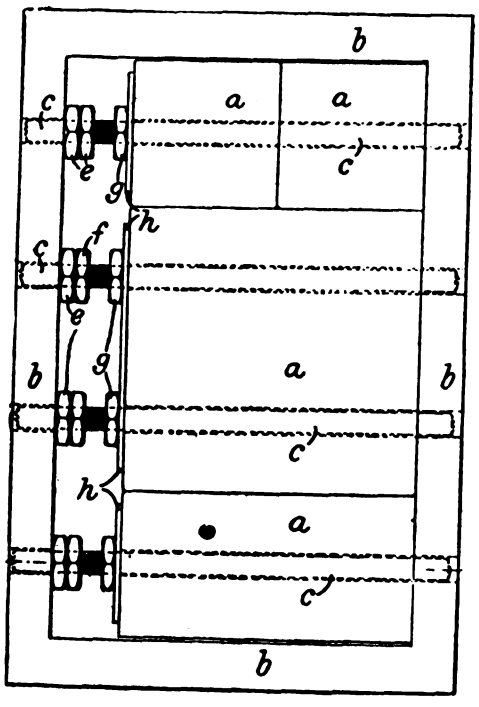
A safety envelope, the invention of M. L. Osborn and G. W. Harmon, comprises a bottom flap 8 having a pair of spaced non-projecting parallel tongues 10 coated with gum on the underside, and an upper flap 7 having a pair of narrow projecting tongues 11 also coated with gum on the underside. The envelope is closed by folding first the side flaps 6, next the bottom flap 8 with the tongues 10 bent backwards, and finally the top flap; the tongues 10 are then sealed upon the apex of the top flap and the tongues 11



upon the side flaps and bottom flap. A paper disc 12, coated on one side with gum and on the other side with a dye adapted to spread under the influence of steam, is finally placed over the apices of the top and bottom flaps between the tongues 10. The tongues 10 may be perforated in the usual manner at their juncture with the flap 8 in order to form a weakened line 10_a along which the tongues will tear should an attempt be made to loosen them.

Printing and Embossing.

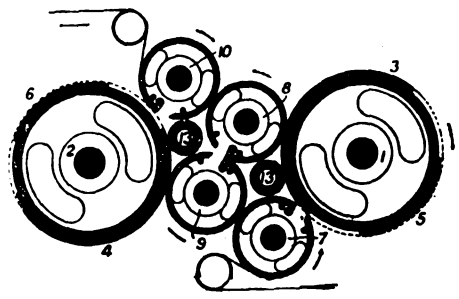
A mounting block for printing plates, electros, stereos, zincos, etc., invented by Mr. A. A. Dean, comprises a number of wooden blocks *a* of any suitable size mounted upon rods *c* carried by an iron frame *b*. The rods are fixed by nuts *e*, *f*, and the blocks, which are



loosely mounted upon the rods to allow them to lie quite flat on the bed of the machine, are secured by nuts *g* bearing against plates *h*. The blocks are bored across the grain to prevent warping, and are scored at the top and bottom parallel to the bore to indicate the run of the rods. The nuts are of the same depth as the frame to prevent them from working loose.

Rotary Inking Apparatus.

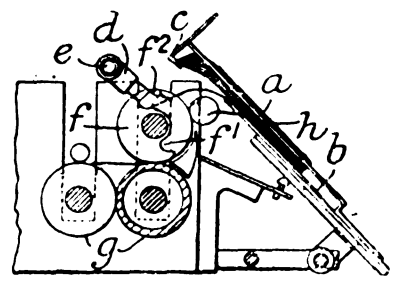
A rotary machine for printing on webs, as patented by Mr. J. Derriey, is constructed with two cylinders, each of which bears plates on half its circumference and coacts with two impression cylinders of half its diameter. As shown in Fig. 1, two printing cylinders 1, 2 fitted with stereos 3, 4 co-operate with impression cylinders 7, 8, 9, 10 respectively. The web passes around the cylinders 7, 9, 8, 10 in the order named, so that it receives prints alternately on opposite sides. The plates 3, 4 are inked by ordinary rollers before making their first impressions, and are again inked before the second impressions by spring-pressed rollers 13 which receive ink from plates 5, 6 of less height than the stereos 3, 4, the plates 5, 6 receiving from the same rollers that ink the



the stereos. The rollers 13 are acted on by cams to make them contact correctly with the ink-distributing plates and the stereos. In a modification, the cylinders are not all geared together, but the cylinders 1, 2 are separated further than is shown in Fig. 1. The rollers 13 are greater in this case, or two rollers may be used.

Feeding Sheets.

The Fischer and Wescher Maschinenfabrik have patented an apparatus for feeding sheets to printing, ruling and like machines, of the kind in which the sheets are removed singly by an oscillating sucker, the pile *a* of paper is supported by an inclined table *b* formed with a resilient tongue *c* for supporting the



edge of the pile. The bottom sheet is separated by a sucker *d* which oscillates about a centre *e*, and thereby delivered to a roller *f* which directs it on rollers *g*. The roller *f* is cut away to accommodate the sucker *d*, and is formed with recesses f^1 edged by resilient horns f^2, which bend the sheet round the *f*, *h*, the oller *h*. As the sheet is seized by the rollers sucker returns preparatory the feed ing the next sheet.

AMERICAN Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

June—	1912.	1913.
Printing paper ...	$243,940	$726,923
Paperhangings... ...	69,044	67,398
Photographic paper ...	101,979	92,717
Coated paper	45,814	49,580
Wrapping	72,095	68,201
All Other...	236,639	252,828
July-June—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13.**
Printing paper ...	$2,482,968	$6,034,023
Paperhangings	825,162	1,035,855
Photographic paper ...	909,818	1,238,642
Coated paper	548,798	597,334
Wrapping	853,050	741,469
All Other...	2,557,159	2,842,941

Exports.

June—	1912.	1913.
Printing Paper	$238,455	$157,697
Writings and envelopes...	104,124	134,765
Playing cards	24,972	25,918
Hangings	20,736	281,946
All Other...	496,304	295,923
July-June—	**1911-12.**	**1912-13.**
Printing Paper	$2,501,529	$2,450,520
Writings and envelopes	1,192,423	1,351,226
Playing cards	284,931	319,786
Hangings	399,121	484,836
All Other...	4,990,033	3,520,109

The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Situations Wanted.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE OVERSEER desires berth abroad; advertiser is fully and practically conversant with the most modern methods and machinery.—Address, No. 13253, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13253

LITHOGRAPHY.—WORKING FOREMAN requires change; well up in all departments of the Trade, Colour and Commercial; specimens and references.—Litho., 20, Ferndale-road, Clapham, London, S.W. 13252

Business for Sale.

FOR SALE, on the East Coast, in a popular Seaside Town, old-established Printing, Stationery, and Publishing business (proprietors of local newspaper); price about £3,000.—Further particulars on application to Box 171, c/o J. E. May, Advertisement Agent, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 13251

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13236

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13181

Digitized by Google

COUNTY OF LONDON.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES IN TYPOGRAPHY

are held at the following institutions maintained by the London County Council:—

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS & CRAFTS, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.
Afternoon Classes for Apprentices; Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.
Day Technical School for Boys Preparing to Enter the Book Production (Bookbinding and Printing) Trades. Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices.

Maximum fee (evening classes), 10s. for the session for any number of subjects.

Persons under 21 years of age qualified for admission to the Schools and bona-fide engaged in the trade are admitted free.

Full prospectus may be obtained on application to the Secretaries of the respective institutions.

JAS. BIRD,
Deputy Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
August, 1913. 14136

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION PRINTING SCHOOL,
Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

To Compositors, Machine Minders, and Lithographers.
TECHNICAL PRINTING CLASSES.

THE Prizes and Certificates gained by Students during Session 1912-13 will be presented in the Large Hall of the Institute, on Friday, 12th September, 1913, at 7 p.m.

The Session will commence on Monday, 15th September, 1913.
Syllabus may be obtained on application to the Principal.

C. J. DRUMMOND,
14170 Chairman of the Governing Body.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1826.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Bodoni Centenary	1
The Gutenberg Society	3
Leicester Technical Classes	4
Greek Trade	4
Technical Instructors' Costing Conference	5
Trade Notes	6
Safety Envelopes	7
Printing and Embossing	7
Rotary Inking Apparatus	7
Feeding Sheets	7
American Paper	7
Technical Instruction and Printers' Costs	8
German Competition in the United Kingdom	8
China's Paper Market	8
A Journalist's Protest	9
Financial	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Company Notices	10
Gazette	10
Quads	11
The Trade Unions Congress	12
Reviews	12
L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving	12
St. Bride Foundation Printing School	12
L.C.C. School of Arts and Crafts	12
The Value of Appearance	14
Patents	14
The United States Tariff Bill	16
Canadian News Paper in America	16

Technical Instruction and Printers' Costs.

THE Costing campaign has been in some respects a series of surprises. No one anticipated so splendid a response to the invitations issued for the London Cost Congress, and few indeed thought that 1,200 British printers could be got together to consider even so vital a problem as that of their costs. After the Congress with its remarkable display of enthusiasm and interest, many were no doubt of opinion that however praiseworthy the aims of the promoters, the costing movement would arouse little practical interest in the country. Yet everywhere printers have assembled and listened with keen attention to the exposition of the model system recommended by the Federation. Upwards of 5,000 printers are stated to have attended these various local conferences. Now, again, we meet with another surprise. In recording in this week's issue a meeting of nearly a hundred technical instructors in typography, it must be admitted that on no previous occasion have so many of these diligent and devoted servants of the craft met in conference before. A year ago who would have dreamt of such a meeting? The speakers rightly referred to this development in the campaign as one of great importance. Now that the system has been explained to the instructors, and the syllabus of the City and Guilds of London Institute has been revised, so that the system is to be taught in the printing trade classes, there will be no longer any excuse for ignorance as to cost-finding on the part of the next generation of printers. The Principals of Technical Institutes will no doubt take full advantage of Mr. Goodwin's offer to lend slides or charts, or to come himself and talk to the students on this interesting and important phase of technical education.

* * *

German Competition in the United Kingdom.

THE value of the imports of paper, etc., during 1912 retained in the United Kingdom from Germany was £1,478,856. It will thus be seen that paper of German origin is bought very extensively by British consumers, and judging by the Board of Trade statistics the demand is on an increasing scale. Packings and wrappings form an important item of export to the United Kingdom, the receipts last year amounting to £650,766 compared with £268,566 in 1908. In reel paper German mills are unable to meet successfully the competition of Norway and Sweden, and more recently Newfoundland, in the British market, the supplies for 1912 amounting to only £77,871; in the exports classified as "not on reels," Germany also shows a declining trade since 1908. Imported hangings and other printed or coated papers are mainly supplied by Germany, the trade in 1912 amounting to £238,353. Other imports from Germany last year include:—Strawboards, £8,828; mill and wood pulp boards, £93,986; and unenumerated, £167,259.

* * *

China's Paper Market.

ACCORDING to Professor Middleton Smith, of the University of Hong Kong, there is a tremendous struggle for the trade of China going on between Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. Whilst on a general tour in England recently, he interviewed the heads of several manufacturing firms who told him that they were so busy with orders for other parts of the world that they did not want the China trade. Now paper mill owners in the United Kingdom might put the question to themselves: How do we stand in China as regards our industry? We are told that a new era is dawning upon China, that the people are inclined to become westernised, and that the States and Germany are doing all in their power to cater for the needs of the Chinese markets by having representatives on the ground to ensure that there is a return for what is given by the manufacturer. Amidst all the rush for Chinese patronage we learn from the Government statistics that the exports of British paper have declined in value, that is excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Wei-Hai-Wei, but including these markets there is a reduction of £5,360 comparing 1912 and 1911, an increase of £3,707 comparing 1911 with 1910, whereas excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Wei-Hai-Wei, there is a falling off in British paper exports from a total of £70,211 in 1910 to £62,259 in 1912. Of course the revolutions in China have considerably upset trade during the past five years and left manufacturers in a very uncertain position. But these outbreaks of hostilities have enabled the United States, Germany and Japan to get the thin edge of the wedge in for their trade, and the latest advices that reach us report that Japanese owners of the Oji, Fuji, Mitsubishi and nine other leading mills are combining for the purpose of catering for the Chinese markets. Naturally, in the near future these mill owners may be classified as competitors with the United Kingdom though their trade with China has been expanding for some time. They contemplate increased production at their mills, and it now behoves British papermakers to give a little more attention to China and recover the

Digitized by Google

ground that has been lost there. If British papers can make headway in Japan there is no earthly reason why they cannot succeed in China! To enhance our trade with the Chinese manufacturers it needs push and publicity—neither very difficult in China just now—and the Japanese, in addition to the United States and Germany, have both. Only the other day correspondence appeared in the Manchester and London daily papers pointing out the chances there are for British manufacturers, and one writer, Edwin J. Dingle, Canton-road, Shanghai, has volunteered to help any British manufacturer who requires information to extend his business in China. There is no doubt trade is waiting in Chinese markets for the British manufacturer, and it only requires a good representative to be sent out to counteract the progress other countries are making in the land of the once famous Dragon with its 400,000,000 of people.

A Journalists' Protest.

At the final sitting of the Trade Unions Congress, on Saturday, after a vote of thanks to the Press had been passed, Mr. W. N. Watts (hon. general secretary of the National Union of Journalists), said he represented the only trade union of journalists in the world. Journalists had their peculiar difficulties, and one of the greatest was that they were blacklegged up and down the country by all and sundry—by Nonconformist ministers, by Government and public officials, and by trade union officials. He asked trade union officials to take to heart the fact that while some of their members—probably more from want of thought than want of heart—were blacklegging the working journalist, the journalists were at present at high-water mark with regard to unemployment. While they were paying from the funds of the union heavy benefits to their unemployed members in order that they might keep their heads above water, they were blacklegged in abominable fashion from one end of the country to the other. He hoped trade unionists would see to it that they would not encourage the wholesale blacklegging of which the working journalist was the victim.

CHINA.—The imports of foreign goods into Hankow last year included £8,931 worth of cigarette paper, £7,452 worth of packing paper, and £1,584 worth of printing paper. There was also about £60,000 worth of native paper imported, two-thirds of which was reshipped to other places.

The *Presbyterian*, the organ of the Presbyterian Church of England, appears now under the direction of a female editor, Mrs. E. Hermann, whose name is well known both in this country and Australia as a constant contributor to many religious journals. Till recently Mrs. Hermann was sub-editor of *Everyman*.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)
Alignment.	Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.
Justification.	Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.
Quality of Product.	The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.
Ease of Make-up.	The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th, 1913.

THE supply of cash in the money market remains far in excess of current needs, and rates are still low, call loans being on offer yesterday as low as 2 per cent. The discount market became firmer yesterday on further gold withdrawals from the Bank of England and expected exports to Egypt during the week. The minimum rate for three months' fine drafts was $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. yesterday, and other rates were a shade firmer. Bullion movements for the week have resulted to date in a net efflux of £670,000, all of which has been taken for Egypt. In the Stock Exchange the general carry-over was dealt with yesterday, when rates were about the same as on the last occasion, the supply of money being abundant, and the speculative account a light one. The international outlook has become less clouded than of late, and in the expectation that the vast profits made during the prolonged period of trade activity may ultimately flow to the Stock Exchange, the future is looked to hopefully. Consols recovered some of their lost ground yesterday, the quotations now being $73\frac{3}{8}$ to $73\frac{1}{2}$ for money and $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $73\frac{5}{8}$ for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been quiet and dull during the past week, and changes in quotations have been few and unimportant. In our list of printing, newspaper and publishing shares there are only two small changes, viz., a fall yesterday in Hildesheimer Ord. of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$—1, and a rise last week in Weldons Pref. of $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$—$1\frac{1}{16}$. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 6d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s., 20s. 3d. and 20s. 3d.; in Sir Joseph Causton and Sons Pref. at 91s. 3d., 93s. 9d., 92s. 6d. and 95s.; in John Dickinson and Co. Deb. at acc. 99½; in Ilford Pref. at 16s. 10½d., 18s. and 18s. 1½d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 3s. 3d. and 3s. 3d.; in International Linotype at 73, 73 and 75½; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 53, and in the B Deb. at 38; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at acc. 22s., 6d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. 10½d., 15s. 9d., 16s. 6d. and acc. 16s. 10½d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s. 4½d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 26½ and 26½, and in the Pref. Ord. at 11⅞, 12 and $12\frac{1}{8}$; in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 3d., 30s., 31s. 3d., and acc. 30s., and in the Pref. at 19s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	$6\frac{13}{16}$—$7\frac{1}{16}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23s.—24s.
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4¼—5¼
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$2\frac{5}{32}$—$2\frac{9}{32}$
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	57—67
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	⅛—¼
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛—¼
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½—¾
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	¾—1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	$2\frac{1}{32}$—$2\frac{5}{32}$
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	$2\frac{7}{32}$—$3\frac{1}{32}$
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	$\frac{3}{32}$—$\frac{9}{32}$
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	63—68
International Linotype	Stock	100	73—78
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½—10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2⅜—2¼
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	$\frac{7}{16}$—$\frac{9}{16}$
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	53—58
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	36—41
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$1\frac{1}{16}$—1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1¼—2¼xd
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	¾—⅞
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3⅝
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¼—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	$2\frac{9}{32}$—$1\frac{1}{32}$
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¾—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼—12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25½—27½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7⅞—8⅜
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5½—6½
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	$1\frac{15}{32}$—$1\frac{19}{32}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{15}{16}$—$1\frac{1}{16}$
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½

NEW COMPANIES.

DINESYDD CYMREIG PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on August 29th, with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with R. Edwards, W. Jones and J. H. Williams, for the acquisition of all rights and interests in the newspaper known as *V. Dinesydd Cymreig*, together with the business of printers, stationers and publishers. The subscribers are R. Edwards, W. Jones and J. H. Williams. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three. The first are R. Edwards, W. Jones (secretary), and J. H. Williams (all permanent, subject to holding 150 ordinary shares). Qualification of ordinary directors 100 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Carnarvon.

BRITISH RIBBON CO., LTD.—Registered on August 23rd, with a capital of £800, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in ribbons for typewriters and adding machines, carbon papers, inks, stencils, papers, stationery and office supplies, etc. The subscribers are H. C. Baldwin and H. F. Baselow. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are not named. A. H. Hale is first secretary. Registered office, 2, Angrave-street, Haggerston, N.E.

MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CO. (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Registered on August 21st, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers of magazines, newspapers and books, advertising and printing contractors, etc. The subscribers are J. H. Billinge, W. Green and J. Heslin. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification, one share. Registered office, 3, York-street, Manchester.

ROSETTO PATENTS SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh on September 3rd, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 preference), to acquire patents for stamp fixing machines from Claude Michaelson, 5, Arden-street, Edinburgh. The subscribers are J. Gillies and R. W. Yeats. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five. The first are C. Michaelson, I. Rosenheim, D. Gillies, J. Rosenheim and W. Ireland. Qualification £100. Registered office, 121, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

ZERNY, LTD.—Registered in Dublin on September 5th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds. The subscribers are R. J. Brandon and V. B. Gross. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than five. R. J. Brandon is the first. Registered office, 7, Donegall-square, West, Belfast.

JOHNSTONE AND CO., LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh on September 1st with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares (500 6 per cent. preference), to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers, box-makers, etc. The subscribers are A. J. Donaldson and E. W. Simpson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven. The first are G. Wilson, A. J. Donaldson and J. Barrie. Qualification ten ordinary shares. Registered office, 3, Oliver-place, Hawick.

EMPIRE ART CO., LTD.—Registered on September 4th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, die-stampers, stereotypers, typefounders, Christmas card-makers, photographic printers, engravers, etc. The subscribers are L. Barker and J. E. White. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are L. Barker and J. E. White. Qualification five shares. Registered office, Regal Works, Manchester-road, Bradford.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

TALISMAN AND CO., LTD.—Debenture dated August 14th, 1913, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Effie Margaret Bathe, 241, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush.

SOLOMON BROS., LTD.—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created August 20th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

ALBERT POLE AND SON, LTD.—Particulars of £750 debentures, created August 12th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount now being issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

GREENING AND CO., LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on August 19th, 1913, of debentures dated September 30th, 1912, securing £200, has been registered.

DARWEN PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction (a) to the extent of £700 on March 26th, and (b) to the extent of £700 on June 28th, 1913, of mortgage, dated July 11th, 1910, securing £35,000, has been filed.

GLOBE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £10,000 debentures, created August 15th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £6,300. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future. No trustees.

UNIVERSAL MEDICAL PERIODICALS, LTD.—Issue on August 29th, 1913, of £250 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C

COMPANY NOTICES.

EXPERT REPRODUCTIONS, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on August 14th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on September 1st, was duly confirmed, namely:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Harry E. Clark, 7, St. Mildred-court, E.C., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at 7, St. Mildred-court, E.C., on September 17th.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

PAINE, W. S., late of 150-151, High-street, Hythe Kent, printer and stationer. Claims by October 11th to the Joint Secretary, London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., 21, Lombard-street, London, E.C., the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

KENYON, H. C., Post Office-avenue, Southport, stationer, picture post card dealer, etc. Date of order, September 2nd, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors, September 19th, 11 a.m., at the

Digitized by Google

offices of the official receiver, 11, Dale-street, Liverpool. Public examination of debtor, September 29th, 11 a.m., at the Court House, Victoria-street, Liverpool. Date of adjudication order, September 5th.

ADAMS, R. E., 53, Erleigh-road, Reading, stationer etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, September 3rd, made on the debtor's own petition.

WARLAND, C. F., 115, Fleet-street, London, E.C., advertising specialist. Date of order, September 4th, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors, September 17th, noon, and public examination of debtor, October 28th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

HARTNALL, A. J., The Colonnade, Ryde, Isle of Wight, newspaper proprietor. Claims by September 23rd to W. C. Black, 147, High-street, Newport, Isle of Wight.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

JONES, N., trading as Jones Bros., 64, Queen's-road, Clifton, Bristol, advertising agent and contractor. First and final dividend of 1s. 7½d., September 15th, at the offices of the Bristol and West of England Merchants' Association, 28, Baldwin-street, Bristol.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BUDGEN, W., 7, Quarry-road, Tunbridge Wells, newsagent, etc. First and final dividend of 2s. 1d., September 11th, at 12a, Marlborough-place, Brighton.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

ALLEN, E. B. A., and M. J., trading as Allen and Davis, 91, Chertsey-road, and Duke-street, Woking, stationers and printers. Date of order, August 2nd. Discharge suspended until a dividend of not less than 10s. in the £ be paid to creditors. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were proof of fact named in Sec. 8, Sub-Sec. 3 (B) Bankruptcy Act, 1890.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

SMITH, C. E., 63, Blue School-street, and Market Hall, Hereford, stationer. Trustee, M. J. G. Scrobie, official receiver, Offa-street, Hereford. Released July 21st.

BECKWITH, J. W., trading as Beckwith and Co., 15, Rutland-street, Leicester, bookbinder. Trustee, E. Barlow, official receiver, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester. Released July 24th.

RICHARDS, T. A., lately carrying on business at "Neath News" Office, Ropewalk, Neath, Glam., journalist. Trustee, H. Rees, official receiver, Government-buildings, St. Mary's-street, Swansea. Released July 21st.

PECKHAM, A. E., 202, Above Bar, Southampton, newsagent. Trustee, T. Easton, official receiver, Midland Bank-chambers, High-street, Southampton. Released July 21st.

DOLBY, G. F., Uppingham, Rutland, bookseller and stationer. Trustee, E. Barlow, official receiver, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester. Released July 7th.

KING, J., 20, Hartington-road, Middlesborough, paper merchant, etc. Trustee, H. M. Hardy, official receiver, Court-chambers, Albert-road, Middlesborough. Released June 23rd.

WILKINSON, S., 47, Oldham-road, Failsworth, Lancs., paper dealer. Trustee, H. Booth, official receiver, Greaves-street, Oldham. Released July 7th.

NICHOLSON, J. H., 16, Chapel-street, and 18, West-street, Bridlington, Yorks, stationer and librarian. Trustee, D. S. Mackay, official receiver, 48, Westborough, Scarborough. Released July 7th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.
FIRST MEETINGS.

THE DAILY HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LTD., Victoria House, Tudor-street, London, E.C. First meeting of creditors, September 16th, 11.30 a.m., and of contributories same day, noon, both at 33 Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

SCOTLAND.

SEQUESTRATION.

HAMILTON, J. AND SON, 27, Jamaica-street, Glasgow, wholesale paper merchants. Sequestrated September 1st. Meeting to elect trustee and commissioners to be held September 13th, 11 a.m., at the Faculty Hall, St. George's-place, Glasgow. J. M. MacLeod, 175, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, agent.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Mr. George Eaton Hart, of St. Clement's Press, is confessing one of my sins.

o o o

I ought to have returned to him earlier some examination papers of the Wild-street (Drury-lane) Evening School's Printing Classes, of which he is a governor and a sort of modern St. Clement patron saint.

o o o

Well, I'm returning them now; without fuss or apology either; acting according to my working rule, "Don't make excuses, make good."

o o o

The fact is some parts of the papers almost frightened me. It's so long since you and I were at school and learnt that the equator was a "menagerie lion running round the earth"; and that Sir Walter Raleigh discovered tobacco, and said, "We have lit such a fire in England as shall never be put out."

The examination papers before me are those which the boys in the first, second and third year of these Printers' Classes had to tackle at the end of the last session.

o o o

I'll give you three minutes to answer this: "A cylinder whose diameter is 15 inches rotates 55 times per minute. At what speed per hour is a leather band placed on the cylinder moving?"

o o o

You must have ten minutes for: "Describe the Palace of Pandemonium," occurring in the English Literature paper. There are eight literature questions. A description of Milton's life and work is wanted; and you are asked what Matthew Arnold considers are the characteristics of the best poetry.

o o o

Certainly a compositor with a feeling for poetry would not repeat the adventure of the "comp" who made sense of Shakespeare's rubbish about "Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks"; altering it to "Sermons in books, stones in the running brooks."

o o o

The youngsters are required to construct sentences in which certain words may be used in different and distinct senses. They have to insert punctuation marks in a piece of Macaulay's verse.

o o o

Second year students, I see, have this passage given them to punctuate and correct where necessary:—

o o o

pompey was salling about near the coast of asia in the year b.c 66 after compleating the destruction of the pirates wnen the news reached him of the great authority which had been given him though he had been longing for it in his heart and inducing his friends to try and get it for him he pretended not to like it now that he had got it.

o o o

How many printers would like to be called upon to "describe briefly a 'Grove' or a 'Daniell' cell." Yet printers should know a little about electrotyping. They at times worried B. Dellagana's when I was with that firm by demanding that an electro should be made from a drawing direct; they wouldn't hear about any necessity to make a zinco or half-tone or wood block first.

o o o

One question in this science paper is, "In what part of the magnet is the power of attracting particles of iron the strongest? How would you show this by experiment?"

o o o

"Draw a sketch showing the lines of force when iron filings are sifted over a bar magnet lying horizontally." "Describe a 'plate electrical machine." These may indicate some of the things our budding printers are expected to know.

o o o

They are also required, I notice, to "Find the area of the piece of coloured paper given to you." "Find the circumference of your penholder, and describe the method you use."

o o o

There is a French paper, I see; it does not look formidable, even for lads.

o o o

A very sensible test for youngsters who are to be printers is embodied in questioning as to rules for forming plurals. "Buffalo, roof, penny, octavo, chief, thief, victory, valley," are some rather catchy words of which they have to give plurals.

o o o

I think it is but a very short time since these printing classes were started. Evidently the lads do their best. Here's C. W. Archer, with his 100 per cent. for arithmetic, 98 for English, 98 for Science, and 70 for French; and he's only two marks above F. Pinchon with 90 for French, 95 for Science, 90 Arithmetic, and 89 for English.

o o o

In the second year the arithmetic seems to prove more formidable, but the second year lads cotton to the French.

o o o

I am very glad that Mr. Hart is able to make leisure for the pleasure of helping in this work. But he must enlist some other master printers into the service. I daresay he'd rather do double duty himself than be bothered with missionary work among his colleagues in the craft. The keen men of the world always have to resist that temptation. It's weary work making others work. But we must do it all the same.

o o o

In view of what he has done, whether he succeeds in roping in other master printers or not, I think I'll canonise him and with a double-barrelled cannon. So I will say that the directing head of the St. Clements Press whose works are so close to the churches of St. Dunstan and St. Clement is by way of being the St. Clement-Dunstan of our time.

o o o

St. Clement was mixed up with "various schools" in his day. He wrote a book on education, all those 1,700 years ago. It deals with the qualities required in a teacher; and what he ought to teach. Of all the early fathers he was the one most practical; the "most conversant with the science of learning, the opinions and practices" of the various peoples of the day. The one thing he didn't worry very much about was dogmatic theology.

o o o

Now that hits our friend off pretty well, yet we haven't quite got him there. The patron saint, however, of the other of the two churches just about supplies what is missing. St. Dunstan delighted in "manual work." He was at it when he pinched the Devil's nose. He "indulged chimæras" and he made people believe in them.

o o o

It's all very well to call them "chimæras" in Dunstan's case, but while I'll confess for George Eaton Hart that he's got his hopes and visions of future print and the future printer, I really can't have then called by any disparaging name.

o o o

Dunstan was a man of tremendous force. What is definitely recorded of him tells us that; and the traditions imply the same thing. If a church was built slightly out of place instead of being due east, he simply put his shoulder to it and slewed it round.

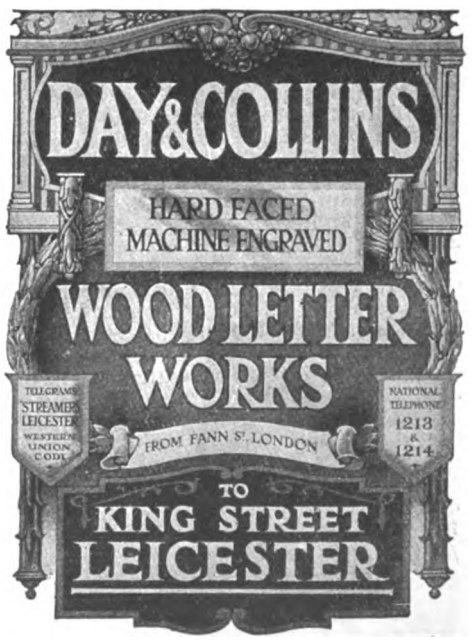
o o o

There are a lot of things that are still askew in our craft and if I pay George Hart the compliment of this canonisation, I shall certainly expect him to live up to his double barrelled sainthood and give a good slew round to whatever he finds out of place and out of order; to do this with the same enthusiasm with which he has worked at these boy's printing classes.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

"THERE'S no use talkin', advertisin' is one of the greatest factors in modern enterprise," said Mike Dooley. "Me old frind, Longfellow, hit the nail square on the noodle whin he sid: 'Till me not in mournful numbers advertisin' doesn't pay, sure the man's *non compis mentis* who would such a wild thing to say.' Ads of big firms all ramind us we can make our own to pay, and, to lessen one ad writin', stale our copy day by day."





Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

Digitized by Google

THE L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving AND LITHOGRAPHY.

The valuable work carried on by this school, which is under the management of the Education Committee of the London County Council and is situated in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C., will be resumed for the new session on the 22nd inst., the session ending on June 27th, 1914. The object of the School is to give instruction in the craft of producing surfaces for printing. Of the various classes held, some are concerned with the more artistic side of the work, others with the technical and scientific; there is, however, no real line of demarcation between the two, either in intention or practice, and the division is made solely for convenience of teaching. Instruction, both practical and theoretical, is given in the most important photo-mechanical processes, block-proving, technical photography, general lithography, map and plan drawing, transfer writing, design, lettering and drawing. In addition to lectures on the above subjects, there are also courses of lectures for those engaged in the paper and stationery trades.

The school is open only to those who are engaged in business in some branch of the photo-mechanical, photographic, designing, lithographic, engraving, printing and illustrating crafts; there is no provision for amateurs. The Art section of the School should be of especial service to those artists engaged upon work for reproduction, as students in these classes will have the privilege of having selected work reproduced, and every opportunity will be afforded them to obtain a knowledge of the various processes and their limitations.

The practical instruction given is not intended to replace workshop training, or merely to increase manipulative dexterity, but is preparatory or supplementary to it, and has also for its object the giving to those engaged in one particular department of a craft a knowledge of the principles of their own and allied branches which, in the ordinary course of trade, they may not obtain. The lecture courses are for the purpose of explaining more fully the scientific principles and technical details of the various processes than is convenient during the conduct of the practical classes, and it is expected that every student taking a practical class will attend the appropriate lectures.

The school is well equipped with the necessary appliances for study and practical work. It contains a photographic studio, with five cameras—four of these are the latest types by Messrs. Penrose, Hunter, Tilley and Griffin and fitted with their respective patented screen adjustment gears. The powerful electric light installation of modern design includes a large electric search light, daylight arc lamps, and open and enclosed lamps of various types. There are dark rooms, sensitising room, glass cleaning and intensifying rooms, extensive etching and printing rooms —complete with electric light and modern appliances, including three types of power-driven etching machines—a machine-room containing the latest power machinery for mounting, router, beveller, saw, etc., block proving room with electric motor driven platen machine, collotype preparation and printing rooms with press and necessary equipment, a photogravure room, a reading room and museum of specimens and examples. There is also a large floor devoted to lithographic drawing, stone preparing and proving, as well as separate studios for design, antique and life and costume drawing.

The school thus provides every advantage and facility for those who wish to improve the knowledge of their business and their dexterity as workmen. Full particulars may be obtained from the Principal (Mr. A. J. Bull) at the school, who will be glad to receive applications from parents who intend placing their sons as apprentices to any of the above trades, and who may be desirous of giving them the advantage of a preparatory day and evening school training.

THE late Mr. George Andrew Hutchison, editor of the *Boy's Own Paper*, who died last February, left estate of the gross value of £15,739.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

St. Bride Foundation Institute.

The Printing School.

Exceptionally good opportunities are provided for the student of typography at the St. Bride Foundation. The new session of the Technical Printing Schools commences on September 15th and extends to April 24th, 1914. The school is divided into three departments, viz., Composing, Press and Machine, and Lithography. In the Prospectus and Syllabus of the Classes, just to hand, it is stated that subject to the approval of the Governors, the following are eligible as students, namely: Compositors, pressmen, machine minders, and lithographers, not under seventeen years of age, actually engaged as journeymen or as indentured apprentices in that branch of the craft to which the examinations refer. Apprentices from sixteen years of age will be admitted to classes commencing at 5 p.m. Candidates who present themselves for the first time at the St. Bride Foundation Printing School will be required to have (*a*) attended a Central or a Secondary School, in either case for not less than three years, or (*b*) completed a course in a Trade School, or (*c*) produce a certificate of having satisfactorily attended a two years' course of study at a Junior Institute, or (*d*) will be required to satisfy an educational test of fitness to take full advantage of the education offered.

In addition to instruction in composing, including mechanical composition (Linotype and Monotype), press and machine, and lithography, there is a special offset class for journeymen, providing sufficient accommodation is available. For all the above the School is admirably equipped.

Reporting on the work of the Printing School for last session, 1912–13, it is stated that:—"The 19th Session of the Technical Classes in Letterpress and Lithography ran from September 23rd, 1912, to April 25th, 1913. The number of entries to the Classes was 473. Of these, 335 made the necessary 20 or more attendances, several making as many as 82. The number sitting for the City and Guilds Examination was 290, as against the 303 in the previous year, of these 206 passed, *i.e.*, 71·0 per cent. of passes. In the competition for medals open to the United Kingdom and Colonies, a St. Bride Foundation Printing School Student, Robert Scheidegger, secured a Bronze Medal in Typography Composing. Ordinary Grade. This makes the total number of medals won by Students of the School 20 in Typography and 25 in Lithography. Seventy-eight employers showed their appreciation of the Classes by paying whole or part fees of 194 students. Improvements have been introduced in the working of the School to make the courses of study more convenient for students. A demy rotary offset machine has been installed in the Lithographic School by the courtesy of Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., a demy Art Caxton platen printing machine has also been placed in the Letterpress Machine-Room, by the courtesy of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., the School has been provided with an equipment of Monotype keyboards.

L.C.C.

Central School of Arts and Crafts.

This school was established by the London County Council to provide instruction in those branches of design and manipulation which bear on the more artistic trades. During its existence it has done much to raise the standard of artistic production, and every opportunity is given to students to specialise in relation to their particular calling. The school is intended to supplement, rather than supersede, apprenticeship by affording to students engaged in London art industries fuller opportunities for design and practice in various branches of their craft than can usually be obtained in the ordinary routine of a workshop.

One of the groups of instruction relates to Book Production, and this department of the work is organised as a complete school of book production with all its sections working in intimate relation to one another. It includes bookbinding, tool cutting, compositors' and machine work, black and white illustration, poster design, wood cutting for reproduction, writing and illuminating, lithography, miniature painting, pastel painting, etching and mezzotint.

The school will reopen for the eighteenth session on Monday, 22nd inst., and will continue until June 27th, 1914. An exhibition of the work of the students will be held from September 15th to October 3rd.

The Trade Unions Congress.

At one of the sittings of the Congress last week, Mr. T. E. Naylor (London Society of Compositors) moved:—"That in view of the continued increase in the cost of living, and the consequent reduction in real wages, this Congress declares in favour of the trade unions taking early and simultaneous action to obtain an increase of 5s. a week for all grades of time and piece workers in both public and private employ; and instructs the Parliamentary Committee to take whatever steps may be necessary, in conjunction with the unions prepared to take part in the movement, to give effect to this demand at the earliest practicable moment."

Mr. Naylor said that this was a vital question for the workers. If wages had advanced the working men had not been able to overtake the increased cost of living. By their present methods the trade unions had not found means whereby they could get back what they had lost by the operation of economic law. They had been satisfied in the past by taking action among themselves, as single unions or through their federations. The method would be found in more effective combination amongst unions. If they acted upon the resolution, after passing it, they would have the support of the community behind them.

Mr. Rean (London Society of Compositors) seconded the resolution, and said the 5s. asked for by the resolution was nothing as compared with the present cost of living. He asserted that the condition of the workers to-day was worse than it had been for 30 years.

After a discussion of the subject by various members, a vote was taken, with the result that the resolution was declared to be carried by 1,062,000 to 626,000.



MALTHUS AND THE PUBLISHING TRADE.—The article thus entitled (by Mr. P. P. Howe) which appeared in the *English Review* for November last, has been republished in pamphlet form by Mr. Martin Secker, and forms No. 1 of the "John Street Booklets." Malthus, it will be remembered, said, "The precise reason why I think that more children ought not to be born than the country can support is that the greatest possible number of those that are born may be supported." Mr. Howe thinks that this doctrine might very well be adopted by the publishing trade, as in his opinion far more books are born every year than the reading public can possibly support. He suggests that publishers should in future stop publishing nearly any and every book that is offered them by authors—with the result that they frequently find a balance on the wrong side of the account for them in their ledgers—and confine themselves to the books that really matter. The two thousand novels published every year might, he says, be reduced with advantage to two hundred, which represents about the number of readable ones, likely to be "good sellers," and so on with the rest of the publishers' output. However attractive such an idea may be from the point of view of good literature, we fear that it will be received with scant favour, or none at all, by printers and bookbinders, who are probably not greatly interested in the alleged woes of the publisher or the "ordinary author." The latter's must be much the worst, as Mr. Howe's estimate of his living expenses is only £1 a week.

AT the final sitting of the Trade Unions Congress, on Saturday last, Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Congress, and presented to him the Congress bell. The resolution was passed with acclamation, as was also a similar resolution which expressed appreciation of the services of Mr. W. Mellor (Bookbinders and Machine Rulers), who had acted as secretary to the Congress. A bell was also presented to Mr. Mellor.



Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

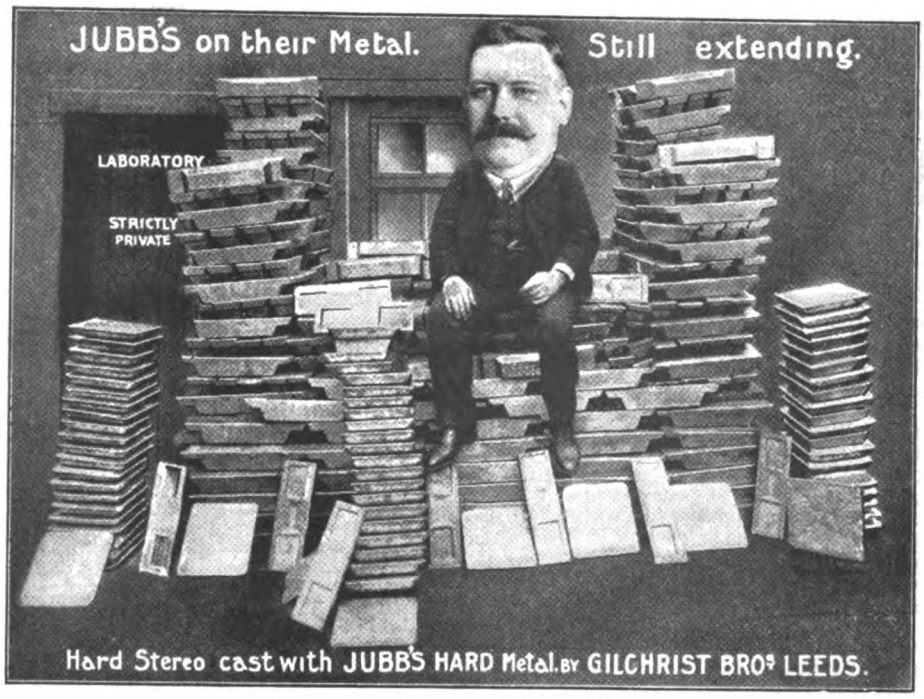
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS,

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address: "Metals, Leeds."



London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone: 5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

Price 6d. Net. Per Ann. 6s. Post Free.

THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY

THE PROCESS PHOTOGRAM ESTABLISHED JAN 1894

Foreign Subscription 8s. Post Free.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

TO THE TRADE

WE CAN HELP YOU

WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR

PRINTING ~ BINDING,

MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.

DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO, BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

(Telephone 2428 CENTRAL)

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.

TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- "6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

The Value of Appearance.

In addition to the impressions made back of the door which leads to the press-room, there are others which cause the rise or fall of printing establishments, and incidentally bring about the success or failure of the master printer. One of the most important of these is the impression created in the mind of a prospective customer when the latter is shown samples of the work produced by the firm.

Whether this impression be favourable or otherwise does not depend entirely upon the actual merit of the work exhibited, as oftentimes its intrinsic value may not be apparent to the uninformed purchaser. In such cases the general appearance of the office, its furnishings, and even the appearance of the master printer or his representative will have much to do with the placing of the order.

An old adage has it, "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," and there are few people who expect to get the best quality of work where all indications about the office give evidence of carelessness and slovenly habits throughout the plant. On the other hand, it is also a certainty that a neat, attractive "front office," containing furniture in keeping with the requirements of the department; its walls decorated with illuminating pictures or frames containing notable examples of the product of the house, cannot help but impress favourable the prospective customer. Naturally he receives an idea that whatever may be said of the work produced by this firm, it is sure to be neat and attractive withal, and, in addition, this mental effect is brought about without argument or endeavour on the part of the solicitor, for "seeing is believing," and there, before his eyes, the customer has a most convincing argument as to the quality and class of work which the firm is able to produce.

In this connection it may also be mentioned that a most important aid is an up-to-date and well-appointed sample case. Such a case may be secured from any office supply house, and can be obtained in sectional units with a cabinet base, allowing the case to be built up to fit almost any space or location in the office.

When each compartment is properly labelled and filled with representative samples of work actually being turned out by the shop, the salesman or manager will have greatly improved chances of landing an order from the buyer who cares for quality and expects to pay for same. And even if he fails to place the order, the customer carries away a favourable impression of the shop and its products, and will be inclined to speak many a good wood for the concern in consequence. Most certainly this will not be the case if his impression is of a contrary nature.—*Printing Trade News.*



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

19,202 HENTY, A. R., continuous paper and carbon feed for typewriters.

19,225 KEIEGER. H., method and device for preventing the formation of folds in paper sheets during printing.

19,232 KURCZINSKI, M., envelopes and the like.

19,245 FIELD, J. A., advertising screens and the like.

19,246 PARKER, T., solar calendar.

19,306 WALKER, A. H., distributors of typographical composing and distributing machines.

19,333 ALBERT, R., process for producing multicolour printing blocks.

19,389 GERNAERT, J., manufacture of paper which cannot be imitated.

19,367 MACADAM, W. W. and R. W., process for the dispersion and/or removal of printers' ink, filling material and other foreign matter from newspapers and/or other printed or lithographed paper.

19,381 CRAWFORD, W., page indicator.

19,390 WALKER, A. H., multiple-magazine typographical composing and distributing machines.

19,439 CLAUDE, G., illuminating and advertising devices.

19,441 ALFAWERK MUENCHEN-GAUTING G.m.b H., method of and apparatus for enveloping letters and the like.

19,451 COUPE, J., machines for furnishing the edges of sheets of paper and the like with sheet-metal bars, and for bending sheet-metal bars to any desired angle.

19,482 HEALY, P., device for sealing or closing letters and packages.

29,492 PETERSEN, A., advertisement displaying device.

19,494 HILLEBRAND, C., ink receptacle or well.

19,513 LONGSTAFF, J., envelopes.

19,529 HALLIGAN, B., motion advertising.

19,580 CLARK, E. G., self-contained and adaptable label for use in connection with the labelling of packages, boxes and the like.

19,617 FLEISHMANN, A., clip or device for preventing loss of a pen, pencil, or the like from the pocket.

19,623 MYERS, A., pocket pencils and pens.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Bed motions for printing presses—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Spence; 19,283.

Machine for stamping insurance cards—Harvey 19,313.

Mounting of inking rollers for printing cylinders—Smith; 20,069.

Revoluble advertising string boxes—Baines; 20,123.

Labelling and wrapping machines—J. Day and Sons, Ltd., Day and Bingham; 20,958.

Manufacture of printers' rollers and fillings for types—Evans; 22,757.

Autographic message registers or memorandum tablets—Jackson; 26,326.

Temporary binders or loose-sheet or the like holders—Petty, Pink and Petty and Sons (Reading), Ltd; 28,461.

Machinery employed in the manufacture of paper tubes, barrels or the like—White; 29,179.

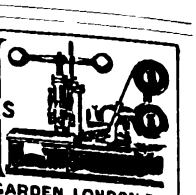
1913.

Blotters—Boese; 784.

Inking mechanism for printing presses—Lake; 2,404.

Wax stencils for use in connection with copying or duplicating machines—Krueger; 7,920.

Sanitary paper bottles—Giesseman; 9,989.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

W. F. SEDGWICK Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(1 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(2 or 3 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP
CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

It is ECONOMY to use our "Fryotype" Brands

of STEREO LINO
MONO TYPO
and have NO MORE METAL TROUBLES.
MADE ENTIRELY from NEW TIN ANTIMONY AND LEAD.
FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY,
25-30, Holland St., Blackfriars, London, S.E.
Telephone— HOP, 3754. Telegrams— "Frymetalos, Friars, London."

THE
Nordisk Boktryckarekonst
Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland
A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.
Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper
Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.
ADDRESS:—
NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BRÆHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFFE, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester. Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines: Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS.
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOUREAU, LONDON."



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central *and* 723 Bank. Works, 659 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

"The Editor and Publisher."

Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.
Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $3.00 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:
THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, World Building, New York, U.S.A.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS
AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS,
DRY COLOURS,
BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
The Best of Everything for the Printer
SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The United States Tariff Bill.

The *Board of Trade Journal* gives the following particulars showing the principal amendments introduced by the Senate Finance Committee in the United States Tariff Bill as passed by the House of Representatives on May 8th, in so far as they relate to Paper and Print :—

Articles.	Proposed Rates of Duty. According to the Bill as passed by the House of Representatives.	Proposed Rates of Duty. According to the Bill as amended by the Senate Finance Committee.
Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, photo-engraved plates, and plates of other materials, engraved for printing, plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass, in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
Penholder tips, penholders and parts thereof, gold pens, fountain pens, and stylographic pens; combination penholders, comprising penholder, pencil, rubber eraser, automatic stamp, or other attachment ...	25% "	25% "
NOTE.—Pen and penholders shall be assessed for duty separately.		
Papers, including wrapper paper, with coated surface or surfaces, or with the surface wholly or partly covered or decorated with a design, fancy effect, pattern or character, whether produced in the pulp or otherwise, all of the foregoing not specially provided for, whether or no wholly or partly covered with metal or its solution, or with gelatine or flock, or embossed or printed except by lithographic process	35% "	
Papers wholly or partly covered with metal or its solution or with gelatine or flock, papers with white coated surface or surfaces, hand-dipped marbleised paper, and lithographic transfer paper, not printed		25% "
All other papers with coated surface or surfaces not specially provided for, whether or not embossed or printed except by lithographic process	(See above)	50% "
Uncoated papers, gummed, or with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character, whether produced in the pulp or otherwise, except by lithographic process ...		35% "
Plain basic papers for albumenising, sensitising, baryta coating, or for photographic or solar printing processes	25% ad val.	15% "
Pictures, calendars, cards, booklets, flaps, cigar bands, placards, and other articles composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, gelatine, metal, or other material (except boxes, views of American scenery or objects, and music, and illustrations when forming part of a periodical or newspaper, or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same, not specially provided for in this Section) shall pay duty at the following rates—		
Labels, flaps, and cigar bands—		
If printed entirely in bronze printing ...	15% "	
If printed otherwise than entirely in bronze printing, but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	20% "	(See below)
If printed in whole or in part in metal leaf	30% "	
Labels and flaps printed in less than eight colours (bronze printing to be counted as two colours), but not printed in whole or in part of metal leaf		Per pound 0 15
Cigar bands of the same number of colours and printings		0 20
Labels and flaps printed in eight or more colours (bronze printing to be counted as two colours), but not printed in whole or in part of metal leaf	(See above)	0 20
Cigar bands of the same number of colours and printings		0 25
Labels and flaps printed in whole or in part of metal leaf ...		0 35
Booklets	12% "	0 07
Books of paper or other material for children's use, lithographically printed in whole or in part, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each...	12% "	0 04
Fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process, or decorated by hand ...	12% "	0 06
Booklets, wholly or in chief value of paper, decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying, whether or not lithographed ...	12% "	0 12
Decalcomanias in ceramic colours—		
Weighing not over 100 pounds per 1,000 sheets on a basis of 20 by 30 inches in dimensions	20% "	0 60
Weighing over 100 pounds per 1,000 sheets on a basis of 20 by 30 inches in dimensions		0 15
All other decalcomanias, except toy decalcomanias	20% "	0 20
All other articles	20% "	(See below)
Not exceeding 8/1000ths of one inch in thickness ...		Per pound 0 15
Exceeding 8/1000ths of one inch and not exceeding 20/1000ths of one inch in thickness :—		
Less than 35 square inches cutting size in dimension... ...	(See above)	0 06
35 square inches and over cutting size in dimension		0 08
Exceeding 20/1000ths of one inch in thickness ...		0 06
NOTE.—In the case of articles hereinbefore specified, the thickness which shall determine the rate of duty to be imposed shall be that of the thinnest material found in the article, but for the purpose of this paragraph the thickness of lithographs mounted or pasted upon paper, cardboard, or other material shall be the combined thickness of the lithograph and the foundation upon which it is mounted or pasted.		
Views of any landscape, scene, building, place or locality in the United States, on cardboard or paper, by whatever process printed or produced, including those wholly or in part produced by either lithographic or photo-gelatine process (except show cards) [occupying 35 square inches or less of surface per view], bound or unbound, or in any other form :—		
Not thinner than 8/1,000th inch in thickness	45% ad val.	Per pound. 0 25
Thinner than 8/1,000th inch	Per thousand 2 00	Per thousand 2 00
Books, maps, music [engravings], photographs, [etchings], lithographic prints [bound or], unbound or in bindings over 20 years old, and charts, which shall have been printed more than 20 years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, not advertising matter, and public documents issued by foreign Governments		
[Books and pamphlets printed chiefly in languages other than English	Free	Free
All text books used in schools and other educational institutions	Free]	*
Braille tablets, cubarithmes, special apparatus and objects serving to teach the blind, including printing apparatus, machines, presses and types for the use and benefit of the blind exclusively	15% ad val.	Free
	Not specified†	Free

Canadian News Paper in America.

A Review of the Present Position.

A writer in the "Wall Street Journal" states that in 1912 the output of news print in Canada was increased about 300 tons daily. This year the output will be increased about 500 tons daily, giving Canada by the end of 1913 a daily output of approximately 1,500 tons of news print. Of this amount, about 1,000 tons will be shipped to the United States, which consumes a daily average of about 4,700 tons of news print. Consumption in the United States of all grades reaches about 10,000 tons daily. The total increase in production of news print in the United States in 1913, as compared with 1912, will be about 250,000 tons. An official of a leading Canadian pulp and paper company has stated his views on the situation in Canada and in the United States. He says :—"Consumption of paper is growing to such an extent in the United States that Canada is becoming an ever-increasing factor in the situation. News print enters the United States from Canada free, except that produced from Crown lands timber, so that 80 per cent. of Canadian paper enters the United States exempt from tariff tax, as that proportion is produced from privately owned lands. There is now a slight over-production of news print in Canada and the United States, probably amounting to 50 tons daily. That situation helps to knock out the old, poorly arranged and ill-equipped mills. Those mills across the border which are weighed down with a burden of over capitalisation have some hardships ahead of them in my estimation. The tariff must be reduced or prices will advance considerably. Demand will probably overtake supply this fall, resulting in some advance in prices any way. About 70 per cent. of Canadian made news print is exported, our shipments abroad including no other grade of paper. We also export annually about 20 per cent. of our sulphite, which is pulp reduced by chemical treatment, and some 250,000 or 300,000 tons of ground wood. There is some irritation among Canadian pulp makers over the proposed provision which admits ground wood pulp free but places a tax of $2 a ton on sulphite. A Berlin, N.H., paper concern is using 700 cords of wood a day, turning out some 500 tons of paper daily. This wood is brought from Canada and there is a feeling here that they have instigated the tax on sulphite."

BEFORE making a heavy cut rub the paper cutter knife blade with a cake of paraffin or a piece of soap. It will make the work easier for the operator, and will strain the machine less, besides doing a better job of cutting.

UNDER a patent by Mr. E. Fues parchment paper is produced by treating raw paper, preferably so-called artificial parchment paper such as is obtained from hard-boiled Mitscherlich cellulose, with dilute acid at a temperature of about 100 degs. C. Organic acids, acid salts, and such salts as exert a similar action by dissociation in dilute aqueous solution may be used, in some cases with formaldehyde. Sulphuric acid up to tenth-normal may be used; and aluminium sulphate together with formaldehyde is also mentioned. The paper to be treated may be finished or in course of manufacture, and may be sized or unsized.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

MACHINERY & KNIVES FOR

Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&57, SINGER St. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
,, ,, ,, 200lbs ,, ,,

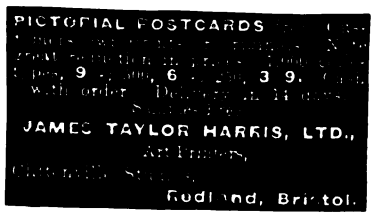
The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.

To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

U.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

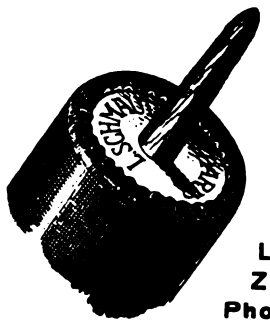
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE SAFEST TO STOCK

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL RD LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES.

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

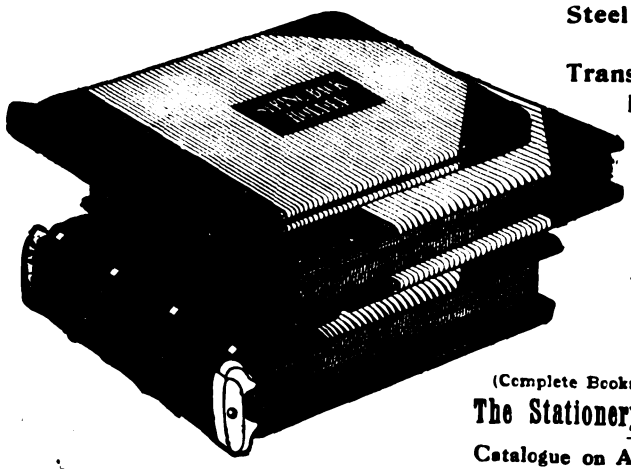
31, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

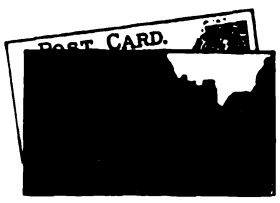
Special Arrangements for **Refining and Rejuvenating.**

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

A. JOSEPH,

Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

Per Cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes, and Buttons)
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS

Sample cwt. sent ON APPRO. (at our expense) and taken back if unsuitable.

A. JOSEPH,

Earl St, Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN

Photo Ateliers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Established Photo Engravers.

58 FARRINGDON ST LONDON

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—September 11, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 12.

LONDON: September 18, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

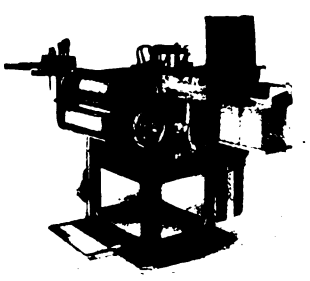
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



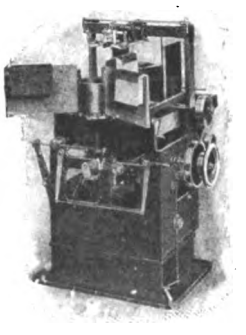
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,

have the: LONGEST LIFE

and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

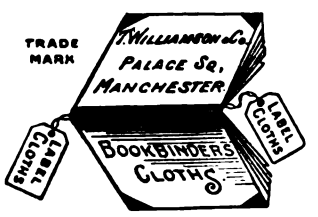
Speciality:

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON**, Newsagents, 11, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of The British and Colonial Printer and Stationery, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.

OLD BAILEY LONDON

Telephone: 3658 HOP.

Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.

Refs.—Any Process Engravers. Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

Maker and Refiner of

Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.

30 to 40 Tons

(All Grades)

Of TYPE METAL in Stock.

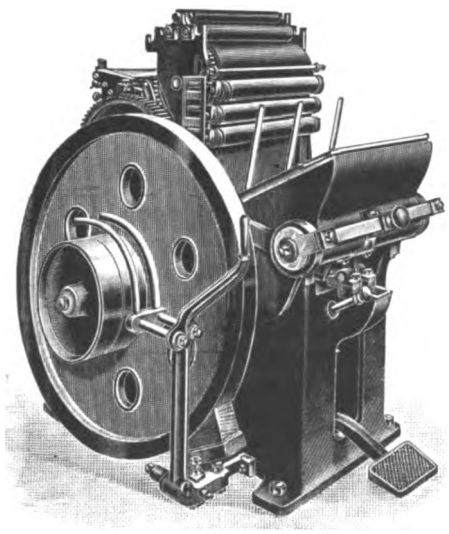
TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works:

523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Platen Press Dept.:

Over

9,000

Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output:

700

Machines.

A Machine can be seen at the Show-rooms of Messrs. HEWITT BROS., Field Street, King's Cross, London, W.C.

WM. MAYALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

INK POWDERS for RULING, WRITING, etc., LIQUID INKS and GUMS, COLOURS, STAINS, BOOKBINDERS' GLUES (all classes), **CHEMICALS, etc.**

St: Stephen Street, Salford, MANCHESTER, Eng.

MAYALL'S RULING INK POWDERS

Specially Prepared for Paper Ruling.

USED REGULARLY BY THOUSANDS OF MACHINE RULERS at HOME and ABROAD.

PRICES for the UNITED KINGDOM, per lb. nett.

RED, Powder	FANCY BLUE, Crystals	BLACK,	GREEN
5/3	6/4	5/6	4/6	5/3

PATENT INDIGO BLUE POWDER for feint lines—superseding PASTE BLUE everywhere, being much superior, cleaner to use, and considerably more economical; free from grit and sediment, 5/8 per lb.

COLONIAL & FOREIGN ORDERS 6d. per lb. more to cover extra postage.

CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

Write for samples and full particulars.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

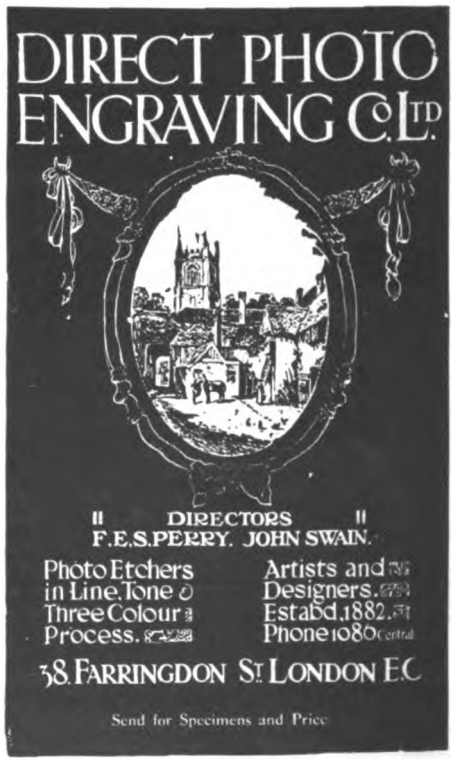
DESIGNERS.

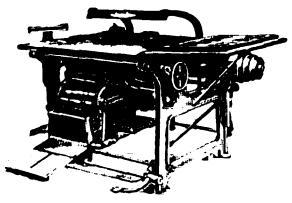
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.

Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford." Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.

Experts in Photo-Litho.





BREHMER'S BOOK & MAGAZINE FOLDING MACHINES

for Hand, Semi-automatic (dropbar) and Quite Automatic Feed.

Made in 70 different styles. Over 2,000 Machines sold, giving entire satisfaction everywhere.
Attachments for obviating creasing in the 3rd and 4th cross folds.
Absolutely the simplest machines, yet capable of doing most accurate work at highest speeds.
Combined machines of right angle and parallel folds.

Easily altered from one size and one style to another, superior finish and silent working.

CATALOGUES, QUOTATIONS & OTHER PARTICULARS FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Book Sewing and Stitching Machines, Endsheet Pasting, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Boxmaking Purposes.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 12.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 18, 1913

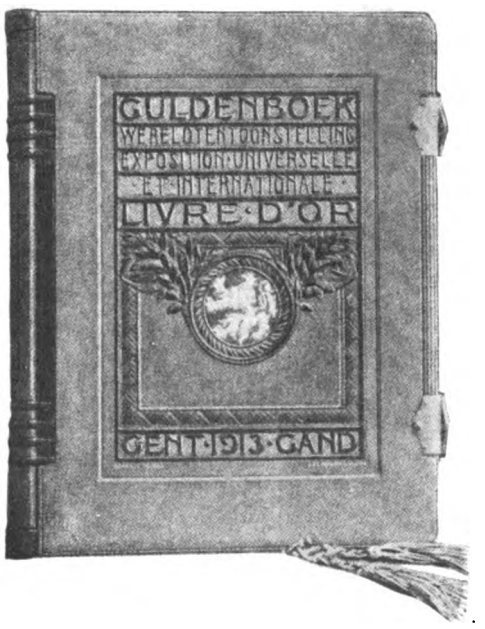
EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Bookbinding and the Ghent EXHIBITION.

The Arts and Crafts Department of the British Section at the Ghent Exhibition is located on the north side of the machinery hall, and occupies a site of some 200 feet in length by 50 feet in breath. In all, there are just over two thousand exhibits, of which about a hundred or so—mainly distributed through five large show cases—are of bookbindings These are practically all "extra" bindings, but only a couple of ordinary "trade" houses are represented, viz., the Oxford University Press, and Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. The former firm has about a dozen volumes, the latter an entire case containing nineteen books, all bound in morocco or sealskin, save one in calf.

Other prominent exhibitors in this branch are—in their commercial capacity—the Instructors in Bookbinding at the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Messrs. De Sauty and McLeish, and Mr. W. H. Green, who all send several fine examples of their work, as also does that well-known Irish amateur binder, Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart., who seems quite undeterred by the fate which overtook his former display at Brussels.

British lady binders, headed by Miss S. T. Prideaux, of London, and Miss Katherine Adams, of the Eadburgha Bindery, Broadway, Worcester, are in strong force, very many names well known in the feminine art binding world finding place in the catalogue. One of Miss Adams' most prominent exhibits is a copy of the Ashendene Press Dante, bound in pale blue pigskin, with goffered edges. The cover design is made up of roses within an heraldic border composed of the Arms of Dante and Beatrice, and of others connected with the poet and his works, together with those of Florence and Verona. The volume is enclosed in a box covered with green leather tooled with oak leaves and acorns. In addition to the bindings themselves, there are several associated exhibits, including end papers, embroidered and hand-woven book covers, repoussé leather card and pen cases by Miss N. Casella, and a blotter in stained and embossed leather by Mrs. M. Browne. A couple of church service books are also on view, one bound in unstained cowhide, cut and embossed, by Miss R. Vigers, and the other having the binding ornamented with silver on enamel, set with pearls and amethysts, by Mrs. E. Bethune. Those who are interested in seeing a list of the bookbinding exhibits will find it scattered through the 400-page catalogue just issued under the auspices of the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, for whilst exhibitors names are carefully indexed, the details of the exhibits in any particular art or craft have to be literally dug out as the result of a search through all the two thousand items, there being no index of the industries concerned! Each of these industries, however, is introduced to the reader's notice by a well compiled "Introduction," which is—like the rest of the catalogue—printed in English and French. That to the art of "Bookbinding" is furnished by Mr. Douglas Cockerell, and is mainly composed of a popular exposition of the processes of binding, which contains, however, much more of interest both to the expert binder and to the layman than descriptions of technical methods usually do. Bindings, says Mr. Cockerell, may be divided into "extra" and "those on which the binder has been forced into some compromise with the best in order to keep down the price." Even about the former Mr. Cockerell has some things to say that are well worth reading, whilst the executant of the latter comes in for mild but effective castigation on several points of workmanship. For instance, the Letchworth expert protests against the all too common practice of pressing a book into a "bricklike block." End-papers made of marbled sheets he objects to, on the score of undue thickness, nor does he have any love for the solid gilt edge, which he likens to "part of a brass bedstead," preferring—though not unhesitatingly -- trimming before sewing, and gilding in the rough. Further on there is a sarcastic allusion to "a poor relation of the head-band, worked by the yard by machinery, bits of which are stuck on to the head and tail of books." We know it well, wretched sham that it is!



The "Golden Book" of the Ghent Exhibition.

Following, we get some equally well deserved strictures on leather, in the course of which Mr. Cockerell refers to the craze for quite even colour, which the leather manufacturer injures the skin to produce. As regards the relative durability of modern leathers, he gives the preference to morocco, though he is of opinion that sealskin may ultimately prove the best for binding purposes. The one-time ubiquitous calf, as now prepared, he regards as a fine material absolutely ruined, whilst sheep is rather contemptuously alluded to as a "by-product of wool and mutton," though it is admitted that if the skins of the mountain breeds of sheep are properly tanned, they make a very serviceable binding for books not subject to hard wear. On the whole, this racy article of Mr. Cockerell's is alone well worth the shilling charged for the catalogue that contains it.

Following the example set at some previous displays of the kind, the authorities at the Ghent Exhibition have provided a "Livre d'Or," of the cover of which we reproduce an illustration herewith. The volume is 18 inches long, 14 inches wide and about 3 inches thick. It contains 100 leaves of Van Gelder's paper, t.e.g. The binding is in pigskin, embossed by hand, and the cover design is due to M. H. Thiery, a professor at the Ecole du Livre. The binding was carried out under the supervision of M. Aug. de Decker-Lemaire. The fly leaves and end-papers are of watered silk, of a golden yellow shade.

An Interesting Catalogue.

The catalogue of the British Arts and Crafts Section of the Ghent International Exhibition is a bulky volume, extending to 596 pages. Introductory articles by different writers dealing with the various arts and crafts represented in the Exhibition account for 191 pages of text, the remaining 405 pages dealing with the individual exhibits. Throughout, the catalogue is printed in English and French on alternate pages, and there is a full index at the end.

Commendatore Walter Crane writes a Foreword to the catalogue, and deals in an interesting manner with the rise and development of the Arts and Crafts movement, which he says was in some sort a protest against the accepted classification of the Arts as "Fine" and "Industrial," and against the prevailing indifference to the value and meaning of decorative art, as also against the prevailing commercialisation of decorative design generally. After crediting the revival of the artistic handicrafts to the personal zeal and practical experiments of William Morris, Mr. Crane traces the influence of the guilds and associations of artists and craftsmen in counteracting the separation of the crafts. He then explains that the Ghent Exhibition has adopted the principle of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, of giving every opportunity and credit to individual designers and craftsmen, and opening the door to such manufacturing firms as were willing to give the names of their responsible executants, as designers and craftsmen, in any particular work they wished to exhibit.

The collection ranges from pottery to printing, including wall-papers, black and white design, engraving, book illustration, calligraphy, and illumination. So varied a collection shows many different influences and sources of inspiration in design. The Morris influence, as being a peculiarly English development, is well illustrated in the exhibits from the firm which bears his name; also in the books from the Kelmscott Press. Mr. Allen Vigers, who exhibits a fine illuminated manuscript of his own handiwork, also lends drawings by Burne-Jones and Ford Madox Brown. Elaborate block-printed wall-papers are still designed by well-known artists, as the important exhibits of Messrs. Jeffrey and Co. show. The work in calligraphy, illumination (in which the fine work of Mr. Graily Hewitt holds a most distinguished place), together with fine printing and book decoration, form a very important section of the Exhibition.

Mr. Crane points out, in concluding his introductory article, that the present section of Arts and Crafts not only marks the official recognition of the British Government, through the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, of the Decorative Arts, but it also illustrates a new departure in the arrangement of such an exhibition. For the first time an endeavour has been made to unite

Digitized by Google

the various examples of Arts and Crafts in a concerted scheme, and to place the different groups of examples in more definite relation to each other than has hitherto been attempted. Thus there is grouped in a connected series such works as cartoons for stained glass and mural painting, stained glass itself, monumental sculpture and ecclesiastical design of various kinds in metal and textile, followed by the more personal arts of adornment and use. Then from the central hall, arranged as a kind of garden, the visitor is led to the Arts contributing to the beauty and pleasure of the house, such as the crafts belonging to book production, book illustration, fine printing and binding, calligraphy and illumination, etc.

The catalogue contains separate articles on book illustration and decoration (by Commendatore Walter Crane) on, printing (by Mr. Emery Walker), and on bookbinding (by Mr. Douglas Cockerell). Mr. Emery Walker states that except for the introduction of machinery for the more rapid casting and composing of types to form printed pages, and for their quicker printing, the only change of importance during the last fifty or sixty years has been in the direction of the improvement in the design of type faces. To show the difference in the "face" of the type which satisfies the critical eye and of that which does not, the first paragraph in Mr. Walker's article is set in the first-named and the last paragraph in the last-named. The characteristic feature of this latter type is the great contrast between the thick and thin strokes. It is generally used in newspapers and Blue Books, and is known as "modern face." Mr. Walker admits that "its large sizes are unquestionably clear, and if legibility were the only thing to be studied, there is little to be said against the verdict of the man in the street that this type which he reads without sense of effort, is the best. It is only when it is looked at by the side of a letter designed in a better period that the defects become apparent." Another paragraph in the article is printed in Caslon "old style," cut for Charles Whittingham in 1843, and used in the article to illustrate this fact. The development of book types is traced from the beginning of the Morris influence down to the Oresteia of Aeschylus by Robert Proctor, published in 1904. The type for this was lent to the Oxford University Press for printing the Odyssey, a copy of which finds a place in the Exhibition.

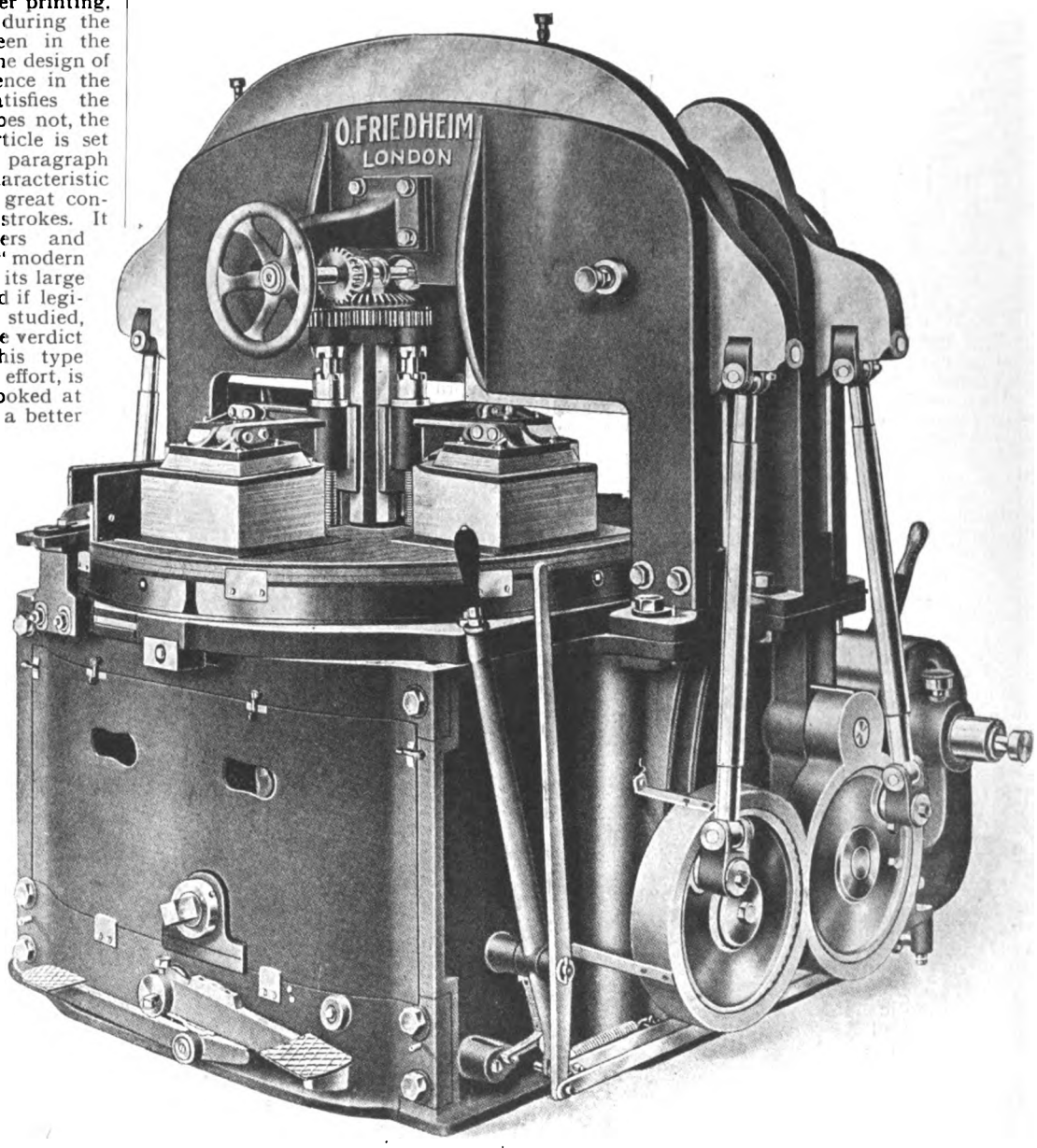
Present-day usages are critically summed up by Mr. Walker in the following words:—"Larger faces of types are used, the leading is less extravagant, and often the printing is well placed on the page. Spacing which ought, one would think, to be better when done more or less automatically on a composing machine, is rarely even tolerable, while paper which steadily gets lower in price with the introduction of new and cheaper materials, certainly as regularly gets worse. The so-called 'feather-weight' paper is a poor substitute for the old-fashioned material made from rag and sized until it is hard and enduring."

The catalogue is a decidedly interesting one and forms a valuable commentary on the development of the arts and crafts as typified in the Ghent Exhibition.

Two Machines for Binders.

Among the many appliances that are handled by Messrs. Friedheim, Ltd., 7, Waterlane, Ludgate, E.C., are two that are of special service to the bookbinder, and which, by the courtesy of that firm we herewith illustrate. The first of these is the new Four Pile Trimming Machine which possesses many advantages, among them being the high speed of output, as a pile of books is trimmed in one operation, whereas by the ordinary method a number of cuts have to be made, usually with four guillotines, so that its use practically dispenses with the work of three operatives, while a considerable saving of time is effected. The machine is constructed of great strength, the clamping arrangement being particularly strong, and the excellent work done by the machine has been even in advance of expectations, and its introduction into one London establishment was so advantageous that it resulted in the securing of orders from three other houses, whose principals saw the first machine at work. The Trimmer has a revolving table on which four piles of books are operated upon automatically at the same time, and with much saving of labour. The machine is sold at a moderate price, which should help to popularise it in the printing or bookbinding establishment.

The other appliance is Friedheim's Four Poster Blocking and Embossing Press, a machine that is of the latest and most up-to-date construction, and that embodies every



Friedheim's Four Pile Book Trimming Machine.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

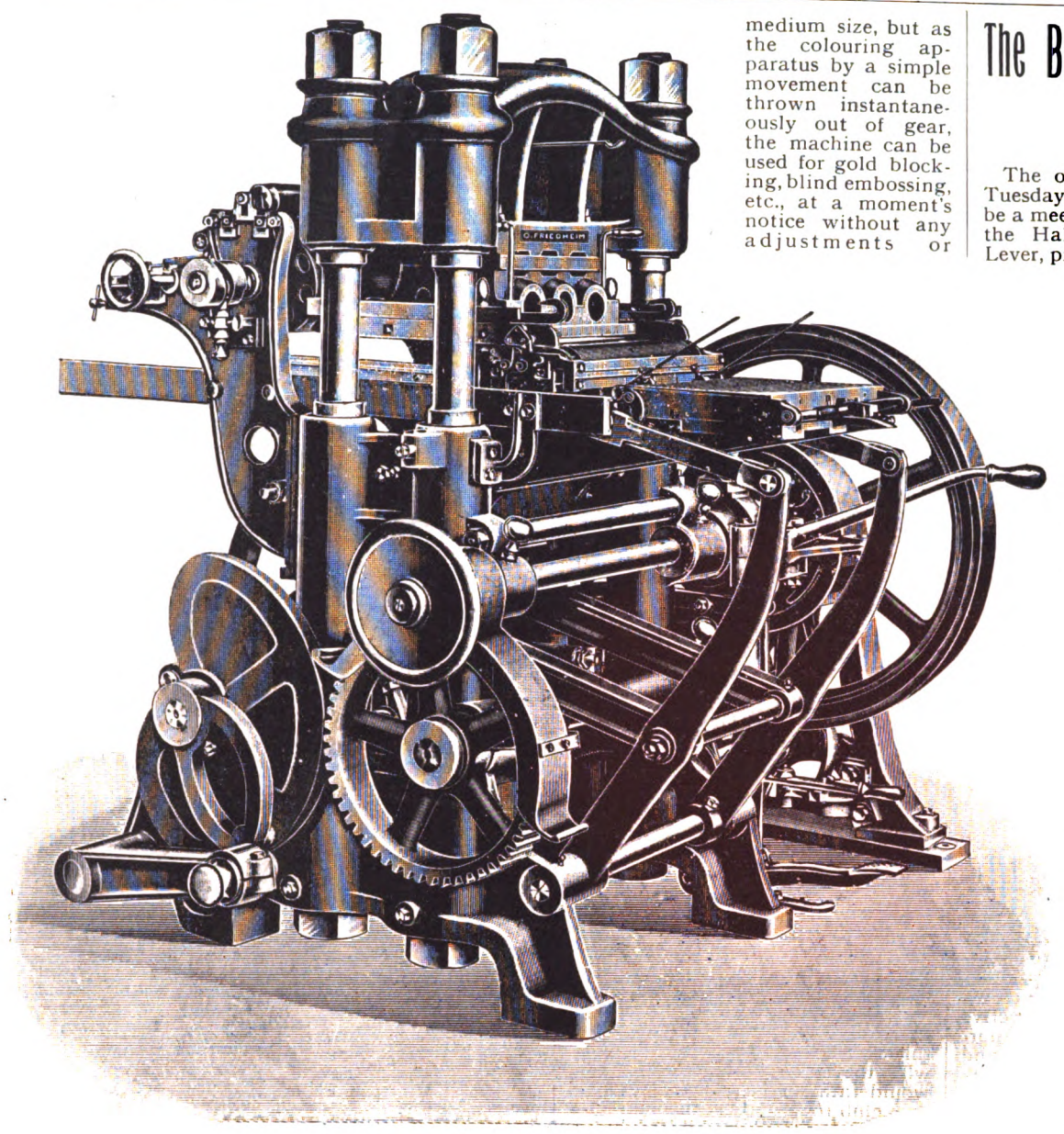
News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google



Friedheim's Four Poster Blocking and Embossing Press.

point that a long experience in the manufacture of this class of machine has rendered possible. Although of small build, the four column principle of the design adds considerably to the working pressure, and gives the machine solidity and rigidity. The automatic colouring apparatus is constructed from the same models as are used for the larger and more expensive machines, and consists of two inking rollers, each three inches in diameter, two distributing rollers, one roller with rotary and adjustable oscillating motion, one inking cylinder with oscillating motion, and one duct roller. The two inking rollers are arranged to lift alternately so that the die or block is inked by the front roller on the outward movement, and again on the return by the back roller. This arrangement is so perfect that with very few exceptions every kind of material need only be passed once through the machine to obtain a solidity of ink impression which cannot be excelled by any other method. The table, as it comes out, can be stopped without interfering with the working of the colouring apparatus, which allows the inking rollers to run over the die or block as many times as desired. The machine is suitable for colour blocking and cameo embossing of the highest class up to a medium size, but as the colouring apparatus by a simple movement can be thrown instantaneously out of gear, the machine can be used for gold blocking, blind embossing, etc., at a moment's notice without any adjustments or changing of parts. It is fitted with friction coupling for working by power, automatic table with in-and-out movement arranged for continuous running or stopping after each impression, arrangement for stopping the machine instantaneously by foot, insertion plate for type-high work, hinges for hanging plate, roller moulds for inking rollers, automatic grippers and all necessary accessories. It is arranged for gas heating with atmospheric burners, unless steam heating is specially ordered. It works quite silently without noise or vibration, and runs at a speed of 16 impressions per minute for size 1, 13 impressions per minute for size 2, and 12 impressions per minute for size 3. The machine can be supplied without automatic colouring apparatus if desired. Three sizes are made providing respectively a hanging plate surface of $10\frac{1}{4}$ by $15\frac{3}{8}$ inches, $12\frac{1}{4}$ by $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $18\frac{1}{8}$ by $23\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Particulars and prices of both of these machines may be had on application to Messrs. Friedheim, Ltd., at the address given.

A NEW monthly magazine, entitled *War and Peace*, edited by Mr. William C. Searle, is to be published from Craig Court House, Whitehall, S.W., on October 1st.

The Borough Polytechnic Printing CLASSES.

The opening night of these classes is on Tuesday, 23rd inst., when, at 8 p.m., there will be a meeting and reunion of old students in the Hall of the Institute. Mr. R. T. Lever, printing sales manager, is announced to deliver an address entitled: "Advertisement Writing for Printers," and the teachers will explain the various educational features of the classes, after which the workshop and plant will be open for inspection by new students and friends.

The instruction embraces classes in composing and printing machine work, including typographical sketching, free-hand drawing, and English composition, spelling and punctuation. Whilst dealing directly with the numerous details of each department of the printing office, the instruction prepares the students by means of question papers for the examinations in practical and theoretical letterpress printing which are conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute, upon the results of which silver and bronze medals, money prizes, and first and second-class certificates are awarded.

For the purposes of practical instruction a large and well-appointed workshop is fitted up with every requirement in modern type, borders, ornament and appliances, to which additions are constantly being made to keep the students up to date in the prevailing styles and methods of work. Instruction in every kind of display, including advertisements, title pages, handbills, office stationery, table work and book composition, etc., will be given to students in the practical classes, thus affording them an opportunity of practising classes of work which the average compositor has little opportunity of doing in the ordinary workshop. A special feature of this instruction is the attention given to the adoption of methods on paying lines, all unnecessary labour (made apparent in the rough sketches) being pointed out to the student and eliminated before the work of composition is begun.

Valuable prizes are given for the best work done during the session, both by journeymen and apprentice students, and the new syllabus of the classes gives a list of the passes of Borough students who sat at the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations last April.

"I UNDERSTAND you began life as a newsboy," said a friend to a prosperous printer. "No," replied the millionaire; "some one has been making a fool of you. I began life as an infant!"

ON Friday, at Birmingham, Charles Weston, James Dudley, Frank Heron and Charles Scholes were charged with being concened in the alleged theft and receiving of newspapers, the property of Henry Reginald Taylor, wholesale agent. Scholes, Weston and Heron pleaded "Guilty," and were committed for trial. Dudley was discharged.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Book Production.

The Library Association Committee's Report.

Some recommendations of interest to our readers have been published in the form of an Interim Report by the Library Association Book Production Committee, whose deliberations have extended over several years, and have resulted in some important improvements in the production of books. The scope of the inquiry for which the Committee was formed covered printing, illustrations, paper, bindings, as used by publishers, and bibliographical details of the arrangement of the contents of the book. At an early date the Committee secured the assistance of a number of expert authorities in the various branches, and various sub-committees were appointed to deal with paper, printing and illustrations, and sewing and publishers' binding. Printing and illustrations was referred to Messrs. C. J. Davenport, C. T. Jacobi, A. W. Pollard, and Emery Walker. The Committee have visited numerous establishments where the work of book production is carried on, and the object of the present report, it is stated, is not only to show how far the inquiry has extended, but also to elicit expressions of opinions and suggestions or modifications of conclusions already arrived at.

Bibliographical.

Dealing with the bibliographical requirements of a book, the Report recommends among other things that the title-page should be dated in every case, and that the dates of previous editions and impressions should be stated on the back of the title-page or on the half-title in all copyright books. Title-pages and indexes should also be included in periodicals and books issued in parts; each book should contain contents and index, and list of plates, maps, plans, etc. Blank fly-leaves should always be placed at the beginning and end of the book. Illustrations other that those in the text should bear their own titles or a distinctive mark, and the protective tissue paper should not be used for this purpose, while all plates should be guarded and not edged or tipped in. The end of a work or volume should be clearly indicated, and the headlines should be descriptive of the contents of the page unless descriptive shoulder or marginal notes are used. Signatures of the preliminary matter and the text should be kept distinct, and for the encouragement of good printing, the name of the printer, with his device, should be prominently placed either at the foot of the last page or on the first blank page following. Finally, pages should be imposed so that when the book is folded, the edges will not show inequality of the margin of particular pages or sections.

Paper.

With regard to the quality of the paper used in modern books found in public libraries, after the examination of a large number of books the papers have been roughly classified into four types, as follows:—(1) Papers of the light, spongy character known as antiques or feather-weight papers; (2) Printing papers with a moderate finish, or surface, containing not more than 15 per cent. mineral matter; (3) Highly surfaced printing papers containing 25 to 30 per cent. mineral matter; (4) The so-called "art" papers which consist of papers surfaced on both sides with mineral matter. Papers in classes 1 and 4 have little or no merit from the point of view of durability, but are employed to a very large extent in modern books. The first-named should not be used, suggests the report, in ordinary library books, and the latter should be limited to the production of the illustrations required. Heavily loaded super-calendered printing papers are used as a sort of compromise between art paper and an ordinary calendered printing paper, and make books heavy and unable to resist the wear and tear of a public library. Papers belonging to class 2 would be acceptable and certainly more suitable for the production of books calculated to last a reasonable time and to resist a normal amount of wear. The report then describes the general character of a paper suitable for ordinary purposes.

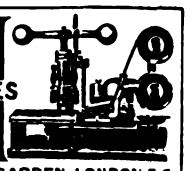
Printing.

In the printing of books, the report recommends the general adoption of the revived Old Style, and the more old-faced character for volumes of an antiquarian nature. The size of type should be chosen as far as possible according to the dimensions of the volume to be printed, and an average is given. With regard to spacing of lines, a medium degree of spacing should as a general rule be adopted. Leading when the lines are long or the fount used is small is recommended as assisting the eye of the reader, but on the score both of legibility that economy it is better to employ a large fount of type either set solid or with a medium lead. Headlines should be sufficiently large and distinct, without overtopping the page, so as to show the contents at a glance. Roman capitals of the body type, or roman lower-case of one size, or preferably two sizes, larger of the same series of type is advised. Graduation of the surrounding margin is recommended, so that when the book is open the two pages may show a pleasing proportion. As to the title-page, simplicity is advocated, both as to limited wording and one character of type face in as few sizes as possible. In the matter of illustrations, it is recommended that line blocks should be designed with a regard to the type to be employed, or the type should be selected in keeping with the artist's work; whereas half-tone blocks should if possible be grouped into full-page plates and arranged to fall at the end of the volume.

Dealing with book illustration, the report briefly describes the characteristic features of the various processes, and points out the paper most suitable to each. The recommendations as to binding are dealt with in our Bookbinding Section, and this completes a very interesting and useful little compilation which should be read by all engaged in the production of books.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, there were two failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, September 12th, the corresponding week in 1912 also showed two.

THE New York Chapter of Pica has received the following letter from Mr. Harry A. Cochrane, of the National Printing and Allied Trades Exposition, which is to be held in the New Grand Central Palace, New York, next April:—"At this coming exposition, April 18th to 25th, 1914, we are arranging to provide your association with a booth free of charge, all fitted up with the necessary railings, posts, signs, lights, etc., for the use of your members and friends as a reception room. All that you will have to provide will be such furniture as you need and your literature. We cannot very well supply the furniture, because as a rule each committee has a different idea as to what they want, and in most instances they would rather take the furniture from their own club-rooms. It is, of course, understood that nothing can be exhibited by your members in this booth, as this would injure our chances of selling space, which, after all, is the basis on which we maintain the exposition." This offer will likely be accepted officially when the New York Chapter gathers at its first meeting in the fall. It will provide a great convenience for the great number of visiting Pica men who will undoubtedly be present at the 1914 show, which is expected to be the greatest Graphic Arts Exposition ever held.

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London.


The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
ARTISTS & DESIGNERS
MANCHESTER

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

"The Editor and Publisher."
Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.
Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.
Send for Sample Copy.
Subscription Price $3.00 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.
ADDRESS:
THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. World Building. New York. U.S.A.

FRY'S for METALS
"Fryotype"
LINO STEREO Brands of MONO TYPO, etc.
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE PRINTING ART.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for Typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain,
KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:— Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their
CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.
These Cheques are protected against forgery by the **"BLADES"** Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23. ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.
It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

A. JOSEPH,

Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

Per Cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes, and Buttons)
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS

Sample cwt. sent ON APPRO. (at our expense) and taken back if unsuitable.

A. JOSEPH,

Earl St, Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.

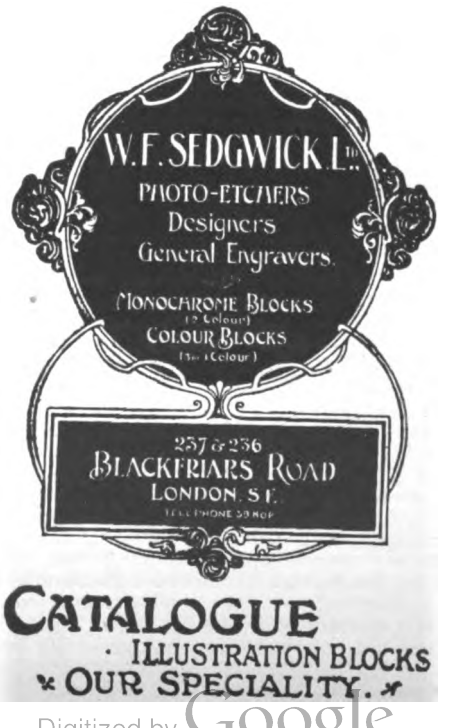
Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.

The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.



Digitized by Google

The New Typographical Display

AT THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

During the last few weeks, the permanent Exhibition of Printed Books in the King's Library at the British Museum has been completely rearranged, the result being a much more instructive display than before, it being now of very distinct educational value to all those interested in the rise and progress of the art of Printing. Several exhibits of small importance in this connection have been removed, and their place taken by a number of others of greater interest to students. Some of the most prominent of these changes are mentioned below.

Only three of the earliest Block Books are now shown, the later ones, from 1470 onwards, being regarded rather as curiosities than as links in the chain of events that led to the invention of printing. Amongst the early-printed Mainz books, Fust and Schoeffer's "Durandus" of 1459, the first book printed in small type, is now included, as well as a vellum leaf from an edition of a "Donatus," probably printed by Gutenberg about 1450, which is most likely the earliest piece of European typography in the Museum. Included among works of later date is a copy of the "Alcinous" of 1472, Koberger's first dated book, and a very fine example of that Nuremberg printer's work. Close by is a beautiful copy, printed on vellum, of Ptolemy's "Cosmographia," printed by Holle at Ulm in 1482, one of the finest books produced in Germany during the fifteenth century.

The case containing Spanish-printed books now includes a copy of the New Testament in the "Complutensian Polyglot" edition, printed at Alcula in 1514, under the auspices of Cardinal Ximenes; as worthy companions to it, the "Gospels" volume from the Plantin Polyglot Bible of 1571—perhaps the finest of that famous typographer's work—the Quincuplex Psalter printed by the first Henri Estienne at Paris in 1509; and the first edition of Erasmus' New Testament in Greek (Basle, 1516) are likewise exhibited near by. The Estienne family are further represented by Robert's fine "Virgil" of 1533, and his Greek New Testament of 1550. A couple of books by Simon de Colines, another well-known Parisian printer, dating from 1536 and 1544, are also shown.

The exhibit of English printed books has been considerably improved. It now includes a copy of Gryphus' "Oratio," printed by Pynson in 1509, which is the first book produced in this country with roman type. Later works newly brought in comprise Tonson's edition of Addison, 1721, a typical piece of good class early eighteenth century English printing; Pine's celebrated edition of Horace, 1733, all the pages of which, text and illustrations, were engraved on copper; the Glasgow Foulis Press edition of Gray's Poems, 1768 (apparently included by mistake amongst specimens of Later *English* Printing); Bulmer's equally well printed Shakespeare Press edition of Goldsmith and Parnell's Poems, 1795, and the Chiswick Press "Aeschylus" in Greek, produced for the late Robert Proctor in 1904. The former group of five Kelmscott Press books has now been reduced to one, the "Godfrey of Boulogne," 1893, and Fell's and Caslon's type specimens have been omitted altogether. Though the Museum is still without an example of the work of the first Scottish printers, a Sarum service book produced for one of them (A. Millar), at Rouen in 1506—the year before Scottish typography began—is shown, and bears the fine rebus device of Millar. A copy of the first Glasgow-printed book, the "Protestation" of 1638, is also now on view.

Case Xb houses an entirely new series, *i.e.*, examples of "English Provincial Printing, 1478–1585." Two or three books produced by the Oxford and St. Albans Presses have been shown before, but now we have specimens of the work of the early sixteenth century printing establishments at York, Cambridge, Ipswich, Worcester, and Canterbury, as well as one from the second St. Albans Press, 1534.

Another new series has also been inaugurated, *i.e.*, Early Book Illustrations, and fills four cases, occupied respectively by pictorial German, Italian, French, and English books. Looking at the former, the writer experienced something of a shock on noticing that the famous "Nuremberg Chronicle" had been turned out, though no one who understands the true value of the once much-praised woodcuts it contains will be surprised at this. For the rest, a good selection has generally been made.

Owing to this extensive re-arrangement the old "Guide to the Exhibition in the King's Library" is now out of date, and therefore a new (1913) edition has just been published by the trustees, at the former price of sixpence. It too has been considerably improved and increased in bulk, containing 180-pp. in place of the 149 of the old guide. The "Introduction" remains practically unaltered, save that we are now told that the Library of Printed Books consists of "over three million volumes," instead of "over two million" as in the last edition. The prefaces introducing the visitor to the exhibits in each successive case have been in most instances rewritten, and considerably lengthened and improved in the process. The latest theories and discoveries with regard to the invention and early progress of typography have all been drawn upon to furnish the new material so that the "Guide" is now not merely a catalogue of exhibits, but a comprehensive and trustworthy account of the rise and development of the arts of Printing and book illustration both on the Continent and in the British Isles. In this, as well as in the new arrangement of the contents of the cases, we think we can recognise the influence of Mr. Alfred W. Pollard, a well-known member of the staff of the Printed Books Department, and an enthusiastic and indefatigable student of Incunabula and the history of Typography. Many fresh illustrations have been prepared for this new edition of the "Guide," including several taken from items enumerated above. On the whole, the authorities at the Museum are to be congratulated on the excellent manner in which they have carried out their task, and when we add that the services of a competent guide to the Printed Book Exhibits are available to the public, free of charge, at certain times, we feel that nothing reasonable has been left undone by them to provide instruction in the History of the Art Preservative.

The Office Boy on Salesmen.

The boy was telling the new kid "all about it." "Salesmen! Why, I could do the job myself, easy! Take the Lino. men for instance. They *have* got a creamy soft job! 'Cos why? 'Cos Linos. don't want no selling—they sell theirselves. All as they have to do is to call on a man what prints, send in their card to show as how they're from us, and in a jiffy they are busy booking orders for what is called two-revolution Linos. It's as easy as shelling peas! A bloke came in the other day: said he wanted to buy a Lino. I was a bit fresh then, like as you might be now. So I says would he take it with him or should we send it home. He was a funny one, he was. Said he fancied a multiplied magazine one, or somefink like that. As a matter of fact I didn't tumble to his lead, so I laid low a bit and just suggested casual like that if he fancied one from the window he could have it. He looked sort of funny at me; but I would have taken his order if a sales fellow hadn't swanked along and took him over. That fellow talked a lot of rot about pikers and thousands of hens, and wasted no end of time afore he closed the deal. I suppose they have to make a show of some sort else they would blow the gaff what an easy thing their job is! Hullo, there's my bell again. So long; tell you more some other time."—*Linotype Notes.*

"WHAT wages do you pay here?" asked the tramp printer as he put his head through the window of a country printing office. "I will pay you whatever you are worth," was the quick reply of the overworked proprietor. "I've never worked for as little as that," said the tramp. "Good day."



COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.



SHACKELL'S
FOR
QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: **LEEDS.**

Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."



London Office: **GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.**

Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

TELEGRAMS "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:

Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

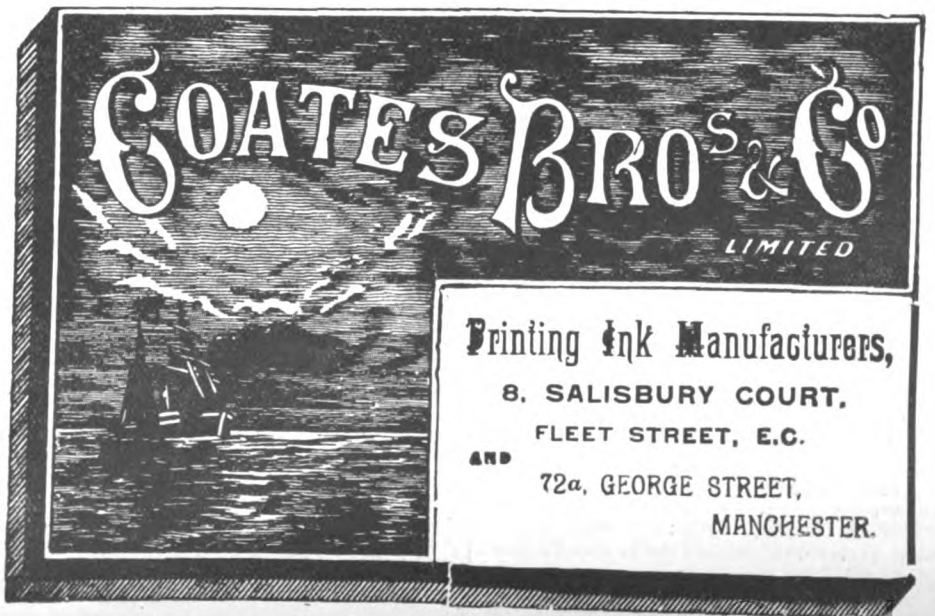
¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 530, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, U.S.A.



Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE index and title-page to Volume seventy-two of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is now ready, and it being contrary to postal regulations to enclose it as a supplement to our usual weekly issue, a copy will be sent to any reader desiring it on receipt of a penny stamp.

THE death is announced from Budapest of Professor Vambéry, the famous Orientalist, at the age of 81 years. His works mostly dealt with Asia and its future.

OUR readers may be interested to know that Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited have an L. and M. Rotary (quad-demy) at work printing sheets of music on the stand of Messrs. Lowe and Brydone (Park-street, Camden Town, N.W.), at the Music Exhibition now being held at Olympia.

THE meeting of the Costing Committee with the members of the Institute of British Printers at St. Bride Institute on Wednesday next, should be of a specially interesting character, and will be the last opportunity for some time of hearing Mr. Howard Hazell speak on this subject which he has mastered so thoroughly, as he sails for the States early in October.

THE Printers' Managers and Overseers Association at Manchester have arranged for a special meeting, to discuss the Cost-Finding System with members of the Costing Committee. Mr. J. E. T. Allen, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. A. E. Goodwin are taking part. The meeting is to be held at the Victoria Hotel, on Saturday, September 27th. At the Liverpool Centre a meeting is to take place on October 4th, when Mr. Harry Cooke, Leeds, and Mr. Cecil Johnson, of York, will represent the Committee.

THE forty-first half-yearly report of the Leicester Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., shows a trade of £8,781, an increase of £1,207 over the corresponding period of 1912. There was a balance profit of £204 after providing for interest on share and loan capital £315, and depreciating fixed stock and buildings by £426. The workers had been given a bonus of 4d. in the £ on wages. Land is being taken for extensions, and the cardboard box factory removed to a separate factory in Belgrave-gate, Leicester.

THE *Daily Herald* of Monday states that in the Bank of England "there are rumours of strikes and other signs of war in that seat of capitalism. The Governors of the Bank are still untouched by the wave of discontent. . . . . But the people who do the hard work, the printers of banknotes, and so on, are being driven harder and harder, in the interests of economy, until the "speeding-up" is bringing them to the breaking point. A strike to a finish in the very midst of the gold sacks will be an invigorating pleasure."

THE first issue of the *Jewish Times* appeared on Sunday last. Mr. Morris Meyer, the editor, sets forth his programme in these words:—"To improve the cultural and intellectual standard of the Jewish masses, acquainting them with the most interesting topics and questions of the day as affecting their own people. To improve the economic standard of Jewish life, especially among the working classes. To inform Jews of the laws and institutions of this country and to publish good Jewish literature." The *Jewish Times* is sold at ½d., and consists of four large pages, 28 columns. No sporting news is given, but space is devoted to chess and dominoes and draughts.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Arising out of the efforts of the committee of the Newcastle Typographia and Guild of Allied Trades to have technical classes established for apprentices and journeymen, a meeting of those concerned was held last week, at the Rutherford College, Newcastle. Mr. C. F. Bowes, who presided, dwelt at some length upon the desirability of technical training. To encourage the apprentices to give some time to studying the technicalities of their trade, he said the master printers had passed a resolution recommending all members of the Masters' Association to give extra money to their apprentices attending the technical classes and passing the examinations. Mr. C. L. Eclair-Heath, principal of Rutherford College, said that as the outcome of a lengthy consideration of the matter with the prospective students, he would arrange for a two nights per week course during the winter months, at the Rutherford College, to consist of mathematics, mensuration, hand sketching, and English typography.

TENDERS ACCEPTED. — For printing and binding burgess lists, etc., for the Corporation of Swansea; C. Wilkins and Co., S. Williams, J. R. Davies, Thomas and Parry, Ltd., Albert Davies, Albert E. Wright, E. R. Serle, J. Thomas and Sons, Ltd., S. Stephens and Swansea Printers, Ltd. (all of Swansea).—For the supply of printing and stationery to the Romford Union; Messrs. Wilson and Whitworth, Ltd.—For the supply of printing to the Whitechapel Board of Guardians; Mr. G. F. Furby.

TENDERS WANTED.—By the London County Council for the supply of exercise books and papers, drawing books, school stationery, etc.; forms of tender from the Clerk to the Council, County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W. —For the supply of books, printing and stationery for the Town Council of Stoke-on-Trent; forms and condition of tender from the Borough treasurer's office, Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.—For the supply of account books, bookbinding, printing, stationery, etc., for a period of five years, for the Manchester Corporation; forms of tender from Mr. J. Robinson, stationery manager, Town Hall, Manchester.

New Companies.

KING PUBLICITY, LTD.—Registered on September 11th, with a capital of £3,000, in 2,794 ordinary shares of £1 each and 4,120 founders' shares of 1s. each, to acquire any advertising businesses and advertising and other appliances and machinery of all kinds, and particularly cinematograph and moving picture business, whether for the purpose of advertising or otherwise, etc. The subscribers are A. Sanker and S. G. Ballard. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

COPELAND-CHATTERSON CO., LTD.—Registered on September 8th, with a capital of £11,000, in £1 shares (10,000 preference), to take over the business carried on at Stroud, Gloucestershire, by the Copeland-Chatterson Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, with its agencies, branches and subsidiary concerns in the United Kingdom, France and Germany, to carry on the business of manufacturers of perpetual ledgers, manifold billing and order systems, binders and loose-leaf devices, correspondence filing systems, office furniture and appliances, engravers, lithographers and general printers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. G. Mann. The subscribers are A. E. Chatterson and J. G. Mann. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are A. E. Chatterson and J. G. Mann. Qualification, one share. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

JOHN WILLIAMS AND SONS (MERTHYR), LTD. —Registered on September 5th, with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by Mrs. C. Williams, administratrix of the late D. D. Williams at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, as "Joseph Williams and Sons," and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, booksellers, stationers, newspaper proprietors, colporteurs, etc. The subscribers are Rev. J. Jones, D. Bowen, W. Thomas, E. Thomas, S. Sandbrook, J. M. Berry and B. M. Thomas. Minimum cash subscription, £2,000. The number of directors is not to be less than five nor more than nine; the first are Rev. J. Jones, B. Bowen, W. Thomas, E. Thomas, S. Sandbrook, J. M. Berry and B. M. Thomas. Qualification, £100. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

"MACCLESFIELD TIMES," LTD.—Registered on September 5th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to adopt an agreement with J. Heath, D. Heath, Walter Heath, G. Heath, William Heath and H. Heath, for the acquisition of the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers and the copyrights connected therewith carried on by them at Macclesfield. The subscribers are C. E. Churchill and A. J. Hill. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than eight; the first are W. B. Brocklehurst, M.P., P. M. Oliver, H. W. Whiston, W. Frost, T. H. Hamilton and R. R. Brown. Qualification, 400 shares. Registered office, 3, King Edward-street, Macclesfield.

J. B. HALL AND CO. (HANLEY). LTD.—Registered on September 5th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a letterpress printer carried on by J. B. Hall at Waterloo-road, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent The subscribers are A. Barley, T. Curwen, H. Beech, G. Stanway, W. Smith, W. E. Bourne and G. Hargreaves. Private company. The first directors are J. B. Hall (managing and permanent director) and one other to be appointed by the company. Qualification, 25 shares.

H. AND C. GRAHAM, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, lithographers and engravers carried on at Denmark Works, 42, Denmark-hill, S.E., as "Weller and Graham, Ltd." The subscribers are G. E. Harding and A. S. Hollinson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are J. Graham, S. H. Graham, C. A. Graham and E. J. Brewer.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Have you treated yourself to the latest edition of Mr. C. T. Jacobi's book "Some Notes on Books and Printing?" My cloth boards book, demy 8vo., sells at 6s. net, or, rather, it does not sell. It stops on my shelves, if you please. Don't even ask me to lend it you.

o o o

Mr. Jacobi is a past master in the production of books about printing. He incarnates in himself something of old Dibdin and something of the late William Blades; but the man whom he chiefly embodies is Charles T. Jacobi himself. and that is more than we can always affirm about anyone.

o o o

He wrote "Printing," a practical treatise on typography as applied more particularly to the printing of books; and he gave with this nearly two hundred illustrations and a glossarial index of technical terms and phrases. This has reached its fifth revised edition.

o o o

He wrote "The Printer's Handbook of Trade Recipes, Hints and Suggestions relating to Letterpress and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, Engraving," and things related thereto. (5s. net.)

o o o

"The Printer's Vocabulary" (3s. 6d.) was another thing he gave us; but in case anyone should be pricking up his ears in alarm, I hasten to say that the two thousand "terms, phrases, abbreviations, and other expressions" are of a technical sort. They are not explosives.

o o o

They don't come into that category of language as to which the cabman said to the old lady who demanded, "Where did you learn such language?" "Yer carn't learn it, mum. No use yer trying. It's a gift."

o o o

"Printing" was a small post 8vo.; the other two were crown 8vo.; and he came out with a little foolscap 8vo., at what might be called the crown folio price of 2s. 6d. This fourth work was "On the Making and Issuing of Books."

o o o

That, alas, like the "Printer's Vocabulary," is out of print.

o o o

Another of his productions was "The Printing of Modern Books," a paper read before the Bibliographical Society; a post 8vo., sewed. This was reprinted for presentation.

o o o

"Gesta Typographica, or a Medley for Printers and Others," is a foolscap 8vo.; rubricated throughout; it sells at 3s. 6d.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.



Digitized by Google

An imperial 16mo., sewed, and selling at 1s., embodies "A few suggestions of Plain Letterings for Artists and Others." It furnishes some type models of capital letters adapted for designers.

o o o

And, of course, he has produced the valuable work first mentioned, "Some Notes on Books and Printing, a Guide for Authors, Publishers and Others. This work is an amplification of his "On the Making and Issuing of Books." All that are not "o.p." are obtainable from the Chiswick Press, Took's-court, W.C.

o o o

Don't tell any system-mad man whom you may run against about the different formats he has given to his publications.

o o o

He will have it that everything Mr. Jacobi or anyone else has ever written should have been printed in 7 by 4 or 9 by 6 or some other size taking his fancy. "They would have ranged up so conveniently then upon your shelves."

o o o

There is no converting the system-mad man and there is no converting Mr. Jacobi either. One of the first things he has to tell you is that books are not just like other books as peas in a pod are said quite wrongly to resemble other peas.

o o o

A book has as entity of its own. As he writes:—

o o o

"A volume devoid of all decoration may be made quite an artistic piece of work if a discriminating care is bestowed on all the different points that go to the making of a well-designed book.

o o o

"The precise choice of a suitable fount of type of the right size should be largely determined by the nature of the work, the size of the page, and the desired length of the volume."

o o o

The very first paragraphs of the book have an alluring complexity and withal simplicity. No words are wasted; everything helps the reader. I am inclined to say "helps the reader be he who and what he may."

o o o

I take it the man or woman who has chiefly been kept in mind is the literary worker, whose task may be greatly facilitated and certainly may be made much more interesting by his or her possessing some bowing acquaintance with the technical conditions of publishing what that worker has written for the world.

Frakk Colebrook.

MANCHESTER
Municipal School of Technology.

Printing Craft Classes.

The work of this fine school, whose avowed object is "to produce men of character, wide knowledge and practical experience, and so to foster the development of the industrial arts," includes, in addition to the chemistry of paper manufacture, evening and part time (apprentices' day) classes in photography and the printing crafts. The former embraces pure photography, photographic print making, negative making, retouching of negatives, industrial photography, photo-mechanical processes, line engraving, process negative making, half-tone block making, half-tone and colour block making; the latter includes practical composition, typography, estimating, the linotype machine, machine and press-work, lithography, lithographic printing, and bookbinding. In addition to the part-time classes, this department includes day classes in photography, photo-mechanical processes, colour and tri-colour blockmaking.

It may be noted that the fourth year course in typography includes lectures on costing and estimating, and the syllabus of these comprise: "Analysis of cost of production in composing and press-rooms, estimating for and casting-up work, selection of paper for various classes of work, average time value of composition and press-work, prices of process blocks, warehouse work, practical estimating." There is a similar syllabus in the third year course in machine and press-work.

In addition to the above-named classes there is a class in typography (composition) intended primarily for compositors engaged on night duty, another estimating class to meet the needs of estimate and order clerks, overseers, buyers and warehousemen, and a class in the mechanism of the linotype machine, which aims at giving operators a practical knowledge of the construction of the machine, so as to enable them fully to supervise linotypes placed under their charge.

The part-time (evening and apprentices' day) courses will begin on Monday, 22nd inst. The director of the photography and printing crafts department is Mr. Charles W. Gamble, M.Sc. Tech. (Manchester).

Late Bookbinding Notes.

Employment in the bookbinding trades last month is reported to have been good, and better than in July, or in August last year, except at Manchester and Dublin, where a decline was reported, and work was consequently slack. In London, out of a total of 3,352 Trade Unionists, only 2·6 were unemployed at the end of last month, as compared with 3·2 in July, and 4·3 in August last year. In the Provinces the percentage was slightly higher, viz. 3·0, against 3·2 in July, and 2·5 in August, 1912. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London employment continued bad. With other fancy leather workers it was generally fair, and slightly better than a month ago, though at Manchester a slight decline was reported. In Germany, during July, a slight decline in employment in the bookbinding trade was reported. In Norway, however, there was no change.

In addition to the classes for instruction in bookbinding which are held at the well-known Technical Institutes in London and the larger Provincial towns, and have been referred to in previous bookbinding numbers of this journal, a class in Bookbinding is held on Tuesday evenings, from 7.15 to 9.15, at the Technical School, Batley. One in Forwarding has been formed at the City of Dublin Book Producing Schools in Bolton-street, and meets on Monday and Wednesday evenings, from 7.30 to 9.35. The Syllabus is on the lines of the programme arranged by the City and Guilds of London Institute, and a suitable equipment for practical work has been provided. The fee is 5s. for the Session. At the Central School of Art in Margaret-street, Birmingham, the Bookbinding Class, which is in charge of Mr. Garrett, meets on the evenings of Monday to Thursday each week, inclusive, from 7 to 9. The fee, in the case of students under 18, is 5s. per term, and for others 7s. 6d. The School year consists of two terms.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

19,712 MICHAELSON, C. I., machines for affixing stamps and the like to postal matter and the like.

19,713 MICHAELSON, C. I., machines for affixing stamps and the like.

19,750 FETTBACK, F., cardboard and like boxes.

19,755 BARNETT, E. W. J., registering device for mounting stereo, electro, and other printing plates.

19,770 KULOW, J. H., pen-point holders.

19,788 DELAHAYE, R. G. F., inking and wiping device applicable to copper-plate printing machines.

19,966 THOMPSON, W. P., method and apparatus for the transmission of messages or designs such as photographs, clichés and the like.

19,983 CROCKER, S. H, letter files.

20,042 BRINDY, F. W., advertising and displaying.

20,053 MORGAN, J. H., files and holders or handle for the same.

20,057 BOULANGER, V., safety envelope.

20,154 FEWLASS, J. H., letter signs or advertisements.

20,169 WALKER, A. H., typographical composing machines.

20,170 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, Ltd., distributing mechanism of typographical machines.

20,174 THOMPSON, A. C. H. B., and CATTELL, G. H., combination statement or letter and envelope form.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Machine or apparatus for affixing and cancelling postage and other stamps, labels, tickets and other like gummed papers—Stiles; 20,745.

Binders for letters, invoices, and loose sheets of paper generally, loose-leaf catalogues, and other loose-leaf books—Whitehead; 20,761.

Intermediate plate retaining dogs of printing cylinders - Smith; 24,134.

Means for preventing tampering with envelopes—Enock; 25,958.

Book-sewing machines—Thompson; 26,737.

Safety envelopes—Skeene; 28,040.

Guards and stop motions for printing presses—Rockstroh; 28,238.

Reply envelope—Pinches; 29,907.

1913.

Foldable stationery cases—Pugsley; 1,965.

Photographic papers and the like—Mathys; 2,675.

Apparatus for producing a glazed coating on those parts of unglazed paper which are to receive the impression of a picture—Hirsch; 3,410.

Method of and means for advertising—Heinig and Graeger; 4,957.

Intaglio printing machines for perfecting or multi-colour printing—Fairbrother; 8,156.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913

Process for producing multi-colour printing blocks—Albert; 19,333.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.
MADE IN LONDON.
It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.
MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co..
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of the Patent No. 23,573 of 1910, for "Method of Making a Glucose-like Product from Cellulosic and Ligneous Materials," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license and otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country. All communications should be addressed in the first instance to:
HASELTINE, LAKE & CO.,
Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers,
28, Southampton Buildings,
Chancery-lane, London.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

Situations Wanted.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE OVERSEER desires berth abroad; advertiser is fully and practically conversant with the most modern methods and machinery.—Address, No. 13253, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13253

LITHOGRAPHY.—WORKING FOREMAN requires change; well up in all departments of the Trade, Colour and Commercial; specimens and references.—Litho., 20, Ferndale-road, Clapham, London, S.W. 13252

WORKING MACHINE OVERSEER seeks situation; Book, Half-Tone and Commercial Work; good organiser; references.—"Printer," 10, Blenheim-road, East Ham, E. 13254

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

PARTNER, with £4,000 to £5,000, required in well-established prosperous Printing Business, having country works on up-to-date lines. Incomer must be qualified to manage the business; excellent terms to suitable man.—Particulars from Messrs. Arnold and Co., 76, Cannon-street, London, E.C. 13255

Digitized by Google

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC
LONDON, S.W.

Principal—S. G. RAWSON, D.Sc.
Head of Chemical Department—J. WILSON, M.Sc.

PAPERMAKING.
Mr. SHELDON LEICESTER.

Twelve Lectures and Laboratory Classes—on Monday evenings, 7.15 to 9.45. September to Christmas, commencing Monday, September 29th, 1913. Fee 7s. 6d.

PAPER TESTING.
First Year's Course.
Mr. SHELDON LEICESTER.

Twenty-five Lectures and Practical Classes—Friday evenings, 7.15 to 9.45, commencing Friday, October 3rd, 1913. Fee 10s.

Advanced Course.
Mr. W. BACON, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Ten Lectures and Practical Classes—Thursday evenings, 7.15 to 9.45, commencing Thursday, October 2nd. Fee 10s.

Detailed Calendar price 3d., post free 7d. Abridged Calendar gratis on application to the Secretary.

14139

In Crown 8vo. With 6 Plates, and other Illustrations.
2s. 6d. Net.
OUTLINES OF STATIONERY TESTING.
By H. A. BROMLEY,
Assistant Examiner of Paper, H.M. Stationery Office, London.

Detailed prospectus may be had post free on application

London: GRIFFIN & Co., Ltd., Exeter St., Strand.

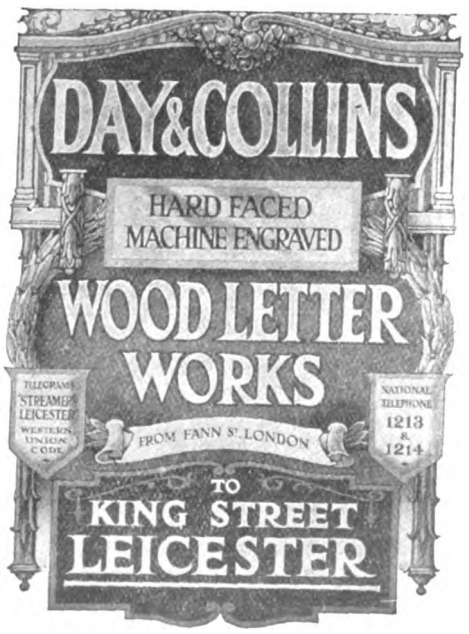
TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1870 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1827.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Bookbinding and the Ghent Exhibition	1
Two Machines for Binders	2
The Borough Polytechnic Classes	3
Book Production	4
Typography at the British Museum	6
The Office Boy as Salesman	6
Trade Notes	8
New Companies	8
Quads	8
Manchester Municipal School	9
Late Bookbinding Notes	9
Patents	9
A Printers' Printing	10
P. M. and O. A., Birmingham Centre	10
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
Commercial Intelligence	12
Gazette	12
The Bookbinders' Strike	13
St. Bride Institute Prize Distribution	13
" " Examination Results	14
(BOOKBINDING SECTION.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	15
Account Bookbinders' Grievances	18
The Library Association's Specifications	18
Some English Binderies	20
The Handling of Bindery Work	20
Letters to the Editor	20

A Printer's Printing.

THE old saying about the smith's horse being often the worst shod might be taken to heart by the great majority of printers when they take a look at their own printed work in the form of letter-heads, invoice and account forms and general office stationery, of which a considerable assortment is required. There is here abundant opportunity and scope for the display of taste and good workmanship, and that it would be profitable there can be little doubt, as the average customer, when he sees a bit of fine printing in the form of a letter-head, circular, or other commercial form, often feels prompted to get something in the same style for his own use. We have before us as we write a few examples of printers' printing, that is printing for their own use, and some of the specimens would disgrace the business of a costermonger. Bad display and ugly types printed in a slipshod manner on poor paper is not the way to give customers a good impression of one's abilities in turning out good work, and sad to relate many of the worst samples emanate from London offices, where, situated as they are in the very heart of things, there is but little excuse for a display of bad work, all materials being easily procurable. It is often a different matter in the country office that is far from the sources of supply and where the plant offers but little variety, and yet some of the best specimens of printed matter that reaches us in the form of printers' stationery is produced in these provincial workshops. It is a comparatively easy matter in these days to turn out tastefully printed stationery. Many beautiful designs are offered for printing in plain or coloured inks for the ornamentation of letter-heads, cards, circulars, etc., and many of these are extremely artistic and effective, while their cost does not exceed that of much poorer material. The papers used, too, should be of a good quality, and there are plenty of excellent surfaces to be had from the paper-makers, who vie with each other as to who will produce the most excellent makes. The printer is known by his work, and therefore let him use the best of paper and the highest class of printing that his establishment can produce for his own use, and the result of such advertisement should lead to profitable business.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The opening general meeting for the winter session was held at the Crown Hotel, Booth-street, Manchester, on Saturday last, when President Thos. Kirkwood occupied the chair.

After the minutes of the July meeting had been read and confirmed, the hon. secretary read correspondence from the Municipal School of Technology on the facilities placed at the disposal of the students, and preliminary arrangements of the special general meeting to be held at the Victoria Hotel, on the 27th inst., under the auspices of the Federation of Master Printers; and also, the Council's recommendations for the meeting of representatives of the Letterpress and Lithographic Unions on the question of "Trade Customs."

Mr. S. A. Moorby, overseer, composing and letterpress departments, *Staffordshire Sentinel*, Hanley, was duly admitted to membership.

Mr. George E. Shirra resigning as per custom, Mr. W. E. Dalby was elected as co-auditor with Mr. George E. Shearsmith, on the motion of Mr. McVay, seconded by Mr. J. Albinson.

There being no further business the members and their good ladies settled down to a musical evening under the direction of Mr. Wm. Teer, Mus.Doc.

PROGRAMME.

Pianoforte Solo		Mr. GEO. KERRIDGE.
Song	The Sargeant of the Line	Mr. MARSHALL.
Song	The Valley of Laughter	Miss CRICK.
Humorous Song	How We Played Julius Cæsar	Mr. CAREFULL.
Song	The Shipwreck	Mr. DAVIS.
Song	Flight of Ages	Miss HARWOOD.
Elocutionist	Lasca: An Old Cowboy's Story	Mr. STANLEY HARROWER.
Song	Gone to Buxton on the 10.30	Miss CRICK.
Song	The Veteran's Song	Mr. MARSHALL.
Song	Tit for Tat	Miss HARWOOD.
Elocutionist	Musical Monologue—Baby Bill	Mr. HARROWER.
Humorous Song	Travesty on the Village Blacksmith	Mr. STANLEY CAREFULL.
Song	He's Been a Long Time Gone for the Wood	Mr. DAVIS.
Song	Let's Make a Night of it To-night	Mr. GEO. KERRIDGE.
Song	Briary Villas	Mr. STANLEY HARROWER.
Song	I Wish You Belonged to Me	Mr. G. KERRIDGE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Mr. Edward McVay, when moving a vote of thanks, spoke strongly in favour of technical education for the person who wished to excel in business or profession. The artistes that evening had excelled themselves, and if they had attempted to stand up before such a critical audience without having been trained he was sure all would have been disappointed. Everyone who undertook singing, pianoforte playing, elocution, or other entertaining subjects had to devote many hours in training so that they might become as nearly perfect as

Digitized by Google

human powers would allow, and if those who were connected with the printing and allied trades would give up a few of their leisure hours for technical training they would, later in life, reap the benefit of so doing. He knew that the members of the P. M. and O. A. took a great interest in the Municipal School of Technology, and he would press upon them to take still greater interest in its work. By the syllabuses that they had received that week they would find that great strides had been made over past years' experiences, and the student for the session 1913-14 would find very little to complain of. Every manager and overseer might enquire of his apprentices or those under his charge whether or not they intended joining the trade classes, and if so willing, they should endeavour to see that no obstacle, such as overtime, would be placed in their way on class night. Mr. Teer and Mrs. Teer were technical enthusiasts, otherwise they would not be able to bring forward such clever artistes as they had done that evening. Mr. Carefull had excellently combined acting with his action song, and Mr. Stanley Harrower's elocutionary powers were well represented in his grave and gay stories. At such gatherings as those it was not always wise to particularise certain individuals, yet on that occasion it was necessary to do so in order that those present might see the advantages to be derived from technical instruction and training.

Mr. Thos. Rignall heartily endorsed Mr. McVay's remarks, and added that without a pianist there would have been a blank in the evening's entertainment, and when such a gentleman as Mr. Geo. Kerridge came amongst them he delighted the audience and helped the artistes in their work of love.

Mr. Fred Burnett (vice-president), and Mr. Thos. Kirkwood (president), added a few words of praise.

When Mr. Wm. Teer rose to reply on behalf of the artistes the company also stood up and sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow," and this so effectively acted upon Mr. Teer's good nature that all he could say was hearty thanks and willingness to again oblige the Manchester Centre.

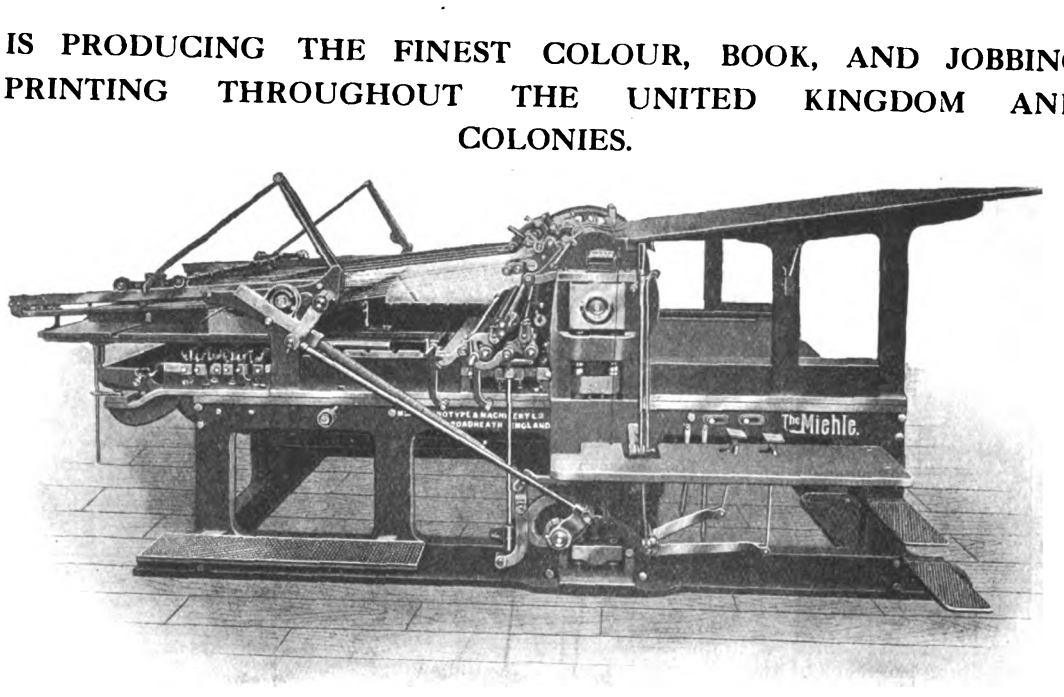
"God Save the King" closed a successful evening.

WEE MACGREGOR.

QUICK DRYING INKS.—Sunlight is a powerful drier of printing inks, as may easily be surmised, but how many printers realise the fact? Remember then, that inks dry more quickly by day than at night and that the autocatalisation of linseed oil is considerably hastened by sunlight. So inks to dry quickly should not only contain drier and be exposed to heat as in a drying-room, but should also be exposed to full sunlight, supposing that the ink is fairly permanent. Speaking of drying-rooms brings to mind one mistake some users of them make—the lack of provision for free ventilation. The air should not only be hot but frequently changed, and also the room should not be dark, but so windowed as to receive as much light as possible.

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17th. 1913.

ALTHOUGH the demand for money has shown some easement during the week and the India Council has called in a fair amount, the supply of cash in the money market is still superabundant, and loan rates are no firmer. The Continental demand for gold and the exports to Egypt have made the discount market firmer. Bullion movements for the week have resulted in a net efflux to date of £580,000. Stock markets are adversely affected by the labour developments, speculation being discouraged and outside business checked, the Home Railways section particularly suffering. Consols, however, are firm, and quotations are higher than a week ago, at 73 11/16 to 73 13/16 for money, and 73 3/4 to 73 7/8 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market remains quiet, but firm. In the section relating to paper and print Amalgamated Press Ord. have risen 1/2 to 7 15/16—7 15/16; Associated Newspapers have gained 6d. to 23s. 6d.—24s. 6d., and Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. are up 1/8 to 1 7/8—2 3/8, while *Illustrated London News* Deb. are down 1 to 62—67, and International Linotype have fallen 1 to 72—77. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 9d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 19s. 6d.; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 6d.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s. 6d., 14s. 3d. and 13s. 9d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at acc. 3s. 6d. and 3s. 6d., and in Deb. at 62 1/2; in International Linotype at 73 1/4 and 75 1/2; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 53 1/4, and in the B Deb. at 38 1/4 and 38; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 10 1/2d.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. at 43s. 1 1/2d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 7 3/8s. 9d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 8 7/8; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 99s. 4 1/2d.; and in Weldons Pref. at 20s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7 15/16—7 9/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1 1/8
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/6—24/6
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4 1/2—5 1/2
"Country Life," 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	57—67
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4 1/2% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	1/8—1/4
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	1/4—3/8
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/4—1/2
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	1—1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	21/32—25/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ..	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	9/32—9/32
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/4—1/2
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62—67
International Linotype	Stock	100	72—77
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9 1/2—10 1/4
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2 3/8—2 1/2
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4 1/2% A Deb.	100	100	53—58
ditto 4 1/2% B Deb.	100	100	36—41
Lloyd (Edward), 5 1/2% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1 1/8
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1 1/4—2 3/8
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	1/4—5/8
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3 3/8—3 1/4
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8 3/4—9 1/4
"Standard" Newspapers, 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	29/32—1 1/32
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 1/2—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11 1/4—12 1/4
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25 1/2—27 1/2
ditto 3 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7 3/8—8 3/8
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5 1/2—6 1/2
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6 3/4—7 1/4
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 15/32—1 19/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	3/8—1/2

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

EDWARD LLOYD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 1s. per share, free of income-tax, placing £20,000 to reserve.

C. DAVIDSON AND SONS, LTD.—The directors of Messrs. C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., paper manufacturers, Aberdeen, recommend writing off for depreciation the sum of £1,000, and the paying of a dividend for the year of 1 1/4 per cent. on a capital of £88,000.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH, MANCHESTER.—Interim dividend of 10s. per share, free of income-tax, on the ordinary £10 shares—the same as last year.

MILLAR AND LANG.—The directors of Millar and Lang, Ltd., intimate that the dividend on the preference shares due at this time will not be paid. No dividend was paid on the preference shares in the previous half-year. For the financial year 1911-12 the preference share dividend was paid, but no dividend on the ordinary shares.

AIRD AND COGHILL.—The annual meeting was held in Glasgow recently. Mr. William C. Coghill presided, and in submitting the report stated that the accounts, after meeting the full 5 1/2 per cent. on preference shares and placing a further sum of £800 to the reserve, permitted of a dividend of 5 1/2 per cent on the ordinary shares, carrying forward £406. The report was adopted.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

E. AND F. N. SPON, LTD.—Debenture dated September 2nd, 1913, to secure £2,000, charged on leasehold premises at 57, Haymarket, S.W., and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders—Century Insurance Co., Ltd., 18, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.

JOSEPH BATCHELOR AND SONS, LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created August 28th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future. No trustees.

W. H. IRLAM AND CO., LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £310 on August 30th, 1913, of debentures, dated August 15th, 1903, May 21st, 1904, October 25th, 1905, and March 31st, 1906, securing £320, has been filed.

VACUUM TRANSFER SYNDICATE, LTD.—Debenture dated September 4th, 1913, to secure £6,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holders—London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., 41, Lothbury, E.C.

COMPANY NOTICES.

RECKARD ENGRAVING PROCESS Co., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on August 21st, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on September 5th, was duly confirmed:—"That this company be wound up voluntarily, and that Henry C. Howard, 70A, Basinghall-street, E.C., be appointed liquidator." The creditors of the company are required, on or before September 22nd, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Henry C. Howard, 70A, Basinghall-street, E.C., the liquidator of the company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE "DAILY HERALD" PRINTING and PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Ltd.
Official Receiver's Report.

Under a compulsory winding-up order made last June against this company, described as of Victoria House, 21, Tudor-street, E.C., the report of Mr. W. J. Warley, official receiver, has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The statement of affairs shows unsecured creditors £9,912 15s. 5d.; a partly secured creditor, £6,067, holding security valued at £85 2s. 6d.; and preferential claims, £66 0s. 3d. The assets are valued at £1,659 4s. 6d., and consist of cash, £167 19s. 1d.; goodwill and copyright, £50; stamps on unused cheques, £1 5s. 5d.; and book debts, £1,440. The estimated deficiency of assets to meet the liabilities of the company is returned at £8,319 11s. 2d., and the account with the contributories discloses a total deficiency of £24,532 5s. 2d. The failure of the company is attributed by the directors and secretary to want of capital. "Partly secured creditors £6,067" in the statement of affairs are W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd., for paper supplied, their security being office furniture seized in execution, which has realised £85 2s. 6d. "Unsecured creditors £9,912 15s. 5d." in the statement, are:—

W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd., balance of debt unsecured	£5,981 17 6
Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., printing	3,826 15 10
Other trade creditors for goods supplied and services rendered	104 2 1
	£9,912 15 5

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C

In addition, Mr. Lansbury claims to be a creditor for about £700 advanced to the company. The preferential claims for wages (£66 0s. 3d.) have been discharged since the winding-up order was made, and the cash in hand and at bank (£167 19s. 1d.) have been brought to credit. The goodwill and copyright of the paper have been disposed of by the official receiver, with the approval of the principal creditors, for £50. Of the book debts, estimated to produce £1,440, up to the present £471 has been realised.

Mrs. S. E. GREENHALGH,
Stationer, etc.

At the Bolton Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Arthur T. Holden, registrar, the affairs of this debtor came up for consideration. Debtor carried on business at 159, Market-street, Farnworth, and 145, Bridge-street, Bolton, as a photographer, stationer and fancy dealer, trading as Peter Greenhalgh and Sons. In her statement of affairs gross liabilities were given at £647 12s. 10d., and expected to rank at £600 8s. 1d., the assets being estimated to produce £76 7s. 1d. From this latter sum must be deducted eight creditors for distrainable rent and preferential tax and wages (per contra) £47 4s. 9d., thus leaving a deficiency of £571 4s. 11d. Debtor is a widow, and 75 years of age. Owing to illness she did not attend court, and Mr. Winder, official receiver, said he did not think there was any necessity to call Mrs. Greenhalgh. Mr. Holden stated he would consequently dispense with examination, and the proceedings closed.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

LAWFORD, P., and BILLING, P. W., trading as A. S. Wilson and Co., 25, Victoria-street, London, S.W., drawing material stationers. Debts by P. W. Billing, who will in future carry on the business under the same style. August 28th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

BERRYMAN, W. E., late of Holwell House, Blackheath-road, Greenwich, London, S.E., stationer and printer. Claims by October 31st, to Spencer and Arnold, 82, London-street, Greenwich, S.E., solicitors for the executors.

HILLS, D., late of 2, Bayer-street, London, E.C., fine art publisher. Claims by October 15th, to Goldberg, Barrett and Newall, 2 and 3, West-street, Finsbury-circus, E.C., solicitors for the executors.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated July 8th and executed by A. Hairby, 12, St. Bride-street, London, E.C., wholesale bookseller and stationer. Claims by October 9th, to H. J. Burgess, 14, St. Mary-axe, E.C. the trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

BROOKMAN, A., lately trading at 237A, Abbott-road, Poplar, London, E., newsagent, etc. Date of order, and of adjudication order, September 12th,

Digitized by Google

made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, September 25th, noon, and public examination of debtor, October 29th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

EVANS, E., 31, Colherne-road, Earl's-court, London, S.W., journalist. Date of order, and of adjudication order, September 9th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, September 24th, 11 a.m., and public examination of debtor, November 6th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

ADAMS, R E., 53, Erleigh-road, Reading, stationer, etc. First meeting, September 25th, noon, at the Queen's Hotel, Reading. Examination, October 23rd, 2 p.m., at the Assize Courts, Reading.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

AINSCOUGH, J. W., Harehills-corner, Roundhay-road, Leeds, bookseller and stationer. First and final dividend of 1s. 10d., September 29th, at the official receiver's office, 24, Bond-street, Leeds.

RAWLINGS, H. W., 13, Wellington-street, Luton, stationer. First and final dividend of 2s. 6d., September 22nd, at the official receiver's offices, The Parade, Northampton.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

WHITE, M. R. L., 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C., lately carrying on business at 145, North-end, Croydon, publisher. Date of order, July 15th. Bankrupt discharged subject to the following condition to be fulfilled before his discharge takes effect, viz.: Bankrupt shall, before the signing of this order, consent to judgment being entered against him in the King's Bench Division of the High Court by the trustee, for the sum of £250, being part of the balance of the debts provable in the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of this order, and £1 10s. costs of judgment; and that, upon the required consent being given, judgment may be entered against the bankrupt in the King's Bench Division of the High Court for the sum of £250. Note.—£250 paid to trustee in lieu of entering up judgment. Public examination concluded July 9th, 1912. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were that the bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; and that he had contracted a debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay it.

The Bookbinders' Strike.

No Settlement Yet.

Since compiling the notice on this subject that appears in the Bookbinding Section of this week's issue, there have been several fresh developments. The efforts of the Union to induce Messrs. Burn's female staff to come out have proved very successful. Many of these recalcitrants have joined the Society of Printers' Warehousemen and Cutters, from which they receive special strike pay of 2s. 6d. per week, as well as 8s. 6d. from the Bookbinders Union. Efforts have also been made, but hitherto without much success, to "convert" the female staff at the Esher works. Now that there is a possibility of the autumn novels and other books being "held up" by a general strike of bookbinders, the Publishers' Association is bestirring itself. On Friday last there was a private meeting of that body at Stationers Hall, but no details of what passed were allowed to transpire. It is stated that 43 publishing houses are in the habit of patronising Messrs. Burn and Co., and thirteen of these have obeyed the Union's order to send their work elsewhere for the present. Though a continuance of the dispute will thus mean more work for the other firms in the trade, those others are naturally desirous of avoiding anything in the way of a general strike, for more reasons than one. A conference was therefore held on Tuesday between Messrs. J. B Mercer and H. Morgan, of Messrs. Burn and Co. and Mr. Ernest Straker (Straker and Sons), Mr. Robt. Leighton (Leighton, Son and Hodge), and Mr. C. Nevett, Chairman of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in order to try and come to some amicable arrangement whereby Messrs. Burn and Co. might fall into line with the other Union houses in the trade. Nothing definite was then decided, but a further conference between representatives of employers and employed is not improbable in the near future. In the meantime, the situation is practically unchanged. Mr. S. Stubbings, secretary to the Federated Committee of the National Union of Bookbinders, states that their investigations into the conditions of labour at Esher showed that men of 23 and 24 years of age were being paid no more than 14s. weekly. "Since we commenced our agitation against this state of affairs last June," he said, "Messrs. Burn have granted a few rises of two and three shillings a week, promising further a cash Christmas box to those employees who remain faithful. While we are not pressing these to strike, there are signs of their being influenced by our efforts. Already a number have joined the union secretly and are recruiting from within. Two important points about this strike are these. First, the strike is confined to the men employed at Kirby-street, who, although they were being paid in accordance with Mr. Stewart's award of 1903, have come out as a protest against the conditions at Esher. Secondly, their attitude in the matter has the endorsement of the master bookbinders, who suffer equally with us so long as Esher remains what it is. That Messrs. Burn are aware of the strong position we hold is clear from the fact that they last week summarily dismissed 120 of their female staff, many of them with over 20 years of service, because they found them attempting to organise themselves."

Following upon this latter incident, most of the remaining workers at Kirby-street came out in sympathy. Messrs. Burn and Co. are thus reduced to working with a very limited staff of non-unionists, who mostly dine on the premises and are followed by a not exactly admiring crowd when they quit work at night. Police, pickets and strikers throng Kirby-street all day. So far, however, there has been very little actual trouble, except that at the Mansion House Police Court, a few days since, a man named Olrest was committed for trial, but allowed bail, upon a charge of using threats of intimidation against Arthur W. Jackson, an inkman in the employ of Messrs. Burn.

Interviewed by a *Daily Telegraph* representative, the manager of Messrs. Burn and Co. denied that the employees at Esher were underpaid, and added that the girls made very good wages. During the strike all the Esher employees had remained loyal, not one having responded to the overtures of the union. It is perhaps significant that such a pronounced Union organ as the *Daily Herald* admitted yesterday that several publishing firms who are supporting Burn's have cancelled their binding orders to other concerns, and transferred them to Kirby street.

The Bookbinders' Union is asking that at Esher the rate of pay for male employees shall be 33s. for a 50 hours week, as compared with the standard London rate of 35s. for 48 hours.

The Bookbinders' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce state that no extra charge is likely to be made by master bookbinders if Messrs. Burn come into line, and it would not be necessary for any member of the section to raise prices to publishers under present conditions. Consequently there is not likely to be any rise in the price of books to the public. The Union's order not to handle any work belonging to publishers who patronise Burn's has been put in full force. It is said that about 250,000 volumes are being bound every day in London just now, in anticipation of the coming autumn publishing season, so that anything in the nature of a general strike would react disastrously on the output of books, though whether, from a literary point of point, the general public would be a penny the worse for a shortage in the usual outpouring of fiction is greatly to be doubted.

St. Bride Foundation Institute.

Prize Distribution.

The prizes and certificates gained by the students of the St. Bride Foundation Printing School during the session 1912-13 were presented in the Large Hall of the Institute, on Friday evening last, Mr. I. Salmon, L.C.C., making the presentation. Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by Mr. I. Salmon, L.C.C., Mr. E. R. Alexander, Mr. F. Gillett, and Mr. J. R. Riddell (principal).

In some preliminary remarks, Mr. C. J. DRUMMOND, chairman of the Governors and Printing School Committee, welcomed the students on behalf of the Governors. He could not help thinking, he said, that those of them whose privilege it had been to be associated with St. Bride Foundation must feel proud of the work that was being done. The members of the Printing School Committee had had some anxious times since the last meeting. They had recognised that if the School was to maintain the position it had hitherto held it must be kept up-to-date, and that could hardly be done without a considerable expenditure of money. Their income from all sources was very meagre, and they had as much as they could do to make both ends meet. They were assisted, so far as education was concerned, by the London County Council and the Education Department, but in order to get that assistance the money had to be earned. They had during the year considered this matter very seriously, and had done something already in the direction of developing the School. One of the latest things the Governors had done was to ear-mark another room in the building for the purposes of the Printing School, and in order to do that they had had to make a sacrifice of £150 a year, the sum which that room had formerly brought in as income. He thought they would agree the Governors were endeavouring to do all in their power to develop the School. They had completed the nineteenth session, and they had 473 students in the classes, 335 of whom made the necessary 20 or more attendances, several making as many as 82. 290 sat for the City and Guilds Examinations, 206 passed, and one of their students obtained the bronze medal in the ordinary grade, composing, in the competition open to the United Kingdom and Colonies. In addition to that a student had also obtained the Company of Stationers' silver medal and a prize of two guineas. So he thought the School had something to be proud of in that direction. This made the total number of medals won by students of the School 20 in typography and 25 in lithography. Mr. Drummond then drew attention to the improvements in equipment that had been made in the School, specially mentioning the negotiations that were in progress for considerable developments in the letterpress machine department, and to the supplementing of the linotype machine—which had been most useful in enabling a number of students to take positions which under other circumstances they could not have done—by an installation of the monotype machine. In the litho department they had installed an offset press, which would very much improve the tuition hitherto received in the School, and enable a number of craftsmen in that particular branch of the industry to learn something about that machine, which they might not be able to do in the particular offices in which they worked. Then, owing to some of the classes having been larger in the past than they should be, it had been proposed to split them up, and for this purpose they would have to have additional instructors. There had been included in the syllabus this year special practice classes for journeymen which should be much appreciated. Such developments had taken place in the trade since many journeymen learned their trade, that the Governors of the Printing School Committee thought an opportunity should be afforded to those journeymen who desired to bring themselves up-to-date for studying modern methods in this institution. It was proposed to treat these classes as somewhat distinct from the others, because there was a natural objection on the part of journeymen to be associated too closely in classes with apprentices, and it was thought that by adopting this course they would be doing the trade some service. Concluding, Mr. Drummond referred to the loss of their former principal in the person of Mr. Newton, and his replacement by Mr. Riddell, whom they all wished God-speed in his work. (Applause.)

The prizes and certificates were then presented to the successful students by Mr. Isidore Salmon, on the completion of which a cordial vote of thanks was accorded him on the motion of Mr. GILLETT, seconded by Mr. ALEXANDER. The prize list will be found on the next page.

In replying, Mr. SALMON said he hoped, with all his ignorance of the intricate subject with which the students were engaged there, he might be allowed to offer his sincere congratulations to the governing body, to the principal and to his excellent staff for the splendid work they had accomplished during the past year. Technical institutes had always excited his admiration. As one who had been brought up from boyhood in business, he derived considerable pleasure from seeing young men and women studying to get the very best effects in the business or trade they had adopted. When a young fellow spent a part of his spare time in studying the theory and practice of his craft, it was self-evident that he was getting some intellectual satisfaction from his work. Notwithstanding the fact that they were very poor, as their chairman had observed, they had been enabled to enlarge certain of their rooms, to improve their equipment, and to lessen the size of their classes. These were very commendable things, and were bound to have an excellent effect on their work. He felt sure they would not have to be content with the successes achieved in the past, fine as their work had been, but would try and make the Institute even greater. He was sure that the London County Council would be only too pleased to assist an institution that was worked on such practical lines. If all the technical institutes of London were worked on the same scientific and business-like principles as this Institute,

Digitized by Google

he felt sure the technical education of this country would be infinitely better than it was to-day. He believed the trade took an interest in the work of this Institute, and he felt sure it could only be by the loyal co-operation of the employers on the one hand and the employees on the other that any technical institute could be a lasting success. Although, as stated in their annual report, there were not as many students in the School as the high water-mark reached a few years ago, he hoped that by the great improvements that had been and were being made in the Institute, they would, as the years go on, become more and more important and useful to the trade and themselves. It had afforded him very much pleasure in being there that evening to distribute the prizes and certificates, and he thanked the proposer and seconder of the vote of thanks for their kind words, and the audience for the enthusiastic way in which they had received him.

A Students' Club Concert.

An enjoyable concert followed, given by the members of the St. Bride Students' Social and Athletic Club, which was started a year ago. It now numbers 41 members, and has had a very encouraging and successful year.

The chair was occupied by Mr. C. J. Drummond, who has shown his interest in the Club since its formation. A first-class programme was given, and was thoroughly appreciated from start to finish. The Male Voice Choir, one of the features of the Club, gave evidence of their ability, excelling in a part song, "Comrades in Arms," which was very finely rendered. Other items, equally well rendered, included songs by Miss Winifred Grey (soprano), "The Reason" bringing a well merited encore; Mr. F. C. Scorgie (bass), Mr. A. E. Saxton (tenor), and Mr. W. J. Pittham (baritone); a duet by Messrs. Woodcock and Major, and two quartettes by members of the Choir elicited much applause. Miss Whiskin and Mr. J. H. Golder acted as accompanists, the first-named very ably rendering two pianoforte solos.

The concert proved as great a success as on a former occasion, and the result achieved must be very gratifying to Mr. P. H. Whiskin, the energetic secretary of the Club, to whom must be accredited the organisation of the Club as a portion of the social side of the Institute.

Examination Results.

The accompanying are the examination results for the session 1912-13 of the technical classes held at the St. Bride Foundation Institute:—

Typography.

FINAL GRADE (HONOURS).—First Class: William S. Barker, ‖*¶John C. Brocklehurst, Percy F. Cook, Stanley F. Collins, George T. Etheridge, †John Fuller, George H. Harris, Henry A. McLeod, Wilfrid C. Petley, Percy Rose, Robert W. Russell, Walter E. Sanford, Stanley B. Scott, William Stenhouse, Archdale H. Wilson. Second Class: William G. Bull, Maurice B. Copleston, William H. Corden, Frederic R. Croker, ‡Herbert Dawson, Horace E. Fincham, Harold F. Garton, George Gibbs, ¶Sidney L. Grubb, **Ernest F. Hunnings, Alexander McKillop, Douglas C. Quick, William Raine, ¶William P. Robson, §George F. Seager, Harry R. Staples, Walter Stewart, George C. Taylor, John Walsh, Robert S. Walsh.

*40s. and St. Bride Institute Silver Medal for the best Student taking a First Class Certificate.
†10s. for the second best Student taking a similar Certificate.
‡10s. for the best Attendant obtaining a pass
‖Messrs. Walker Bros.' Prize for the Student gaining the highest position in this Class.
¶Special Prize presented by Mr. W. S. Wilson.
**5s. for second best example of Bookwork Composition.
§10s. the Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association Prize, for the Student producing the best result in Theoretical Work.

COMPOSING. GRADE II. (Ordinary).—First Class: Edward G. Baker, William Boulter, Horace F. Bradding, †Albert W. Bruce, ‖William Dickens, Henry J. Harris, ¶Harry T. Harrow, Ernest W. Hobbs, Duke Knowles, Ethelbert Malsher, William G. Mason, William L. Maton, B. Puttaiya, John Prince, Seth Rivett, °*Robert Scheidegger, Thomas E. Shepherd, F. M. Simmons, Bernard F. Varney, Arthur W. Vesey, Charles G. Walker, Victor E. Watts. Second Class: Douglas G. Allen, Arthur H. Barnard, George B. Behn, George Biddle, Isaac Blumenthal, William Burge, W. R. Burton. William H. Cheesman, Walter Colley, Aaron Cooper, ‡Horace Early, Robt. T. S. Greenaway, Albert A. Giles, John Harrison, Charles Holles, Alfred E. James, Ernest P. R. Johns, Edwin G. Jones, George W. King, Albert E. Monger, William Oxford, Harold H. Petts, Alfred H. Pilkington, Cuthbert Riley, Leonard P. Rowles, John W. Simmonett, F. W. Simmons, Charles Shapley, Harold Slingsby, Benjamin Smith, George H. Todd, Alfred G. Weston, Leslie H. White.

*City Guilds Bronze Medal, and 20s. and St. Bride Institute Bronze Medal, for the best Student taking a First Class Certificate.
†10s. for the second best Student taking a similar Certificate.
‖10s. for the best Attendant obtaining a pass.
¶5s. Special Prizes presented by Mr. W. S. Wilson.
°10s. for the best example of bookwork.
‡10s. the Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association Prize, for the Student producing the best result in Practical Work.

COMPOSING. GRADE I. (PRELIMINARY).—Benjamin J. Adams, Henry Alabaster, Davis Aronheim, Arthur R. Bansor, Harold S. Barrett, Leslie F. Bernal, Frank V. Bryant, †Robt. T. Chamberlin, William A. Collett, Thomas A. Cuss, A. R. Elliott, Robert E. Ferry, Edgar J. Fletcher, Harry Friedlander, Samuel Frost, *Thomas H. Isles, Herbert G. Lewington, John T. Moloney, Frank E. Mansfield, Ernest F. Martin, †Louis E. May, §James McKenzie, James A. Nicholes, Henry A. W. Painter, Frederick E. Parkins, Frederick G. Parsons, Claude H. T. Pearse, Albert E. Petherick, Albert E. Pritchard, Matthew Pyne, W. Quilter, Leonard W. Raper, James E. Russell, Charles H. Salter, Frederick C. Scorgie, Harold J. Scraggs, §Frederick Summers, Frederick A. Webb, ‖Charles H. T. Wildey, Alfred E. Wilmot, Samuel Wootton.

*10s. for the best Student in order of Merit.
†5s. for the second best Student. (Prize divided between two Students who were equal).
‖10s. for the best Attendant obtaining a pass.
§5s. the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association Prize for the second best Attendant obtaining a pass. (Prize divided between two Students making equal number of attendances).

LINOTYPE.—Result of Essay Competition: There were 13 competitors, the first three in order of merit being *W. C. Petley, †W. Dickens, and B. Puttaiya. Result of Answers to Questions Competition: 17 competitors, the first three in order of merit being ‡S. Storr, ‖¶R. W. Melvill and §A. C. Oastler.

Prizes given by Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.
*20s. for the best Original Essay on the Theory, Construction and Working of the Linotype Machine.
†10s. for the second best Original Essay.
‡20s. for the Student giving the best answers to a series of questions on the Theory, Construction and Working of the Linotype Machine.
¶10s. for the second best Student.
§5s. for the third best Student.
‖10s. for the best Attendant obtaining a pass.
*5s. for the second best Attendant obtaining a pass.

MACHINE AND PRESS. GRADE II. (ORDINARY).—First Class: ‖¶Leonard W. Clarke, John Clerx, Stanley E. Gadsby, William F. Gotts, Joseph Hall, †Charles Hepworth, John G. Keene, *Leonard C. Smith, ‡Richard Stanton. Second Class: Leslie H. Broughton, Charles A. E. Carr, Walter Carrick, Harry C. Forward, Roy Guthrie, Wilfrid Hamblin, William E. Howard, Sidney F. Jagelman, William J. Pittham, Robert T. Tomlin.

*20s. and St. Bride Institute Bronze Medal for the best Student taking a First Class Certificate.
†10s. for the second best Student taking a similar Certificate.
‡10s. the Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association Prize, for the Student producing the best result in Practical Work.
¶10s the Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association Prize, for the Student producing the best result in Theoretical Work.
‖10s. for the best Attendant obtaining a pass.

MACHINE AND PRESS. GRADE I. (PRELIMINARY).—‡Edward H. Ambrose, *Bertram C. Bassett, Charles A. E. Carr, Henry Dent, Harry C. Forward, William F. Gotts, Joseph Hall, ‖Bertrand E. Harratt, Leslie J. Hedges, John D. Johnston, Sidney R. Kearey, John G. Keene, Ernest W. Lea, Robert A. Skinner, †William C. Sparks, Albert E. Spencer, Clement J. West.

*10s. for the best Student in order of Merit.
†5s. for the second best Student.
‖10s. for the best Attendant obtaining a pass.
‡5s. the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association Prize for the second best Attendant obtaining a pass.

ESSAY ON PRINTING INKS (Open to all Students).—Twelve competitors. Names of first three in order of merit are *J. H. Quinn, ‖W. E. Sandford, and W. Stewart.

Prizes given by John Kidd and Co., Ltd.
*40s. for the best Original Essay on the Use and Care of Printing Inks.
‖20s. for the second best Original Essay.

Lithography.

FINAL GRADE. (HONOURS).—First Class: J. C. Hart, A. Peacock, *W. J. Smith, †R. R. Wilson. Second Class: ‖A. E. Binns, R. A. Gray, T. Huson, H. McDermid.

*40s. and St. Bride Institute Silver Medal for the best Student taking a First Class Certificate.
†10s. the Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association for the second best Student taking a similar Certificate.
‖10s. for the best Attendant obtaining a pass.

GRADE II. (ORDINARY).—First Class: °C. Fay, G. W. Gridley, J. B. Hall, B. S. Iyengar, *F. A. Judd, A. R. McChlery, J. S. Milsted, E. T. Newham, G. F. Pead, A. Peary, ‖‡A. E. Priseman, F. E. Small, T. J. K. Wignall. Second Class: A. E. Burling, J. Garcia, G. H. Harrison, ‖H. T. Hawkridge, E. A. Johnson, A. E. Molden, J. V. T. Statham, W. J. Young.

*20s. and St. Bride Institute Bronze Medal for the best Student taking a First Class Certificate.
°10s. for the second best Student taking a similar Certificate.
‡10s. the Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association Prize for the Student producing the best Practical Work during the Session and obtaining a pass.
‖10s. for the best Attendant obtaining a pass. (Prize divided between two students making equal attendances).

GRADE I. (PRELIMINARY): W. H. Barrass, †‖G. Blake, ¶S. C. Clark, ¶§S. G. Haggar, W. Herbert, *B. S. Iyengar, A. Knight, A. G. Mulligan, C. W. Searson, ¶E. G. Sparrow.

*10s. for the best Student in Order of Merit.
†5s. for the second best Student.
‖10s. for the best Attendant obtaining a pass.
¶5s. The Printers' Managers and Overseers Association Prize for the second best Attendant obtaining a pass. (Prize divided between three Students who made equal attendances).
§Mr. Crawford's Prize of Palette Knives to the best Student in Practical Work.

ROLLER COMPETITION. (Arranged in Order of Merit): A. E. Binns, G. F. Pead, W. J. Smith, A. E. Priseman. Messrs. F. Horsell and Co., Ltd., Prize of Hand-Press Roller.

THE death has taken place at Barnet of Mr. James Gordon, late manager of Messrs. Shaw and Sons, printers and publishers, Fetter-lane, E.C.

YOU, in the Paper Trade

There are many points in this trade that you are not quite sure of.

If you knew these particular points you would be of greater service to your employers and hence a larger wage-earner yourself.

Get hold of these missing points by joining the course on the

Testing of Paper

which is being given at the

GEORGE WILLIAMS COLLEGE of the Y.M.C.A.,

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.C.,

BY

Mr. R. W. SINDALL, F.C.S,

The Paper Testing Expert,

Commencing THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9th at 8 p.m.

The FEE is 7/6.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE.

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The strike at Messrs. Burn and Co.'s London works still drags its slow length along, and there are no signs of a settlement at the time of our going to press. The firm still adhere to their intention to turn the London establishment into a non-union shop, and thus bring it into line with their country works at Esher. The National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers also ask that both places be brought into line, but in quite another way, *i.e.*, they wish them to be run as union shops. At the end of last month the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce invited the union secretaries to come and place their views before the members of the Section, which they did on August 27th, but nothing in the way of negotiation for a settlement was attempted. On September 4th some of the non-union hands manifested sympathy with the strikers, and their services were in consequence dispensed with by Messrs. Burn and Co. The following day a demonstration of the disaffected workers was made in front of the firm's premises in Kirby-street, but the police prevented any trouble arising. Those premises are still strongly picketed, and the Federated Committee of the Bookbinding Trade Associations has issued an appeal to publishers, asking them to see that their binding work is carried out only by firms complying with the agreement made between the employing binders and the Unions in 1893 and confirmed by the Board of Trade in 1903. This appeal, which was accompanied by a statement of the dispute from the trade union standpoint, was followed up on Friday last by a further manifesto, addressed to the London publishing and bookbinding houses, pointing out that no members of the Union will be allowed to handle any binding work emanating from publishers who give out orders to Messrs. Burn and Co. during the continuance of the dispute. This led to an emergency meeting of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce being held, and in pursuance of representations then made it was expected that the putting into force of this ukase would be postponed for at least a few days, in order to allow the employing binders to discuss the points at issue with the publishers. If no agreement is reached, a general strike of London operative binders might be resorted to, but it is hoped that this may be averted.

Writing to the *Daily Citizen* a short time since, Mr. Geo. W. Knecht, a member of the N.U.B.M.R., said, with reference to the Burn dispute, that certain "cheap editions" can be, and are, "produced under conditions that we as bookbinders consider fair. But there are others that do not come under that category, and it is against that that 190 journeymen and apprentices are on strike in London at the present moment. They do not complain of the conditions under which they themselves work. It is the system of cheap labour at a branch establishment that is objected to. Not only because of the conditions there, but because of the fact that such firms compete so cheaply with the publishers for their work, that the other master binders have to cut their prices, and that makes it bad for everybody concerned."

The dispute between the Scottish master bookbinders and their unionist employees, on the question of female labour, has revived again. A ballot was taken last month as to whether a strike should be declared to force a settlement on the point, and the voting (706 to 120) was strongly in favour of such a step being taken. This result was considered by the Scottish District Council of the N.U.B.M.R. at Perth on August 30th, when it was decided to proceed to put the vote into force. The matter was therefore referred to the Executive Council of the Union, and it is understood that it was fully discussed at their meeting in Manchester a week or two ago, but the nature of the decision then arrived at has not yet been made public.

A writer in the *Daily Citizen*, early in this month, had something to say about the advantages of the popular series of cheap reprints so much in favour with publishers just now. Some unionist binders have since pointed out, in the correspondence columns of that journal, that these books are not always produced under what the union considers proper conditions. In one of the letters it was stated that the National Union of Bookbinders does not stand in the way of those who have a hunger for cheap books. "There is a large publishing firm that exists for business purposes and not for philanthropy, that does a very large amount of its own bookbinding while it puts another large part out to be done by binding firms, as is usual with publishers. The interesting feature in the matter is that they do, on their own premises by exclusively trade union labour, an immense amount of the cheap 'seven-pennies'! And the irony of it is that if any firm could do it more cheaply by cheap labour conditions they could get the work! It may be that 'cheap labour' is 'dear labour.'"

According to a recent Government return, the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers had 7,263 members at the end of 1911, and the total expenditure during that year amounted to £14,763, viz., £4,824 on unemployed benefit, £2,388 on dispute benefit, and £7,551 on other benefits and general working expenses. It has long been felt desirable to have a central office for the four London branches—which were formerly separate organisations—of the Union, and the idea will shortly materialise, as the Union has taken over a four-storey building at 21, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C., close to Gray's-inn-road, and at the corner of Henry-street, adjoining the John-street Chapel. Some necessary alterations are in progress, and as soon as these are completed the Union will enter into occupation. This new arrangement will necessitate a certain reshuffling of offices, and it is probable that in future there will be one general secretary with a staff of assistants to look after the different sections.

Mr. W. Mellor, well known in the Manchester bookbinding trade, and treasurer of the Health Insurance Section of the N.U.B.M.R., acted as secretary of the recent Trade Union Congress at Manchester. His services in that capacity were much appreciated, and at the close of the proceedings he received a vote of thanks and a present of a "Congress Bell."

Employment in the bookbinding trade was fairly good during July, the percentage of out-of-works, amongst 6,399 trade unionists in that line, being only 3·2, as compared with 3·6 in June, and 4·8 in July last year. At Glasgow and Dublin it was rather flat. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London it continued bad, and worse than a year ago; with other fancy leather workers no change was reported.

On the occasion of the visit to Berlin of H.M. King George V., in May last, the British colony in the German capital presented him with an address, an illustration of the cover



Cover of an Address presented to George V. at Berlin; Binding by W. Collin.

of which we reproduce herewith from the *Archiv für Buchbinderei*. The work was executed by Herr W. Collin, the Court binder at Berlin, and is an excellent example of the cut and embossed leather decoration for which his establishment is famous.

Light leather manufacturers and merchants have lately been remonstrating with His Majesty's Stationery Office for pursuing a policy of economy that they declare is having an injurious effect upon their trade. Those of their number who have had contracts with that Goverment Department have recently experienced a remarkable diminution in the number and variety of the orders coming from it. Inquiries have brought them the rather unwelcome intelligence that the use of leather for the binding of books is being abandoned in favour of cloth, which has been found more durable and much cheaper for the purpose. They have, therefore, through the London Chamber of Commerce, protested against the decision, and are urging that when new contracts are being arranged the Stationery Office should give due consideration to the fact that the practice is seriously injuring their trade. It may be pointed out, however, that the binding of books in linen cloth is no innovation at the Stationery Office, as it has been practised for many years. Most of the books issued by the Department to ships and barrack libraries at home and abroad have for a long period been linen-bound, and the experience, it is claimed, is that, although subjected to rough wear and tear and varying climatic conditions, they are in a sounder condition than they would have been with leather bindings. It is officially contended that the almost complete substitution of cloth for leather binding will, in the course of a year, result in a saving to the Department that is not altogether to be ignored. The extension of the method may entail a loss to the tanners at Bermondsey, but it will result in a gain to the linen industry of Dundee and Belfast.

The imports of book cloth into the United Kingdom during July amounted to 36,619 yards, value £904, as compared with 18,040 yards, value £506, in the corresponding month of last year, and 18,780 yards, value £486, in July, 1911.

It is stated that at the forthcoming marriage of the Duchess of Fife and Prince Arthur of Connaught a special marriage register will be used, which is now in course of preparation. The covers are of purple morocco, with the Imperial crown embossed in the centre and the joint arms of the bride and bridegroom in each corner.

We are always glad to draw attention to special library bindings, and have pleasure in stating that many of Messrs. G. G. Harrap and Co.'s books and series are now obtainable in such. In their pamphlet relating to these bindings is the following specification, which is identical in many respects with that of the library edition of the "Oxford Books for Children," published jointly by the firms of Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton:—Style I. Quarter pigskin, Bancroft cloth sides. Style II. Quarter morocco, Bancroft cloth sides. Style III. Whole Bancroft cloth. The principal features of these bindings are:—(1) The books are bound from quires and will therefore prove far more durable than rebound volumes. (2) The larger books are carefully sewn by hand with linen thread on the "all along" principle, on four or five tapes, which are firmly secured between split boards; each section is firmly secured at the head and tail of the book by the thread being sewn through the tapes at these portions. For the smaller books machine sewing has been found satisfactory. (3) The first and last sections are lined in their folds and the illustrations guarded with jaconet. (4) The books have French joints, which, while giving freedom at the hinges, allow thicker leather to be used than in the case of ordinary joints. (5) The boards are good quality millboards (not strawboards) of suitable thickness, and the corners are blunted. (6) The pigskin and the morocco are guaranteed to be free from injurious acids.

Digitized by Google

In our last Bookbinding Number, when drawing attention to the three prizes offered by the *Librarian* for the best article on Library Bindings, the best Glossary of Bookbinding Terms, and the best Bibliography of Bookbinding respectively, we expressed the opinion that the prize of one guinea for a bibliography was a very inadequate reward. An editorial note in the September issue of the *Librarian* states that "The smallest prize was given to the bibliography because this is largely the outcome of work on the other two. In other words, anyone doing anything in the study of bookbinding literature must unconsciously learn something of the bibliography of the subject, and anyone compiling a glossary—we do not think a glossary is quite so simple a matter as the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* contemplates—must learn quite a lot about the bibliography. The glossary in 'The Business of Bookbinding' is one of the fullest, but it is not by any means complete. There is no reason whatever why the winner of either of the other—or both—prizes should not win that for the bibliography. In fact there is every reason why the winner of the prize for the essay should win both the other prizes." We still adhere to our statement that unless one drags in the terms of allied industries the compilation of a glossary of bookbinding is a comparatively easy matter as compared with the compilation of an exhaustive bibliography of bookbinding.

Although it is stated that the glossary in "The Business of Bookbinding" is not by any means complete, we consider that it, and also that in the "Manual of Library Bookbinding," by Messrs. Coutts and Stephen, contain most of the bookbinding terms in general use. The former book contains more than the latter, chiefly because its scope includes the terms used in leather and cloth manufacture, and the descriptions of the various materials are included, whereas in the "Manual of Library Bookbinding" they are given in the chapter on materials; it also contains a number of terms which we do not consider strictly germane to the glossary, such as papyrus, palimpsest, passe-partout, pirate, polyglot, psalter, review copies, remainders, etc. In our opinion, if the glossaries in the above-mentioned two works and the one in Zaehnsdorf's "Art of Bookbinding" were amalgamated, very little extra work would be needed to produce a really satisfactory glossary. With regard to the Bibliography, we are quite certain that the competitors for the prizes for the Essay and the Glossary would not, in compiling those, be brought into contact with more than a small portion of the literature of bookbinding. By the published remarks on our comment we are afraid that the *Librarian* does not realise the extent of the literature of bookbinding. There are several bibliographies in existence, but there is still needed one that is comprehensive, up-to-date, and well arranged. The guinea that is offered as a prize would not be too much remuneration for the mere work of transcribing and arranging by subjects the bibliography of 42 pages in Miss Prideaux's "Historical Sketch of Bookbinding," published in 1893; the work of tracing and recording the literature omitted from that bibliography, and of bringing it up-to-date, is surely worth several guineas more.

The permanent exhibition of bookbindings in the King's Library at the British Museum has been rearranged during the last week or so, with the result that many of the volumes are displayed to much better advantage than before. Several examples not previously shown have now been placed in the cases, including a fine specimen by Roger Payne, in dark blue morocco, executed for and bearing the arms of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode; and characteristic examples of the work of Payne's successors and imitators, C. Kalthoeber and C. Lewis. One side of a case is filled with typical specimens of Irish and Scottish binding, but curiously enough, the new catalogue of the exhibits which has just been published does not make the least mention of any of these! There is also one of the so-called "Etruscan" bindings, attributed to Whitaker of Westminster, almost identical in style with the one illustrated in our Bookbinding Number of June, 1911, in an article on Edwards of Halifax. This exhibition should be visited by all who take an interest in fine binding and in the history of that art.

The Technical Education Committee for the County Borough of Dublin recently appointed a sub-committee to visit various technical institutes in England where instruction in book production was given, with the view of gathering information that would be useful in connection with the proposed establishment of a School of Book Production in the Irish capital. In their report the sub-committee state that a class in bookbinding for twelve to fifteen students should be fully equipped for £150. There does not, however, seem to be any demand for such a class from the local Bookbinders' Society.

The usual annual exhibition of the work of the students of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, W.C., is now open there, and will remain so until October 3rd, from 12 till 9 daily, except Saturday. Amongst the exhibits are a number of finely executed bookbindings. Students of the bookbinding classes at this school obtained no less than a dozen passes in the recent City and Guilds of London Institute Examination. In Grade I. Forwarding, Messrs. Toseland, Middleton, Benkoski (first) and Cole (second), whilst Mr. Reynolds passed in the final. In Grade I. Finishing, Messrs. Wickman and Vaughan (first) and Woodley (second) passed, and in the final examination Messrs. Giffard and Hackman (first) and Gaiger (second).

The late Mr. G. Houghton, of Liverpool, retired bookbinder, connected with the Liverpool Printing and Stationery Co., left estate of the value of £2,489.

Bookbinding for women is a subject that appears to have an attraction for the Press, as every now and again there is an article upon it in some paper or other. The latest was from the pen of Hilda M. K. Nield, and appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* for August 21st. It was short, illustrated, and mostly on the usual lines, stress being laid on the fact that almost the only chance of the woman art binder finding a market for her work lies in the extent of her personal connection. The text of the article was based upon an interview with "one of the best renowned of present-day women bookbinders," Miss M. Marshall, of 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C. It appears that 80 guineas is the average fee for a years tuition in art binding, and few women attain any degree of proficiency in less than six months, though Miss Marshall had one clever pupil who, by reason of rigid study, became an accomplished bookbinder after having only half-a-dozen lessons. "When a woman is competent, she can either take a situation as assistant to an establisher binder, or start bookbinding on her own account. The former positions are necessarily fairly limited in number, but no woman can start for herself without a certain amount of capital. The plant, for instance, costs about £20, and it is necessary to have the money to pay running expenses while laying the foundations of a connection."

A similar article appeared recently in one of the New York papers, and was based upon an interview with Miss Sarah J. Freeman, instructor in binding, etc., at the Pratt Institute and elsewhere in that city, who has a little shop installed in her flat on West 112th-street. She learned the craft in Paris, where they have the apprentice system in force, feeling that she could learn much more when surrounded by apprentices than when alone with a teacher. The clientele of the woman art binder consists of the same elements in America as in this country, viz., of the binders own personal friends and *their* friends, and so on, mere advertising being of little or no use in this connection. There are at present in New York City, Miss Freeman says, only five or six women that she knows of who are making an occupation of binding books by hand. They are Miss Edith Diehl, Miss Emily Preston, Mrs. Helen Haskell Noyes, Miss Fannie Dudley, Miss Mary A. Davis and Miss Freeman herself, the last two working together. There are only one or two men following the same career, and the number of fine binders is not likely to increase, because the modern spirit makes the workers impatient to do a thing and commence earning a living by its means, before they have learned how to do it properly. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule. "A girl I knew," said Miss Freeman, "who has the rare combination of business and artistic ability, took some of her work to one of the large book firms. They could not give her work in their New York shop, because it is a union shop, but they placed her at $30 a week to begin with in their shop

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,
Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,
71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.
SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Insetting.
OSWEGO BROWN and CARVER CUTTERS, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.
CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,
8 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

ACID FREE.
MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS
To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.
NICKERSON BROS.,
Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.
99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE,
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, ETC.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD., LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 CITY.

BOOKBINDER
Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,
"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"
BY ALEX. J. PHILIP
6/- Net
STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Digitized by Google

in Massachusetts, and there she has steadily gone ahead. She fills special orders." The woman who has the best chance in this line is the one who is willing to carry out her clients' ideas in their own way, instead of trying to get them to adopt her notions of how the work should be done.

The imports of book cloth during August amounted to 61,698 yards, value £1,847, as compared with 43,841 yards, value £1,359, in the same month of last year, and 32,186 yards, value £766, in August, 1911.

Messrs. Bailey Brothers, of Clarendon-buildings, Highbury, N., have acquired the bookbinding business carried on for the past thirteen years by Messrs. G. and J. Brodie, at Spencer-road, Hornsey, and are prepared to undertake any further orders entrusted to that firm. Mr. G. Brodie, who was formerly an apprentice with Messrs. Bailey, will for the future give them the benefit of his assistance.

At the recent sale of the Cheramy Library at Paris, there were a couple of volumes said to be bound in human skin. One was "Bien qu'on dit des femmes," by Emile Deschanel; the other, bound in the skin of a negress, was "Poesies d'Anacreon," Paris, Jouaust, 1885. The fact that these books were actually covered with human epidermis is, however, much doubted by local journalists.

There was was a slight falling off in employment in the German bookbinding trade during July, the percentage of unemployment rising from 3·0 to 3·2. In Norway also the same was the case.

According to the current year's issue of the "Grafisk Kalender," of Sweden, which has just been published at Gothenburg, there are no less than 411 bookbinding firms carrying on business in that country. This is a very large number for a population that probably does not reach five millions, much larger than that of London, which, though having perhaps a greater population than the whole of Sweden, cannot support more than about 300 bookbinders. Stockholm, with a population of about a quarter of a million, has 72 bookbinding establishments; Gothenburg, with rather more than 100,000 persons, has 35; Malmo, with some 50,000 people, has 15; whilst the University cities of Lund and Upsala support 14 and 11 respectively.

During the year ended June 30th, 1912, no less than 438 foreign bookbinders went out to the United States of America. Forty-two of them were classed as non-immigrant aliens, *i.e.*, persons whose last permanent residences were in the United States, or who went there temporarily.

Mr. John J. Pleger, late Superintendent of the United States Government Bindery at Manila, to whose departure from the Philippines we referred in last month's bookbinding number, has accepted the post of Secretary-Treasurer to the Pacific Photo-Engraving Co., San Diego, California.

In order to overcome the difficulty of controlling quality of work and time of operation when outside binders are used, the St. Louis Public Library (U.S.A.) opened, in February last, a bindery of its own in the Central Building, states the last annual report of the St. Louis Public Library—which covers the period May 1st, 1912, to April 30th, 1913. "Up to the present time (May 1st)," says the Report, "3,104 books have been bound and 64,960 repaired here, and 1,517 more are in process. The cost has been about 49 cents (2s.) a volume, which it is expected will be considerably reduced. Besides this, 8,446 volumes were bound outside the Library before the opening of the bindery, and 1,973 since. Some work will continue to be sent out. The number of persons employed in the bindery proper is 11, making altogether 17 engaged in the work of the department. The bindery-room is in charge of a competent foreman, who works under the direction of the chief of the department."

At the 35th annual meeting of the American Library Association, held at Kaaterskill, N.Y., during the last week in June, the Report of the Bookbinding Committee was submitted. The following extracts have been made from the Report, as published in the (American) *Library Journal*. "In last year's Report it was stated that a special collection, showing the kind of work done by library binders, had been started by this Committee. During the past year this collection has been materially increased by samples submitted by different binders; it now includes work from 34 binders, covering the entire country from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. The collection was formed so that when librarians write to ask about the work of specific binders, the work itself can be examined and intelligent answers given." The Report goes on to state that it is not the purpose to print criticisms of the work of different binders, or to grade them in any way. Librarians will not be advised, when writing for information, to desert one binder and employ another, nor will the work of one binder be compared with that of another. The Committee reported that its protest to the publishers of the "Encyclopædia Britannica Year Book," against the printing of it on India paper only, had no effect whatever until letters protesting against the use of India paper had been sent to the publishers by fifty librarians of the larger libraries. The sole concession that the publishers made was to agree to bind 750 copies on ordinary paper, provided that the American Library Association guaranteed a sale of that number. The Association was endeavouring to obtain the requisite number of promises from librarians at the date of the Report. The Committee's specification for binding the new editions of the "Standard Dictionary," and "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," were submitted to the respective publishers; the publishers of the "Standard Dictionary" adopted practically all of the specifications, and the publishers of the other work have them under consideration. The Report concludes by stating that the publishers of reference books are not only giving studied attention to binding processes, but they also realise more fully than they did a few years ago the necessity of using leather which is free from acid, which leather is now obtainable in America.

A writer in an American contemporary recommends the use of carbon paper instead of printing ink for the purpose of blacking-in designs on leather, etc., previous to gilding. The rolls or tools are heated as for gold, then rolled or stamped on the carbon surface, and afterwards on the book. This will not smear like ink, and can also be used for stamping.

Another writer points out that the bevelling of boards can be done just as well, if not indeed better and quicker, on an ordinary cutting machine as on a bevelling machine, if one knows just how to set about it. The knife does not come down on the flat board, and consequently does not dull to any appreciable extent, but it does play havoc with the cutting stick, and so it is better to first put in an old stick. "Now put a block under the clamp (if automatic) about an inch high. After holding the board at an angle of about 45 degrees, pointing upwards towards your-

The Librarian and Book World
is the
Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly in THE WORLD
And is All about Books.
SIXPENCE Net, Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM, LONDON." **Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.**

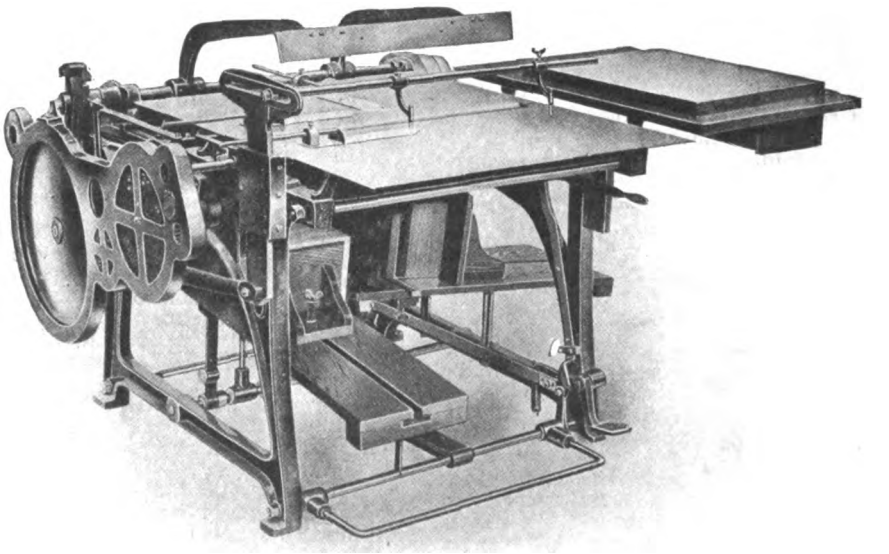
THE LARGEST STOCK AND SELECTION OF MACHINERY FOR THE

BOOKBINDING & PRINTING TRADES

FOLDING MACHINES

WITH EITHER

HAND FEEDING, DROP BAR FEEDING, or AUTOMATIC FEEDING.



WILL FOLD ALL PAPERS including HIGHLY GLAZED ART PAPER

WITHOUT CREASING.

EXACT REGISTER GUARANTEED.

QUIET AND QUICK IN RUNNING.

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. CHEAP IN PRICE.

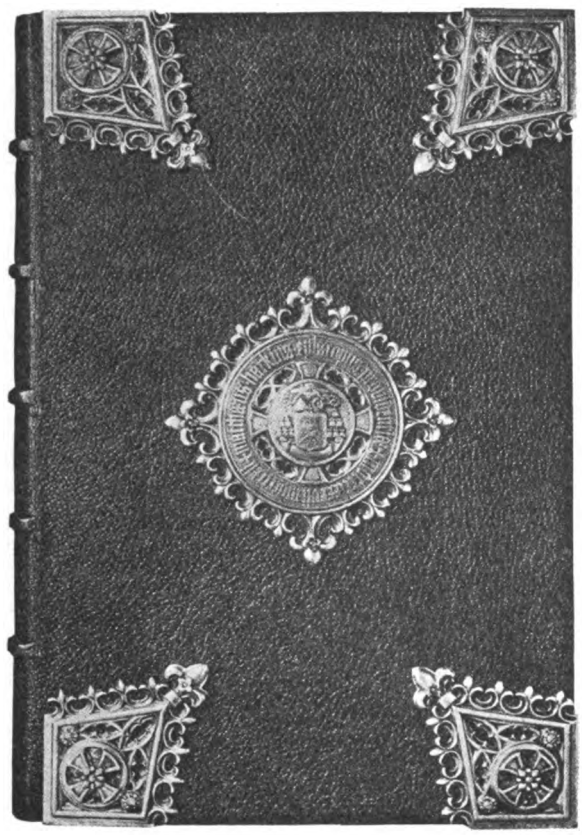
Call at Showrooms:

AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION

Digitized by Google

self, insert that portion which you wish to cut off, laying the lower edge evenly into the cutting mark. Pull the lever, and let the board fall towards you as the knife cuts through, and you will have a perfect rounded beveled edge."

The binding illustrated herewith is that of a folio altar service book in the possession of the Right Rev. Mathew Harkins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Providence, R.I., U.S.A., whose name, title and arms appear in the



A Modern American Binding,

central ornament. The volume is bound in blue levant morocco, the solid silver mounts being designed in appropriate Gothic style by Mr. Theodore B. Hapgood, of Boston, a well known American art worker.

In the United Typothetae of America Standard Price List, the preface says :—"It may be asked how the pamphlet binding prices were arrived at. The experience, covering a period of many years, is that the average girl will make but about 500 single folds per hour when working by the week. Girls can hardly be secured who are at all experienced under 12½ cents an hour—a sum giving them a weekly wage of $6. It costs then 25 cents per 1,000 folds in wages, so that, when we add overhead charges, it will be seen that our low rate of 50 cents per 1,000 folds is perilously near the cost line. Inserting is done about as rapidly as folding; gathering about a third faster. Two girls on a wire stitcher will not average, on 6 by 9 pamphlets of 32 pages and cover, to exceed 700 books per hour. Their pay, as they must have considerable skill to average that quantity, will not be less than 15 cents per hour each. This means a wage cost of 45 cents. per 1,000. When the overhead charges are added, and when the lost time due to the machine balking while the work is in process is considered, it will be seen that the total cost is easily $1, so that on this item we will make perhaps 25 per cent. profit. Millions of pamphlets are trimmed on the most modern cutters, using three splits in the gauge so that a bunch of books complete is trimmed at each cut, it is our experience that on pamphlets of 32 pages and cover, 6 by 9, the average will not exceed 1,200 books per hour. This gives, if we figure a cost of $1 per hour for a man and machine, a cost of 83 1-3 cents per 1,000 books (3s. 6d.). It may be said that when work is done in quantities so large that it can all be done by the piece, the employees will double, and even treble, the amounts given. But few, indeed, are the printers who have a sufficient volume of business to put bindery operatives on piece work—so few, in fact, that they very seldom enter into competition with those who have. And these prices are figured out for the average office working under average conditions."

During last year, £43,100 worth of bookbinders' cloth was imported into Japan, as compared with £31,400 in 1911, and £40,000 in 1910. Most of it, *i.e.*, 1,573,334 yards, value £28,802, went to Yokohama, and 80 per cent. of this went from the United Kingdom.

The Printing Trades Arbitration Court at Sydney, New South Wales, recently had an application from the bookbinders to fix a "pic-nic day," and to order double time to be paid if any of the hands had to work that day. The master printers, however, seem to think that the binders have too much feeding time as it is, as they have protested to the Court against the continuance of the one-hour lunch interval allowed them, as the workers in other sections of the printing trades only get three-quarters of an hour.

In our Bookbinding Number of February last we referred to the dispute between the New Zealand Bookbinders and Paper Rulers' Union and the employers. At a recent hearing, the representative of the workers' union stated that the Employers' Association had filed the Auckland Conciliation Council's recommendation in a similar case as a counterclaim, which, it was stated by the Employers' Association, would be accepted. The recommendation referred to had a minimum wage of £3 2s. 6d. for a week of forty-eight hours, whereas the Wellington Bookbinders' Union claimed to have £3 10s. fixed as their minimum wage. Evidence was given by several witnesses called on behalf of the workers' union, in the course of which it was urged by one witness that some of the recommendations of the Conciliation Council in respect of the Auckland dispute would not work in Wellington. The employers put in a list of the wages paid by the firms affected in Wellington. It was desirable, they urged, that there should be uniformity in the different centres in regard to wages, hours, etc. The hearing of the case was adjourned, to enable further evidence to be taken in other centres.

THE GRIEVANCES
OF THE
London Account Book Binders.

The Union's Demands.

The account book binders of London are again pressing their grievances and claims on the notice of the employers. For nearly three years the London Joint Committee have been trying to prevent the lower wages and longer hours of the account book binder from being a menace to the letterpress binder unionists in the trade. In the *Daily Citizen* of the 8th inst. appeared a letter from Mr. E. Friend, secretary of the Committee in question, from which we take the following extracts:—

"As a national union we cannot any longer permit two rates of wages and hours to exist for union members in the same trade. In Leeds, Manchester, Bradford, and other towns of the United Kingdom the same remuneration for the labour of the binder is paid on all classes of books, therefore the central executive of our union is determined to secure for London similar working conditions for all operatives on the same work in different houses. The danger of cheap unindentured labour must be tackled for a definite settlement or must be eradicated altogether. This fact is realised by the whole of our branches in the United Kingdom, whether it is inside the town or outside in the suburbs or provincial isolated districts. The account book binders now desire and have decided to obtain recognition of their local rules in the same manner as other towns in order to obtain uniform conditions of working. We insist on the fair house principle bsing maintained and the proportion of apprentices to journeymen being observed. The piece-work system to be regulated, whether private or contract work is concerned, by the recognition of the official scale of prices. Trade shops to come into line with the general conditions, and no fair house to support them unless the union conditions prevail in accordance with the local rules. Stationers who do not employ binders direct, but give work out, to patronise only the fair houses on the federation list of the firms fair in the printing and allied trades. We are asking for a 2s. rise. The cost of living has gone up more, and we have had no wages advance for over 20 years, though we have been over three years talking about it." The letter concludes with an appeal to all non-union binders to join the national organisation.

THE
Library Association's
NEW
Specifications for Binding.

The Report of the Library Association's Book Production Committee, which has been promised for some years, has at last been published. The Report (called the Interim Report), which deals with bibliographical description, paper, printing, book illustration and binding, was submitted to the Association at its annual conference, held at Bournemouth during the first week of the present month. The members of the Committee are Messrs. Douglas Cockerell (Examiner for the City and Guilds of London Institute, and Controller of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Letchworth Bindery), H. T. Coutts (Branch Librarian, Islington Public Libraries), Cyril J. Davenport (late Superintendent of Bookbinding in the British Museum, a well-known writer on Bookbinding), E. W. Hulme (Librarian, H.M. Patent Office Library), C. T. Jacobi (of the Chiswick Press, an authority on Printing), A. W. Pollard (of the British Museum, an authority on Bibliography), W. Powell (City Librarian, Birmingham), R. W. Sindall, F.C.S. (a paper expert), G. A. Stephen (City Librarian, Norwich, a well-known writer on Bookbinding), H. R. Tedder (Librarian and Secretary, The Athenæum), Emery Walker (an authority on Printing and Engraving), L. C. Wharton (of the British Museum), and A. J. Philip (Librarian, Gravesend Public Library, and Secretary of the Book Production Committee).

In this place we propose to confine our attention to the section on Binding, leaving the other subjects for treatment elsewhere. In the introduction it is stated that a circular sent to the principal London publishers was exceedingly well received, and that the "Library Binding" in its present form is the outcome of the work of the Committee and its individual members. During the course of their deliberations, "The Committee paid special visits to binderies, as well as to the workshops of firms making machines for book work, and visited numerous establishments in which the whole of the work of book production is carried on. The Committee at one time held the generally accepted belief that hand sewing was better than machine sewing for book work. After these visits, however, they unanimously arrived at the decision that machine sewing for edition binding, when executed under the best conditions, was preferable to hand sewn work except in special cases." This decision must evidently have been made during the early work of the Committee, because as long ago as April, 1908, Mr. Geo. A. Stephen introduced the subject of machine book-sewing at a monthly meeting of the Library Association, and gave it as his opinion that machine-sewn



Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.

By H. E. CORNWALL.

Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing, gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size, etc., etc.

A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size. 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.

Copies may be had from

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

work executed under the best conditions is quite satisfactory for edition work, and has several points to recommend it. This, and other items in the Report suggest that its publication has been delayed for an unreasonable time, and that the Association is less enthusiastic or less business-like than the American Library Association, which published its binding specifications for commercial work in June, 1909. However, the Report under notice is fuller and more comprehensive in scope than the American one, and we are glad to take this early opportunity of giving it publicity in our columns.

The Binding section commences by enumerating the features of some present-day bindings to which the Committee takes objection :—

1. Sewing by machines that slit the heads and tails of the sections.
2. Sewing "two sheets on," except in the case of extra thick volumes printed on very thin paper.
3. Sewing with wire, except under the following conditions :—The wire to be of a rust-proof alloy ; the books to be sewn on a strong, open fabric ; and the lining to be of strong fabric in the case of small books and of leather in the case of large and heavy books.
4. Stabbing with wire or thread.
5. Flat back bindings.
6. The use of white and cheap metal foils.

With these condemnations we emphatically agree, and we hope that the trade will pay due regard to them. We have referred to Mr. Stephen's illustrated article on "Modern Machine Bookbinding" in the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts (vol. 59, 1911, pp. 339–360) and we find that he also condemns the following practices, which the Book Production Committee might consider with the view of including them in its final report :—(1) Sewing with thread to which insufficient tension is imparted, thereby resulting in "loose" sewing. (2) Fixing the back lining of mull to the book prior to the rounding and backing operations. This practice frequently results in many of the strands of the mull being severed by the rounding and backing machine ; and if the backing plate of this machine is not properly adjusted the paper at the folds is crushed and broken. (3) Paper illustrations and paper titles on the covers. (4) General looseness of the book, due to insufficient pressing in the standing press.

The Committee presents its recommendations in the form of specifications. "In giving these specifications," says the Report, "the Committee would point out that the mere specification in bookbinding is not everything. As in almost every mechanical art or craft, the excellence of the result depends to a very large extent upon the workmanship ; and the specifications are given more with a view to indicate the result to be aimed at. The following is the first specification, which is intended for cased work generally :—

Publisher's Binding.

Books to be sewn with strong thread.

Books to be sewn "one sheet on" on strong tapes ; at least three tapes to be used for crown octavos, four for royal octavos, and an increased number of tapes for books of larger size. Two of the tapes to be placed not more than one inch from the head and tail of the book, and the slips to be of good length.

All single leaves and plates to be guarded round the adjoining section and sewn through ; or, when the plates are few, they may be pulled on paper with the inner margin extra wide, in order to allow the paper to be folded round the adjoining section.

End papers to be of good quality.

Flexible glue to be used in glueing up.

The lining to be of strong, open fabric.

Good quality cloth of fast colour to be used.

The fast colour referred to in the last paragraph is understood to be "fast" to light as well as to moisture. This is pointed out because there are cloths which although fast to light are not fast to moisture, and, on the other hand, there are fabrics fast so far as moisture is concerned, but liable to fade when exposed to light. Both of these terms, however, are relative, as it is obviously impossible to obtain a cloth which will not bleach when exposed to fierce, concentrated light ; there are others from which the colour may be washed by the use of various acids, etc. Under ordinary conditions, however, it is possible to obtain cloth which satisfies both these requirements without any appreciable loss of strength.

Books to be lettered on back with title and author's name at least ; although it is desirable that the back of the book should show either the name of the publisher or place of publication, together with the date at the tail.

The second specification, given below, is designed for publisher's cased work for special library use. This is that binding now described as "reinforced," but must not be confused with "Library Binding."

Publisher's Binding for Libraries.

Books to be sewn with strong unbleached thread.

It is with intention that thread is not specified as to be of linen or cotton, because it is possible to get a good quality of the one which is better than a poorer quality of the other, and it would be invidious to mention any particular make or standard, but in all cases it is understood that the best quality possible, in view of the conditions of each publication, should be used for all material.

Books to be sewn "one sheet on" on unbleached linen tapes ; at least three tapes to be used for crown octavos, and a proportionate increase in the number of tapes for books of larger size. Two of the tapes to be placed not more than one inch from the head and tail of book, and the slips to be of good length.

All single leaves and plates to be guarded round the adjoining section and sewn through ; or, when the plates are few they may be pulled on paper with the inner margin extra wide, in order to allow the paper to be folded round the adjoining section.

The first and last sections guarded with linen ; fine cambric for books printed on thin paper.

End-papers with cloth joint sewn as a separate section.

Flexible glue to be used in glueing up.

The lining to be of strong open fabric.

Good quality boards with a strip of strong liner glued over the slips inside the case.

Good quality cloth of fast colour to be used. (See note on corresponding item in previous specification.)

Books to be lettered on back with title and author's name at least. (See also corresponding item in previous specification.)

With regard to the decoration of library bindings, the Report states : "While the Committee feels that any additional expenditure on books for library purposes should be in the direction of improved quality in the material, it is not in any way opposed to, in fact it rather welcomes, increase in artistic design for books in use in general libraries, both public and semi-public, in the belief that everything tending to increase the respect which the ordinary reader, and, in fact, any reader, should have for books is of advantage. Where the covers of books are printed, and not lettered in gold or blind in the ordinary way, the ink used should always be of a fast nature."

The third specification which the Com-

Do you ever print Catalogues ?
Then you will save Cost on your first order by
The Production of the Printed Catalogue,
By ALEX. J. PHILIP
5/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns —not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

mittee offers is that which it prepared when the Cambridge University Press agreed to adopt the specification of the Library Association for the binding of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." This specification was printed in the April, 1911, Bookbinding Number of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. The Binding section of the Report concludes by giving another specification "of considerable interest," which it is stated "is in use for reinforced library bindings." For the moment we cannot recollect which publishing firm adopted the specification in question, but we incline to the view that it is the specification which was originally used in 1909 for the library bindings of the Oxford Books for Children, published jointly by the firms of Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton. If our surmise is correct, the specification was withdrawn in 1910 and the books were subsequently bound in accordance with a much better specification, which was published in our Bookbinding Number for January, 1911. In any case, we think that publicity and commendation should have been given to the present library bindings of the Oxford Books for Children, and also to the cloth and leather library editions of Everyman's Library.

By setting forth objections to some of the present methods of edition binding, and by formulating the three specifications, the Book Production Committee of the Library Association has done a piece of sound work in the interest of better trade binding, which should meet with the keen approval and warm support of all those who desire well-produced books. We cordially hope that the greatest possible success will attend the Committee's efforts to improve modern book production. Those who desire to assist the Committee should accept its invitation to send expressions of opinion and suggestions regarding the conclusions already formulated. The Report is published at one shilling at the offices of the Library Association, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.

Some English Binderies,

FROM

AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

A few months back, an Anglo-American binder, Mr. Holloway, who had considerable experience of the trade in this country during the early part of his career, crossed the Atlantic once more, and looked up many of his old friends in the bookbinding business, both in London and elsewhere. Some of his impressions are conveyed in a letter to an American periodical, *Bindery Talk*, thus:—

To the metropolis I went promptly—it seems a sort of Newton's law for humanity to gravitate toward London—and of course my old friend William Rutt, superintendent of the finishing department for Messrs. T. W. Morell and Co., Dean-street, was good for an early call, and really glad to see me he seemed. A clever draughtsman, excellent on execution, and particular to obtain nice detail, he has long held his responsible position with this important firm, for Morell's is one of the three or four London binderies that stand out above the nundreds of others in that prolific publishing centre. Their French levants, vellums and calfs are distinctive because of beautiful original designs—hand-tooled, the work of artists upon the premises—and the greater part of them find their way to the American side of the Atlantic. Mr. William Morell, smart business man that he is, short of speech, and quick of decision, met me warmly, and as we renewed our old acquaintanceship I found him keen for items on American trade conditions. In the employ of his firm I once spent three years—but time slips by too stealthily; I hate to think how long ago that was, for I left them to enlist in the Boer campaign in South Africa—and I might add that many times during that mix-up I wished I could immediately avail myself of Mr. Morell's implied promise in his parting words: "If you get through, your job will be waiting for you." I did get through and claimed the job.

Next my call was upon H. K. Judd and Co., of Clerkenwell-close, London, prominent publishers' binders, and distributors of British and American authors in all parts of the English-speaking world. Their plant occupies several buildings, one of which was formerly used by Oliver Cromwell as a palace—so Mr. Judd informed me—and the equipment consists of very modern, high-speed machines, prominent among which I recognised one of American make, the Crawley rounder and backer. On this trip I was indebted to Mr. Judd for assistance in the selection of some machinery I desired—and to land which in America, I may add with a not too faint sigh, cost us forty-five per cent. *ad valorem* in duty!

In Letchworth, proudly spoken of as England's premier garden city, I was shown through the plant of Messrs. Dent and Sons, where Mr. Williams, the manager, kindly offered me a place on his staff. I have not yet made quite sure whether he was in earnest, or only testing my perhaps too boastful "California talk." At any rate I found Dent's interesting and instructive, as they have a special equipment for making enormous quantities of cheap edition books, utilising the latest labour-saving devices. They also have a department for the production of "service binding" for library use, taking the publishers' sheets and strongly binding them in half pigskin and other durable materials.

Also in Letchworth—city of quaint Elizabethan style houses, each with a garden front and back—I visited the firm of W. H. Smith and Sons, managed by that well-known master of the bookbinding art, Douglas Cockerell. As is familiar to many Americans, that particular type of fine bookbinding which gives England to-day a foremost rank in this art is distinctively the creation of the poet and artist, William Morris, his close friend, T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, proprietor of the Doves Bindery, London, and of a few of their most gifted pupils, as Douglas Cockerell and Charles McLeish, of London. Mr. Cockerell very kindly showed me throughout the works, explained the various processes employed, and finally presented me with a photo which I prize very highly, a panoramic view nearly three feet wide. This picture shows the interior of the workshop, which is considered one of the best planned of its kind in the United Kingdom. Located entirely on one floor, its great expanse is ideally lighted from above; the business offices extend across one end, slightly elevated above the rest, and separated by glass partitions; the various departments are grouped for the most efficient work; rails in the cement floor bear cars for the rapid handling of stock; machines and appliances are of the best; and near the centre the works-superintendent has his desk in a slightly elevated, glass-enclosed office, from which he has practically the whole of the staff under his eye.

Their output may be described as miscellaneous, comprising great quantities of popular class books and much extra work prepared according to their own particular ideas. They maintain news agencies in all principal towns of the United Kingdom, and these serve as collecting stations for gathering many small orders which in the aggregate assure a great output.

I should not close this letter without making mention of the firm of Charles McLeish, referred to above, C. McLeish and Son, of Swallow-street, Piccadilly, London. Mr. McLeish is probably as well known by name in America as any other English bookbinder, due to the fact that so many pupils from this country took instructions from him as head finisher for Cobden-Sanderson. In truth his pupils—past and present—are to be found in many parts of the world; the last time I called upon him, who should come in but a swarthy, turbaned Indian, with a book under his arm which he proudly displayed to me, his own binding under Mr. McLeish's instructions. I understood that he was preparing to return to India, there to teach a select class of high-caste pupils of the craft. One of the somewhat original customs at McLeish's is that of serving visitors at tea-time a cup of good tea brewed in the workshop. Mr. Peter McLeish, the eldest son, has attained the distinction of being appointed instructor of bookbinding in the Central School of Arts and Crafts, by the London County Council, a position formerly held by Douglas Cockerell.

The Handling of Bindery Work.

In the ordinary bindery department of a large printing plant little attention is given to the proper sequence of operations, or the matter of having one operation leave the material in the most convenient form for the next operation.

After studying the whole question of progress of work in one bindery it was found that there was an extra handling of the material between each two operations practically all along the line. On a given publication job it was found that the sheets from the press-room were first jogged and restacked before going to the automatic folders. The folders delivered the work into box trucks, from which the gatherers helped themselves after walking half way across the department. The stitchers secured the inserted magazines from the gathering tables, a load at a time. When the stitching tables became clogged with stitched magazines the cutter's boy was summoned to carry them, one lift at a time, to the bench back of the cutting machines; another cutter's boy carried them to the mailers after trimming. This system—or lack of it—meant that the entire edition was handled four times between operations in armful lots. Some of this carrying was done by girls who were certainly not qualified for a freight handler's job.

By perfecting the jogging devices on the presses it was found possible to eliminate hand jogging on all ordinary work. By using box platforms, which could be moved by running flat trucks under them and releasing a clutch, the four-hand haul of the entire edition was changed to simple handling of truck load lots.

Before starting a given job the route of all the material was definitely written out and given the boy in charge of the trucking. At the delivery end of each folder space was allotted for two empty box platforms. The girl attending the folder was required to place in one of these boxes a definite number of signatures piled in a prescribed way. The manner of piling was such that the material would be in the most convenient position for the gatherers. When this box was filled she started on the next. The truck boy took the full truck to a prescribed position for the next operation. The gatherers thus had at hand the different signatures required without leaving their positions. They in turn were required to deliver their work into box platforms in like manner, and the same truck boy carried the filled trucks to the stitchers.

No tables were used by the stitchers, who worked directly from one truck into another, leaving the work in exact lifts convenient for the cutter. The cutter's bench was removed and the trimming done directly from a full truck to an empty one, the truck boy doing the hauling between operations. Thus the mailers received full trucks of magazines, each containing a definite number of copies.

Among the advantages of the new system may be mentioned these:—All hand carrying between operations was eliminated. Work on the different operations was uninterrupted, and hence a larger output resulted. If at any time it was desired to know the number of copies finished through different stages of production, it was easily found by counting truckloads—for all contained specified quantities. Part of an edition should not be "lost." There was no possibility under the new system of having a hundred or two extra sheets of one signature turn up a few weeks later and solve the "mystery" of short copies.

The effect on the workers of having a definite place and a definite manner in which to place their work was noticeable in the increased order and skill of operation.—*The American Printer.*



British or American?

SIR,—Referring to an article in your issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* on "Typical Modern American Binderies," in which it is suggested that the reproductions of photographs of bindings contained in a pamphlet entitled "Bib-li-op-e-gis-tic" are taken from bindings executed by the Trow Press, we should like to point out that no less than 10 of these are from photographs taken from bindings executed by us, and will be found on pages 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22. Your illustration No. 2, you will notice, is one of them, and the bindings which you state in your article are on the lines of "Cosway Bindings" are actually Cosway Bindings, and also executed by us. It is superfluous for us to comment on such illegitimate advertising, and we think you should show up in your paper such methods of endeavouring to obtain business.

Yours faithfully,

ROBT. RIVIERE AND SON.

29--33, Heddon-street, W.,
August 25th, 1913.

MANY and varied are the uses of paper, and now it is stated that an American inventor has patented a method of producing raincoats which can be sold for about fivepence each, the cost of production being half that for each coat. The garments are made from waterproofed paper, and it is claimed that they can be used on more than one occasion. This coat has a material advantage over the present cloth variety, for it can be folded up and carried in one's pocket. Dullness and monotony in pattern will not prevail, for the paper coat can be made in colours to match one's suit, the only apparent drawback to the garment being that no pockets are provided.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

***WALKER* Stock Blocks**

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half-tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

LINOTYPE COMPOSITION.

Write for Terms for Linotype Composition.

THE HEREFORD TIMES,

QUICK DISPATCH GUARANTEED.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

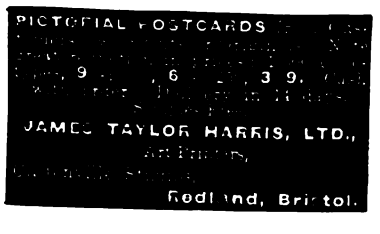
To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 200lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Task Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B. TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No.'s {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

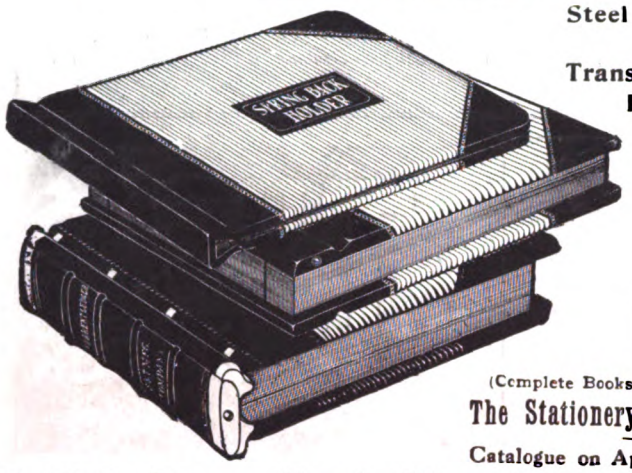
31, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Established 1876.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477, Do. 478.

Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851.

Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—September 18, 1913.

Digitized by Google

0935
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 13. LONDON: SEPTEMBER 25, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PLEASE NOTE.

Enquiries for

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES.
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES.
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES.
FLAT-BED BRONZING MACHINES.
INK MIXERS. INK MILLS.
BROADWAY PRESS.
GRAINERS.
AUTOMATIC FEEDERS.
OFFSET PROOFING PRESSES.
VARNISHING MACHINES.
GUMMING MACHINES.
TIN LACQUERING MACHINES, etc.

Address:

GEORGE MANN & Co., LTD.,
HENRY STREET,
GRAY'S INN ROAD,
LONDON.

WHICH IS NOW OUR HEAD OFFICE.

Works Only: **LEEDS.**

"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"
Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "GATLING" PROCESS ensure the best results on
All Classes of Printing Machines.

Maker:
FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.
"Inkermann" Works,
HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,
And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.
Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

Digitized by Google

Telephone: 3658 HOP.

Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.

Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

Maker and Refiner of

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

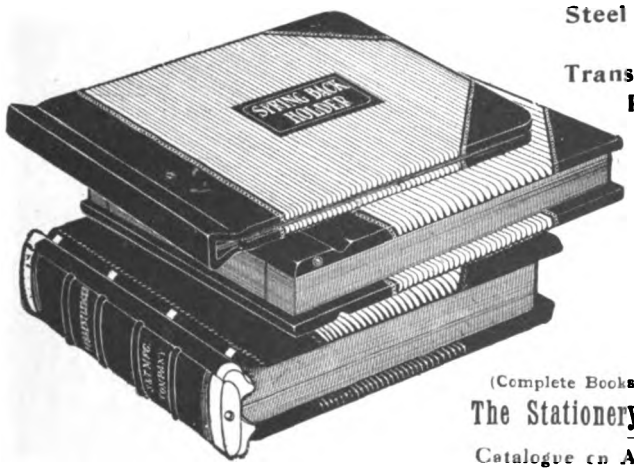
Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.

30 to 40 Tons
(All Grades)
Of TYPE METAL in Stock

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.
It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the **NEWS** come to **YOU** every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

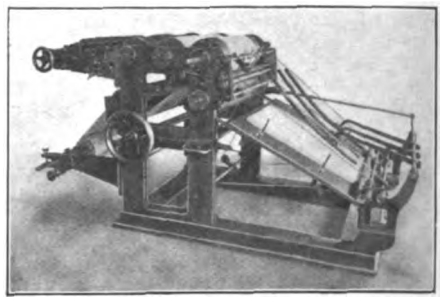
PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND The Best of Everything for the Printer

SHOE LANE, E.C.



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES
For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS
For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

W. F. SEDGWICK LTD.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS (2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS (3- 4 Colour)
237 & 236 BLACKFRIARS ROAD LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP.

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45. Dresden-A. Germany.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 13.

LONDON: SEPTEMBER 25, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Printing Trades Exhibition

AT AMSTERDAM.

From our Special Correspondent.

The Kingdom of Holland is celebrating the centenary of its independence, and no less than thirty exhibitions and special festivities have been held in connection with this celebration. The most important of these, from our readers' point of view, is naturally the Internationale Graphische Tentoonstelling, or International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts, which has been held in Amsterdam during the months of July, August, and September. This exhibition occupied the Paleis voor Volksvlijt, a building which, with its annexes, is rather larger than our Agricultural Hall, and is modelled on the style of the nave of the Crystal Palace. The arrangement of the main hall merits special notice. A false roof of gauze has been put in about 30 feet from the floor, and the space then divided up into stalls by wooden frames covered with a light brown cloth. Each stall is therefore self-contained, and the cloth makes an admirable background for specimens of printing or bookbinding. The effect is artistic, and compares very favourably with the rather haphazard methods adopted at some of our exhibitions. The main purpose of the exhibition is to educate the public, or, rather, the best way to put it is that it is in the main an exhibition of printers' work rather than of machinery and tools for the use of printers, although, as will be seen, the latter are by no means wanting. We will deal first with the General Section, and describe the principal exhibits of the most important Dutch offices, which by the way generally cover both letterpress and litho work.

Messrs. Ellerman, Harms and Co., of Amsterdam, show some effective poster work in chromo-lithography, which showed up much better than their letterpress.

Messrs. Emrik and Binger, of Haarlem (London office, 379, Strand), a firm established as far back as 1829, are fine art printers, and had some fine specimens on view of their chromo-litho, collotype, and three-colour work.

Messrs. J. Enschedé en Zonen, who date as printers from the very early years of the eighteenth century (1703), show many specimens from their general printing office. They have been newspaper owners for about 200 years, the *Haarlemsche Courant*, one of the oldest living European papers, being their property. Their typefoundry, started when the Wetstein foundry was acquired in 1743, in addition to the excellent founts cut by the firm, possesses the matrices of many of the finest types of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and from these types are cast to-day in order to print works which require to appear in antiquarian dress. These types are not sold to other firms, but are only used in the Enschedé office. Their general letterpress and block work is of a high order. There is no Bible monopoly in Holland, but a considerable proportion of the copies of the Dutch Bible in circulation have been issued by the Enschedé press. In conjunction with a few other firms they issue the official Church hymn-book. These works, shown as they are within a short distance of the world-famous productions of the Oxford University Press, bear the somewhat trying comparison remarkably well.

One of the few German firms exhibiting is Albert Frisch, of Berlin, who show some good specimens of collotype in colours, including some facsimile work. Collotype is not much practised in Holland, owing to the climate, and the excellent work of this firm should draw some Dutch work to Berlin.

The firm of Lankhout and Co., of The Hague, specialises in commercial chromo work, and shows some effective specimen sheets.

The Amsterdam firm of Van Leer and Co (who have a London office at 62, Ludgate-hill) have a good collection of prints in chromo-lithography and three and four colour work. Their chromo-photo-litho prints are specially to be commended.

The Drukkerij Levisson, of The Hague, produce fine printing of all kinds, but their booklets for commereial purposes, posters and colour work call for special mention.

It is natural to expect good half-tone work from a firm which preserves the name of Meisenbach, and Messrs. Meisenbach, Riffarth and Co., of Munich, have some fine specimens in black and colour.

Messrs. Mouton and Co., of The Hague, are general colour and letterpress printers, and have a good line of their productions on view.

The Map Department of the Dutch War Office, corresponding to our Ordnance Survey, has an interesting show of specimens of maps and the litho stones from which they are printed.

It is unnecessary to describe the exhibit of the Oxford University Press, which is of the usual excellence, although the show case is almost too crowded to permit of the individual items being properly appreciated.

Messrs. Roeloffzen-Hübner and Van Santen, of Amsterdam, show some fine specimens of their copperplate printing, and give practical demonstrations of copperplate engraving and printing. Their book work is also on show, a striking example being a Missal for the use of the Old Catholics, modelled on the early printed Missals, even to the extent of having a plate of the Crucifixion, in the style of the fifteenth century, in front of the Canon.

Atlases and maps for schools form the principal exhibits of Messrs. Smulders and Co., of The Hague. Their school maps have every quality necessary for such work, especially simplicity and strength of line and lettering.

Messrs. G. J. Thieme, a firm having establments in Arnhem and Nijmegen, was founded as far back as 1792. They are general printers, book, news and litho. One or two books printed with decorated borders show a harmony of decoration and type which is often wanting in such works.

These are the principal exhibits of commercial specimens. They occupy the main hall, and each printer has his own alcove in which his productions can be shown without clashing with those of his neighbour.

A note may be added on the State Printing Office. Holland, like most other countries, excluding our own, has an official printing plant, but it appears to be restricted to the printing of Parliamentary papers, official notices, etc. Several books on show at different stands in the Exhibition are printed for the Government, and the art, scientific and other books compiled for or issued by the various Government Departments all seem to be given out to various firms for execution.

Paper.

The paper trade exhibits are not numerous. There are very few papermakers in Holland, most of the paper used coming from Germany and England. The most important stall is that of Messrs. P. Proost en Zoon, of Amsterdam. They show all the materials of papermaking, bales of esparto, logs of pulp wood, barrels of china clay, etc., and specimens of the various periodicals and books produced on paper supplied by them. The only paper they make themselves is a hand-made, which is gradually creeping into favour for printing the increasing number of old style books on. Another part of the stall shows the various machines used in testing paper, and there is a case of books showing the manner in which the paper of various periods has lasted to the present day. The most horrible example is a paper trade journal (!) the front page of which has turned quite brown owing to the action of light.

Messrs. G. H. Buhrmann, of Amsterdam, are the sole agents for the Strathmore Paper Co., a well-known American papermaking firm, and other firms, and show a good line of varieties.

The firm of Miliani, an Italian house specialising in watermarked papers for bank-notes and share certificates, have an interesting exhibit of their best watermarks, some of which are quite striking. These papers are handled in Holland by Messrs. Geuze and Co., of Dordrecht, who show bills, certificates and similar work produced in letterpress colour work on Miliani papers.

Finally, as regards the paper section, there is the Marshall miniature papermaking machine, so familiar at trade exhibitions in this country. It is excellently shown, having a raised gallery behind it for the spectators, and is much appreciated, generally being surrounded by an eager crowd. We now turn to the

Machinery Section,

which is housed in a separate hall. There are no Dutch printing machine manufacturers showing, presumably for the very good reason that there are none, and the English, German and American exhibits are shown by the Dutch agents of the manufacturers. The one real novelty in the show is the "Heureka" machine of the Heidelberg Schnellpressenfabrik. This is a flat-bed machine for printing newspapers from type, but two rubber cylinders are placed between the paper carrying cylinder and the type, with the result of transforming it into a typographical offset machine. The daily paper, *I.G.T.A.*, which has been issued in connection with the Exhibition, has been printed on it. There is a curious dullness about the appearance of the journal, which is not accounted for until the method of printing is seen. The machine is a perfector, the inking rollers and rubber cylinders being duplicated to print the second side of the paper. It can print an 8-page paper, but I cannot say at what speed. It is said that the 4-page *I.G.T.A.* has only been printed at the rate of 6,000 per hour, but this may be owing to exhibition conditions.

The English Linotype Co. is not represented, as Holland comes into the domain of the German company. The latter has three Linos on show: the "Ideal," a single magazine machine, which looks rather old-fashioned; a two-magazine machine, and a

Digitized by Google

fine three-magazine, which is the last word in line-casting machines. The Mergenthaler Casting Machine is also on view. This will cast founts for printers from the ordinary Lino matrices. The L. and M. Offset, and the latest modification of the Miehle, are shown at this stand.

The Lanston Monotype Co. have a caster and two keyboards, and their stand has had a great deal of attention. The only new point to be noticed was a keyboard that perforated two rolls at once, either in the same measure or different, as desired, so that a novel might be set up in the 6s. and 7d. forms simultaneously.

The only other typesetting machine in the Exhibition was the Typograph, which seems to be making its way on the Continent.

The Jury which inspected the exhibits and apportioned the awards was under the presidency of Mr. M. Mouton, of the Hague, the vice-presidents being Mr. H. J. D. Enschedé, of Haarlem, and Dr. Nicholas, of Berlin. Amongst the thirteen jurors were Mr. M. J. P. van Santen, Mr. A. van Leer and Mr. A. Meisenbach, whose firms were thus also *hors concours* and so could not participate in the awards.

Amongst the recipients of Diplomas of Honour (the highest award made in the Exhibition) were Messrs. Berger and Wirth, printing ink manufacturers, Leipzig and London; Messrs. Brehmer, of Leipzig and London, manufacturers of wire stitching, book folding and other apparatus for the printing and allied trades; Messrs. Emrik and Binger, fine art printers, of Haarlem and London; Messrs. Karl Krause, of Leipzig and London, etc., manufacturers of machinery and plant for the printing and allied industries; the Linotype Co.; Messrs. Ch. Lorilleux and Co., printing ink manufacturers, of Paris and London; the Oxford University Press, London; Messrs. Penrose and Co., Ltd., manufacturers of plant and materials for process engraving, etc., London; Messrs. Proost and Son, paper merchants, Amsterdam; M. Ch. Smautz, litho roller manufacturer, Paris; Messrs. Smulders and Co., scholastic publishers, The Hague; and Messrs. Albert and Co., of Frankenthal, Bavaria, manufacturers of rotary and other printing machinery.

Gold medals were awarded to, amongst others, the exhibits of the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., New York; Messrs. Ellerman, Harms and Co., letterpress and litho printers, Amsterdam; Wm. Crosland, Ltd., manufacturers of machinery and plant for the printing and allied trades, Bredbury, near Stockport; the Drukkerij Levisson, printers, the Hague; Messrs. Geuze and Co., printers, Dordrecht; Messrs. A. Gutberlet and Co., of Leipzig, manufacturers of book folding machines; the Heidelberg Co., manufacturers of printing machinery; Messrs. Lankhaut and Co., lithographers, the Hague; the Mergenthaler Typesetting Machine Co., Berlin; the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., London; the Strathmore Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass., U.S.A.; Messrs. G. J. Thieme, letterpress and litho printers, Arnhem, etc.; and the Typograph Machine Co., Berlin.

The firms to whom a silver medal was awarded included Mr. Emil Kahle, of Leipzig, manufacturer of perforating and stereotyping plant and platen presses.

The exhibit of Messrs. C. L. Lasch and Co., of Leipzig, manufacturers of wire stitching and eyeletting machines, gained a bronze medal.

ACCORDING to the *Board of Trade Journal* the number of organisations connected with the printing and allied trades represented at the late Trade Unions Congress, at Manchester, was eleven, sending to the Congress 23 delegates, representing a membership of 68,954. The figures for the 1912 conference were: Organisations, 11; delegates, 23; members, 65,715. This year showed an increase in the membership of 3,239.

TECHNICAL

Instruction in the Printing Trade.

Opening of the Session 1913-14.

Printing now forms a subject of instruction in many of the provincial technical schools, as is shown by the numerous syllabuses for the new session 1913-14 that have come to hand. By the end of this month most of the classes will have started, and some of them with increased facilities and accommodation. The following has been summarised from the information relating to the printing craft appearing in the new prospectuses that have been issued by institutions outside of London.

Batley Technical School.

This School is under the management of the Education Committee of the Batley Town Council, and is a fine modern building, erected in 1893, but subsequently extended and improved on more than one occasion. Typography is taught under a certificated teacher of the City and Guilds of London Institute (Mr. Chas. E. Roberts), and the syllabus consists of a preparatory course and a technical course, the latter including in the fourth year lectures on cost for composing, machine, binding and warehouse departments. The School is equipped with type, press, and other appliances for good practical work. Visits are made to centres of interest to the trade on Saturdays during the session, which commences on Monday, 22nd inst. The fee per session is 7s. 6d.; students under 16, 5s.

Birmingham School of Art.

The new session of this School commenced on Monday, 15th inst. The subjects taught include book illustration, in two sections, namely, moving model and design. The teacher of both is Mr. Eggison, and the class meets on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings. The fee for a term is £2 10s. for those over 16, and £2 for those under 16, for three mornings a week.

Blackheath School of Arts and Crafts.

Among the subjects taught at the Blackheath, Lee, Lewisham and Greenwich School of Arts and Crafts, Lee-road, Blackheath, S.E., are bookbinding and book illustration. The latter comprises black and white illustration, drawing for fashion plates and lettering, there being a special class for black and white reproduction and lettering. The instructor is Mr. Harold Nelson, the class meeting on Wednesday evenings. Fashion plate and fan painting is taught by Mr. Leighton on Thursday evenings. Bookbinding and decoration is under the tuition of Mr. E. Green, the class meeting on Monday and Wednesday evenings. The session opens on the 29th inst. The fee for preliminary evening course is 5s., and for evening School of Art courses 10s. per term.

Bolton Technical Schools.

The Bolton Town Council issues an Education Directory of 354 pages, the present one being the ninth issued under its direction, which gives in convenient form information respecting the primary as well as technical and secondary education taught in the educational institutions in Bolton, for the maintenance of which the Council, through its Education Committee, is responsible. Typography is taught in the Municipal Secondary School, the lecturer being Mr. J. R. Linton. In addition to imparting information of a thoroughly practical character, samples of material, diagrams of machinery, and specimens of modern display work are exhibited. At convenient times Mr. Linton gives papers on "Advertising from the printer's standpoint," by which it is hoped to arouse a deep and abiding interest on the part of young printers in an essential feature of their technical education. The instruction is divided into three grades, the examination in the first grade consisting of a paper of questions only, while in the second grade, in addition to a paper of questions, there is a practical examination for compositors to be held in a printing office. One of the items taught in the final grade is "Cost generally of plant, material, paper, etc." These classes began work on Monday, 15th inst.

Bradford School of Art.

The new session of the City of Bradford School of Art began on Monday, 15th inst. There are evening classes in typography for compositors, the theory and practical work being combined into one course and the course is divided into three years, certificates being given for each successful course. Lecturer, Mr. H. Lister; instructor, Mr. W. H. Wray. Similar classes are held in typography—machine and press, with the same lecturer, the instructor being Mr. J. H. Kane. A course of instruction is also given in the art of chromo-lithography, so planned that it will serve both for the apprentice and for those who have passed through their apprenticeship. All the necessary material, including a large selection of stones, is provided for the use of students. Practical lithography, machine printing and photo-lithographic printing is taught to students engaged during the day time as apprentices or journeymen. The department is equipped with hand and power litho presses, copperplate press, and flat-bed litho machine. An up-to-date rotary offset machine has been acquired for this session. A stock of lithographic stones, aluminium and zinc plates, and the various chemicals employed in their treatment is also provided, as well as the necessary black and coloured inks, oils, varnishes, etc., and the various transfer and printing papers. The lecturer and instructor is Mr. W. E. Learoyd. In order to meet the requirements demanded by the changes and advancements constantly taking place in the printing trades, and to meet the difficulties that every apprentice or learner finds in the workshops on account of the specialisation and sub-divisions of work incident to such a highly-skilled craft, arrangements have been made for a class dealing with photo-reproduction work. The instruction is so arranged as to deal with photo-engraving and photo-lithography. A photographic studio has been arranged containing exposing room and dark room, fitted with the necessary apparatus. The instructor of this class is Mr. M. O'Keefe.

Brighton Municipal Technical College.

Evening classes in typography are held at this institution, which is under the management of the Education Committee for the County Borough of Brighton. The new session commenced on the 15th inst. and it is divided into two terms, the first ending in the third week of December, and the second, commencing about the beginning of the second week in January, ends about the middle of April. Mr. E. C. Tomkins is the teacher, and there are three courses—preliminary, ordinary and honours, the latter dealing with the knowledge necessary for the duty of estimating. The fee is 5s. for either course.

Cork Technical Institute.

The Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Sharman Crawford-street, Cork, was opened in January, 1912. The classes reopened for the session 1913-14 on Monday, 22nd inst., and will continue until about the end of May. Typography is taught by Mr. J. Harvey, and comprises composing, press and machine in Grades I. and II., and a final examination course (Honours) on two evenings a week. Also machine composition, the instruction relating to both the linotype and monotype. In addition to the money prizes and medals offered by the institute, prizes of £1 are awarded by the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association to the winners of the first prizes at the final examination, and in each

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

section of Grade II., and prizes of 5s. to the winners of the second prizes in each section of Grade II. The sessional fee is 5s. for a course of study in any two subjects.

Dublin Technical Schools.

The City of Dublin Municipal Technical Schools began the new session on Tuesday, 16th inst. Book-producing classes are taught at the Bolton-street School, and comprise instruction in typography, lithography, lithographic drawing, photography, photo-mechanical processes, bookbinding and art applied to these crafts. Typography is divided into theoretical and practical instruction, the instructors being Messrs. C. W. Clarke and P. Maher. There are also special classes for journeymen, typography being under instructor P. Fogarty, and linotype machine work under R A. Latchford. There is a note in the prospectus to the effect that it is hoped that instruction in monotype work will soon be added. The foregoing classes are held in the evenings on different days in the week. There are also afternoon classes in typography, intended for newspaper hands, covering compositors' work, elementary and advanced; practical instruction in the use of the linotype machine; technical calculations and workshop arithmetic; English, and technical drawing, such as should be serviceable to compositors. The usual fee for the entire session is 5s.

Glasgow School of Art.

Craft classes connected with the production and illumination of books are held at the Glasgow School of Art Central Institution. Lithography, block cutting, colour printing, posters, and black and white processes are taught, as regards design, by Mr. Allan D. Mainds, assisted by Mr. Archd. E. H. Miller, and, as regards printing by Mr. Joseph Hamilton. Instruction is given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and also on Friday afternoons. The various processes followed in reproduction will be dealt with, together with colour and colour processes. Also wood block cutting, Japanese methods, etc. Illumination and lettering are taught by Mr. Allan D. Mainds (design), and Mr. Wm. G. Morton (lettering). Professor R. Anning Bell, R.W.S., R.B.C., is the director of studies, and the session extends from September 16th till June 12th, 1914. The fee for craft students at the evening schools (three nights weekly) is 10s. 6d., and the afternoon school fees are £4 10s. per session for five afternoons weekly, and £3 3s. per session for three afternoons weekly.

Harrow District Technical School.

At this School, which is situated in Station-road, Greenhill, Harrow, there are classes in lithography or photo-mechanical process work and in typography, the instructors being Mr. F. Hurwitz in the former, and Mr. Ernest N. Wimhurst in the latter. The instruction in both will be arranged to cover the syllabus of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Special attention will be given to the offset process in the litho class, which commences on Tuesday, 30th inst., the typography class commencing on Wednesday, October 1st. The fees in both cases are 5s. for the full course.

Newport Technical Institute.

An evening class in lithography is held at this Institute under the tuition of the Headmaster, Mr. W. Bush, F.C.S. This Class is intended for lithographic apprentices and draughtsmen engaged in the printing trade. The instruction will be of a practical nature, from grinding stones up to printing the finished work. Students will be taught to design, make transfers, and pass through the whole of the stages required for a complete knowledge of the art. The methods of obtaining transfers by means of photography and colour printing will be included in the course. The class is held on Monday evenings. On Wednesday evenings a class is held in drawing in black and white for the Press, or reproduction for printing processes, by Mr. J. R. Lloyd Roberts. It is exclusively for advanced students. Day classes in both subjects are also held. The session consists of two terms, extending over a period of 30 weeks, the first having commenced on the 18th inst.

Nottingham University College.

Evening classes in printing are held here, the session having commenced on Monday, 22nd inst. The instruction given follows the lines laid down in the syllabus of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and visits, when possible, are paid to local works. Process and machine work are taught by Mr. A. Pike, and compositors' work by Mr. H. W. Everard. A small plant is provided in the class-room. The fee for the session is 5s.; a composition fee for two printing classes being 7s. 6d.

Oxford City Technical School.

While not primarily intended to teach special trades or businesses, the chief object of this School is "to prepare students for commercial, industrial, artistic, or domestic occupations, and to enable mechanics, artisans and all who have to get their living, or who help others to get it, to learn such branches of science, or of other education, as are of practical application to their work." Among the technological and manual subjects taught appears typography, elementary and advanced classes being held on Friday evenings, for apprentices only. The fee is 5s. per session.

Preston Harris Institute.

The aim of the Council, in arranging the work of the evening classes at this institution, is to provide systematic instruction in the scientific principles applicable to the leading trades and industries of Preston and the district. The session of the evening classes commenced on 22nd inst., and includes a class in typography on Monday and Wednesday evenings. The teachers are Messrs. R. Austin (medallist), R. C. Pye (Honours) and W. H. Austin (Honours). The fee for the session is 7s. 6d.



The Newspaper of the Future.

By H. Drummond.

Ther ar, or shud be, sum feeteurz ov the neuzpaiper ov the feuteur which Mr. Robert Donald, ov the London *Cronicl*, haz not indicaited. Mai we look for a neuz-sheet without startling hed lienz? When we reed that sertain ietemz ar held oever for lac ov spais, and at the saim tiem see hed lienz filing an eighth or one-sixth ov a column, it iz dificult tu mezhur the sens or valeu ov economi in the editorial room. Whot purpos for good duu larj hed lienz serv? We feer nun. Thai sertainli beget a feeverish, unbalanst miend—an improper fraim ov miend—tu reeseev eni kiend ov neuz, and calceulaited tu creait fols impreshonz and tu prodeus eroeneus concluzhonz befor a singel lien ov neuz haz been red. Thoez epigramatic colum hedz tuu often giv prominens tu meer triefelz and the sensaishonal. Whi shud organz ov public opinion foster and cultivait such shaloenes?

Meni reederz hav veri eroeneus iedeaz about Advertizments. Sum ar foolish enuf tu dezier thair entier ecscluzhon, ignorant ov the reveneu thai prodeus; on the uther hand advertiezerz hav a poor concepshon ov the art ov efectiv advertiezing. How often duu publisherz, when anounsing neu books, giv copius ecstracts conserning them, aul printed in smaul tiep? Not wun person in a hundred, nai, posibli not wun in a thouzand, ever atemts tu reed the testimoniz so cramd and crouded intu a smaul cumpas.

Az advertizments cannot be abolisht in the jurnal ov the feuteur, iz it tuu much tu ecspect that thai duu not entrench upon ordinari neuz columz? Iz ther not a groing tendensi tu rezerv boeth the left-hand and the riet-hand columz for advertizments? Even the senter ov the paij haz tu pai hoestaij tu the advertiezer, however objecshonabl tu the ie such obtruuzhonz mai be. Then the botom, and the botom cornerz ov the paij, ar often fild with advertizments. But the wurst ov aul anounsments ar thoez which alternait neuz on wun sied and advertizments on the uther. This iz a veri objecshonabl intruuzhon, espeshali on the part ov weekliz which ar kept and bound. Thai ad tu the bulk, and duu not serv eni purpos after the iseu in which thai apeer. Advertizments in weekli sheets aut tu be so printed that thai mai be withdrawn without los ov mater. Wil the neuzpaiper ov the feuteur set a good ecsampl in this respect?

Corespondens iz variusli treeted bi the diferent editorz. A few alot liberal spais tu leterz from thair reederz; and not oenli ar several columz devoeted tu voluntari contribeushonz, but thai reeseev speshal atenshon, az from the editorz ov the *Yorkshire Post*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Glasgow Herald*, and *Spectator*. The *Yorkshire Post* taiks a speshal deliet in comenting upon leterz apeering in its columz. Whielst the editor mai not win over his corespondents tu hiz vewz, he sertainli adz tu the powr and cosmopolitanizm of hiz jurnal bi drawing reederz ov everi faiz ov thout tu hiz sheet. It is liekli that this feeteur wil reeseev moer atenshon and spais in the neuz-sheet than it duz in the curent jurnalz. Woz it not the lait Mr. Stead hu conseevd ov a neuzpaiper (?) compoezd ov nothing but leterz? Wil a jurnal ov this tiep apeer and be wiedli suported? Mr. Donald did not dreem that it wud; yet within reezonabl limits it mai cum tu pas.

Amid aul the chainjez "that ar shuer tu cum" in the jurnalistic wurld Mr. Donald'z vizhon did not forsee a chainj in the speling ov the neuz-sheet. Masheenz for this and that for the rapid producshon ov neuzpaiperz hav crouded intu the printing-room, which the groeth ov competishon amongst jurnalz haz begot. Proprieetorz hav vied with eech uther in the ecspenditeur ov thouzandz upon thouzandz ov poundz in the erecshon ov neu masheeneri for the economi of tiem, tu be erli in the feeld with the laitest neuz; yet how feu hav venteurd tu efect economi without tue ecspenditeur ov a singl shiling, bi omiting the printing of sielent leterz? A feu munths ago the *Times* sujested the enlarjment ov the alfabet bi the adishon ov tuu neu leterz, wun for "th" and wun for "ng." It estimaited a saving ov £350,000 a yeer in English printed jurnalz, ecsclusiv ov mateerial saivd. If this larj sum ov muni cud be saivd bi euzing tuu simbolz insted ov foer, whot a heuj sum wud be economiezd by the omishon ov iedel leterz!

In a wiedli spaist colum ov the *Times* 110 leterz cud be dropt, and in an ordinari colum the number ov eusles printed leterz reech 166, wheilst thai toetal 210 in a colum ov the *Yorkshire Post*, or an agregait ov 1,500 redundant leterz on a paij! Wher wer Mr. Donald'z powerz ov vizhon that he did not dreem, or maik himself dreem, ov newzpaiperz ov the feuteur that wud not burden proprieetorz, compositorz, proofreederz, printerz, and reederz with an armi ov redundant leterz? He wox candid tu confes that he woz not an edeucaited man, but pozest informaishon; shuurli hiz noellej iz wied enuf tu be cognizant ov the fact ov the needles waist ov tiem, laibor, muni, and material which eusles leterz entail upon printerz ov neuzpaiperz. Ar jurnalists waiting for sum boeld editor hu wil "bel the cat" bi riding hiz jurnal ov aul redundant leterz, or wil ther be a jineral advans against the printing ov simbolz which mai be saifli dropt without mateerialy afecting the apeerans ov the paij?

"Cordelia" Cover Papers.

Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Old Bailey, E.C., have introduced a new and attractive line in cover papers, to which they have given the title of "Cordelia," and the range of colours is so pleasing and the texture of the surface so charming that printers will find them adaptable for a wide section of their work. The essentials of a good paper are great strength, good folding qualities, and dainty attractiveness, and in the "Cordelia" covers these essentials are strongly in evidence, while the linen facing is surprisingly real, both on the surface and in the look-through. The firm says in making this new paper at their Croxley Mill they have endeavoured not only to produce a strong, good folding choice paper, but have introduced the "kindliness" found in a good printing quality, and have avoided the harshness so destructive to type that is often present in cover papers.

The paper is stocked in medium, royal and double crown, 504 sheets to the ream, and in six colours: maize, lobelia, gorse, mint, mistletoe and lilac. Although these papers are made primarily for cover purposes they may be used for quite a variety of purposes, such as folders, booklets, programmes, menus, cards, tickets, post cards, envelopes, etc., and the fine character of the facing, together with the artistic colour basis, renders it possible for such productions to be got up in a strikingly attractive and unique manner. An excellent series of samples is sent out and printers should apply for a set. Among the examples is one that contains some excellent advice to printers, which we reproduce as follows:—

Always use high-grade stock.

Remember that the use of too many colours and too much decoration militates greatly against the production of artistic printing.

A better result would be obtained by reducing the number of colours, and employing the money thus saved for the purchase of better stock.

It is seldom necessary to use more than two colours on any job of printing.

It is quite possible to produce effective printed advertising by means of simple typography, flawless presswork, good black ink, and cover stock of the best quality.

In the majority of cases a high-grade stock should be the medium selected, in order to produce advertising that is effective in every way.

Digitized by Google

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment with letterpress printers declined last month, as is usual in August, and at the end of the month was slack on the whole. With lithographic printers employment continued good. As compared with a year ago there was a general improvement, as shown by the Table below :—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of August, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		August, 1913.	July, 1913.	August, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,637	7·4	4·6	9·2	+ 2·8	— 1·8
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,943	3·8	2·1	4·6	+ 1·7	— 0·8
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,121	5·1	3·9	4·7	+ 1·2	+ 0·4
East Midland and Eastern Counties ..	2,832	3·9	2·3	3·3	+ 1·6	+ 0·6
West Midlands	2,767	4·9	1·6	5·7	+ 3·3	— 0·8
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales ...	3,999	3·0	1·7	3·9	+ 1·3	— 0·9
Scotland	6,071	1·9	1·9	3·4	...	— 1·5
Ireland...	2,497	6·3	6·6	8·1	— 0·3	— 1·8
United Kingdom	52,867	5·4	3·5	6·5	+ 1·9	— 1·1

In London, employment was slack with letterpress printers and good with lithographic printers.

In other centres, employment with letterpress printers declined generally, and was slack at most centres, except in Scotland, where it continued good. In the Eastern Counties and at Derby and Bristol it was fair, though not so good as a month ago; while at Oxford and at Cardiff it was good. With lithographic printers employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, except at Edinburgh and Belfast, where it was slack.

FOREIGN.

In France, during July, employment in the printing trades showed a slight falling off, the percentage out of work being rather higher in Paris than in the Provinces. From Germany no change was reported; in Norway there was a slight increase in employment.

A Newspaper Hoax.

One of the most barefaced, deliberate fakes of recent years was perpetrated upon the people of New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Wilmington, and suburban towns, the other Sunday, by some persons whose identity the police are trying to discover. The fake consisted in the publication of an eight-page newspaper bearing the title of the *Sunday Telegram* and dated Philadelphia, August 31st, on the front page of which in 2½-inch heavy black letter type appeared the headline, "Harry Thaw Shot Trying to Escape." Following this was a three-column paragraph set in large type and reading as follows :—

"An unconfirmed report this afternoon states that Harry K. Thaw, the millionaire murderer of Stanford White, who created a sensation by escaping from Mateawan Asylum on August 15th, and fled to Canada, was shot and instantly killed by guards while trying to flee in an automobile from the jail where he was placed when caught. It is also reported that his lawyers, who were with him, and the chauffeur driving the machine, whose names are as yet unknown, were also killed or injured."

Thousands of copies of the paper were sold on the streets of the above mentioned cities at five cents a copy. That the alleged news of Thaw's death created a sensation is putting it mildly. The news travelled fast. The local newspaper offices were kept busy answering inquiries of additional information made by telephone. It was the sole topic of conversation on all sides.

It did not take the newspaper editors long to telegraph to Sherbrooke for confirmation of the truth of the story. Correspondents wired back that the report was a fake as Thaw was still alive and in jail.

An examination of the *Sunday Telegram* showed that the issue was No. 1, Vol. I. The only clue to the publisher or publishers of the paper was the name "J. A. Lazar, editor and publisher," which appeared at the head of the editorial page. No street address in Philadelphia was given for the office of the paper.

The name of "J. A. Lazar" does not appear in the Philadelphia city directory. Members of the local typographical union declare that the union label used in the paper was a fake because it carried no number.

The most of the paper was filled with "boiler plate" articles. A small amount of news matter taken from the newspapers of the day before, and a few editorials composed the only set matter appearing in the eight-page sheet.

Investigation shows that 10,000 copies of the fake newspaper were sold in New York, 5,000 copies in Philadelphia, 5,000 in Newark and fully 5,000 in Atlantic City. It is estimated that the publisher cleaned up $2,100 on the issue.

THE Actiengesellschaft für Schriftgiesserei und Maschinenbau, Offenbach, a/M. sends us an excellent example of printing in colours that has been executed on their "Universal" printing machine. The sheet is 36 by 26 inches, and in the centre is a fine picture of a girl, entitled "Ein Kind der Berge," which is printed in a very effective style, four colours only being used. The picture is surrounded by a heavy border in green and red, and the perfect register and equal inking show that the press in question is capable of doing very high-class work. A specimen sheet of types supplied by the same firm accompanies the picture, and shows a large and varied selection of faces.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

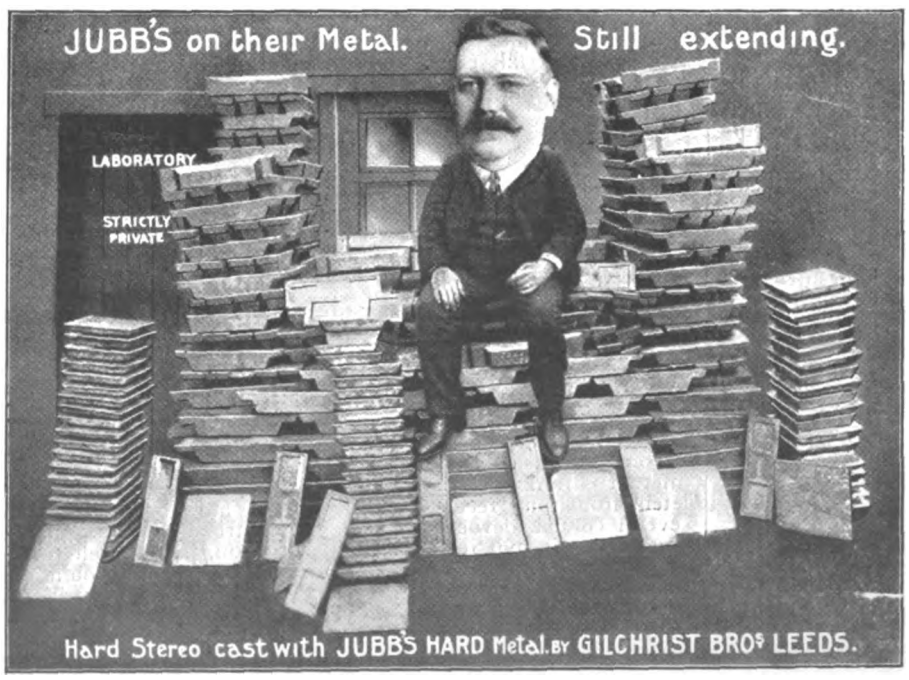
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address: "Metals, Leeds."



London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone: 5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

224

Digitized by Google

The Monotype at Bristol.

An Arts and Crafts Exhibition is being held at the Coliseum, Bristol, at which the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., has a stand where they show a Monotype caster equipped with a display type attachment, which latter casts display type from 14 to 36-point. The function of the caster alone is for casting and setting type from 5 to 18-point. The "DD" keyboard (with a maximum of 30,000 ens per hour) and the "D" keyboard are also being shown. A Harris Two-colour Letterpress machine (working on an actual job) and a Boston Stitcher completes what should be an interesting exhibit to printer visitors. The Corporation are sending out a batch of literature drawing attention to their Bristol display; it consists of blotters, post cards, tickets, etc., all relating to the exhibit and inviting the inspection of printers. The whole of the type used in getting up these examples of printing was cast on the Monotype, and the result is an excellent advertisement for the machine. Printers who can visit the exhibition should apply for tickets—which will be sent free—to the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., 43, Fetter-lane, E.C.

Husbands and Wives in Trade.

In the City of London Court, on Thursday, *Home Words*, Ltd., 11, Ludgate-square, E.C., claimed £3 13s. 2d. against Mr. H. A. Gregory, printer, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, for magazines and periodicals supplied. Plaintiff said he did not owe the money. It was due from his wife. Six years ago he got into difficulties, and everything he was possessed of was taken from him. His wife had carried on the business since, and he had acted as her manager at £1 a week. He had nothing. His wife would pay the plaintiffs' account if they would agree to her terms. Judge Rentoul: But you are living with her. Defendant said he was bound to do so. Judge Rentoul said that in Sawbridgeworth those husband and wife cases might be rare. In London, where many people were very tricky, the cases of men running businesses in the names of their wives were enormously frequent, and he never believed in a case of that sort. It was a cover for running a business in the wife's name. Defendant said he had never tried to deceive anyone. It was absurd for wholesale stationers, publishers, etc., to be coming down on him. Mr. Piesse, plaintiffs' solicitor, said that defendant had written offering to pay soon. Judge Rentoul said he had no doubt it was a juggle merely, but there were the documents which were rather in defendant's favour. Plaintiffs no doubt thought they were sending goods to the defendant. Defendant: Because I work for her. Judge Rentoul: If you or she do not pay this bill they are being "done" out of their goods through you being her manager. Defendant: But it is very awkward to me for firms to be coming down like this. If I pay this I will have to pay the lot. It seems the firms have laid their heads together. Judge Rentoul: I have the means to make you pay, and ultimately to order imprisonment for six weeks if you do not pay. No matter in whose name this business is carried on. It is all the same. There is no difference whether it is in the wife's name or the husband's, if they are living together, one concern supporting the two. Mr. Piesse added that some letters were written by the wife and others by the husband. Judge Rentoul said he would find for the plaintiffs, with costs.

Diaries for 1914.

Their carefully compiled and well-finished Export Diaries for 1914 have been published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C., who inform us that they have received increased demands for them from all parts of the world. The Rough and Commercial Series are old and well-established favourites both at home and abroad. They are all ruled one way, *i.e.*, feint with feint blue cash lines, and are provided with one, two, or seven days on a page, or with a week in an opening. No. 31 is a handy folio diary, measuring 13 by 8 inches. The Australasian edition is prefaced with a detailed calendar for 1914 and other calendar information, sun rising and setting, bank and public holidays, foreign moneys and their English equivalents, Australasian governors, chambers of commerce, New Zealand cabinet, Australian and New Zealand rates of postage, time standards, inter-state telegraphic rates, Australasian stamp duties, Australasian Government offices in London, leading Australasian banks, governors of the British Empire, and much other useful general information, concluding with a Concise Directory of houses in the principal trades and professions. Then follow the usual diary leaves, well printed on a good quality paper. No. 33 is a similarly arranged quarto diary, measuring 10 by 8 inches, and the one before us is arranged for the Indian and Colonial edition, in a similarly useful manner to the former. Both sizes are produced in three styles, a plain diary with paper boards to sell at 1s. 6d. for the folio and 1s. 4d. for the quarto size; interleaved with blotting and with paper boards, at 2s. 6d. and 2s. each; and in cloth boards, interleaved with blotting, at 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.

Amongst a selection of "Scribbling Diaries," No. 47 is an inexpensive and serviceable octavo diary ($7\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches) with a week in an opening and interleaved with blotting. The Australasian edition is arranged similarly to the above and sells at 1s. No. 102 is another octavo diary (8 by 5 inches) with a week in an opening, and printed on better quality paper and strongly bound in best cloth boards, it retails at 2s. A still better quality diary is No. 11, octavo ($7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches) with a week in an opening, printed on the highest quality cream wove paper and handsomely and very strongly bound in dark green cloth with red lettering piece. It contains a large mass of valuable information, and is priced at 4s.

There is a remarkably large variety in Letts's pocket diaries, all printed on the best paper, specially made, and betokening much care in their manufacture. No. 22 is a post 18mo. ($4\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 inches), having a week in an opening, and bound cloth limp. A long upright diary in the same series, No. 24, measures 7 by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and has a pencil in a loop at the back. Both are neat little books, strong and well finished. The former sells at 1s. and the latter at 1s. 6d. No. 81 (5 by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches) is a choice little diary in the Morocco Grain Leather Cases and Diaries series, having a week in an opening and a back-loop pencil. It is a 2s. line.

High quality and reasonable prices, with ample variety to suit the taste of everyone who uses a diary, are maintaining for these diaries a high reputation.

H.M. Stationery Office.

Some August Contracts.

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Binding, etc., 4,000 Copying Letter Book "D. 458"; 6,000 Skeleton Guard Book; printing, binding, etc., 1,500 books England No. 1; 1,250 Army Book 194.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C.

Printing, binding, etc., 1,000 Record of through, etc., Registered, etc., Packets; 1,000 Postmen's Attendance Books; 1,200 Army Book 38; 2,000 Army Book 94B; 2,000 Army Book 70; 4,000 Army Book 108; 3,500 Army Book 220; 1,000 Army Book 79; 5,000 Army Book 123; 2,500 books "England No 4"; 1,500 books "Casual relief"; 10,000 "Revised Diaries C.I.D."; supplying 1,000 books T.S. 33; 1,000 books T.S. 20.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Printing, binding, etc., 10,000 Army Book 69; 3,000 Army Book 60; 1,000 Army Book 10; 2,000 Army Book 27; 1,500 Army Book 98; 2,000 Engineers' Pocketbook; 1,000 Telephone Message Books; printing, etc., 450,000 Regulations for Underground Workmen in Naked Light Mines.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge, and Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

Printing, etc., 550,000 Regulations for Underground Workmen in Safety Lamp Mines.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, W.C.

Printing, etc., 250,000 Regulations for Surface Workers, etc.—Charles and Dible, Emerson-street, Southwark, S.E.

Binding, etc., 800 Books No. 145; 7,800 "D. 475B" Skeleton Guard Book; printing, binding, etc.; 1,000 Postmen's Attendance Books; 10,000 Army Book 23; 10,000 Army Book 22A; 1,000 Army Book 96; 2,500 Army Book 148; supplying 6,000 Brown Millboards; 357 Army Book 106; 500 Covers for Army Book 155.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Printing Plates for Torpedo Manual, Vol. I.—Weller and Graham, Ltd., 42, Denmark-hill, S.E.

Binding, etc., 10,000 Army Book 39.—Watson and Co., Exchange-street, Bolton.

Binding, etc., 10,000 Instructions to Pension Officers.—M. Bell and Co., Cursitor-street, E.C.

Binding, etc., about 16,000 Naval Library Books.—J. Adams, 76-78, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

Printing, Binding, etc., 2,000 Army Book 121.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., 52-56, Bartholomew-close, E.C.

Supplying 10,000 Recruiting Cards.—Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, W.C., and Hayes.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Copying Press Stands.—G. M. Hammer and Co., Crown Works, Bermondsey, S.E.

Cutting and Stamping Paper, etc., Scotland.—Harveys, Ltd., 13, 15, 17, Forth-street, Edinburgh.

Liquid Gum.—F. Mordan and Co., 326, City-road, E.C.

Sealing Wax.—G. Stewart and Co., Bowershall Wax Factory, Tennant-street, Leith.

Supplying Books for Seamen's Libraries.—Lawlors, Ltd., 18, Mosley-street, Manchester.

Supplying 130 rolls Binders' Cloth.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., 12, Newton-street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Supplying 120 sets of sheets for Telegraph Address Book.—Charles and Dible, Emerson-street, Southwark, S.E.

The India Office.

PRINTERS.

Creed Bille and Co., Selsdon-road, Croydon.

TYPE.

Caslon and Co., 22, Chiswell-street, E.C.

Printing Type.

British Imports and Exports Last Year.

British type founders enjoy a good export trade, while the imports from foreign sources are showing very little advance. The following were the total imports for the past five years:—

1912	56 tons	£9,616
1911	58 „	11,693
1910	54 „	8,605
1909	73 „	10,673
1908	58 „	9,181

The following were the imports during 1912 compared with 1908, five years ago, and the countries of supply:

	1908.		1912.	
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Germany	21	3,700	14	3,201
U.S.A.	35	4,352	36	5,663
Other Foreign Countries	3	1,139	6	842
British Possessions ...	—	—	—	—
Total	58	9,181	56	9,616

The exports of British type during the past five years were as follows:—

1912	518 tons	£77,161
1911	507 „	77,552
1910	469 „	72,873
1909	416 „	61,751
1908	533 „	72,915

The countries supplied are as follows:—

	1908.		1912.	
	Tons	£	Tons	£
France	30	3,680	26	4,368
U.S.A.	4	1,184	19	3,152
Argentine...	11	888	4	1,391
Other Foreign Countries	53	4,464	39	6,665
Cape of Good Hope ...	23	3,201	67	5,657
British East Indies ...	164	21,782	170	25,539
Australia	101	15,111	59	9,583
New Zealand	58	8,391	25	3,877
Canada	52	7,446	64	8,768
Other British Possessions	37	6,767	45	8,241
Total	533	79,915	618	77,161

In 1912, £15,576 worth of type was exported to foreign countries, as compared with £10,216 in 1908, and £61,585 worth to British possessions, as against £62,699 in 1908. France and America have during the past five years been the largest consumers of British type amongst foreign countries.

Our SEPTEMBER
Special Export Number
is now on SALE.
60pp. with Numerous illustrations.
Price 6d.

A valuable feature of these issues is the "Buyers' Guide to the Export Markets" for the Printing and Allied Trades.

Copies may be had from the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Or from
W. H. EVERETT & SON, Ltd.,
11, St. Bride Street, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE index and title-page to Volume seventy-two of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is now ready, and it being contrary to postal regulations to enclose it as a supplement to our usual weekly issue, a copy will be sent to any reader desiring it on receipt of a penny stamp.

THE death has taken place at Wellington of Mr. John James Gosnell, late editor of the *Wellington Weekly News*.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. Harry Quelch, the prominent Socialist. When *Justice* was started in 1884, he became a contributor, and he acted as its editor from 1886 to 1889, and from 1891 until his death.

DURING the fiscal year 1912-13 Muscat, the principal port of the Sultanate of Oman, south-eastern coast of Arabia, imported from the United Kingdom £4 worth of stationery and £69 worth from India, the only countries of supply.

LEAD POISONING. — Four cases of lead poisoning were reported from the printing trades to the Home Office during August, making a total of 16 since the commencement of this year, as compared with 21 in the corresponding period of 1912.

SIR T. VEZEY STRONG has presented to the Corporation of London, as a souvenir of his mayoralty, a quarter-size reproduction in silver gilt of the King's coronation chair. On the back of the chair are engraved the words of the speech his Majesty made at the Guildhall shortly after his coronation.

NORWICH.—A hoist accident occurred the other evening at the Castle Meadow Printing Works of Messrs. Fletcher and Son, Norwich. Frank Farrow, a printer's labourer, was on the third storey of the building when his head got caught with the descending cage and the top of the door. The cage had to be lifted off with levers. Farrow when extricated was taken to the Hospital.

MEMBERS of the various departments of the *Manchester Courier* spent a pleasant day on Saturday, when the *Courier* Bowling Club played a final handicap for the silver cup and gold medal, which the president had put up for competition, and for seven other prizes given by officers and members of the staff. Mr. Parker, of the composing department, carried off the president's prize.

THE Board of Trade Labour Exchange, during the four weeks ended August 15th, received 1,355 applications for employment in the printing, stationery, book and paper trades, of which 671 were from women. The number of vacant situations notified in those industries during the period in question was 581, but 372 of them were for women. The number of places actually filled through the Exchanges was 421, of which 276 were taken by women. In the Juvenile Branch 673 vacancies were notified, of which 413 were for girls, and 500 filled, 318 of them by girls.

A SPECIAL general meeting for managers and overseers in the printing and allied trades will be held at the Victoria Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester, on Saturday evening, September 27th, at 6.30 for 7 o'clock sharp, when Mr. Thos. Kirkwood, president, will be in the chair. By the courtesy of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades the evening will be devoted to the consideration of "The Printers' Cost-Finding System," and the speakers will include the following gentlemen: —Messrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, J. E. T. Allen, A. E. Goodwin and J. C. B. Percy. It is hoped that every member of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association will make an effort to attend, and the local council will welcome managers and overseers holding positions in printing establishments who are not members of the association. Tickets may be had from the hon. secretary, Mr. F. J. Hughes, 424, Moston-lane, Manchester.

TENDERS WANTED. — For the supply of school stationery and apparatus required by the Chorley Education Committee; forms of tender from the Education Office, Town Hall, Chorley. For the supply of books, forms, and stationery for the use of the Warwick county constabulary. Tender forms can be obtained at the Chief Constable's Office, Warwick. By the Aberdeen Harbour Trustees for books, stationery, and printing; particulars from the Harbour Engineer's Office, Aberdeen. For the supply of 160 reams of blotting paper for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the Board, Embankment, E.C. The Leicester Tramways Committee invite tenders for the supply of passenger tickets with advertising rights. Specifications and conditions may be obtained on application at the Tramway Offices, Humberstone-gate, Leicester.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, there were no failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, September 19th, the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.

THE Christmas Catalogue issued by Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., contains particulars of an excellent selection of literature for the coming season that includes something to suit every taste. There is a fine list of historical and other interesting works, including the Victor Hugo—Drouet Love Letters; a new series of books for boys and girls; technical library manuals, new novels, etc. The catalogue should be in the hands of all interested in the book world.

ABOUT two years ago the General Post Office began the issue (at face value) of 2s. books of penny and halfpenny stamps. Originally, when these books were issued, at the cost of one halfpenny to each purchaser, about one million were sold yearly, since when the sales have increased to nearly eight millions per annum. The latest issue is specially interesting, as it contains, it is believed, the first advertisement printed in colours ever accepted by the Post Office, for this or any official publication.

PAPER BOX-MAKING.—The term of office of the paper box-making Trade Board established on July 29th, 1910, having expired, the Board of Trade, established on August 22nd, 1913, for the period of three years from that date, a new Trade Board for the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material in Great Britain, constituted in accordance with the Regulations of April 27th, 1910. The Trade Board consists of sixteen representatives of employers and sixteen representatives of workers, in addition to the following "appointed members," namely, Mr. E. Aves (chairman), Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P. (deputy chairman), and Mrs. M. Beer.

TENDERS ACCEPTED. — For printing the burgess lists for 1913, for the Corporation of Newport (Mon.); Mullock and Sons, Ltd., Austin Friars, Newport, Mon.; F. D. Biddle, Dock-street, Newport, Mon. For the supply of stationery and printing from October 1st to September 30th, 1914, for the Epsom Rural District Council; W. Pile, Ltd., Sutton. For the supply of blank cards for railway tickets for the years 1914 to 1917, for the Egyptian State Railways; A. Beer, Cairo. For the supply to the Portsmouth Union of newspapers, Mr. Moore, St. Mary's-road; paper bags, Mr. Williams, Commercial-road; printing, the Portsmouth Publishing and Printing Co.; printing agenda papers, Humby and Son, Church-road; stationery, W. H. Barrell and Son, High-street; sundry printing, A. Dart and Son, Charlotte-street.

PROFIT-SHARING IN 1912-13.—According to the *Board of Trade Journal*, an enquiry has been made with regard to firms practising the profit-sharing system, with a view to bringing up-to-date the particulars which were published in the Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership issued by the Board of Trade in 1912. From the results of this enquiry it appears that there were, at June 30th, 1913, 141 firms practising Profit-sharing, as compared with a total of 136 firms at the corresponding date in 1912. The latter number includes two firms which have amalgamated since June, 1912, and which are consequently only counted as one in the total for 1913. In addition to the foregoing there are three schemes as to which the Department has been unable to obtain information to show whether they are still in existence or not. Among the firms adopting profit-sharing in 1912 were:—The Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., printers and stationers, 350 employees; Samuel Jones and Co., gummed papermakers and paper merchants, 250 employees; E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., printers, bag-makers, and manufacturing stationers, 2,100 employees; and Robert Martin, Ltd., printers, 16 employees.

UNDER the title of "Paper Trade" Specialised Correspondence, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., have just published a useful little book for the use of shorthand writers in the paper trade, or to help those who intend entering it. The importance of phraseology is well known to all good stenographers, and Messrs. Pitman are supplying a long-felt want by devoting their attention to such subjects as reproducing letters, estimates, market reports, etc.—which all paper men know are full of trade terms and technical phrases—to enable shorthand writers to become proficient and take their proper place in the mill or agents' offices. Messrs. Pitman have published a series of these trade compendiums, and it must be admitted that the one on "Paper Trade" is conducive to alleviating the difficult task a young stenographer may experience in his early business connection with the paper mill. He has letters taken from business life set forth for his perusal and study, and all the intricacies appertaining to the production and sizes of paper are carefully presented in the work, which extends to 46 pages, pocket size. The price is only sixpence.

THE late Mr. John William Grundy, of Higher Broughton, Manchester, print-seller, publisher, etc., has left estate of the value of £13,777.

THE library of the Royal Colonial Institute, which already contains 100,000 works relating to all parts of the Empire overseas, has received an addition in the collection of books relating to Cyprus, presented by Mr. C. Delaval Cobham, who was for many years Commissioner at Larnaca.

"PUBLIC OPINION," the twopenny weekly review which surveys at once so concisely and comprehensively all that is occupying the minds of intelligent men and women, began its 53rd year with last Friday's issue. Its first number was published on October 5th, 1861, and its title was suggested by Sir Robert Peel to George Jacob Holyoake when he said that "England was Governed by Opinion." It has been prized by leading men, from Carlyle down to those of our own day, and now it launches on a new year with a permanent enlargement of eight pages and an issue of 75,000 copies of the last number, which was a remarkably interesting and stimulating one.

TRADE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.—Courses of instruction are provided in London at day trade schools for boys who intend to enter skilled trades with a view to becoming skilled workers, foremen and managers. The instruction is specialised to prepare boys for entry into particular trades, to give a knowledge of the underlying principles of the trade, a practical training in trade methods, and to improve their general education. The Council offers 219 scholarships tenable at these schools, and by means of these boys may secure free education (with a maintenance grant), to prepare them on leaving school to take up either apprenticeships or employment in skilled trades. Among the institutions at which these scholarships are tenable is the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, for book production, for which there are ten scholarships of three years' duration; and the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography, for which there are six scholarships of two years' duration. In respect to both schools there is a maintenance grant of £6 for the first year, and £15 a year subsequently. It is for boys less than 16 and not less than 14 years of age, on March 31st, 1914. The last day for receipt of application forms is October 18th. The next school year in the trade schools will commence on April 20th, 1914.

The De Vinne Press.

One of the best known of American printing offices is the De Vinne Press, in New York, where an immense output is handled, and a considerable amount of book and magazine work carried through, amongst the latter being the *Century Magazine*, *St. Nicholas* and *Young Folks*, three excellently printed monthlies. The De Vinne Press employs 300 workpeople, and have adopted the Union day of eight hours. It has its own bindery and electrotype foundry, and has thirty-two cylinder presses, each equipped with an automatic feeder, and one rotary press.

Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne is one of the great master printers of America, and an acknowledged high authority on printing. Though eighty-five years of age, he keeps in close touch with the work produced, and is the author of several books for printers on the practice of typography, one of the best known being "Plain Printers' Type." The best traditions, pertaining to artistic typography, high grade half-tone printing, and fine book work are maintained by this house.

The *Century Magazine*, which probably stands at the head of American magazines for typographical excellence, is printed from Linotype bars, in common with general books, and with many of its highly praised, attractive and limited editions de luxe. Some fine specimens of American book-work have been composed on Linotype machines by the De Vinne Press. The "Toledo Museum of Art," "Greek Refinements" and "Japanese Colour Prints" are especially worthy of note,

TRADE PRINTING—**Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.**

Digitized by Google

and copies of these may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

Mr. T. B. De Vinne, the active head of the De Vinne Press, said recently, while conducting a visitor through his printing house, that quality and service were the corner stones of its success, and that they did 90 per cent. of their book composition on their Linotype machines.

The Bookbinders' Strike.

No settlement of this dispute has yet been arrived at, although twenty of the publishing houses have agreed to the conditions of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers not to give any work to Messrs. J. Burn and Co. during the present strike, or at least until a settlement has been arrived at. The bookbinders' committee are receiving letters from publishers inviting them to an interview, as great difficulty is being experienced by outstanding houses who are not giving the guarantee, for the moment, in getting their work done. The London letterpress bookbinders are so completely organised that work can be stopped at nearly every shop if necessary. At the same time they are anxious to point out that they are not making an attack on the publishers, as such. The unionist claims to be really fighting for the fair employer.

Last Thursday, a meeting arranged by the National Union of Bookbinders was held outside the Esher works, when Mrs. Despard was the principal speaker. Mr. G. Fenshin, one of the Kirby-street employees, was in the chair, and said the object of the trade unionists was to improve the conditions of employment at Esher—they in London would not receive any increase in their rate of pay because of the strike. They had made progress in the fight, and they were determined to continue and to win. Mrs. Despard dealt with the history of trade unionism, and urged the Esher employees to join the trade union. If the workers were to get that which they were entitled to they must combine.

The women workers in the bookbinding industry held a mass meeting at the Holborn Hall, when a resolution pledging the women to stand by the men on strike and to organise themselves into a trade union was carried with much applause. Over 1,600 women attended.

Information of the strike has been sent to the International Bookbinders' Secretariat, whose secretary has written from Berlin to state that the news has been passed on to their colleagues in Amsterdam and also to the Labour Press in Germany. A circular-letter has also been issued to all unions connected with the International Secretariat with a request that it be published in the various countries. This means that the comrades will not agree to go to London as strike-breakers.

At a meeting of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, held the other evening, the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting endorses the action of our fellow-members, the bookbinders, in fighting the evil of cheap and non-union labour, and records its determination to recommend all its executives to assist in every possible way." A deputation of the Federation was appointed to wait on the Master Printers' Association in connection with the resolution, and to urge them to bring their influence to bear on Messrs. Burn and Co. to bring about a settlement.

We understand that the London Master Printers' Association have taken action and are endeavouring to bring about a settlement of the dispute, as it will ultimately affect a good many members of that body.



The National Insurance Act.

SIR,—On June 4th, as President of the Employers' Parliamentary Association, I addressed a letter to the Press calling attention to the very unsatisfactory working of the National Insurance Act, and pointing out that experience had amply verified the forecast of the Employers' Parliamentary Association with regard to that measure. The letter had a very wide circulation through the Press, and the proposal it contained for the appointment of a Special Commission of experienced men, of all parties and of none, to inquire generally into the subject of National Sickness Insurance has received a large measure of approval.

A further letter which appeared in the Press on August 7th, directing attention to the same subject, also received a very large circulation. The first letter was forwarded to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, and the second letter was sent to the members of the Cabinet.

Now, I notice that Dr. Macnamara, M.P., in a recent article in the *Contemporary Review* on the "New Insurance Act," gives an exposition of the amendments embodied in the Amending Act recently passed. I do not wish to discuss his article in detail, especially as a number of the amendments remove grievances to which I, along with others, had directed public attention. It is a matter of small importance to me to whom the credit of reform is given, so long as practical results are achieved. In the closing lines of his article, however, Dr. Macnamara admits that many further amendments and changes in the National Scheme will have to be effected before it can be regarded as satisfactory or complete, and I heartily agree with him in that. Where I differ from him and from the Government for which he speaks, is in the method to be adopted to bring about those necessary alterations required to make the Act more equitable and beneficial to all concerned. He apparently thinks that a national Insurance Scheme costing nearly £30,000,000 per annum may be left to the politicians to deal with as party exigencies suggest or permit, whereas I claim that it is high time the scheme was lifted out of the political cockpit and dealt with as a non-party and National question. Dr. Macnamara thinks the best way is to amend the Act bit by bit, from time to time. That involves with every change the creation of new machinery, which another change may render obsolete, but which cannot be "scrapped" because the said "machinery" largely consists of men acting as officials at great expense to the country. My view is, that instead of tinkering with this great problem in sections by instalments, the better, and the common-sense course, is to appoint a thoroughly representative Special Commission to consider the question as a whole. Such a Commission would have access to all available experience and data both here and abroad, and would have ample time—which clearly Parliament has not—to fully consider the facts, and to make comprehensive proposals for improving the scheme. Every section of the community is agreed in wanting material amendments. The only question now is—Which is the best *modus operandi?* Some have said that the proposal involves the humiliation of the Government, but that I cannot see. It may well effect the salvation of the scheme. Is it the right course and the one best calculated to promote the national welfare? If so the Cabinet will be lacking in courage, in public duty and in wisdom if they do not adopt the course proposed.

Yours truly,
CHARLES W. MACARA,
President,
The Employers' Parliamentary Association.

PATENT rights worth millions of dollars are at stake in an infringement suit brought against the International Typesetting Machine Co., by the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. in the United States District Court. This is the second suit by the Linotype Co. against the Intertype manufacturers. In his complaint Philip T. Dodge, president of the Mergenthaler concern, says that his company owns the patent rights on the Linotype machine now in general use. He declares that Ottmar Mergenthaler and John R. Rogers secured these rights in March, 1890 and 1898, and turned them over to the Mergenthaler Co. in 1894 and 1898. The International Co., he says, now has on the market a duplicate of the Mergenthaler device for rapid typesetting. Herman Ridder is president, and his son, Joseph E. Ridder, secretary of the International Typesetting Machine Co. Mr. Ridder denies that Mergenthaler and Rogers are the original inventors of the Linotype or that the International Co.'s machine, the Intertype, is a copy from the Mergenthaler Typesetting machine.

"HOW TO FORM A COMPANY," by Herbert W. Jordan (managing director of Jordan and Sons, Ltd.), has attained to a sixth edition, in which the matter relating to the formation of limited companies is brought quite up-to-date, including the important alterations in the law relating to private companies affected by the Companies Act, 1913, which came into operation last month. The book is an interesting and indispensable work for all interested in the formation of new companies.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

Printers' Premises
TO BE
LET or SOLD.

FINSBURY, E.C.

Large Modern Up-to-date
Factory or Warehouse Building,

Fully Equipped with Heating, Lighting and Electric Lift and Hoist.

Suitable for PRINTERS or MANUFACTURING FIRM.

VERY LIGHT FLOORS.

RENT MODERATE, or WILL SELL.

For particulars, apply: HOBDEN & PORRI,
37a, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Tenders for Government Printing.

TENDERS are invited from London Firms for a total of about £40,000 in value of Bookwork Printing (divided into about 20 separate Groups) for certain Government Departments

Forms of Tender can be obtained on personal application at H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.

14180

COUNTY OF LONDON.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES IN TYPOGRAPHY

are held at the following institutions maintained by the London County Council:—

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS & CRAFTS, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.
Afternoon Classes for Apprentices; Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.
Day Technical School for Boys Preparing to Enter the Book Production (Bookbinding and Printing) Trades. Evening Classes for Journeymen and Apprentices.

Maximum fee (evening classes), 10s. for the session for any number of subjects.

Persons under 21 years of age qualified for admission to the Schools and bona-fide engaged in the trade are admitted free.

Full prospectus may be obtained on application to the Secretaries of the respective institutions.

JAS. BIRD,
Deputy Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
August, 1913. 14136

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

TO PRINTERS.

Tenders for General Printing.

PRINTERS willing to TENDER FOR PRINTING the required number of the several Articles, specified in a list prepared by me, for the alternative terms for One or Three Years, from the 1st November, 1913, are requested to send in Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for General Printing, to my Office at Chelmsford, on or before the 11th day of OCTOBER NEXT.

Particulars relating to the work can be obtained at my office. The work to be done from time to time during the before-mentioned period as and when required by me.

Portions of the work will sometimes be required to be completed on the day the order for the same is given.

The tenders are to include all proofs and revised proofs which may be required by me in the course of the printing, and all expenses incurred in forwarding the proofs to me and in returning the same to the Printer, should his printing works not be situate in Chelmsford, are to be borne by him, and no charges for extras are to be claimed or allowed.

The Finance Committee of the County Council will not engage to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN H. GOOLD,
Clerk of the Council.
Shire Hall, Chelmsford,
20th September, 1913.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of the Patent No. 23,573 of 1910, for "Method of Making a Glucose-like Product from Cellulosic and Ligneous Materials," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license and otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country. All communications should be addressed in the first instance to:

HASELTINE, LAKE & CO.,
Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers,
28, Southampton Buildings,
Chancery-lane, London.

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1828.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Amsterdam Exhibition	1
Technical Instruction in the Printing Trade	2
The Newspaper of the Future	3
"Cordelia" Cover Papers	3
Condition of the Labour Market	4
A Newspaper Hoax	4
The Monotype at Bristol	5
Husbands and Wives in Trade	5
Diaries for 1914	5
H.M. Stationery Contracts	5
Printing Type Exports and Imports	5
Trade Notes	6
The Bookbinders' Strike	6
The National Insurance Act	7
A New Lead and Rule Caster	7
Why Not English	8
British Trade with Switzerland	8
Paper from Papyrus	8
Newcastle P. M. and O. A.	8
Practical Printing by Students	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Commercial Intelligence	10
Gazette	11
A New Cover for "Punch"	11
Quads	12
A Stereo Plate-Making Machine	14
A Handsome Book	16
Patents	16

Why not English?

THERE has grown up of late a pernicious habit of thrusting foreign words into English matter, which it is high time writers and printers used their influence to stop. We speak now of those too familiar phrases which could be equally effectively expressed in our own language, and for which, therefore, there is simply no excuse. Many writers guilty of this adulteration do it from pedantry alone, in the hope that they will be taken for learned men. Others fall into the habit from sheer slovenliness. A stereotyped Latin quotation comes glibly to hand, so it is pressed into service forthwith, without a thought for the libel it involves on the sufficiency of English for all purposes. Half the people who stuff their copy with these makeshifts merely proclaim their ignorance of their mother tongue without gaining any compensating admiration for their knowledge of other languages, which evidently consists in the main of hackneyed quotations. Printers could nine times out of ten substitute a good terse Saxon equivalent for the borrowed plumes of the text if authors would condescend to have their copy properly Englished. It ought to be a matter of pride to dispense with foreign stilts and crutches, whereas we seem fast subsiding into contentment with this humiliating patchwork.

British Trade with Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND is a market that appears to be neglected by the British manufacturer, notwithstanding the fact that the United Kingdom is a large purchaser of Swiss goods. Mr. J. C. Milligan, our Vice-Consul at Zurich, states that the share of the United Kingdom in the imports into Switzerland has not only been insignificant as compared with the total imports from all countries, but has remained almost stationary for some years past. Year by year the Swiss imports of paper, books, etc., increase, the value for 1912 standing at £1,771,800, as compared with £1,613,500 in 1911. The receipts from the principal countries are given for the latter year, and it is evident that Germany has the lion's share of the trade, the value standing at £1,097,400, France coming next with £283,000. The small sum of £33,500 represents the imports from the United Kingdom, and the supplies from other countries amount to £199,600 The total imports of paper into Switzerland in 1911—the latest return given—amount to £719,600, the United Kingdom participating to the extent of £27,000.

* * *

Paper from Papyrus.

PAPYRUS has been dangled before the eyes of speculative papermakers for many years past, several projects having been mentioned by interested parties as likely to revolutionise the paper trade. Early in 1907 Mr. J. Smedley Norton promised shipments of papyrus from the Nile Delta, and predicted that wood pulp would be subjected to considerable competition. The scheme, apparently, fizzled out. More, however, is likely to be heard of sudd (papyrus) for papermaking purposes in the future. Capt. Benett-Dampier, the managing director of the Sudd Fuel (Suddite), Ltd., has devoted considerable attention to the commercial feasibilities of converting papyrus into pulp, and exporting the material to the British market. Even on an annual production of 3,000 tons, a profit is mentioned of £9,000 per annum, and suggested developments cover the formation of a subsidiary company with ample capital to carry on manufacturing operations on most extensive lines. The Sudd Fuel (Suddite), Ltd., was formed early last year for the purpose of exploiting the sudd resources of the White Nile. Subsequently a factory was erected at Khartum for the production of briquettes from sudd. The discovery of immense papyrus-growing tracts in the Soudan points to an economical raw material for pulp manufacture, and whilst papyrus will be used exclusively at the outset experiments will later on be made with sudd, either with or without papyrus. That papyrus is an excellent papermaking material is fully recognised, and the progress of the Sudd Fuel (Suddite), Ltd., in the field of pulp production will no doubt be watched with considerable interest.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

At the September meeting of the above Association (which was open to friends of the members), Mr. Philipson, jun. (of Messrs. Philipson and Son, process engravers, Newcastle-on-Tyne), gave an interesting lecture on the "Art of Illustration."

There was a good attendance, and the lecturer's remarks were followed with interest by those present. The lecturer gave a very comprehensive history of illustration from its earliest days, when the woodcut with its slow and tedious method was the chief process, and while acknowledging the beauty of effect obtained by the artists of early days, claimed that modern methods were producing work quite as wonderful, both in execution and effect. Mr. Philipson described several methods—collotype, photogravure, line and process engraving, photo-lithography, etc., and exhibited several specimens of work prooduced by the various methos, and described the means of their production, showing them in various stages of manufacture.

Mr. Philipson showed some excellent specimens of half-tone work produced by his firm's

Digitized by Google

special process for lithography. One sheet of 60 by 40 showed the possibilities of this new process, which is quite a departure from usual methods of photo-litho work, lending itself to a multitude of uses in modern illustration.

At the close Mr. Philipson invited questions relating to the subject, and useful information was obtained respecting the printer's method of giving instructions to the process engraver. He pointed out that these were often vague, and assured those present that with the assistance of the printer, the engraver could often obviate the trouble caused by blocks not being correctly made. Quality of work could be produced which would give the best results, if those responsible for the price to be paid, would recognise that excellence was often a matter of £ s. d., and would therefore when ordering state the quality of work required.

A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer for his excellent exposition, and all present felt that they had learned something which would prove useful in their business experience.

Practical Printing by Students.

A very interesting volume of specimens of students' work, produced in the St. Bride Foundation Practical Printing Classes during the session 1912–13, was distributed at the annual prize distribution on the 12th inst. It contains examples of all the usual styles of composition to be met with in a modern printing office, as well as half-tone and line blocks printed in monotone and colours, some on rotary offset machines. The work is of a high-class character throughout, and testifies to the sound, practical, common-sense kind of instruction that is given at St. Bride's. Particularly noteworthy are the examples of lay-out sketches by typographical students at the end of the book, showing that the correct method for the display compositor, of roughly sketching out his work beforehand, is rightly appreciated. The original lay-outs for these letterpress specimens, drawn by the students, are preserved at the School, and may be seen on application, together with proofs of most of the unpublished jobs. The St. Bride Foundation Printing School is certainly going ahead, and the new session is being entered upon auspiciously, for not only is the equipment being increased, including a Monotype installation, a Linotype machine being already possessed, but extra room is being allotted for carrying on the work, and the number of instructors has been increased, so that the students will be divided up into smaller classes, and will thus secure more thorough supervision.

The Distress Committees appointed under the Unemployed Workmen's Act, 1905, found, during the year ended March 31st last, that 197 of the applicants for assistance connected with the printing, bookbinding and allied trades were duly qualified in terms of the Act. Ninety-nine of the applicants resided in London, but the total number was only equal to 0·7 of the whole body of applicants from all trades during the twelve months in question.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)
Alignment.	Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.
Justification.	Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.
Quality of Product.	The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.
Ease of Make-up.	The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, 1913.

THERE has been a stronger demand for money in Lombard-street this week, and although the supply still keeps abundant rates are firmer. The discount market is very firm, partly due to monetary conditions and partly because of the demand for gold from Germany. In the bullion market Egypt has taken a good deal of gold again this week, and movements to date have resulted in a net efflux of £868,000. In stock markets the general tone has been more satisfactory, the settlement of the railway dispute having removed a serious anxiety from the Stock Exchange. Movements generally have been of small importance, but there is a firm undertone. Consols are fractionally higher than a week ago, the quotations now being $73\frac{3}{4}$ to $73\frac{7}{8}$ for both money and the account.

Things have continued very quiet in the miscellaneous industrial market this week, and prices have shown small and irregular changes. In the section relating to paper and print the following fractional reductions have occurred :—In Amalgamated Press Ord. $\frac{5}{16}$ to $7\frac{1}{8}$—$7\frac{3}{8}$; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. 2 to 51—56, and B Deb. 1 to 35—40; and in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$—1. There have been no rises this week in our list of shares. Business has been done during the past week in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 3d.; in Cassell and Co. at 87s. 6d., 88s. and 92s. 6d.; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 6d. and 15s. 9d.; in S. Hildesheimer and Co. Ord. at 15s.; in Ilford Ord. at 13s. 9d. and 13s. 9d.; in International Linotype at $73\frac{1}{4}$, 75 and 75; in Linotype and Machinery B Deb. at 35 and 35; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 6d.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. at 43s. 6d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. 9d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 74s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 19s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d., 18s. 6d. and 18s. 9d., and in the Pref. at 98s. $1\frac{1}{2}$d.; and in Weldons Ord. at 30s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ..	1	—	$7\frac{1}{4}$—$7\frac{3}{8}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—$1\frac{1}{4}$
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/6—24/6
ditto 5% Cm. Pref...	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$—$5\frac{1}{2}$
"Country Life," 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25_{32}—29_{32}
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb..	100	100	57—67
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	80—85
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{3}{8}$
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	$\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{3}{8}$
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$—$\frac{1}{2}$
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ..	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$—1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	21_{32}—25_{32}
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ..	1	1	27_{32}—31_{32}
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	$\frac{5}{32}$—$\frac{9}{32}$
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{1}{8}$—$\frac{3}{8}$
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62—67
International Linotype	Stock	100	72—77
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$9\frac{1}{2}$—$10\frac{1}{4}$
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$2\frac{3}{4}$—$2\frac{7}{8}$
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	$\frac{7}{16}$—$\frac{9}{16}$
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	51—56
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	35—40
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$1\frac{1}{16}$—$1\frac{1}{8}$
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$—$2\frac{3}{8}$
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ..	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$—$\frac{5}{8}$
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$3\frac{3}{8}$—$3\frac{5}{8}$
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ..	10	10	$8\frac{1}{4}$—$9\frac{1}{4}$
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$—1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$—$12\frac{1}{2}$
ditto Def. Ord. ..	10	10	$25\frac{1}{2}$—$27\frac{1}{2}$
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	$7\frac{3}{4}$—$8\frac{3}{4}$
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$—$6\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$—$7\frac{1}{2}$
Weldons Ord.	1	1	$1\frac{15}{32}$—$1\frac{19}{32}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{15}{16}$—$1\frac{1}{16}$
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$—$\frac{7}{8}$

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WATERLOW AND SONS, LTD.—An interim dividend has been declared of 5 per cent. (10s. per share), free of income-tax, on the deferred ordinary shares.

NEW COMPANIES.

WILLIAM WILLMOTT, LTD.—Registered on September 15th, with a capital of £600 in £1 shares (400 "A" and 200 "B"), to take over the business of wholesale stationers carried on at 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C., as "Wm. Willmott," and to adopt an agreement with William Willmott and Wm. H. Walbrook. The subscribers are W. H. Walbrook, and W. Walbrook. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are W. H. Walbrook, W. Willmott, and P. G. Lang.

THOMAS LUMB AND CO., LTD.—Registered on September 13th, with a capital of £10,000. in £1 shares, to carry on the business of paper merchants, stationers, manufacturers of paper, cardboard and similar substances, packers, packing case and box makers, etc., to acquire the business carried on at Coach-street, Skipton, Yorks, as "Thos. Lumb and Co." and to adopt an agreement with T. Lumb. The subscribers are T. Lumb, and Mrs. E. Lumb. Private company. The first directors are T. Lumb (governor or managing director), and Mrs. E. Lumb (both permanent, subject to holding £300 shares each).

SALTER AND CO. (WOKING), LTD.—Registered on September 13th, with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer and stationer carried on by Sarah A. Salter, at Duke-street, Woking. The subscribers are A. H. Salter, and C. R. Drake. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. H. Salter (permanent and governing director), and C. R. Drake. Registered office, Duke-street, Woking.

HARRIS AND WALFORD, LTD.—Registered on September 12th, with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares (2,000 preference), to adopt an agreement with Florence W. Walford for the purchase of the business of a printer and lithographer carried on at Redditch. The subscribers are Mrs. F. W. Walford, and D. G. Peterson. Private company. Mrs. F. W. Walford shall be one of the first directors, and may retain office while holding 100 shares. Qualification of other directors 50 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Wellington Printing Works, Park-road, Redditch.

GEORGE SHERIDAN AND CO., LTD.—Registered on September 12th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of typewriters and duplicators, and dealers in typewriting supplies, etc. The subscribers are E. B. Smith and S. H. Burles. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

SIMPLIFIED SYSTEMS CO., LTD.—Registered on September 11th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in stationery, paper, printed matter, bound and loose leaf account and record books, office appliances and systems, publishers, office furnishers in steel and wood, etc. The subscribers are H. Byrne and S. C. Byrne. Private company, The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are H. Byrne and S. C. Byrne. Registered office, 2. Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.

"GROCERS' GAZETTE," LTD.—Registered on September 10th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 preference), to take over the business of the *Grocers' Gazette and Provision Trades News*, carried on at 71, Eastcheap, E.C., and the copyright of the said journal. The subscribers are J. N. Butler and Mrs. A. M. Harrison. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are J. N. Butler (chairman and permanent director) and E. H. Lee. Registered office, 71, Eastcheap, E.C.

J. SLACK AND CO., LTD.—Registered on September 6th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a general printer, bookbinder and paper and bag merchant carried on by J. Slack at 32, Eyre-street, Sheffield, as "J. Slack and Co." The subscribers are J. Slack and J. R. Slack. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification, £5. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

INOGRAPH CO., LTD.—Registered on September 5th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of photographers, photographic artists, inographers, lithographers, engravers, advertising agents, film makers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. B. Nixon. The subscribers are G. Adams and J. Adams, jun. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven. The first are G. Adams, J. Adams, jun., and R. B. Nixon. Qualification £100. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 82, Heaton-road, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELETAB (PARENT CO.), LTD.—Registered on September 11th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the benefit of certain existing inventions relating to memorandum tablets, to adopt an agreement with Albur Jose-Le Vey, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in stationery goods, hardware, memorandum tablets, ironmongery, sundries, paper, etc. The subscribers are J. H. Croft, W. G. Swadling, A. A. Lindo, J. Jackman, F. G. Browne, C. W. Tallamy and W. R. M. Woolf. Minimum cash subscription seven shares. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven. The first are Sir George W. Kekewich, K.C.B., A. Jose-Le Vey and E. S. Johnson. Qualification £100. Registered office, 35, Glasshouse-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

MANCHESTER BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated September 10th, 1913, to secure £1,600, charged on land with premises thereon known as 2 and 4, Albert-place, Manchester. Holders—Manchester and County Bank, Ltd, 55, King-street, Manchester.

CLARKE AND SHERWELL, LTD.—Mortgage dated September 5th, 1913, to secure £6,000, charged on certain land with premises thereon in main road between Northampton and Market Harborough, together with right-of-way. Holder—A. P. Hawtin, Northampton.

COMPANY NOTICES.

SEARS PRINTING and PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on October 25th, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re GEORGE FREDERICK WALL, Sealing Wax Manufacturer.

At a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court, held recently, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, this debtor, described as of 2 and 4, Warburton-road, Hackney, N.E., attended for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £1,002 16s. 1d. (unsecured £894 9s. 9d.) and assets valued at £154 16s. 1d., after deducting £8 6s. 4d. for payment of the preferential claims. In reply to Mr. Egerton S. Grey, official receiver, the debtor stated that for many years prior to December, 1905, he was employed by his father, a sealing wax manufacturer. The latter died in that month and witness continued the business on behalf of his brother (who was trustee of the deceased's estate) until 1909, when he entered into an arrangement with a Mr. Ward, who commenced a similar business at 6, Chalgrove-road, Mare-street, Hackney, and appointed witness as manager at a salary of £3 per week. For many years the name of "Wall" had stood "high" in the sealing wax trade, for which reason witness gave his employer

Digitized by Google

permission to use it, and the business was, therefore, carried on under the style of Geo. Wall and Co. Witness managed the practical part and Mr. Ward looked after the finances of the business. In March last Mr. Ward intimated that he had had enough of the matter and witness then entered into an agreement to purchase the business as a going concern for £600, payable in instalments of £10 a month. He had no capital to start with, but borrowed a sum of £37. An attempt was previously made to sell the business to a company, but the public did not bite, and witness accordingly took it over "lock, stock and barrel," and assumed responsibility for the outstanding liabilities, which amounted to about £300. A document was drawn up and duly signed by witness, but although he read it through he did not appreciate the fact that he was assuming the liabilities. In his view he was merely purchasing the business and effects for £600. The effect of that purchase agreement was to make him hopelessly insolvent, and he only kept the business going by means of borrowed money. He was only able to pay one instalment of the purchase money; shortly after he acquired the business creditors began to press for payment, and as the pressure became more severe and he had no means of meeting it he filed his petition on July 15th. Witness attributed his failure and insolvency to want of capital, to the expenses of the removal of the business, and to the exceedingly high price which he agreed to give for it. Certain books of account had been kept, but they were admittedly incomplete in several particulars, and the amount of his drawings was not recorded. Asked when he realised his insolvent condition, the debtor admitted that he had never been in a position to discharge all his debts since he took over the business from Mr. Ward. The examination was concluded.

Re FRANKLIN CORNELL, American Guide Books.

Under a receiving order made at the London Bankruptcy Court against this debtor, described as of 60, The Haymarket, W., and 77, Carter-lane, E.C., a sitting for his public examination was held before Mr. Registrar Linklater. The accounts showed gross liabilities £414 (unsecured £364); assets, £5; and a deficiency established at £359. Questioned by Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior official receiver, the debtor stated that he was an American citizen who came to this country in 1909, with £200 capital. He had since, under the style of the American Guide Publishing Co., published "The American Tourists' Hand Book," which he distributed free of charge at hotels, relying for his profit on payments received for the advertisements inserted therein. The book was an English edition of a Tourists' Guide which he had previously published at St. John's, New Brunswick. Till April last it was published at 77, Carter-lane, E.C., and subsequently at 60, Haymarket, W., at both of which addresses he had been allowed office accommodation. Witness had charged his rights in the book to secure a loan of £50. The compilation of the book entailed quite a lot of travelling, and recently the earnings had been scarcely sufficient to meet the general and personal expenses. Witness now valued the book at £55, which was subject to the charge of £50 upon it. He attributed his insolvency to ill-health during the past three years, in consequence of which he had been unable from time to time to attend to his business; to loss in connection with a motor touring agency which he attempted to establish last September, at 166, Piccadilly, W., and to loss on the sale of a diamond ring obtained from the petitioning creditor in September, 1912. The examination was concluded.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records. Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

HALDEN, W. E., late of 4, Eastgate-street, Stafford, printer and stationer. Claims by October 16th to H. H. Speakman, 26, Cooper-street, Manchester, solicitor for the executor.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

LOTINGA, W., lately trading at 161a, Strand, London, W.C., journalist. Claims by October 7th to A. H. Partridge, C.A., 2, Gresham-buildings, Guildhall, E.C.

HAKE, W. H., lately trading as the South Coast Emporiums Co. at 23, Sea-road, Boscombe, Hants, stationer. Claims by October 4th to T. Easton, official receiver, Midland Bank Chambers, High-street, Southampton.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

VIGERS, T. W., and FORD, A. G. N., trading as the Standard Photographic Co., Hampden House, Kingsway, London, W.C., and 1, Queen Elizabeth-street, Bermondsey, S.E., manufacturers of photographic paper. First and final dividend of 1s. 9½d., September 30th, at the offices of Saker and Davis, C.A., 95 and 97, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

LAWRENCE, G., formerly carrying on business at 91, London-road, St. Albans, Herts, as a letterpress printer. First and final dividend of 4s. 11d., September 27th, at the official receiver's offices, 13, Winckley-street, Preston.

SEARLE, G., 45, Magdalen-road, Mount Radford, Exeter, newsagent, stationer, etc. First and final dividend of 1s. 1d., September 30th, at the offices of the official receiver, 9, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

FIRST MEETINGS.

FORWARD, CHAS. J., AND SON, LTD., 27, Sayer-street, New Kent-road, London, S.E. First meeting of creditors, October 30th, 11.30 a.m., and of contributories same day, noon, both at 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

A New Cover for "Punch."

An item of considerably more than usual literary interest is the announcement that on October 1st, for the first time for nearly seventy years, there will be a change in the well-known cover design of *Punch*. The celebrated drawing by "Dicky" Doyle will still continue to be used, but it will in future be printed in two colours. The addition of the second colour is part of a scheme for the general improvement of the external appearance of *Punch*. The cover will be printed on better paper than hitherto, and it will be produced on the finest Art printing presses—a method of printing which it is impossible to employ for the body of the paper owing to its large circulation and the consequent necessity for the use of fast-running rotary printing presses.

Few now living recollect *Punch* in any other cover than his familiar garb. He has, however, as a matter of fact, had a number of coats, not less than seven to be precise. For the first three years of his existence it was the custom to change the cover design of the weekly issue with each half-yearly volume.

The first number of *Punch* was issued on July 17th, 1841, in a cover design by A. S. Henning. The founders of the paper were greatly elated when the whole edition of 5,000 copies was sold out on publication, and their satisfaction was increased when a reprint order for an additional 5,000 was sold out on the following day. A sale of 10,000 copies of the first number of a threepenny humorous periodical was no mean achievement in those days.

The second cover was a graceful design containing many figures by Hablôt Knight Browne ("Phiz"), a contributor to *Punch* for a long number of years.

The third design was a delightfully pretty one by William Harvey, the Shakespearean illustrator. Mr. M. H. Spielmann, in his interesting "History of *Punch*," tells of the consternation in the office when a charge of £12 12s. was sent in with the design—"nearly half the total capital with which the engraver Landells a year before had begun the concern!"

Sir John Gilbert was commissioned to draw the next cover; a fine design, which was subsequently used for a great number of years as a wrapper for the *Punch* monthly parts.

Six months later Kenny Meadows produced the fifth cover, which was followed by a first design by Richard Doyle—a drawing in essential respects the forerunner of the now familiar design, which latter was produced by him for the beginning of the next volume, and was used for the first time in January, 1849. It is of interest to note that the first issue of this cover contained an advertisement of Part 3 of Thackeray's "Pendennis." Thackeray was at that time one of *Punch's* principal contributors, and the firm of proprietors, under its then style of Bradbury and Evans, were the publishers of his works, as well as those of Dickens, both of which were issued first in monthly parts, the one published on the 1st and the other on the 15th of each month.

It is safe to say that there is no better-known cover design in the whole world than the famous drawing of Doyle's which has now been in use for more than 64 years. The addition of the second colour now proposed is said to greatly enhance Doyle's design, making the delightful figures which it contains stand out with greater clearness and vividness.

The superior paper and the much finer printing employed in its production will add greatly to the appearance of "Mr. Punch," and his first issue in his new dress will be looked forward to with the greatest interest by his numberless admirers.

The development now announced is indicative of the virility with which the paper has been conducted during recent years, which has raised the sale of *Punch* to a figure largely in excess of 100,000 copies per week, and which has assured for it an unassailable position as "the foremost humorous journal of the world."

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road

LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.

Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Thursday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

LITHOGRAPHY.—WORKING FOREMAN requires change; well up in all departments of the Trade, Colour and Commercial; specimens and references.—Litho., 20, Ferndale-road, Clapham, London, S.W. 13252

WORKING MACHINE OVERSEER seeks situation; Book, Half-Tone and Commercial Work; good organiser; references.—"Printer," 10, Blenheim-road, East Ham, E. 13254

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

MOTOR, ½-h.p., speed 1,200, volts 214, amp. 4.3, together with starter; in good condition; price £7.—Seen at 4, Cambridge-avenue, Kilburn. 13256

Miscellaneous.

THREE-COLOUR PRINTS and CHROMOS wanted, various subjects and sizes, for Fancy Boxes.—Particulars to No. 13257, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13257

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a..d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Concluding my notes on the latest edition of Mr. Jacobi's work, "Some Notes on Books and Printing,"

o o o

Whoever Mr. Jacobi may have especially envisaged as the typical reader of the book, I will say that I find myself learning something all the time as I turn over his pages and I think many a printer will say the same. It may be merely reviving a half or almost wholly obliterated memory. That comes to much the same thing as learning for the first time.

o o o

The very first pages are most interesting and suggestive. Many printers would save themselves a lot of trouble by putting this work into the hands of some of their customers.

o o o

For instance, here is Mr. Jacobi's hint early in the book that as a general rule for all works up to and including octavo sizes it is better to use a large fount with little or no leading than to employ a small type with the lines too much leaded out.

o o o

For quarto and folio books where the width of the page is increased in proportion Mr. Jacobi advises that the lines may be spaced further apart with leads, which will render the reading less fatiguing and assist the eye in taking up the sequence of the lines.

o o o

"As an architect plans a house," the author urges, "so should a book be planned before its construction is attempted. Good type, careful presswork, or even a fair quality of paper will not redeem a work that has not been properly designed in the first instance."

o o o

These counsels are in the foreword.

o o o

The first chapter deals with the author's manuscript, which should be written on quarto paper, "copybook size," as Mr. Jacobi puts it, preferably on ruled paper and on alternate lines if the ruling is at all close, and with a good inch blank margin from the left hand. Of course only on one side.

o o o

Useful abbreviations are given. Most we may be familiar with, but how many write the word extraordinary "xtry," or further "furr," or even every "evy," or circumstance "circe," or opinion "opn," or together "togr."

o o o

Our friend is an optimist regarding an author's typewriter. "It is no exaggeration to say that, with ordinary attention, at the end of the first month, after writing each day for an hour or more, the speed will more than equal that possible with the pen."

o o o

Well, I prefer to typewrite; but I think our author has hardly realised how some of us slip along with the pen. Of course the speed of typing is commonly exaggerated. Every young girl believes she types her forty words a minute, while something like fourteen a minute is nearer what you are likely to get.

o o o

The greatest of American editors, Horace Greeley, ought to have had Mr. Jacobi's book. A letter from him was once sent to a certain printing office. They could make nothing of it starting right end up, but turning it roundabout and beginning to read "Yours truly" as "Dear Sir," they managed to make a characteristic epistle of it; and, although Horace Greeley quite correctly affirmed that not a word of it was right, still he could no more disprove it than anybody else. For, I believe, he would never undertake to read his own writing.

o o o

Dean Stanley was another such. He used to say that it was very little use bringing to him any manuscript of his own that was more than a fortnight old; he could never read it. "Dagonet," according to his own statement, probably exaggerated, would seem to be in much the same hard case. He even once made an appeal to his readers for suggestions as to what he really should try to do.

He had only found one typist who could confidently tackle his fist. He might dictate of course; but he found, as most find, that dictated matter tends to be very wooden and dull.

o o o

Sir Walter Scott was the most wonderful dictator. According to the testimony of a man, himself observant and cultured, who at one time wrote at the dictation of the Wizard of the North, Sir Walter kept up two trains of thought on parallel lines so to say. He had a section clearly in his mind which he dictated at a good rate. Simultaneously with this he was framing the section that was to follow.

o o o

"What caused me to realise this," his amanuensis has told us, "was the fact that every now and again he would let out some word which had no fitness, no relevance to the passage he was dictating, and he would withdraw it, leaving me wondering, until a minute or two afterwards the section which he had already framed in his own mind was dictated, and in the midst of it came this word which somehow had prematurely slipped from his mouth." I am giving the passage as best I can from memory of Lockhart's "Life."

o o o

But I must come back to Mr. Jacobi's book.

o o o

It embodies as an exceedingly useful feature specimens of just such book founts and other types as the typical reader is likely to find serviceable to him. The pages of this section are left uncut with very great advantage. Each type has three panels or sections on a page. The top panel in each case is thick leaded, the middle panel thin leaded, and the bottom one set solid without leads.

o o o

In this way we have Old Face in Great Primer, English, Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier and Nonpareil. We have next Old Style in Great Primer and the series as before. But we have Minion in this instance as well, and we have Old Style Pearl. Then we have Antique Great Primer, Pica, Long Primer, Brevier and Nonpareil.

o o o

We have Modern Great Primer, English, Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil and Pearl. Similarly we have Old Face and Old Style Roman Capitals, a page for each, Modern Roman Capitals, Old French Roman Capitals, and Plantin Roman Capitals, and many Italic and Text pages. Samples of various papers for book printing are given. Mr. Walter Boutall has contributed matter on illustration, a subject he is so peculiarly competent to deal with.

o o o

This work in cloth boards, demy 8vo, is obtainable at 6s. net from the Chiswick Press, Tooks-court, W.C.

o o o

I am asked at times a number of questions as to how to get into the Colonial and foreign market with goods of an engineering or other character intended for the service of the printer. Well, an indulgent editor allowed me a page in the current 6d. Special Colonial Edition of this journal; and with that fairly ample "room to turn round" I have tried to say a few things *in re* that might be interesting and serviceable. But somehow I didn't manage any allusion to South Africa.

o o o

South Africa is a country of which one writes with peculiar caution, and perhaps without very much pleasure. Amid the many things which seem uncertain, amid its many disappointments, and some things one would only too gladly forget, a few other matters of a satisfactory kind emerge. The general buying power of South African newspapers, speaking of newspapers more particularly, would appear to be quite considerable. The first tubular rotary newspaper printing machine being made at Broadheath by Linotype and Machinery Limited, was bought by the Johannesburg *Star*; that enterprise being promptly followed by the installation of the same type of machine in a Manchester office.

o o o

What Johannesburg thinks to-day Manchester thinks to-morrow!

o o o

South Africa does not always buy wisely, by my experience; but it buys spiritedly, and it pays for what it buys. Though, to be sure, with "cash in London against documents," there ought to be no serious financial trouble in regard to foreign trading.

o o o

When Fleming's about fifty years ago, had been running their Edinburgh printing ink business for just about a year they were on the very point of giving it up altogether as a bad job, but the same day brought an order from the London *Times* and an order from the Melbourne *Argus*. Since then they have never looked back. *Prosit omen.*

o o o

But one could go on multiplying instances of encouragement and profit from stretching out one's hands across the sea.

o o o

Shaw's, of Honley, might be mentioned. Their "striker" rulers are installed in the Government printing offices in South Africa, in New Zealand, in India, in Cyprus, and I dare say all over the world.

o o o

They call one of their machines the "Imperial," and the confidence with which they challenge comparison of this with any French or German machines, is a kind of imperial spirit to which, perhaps, no one is disposed to take exception.

o o o

Not that one is quarrelling about terms. The difference between a "big Englander" and a "little Englander" is only the difference between a big fool and a little fool.

o o o

The true antithesis is not in any way concerned with acreage—save as it is concerned with wiseacres. The true antithesis is as between merry England and dismal England, prosperous England and England unsuccessful and depressed; well breathed, well nourished, well leisured and well pleased England as against an England that cannot claim those attributes.

o o o

We may be trading for no other conscious purpose than to make a fortune; but ordinarily one cannot make a fortune in trading without being willy nilly a useful employer of the community. That is, we cannot so long as we conduct our business on humane and reasonable lines.

o o o

I think Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, was right in his pronouncement that hardly any occupation that a man could aspire to might more rationally or more fully satisfy honourable ambition than to be a successful business man. Especially—I think he would have agreed—to be one of those successful business men who deal with the four corners of the earth, and there maintain the good name and fame of British products.

o o o

Napoleon, at Waterloo, was beaten not only by Wellington; he was beaten by Northampton manufacturers. His soldiers in great numbers stood up at Waterloo in British boots; notwithstanding the embargoes that he had placed upon any trading with Great Britain.

o o o

Grandfather was not a fool. Indeed I doubt if the grandfather of common complacent phrase ever existed. It is we who are apt to be a sort of dotards in our occasional silly talk about these slow easy-going old times.

o o o

When was that time? Was it during the railway mania?

o o o

Grandfather was alive enough? What about his grandsons?

FRANK COLEBROOK.



Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines: Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

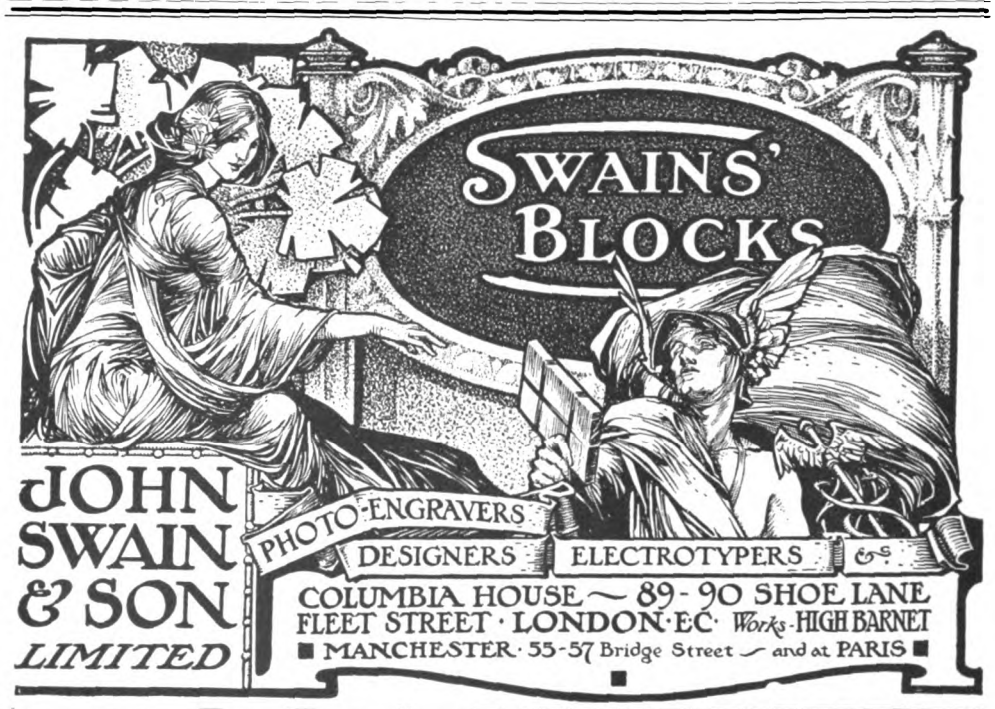
W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.



Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

SECOND ENGLISH EDITION—1913.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Fourteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

Contains an Alphabetical List of all of the Scandinavian Paper and Pulp Mills, with full particulars of class of pulp or paper made, trade marks, and other details of interest to all who have business relations with these industries. A map showing the locality of the mills is included in the Directory.

8vo., 242 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

Sole British Agents:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker.'

Monthly Publication about 100 Pages and many Artistic Supplements.

Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades.

☛ Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers' Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.

Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number.

15/3 POST FREE.

SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'

19 Dennewitzstsasse, BERLIN W. 57.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* 723 Bank. *Works,* 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their **CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.** These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ARCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

FRY'S for METALS

"Fryotype"

Brands of

LINO STEREO MONO TYPO, etc.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

A Stereo Plate-Making Machine.

(Continued from our issue of September 4th.)

Having described the mechanism for lifting the stereotype into the dome of the arch and shaving its ribs, I will now describe the riser separating and bevelling mechanism and means for conveying and ejecting the riser from the machine, reference being had specially to Figs. 20 to 25.

For the trimming operation I employ a planatory mechanism in which is operatively mounted a revolving circular saw 200, having one of its edges bevelled for the purpose of forming a bevel on that edge of the stereotype plate from which the riser has been separated.

This planatory mechanism comprises a bracket 201 fixed to the main shaft by an extension 202 at one end. The other portion is formed into a convex-concave shell with both ends closed. Extending through the shell and mounted in suitable bearings is a short shaft 203, at one end of which is attached the bevelled facing adjacent to the lower end of the stereotype plate supporting arch. Facing that closed end it is shaped so as to pass outside of and over the end of the arch. To the opposite end of the shaft 203, which extends through that end of the shell, is keyed a gear wheel 204, which meshes with a gear 205 mounted on a stud 206 fastened in the bracket 201. Mounted on the main shaft is another gear 208, which in turn meshes with the gear 205. Also mounted on the main shaft is a chain drive gear 209. Beneath the frame is a bracket 210' in which is mounted a shaft 211, having a chain drive gear 212, fastened on each end and in brackets 213 at the back and aligned with the frame is the driving shaft 158, which through the chain connections operates the two sets of chain gear devices and the bevelled edges saw at a high rate of speed.

A portion of the shell of the saw bracket 201 is made loose and attached by hinge joints 215, to the fixed part of the said shell and to the loose edge of the hinge part of the shell is connected a flat piece 216 of steel having its extending edge formed into short teeth 217 (Fig. 1) for the purpose of holding the riser after it has been separated from the stereotype plate as hereafter shown.

Fastened on the main shaft 158 is a semicircular riser support 220, which is so positioned that when the shaft turns it will pass under the riser of the stereotype plate, and support the riser after it is separated by the saw from its plate. During the operation of sawing away the riser from the stereotype plate, the planatory shell 201 passes over the surface of the riser until the saw has finished the cutting operation when the separated riser now resting on the support begins to turn with said support and planatory shell, but as the revolution continues the loose riser has a tendency to slip ahead, which slipping engages the teeth in the hinged portion of the shell. As the turning continues, the weight of the riser is transferred from the support to said teeth of the hinged portion of the shell and is carried ahead by said shell until the pivot point of the hinge has been passed, when the said shell tips over on its hinge and allows the riser to drop free from its conveying mechanism.

It will be seen that the concavity of the saw bracket 201 serves the purpose of a saw-dust receiver. The dust is carried along between the shell and the riser until the said riser is ejected by the opening out of the hinged shell whereupon the sawdust escapes.

Mounted upon the saw bracket opposite the saw is a plate-supporting roller 221. Aligned with the rollers on that side of the machine and mounted in the frame opposite is a similar roller 222, which with the rollers within the arch and upon the main shaft form conveying means for the discharge of the stereotype plate directly on the cooling saddle 270, the end of which is in alignment with said rollers.

Having described the construction and operation of the shaving and trimming mechanism, I will now describe the mechanism shown for operating the same. See Figs. 26 and 32.

Keyed to the lower end of what I call the main shaft, that is, the main shaft of the finishing device, is a large worm gear 225, which, for the purpose of preventing accident is made in two parts, one of which is a toothed rim 226 mounted upon a hub 227, which has a broad flange 228 facing the said ring. The rim and hub are made to travel together by a breaking pin 229 positioned in a hole through both members. The reason for making the gear in two parts is to prevent accident in case the main shaft should for any reason be prevented from moving with the gear, in which case, as constructed, the pin 229 would be cut in two and no other damage done.

Positioned below the worm gear and loosely mounted on a cross shaft 231, so as to mesh with the gear teeth is a worm 232. One end of it is formed with a clutch jaw 233. Mounted on the same shaft and facing the jaw 233 of the worm is a sliding jaw 234 which is made to revolve with the shaft. Pivoted below this jaw on a stud 235 fastened in a leg of the frame is a shifting yoke 236 carrying projections 237, which engage in a groove 238 made around the sliding jaw member. One of the arms of the yoke extends upward, and mounted on a stud 239 in said extension is a small roller 240. To the face of the worm gear 225 is pivoted a latch 242 positioned so that after each revolution of the worm gear it will engage the roller 240 and force the jaws of the sliding clutch out of engagement with the jaws of the worm, and hold them disengaged until the latch is moved on its pivot out of engagement with the yoke extension roller 240. The yoke at all times is held toward the engaging position by a compressed spring mounted on a rod 244 operating through a bracket 245 on the frame, the rod being attached to the yoke extension 236.

A trip mechanism for disengaging the latch 242 is located so as to push the said latch up and free from the yoke extension roller which consists of an upright rod 248, operating in bearings on a leg of the frame and carrying on its top an extension 249 with a bevelled side 247. This extension when pushed up a short way engages with a pin 250 on the side of the latch which raises said latch and releases the yoke. Then a spring 251 will move the same which in turn advances the sliding jaw into engagement with the jaw on the worm.

It must be understood that the cross shaft 231 is revolved continuously by the driving shaft 252 to which it is connected by bevelled gears 255. The driving shaft is driven by any suitable source of power and connection, the motor K belt, and pulley 254, on the shaft 252 being shown for this purpose.

The means employed for operating the trip rod 248 consists of a short lever 256, fast on a rod 257, operating in bearings and extending lengthwise of the machine and located at the back side but beneath the frame. To the opposite end of this rod is fastened an arm 258, which extends toward the front side of the machine. To the base C of the casting mechanism is pivoted on a stud a foot pedal 259 having an extending arm which engages the arm on the aforesaid shaft.

By this mechanism the operator by pushing the pedal down can force the pawl out of engagement with the yoke extension and thereby start the machine, but in case he wishes to stop the machine for any reason before the trip acts, a second push downward will force the bevelled edge of the extension of the cam 249 up into engagement with the yoke extension roller 240 and force the jaws of the clutch out of engagement. A spring 260 is mounted on the upright trip rod for the purpose of holding the said rod down and out of the path of the latch when the machine is in operation, and returning the pedal to its normal raised position.

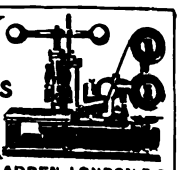
Having explained the casting and finishing of the curved stereotype plate I will now describe the improved flexible cooling and drying mechanism employed, and explain how by controlling the contraction of the stereotype plate during the cooling process I am able to produce plates of both less or greater diameter from the same casting chamber, also how by the control of the cooling water I can produce the plate dry and ready for the press cylinders.

Curved stereotype plates, such as are used in producing newspapers, are of a semi-circumference equal to the length of the printed matter of a newspaper page, and vary in diameter from 13—½ to 16½ inches.

It is often found that although the printing faces of two different makes of web perfecting presses are the same, yet the cylinders may vary in diameter an eighth of an inch, more or less, the difference being in the margins or space between the two printing halves of the circumference of the cylinders which form the top and bottom blank space or margins of the paper.

Owing to this variation it has heretofore been necessary to cast the plates in machines for each size, and again owing to there being a large variety of sizes of presses between the 13—½ and 16—½ (about 20) it has been considered impracticable to keep casting and

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.
Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.
Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.
ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.
MADE IN LONDON.
It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.
MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium—the
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.
The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.
The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.
You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER* — BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
632, South Sherman Street,
Chicago, U.S.A.
London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London E.C.
Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.

Digitized by Google

finishing machines in stock. These difficulties I am now able to overcome.

I find that an average sized curved stereotype plate will suddenly contract about ½ inch in diameter when the cooling water engages its concavity, and as the cooling advances from the concave through to the exterior the plate will slowly contract on the outside and counteract the interior contraction, and if left perfectly free the plate will resume its normal curvature. However, if the curved plate is supported in a manner so its straight edges are held against the axial contraction during the cooling of the interior surface it will nevertheless contract on the exterior, and through this contraction cause the straight edges of the plate to draw away from its axis and thereby becomes of a larger diameter than when cast. By utilising and controlling this contraction I am able to produce plates of all sizes from four sizes of stock machines.

To accomplish this control of the contraction I have made the cooling saddle 270, with flexible sides or wings 271, arranged so as to contract or expand with the plate during the cooling operation, the wings 271, are composed of spring metal, and are normally of a curvature slightly smaller, than the diameter of the concave face of the finished ribs P¹ on the interior of the stereotype plate P. They are fixed to the sides of an overflow outlet 273 of a water distributing chamber 274 which is supported by pivots 275 on the frame G. The water chamber 274 is connected by a flexible tube 276, to a supply pipe 277 and a water controlling valve 278.

At each straight side of the wings are mounted rollers 280 for supporting the stereotype plate as it is delivered by gravity from the finishing mechanism. Also mounted on each straight side of the wings are brackets 281 which extend beneath the edges of the stereotype plate and have a lip 282 extending up so as to engage the outside edge of the stereotype plate. Beneath the wing brackets and supported by the frame are adjustable stops 283 which engage grooves 284, in the underside of the wing brackets when the stereotype has contracted or expanded the required amount as hereafter described.

The pivoted cooler, plate rollers, and brackets are normally held on the same angle as the main shaft of the finishing mechanism by a spring 286 attached to an arm 287 fast to the pivot 275, and a pivoted latch 289, is arranged to hold it at that angle during the delivery of the stereotype plate, but as the said plate positions itself by sliding down over the rollers from the finishing mechanism the bevelled end of the plate engages the said latch and lifts it up. This releases it from engagement with the cooler, whereupon the cooler and plate will turn to horizontal position owing to the greater portion of the stereotype plate being beyond the pivot point.

The balanced valve 278 is positioned in the water connections so that its plunger 291 can be operated by a lever 292 attached to the pivot 275 of the cooler. To one end of the plunger is fastened a rod 294, operating in a bearing. It is provided with a spring actuated latch 295 in the path of a pin 296, positioned upon the lever 292 so that when the cooler turns on its pivot the pin engages the latch and opens the valve allowing the water to flow up into the cooler water distributing chamber and overflow between the hot stereotype plate and flexible wings. As the outlet for the water is confined to the space between the wings 271 and concave face of the stereotype plate, which space is less in cross section than the inlet, the water will be held under pressure against the stereotype plate and drive ahead any steam that may form, thereby causing very quick action in cooling the stereotype plate. A stop 299 limits the rocking of the saddle.

For the purpose of stopping the flow of water before the stereotype plate is entirely cold and allowing it to drain free from the plate so that the heat remaining will evaporate any moisture remaining, any desired construction can be used, as for instance, a valve which opens automattically in a given time, but I have shown a friction driven timing mechanism composed of a wheel 300, mounted on a stud 301 on an arm 302. This arm is pivoted on the frame G, by the stud 303. This wheel is intermittently driven by a small pin 304, axially mounted on the end of the worm cross shaft 231. Normally facing this pin is a recess 306, formed across the face of the wheel. To the side of the wheel is fixed a pin 307 which is engaged by a projection 308 formed on the lower end of the arm 292, and positioned so that the cooler turns to horizontal position it will cause the said projection to engage the pin and turn the wheel ahead so that pin 304, normally revolving in the recess 306 engages the face of the wheel 300, and causes said wheel to make one revolution. At the end of the revolution a second pin 310 engages and trips the valve plunger latch 295, which action causes the valve to close and the flow of water to stop. A drip opening 311 is positioned near the overflow of the cooler which allows all water above the said drip to escape so that when the stereotype plate is being lifted (which action allows the cooler to be turned by its spring into alignment with the main shaft and in position to receive the following stereotype plate), there is no danger of splashing the stereotype which is now cooled and dried.

By this combination of water control I not only require less water, as by actual test a plate can be sufficiently cooled after a water contact of three seconds, and a draining and evaporating lapse of three seconds more, but also I succeed in cooling the stereotype plate so it can be removed from the cooler by the bare hands. This regulation of the water dispenses with brushes or any other means of wiping the plate dry as has been the practice heretofore.

During the cooling operation, as stated, the stereotype plate contracts first on the interior and then, as the cooling advances through the plate, on the exterior. This is due to the cooling water engaging the concavity of the stereotype only.

The means employed for controlling the contraction as previously stated comprises adjustable stops 283 which engage the brackets 281 attached to the flexible wings of the cooler, the stereotype plate being held against the wings by projections 282 on the bracket overlapping the straight edges of the stereotype plate. So if it is desired to reduce the curvature the adjustable stops are axially removed to the diameter desired so when the hot plate rolls down over the cooler and trips the latch 289 the cooler turns on its pivot until the groove 284 of the bracket 281 engages the top of a lip 317 (Figs. 28 to 30) of the adjustable stop. The act of tipping the cooler having opened the valve, the water rushes into contact with the concave side of the stereotype plate which causes the inside of the stereotype plate to contract, thereby reducing the diameter. This causes the wings carrying the grooved bracket to move axially inward until the groove 284 is over the lip 317 of the adjustable stop, whereupon the weight of the stereotype plate causes the cooler to turn on its pivots. This allows the lip to enter and engage the groove thereby holding the stereotype plate and wings against any further flexing of the stereotype plate in either direction, and thereby leaving the stereotype of a less diameter than when cast. To cause the stereotype to be of a greater diameter after cooling than when cast, the adjustable stop 283 is moved axially out to the desired diameter. If the full limit of expansion is required the stop is moved so it will engage the projection 319 on the lower side of the bracket 281, which will prevent any interior contractions, but as the exterior cools the contraction on the outer side will cause the stereotype plate to open out until the lip of the adjustable stop engages the groove in the opposite operation. However, if a lesser expansion of the diameter is desired the stop should be moved out less, then the action will be, first, an interior and closing in contraction, which will cause the projection 319 on the bracket to engage the stop 283, and upon the exterior contraction taking place the stereotype plate will expand until the lip of the adjustable stop enters the groove of the bracket and resists further expansion of the diameter of the stereotype plate. If the plate is cooled on the exterior instead of on the interior the process will be modified accordingly.

Beneath the cooler a sink 230 is formed for catching the waste water, which sink is provided with a pipe 231 for carrying the water away.

The following are the inventor's claims:—

1. An apparatus for producing stereotype plates characterised by the combination of a plate casting mechanism, a plate finishing mechanism, a plate cooling mechanism, and



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

SHACKELL'S
FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

means for conveying the plate from the casting mechanism to the finishing mechanism and from the latter to the cooling mechanism.

2. In an apparatus according to claim 1 a bottom member adapted to close the bottom of the mould cavity of the casting mechanism, and to assist in supporting the movable core and the cast plate.

3. In an apparatus according to claim 2 a construction whereby a bevel is cast on one end of the plate close to the type face of the matrix, so as to avoid the necessity of mechanical finishing thereof.

4. In an apparatus according to claim 1, means whereby the casting box and core are cooled during casting, and the cooling of the core continues while it is being swung to the open or delivery position.

5. In an apparatus according to claim 1, means whereby matrix clamps on the back can be swung out and in at the proper time so as to clamp the matrix when the casting operation is to be performed, and to unclamp it when required, said means being so constructed that the matrix is released before the cast plate move out.

6. In a matrix clamp such as referred to in claim 5, a spring pressed plunger adapted to engage the edge of the matrix.

7. In an apparatus according to claim 1, a tail sheet pivoted to the core, and adapted to overlap the bolster of the matrix and prevent the metal from entering behind the latter.

8. Means whereby a tail sheet, according to claim 7, can be turned away, from the top of the core when the core is turned out of the casting box.

9. In an apparatus according to claim 1, automatic locking means for preventing turning of the core unless the tail sheet and its ring are in casting position thereon.

10. In an apparatus according to claim 1, means for guiding the core to and from its position in the back, comprising guides fixed to the cores so as to operate along the outside face of the core tracks.

11. In an apparatus according to claim 1, means for supporting the core near its centre of gravity so balanced that the thick top end of the stereotype plate cast on it will overbalance it and assist in turning it out of the casting box to its horizontal position, but without a stereotype plate the core will have a tendency to turn by gravity to the vertical position in the back.

12. In means for supporting and balancing the core, according to claim 11, means, comprising rollers and levers, for assisting the result.

13. In an apparatus according to claim 1, the means for locking the core of the casting mechanism in the casting position, comprising a cam mounted upon a rotatable shaft, and a roller adapted to engage with the cam, and mounted upon the lower end of the core-turning bracket, the cam being so shaped as to move the core from the casting position, and also to move it to the casting position and retain it in such a position.

14. In locking means according to claim 13, a construction such that the core can be guided into or out of the casting position, and that after it is in the casting position the operating means can be further operated to open the matrix clamps without further moving the core.

15. In a matrix clamping device according to claim 5, matrix clamps with pivoted jaws which automatically open and close.

16. In a matrix clamping device according to claim 5, means operated by the movement of the core to positively operate the matrix clamps to release the matrix and swing out of the path of the sides of the stereotype plate on the core.

17. In an apparatus according to claim 1, means whereby when the core of the casting mechanism is moved into the back the side bars are forced solidly against the edges of the matrix supporting back, and for positioning the core and aligning the edge of the plate lifters in the casting chamber, with the edges of the matrix holding jaws of the matrix clamps.

18. In a matrix clamping device according to claim 5, means within the control of the operator for closing the matrix clamps and for opening them without turning the core.

19. In an apparatus according to claim 1, means for preventing the core being turned into casting position while the matrix clamps are open and for automatically releasing this means when they are closed to casting position.

20. In an apparatus according to claim 1, the combination of means for receiving the plate from the casting mechanism; instrumentalities for finishing the plate, comprising a driving shaft, a main finishing shaft, a gear on the finishing shaft consisting of two parts, a toothed rim and a hub united by a breaking pin and means connected with the driving shaft and meshing with said gear for driving it; and means for releasing the plate and allowing it be fed by gravity to a final cooling mechanism.

21. In apparatus according to claim 20, means for moving towards or from the axis of the main shaft the rollers supporting the riser and the plate.

22. In a device according to claim 20, a lip for retracting the plate from the arch.

23. In a device according to claim 20, a clutch and means for enforcing the jaws thereof out of engagement with each other after each revolution of the finishing shaft and for holding them disengaged.

24. In a device according to claim 20, the arrangement of a shaving arch, a longitudinal shaft therein, means for supporting for stereotype plate in the arch, means whereby the shaft will rotate through a complete revolution and a cutter connected with the shaft will cut off the riser of the plate, after which the shaft will automatically stop while the riser will be supported until it revolves beneath the supporting means and will then be delivered from the mechanism.

25. In a device according to claim 1, a cooling mechanism having roller supports, mounted on an incline in position to receive the edges of a plate delivered from an adjacent finishing device and adapted to be moved into a horizontal position by the weight of the plate supported thereon.

26. In a device according to claim 25, means whereby after the plate is located on the cooler a valve will be opened automatically to allow the water to flow into the cooler.

27. In a device according to claim 26, a trip mechanism for cutting off the flow of water before the plate is entirely cooled.

28. In a device according to claim 25, the arrangement whereby the water is directed against the concave side of the plate.

29. In a device according to claim 25, flexible wings adapted to contract or expand with the plate during the cooling operation and having means for limiting the motion of the wings with the contraction of the plate.

30. In an apparatus according to claim 1, the method of cooling curved cast plates to control the diameter thereof, which consists in applying a cooling fluid to one curved surface of a plate and preventing its contact with the other curved surfaces thereof, and positively controlling the contraction and expansion of the plate by limiting the motion of the straight edges of the plate towards or from each other.

A Handsome Book.

To commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the Leicester Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., a handsome book has been prepared as a souvenir of the occasion, and as the whole of the work in connection with it has been done in the Society's workshops it gives an excellent impression of the resources and workmanship that is there available. The book, which is 10 by 7½ inches, is bound in white watered cloth with green back and corners, and title in gold, contains a history of the Society, which is most interesting reading, a description of the coming of age celebrations on July 12th last, and a deal of information regarding the resources of the plant, including a description of the Monotype installation in the Leicester works. The book is profusely illustrated with portraits, views of the various departments, and examples of illustrative work done, including a fine colour picture in tri-chromate half-tone, entitled "The Cornish Coast." Most beautifully produced the book shows workmanship of the highest class, and it is evident that an attempt has been made to reach the "Ideal," which is expressed as follows on one of its pages:—

Our Ideal.

To do the right thing at the right time in the right way. To do some things better than they were ever done before. To work for the love of the work. To anticipate requirements. To act from reason rather than rule. To develop resources. To be satisfied with nothing short of perfection.

LOOSE LEAF DEVICES.—The Twinlock Catalogue Number Six, issued by Messrs. Percy Jones and Co., 15, Little Sutton-street, E.C., contains particulars of a very extensive range of loose leaf books for all purposes of the office, warehouse or other departments of any business, as well as files and binders of a useful character. The catalogue is profusely illustrated, each separate design being shown and full particulars given concerning it. Every office need seems in fact to be catered for, and stationers who can push the loose leaf business will find it profitable to obtain a copy of this excellent and up-to-date catalogue.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

20,212 LAYCOCK, T., manufacture and use of unspillable inkpots and the like.
20,241 MARKS, E. C. R., paper or card guiding device for typewriters and other machines.
20,267 WELLHOFER, C., blotting appliance.
20,302 PURINTON, L. A., paper-bag holders.
20,313 SCHLECHT, K., chromated colloid printing.
20,316 GAYNOR, T. F., writing pen.
20,349 LEVECQUE, A., machine for making show cards or tickets.
20,380 HAGER, G., and KIMPTON, C. W., reservoir pens.
20,422 CHAPPELL, S. A., register gauge for use on printing machines and the making-up of colour forms.
20,427 DIXON, H. J., fountain pens, stylographs and such like.
20,447 HOLLINGS, H., automatic sheet-separating device for printing, folding, and like machines.
20,466 HALL, E., typists' note-book holders.
20,493 OSTERWALDER, J., bookbinders' press.
20,499 HOPKINS, C. E., locking mechanism for machines for making stereotype printing plates.
20,512 R. E. FISCHER AND CO., method of and contrivance for the manufacture of flat bags, envelopes, and the like.
20,547 KNUBLEY, J. L., bookmarkers or indicators
20,564 COPPEN, E. J., envelopes.
20,587 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., and BURGESS, J. R., distributing mechanism of typographical machines.
20,595 NEIDICH, S. A., automatic paper-feed mechanism.
20,645 SMART, E. H., envelope.
20,662 CHADWICK, H., and H. STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD., receptacles of paper or like resilient material.
20,688 GORDON, L. A., prints in natural colours.
20,705 WALKER, A. H., typographical composing and distributing machines.
20,737 BRANDSTETTER, G., and FREUND, R., pile feeders for printing presses.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Manufacturers of show cards or the like for adver tising or other matter—Watts; 19,882.
Foldable supports or stands for books and the like—Dixon; 19,935.
Apparatus for and appertaining to the preparation of printing cylinders and the like for photogravure and other photo-mechanical processes—Bell and Bell; 20,019.
Machinery for making or forming paper bags, cartons, and the the like—J. Day and Sons, Ltd., and Day; 20,117.
Book-holders—Haslam; 21,794.
Sheet-delivery apparatus for flat-bed printing machines—Stott and Wm. Dawson and Sons (Otley), Ltd.; 22,089.
Printing presses—Miehle; 25,930.

1913.

Loose-leaf binders—Miller; 2,613.
Type chases for printing machines—Goss Printing Press Co., of England; 3,332.
Temporary binders or loose-sheet holders—Petty; 4,582.
Matrix-holders for typecasting machines—Bancroft and Indahl; 7,551.
Apparatus for making paper boxes each consisting of an outer case and an inner case—Chambon; 9,560.
Rotary printing machines—Kroenert and Meyer; 10,867.
Apparatus for displaying goods of all descriptions, advertisements, post cards, and the like—Fiveash; 11,023.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE

1913.

Automatic sheet-feeding and delivery mechanism for platen presses—Horn and Schneider; 18,481.
Locking mechanism for machines for making stereotype printing—Hopkins; 20,499.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, half-tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

5667, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch,
Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

9 6 3 9.

JAMES TAYLOR HARRIS, LTD., Art Printers,

Rudland, Bristol.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Task Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B. **TRADE ONLY.**

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving. Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

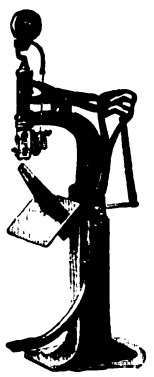
SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

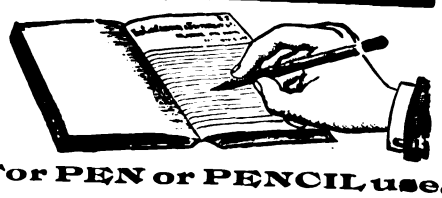
Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.


Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.
MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
Mc DERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone New Cross 1214

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.
38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,
TELEGRAMS:
"BADDELEY,"
LONDON.
For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc.
MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.
MOOR LANE, E.C.

Notice to Employees

The **BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER** is supplied at **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or **2/6** FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—September 25, 1913.

Digitized by Google

070.6
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

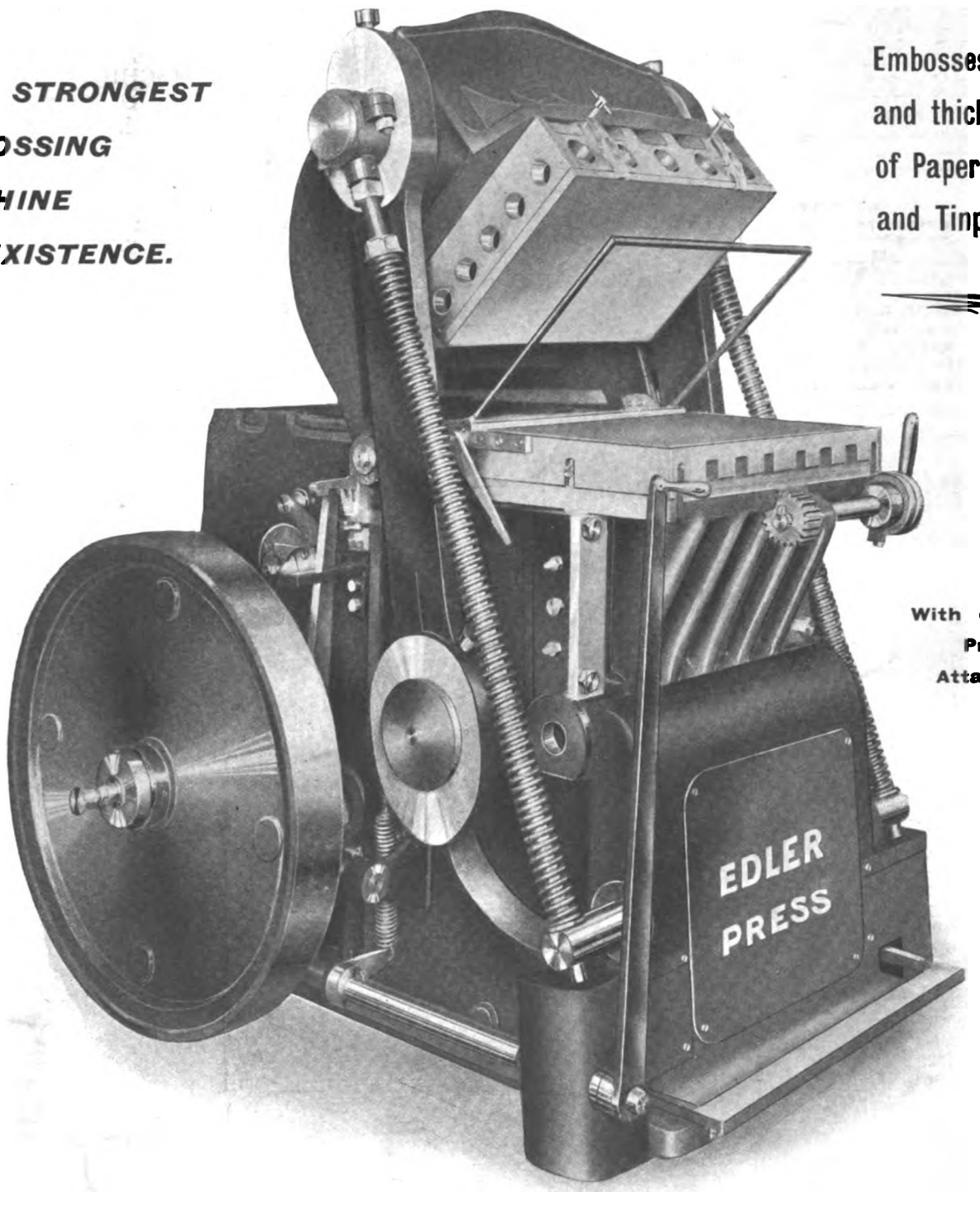
VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 14.

LONDON: September 27, 1913. Special Export Issue. 6d.

Telephone: 3431 Central. Telegraphic Address: "UNADULTERATED, LONDON."

A. EDLER & CO.

THE STRONGEST EMBOSSING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.



Embosses any class and thickness of Paper, Board and Tinplate.

With or without Printing Attachment.

The Improved "EDLER" PRESS
at present on view in the Showroom of
A. EDLER & CO. Bath Place, Rivington Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

J-G-SCHELTER & GIESECKE

Exhibition Paris 1900 GRAND PRIX ▪ LEIPZIG - GERMANY ▪ Exhibition Paris 1900 GRAND PRIX

TYPE FOUNDERS MACHINE MANUFACTURERS

MODERN TYPES for Book, Newspaper and Job work, fine Blocks, Borders and Ornaments to suit all requirements.

Ask for latest catalogues.

BRASS-RULES, plain and fancy. Circles. Ovals of every design. Steel cutting, creasing and perforating rules to be used in the printing press.

WOOD- AND BRASS-TYPES and ORNAMENTS FOR POSTERS, etc.

BRASS-TYPES AND ORNAMENTS for GOLD-BLOCKING.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS of every kind and of best Workmanship.

STEREO-OUTFITS.

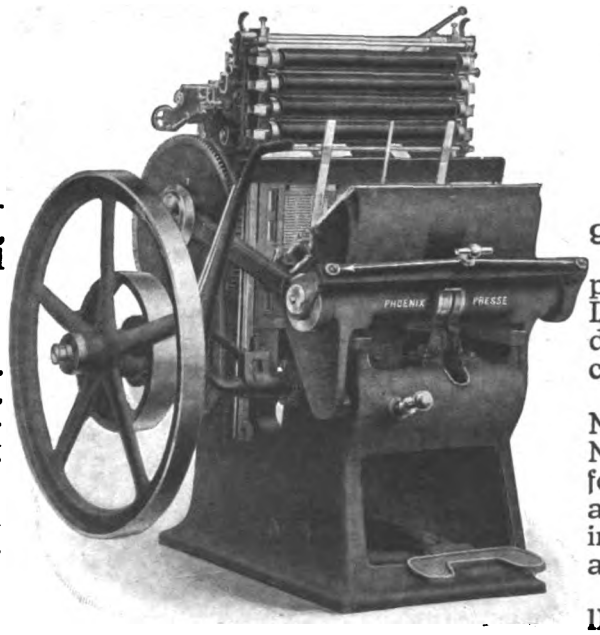


PHOTO ENGRAVING ZINC ETCHING

FINE HALF-TONES from Photographs, Drawings, etc.

THREE-COLOUR-PLATES from paintings in water- or oil-colours. Line-Etchings from pen- and ink-drawings as well as from printed copies.

NUMBERING MACHINES as Numbering Frames and Automatic Numbering Machines "Archimedes" for use in the Printing Press. Self-acting sheet counters. Hand Numbering Machines for Stamping as well as for Printing.

LABEL PRINTING & NUMBERING MACHINE for steam and treadle.

CYLINDER HAND & PROOF PRESS with and without automatic inking.

ASK FOR PARTICULARS.

PHOENIX

high-speed Platen Press with our patented Inking Device and other patented appliances

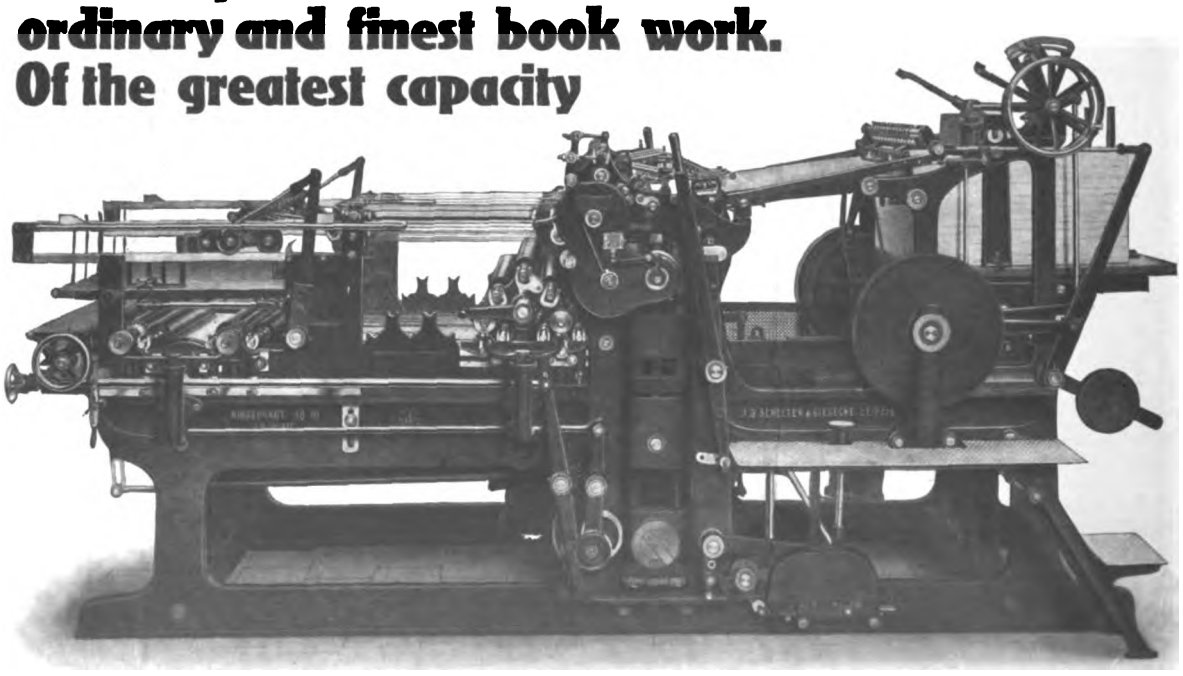
Exceedingly solid, simple, and perfect in construction. **Patented inking apparatus.** Unsurpassed for quick and noiseless working. Perfect register. Solid impression. For quick work and any jobs as well as for the heaviest and finest work, such as fine photo-engravings and three-colour blocks. Unique hand-safety guard (patented), stopping the machine instantaneously at the moment when the hand of the feeder is in danger and increasing, through the safety it guarantees, the output of the machine. **This guard can be had from our firm only.** Sizes No. V and special model PF are designed for extra heavy printing and embossing work.

HIGH-SPEED PRINTING PRESSES PHOENIX - WINDSBRAUT

Drum Cylinder & Two-Revolution machines for ordinary and finest book work. Of the greatest capacity

Most simple and durable bed-motion. Air buffers. Greatest strength of Impression ensured by extra strong Cylinder and steel shaft and substructure. Finest Ink Distribution, large rollers, easiest regulation of ink-flow. Ingenious feed correctors (self-acting front and side-gauges) compensating small errors in feeding. Great output up to 2700 impressions per hour. Laboursaving appliances: special tympan-clamps, all sheet-guide parts need only axial adjustment, being vertical to the feeding-edge always ready for running. All rollers can be instantly set in and out of action.

Built in 16 different sizes, with 2, 3, and 4 FORM-Rollers clearing a full FORM. Catalogues, Testimonials and Specimens sent on application.



Sole Agent for Phoenix Drum and Two-Revolution Machines in the U. K.: JOHN FOORD & COMPANY, 39, Victoria Street, LONDON S. W. Sole Agents for Australia and New-Zealand: MIDDOWS BROTHERS, 73, Clarence Street, SYDNEY, N. S. W.; MELBOURNE, PERTH, BRISBANE, and WELLINGTON. Sole Agents for Phoenix Platen Machines in the U. K.: FREDERIC WESSELHOEFT, 3, Farringdon Av., LONDON, E.C.; – 46, Houndsgate, NOTTINGHAM; and at GLASGOW.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 14.

LONDON: September 27, 1913. Special Export Issue. 6d.

A CENTURY in the PAPER TRADE.

Some Notes on the Firm of A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd.

IN that portion of the square mile known as the "City" of London there is a section on the side next to the Thames that has for its boundaries east and west, New Bridge-street and King William-street, and north and south, Cheapside and the river, and within these limits all, or nearly all, the firms manufacturing paper in this country have their London offices or their warehouses. Thames-street, Cannon-street, Queen Victoria-street and their tributaries have been selected for their location, and the district well deserves the name of Paperdom that is sometimes applied to it. In the district referred to, at 151, Queen Victoria-street, is situated the head offices of the house with which this brief notice deals, and here is established the firm of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., one of the largest houses engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper of every description, whose connections are of such an extent that they have branches in New Zealand, France, Holland, South America, and Japan, and who are possessed at their Rishton Mills of up-to-date plant, worked on methods that enable them to compete for business to the greatest advantage.

A Hundred Years Ago.

It is now over a hundred years since the foundations of the firm were established at 1, Tower Royal, E.C., by Mr. Alexander Marshall Peebles, who began business as a paper agent at that address, in what, at the present day, would perhaps be looked upon as a small way, but times have changed greatly since that period, when with a tax on paper, and with a comparately small demand for paper as compared with to-day, businesses and stocks were necessarily on a much smaller scale. Mr. A. M. Peebles was, however, full of push and enterprise, and conducted his young business on a sound, commercial policy, with the result that it prospered, and at the time of his death was showing promise of the coming necessary expansion. Mr. A. M. Peebles' demise threw the burden of proprietorship on his son, Mr. Philip Cadell Peebles, who was at the time very young in years to take upon himself such responsibilities, being



Only Seventeen Years Old, but, young as he was, he soon showed a determination and an ability to succeed, and displayed great energy and foresight in developing the business which, under his regimé, rapidly grew and expanded. His success was due no less to his business acumen and abilities, than to his personal qualities which won him popularity amongst his customers and helped greatly towards the increase of trade that the firm enjoyed. All kinds of papers were handled and Peebles' qualities were so much appreciated, especially in "news," that Mr. P. C. Peebles determined on possessing a paper mill, and in 1875, he acquired one that had been previously worked at Rishton, in Lancashire, and there entered upon the making of "news" papers of a quality that met with a ready sale among newspaper proprietors. We may here note that before Mr. Peebles took up the manufacture of paper he was associated in partnership for some years with the late Mr. Robert Slight at Chirnside Paper Mill, Berwickshire, so that he had a considerable insight into the technicalities of the business. It was after a dissolution of this partnership that the late Mr. Peebles bought the Rishton Mill. As paper-makers the firm of A. M. Peebles and Son had now much prosperity, and to-day they rank among the leading manufacturers of the country. "News" printings, however, did not long remain the only make turned out, for another mill was acquired at Church, in the vicinity of Accrington, and there was begun the manufacture of super-calendered, imitation art, and other high-class printings which are to-day a speciality of the business, and are in great demand for illustrated and other fine printed work. Just about the time that the firm began to make these papers the method of dry printing on a hard-packed cylinder or platen came into prominence, and as previously all papers were damped before printing, the needs of the new method demanded quite a different surface and quality, and this the firm set themselves out to supply with marked success.

At this period, in 1895, when everything was prospering and the business rapidly increasing there came the sudden and unexpected death of the head of the firm, and Mr. P. C. Peebles passed away, leaving

For Index to Advertisers, see page 20.

Digitized by Google

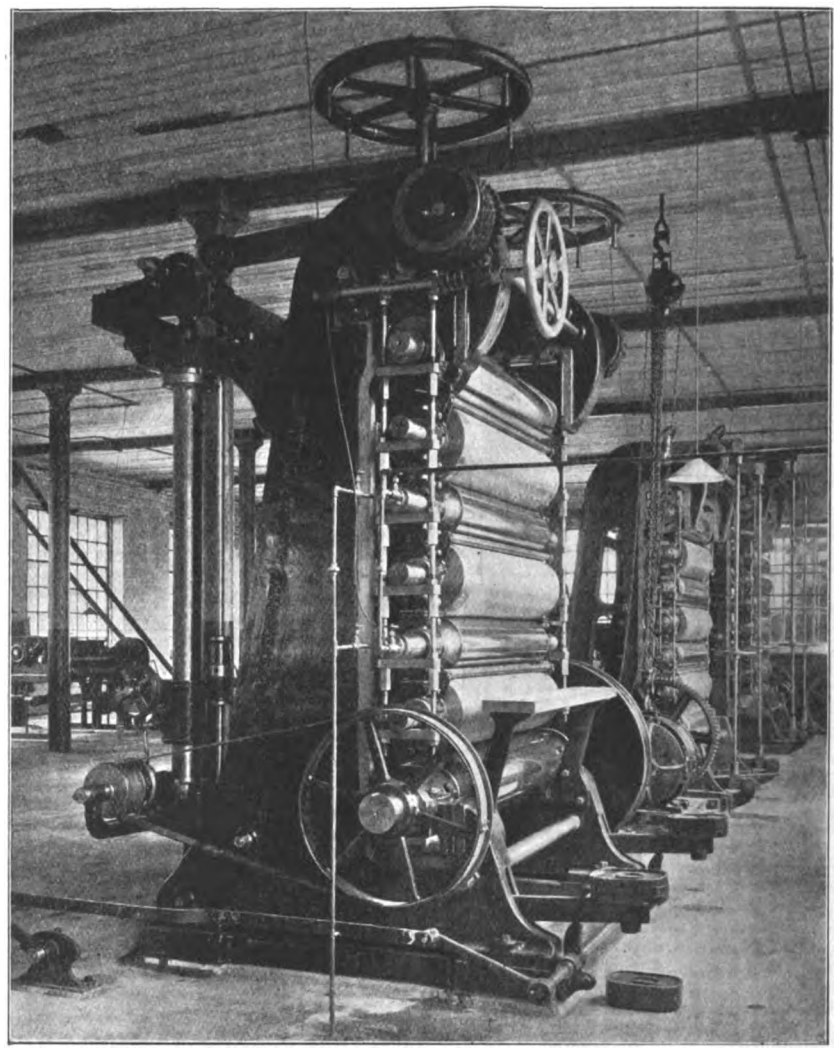
a widespread feeling of loss in the trade of which he was such a prominent and well-liked member. His demise, however, did not affect the prosperity of the business, as it was carried on by his son, Mr. Howard Maxwell Peebles, and a loyal staff that had helped to build up the prosperity of the concern. In the year following Mr. P. C. Peebles' death it was decided, as the business had now attained to such importance, to form it into

A Limited Company,

and accordingly, in 1896, it was incorporated under the style of A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd.. and it is worth noting in this connection that it was the first occasion of the kind on which the Bank of England consented to receive subscriptions, thus showing that there was every confidence in financial circles as to the firm's stability. The family interest was still retained, and Mr. Howard Maxwell Peebles became, and is now, the managing director, giving the company the advantages of his practical knowledge and experience. With Mr. H. M. Peebles there were on the original board of directors Mr. John H. F. Walter, of Taverham Paper Mills, Norwich; Mr. Mason Jackson, a director of the *Illustrated London News;* Mr. George Maddick, manager of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News;* and Mr. E. W. F. Hopewell. Of this original directorate Mr. Peebles, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Maddick still remain in office, Mr. Maddick being chairman of the company and Mr. Walter vice-chairman. The present directorate includes Mr. Herbert Ingram, Mr. Robert Gilroy, and Mr. A. St. G. Mcadam Laurie, the secretary of the company being Mr. W. S. Pasmore, F.C.I.S., who is one of the late Mr. P. C. Peebles' executors, and who has taken an active part in the business both before and after the formation of the new company.

Further Prosperity.

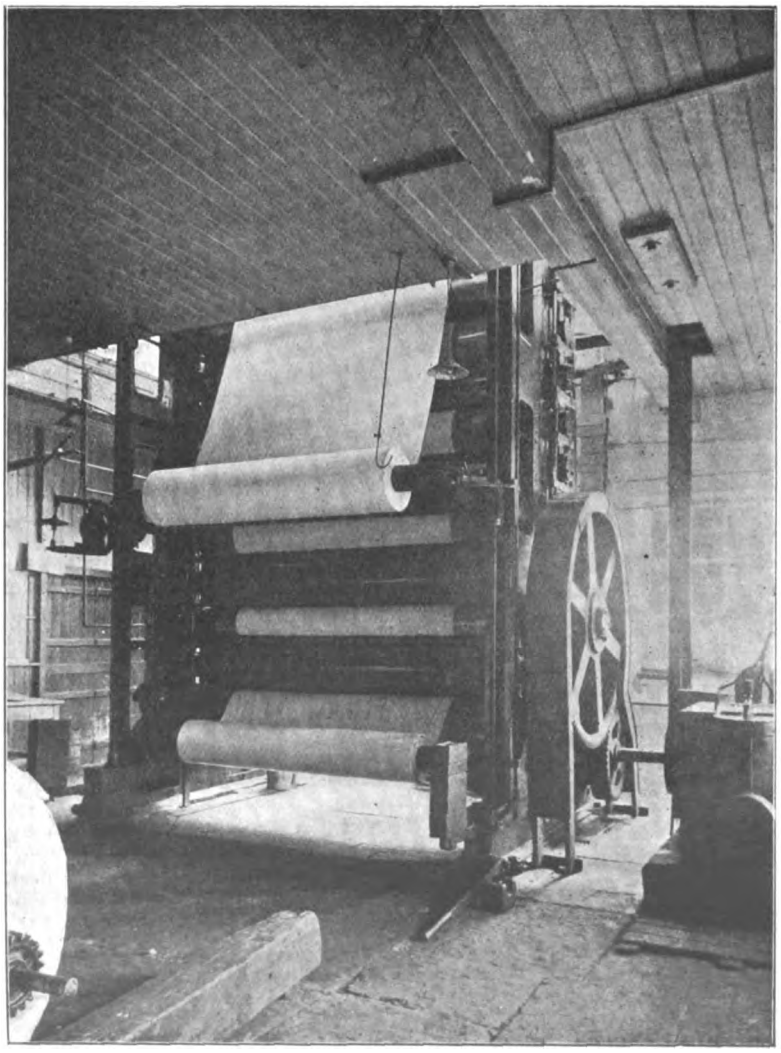
Shortly after the formation of the company fresh developments began, and at both the Rishton and Church Mills considerable alterations and improvements were carried out. The buildings were re-planned and brought quite up-to-date, and the machinery and equipments of both mills were brought to the highest state of efficiency, under the supervision of Mr. R. Gilroy, who brought his store of technical knowledge and his organising powers to bear on the alterations, and in conjunction with Mr. H. M. Peebles brought the mills at both places up to a very high standard of efficiency, and a considerable amount of money has been expended. The most modern appliances have been introduced and everything possible has been done to secure a rapid output of paper.



Art and Chromo Paper Calender.

The Power Plant

at Rishton Mill was thoroughly modernised three new boilers being put in, each 30 feet in length with a diameter of 8 feet 6 inches, and to ensure economical working super-heaters were attached. One boiler was utilised for the production of super-heated steam from a 280-h.p. engine, coupled direct to a dynamo that supplied the electrical energy required for some thirty motors in different parts of the mill. New potcher engines and pressepâte machines, super-calenders, cutters, and other appliances were installed, individual electric motors being used for driving. An inverted vertical steam engine of 800-h.p., working under the high pressure of 160 lbs. was coupled to the beating engines. Even this machinery was found shortly to be too little for the increasing requirements, and in 1906 another boiler was added to the existing three, while forced draught was installed to supply all the boilers with a specially arranged hot air supply, and another high-speed engine and dynamo were put in. In the same year, 1906, the management decided to introduce the manufacture of art and chromo papers, in addition to the already wide range of papers, and so an extensive building of four floors was erected adjacent to Rishton Mill, that provided an additional area of nearly 70,000 square feet, and here plant was put down for the manufacture of the new lines in papers, with a result that the demand that arose so far exceeded the supply that at the end of the first twelve months the original plant had to be doubled to keep pace with the orders received. This particular plant is now one of the finest art paper plants in the kingdom, and is thoroughly modern and up-to-date in character.

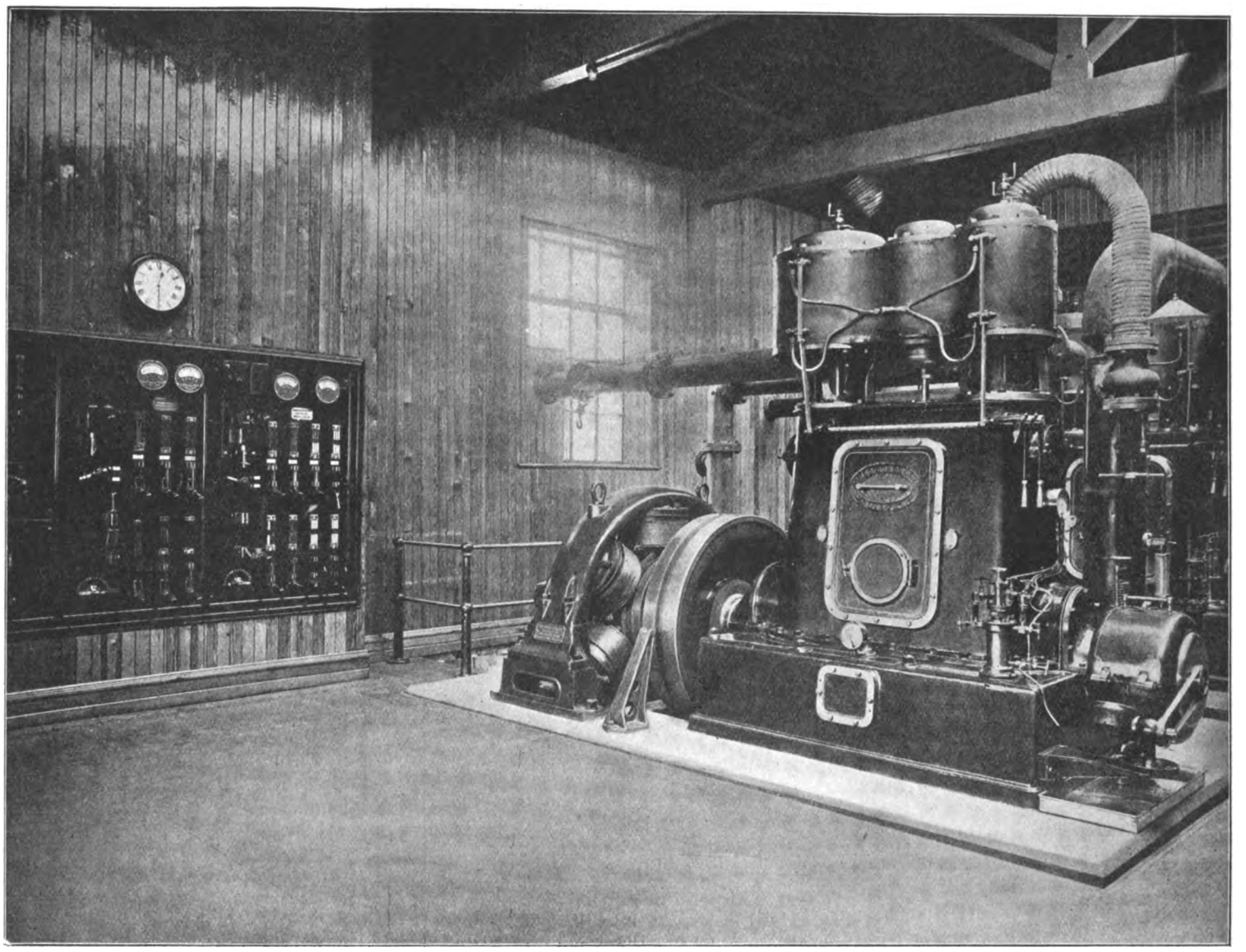


10-Bowl Super Calender with Electrical Drive.

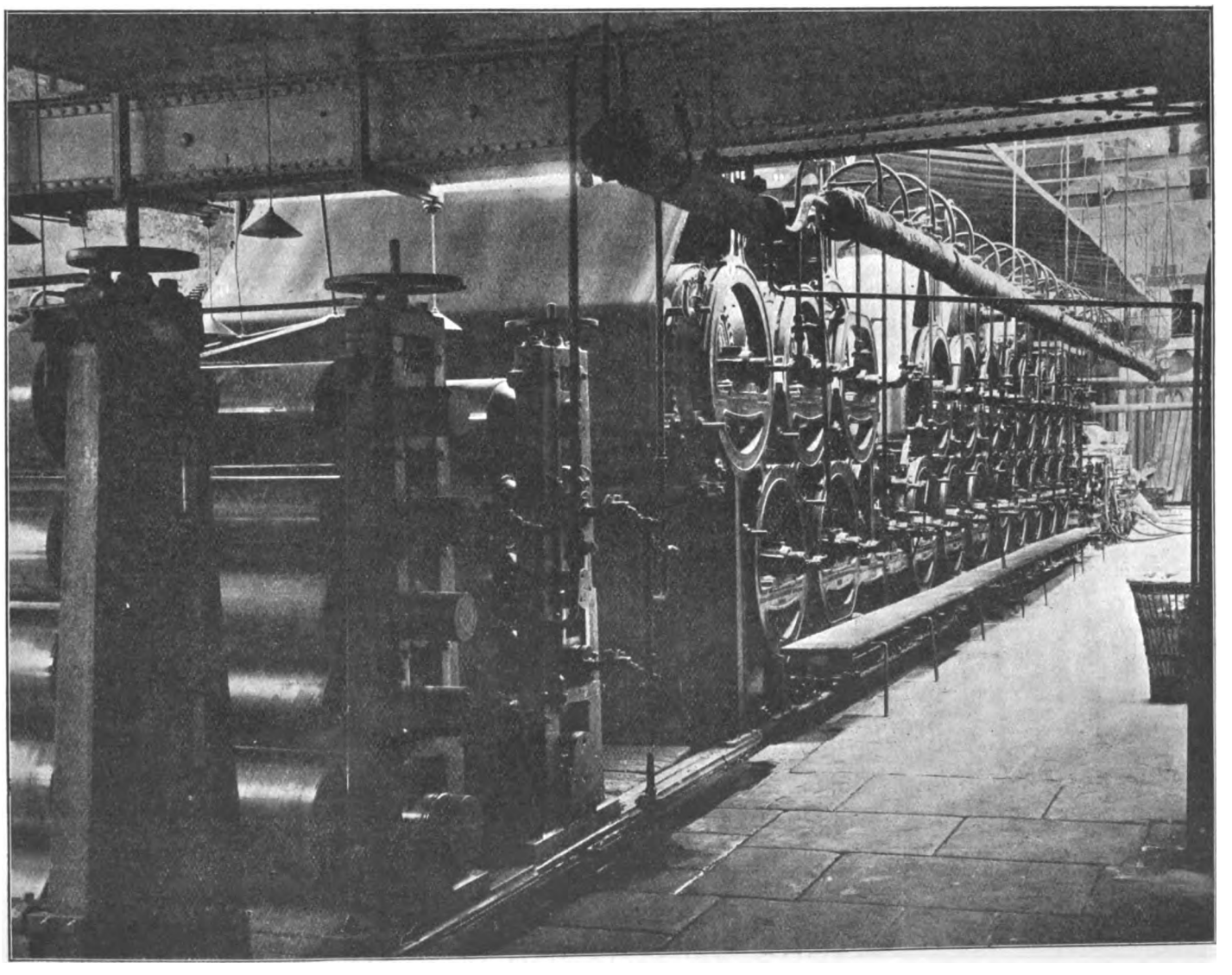
The Progressive Policy

that has been responsible for the remodelling of Rishton Mill was now brought to bear on the Whiteash Mill, which in 1909 it was decided to remodel. This mill had a high reputation for producing papers suitable for illustrated journals and other fine printing work, and it is interesting to record here that it is to-day actually making the same papers as it did when it started, over twenty-eight years ago, a fact that demonstrates the high quality of its productions. Here, as at the other mill, the old steam boilers were replaced by new ones similar to those at Rishton, and a 500-h.p. inverted vertical steam engine was put down to drive the dynamo generating the current for the many motors throughout the mill. Two high-speed engines for driving the papermaking machines were also introduced, and the whole of the plant overhauled. The result of the new machinery at both mills was to reduce the cost of production to such an extent that the firm was placed in a position in which they had

Digitized by Google



High-Speed Engine and Electrical Generator.



Papermaking Machine.

Digitized by Google

not to fear even the keen competition in prices.

Doubling the Output.

A special feature of Messrs. Peebles and Son's output is the production of high-class boards for post cards, the leading brands of which, the "Rosyth," "Excel," and "Sceptre" are well and favourably known in the trade, and are in great demand for general artistic printing. The extension of the Whiteash Mill has now permitted of at least a doubling of the output, and it is satisfactory to know that the demand for the Whiteash makes, both in boards and papers, continues to increase, and that the firm have a large and growing Colonial and foreign connection, in addition to their extensive British trade, while they also hold contracts for supplies to H.M. Government.



Finishing House, Rishton Mill.

The Brains of the Firm.

The foregoing brief notes on the mills of Messrs. Peebles and Son may well be supplemented by some reference to the men at the head of affairs, to whose acumen and judgment are due the expansion and increasing prosperity of the firm. Mr. G. J. Maddick, the chairman of the company, is a prominent figure in the journalistic and publishing world; he is managing director of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, and the *Illustrated London News*, and is co-trustee, with Mr. Pasmore, of the estate of the late Mr. P. C. Peebles. Mr. J. H. Walter, the vice-chairman, is a member of a family whose name is well known in connection with the *Times*. He takes a keen practical interest in all that concerns the company, and is a director of the Norwich Union Insurance Co., and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Norfolk. Mr. H. M. Peebles, who continues the family name and tradition of the founder of the firm, is saturated with papermaking knowledge, having been in it all his life and making the practical details the interest of his business life, while his circle of papermaking friends and acquaintances is so large that we may safely say that very few possess the facilities he does for a thorough acquaintance with the trade's ramifications. Another of the directors bears an honoured name and one that is well-known in journalistic circles: that is Mr. Herbert Ingram, the eldest son of Sir William Ingram, Bart. He is a director of the *Illustrated London News*, the *Sketch*, and other publications, and also of Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., the periodical and magazine publishers. Another director, Mr. A. St. G. McAdam Laurie, is a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, being a member of the firm of Laurie, Millbank and Co., stock-brokers; he is also a past master of the Saddlers' Company.

The resident director at the mills is Mr. Robert Gilroy, a gentleman who has been largely responsible for the modernising of the plant. His initiation into the art of papermaking took place at the Esk Mills, Penicuik, and in 1895 he transferred his services to Messrs. Peebles and Son, and shortly afterwards was appointed manager of the mills. It was under Mr. Gilroy's supervision that the Rishton establishment was transformed into a first-class mill for the production of fine writings and printings, and the Whiteash Mills are also indebted to Mr. Gilroy for their being brought to a thoroughly up-to-date condition. That gentleman, too, has been also responsible for the planning and furnishing of the auxiliary mill to which we have referred as being specially constructed for the production of high-class art and chromo papers and boards.

As regards the metropolitan supply of papers the ample space in the firm's warehouse in Queen Victoria-street provides for the storage of a large stock that fully meets the requirements of their London customers, and from the same premises an export business is also carried on under the supervision of Mr. P. S. Porteous, the London manager, a gentleman well known in connection with the Stationers' Social Society, an association of which he has had the honour of occupying the presidential chair.

That the business is still growing is evidenced by the fact that at the beginning of 1911, it was found necessary to secure additional and extensive premises in Fetter-lane, E.C., where also a large stock of the firm's papers is held ready for the supply of the most exacting of customer's requirements.

It will be seen from the foregoing brief notes that with a trained and capable staff, under efficient management, and with the traditions and experience of a century's existence the house of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son stands quite in the front rank of papermaking concerns, and is well qualified to supply the needs of the paper consumer, both at home and in our Colonies.

Uniformity in Sizes of Paper.

At a recent meeting of the German Papermakers' Association, reported in the *Wochenblatt*, Herr Geheimrat Ostwald, in a most interesting lecture, put forward an urgent plea for international uniformity of sizes of paper. He has calculated that the paper trade has to deal with about 500 different sizes at the present time, and he points out that business life would be considerably relieved if by international agreement these various haphazard sizes would be reduced to a mere dozen and a-half. Two principles are laid down as essential in the foundation of any scale of international sizes: First the unit of measurement must be on the metric system, and secondly each size must be a simple multiple of the size below it, preferably double in superficial area. Thus the sizes of all papers from the postage stamp to the poster would be calculated in the same geometrical proportions. The proportions proposed are those of the side of a square to the diagonal of the same square, and would be expressed throughout by the formula 1 : V2 or 1 : 1·414. Taking the centimetre as the unit, the smallest size would be 1 by 1·41 cm., the second would be 1·41 by 2 cm., No. 3 would be 2 by 2·83, No. 4, 2·83 by 4, and so on. The number of sizes would total 17, the largest being 256 by 362 cm., at which the limit of modern paper machines would be reached. The proposed sizes are supposed to represent those of trimmed paper, and it would be left to the trade to determine how much should be allowed for trimming. The business sheet would be size No. 10, 22·6 by 32 cm., and most books and circulars would be No. 9, 16 by 22·6 cm., slightly wider than the present octavo. Size No. 8 would be pocket-size 11·3 by 16 cm., and the standardisation of pockets would be felt as a boon by the public. The work in all lines of business activity would be lightened: for instance the work of the Post Office, the work of filing letters and circulars. The stock carried by stationers and paper mills could be reduced and the paper machines, being standardised, could be built and worked more cheaply than at present.

Paper Cups.

An impetus to paper cup manufacture has been given recently in America and Canada by the medical profession and others, who have recommended its adoption in place of any other article in hotels and public places where water is supplied, and even in private residences. In Ottawa the Medical Officer of Health has insisted on the abolition of the common vessels, and recommends the issuing of paper cups to all school children and residents. In America some places were slow in adopting the paper cup, but Dr. E. F. Campbell, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has issued stringent instructions to his subordinates to see that the rules regarding the use of paper cups and towels are strictly enforced in future. These recommendations emanating from the medical profession will add considerably to encouraging an increased consumption of paper, and at the same time open up a wider sphere of industry for the manufacture of cups and towels, which from a hygienic point of view are becoming universally adopted.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686. 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

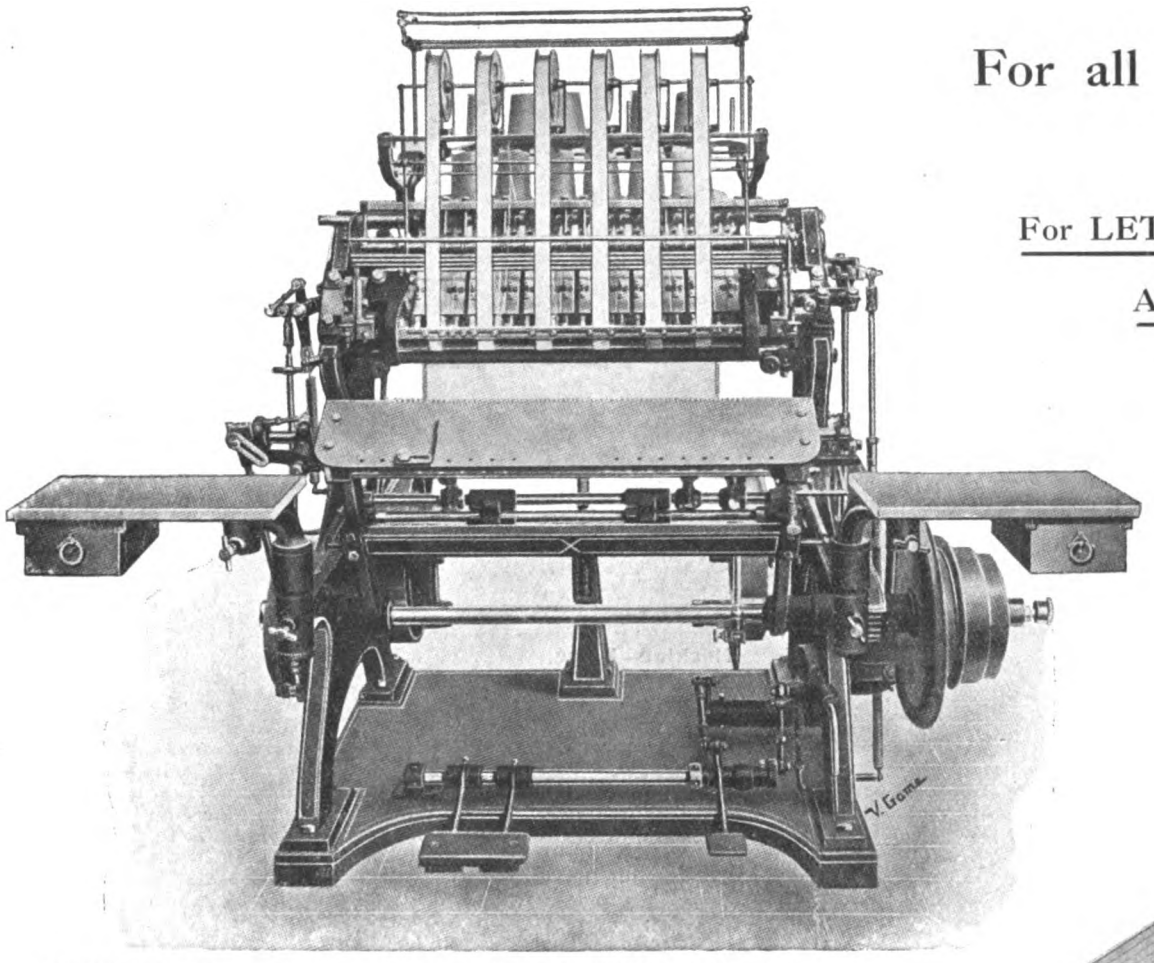
OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD.

Telegraphic Address.:
"FRIEDHEIM, LONDON."
A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition.

Telephone Nos.:
CITY 9751 and 9752.

Machinery for the Bookbinding, Boxmaking, Printing and Stationery Trades.

National Book Sewing Machines



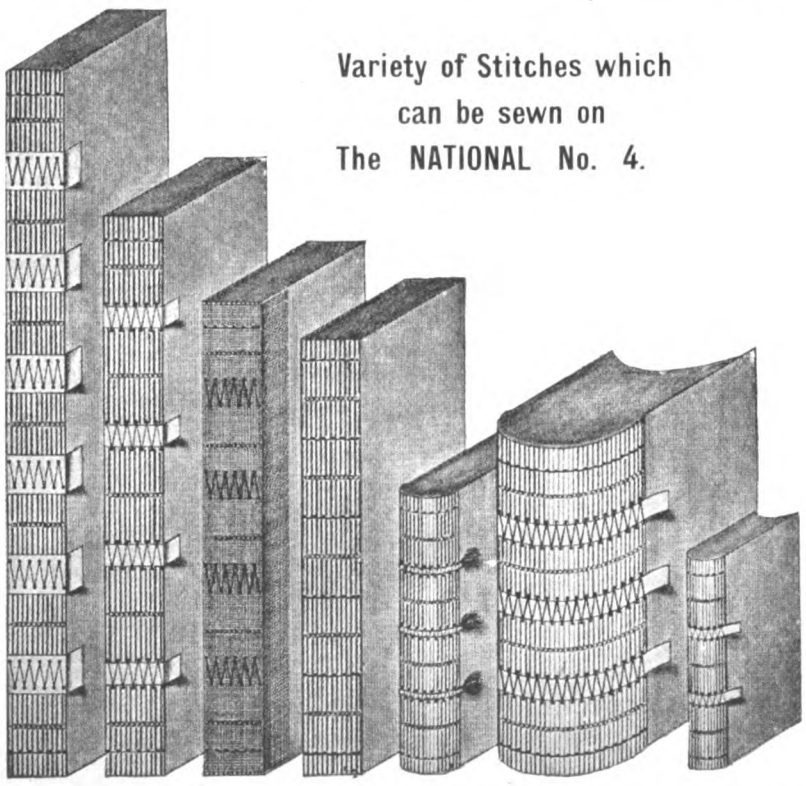
For all Varieties of Work.

For LETTERPRESS and ACCOUNT BOOKS.

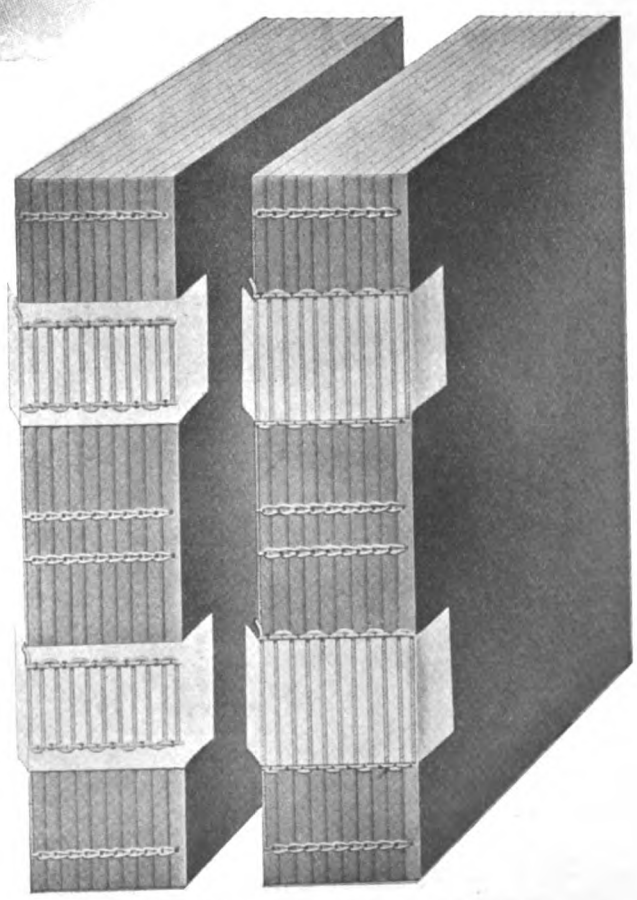
See Account Book Stitch as illustrated below done By The NATIONAL No. 3.

NATIONAL No. 3 for ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Variety of Stitches which can be sewn on The NATIONAL No. 4.



NATIONAL No. 4 for ALL GENERAL WORK, including India Paper.



ACCOUNT BOOK STITCH, NATIONAL No. 3.

Showrooms: 7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

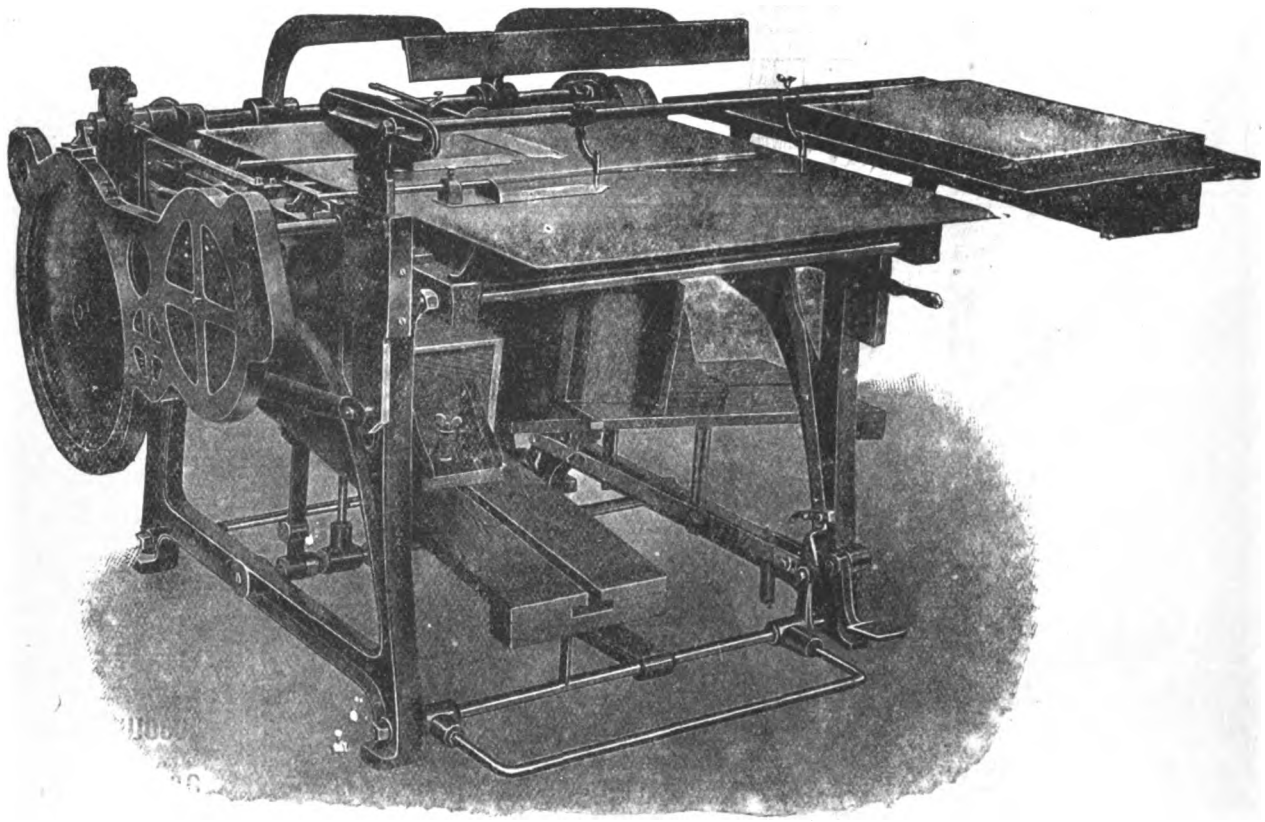
Digitized by Google

Labour-Saving Machinery.

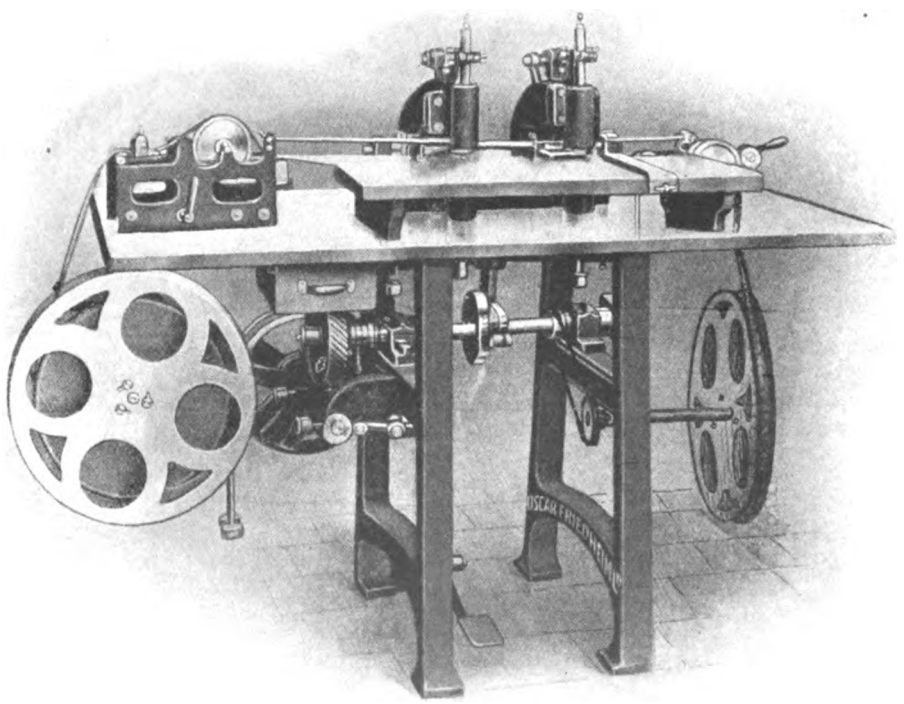
The labour-saving appliances that are handled by Messrs. Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, E.C., are many, and we hereby invite our readers' attention to a few of them. The firm has a large range of folders, and in Folding Machine K 30 we have an appliance that will meet the most exacting requirements of the printing and allied trades, and that is a valuable adjunct to any letterpress or newspaper establishment, while in binderies it is found most useful and is running in most of the principal binding works in the kingdom. The machine has special features which are highly appreciated by the trade, one of the most prominent being the arrangement for the prevention of creasing in the folding, which enables the machine to fold not only ordinary paper, but also the highest glazed art papers without any creasing in the third or fourth fold, an achievement not obtained by hand folding. A further point which recommends these machines is the simplicity of the adjustments, which makes it possible to change within a few minutes from one size to another or one fold to another. Furthermore they can be fitted with a special arrangement whereby the third or fourth fold can be folded either to the right or left, this being specially valuable to trade binders who have to deal with a variety of impositions. Other special points are, the register is exact and suitable for the highest class of book-work, the folding rollers automatically regulate themselves to every thickness of paper, the output is only limited by the speed of the operator in laying on. The machines are built in several sizes and in various models, for the ordinary cross folding or for parallel folding, with upper or lower points, or without points.

Another appliance is the Adjustable Double Washering Machine, to be worked by power, and specially constructed for affixing two pairs of washers simultaneously on carrier bags, large labels, etc. The punching boxes are adjustable sideways from 2-in. up to $7\frac{1}{8}$-in. centre distance, and the depth which they can be regulated is from $\frac{5}{8}$-in. up to $3\frac{1}{8}$-in. measuring from the edge to the centre of the hole. The machine can be arranged so that it is adjustable sideways up to $15\frac{3}{4}$-in. The material is fed on a wooden table with adjustable gauges, and the feeding mechanism of the reel is provided with a scale so that a change can be effected quickly and easily, if desired. Although this machine has only been on the British market for a short time, it is being taken up very largely by the leading houses, to whom it appeals very strongly. The appliance is of first-class workmanship and is easy to manipulate.

Another piece of mechanism worth notice is the Machine for Lining Envelopes with Tissue Paper, which can also be adapted for making window envelopes; arranged for various sizes. This machine works entirely automatically. The punched out envelopes and the punched-out tissue linings are placed in piles on the table, and the machine puts the gum on the envelope blanks and then transports the tissue lining to it. The blanks thus lined, are carried to the drying arrangement at the back of the machine. The output is about 45 to 50 per minute, and very little horse-power is required, about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$-h.p. would be sufficient. The floor space required is about 6-ft. by 10-ft. The machine is easy to work, and any unskilled operator can manipulate it. It is very substantially built and finely constructed, and can be relied upon in every respect. It is equally suited for thin and thick paper, and it can also be used for several sizes, the changing from one size to another being very simple, as only a few parts need to be exchanged. All the above machines are to be seen at the Water-lane showrooms, where there is always on view the latest things in machinery for the allied trades.



Friedheim's Folding Machine—K 30.



Friedheim's Adjustable Double Washering Machine.

JAPAN.—Amongst the imports last year there was a large increase (about 20 per cent.) in paper, but in printing ink and in pencils the effects of local manufacturer are beginning to make themselves felt. As regards pens, however, notwithstanding the efforts of the Tokio manufacturers, British goods more than hold their own. The export of paper has been disappointing. One would have expected the Japanese mills to make a great bid for the China trade, whereas the figures for printing paper are less than usual, and it is only in certain special classes of Japanese paper such as "renshi" that there has been any gain. The following table gives details of the import trade in paper, etc.:—

	Tons.	Value.
Paper—		
Drawing	796	£25,200
Imitation Japanese ...	7,500	132,800
Pasteboard or cardboard...	2,426	42,200
Photographic	—	26,700
Printing	16,257	302,000
Writing	1,700	47,400
Books	—	68,000
Other paper, etc.	—	199,200
Total	28,679	£842,500

A very large proportion of the writing and printing paper went from the United Kingdom.

Digitized by Google

CUT OUT your Rag Bill.

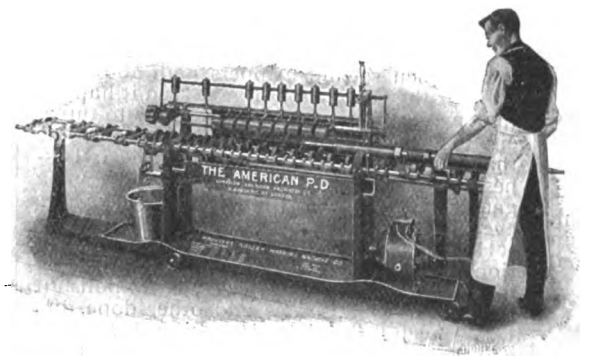
That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:

Messrs. E. S. & A. ROBINSON, of Bristol; THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd., of Manchester; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, Ltd., of London; WERNERS Acton; JOHNSON, RIDDLE & Co., London; DAVID ALLEN & SONS, of Harrow; THOMAS FORMAN & SONS, of Nottingham; MARDON SON & HALL, of Bristol (3); ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, of Southampton; BRITANNIA FOLDING BOX Co., of Old Ford.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers:

Messrs. HUDSON & KEARNS, of London—2 machines.
,, TILLOTSON & SONS, of Bolton—2 machines.
,, HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, of London—2 machines.
,, WATERLOW & SONS, of Dunstable.
,, THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Edinburgh.

REDUCE Your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.



A One-Man Machine on Rollers for Moving about Machine Room.

RUN your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our

LETTERPRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC

AUTOMATIC ROLLER WASHERS

Letterpress Roller Washers—*continued*:

Messrs. TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool.
,, BUTLER & TANNER, of Frome.
,, CASSELL & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.
,, DAVID ALLEN and SONS, of Harrow.
,, CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, of Manchester.
,, ABEL HEYWOOD, Manchester.
,, JAS. BROADLEY, LTD., of Accrington.
,, FOSTER CLARKE, Maidstone.
,, KENRICK & JEFFERSON, of West Bromwich.
,, CADBURY BROS., of Bournville.
,, MCCONQUODALE, of Wolverton.

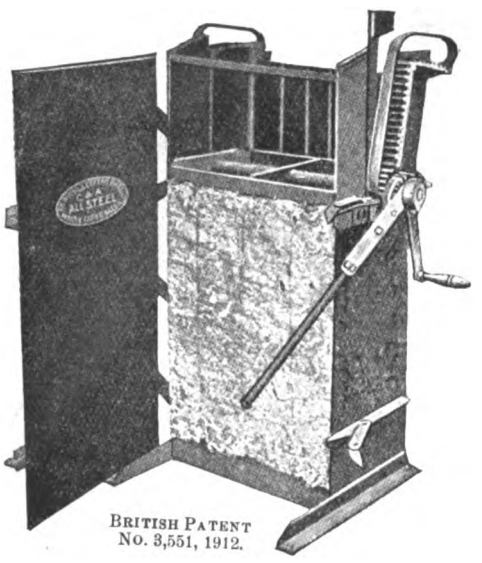
Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian, Swedish Swiss, Australian and Argentine Printing Offices

Bale Your Waste Paper.

HAND AND POWER BALERS.

SPEEDY, COMPACT, INDESTRUCTIBLE, CHEAP.

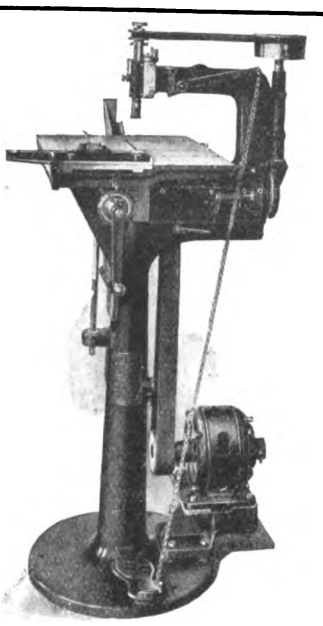
SAVES Time, Space, Bagging, Wrappering and Fire Risks.



BRITISH PATENT No. 3,551, 1912.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Over 2,000 of the MOST PROGRESSIVE COMPOSING ROOMS in the STATES USE



☛ A PRINTERS' TOOL, designed on lines suggested by the Practical Printer, that will Saw, Trim, Mitre, Bevel, Drill, Rout, Mortise, inside and out, Jig-Saw, Grind, and Plane Type-high—every operation to point measurement. . .

The Miller Saw and Trimmer

Among British Users—

Messrs. Thos. Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh, 2 Machines.

Messrs. the Amalgamated Press, London, 2 Machines.

Messrs. Tillotson and Sons, Ltd., of Mealhouse Lane, Bolton, write:

"**The Saw and Trimmer which you supplied us with early last year has proved a veritable acquisition to our Composing Department. It is one of the best investments we have ever made: there seems no limit to its usefulness.**"

Messrs. the Arthur Cox Illustrating Co., Ltd., of Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, write:

"**After submitting the Miller Saw Bowler and Trimmer to exhaustive tests, we are pleased to say it has proved itself to be just the tool we have been seeking. It fulfils all your claims as regards accuracy and universal utility, and we find it indispensable for the various out-of-the-way jobs that are continually cropping up in a mounting room. It certainly is a big step in front of any other squaring machine we know of for the accurate handling of big numbers of small or medium sized blocks.**"

Messrs. Turner and Dunnett, of Liverpool, write:

"**Your favour of the 22nd instant is to hand. We have now had the Miller Saw in use for over 12 months and have proved it to be a most useful machine both for the stereo and Composing Departments. For cutting and mitreing brass border rules, squaring half-tone blocks, routing for two-colour work and the numerous little jobs that require quick and accurate execution, it has more than fulfilled our expectations.**"

Messrs. Jas. Broadley, Ltd., of Gutenberg Works, Accrington, write:

"**We have now had the Miller Saw Trimmer, Jig Saw and Router running sufficiently long to be able to speak to its value. We have tested the machine in every possible manner and have found it will do all that you claim for it with a degree of accuracy which has been a revelation to us. We are at a loss to know how we got along without it in the past. . . .**"

FURTHER TESTIMONY TO OUR JOB FOLDER.

Messrs. Garside and Jolly, of Warrington, write Sept. 12th, 1912:

The Quad Demy Folding Machine purchased in June is doing the work required in a very satisfactory manner. Though of the ordinary pattern, it is being used with accurate results for an awkward sheet of which one dimension is under the minimum size limit guaranteed, viz., a sheet 34½ in. by 14 in., folded to long 12mo (11½ in. by 3½ in.). The quotations from other makers for a machine to fold this special size sheet were quite prohibitive, being two, three, and four times the price of your machine. The miscellaneous folding done has also been very true and even.

Yours truly, (Signed) F. GARSIDE.

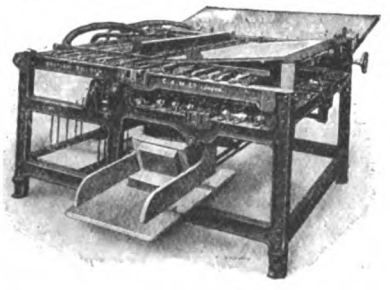
Messrs. Henry Detloff, Ltd., 26, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, write:

"The Combination Newspaper and Job Folding Machine recently installed by you for us, is proving in every way satisfactory. It is running at a good speed, yet is so easy to feed that the output can be confidently relied on. The quantity and quality of the machine's product is excellent."

THE BRITISH FOLDER.

MOST UP-TO-DATE DROP-ROLL JOB OR NEWSPAPER FOLDERS ON THE MARKET.

FOLDS INSETS



PASTES TRIMS

Up to 2,500 complete copies per hour.

The BRITISH FOLDER

Is of the Semi-Automatic Type, being fitted with all Latest Improvements for Rapid and Accurate Work. It has

Improved Drop Roll Motion.
Automatic Side Register.
Spring Box Bearings.
Milled Steel Rollers, etc.

Made in several sizes and styles suitable for all requirements.

PRICES MODERATE.

OSWEGO

BROWN & CARVER

CUTTERS

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

American Knife Grinding Machines, Slitters and Re-winders.

For Particulars Apply

THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD.,

8, BOUVERIE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address: "PRODIGIOUS, LONDON." **Telephone: 6926 CENTRAL.**

Digitized by Google

Lithographic Presswork Difficulties

One of the principal items in lithographic presswork is register, and the causes to which poor register may be attributed are various and many. In the first place, the condition of the paper must be considered, and its proper storage and handling certainly come within the province of the pressman's care. A good register is more easily obtained by the use of a fairly good quality of paper, properly kept in an even temperature, and I suggest a room heated to about 75 to 80 degs. at all times—not warm during the day and cold at night.

If the paper to be used is laid in racks in layers of about from twenty to one hundred sheets, according to the quality and weight of the stock, and winded or aired twice a week, the chances for good register are very materially increased. To be well seasoned, the paper should remain in an even temperature for two or three weeks, at least.

It has been my experience that paper placed in hangers, over a concrete floor, is affected by moisture arising from the concrete in damp or rainy weather, and it will have a tendency to curl, which is detrimental to good register. But if the paper hangers carry their loads high up, near the ceiling, the results will be more favourable; also, the paper in the hangers should be occasionally reversed, so that both edges get proper airing and dry evenly. No doubt putting paper in hangers is faster work, and perhaps many think it is more up-to-date, but if damp weather sets in it is liable to be more easily affected than if placed on racks.

Of course, some may differ with me in this matter, but I am telling you what I know to be a fact. There is a concrete floor in the shop I work in, and I know what paper troubles mean to the pressman.

There are times when the sheets, if run through the press with a blank plate or stone and a very little water carried, will be found to register better for the operation, but if too much water is carried, the sheets will be worse than if they had not been run through the press at all.

When stretching sheets in the manner I have just suggested, the sheets should be laid out in racks again. Not stacked, because if this is done the moisture all stays in the paper and that is something that should be avoided.

All these things help to make a good register. Now for the contrary. Above all things do not think that paper run right out of the case is in good condition simply because it does not wrinkle. It may do for some jobs, but for a close register it will never do.

A stiff breeze blowing from an open window, or the breeze from the fly of a nearby press, will sometimes cause a poor register, and very porous slip sheets, such as newspaper, may absorb enough moisture in damp weather to cause the printed sheets between them to swell enough to throw the register out. The grippers may also throw the sheet out of register the instant they seize it. The feedboard being flat and the cylinders round, when the grippers seize the sheet they bend it slightly to the round cylinder, and the greater the bend the greater the danger of a non-register.

If there should happen to be anything under the gripper, say a little piece of dirt or a small piece of paper, your register is likely to be lost. I have seen this very thing happen to a pressman when the boys were careless in washing the blanket. That reminds me of an instance where a pressman came near losing his position through a job being spoiled on account of poor register, and this is how it happened: On the previous job he had a blanket sheet, and the fly boy, being a new hand, made a poor job of cleaning the blanket. Some way, a piece of paper formed itself into a lump under one of the grippers and stayed there. The pressman, thinking everything was all right, went ahead and ran his first colour. The paper under the gripper made some of the sheets kick out a little and others a good deal more, and when Mr. Pressman started colour No. 2 he found something wrong, and on investigation discovered the cause, but then it was too late, for the first colour was on, and the result was that the job had to be printed again.

Another thing that frequently helps to make a poor register is an old "Box," as some presses are called. If the press is in poor condition no good work can be expected from it. A pressman can help along a great deal, to put the press in better shape and keep it there, but an old, worn-out press is a mighty poor machine with which to do register work.

Never forget that machine oil is cheaper than repairs any day. Better use too much oil all the time than too little once. When the bearings run dry it only takes a little time to put your press out of commission, and then comes the repair man, and the wait for him to get the machine to running again. Don't spare the oil.

Keep an eye on the grippers. See that they are all set right before you start up. Each gripper should have an equal pressure on the sheet. If this is not strictly attended to you will sometimes find that the sheet will be wavy and wrinkled—all of which leads to a lack of register. Too much care cannot be taken when setting grippers, and, above all, see that they are even. I have seen it happen that a pressman has from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch more gripper on one side than on the other, and that is pure carelessness. That is about the first thing I do when getting my lay—see that the grippers are even.

Have you ever been up against a proposition where you could not make a certain piece of work hold? After trying to polish it in with palm oil, tusche and other dope, and where even a hard lead pencil fails? After you have tried everything else, try this: When either a solid patch of work or the lettering does not hold, take a small camel hair brush or sable pencil brush and some good Japan dryer, and go over the weak spots very lightly. Give the dryer a good chance to dry, and then daub up those parts that you have gone over with the colour on the press. Do not wash it out, for if you do your work will have been for nothing.—*The National Lithographer.*

Exports of British Paper.

Ports of Shipment.

The following figures show the quantities and values of paper exported at the ports mentioned during the year 1912 as compared with 1908:—

ENGLAND.

Quantities.—Cwts.

	1908.	1912.
Folkestone	3,161	5,069
Harwich	6,501	14,226
Liverpool	386,390	889,074
London	818,372	1,369,709
Manchester	35,172	130,902
Newhaven	20,971	18,995
Southampton	38,376	59,930
Weymouth	3,054	3,812
Values.		
Folkestone	£11,211	£19,820
Harwich	18,405	40,711
Liverpool	429,861	770,803
London	1,152,643	1,500,098
Manchester	42,362	110,900
Newhaven	78,449	92,464
Southampton	83,208	98,711
Weymouth	5,975	7,559

SCOTLAND.

Quantities.—Cwts.

Glasgow	281,338	548,313
Leith	48,586	101,578
Values.		
Glasgow	£310,121	£573,940
Leith	58,056	117,188

SORT CASES.—Racks of pigeon-holes six inches deep, slanting slightly downward, and large enough for the hand to be inserted, are great savers of time, as against the old method of putting sorts in boxes, drawers or cases. The supply can always be plainly seen, and there is no necessity for running to the property man for a sort.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

DAY & COLLINS
HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED
WOOD LETTER WORKS
TELEGRAMS STREAMER LEICESTER WESTERN UNION CODE
FROM FANN ST. LONDON
NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214
TO KING STREET LEICESTER
Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 2f3. Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

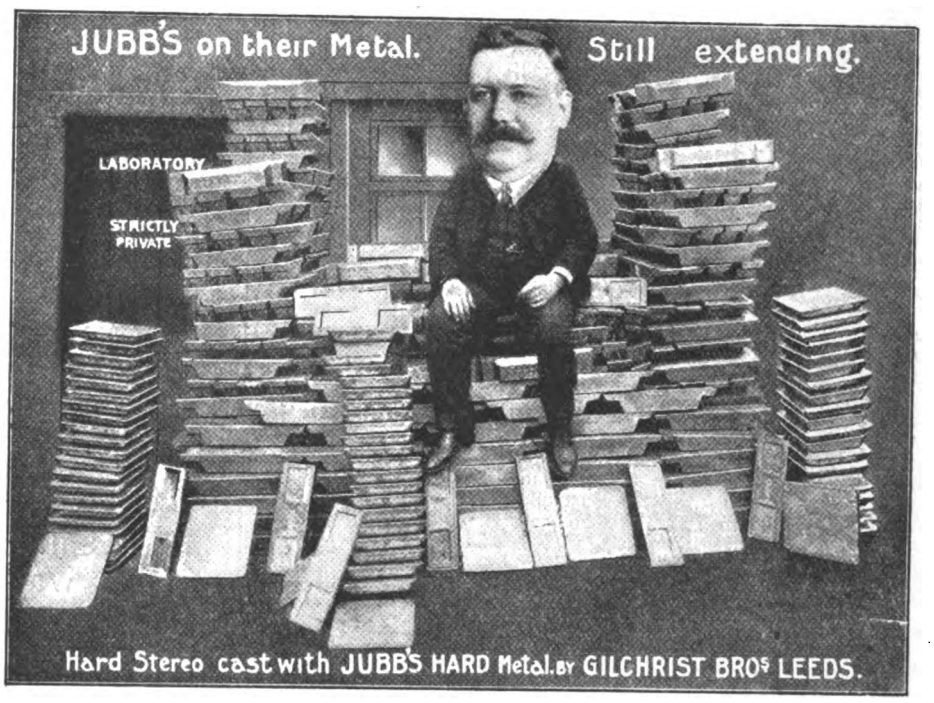
T. G. & J. JUBB, Leeds,

Stereo, Lino, Mono and Typograph Metal Manufacturers.

Works:
LEEDS.
Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."

London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 and 64,
CHANCERY LANE,
W.C.

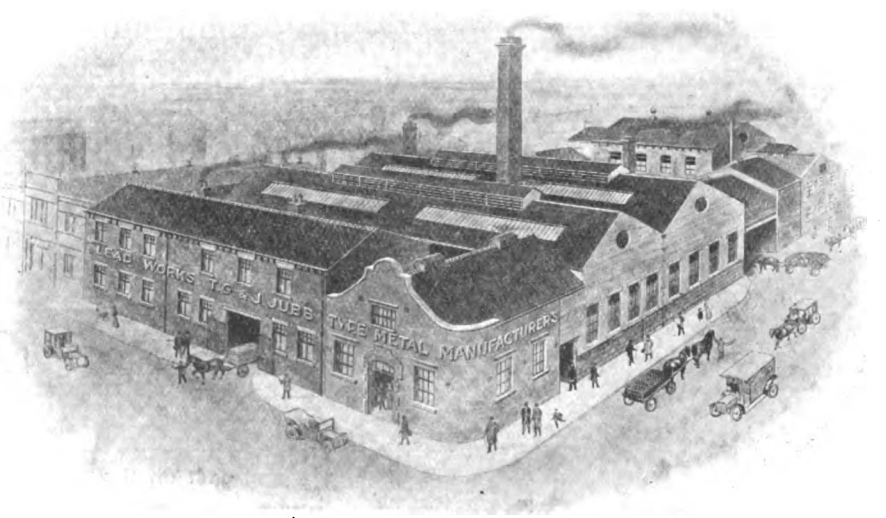
Telephone No.: 5,275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION," London.



One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

The Most Up-to-Date Factory in the United Kingdom.

USE
JUBB'S
HARD LEADS and CLUMPS,
Made by the Latest Machinery to any Standard.



Manufacturers of
FURNITURE on the Point System.

Devoted Solely to the Manufacture of Type Metal.

Digitized by Google

German Paper.

Large Imports into the United Kingdom.

Germany is a powerful competitor of the British papermaker. More paper comes into the United Kingdom from Germany than from any other country. We give the following total values of the imports during 1912 and the four preceding years:—

	Total Imports.	Retained in the U.K.
1912	£1,485,600	£1,478,856
1911	1,356,421	1,310,607
1910	1,293,569	1,241,090
1909	1,094,700	1,047,399
1908	1,130,881	1,098,054

In the following classification account is taken only of the goods retained in the United Kingdom:—

PRINTINGS AND WRITINGS.

On Reels.

1912	113,417 cwts.	£77,871
1911	196,108 ,,	114,503
1910	143,396 ,,	83,882
1909	125,549 ,,	76,106
1908	158,996 ,,	93,752

Not on Reels.

1912	253,584 cwts.	£245,650
1911	273,121 ,,	247,130
1910	445,993 ,,	393,802
1909	446,948 ,,	413,834
1908	469,961 ,,	437,679

PRINTED PAPER.

1912	107,754 cwts.	£234,496
1911	107,668 ,,	239,589
1910	106,730 ,,	245,859
1909	110,054 ,,	236,050
1908	104,821 ,,	231,994

PACKINGS AND WRAPPINGS.

1912	789,686 cwts.	£650,766
1911	621,999 ,,	514,617
1910	422,761 ,,	354,748
1909	314,411 ,,	259,988
1908	328,616 ,,	268,526

STRAWBOARDS.

1912	27,012 cwts.	£8,828
1911	20,278 ,,	6,671
1910	13,313 ,,	4,468
1909	21,313 ,,	6,756
1908	26,066 ,,	10,796

MILLBOARDS AND WOOD PULP BOARDS.

1912	148,193 cwts.	£93,986
1911	115,040 ,,	78,201
1910	111,993 ,,	78,251
1909	80,611 ,,	54,665
1908	72,277 ,,	55,307

UNENUMERATED AND ARTICLES OF PAPER.

(Prior to 1910 included with "paper for printing and writing" and "goods manufactured, unenumerated.")

1912	53,417 cwts.	£167,259
1911	36,537 ,,	109,896
1910	29,289 ,,	80,080

Germany holds premier position amongst competing countries in the supply to the United Kingdom of printings or writings not on reels, printed paper (including hangings), and boxes and cartons of paper or cardboard, whilst shipments of packings and wrappings are only exceeded by Sweden.

Stationery Exports.

The following are the exports of stationery, other than paper, from the United Kingdom for the month of August, compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
To Germany ...	£6,887	£9,354	£10,004
„ France... ...	2,962	4,212	2,896
„ United States of America...	5,692	10,090	7,555
„ British India...	11,776	20,256	19,585
„ Straits Settlements ...	1,952	3,945	5,575
„ Ceylon ...	1,490	2,500	1,985
„ Australia ...	15,545	27,296	27,776
„ New Zealand	7,501	12,293	9,589
„ Canada ...	8,422	13,031	8,846
„ Other Countries... ...	58,501	87,418	75,990
Totals	£120,728	£190,395	£169,801

For the six months, ending August, the total exports reached £1,229,736, a decrease of £218,076 over the same period of 1912, and an increase of £201,671 over the corresponding period of 1911.

'MACHINES are known by the Companies that keep them'

AND HERE ARE A FEW OF THE HOUSES WHICH HAVE ENDORSED THE MONOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK

Arden Press, Ltd., Letchworth
Amalgamated Press, Ltd., London
Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., London
Ballantyne, Hanson & Co., Edinburgh
Botolph Press, Ltd., London
Brendon & Sons, Ltd., Plymouth
Butler & Tanner, Ltd., Frome
Cassell & Co., Ltd., London
Colston & Co., Edinburgh
T. & A. Constable, Edinburgh
R. Clay & Sons, Ltd., Bungay
W. Clowes & Sons, Ltd., London
Do. Beccles
W. Collins & Co., Ltd., Glasgow
J. M. Dent & Co., Ltd., Letchworth
M. H. Gill & Son, Ltd., Dublin
Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.
Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh
F. & E. Murray, Edinburgh
MacLehose & Co., Ltd., Glasgow
Neill & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh
Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh
George Newnes, Ltd., London
Oxford University Press, Oxford
Sir I. Pitman & Sons, Ltd., Bath
Petty & Sons, Ltd., Leeds
Do. Reading
Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd., London
Do. Colchester
Westminster Press, Ltd., London
"Times," Southampton
Turner & Dunnett, Ltd., Liverpool
Turnbull & Spears, Edinburgh
Unwin Bros., Ltd., London
Vacher & Sons, Ltd., London

THE ONLY RIVAL TO THE QUALITY OF MONOTYPE COMPOSITION IS THE HAND-SET QUALITY.

Composed and cast on the Monotype machine.

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPN. LTD.
43, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.
3, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow. **6, St. Ann's Passage, Manchester.**
29, Eden Quay, Dublin.
Works: Redhill, Surrey.

Digitized by Google

HIGH-GRADE AUTOMATIC HAND AND TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINES.

THE

Seven Movement "BATES" AUTOMATIC HAND NUMBERING MACHINE.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A MASTERPIECE OF MECHANICAL INGENUITY.



Half Actual Size.

ALL STEEL WHEELS.

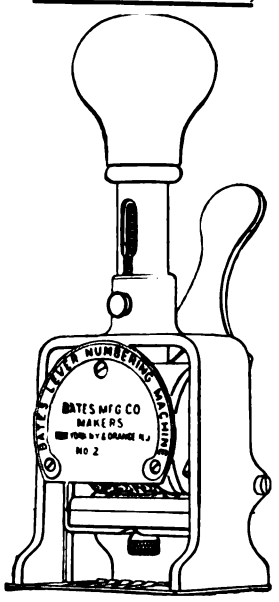
WILL OPERATE Consecutive, Duplicate, Triplicate, Quadruplicate, Sextuplicate, Twelvetimes and Repeat.

TO SECURE ANY OF THE AUTOMATIC ACTIONS, TURN THE POINTER.

THE "BATES" Lever Numbering Machine

(NON-AUTOMATIC).

BY PRESSING THE LEVER THE NUMBER ADVANCES TO THE NEXT HIGHEST.



Half Actual Size.

For Irregular Numbering Its Uses are Limitless.

Styles of Figures of the above Machines.

STYLE A
12345

STYLE C
67890

STYLE E
67890

STYLE F
12345

STYLE G
67890

STYLE L
12345

STYLE M
67890

Special Figures Made to Order.

Sizes and Prices:

THE SEVEN MOVEMENT MACHINE
(5, 6, 7 and 8 wheels)
Prices from 66s. to 90s.

THE LEVER MACHINE
(5, 6, 7 and 8 wheels)
Prices from 43s. to 68s.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

STYLE A
12345

STYLE E
67890

STYLE F
12345

STYLE G
67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G,			Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to 999	...	46-
4 ,, ,, ,,	1 to 9,999	...	52-
5 ,, ,, ,,	1 to 99,999	...	60-
6 ,, ,, ,,	1 to 999,999	...	68-
7 ,, ,, ,,	1 to 9,999,999	...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

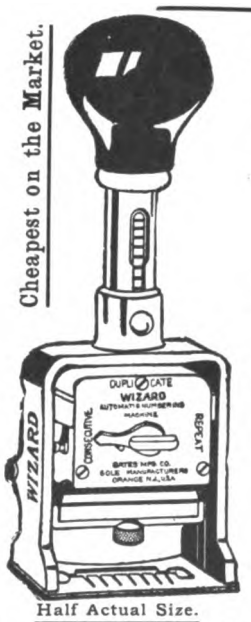
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo. packed in wooden box.

Superior Inks, **1s.** and **2s.** Bottle, post free.
Pads, **7d.** each, **6s. 6d.** dozen.

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machine.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "Duplicate," or "Repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE E
67890

STYLE G
67890

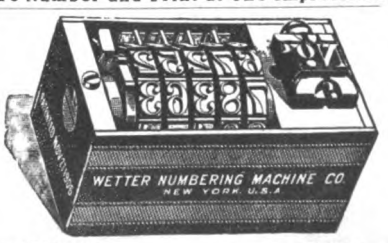
Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, **42s.**; 6 wheels, **52s.**
Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink Extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, **1s.** and **2s.** Bottle, post free.
Pads, **7d.** each; **6s. 6d.** per dozen.

THE STANDARD "WETTER"
TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



STEEL WHEELS.

Styles of Figures.

Nº 12356

Nº 12345

Prices.
5 Wheels (J or K) **42s.** each
6 Wheels (J or K) **52s.** each.

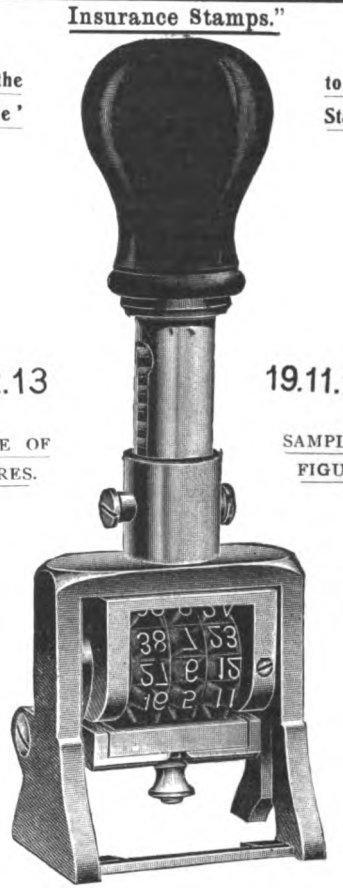
National Health Insurance Act.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

"Use the 'Unique' to cancel Stamps."



SAMPLE OF FIGURES.

SAMPLE OF FIGURES.

ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Easily set for immediate operation.

Price 14/6 each in Box complete.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

The above MACHINE is made by the "Bates Manufacturing Company," of Orange, N.J., U.S.A., who for twenty years have enjoyed an enviable reputation in the sale of the "Original Bates Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines."

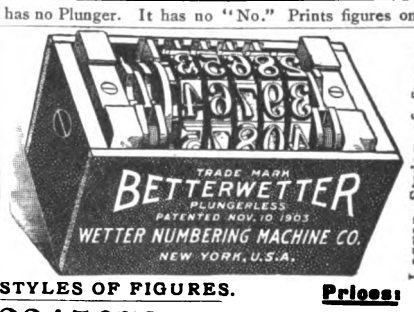
THE PLUNGERLESS

"BETTERWETTER"

Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.

It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figure made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES.

1234567890

1234567890

Prices:

5 Wheels (Style A or B) **85/-**

6 Wheels (Style A or B) **96/-**

The **MIDGET "WETTER"**

AUTOMATIC TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at one impression.



Made in two sizes only, five wheels with Title figures, and six wheels with Gothic figures.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

Size ¾-in. by 1⅛-in.

STYLES OF FIGURES

32356 (Title) 5 Wheels Price **75s.**

123687 (Gothic) 6 Wheels Price **85s.**

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

Send for further particulars to—

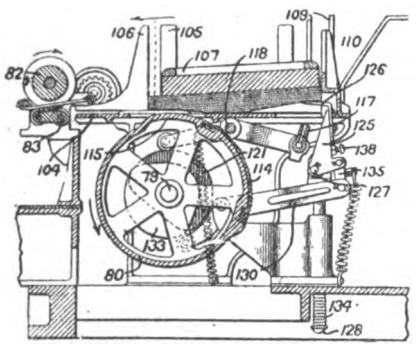
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone; 7355 London Wall.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

ALWAYS READY TO WORK.

Digitized by Google

A Sheet Feeding Device.

The International Wrapping Machine Co. has patented a sheet feeding device of the kind in which the sheet is released by a suction device and separator and fed forward by a rotary feeding segment, applicable for feeding wrappers to a wrapping machine described in Specification 16,866, 1911, comprises a hopper 104, 105, from the bottom of which the bottom wrapper is released by a suction separator 117 and a plate 126, and fed forward by friction feed rolls 80 to the rolls 82, 83. The bottom plate 104 of the hopper is recessed at the rear end to accommodate the sucker 117, and centrally for the feed rolls 80. A bridge piece projects between the rolls 80 and slightly lifts the front end of the pile above the surface of the plate 104. Above the pile is a follower plate 107, with ears threaded on to U-shaped members 109 so that the plate can be turned over to rest on a support 110.



The front standards 106 are undercut to form a guide through which the bottom sheet may be fed. The feed rolls 80 are formed with smooth projections 115 which lift the pile prior to the engagement therewith of the elevated friction segments 114. The sucker 117 is carried on a shaft 118, which is rocked by a cam 121 on the shaft 79, and is connected by a flexible pipe to a pump worked from a cam or eccentric. As soon as the sheet has been drawn down, the plate 126 is inserted above the bottom sheet and lifted to raise the remainder of the pile. The plate 126 is carried on a bell crank 125 pivoted at 127 and connected by a link 135 to a lever 130 rocked by a cam 133. The pivot 127 is located on a standard 128 normally held down by a spring 134. As the lever 130 commences to rise, it first rocks the crank 125 until an adjustable stop 138 thereon contacts with a projection, after which, continued motion of the lever 130 raises the standard 128 and lifts the pile. At this stage the suction is broken and the sheet is fed forward by the rolls 80 into the bite of the rolls 82, 83.

Coated Papers with Dull Finish.

In the specification of a patent issued to Mr. Samuel S. Sadler, of Flourtown Pa. U.S.A., assignor to Mr. Ellis W. Bacon, Philadelphia, a description is given of a new method of coating paper with a dull finish. In the manufacture of paper for use in the making of books, magazines and other publications, its surface is usually coated, and when calendered is given a glazed and lustrous finish. Coatings formerly consisted exclusively or substantially so of glue or rosin sizing, but they now consist largely of compounds comprising casein or a similar albuminous substance as an ingredient.

The object of the invention, says the inventor, is to provide a method of treating what are known as casein coated papers, or paper coated with a compound comprising a similar albuminous substance having a high finish and lustre so as to remove such lustre or glaze.

One of the difficulties has been to find a method and means of accomplishing the desired result as set forth without injuring the paper. The patentee not only accomplished this result, but has found that the method employed by him for this purpose does in fact improve the quality of the paper in certain respects.

In most cases it is preferable that the printing of books, magazines and other publications shall be in the first place upon such coated papers as have a high finish produced by the calendering process, or by finishing machines which give a high finish to the papers.

The method employed by the inventor for removing the lustre from papers having a coating comprising casein, or a similar albuminous compound, and having a high finish causes a slight thickening of the paper sheet and increases its opacity, whereby he is enabled to use a slightly thinner sheet than could be used if the paper were not to be subjected to his method of treatment after being printed upon.

The method consists in treating the paper with a solution of a chemical salt or base or mixture of them, which acts upon the casein or similar albuminous substance of the coating compound or sizing of the finished paper, and form new compounds on the surface of the paper which produce a surface having the desired non-lustrous or non-glazed appearance. Treatment of paper coated with such compounds also increases the thickness or bulk and opacity of the sheet.

Although his invention is not limited to any one base, salt or mixture thereof, he has found that salts of lime in solution and also lime water accomplish most satisfactorily the result desired.

He has found that magnesium salts in solution, also milk of magnesium may be used, and that such solutions satisfactorily accomplish the desired result, as does also cream of alumina, alum and various other salts of alumina, and other metals such as barium in solution.

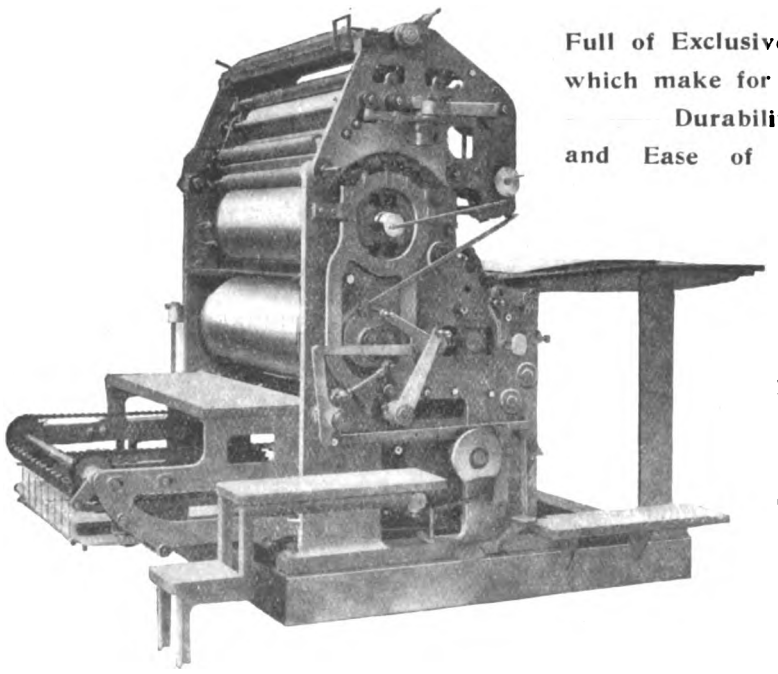
After the paper is treated with any one of the solutions referred to above, any excess of material used and any soluble substance that is formed by its action on the albuminous coating or sizing employed in the manufacture of the paper may be washed off with water, though with care the paper may be so treated as not to leave an excess of said substance, and also so that it will not be necessary to remove the soluble substance or substances which may be formed. It will be understood that washing will not remove the insoluble substance or substances, and that such substance or substances will remain upon the paper after it is washed, and that it is the formation of these new substances which destroys the lustrous or glazed finish.

In the carrying out of his process or method, the solution employed may be contained in a receptacle and the paper dipped therein by hand or otherwise to be acted upon by the solution, and the paper, if necessary, may be subjected thereafter to a washing action.

Any other suitable means or apparatus for applying the solution to the paper and for thereafter washing the same, may be employed as desired by the workman or operator.

The inventor has found that printed papers may be treated according to his method and by any of the solutions of salts or bases above indicated without injury to the printing.

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

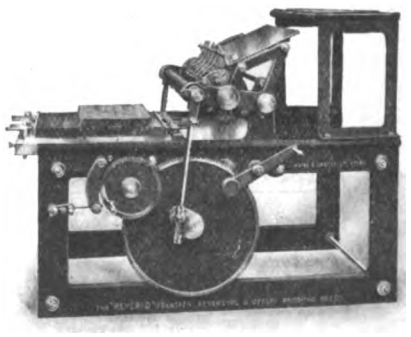


Full of Exclusive Features which make for Efficiency, Durability and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio — to — Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

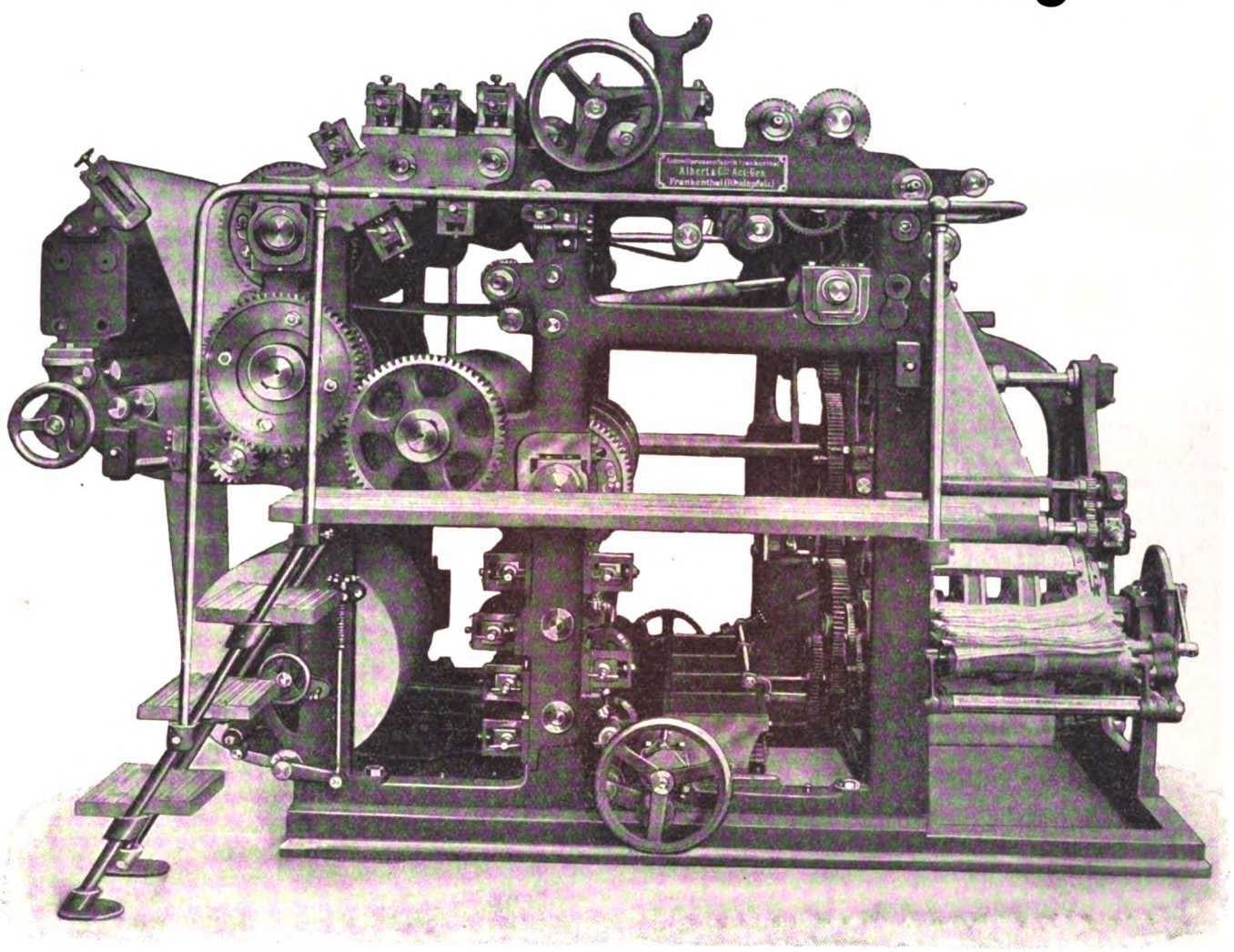
Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.

FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

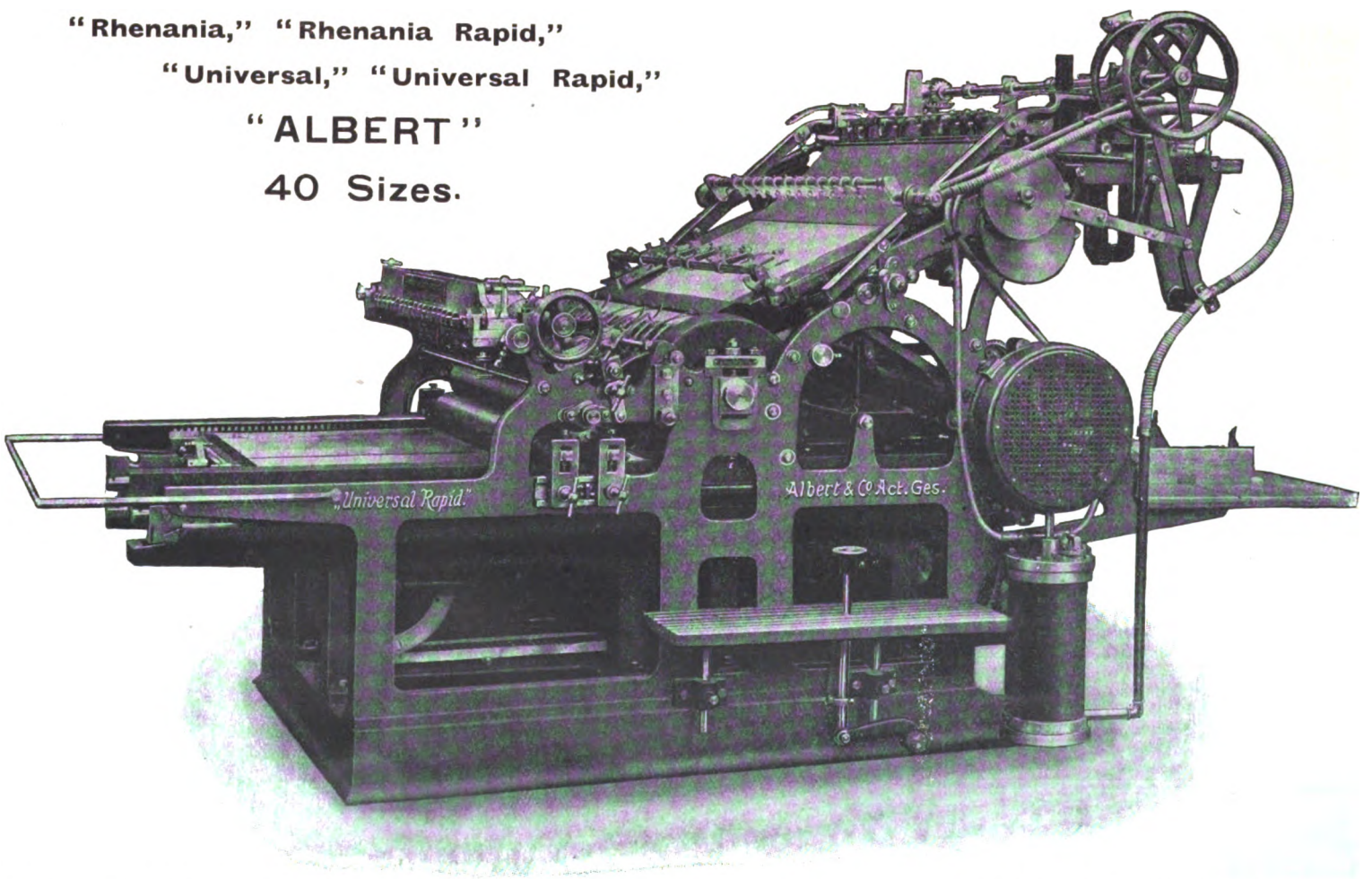
Digitized by Google

The "ALBERT" Single-Roll Newspaper Perfecting Press.



ALBERT CYLINDER MACHINES.

"Rhenania," "Rhenania Rapid,"
"Universal," "Universal Rapid,"
"ALBERT"
40 Sizes.



"UNIVERSAL RAPID" fitted with "Universal" Feeder. Over 4,000 of the latter in use.

Sole Agents: **SOLDAN & CO., Ltd.,** 8, Baldwin's Gardens, Holborn, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printed Advertising Tape.

For the tying up of parcels, etc., tape is in many cases being used instead of string, and as it lends itself to the advertising of the business or the goods of the seller it should prove of considerable profit to the user, as his name and address being neatly printed on its flat surface, keeps the purchaser reminded of his existence. To supply the demand for this advertising tape is the object of Mair's Printed Tape Co., 1, Lime-street-square, Lime-street, E.C. This firm is now supplying parcels of tapes that are made in this country by British labour. It is made of cotton in any colour, or colours, and any printing may be done on it, either name and address, or particulars of goods or special lines. Among its advantages are:—It looks and is neat, and beig flat does not injure the contents of parcels. It advertises goods and soon repays its cost. Being on reels it cannot become entangled, so there is no waste. It is a dumb talker for the retailers' business. This printed tape is supplied in reels of 500 yards each, and the tape itself can be one or two colours, or three if one is white. Unprinted tapes may also be had if required, and the printing may be done on both sides of the material. The prices of these parcel tapes are low, depending upon the extent of the order, and compare favourably with the cost of twine. Gun metal holders are also handled, and one of these is given with every twenty reels of tape ordered. Those interested in neat parcelling should apply for particulars at the address given.

"Koparines."

This is the name given to a new window advertising invention that has been introduced by Messrs. W. and G. Baird, of Glasgow and Belfast, and that is manufactured at their factories, 10, Parsons-green, W. The material is exactly like stained glass for purity of colour, appearance and transparency, and is fadeless. It can be had in any design; simple or complex; in any scheme of colour, and in from one to a dozen or more printings, in litho, half-tone, or three colours. The colour is same on both sides, and is brilliant by day, transparent by night. It can be fixed in a few seconds outside windows without skilled labour, and the price is very reasonable. The material may in fact be called flexible stained glass, and, judging from the samples we have seen, is most effective in appearance, while the transferring to glass is simplicity itself.

Printing on Celluloid.

Many printers do not care to take a job that includes printing on celluloid, and yet it is a material that, in spite of its inflammability, is being increasingly used, especially in connection with Christmas or other cards. Mr. Eugene St. John, writing in the *American Printer*, says:—"The handsomest celluloid novelties, from which the ink cannot be rubbed off, are made by printing on any sort of paper, cardboard or other material used with an alcohol-proof ink, and then treating afterwards with celluloid varnish. This is the better method, as a better print is obtained, and the work endures under handling, as in the case of celluloid playing cards. A printer can undertake such work with safety. Printing is done in the regular way, but with ink that will stand an alcohol varnish, which may be obtained from the principal ink makers. The work should be sent for varnishing to a concern specialising in this line. If the printer takes an order to print on celluloid he may get from the ink-maker an ink for printing on celluloid. The press must be washed perfectly clean, so that no grease may get into the ink. A very hard impression with somewhat more squeeze that in regular printing, is used, and a rather heavy supply of ink. The best printing is secured running at speeds of from eighteen hundred to twenty-five hundred impressions an hour. The ink does not print well at slow speed. The sheets cannot be piled, as this would cause smearing, but must be laid out singly on trays, and allowed to dry overnight before handling. The ink should be bought in tubes to avoid waste from rapid drying. This ink may be had from a New York celluloid manufacturing concern, as well as from the principal ink makers.

WEISE BROTHERS
5, 6 & 7 STRICKER STREET, LONDON E.C.
9406
EMBOSSERS Manufacturing Stationers LITHOGRAPHERS
SHOWCARDS
CALENDARS
DESK OR HANGING
SHOW CARD MOUNTING

BRITISH Exports & Imports of Printing Type.

The following figures show the exports and imports of printing type into the United Kingdom for the periods mentioned:—

Imports:—

	August		Jan.-August	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	4	574	39	7,087
1912	4	670	30	5,514
1911	4	789	40	7,926

Exports:—

	August		Jan.-August	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	34	4,765	377	63,744
1912	58	7,631	348	49,206
1911	39	4,500	335	51,840

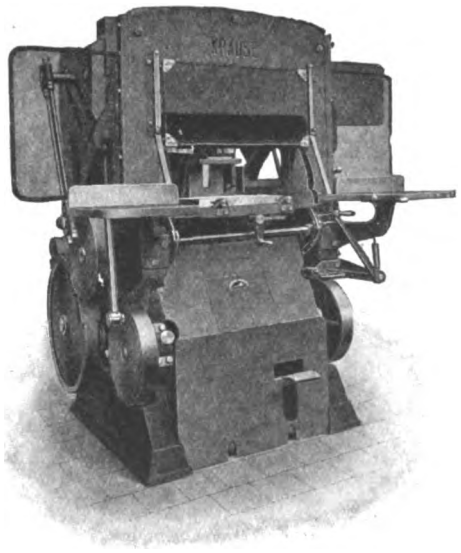
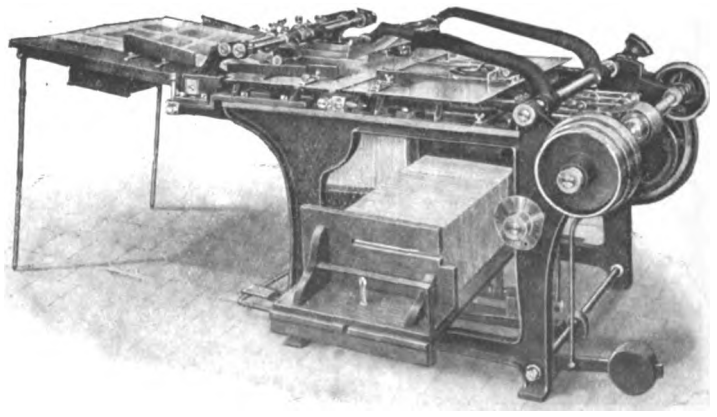
The following were the exports of printed books from the United Kingdom during August, compared with other previous periods:—

	August		Jan.-August	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
1913	42,265	270,460	294,544	1,729,225
1912	42,749	268,982	293,057	1,714,120
1911	32,670	209,097	264,462	1,641,863

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

13, ROSE ST., NEWGATE ST., E.C.


THE BEST OF ALL.

PRINTING and BOOKBINDING MACHINERY.
The Latest Improvements. The Best Construction only.

Specialities.
"Monopol" and "Tip Top" Platens,
Gold Blocking Presses,
Book Wire Stitchers,
Disc Ruling Machines,
Guillotines,
Gumming Machines,
and various special machines for Bookbinders,
Stationers,
etc., etc.
THE "RAPID" BOOK AND MAGAZINE TRIMMER.
Unequalled for speed—6 piles per minute. No breaking of backs. Set for different sizes in 5 minutes. In use by several large firms—one with three and one with two machines at work.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC BOOK FOLDING MACHINE.
Speed 2,700 folded sheets per hour. 1—4 folds, anti-creasing device and latest improvements.
Silent Working.—Simple Adjustment.—Friction Drive.—Self-Adjusting Tapes, etc.
ON VIEW AT SHOWROOMS.
KAMPE & Co., 2, SANDLAND STREET, LONDON, W.C.
Sole Agents for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG.

Digitized by Google

Wires: "DRYDEN, LONDON,"

ESTABLISHED 1828.

'Phone No. 5740 HOLBORN, (2 Lines).

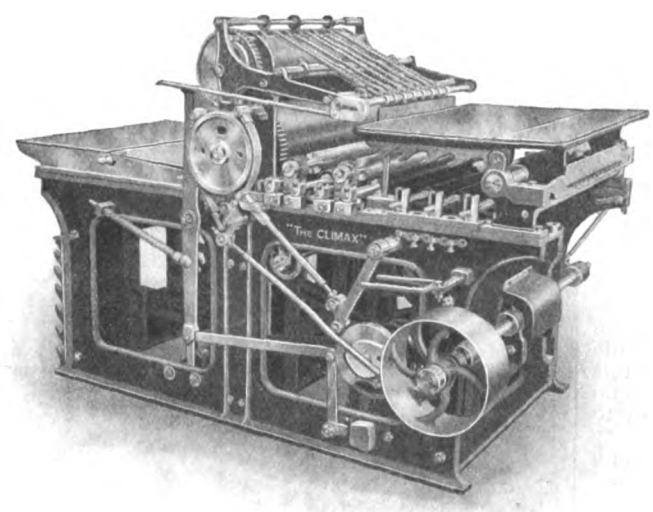
DRYDEN & FOORD,

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON, W.C.

THE "CLIMAX."

SMOOTH RUNNING.



SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.

IMPROVED WHARFEDALE MACHINE.

Three recent Letters following VALUATIONS of Printing Plant by FRANK COLEBROOK, Printers', Newspapers' and Plate Makers' Valuer, 146, Fleet Street, E.C. (Phone Holborn 2288).

An important northern provincial firm writes: Herewith cheque with compliments and thanks; it only remains for us to add how thoroughly satisfied we are with the way you have completed the work.

An Irish printer writes: I was greatly struck with the very thorough and business-like way in which you went about the work; giving my staff so little trouble and not interfering with the routine of the office. Had I anticipated that the valuation could have been made with such expedition and exactness and under such pleasant conditions I would have availed myself of your services long ago. (August, 1913.)

A South of England printer writes: Enclosed is cheque. We have pleasure in testifying to the promptitude and care with which you carried out our valuation of plant and to thank you for doing so without cessation of work. (August, 1913)

And this *re* a fire settlement from a London firm: Now that the Fire Office has settled my claim I have to thank you for your prompt and untiring attention, which has secured such a satisfactory result.

Digitized by Google

The I.T.U. Course.

We have at various times referred to the excellent work that is being done among printers in the United States by the I.T.U. Course of Instruction, which is conducted by the *Inland Printer* Technical School, Chicago, under the direction of the I.T.U. Commission on Supplemental Trade Education, a commission which includes amongst its members many well-known members of the American printing trade, including A. H. McQuilkin, W. B. Prescott, Robert E. Darnaby and James M. Lynch. The I.T.U. Course is being taken by printers all over the United States, and even in this country, and is doing much to raise the technical ability of the workmen who attend to the instruction given by the teaching experts. The course is a correspondence one and is so arranged that in a series of well designed exercises the pupil is trained in the up-to-date methods of the trade.

The special purpose of the I.T.U. Course is to give to the printer the principles on which printing depends Printing, like all arts into which design enters, is subject to the rules of the principles of design. The arrangement of type on the page, the shape of the type, the strength or lightness of the face of the type—all are parts of the art of design. To make printers better printers is the purpose, not to make printers pen or pencil artists. The pen or pencil is used merely as a more convenient tool to express the idea than the inconvenient type, though it is to the use of type—the intelligent and artistic use of type—towards which all the effort of the course is directed.

Students are taught the principles underlying typography, and are then required to apply those principles to jobs of the character that the first-class compositor meets in his every-day work. This is done under the eyes of instructors who have earned a world-wide reputation for their capacity as instructors and ability as compositors. Students who do not wish to learn lettering are permitted to take a series of lessons on rudimentary English, in which the general rules governing punctuation and capitalisation are taught and instruction given in the use of type. This group of lessons is furnished separately if desired.

Started in March, 1908, the course has enrolled more than 4,300 students in five years and four months. They are to be found in every country in which English is spoken. Having requested and secured permission to do so, the State of New South Wales, Australia, adopted the I.T.U. course and abandoned old educational methods.

Those in charge of the course understand the value of advertising its advantages and issue a considerable amount of printed matter setting out its benefits; we have just received the latest booklet issued, and as a specimen of the printers' art it takes a high place, as one would expect of any price of printing that is executed at the works of the Henry O. Shepard Co., of Chicago, at which it was printed. The handsome embossed cover design in black and red is by Mr. F. J. Trezise, the illustrations by Mr. J. T. Nolf, and the composition by Messrs. J. Stanesco, M. Kramer and Noble Coolman. The paper and printing is of the best, and the whole job is creditable to all concerned in its production.

Any of our readers desiring full particulars of the I.T.U. Course should enquire at the I.T.U. Commission, 632, South Sherman-street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Photo-Engravers Troubles.

Shall photo-engravers guarantee their plates for life, or shall they go a step further and furnish accident policies with each plate, offering to reimburse the buyer of the plate for the full amount paid in the event it is damaged by any cause whatever during its guaranteed life? The above question sounds foolish perhaps, but it is not as far-fetched as it appears to be. Cast your eyes over the following extracts from a letter received from one of the best-known photo-engraving concerns in the country, says the *Photo-Engravers' Bulletin*:—

"We have had quite a little experience in this line, all of it costly and aggravating as well. It occurs something like this. Anywhere from two weeks up to six months after the plates have been made—and in some cases two years after—either the printer or the customer calls up and states that some of 'those plates you made for me' are no good. When pressed for an explanation, the answer is, 'They are too shallow.' The pressman is authority for the remark. An engraver is sent to the press-room and he finds that anywhere from 10,000 to 100,000 impressions have been made and he usually finds the make-ready poor or worn, the plates are receiving too much pressure in certain parts of the form; they are not washed frequently enough; the paper sheds lint and dust, which is grinding the plates smooth, the same as an equal amount of emery would do; or it is any one of a number of things, all of which have nothing to do with the quality of the plate when it left the engraver.

"Generally, in such cases, the engraver is the goat and he gets his horns in the following interesting manner. At first the pressman, having the trouble with the plates, becomes abusive. The engraver takes the defensive in the argument—always. He stands between the devil and the deep sea. If he tells the customer the truth, he is in the position of 'knocking' the printer—his alleged friend and business-getter. If he agrees with the printer he convicts himself as maker of 'poor' plates. He argues as well as he knows how under the circumstances, and finally, when the anger of the printer, pressman and customer subsides somewhat, all agree that the plates in question must be made over. The engraver receives an order for plates and makes them. He sends the bill to the printer, who promptly refuses to pay it because he did not order them. He credits the printer with the amount and sends the bill to the customer. He refuses to pay it because in the first place he did not order them, and in the second place they were used to replace plates bought and paid for, but defective. Back goes the bill to the printer, who says he'll be d—d if he'll pay for anything he didn't order and, besides, he will render the engraver a bill for holding his press while the engraver was replacing the 'rotten' plates he made for the customer. What's the use of going any further into this subject? You know the answer. The engraver has his trouble for nothing, because finally the printer threatens to 'never send another job' to him, and the customer says he will stand suit before he pays the bill, generally not a large one.

"Here is the 'clincher' that always settles the argument. The engraver has made twenty plates for the customer, all of them are locked up in one form, or, let us assume in two forms. Supposedly, every plate, being made and handled all the way through with all other plates in the order, is receiving the same treatment that every other plate gets in that form. Lo and behold! Here are ten plates that 'wear fine.' They look as good after the fifty-thousandth impression as they did in the beginning, and here are five plates that are 'soft' because, although printed right in the same form, they are showing wear; but here, look at those five plates over there on the edge of the sheet, see how they are worn? 'These plates are shallow and you made them on soft copper.' After that, fire and brimstone.

"This is not intended as a technical article on engraving and press-work. It is intended to bring to your notice a condition that results in a great deal of annoyance and brings with it considerable loss to the photo-engravers. Will someone suggest a method of dealing with this problem?"

☛ A TODOS NUESTROS LECTORES ESPAÑOLES y à los Libreros, Papeleros, Litógrafos, Impresores, Estereotipadores y Encuadernadores en España y Hispano-América.

Subscribanse a el BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. Solo 12/- o $3,00 el año; enviar los nombres y direcciones y los remesas directamente al Srs. STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., Inglaterra.

For long Runs use N.S. Black



N.S. Black **never** dries on forme, rollers or slab.

N.S. Black **does** dry well on any paper where drying is by absorption; *i.e.*, on all except hard ledger and similar papers.

N.S. Black never skins in the tin, so that you can use all the ink.

N.S. Black is a Non-Stop Ink as well as a Non-Skin Ink, because you need never stop to wash up right through a long run unless the ink gets clogged with dust or paper fluff.

N.S. Black will do capital half-tone work on art paper.

Many jobs come your way where N.S. Black would be a real help in profit-making. Place an order for a dozen pounds to-day. Price 1/9 per pound.

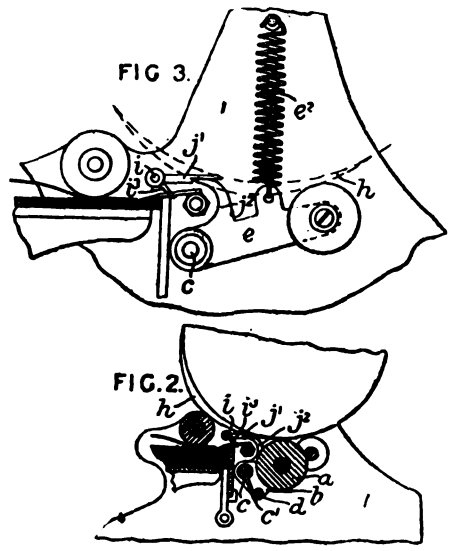
JOHN KIDD & CO., LTD.,
WINE OFFICE COURT,
LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

NEW INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Printing and Duplicating Machines.

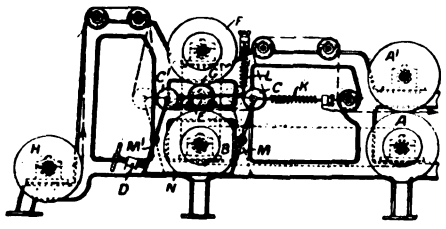
A printing or duplicating machine, patented by C. F. Green, is so constructed that the impression roller is held clear of the printing cylinder except when a sheet is fed into the machine; the front edge of the sheet acting to operate a stop which operates to release directly a lever controlling the application of the impression roller to the cylinder. As shown, the impression roller *a*, Fig. 2, is mounted at each end in arms or plates *b* freely mouted on a rock shaft *c* supported in side frames 1. These plates *b* are connected by a transverse rod *d* loosely supported in the plates, and the roller *a* is moved to printing position by the action of a pin c^1 on the shaft *c* on the centre of this



rod. The shaft *c* is moved to allow the impression roller to assume the printing position by a spring e^2 acting on an arm *e* on the shaft *c*, but the arm *e* can be raised only when it is not acted on by a cam *h*, which normally keeps the roller *a* depressed for part of a revolution of the printing drum. A projection j^2 on the arm *e* is adapted to encounter a stop j^1 on a shaft *i* if this shaft has not been rotated by the passage of a sheet. The front edge of the sheet acts on an arm i^3 on the shaft *i* to raise the stop j^1 and allow the roller to be raised when the sheet is fed correctly. If no sheet is fed, the roller *a* is not raised.

Rotary Machines.

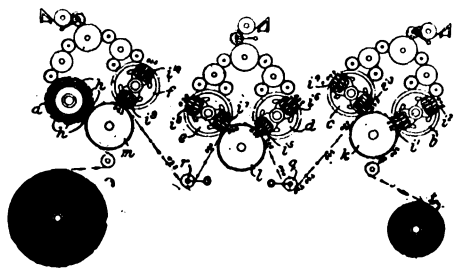
A rotary machine for printing on webs of fabric or paper, the invention of Elmore's Metall-Akt.-Ges. and P. E. Preschlin, is so constructed that prints in correct register may be obtained from engraved or other printing cylinders varying slightly in size and driven at the same angular speed. Tension rollers act on the web to restore the web to normal position when one of the printing cylinders has been automatically raised in order to free the web, the tripping of the cylinder taking place while the margins are passing through the printing devices. As shown, a web from a reel H is printed by printing rollers B, A, of which the roller A is of slightly greater diameter. The rollers B A are geared together positively. The web



passes over a pair of tension rollers C, C^1 mounted on a slide or on arms M, M^1 connected by a link N and normally held by a spring K in such a position that the arm M^1 contacts with an adjustable stop D. During the printing operation the increased tension of the web moves the rollers C, C^1 to the positions shown by dotted lines, but these rollers are returned to normal position when the impression roller E is allowed to rise under the action of a spring L. This takes place when a flat part G of a roller F, driven in unison with the rollers A, B, comes above the roller E which is normally depressed by the roller F. In a modification, the roller E is raised by a cam on the printing roller acting on a spring controlled lever in which the roller E is mounted. The arrangement may be modified when the cylinder A is the smaller by causing the roller C, C^1 to be movable in the other direction; or the roller A^1 may be automatically tripped instead of the roller G.

Number Printing Apparatus.

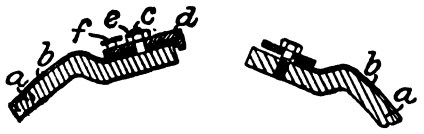
To enable small paper or textile sheets, such as labels, to be consecutively numbered with large numerals, the ten numbering devices are distributed amongst a number of printing cylinders arranged one behind the other in the direction of the running web, and so adjusted that each of the ten numbering devices, during one revolution, prints one of ten consecutive sheets. Mr. R. Gompf is the inventor, and in the arrangement shown in the diagram the ten numbering devices i^1 . . . i^{10} are mounted in pairs upon five printing cylinders *b, c, d, e, f,*



working in conjunction with three impression cylinders *k, l, m*. The working circumference of each printing cylinder is equal to the length of ten consecutive sheets, and the numbering devices on each cylinder are diametrically opposite to each other so that their numerals differ by 5 as shown. The numerals on the various printing cylinders are adjusted according to the lengths of the web between them, and these lengths may be regulated by means of adjustable stretching rollers *r, q* between the impression cylinders. To allow the web, after printing, to be re-wound on to a roll *t*, the sheets are numbered backwards. The sheets may also be consecutively numbered in small type by a numbering cylinder *a* provided with the ten numbering devices *h* and working against the impression cylender *m*.

Printing Surfaces.

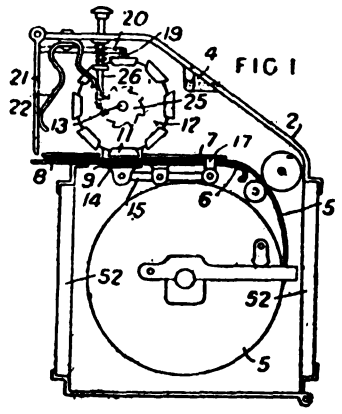
By an invention by Mr. H. J. Gore, line drawings, imitation typewritten matter, etc., are produced on metal printing surfaces for offset machines by means of stencils. The surface of the plate is prepared as usual, and the stencil prepared as usual by treating paper with wax or fat is treated on one or both sides, either before or after the design is cut in it, with a coating to render it non-greasy. For this purpose, the stencil is coated

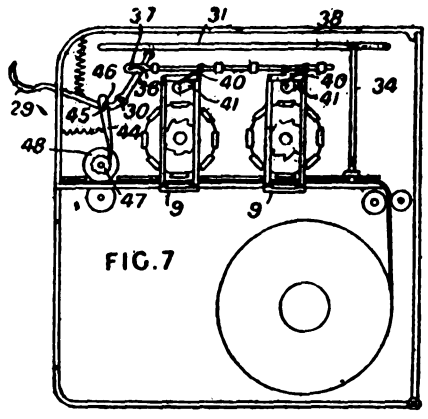


with a solution of shellac, sandarach, benzoin' or dammer in ether or methylated spirit, or in both, by wiping or brushing. The stencil is applied to the printing plate by forming apertures in a strengthened strip at one end of the stencil, as described in Specification 14,303, 1902, to engage with headed studs *f* provided on the clamping plates *d* for securing the printing plate *b* to the cylinder *a*, these clamping plates being fixed to the cylinder by studs *c* and nuts *e*.

Ticket Printing.

A machine to be used by the conductors of trams, etc., for issuing tickets on lines divided into sections, the fares being proportionate to the number of sections travelled, as patented by Mr. L. D. Blumenthal, is constructed with a number of discs carrying a series of blocks indicating journeys commencing at different sections, each disc carrying blocks corresponding to a particular fare. All the discs are carried on a shaft which is rotated partially by the conductor at the end of each section, and the apparatus is so constructed that a door, flap, or lever must be operated before the ticket strip is released from a stop which engages perforations in the web, the movement of this door, etc., also serving to actuate the printing mechanism. As shown, a number of printing discs, as 12, with printing blocks 11 are mounted on a shaft 13 operated by a ratchet 25 and spring controlled pawl 26 to change the blocks 11 at the ends of sections. The ticket strips are unwound from rolls 5, and are guided by guides 6, 7 to positions beneath a block 11, and, in the normal position of the apparatus, each strip 5 is held by stop 17 on the lever 15, the stop engaging a perforation in the strip. Access to the rolls may be obtained by opening the hinged top





2, normally closed by a lock. Access to the end of the strip is permitted by a cut-away part 8 of the guides 6, 7, but can only be obtained by moving a door or flap 21 against the action of a spring 22, and this movement through rods 20, 19 raises a plunger 9 carrying an impression pad 14 so as to produce an impression from a block 11 through an ink ribbon, and the lever 15 is moved so as to depress the stop 17 to permit the strip to be drawn out. The strip is cut off by hand against the chamfered edge of the door 21. Windows 52 are provided in the casing. A modification in which two series of printing discs for printing two different inscriptions on the tickets simultaneously is shown in Fig. 7. The apparatus is operated in this case by a lever 29 pivoted at 30, which, when depressed, first of all raises a lever 31 connected by a rod 34 to a stop which engages perforations in the strip. The lever 29 by a pin and slot connection 45, 46 actuates a pawl 44 and ratchet 47 which drives a friction roll 48 for feeding the strip, and by a pin and slot connection 36, 37, a bar 38 is moved so as to cause connecting rods 40 to rotate cams 41 which lift plungers 9 to effect the impression. Dials and pointers are provided to indicate the positions to which the printing wheels have been adjusted.

WHEN a newspaper in Ohio publishes a false statement concerning any individual or association of individuals, it must, upon demand, print in the next issue, or within forty-eight hours of its receipt, an article containing a true statement of the case. This article must be printed without any alterations whatever; must appear with headlines of equal prominence, and in the same place as the libellous article, and must be sworn to by the person offering it, and the newspapers cannot be held liable in any civil or criminal proceedings for anything contained therein. The newspaper company refusing or failing to print such an article may, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding $1,000, and the person responsible for such refusal fined not exceeding $500. A fine not exceeding $500 or workhouse sentence not exceeding six months, or both, is provided for any person who furnishes a news item to a newspaper knowing at the time that it is untrue. Curiously enough, Governor Cox, who signed the new law, is proprietor of two Ohio dailies.

TRADE PRINTING—Book, Magazine, etc. Monotype and Linotype Setting. Best work. Est. 1881. BIRDSALL & Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds. Half-tone and Tri-colour Printing a speciality.

Digitized by Google

The Ink-Maker's Point of View.

At a recent meeting of the Ben Franklin Club of Chicago, Mr. Cliff R. Hunn, the popular Chicago manager of the Chas. Eneu Johnson Co., gave an address on "The Mixing and Matching of Colours," in the course of which he said :—I shall endeavour to speak on the subject from three view points, namely, the necessity for matching colours, the value of matching colours to the printer, and the cost of matching to the ink-maker.

In the first place, it is perfectly safe to make this statement, that nine-tenths of the matching of colours demanded of the ink-maker are absolutely unnecessary. The printer will submit to the ink-maker a set of engraver's proofs made, perhaps, from a water-colour sketch or an oil painting, and the engraver, in his desire to faithfully reproduce the subject submitted, must of necessity mix colours from his standards and prove them after various experiments to effect as near as possible a reproduction of the original. It is a well-known fact that colour effects which are super-imposed by the artist's brush, while presenting to the eye, possibly a definite colour tone, cannot be absolutely reproduced by a printing process which is limited to either three or four distinct colours.

The effort, therefore, to faithfully reproduce the original reflects itself upon the ink-maker, and to him is submitted the proposition of making colours to match tones which have been produced by the engraver's proofer compounded of various standard colours in equally varying proportions, printed on high grade proofing paper, and then the ink maker is expected to furnish ink to match these unidentified tones, and the said ink probably be used on a six-cent coated stock or may be super-calendered; or whatever the paper may be, the ink is supposed to contain that quality of reproduction which the artist or the papermaker have not considered any part of their business. In other words, it is all up to the ink-maker. The slightest variation in the tone colour of the paper resolves itself into a problem for the ink-maker, and some of the standard colour effects of which the artist dreams and the engraver's proofer endeavours to realise, must be all demonstrated by the ink-maker. This brings us back to the question of the necessity of matching.

It is true that since the artist will dream impossible colour schemes and the engraver will insist upon furnishing to the ink maker proofs of the reproductions of the original upon paper, which is 50 per cent. better than the grade upon which the printing is accomplished, this difference must necessarily exist, but, gentlemen, you must agree that it is rather severe on the ink-maker, because, while he is the most accommodating of the supply men who are anxious to do business with the printer, yet it does seem quite appropriate to quote Shakespeare, and say, "only one poor penny worth of bread, but such an intolerable deal of sack." As a matter of fact, the value of printing ink in relation to a printing contract is one of the smallest elements entering into the manufacturing of printing, and yet it is perfectly safe to assume that the printing ink manufacturer is involved in more trouble and expense in securing his small proportion of the business than any other one source of supply of the printer.

Now, as to the value of all of this interminable matching to the printer. Among the many advances of a practical character which the printer has made in recent years, is that of established and reasonable prices, and no uncertain value for his product. But if a customer should happen to suggest that he would like to have a tone colour about one-thousandth of a shade lighter or darker, the printer immediately says, "certainly, we can give it to you," because he knows his accommodating friend the ink-maker will make it for him, and while this is no more expensive to the printer, speaking generally, yet he is imposing a task on the ink-maker which after it is accomplished, may only become a source of trouble and annoyance to himself. We have instances of printing houses who have adopted certain colour standards and they display those colours with just the same assurance that they would an impression of a fount of type or a well-known brand of paper.

In other words, they are selling printing from other manufacturers' sources complete, both as to paper, style and ink, thus reducing the nuisance of those conditions of matching colours and submitting them, and the different examples of colour schemes for one job, and believe me, gentlemen, these are the houses that are progressive and strictly up-to-date in their business methods, and the houses the ink-maker loves to do business with.

Now, a word as to the cost to the ink-maker of matching and mixing special colours. In our own factory we have a force of six men whose entire time is taken up in this class of labour. They have some of the most remarkable propositions to accomplish that the mind of man can conceive. While they are all colour experts and can tell at a glance the difference in colour tones, yet they have to accomplish some of the finest shading which to the layman looks like something absolutely unnecessary, and yet if the printer or artist should demand a certain effect, the difference is quite apparent. Our matchers are expected to be able to make a single colour which shall be in effect, what the artist has produced with five or six different colourings in the original drawing. Of course, they accomplish all of these tasks because they know how. You would be astonished to learn some of the remarkable things which the ink-maker is expected to produce. We have been asked to furnish inks for printing documents to be placed in corner stones in buildings, such ink to be guaranteed to remain permanent and legible for one hundred or perhaps one thousand years. It speaks well for the ability of the ink man who has never yet hesitated to make such a guarantee, and yet in spite of these unusual demands upon the ink man, the strange part of it all he continues to be good-natured and invariably accommodating.

Now, what would you printers think of a proposition like this? Some time ago we had a set of four colour plates sent to our factory with the proofs as they came from the photo-engraver. The proofs were on Dejonges proofing paper and a sample of stock to be printed upon, was submitted. The character of the printing stock was so different from the proofing paper that the original colours could not possibly be adapted, with the result that a second and third set of proofs were made, after which the printer sent in two other samples of stock and these were also proofed upon, with the result that the total amount of time consumed in proofing on this one job, if charged for at the rate observed by the Ben Franklin Club would cost $14.00, and when the last proof was accepted and the order for the ink received, the total amount of our invoice was exactly $3.50. Don't you think it is almost time for the printing ink-maker to join the Ben Franklin Club?

Perhaps, it might be expected of me to say something about the actual making of printing inks, but the subject itself is so large and would involve so much of a technical character that I would prefer to let the printed page speak for itself, and those of the Ben Franklin Club who desire detailed information on that question, shall receive from me upon request, an exhaustive treatise upon the subject.

I may, however, quote on this point a disquisition on the early manufacturing of printing inks written by Moxon, in 1683, and his actual words are so well worth quoting that I submit them as follows: "The providing of a good ink or rather a good varnish for ink, is one of the least incumbent cares upon our master printer though custom has almost made it so here in England; for the process of making ink being as laborious to the body, as noysom and ungrateful to the sense, and by several odd accidents, dangerous of firing in the place, it has made our English master printers, generally discharge themselves of that trouble, and instead of having good ink, content themselves that they pay an ink-maker for good ink which may be better or worse, according to the conscience of the ink-maker."

Let us consider for a moment the question of the personal relations from a business stand-point of the ink-maker and his customer the printer, and we will endeavour to be impartial and equitable. It frequently happens that the printer has, perhaps, not quite that generous feeling toward the ink man he has to himself. For instance, the printer will expect the ink-maker to make ink and match a colour to suit his special requirements and, perhaps, will not make the requisition until his form is either on the press or about ready to go to press, and then if the ink is not delivered within an hour after the order is telephoned there is frequently some language used around the press-room, and in fact, it has been known to re-echo over the 'phone into the ink factory. A little more consideration for the ink man would be a mighty good thing to promote that sentiment of good will to all men, which is supposed to foreshadow the dawn of the millennium.

Another thing which the printer might consider is, that while he has and is part of an organisation for his own betterment, the ink-maker is not so favoured. There is no organisation of any character amongst the ink men which would tend to more even commercial conditions than their knowledge does at the present time, and while the printer may justly and reasonably condemn his fellow printer, who has no cost system and consequently is willing to sell printing at the most absurd prices, yet it is a fact, sad as it is to relate, that the printer does not hesitate to buy from the ink-maker who is willing to sell at the least possible profit and most probably at a loss.

I feel sure the time will come when the printer will welcome an organisation amongst supply people which will be a guarantee to him that there is a standard of value and standard of service, and a reasonable commercial profit to be derived from his business. —*Ben Franklin Monthly.*

PRINTING LABEL FORMS.—Instead of reducing the ink when printing label forms on coated, plated or enamelled stock, have the stock cut double for two on. Use the ink straight and run the press slowly so that the sheets may be pulled by hand from the form. This plan will prevent the ink from lifting or "picking" the surface of the paper when heavy type is used, and the ink will have a much better appearance through not reducing. With a little practice, a double sheet may be printed and turned in this manner with very little trouble. On a fine label job where size and hand bronzing are used, this plan has another advantage—they being printed two on when turned, considerable time is thus saved in applying the bronze to the double sheet instead of the labels being single.

'GOUGH'
DIE STAMPING PRESSES
BY
RICHMOND & CO.,
SUN IRONWORKS,
LAWTON RD., BOW,
LONDON. E.
See March Edition for Displayed Advertisement.

The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

In Crown 8vo. With 6 Plates, and other Illustrations.
2s. 6d. Net.
OUTLINES OF STATIONERY TESTING.
By H. A. BROMLEY,
Assistant Examiner of Paper, H.M. Stationery Office, London.
Detailed prospectus may be had post free on application
London: GRIFFIN & Co., Ltd., Exeter St., Strand.

BOOKWORK.
Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"
FOR PRICES FOR COMPOSITION AND PRINTING.
Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JAMES DELLAGANA & Co ltd
VIADUCT FOUNDRY
ELECTROTYPERS
STEREOTYPERS
HALF TONE, & LINE
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER WORK
ELECTROS IN 3 HOURS
TURNAGAIN LANE
FARRINGDON STREET
TELEPHONE 1805 HOLBORN
LONDON E.C

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a..d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Just a few "Quads" upon business with the colonies and foreign countries.

o o o

It would be a very good thing, undoubtedly, to reinforce our reputation for square dealing by an enhanced reputation for alertness. One does not forget how Mr. McNally, of Sydney, belaboured us some time ago because repeated requests, and even the offer, and I rather think, the actual sending of the then heavier postage money did not bring to him priced catalogues of certain English machinery which he persistently requested. Reluctantly he placed his order with foreign, I think it was German, houses.

o o o

Lately again I heard of the remarkably enterprising printeries which are to be found n some of the islands or other regions of the Levant. I believe it was a case-making machine my informant there remembered; at any rate something very rarely to be seen in British printing offices; by my recollection it was supplied satisfactorily with adequate work. Here is another ground not so far from home which seems to be neglected.

o o o

Talking of the Levant reminds me that of course there are risks in Turkish and Egyptian trading. Messrs. A. E. Dent and Co., the engravers, have had, I remember, some amusing experiences under that head. I don't mean that they were worsted; rather I think they got a bit of fun with their Turkish money.

o o o

Another friend, speaking to me of certain Egyptian trading, said, "I thoroughly enjoy the business I am doing with certain people in those regions." (Mind, he was not applying this to Egypt as a generalisation but speaking of specific dealers.) "There is nothing doubtful at all about it. You know quite well that they are going to do you down at every chance. It's just your wits against theirs; and it is quite a fine game."

o o o

This London globe-trotter being home from Egypt consigned some goods in fulfilment of an order he took in that country. He thereupon received an effusive rhodomontade sort of letter expressing the heart grief of the recipient that their noble friend, whose qualities had so much impressed them, should have, no doubt innocently, been the means of consigning to them a parcel of goods so utterly unworthy of his honourable fame. They waited with pain any explanation and any proposal for extricating them from the calamitous position in which this failure had placed them.

o o o

My friend wrote that he could not have them embarrassed in the slightest degree, and so had instructed his agent in Cairo to take possession of the goods, although they were undoubtedly all they had been represented to be.

o o o

"I have not a doubt," he said to me, "that they had already got customers for them all before their try-on was posted."

o o o

The Egyptian buyers thereupon wrote that, grievous as was their lot in the matter, they could not bring themselves to visit so heavy a loss upon that noble gentleman who had visited them. A mere matter of 40 per cent. from the charge might in this case be deemed adequate. but for the future they hoped, etc., etc.

o o o

My friend shortly answered that during the weeks of this delaying correspondence the market had moved, and they unfortunately could only now obtain the goods from the agent at Cairo by paying an extra 5 per cent! Tableau!

o o o

The same friend, by the way, happened, three years ago, to find himself landed in Alexandria, and detained for several days. So he decided to slip over to Constantinople and try for once what he could do absolutely unheralded by any of the usual announcements. The few hundred pounds' worth of satisfactory business which he secured was doubly gratifying.

o o o

I mention it because if I can do any good at all in these notes, in which I am venturesomely approaching a special subject on which I cannot claim to be as informed as many of my readers, it will be by appeals to the spirit of rational adventure, the spirit of that romance and daring which has done so much to found English success.

o o o

We cannot have again, and ought not to want to have again, such aids to business as were secured by the Lancashire manufacturers when they got to Parliament prohibit, or virtually to prohibit the importation of Indian cotton goods, and in this artificial, and, to speak plainly, wholly unjust manner, brought about a rapid reversal of things, so that whereas £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 worth of Indian cotton goods had been lately selling in English homes, our cotton lords had very soon ended the seriousness of this opposition, and instead were bringing their own manufactured cotton to the doors of the Indian consumer.

o o o

We cannot have, and we ought not to want, such artificial help as this, but we can have the same spirit of courage which floated the argosies of old times, even before the days of mutual marine insurance.

o o o

The romance of business is not dead. The quest of new worlds to conquer may be perennial. The old world is a new world for every new firm.

o o o

Go then for Colonial and foreign trade; or "being in't, bear it that the opposer may beware of thee."

o o o

The present moment is propitious for this access of zeal in this matter. Printers at home are not buying very much just now. Cost congresses have been warning printers against over-equipment of plant. Other experience may also have carried some like warning. Anyhow, it is the case that many of the smaller supply houses have been going round with much more than the ordinary intentness to certain London export dealers, to see if they could fill them up with some orders; even though they might not be of the most profitable kind.

o o o

Printers have been busy during the summer, but they have not been buying very greatly, and they are not buying very much just now. If that is so, again I say, remember that the world is a sphere, and that any one point of a sphere must be its centre, as much as any other point. Your works, however small, must be a world centre as much as any other works. "Heaven gie us all a guid conceit o' oorsels."

o o o

Look at Seggies, at their gumming and their gumption; and how their varnishing and gumming machines got into the Government establishments of Japan.

o o o

Look at the Mark Smith Vacuum Bronzer, how its merits filled a vacuum in America, how an important vacuum-selling agency in the States was established, and how that business has been developing despite all obstacles.

o o o

Look at the Brehmer wire stitchers. Sixty thousand to seventy thousand of them sold all over the world. Look at Mann's—a strong sound business through many decades, but which is now growing younger as it is growing older. Mann's whose machinery members of the Printers' Institute visiting Germany were so pleased to encounter. For that matter the sun, I believe, never sets on their offsets.

o o o

Look at Waite and Saville's "Falcons." America, it is true, is not by any means the worst offender in the matter of artificial methods for keeping out foreign goods; all the same their tariff as variously adjusted has been a very serious difficulty. It could not, however, prevent the Fred Waite's "Falcons" from flying in and winning such favour that very soon the makers felt justified in arranging for the manufacture of their machines upon American soil.

o o o

Look at a wholesale stationery firm like Jacobsen, Welch and Co., of Hyde. They tell in their various printed announcements how pleased they would be to provide estimates for any foreign market in precisely the language, calculations and terminology which might best suit that market.

Anyone who is making a thing which might get on well in the foreign market and who feels that he has yet to learn the ropes, might, I should say, very well obtain a few interviews in London. Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, of St. Bride-street, E.C., would very probably be of considerable help to him in giving him some general information as to the Australian market. By the way, Gordon and Gotch are the sole Australian agents for Elliott and Co., printing machine makers of Otley. What they don't know in regard to the requirements of Australian newspaper works, we should think, is hardly worth anyone's troubling about knowing.

o o o

Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., of Old-bailey, are repeatedly acting as buyers on behalf of firms abroad who choose, in effecting a deal with an English house, to adopt the safe course of passing the matter through the hands of some such eminent firm and who are sensible enough not to grudge any small handling charge.

o o o

Messrs. John Haddon and Co. do, I believe, a merchant factoring business of a scale and variety quite unsuspected by many in the printing world. By the way, they also are making appreciable inroads in American printing circles. They appear to have an energetic agent in New York, and their platens are very satisfactorily finding their way into United States printeries. They as a firm whose fingers are upon the pulse of the markets of the world, might, I should imagine, be consulted by those who are entering upon the foreign trading or who are not satisfied with their present experience of it.

o o o

Messrs. Haddon's practice is to carry very large stocks of their own types and other goods in the colonies. It will perhaps occur that other things being equal, the fact of their already being committed to considerable establishment expenses in this way might make it easier for them to quote good terms for the handling of other things with which a man might wish to challenge support at the Antipodes or elsewhere.

o o o

Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., again of the same Salisbury-square in London, E.C., with their especial knowledge of South African, South American, Indian, Chinese and Japanese markets, might very well be consulted. Messrs. Fieldhouse, Crosfield and Co., Ltd., of the Wharfedale Foundry, Otley, have made considerable avail of the services of Messrs. Lloyd's agencies.

o o o

Messrs. F. T. Wimble and Co., Ltd., of 87, Clarence-street, Sydney, have been known for now many years as an enterprising clearing house in regard to printers' requirements. Their house journal, *Wimble's Reminder*, is one of the best known publications of the craft.

o o o

The business that is to be done on the Continent was illustrated fairly well quite recently in the important litigation in which Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and the Miehle Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd., were engaged. There is no need here to go into the question of the patent delivery apparatus which, it appeared, was mistakenly attached to certain two-revolution machines sold upon the Continent. The point is that there appeared to be a very good sale for two-revolution machines of English manufacture by whatever name known.

o o o

I suppose that in Continental connection hardly anyone would be much better informed than Mr. H. T. Johnston of the Canadian-American Machinery Co., for not only is he, as the trading style implies, exceptionally conversant with the supply and demand of the printers' market across the Atlantic, but he has a very considerable acquaintance with European countries. He seems to know the French language almost as he knows English.

o o o

As a detail it may be mentioned that the French and German foundries are woefully behind the foundries in England. *L'Illustration* in Paris, and other newspaper publishing offices on the Continent have been only too glad to call in the services of able men from the electrotyping and stereotyping workshops of our metropolis. And they want better foundry plant.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

A NEWSPAPER printed at sea is not such a new thing as many present-day people suppose. The first newspaper was printed on board the Great Britain steamship in 1852, when she was on a voyage to Australia. The *Mississipi Gazette* was also published on steamers plying between Memphis and New Orleans in the early fifties.

Digitized by Google

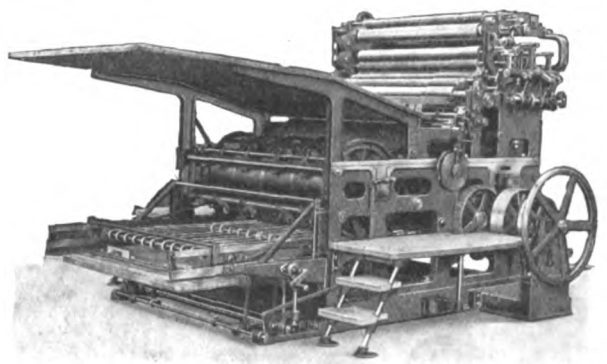
Index to Advertisers

IN THIS ISSUE.

Firm's Name.	Page
Aerograph Co.	ix.
Algraphy, Ltd.	22
Antoine & Co.	14
Ault & Wiborg London Co.	vii.
Badoureau & Jones, Ltd.	x.
Bannerman, R. P. & Son	viii.
Benda, George	38
Bentley & Jackson, Ltd.	viii.
Berger & Wirth	viii.
Bingley, T. E.	20
Birdsall & Co.	17
Black, John	24
Blackfriars Type Foundry	xiv.
Blades, East & Blades	viii.
Brehmer, Aug.	viii. and ix.
Brindle & Son, Ltd.	31
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.	31
Bumstead & Chandler, Ltd.	xvi.
Burt, R. K.	22
Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd.	7
City Printing & Stationery Co.	24 and 31
Coates Bros.	viii.
Colebrook, Frank	15
Cooper & Budd, Ltd.	14
Culross & Co.	22
Day & Collins	8 and viii.
Dellagana, James & Co., Ltd.	18
Diamond Tag Co.	i. and xiv.
Dickinson, John & Co.	Cover iii.
Direct Photo Engraving Co.	xii. and xv.
Downey	34 and xiv.
Dryden and Foord	15
Durable Printers' Roller Co.	viii. and Cover iv.
Edler, A. & Co.	Cover i.
Edwards, Geo. & Co.	xiv.
Elliott & Co. (Otley), Ltd.	21
Everitt, W. H. & Son	25
Fisher, Clark and Co.	25
Friedheim, Oscar, Ltd	5
Fry's Metal Foundry	ii.
Garwood & Muddiman, Ltd.	xiv.
Gebler, K	xvi.
Grant, Legros & Co., Ltd.	viii.
Griffin & Co.	18
Guild of Printers' Designers	18
Gutberlet, A. & Co.	xii.
Haddon, John & Co.	viii.
Hallett & Son	35
Harris, James Taylor	xiv.
Harrison, E. J.	iv.
"Hereford Times"	18
Hewitt Bros.	x.
Heywood, Abel & Son	ii.
Holland, J. & Co.	28
Hoppe, O. & Co.	v.
Hunt, T. J.	xiv.
Ibbotsons, Ltd.	8
Insull, Samuel, Senr.	11 and xiv.
Jacobs Bros.	8
Jacobsen, Welch & Co., Ltd.	xi.
Joseph, A.	24
Jubb, T. G. & J.	9
Kahle, Emil	viii.
Kampe & Co.	14
Kendell & Sons	x. and xiv.
Kidd, John & Co.	16
Klugmann & Co.	Cover iv.
Kraushaar, August	xi.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.	10 and xiii.
Lasch, C. L. & Co.	25
Laue, A. & Co.	viii.
Lawrence, P.	xiv.
Lawrence, P., Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.	33
Legge, H. B. and Co.	xiv.
Light, William J.	27
Linotype & Machinery	23
London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.	xii.
London Paste Co.	viii.
Lorilleux, Ch. & Co.	38
Maddin, G. H. & Co.	xi.
Mair's Tape Co.	24
Mallien, Wilhelm	v.
Mann, Geo. & Co.	viii.
Marryat & Place	8
Mayall, Wm. & Co.	ix.
Megill, Edward L.	xi.
"Midland Telegraph"	xii.
Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	31
Miles, W. & Co.	viii.
Minton & Casey	xiv.
Morris & Bolton	xii.
Morris, George	32
Morrison Co., The J. L.	xiii.
Naumann, Richard	31
Nedden, H. & Co.	35 and xiii.
Northern Press Engineering Co., Ltd.	vii. and xvi.
Paper & Pulp Directory	24
Partridge, S. W. & Co.	xiii.
Peebles, A. M. & Son	29
Perkins, Bacon & Co.	viii.
Perry, W. R., Ltd.	xii.
Preusse & Co.	xii.
Printing Trade News	xii.
Ratcliffe, John & Sons	viii.
Read, C. H. & Co.	viii.
Renger, Joseph	i.
Richford, E. M.	viii.
Richmond & Co.	18
Ruddock, R. H.	22
Schelter & Giesecke	Cover ii.
Schmautz, L.	xiv.
Sedgwick, W. F., Ltd.	xiii.
Shackell, Edwards & Co.	8
Shaw, John & Sons	iv.
Sheldon, H. J.	xiv.
Sheridan Co., T. W. & C. B.	viii.
Smyth-Horne	iii. and viii.
Soldan and Co.	13
Strong, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	4
Swain, John & Son, Ltd.	vi.
Tayler, D. F. & Co., Ltd.	35
Taylor Bros.	31
Taylor & Watkinson	Cover iv.
Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.	v.
Tuck, Raphael & Sons, Ltd.	xiv.
Vickery's Patents Limited	30
Waite & Saville, Ltd.	12
Walker, H. G.	xiv.
Weise Brothers	14, 37 and xiv.
Wells, A. C. & Co.	35
Wertheimer, Lea & Co.	viii.
Widdowson & Co.	xvi.
Williams, H., and Co.	21
Winstone, B. & Sons, Ltd.	xiii.
Wood, Miles & Co.	viii. and 22
Woolgar & Roberts	xiv.

Machines for Printers.

Messrs. Soldan and Co., Ltd., have been recognised during the past decade as pioneers in introducing the latest appliances appertaining to the printing arts. It is therefore in keeping with the reputation of the firm that the latest phase of advancement in reproduction, *i.e.*, photogravure, has received careful attention, machines for this grade of work having been demonstrated in their showrooms to interested firms. Having overcome the initial difficulties progress has been phenomenally rapid, rotary photogravure machines now superseding those of the flat-bed style. To the uninitiated this may not seem eventful, but it will be better understood by the fact that rotary photogravure increases the speed from 600 on flat-bed, to 5,000 copies per hour.



Albert's Offset Machine.

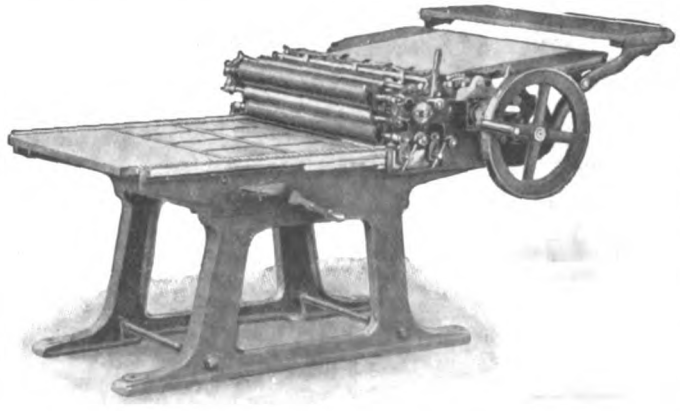
The makers of this class of machine, Messrs. Albert and Co., Ltd., Frankenthal, have also built an offset machine in which is incorporated many improvements which will assist the lithographer, and tend to simplify a process which, for varied reasons, many firms have hesitated to embark upon. The Albert Offset printing machine is built in four sizes from double medium upwards. It combines all the essential qualities necessary for obtaining perfect work, and in its construction every attention has been given to obtain rigidity and the entire elimination of vibration. Each machine is a model of the highest craftsmanship and the finish of details is commensurate with the quality of work which can be produced. Being solidly built and all parts working in perfect unison, it is possible to obtain an accelerated speed of 100 per cent. above the ordinary litho machine, and absolute accuracy of register is guaranteed. The flat-bed method is to print from the negative image on the stone direct on to the stock used. The offset method is to print from a cylinder on which is attached a zinc covering with a positive image. This in turn is transferred directly to a rubber clothed cylinder and thence on to the paper or stock used. All varieties of papers, either granite or crash finish, or the usual stock lines used by lithographers, can be printed upon without presenting any difficulty. The printing cylinders automatically adapt themselves to varying thicknesses of paper. The sheets are delivered printed side up without touching tapes or sticks. The machine is easily accessible from all sides and all operations can be done with comfort.

The firm's advertisement page in this issue will convey some idea of the classes of machines built by Albert and Co., Ltd., in addition to what are here mentioned. The firm is world-famous as builders of all-size and fixed rotaries as well as ordinary and two-revolution letterpress machines.

One of Messrs. Soldan's chief successes during recent years has been the Lightning Press. This machine takes the place of the old hand-press. It is constructed with geared inkers and movable bed, which can be raised or lowered to allow for printing from galleys or forms. The impression can be altered even to the thinness of tissue, so that it is quite safe to print from script or other delicate type.

A single letter alone and unsupported can be automatically inked and printed on Soldan's Lightning Press. Firms who require a machine for clean proofs and short runs will do well to see this machine. We are informed that recent sales amount to nearly 150 machines, which is eloquent testimony to its utility.

The Typograph Composing Machine is versatility exemplified. Every class of composition is possible on this machine, and although the price is considerably less than some other makes, this need not indicate a "cheap" machine. The output of the Typograph will stand comparison with competitive machines, and the cost of upkeep is practically nil, and on this fact alone the machine should recommend itself to those contemplating the installation of typesetting machines.



Soldan's Lightning Press.

At the present time there is a movement for an improved and simplified Automatic Feeder for printing machines, and quite naturally Messrs. Soldan and Co., Ltd., are alert, and prepared with the right thing. In their showrooms they are now demonstrating the Universal Feeder, which has so far been successfully tested that in one works alone there are now 35 machines fitted with the Universal. It is operated on the suction principle, and one of the chief features is the ease and precision with which it feeds thin sheets. The sheet is not pushed into position to the side-lay, but the contrary method is adopted, the sheet being gripped by a side mechanism and drawn to the gauge, thereby avoiding any contraction of the sheet with its subsequent "cockling." There are few working parts on the Universal; the feed-board is accessible, and whilst the sheet is being fed, and additional to this, the price is considerably lower than that of many other feeders.

Messrs. Soldan and Co., Ltd., also supply the Eclipse Folding Machine for newspapers and high-class job work. The Conqueror Platen Machine is synonymous of the best in heavy platens, and is deservedly held in high esteem by the printer. A light running platen—the National—is also well worth an enquiry when a cheap machine is required.

"Everything for the Printer" is the motto of Messrs. Soldan and Co., Ltd., and a visit to their show-rooms at 8, Baldwin's-gardens, Holborn, E.C., will more effectively convey an idea of the foresight they exercise in order to keep printers in this country abreast of their calling.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY. | MODERATE CHARGES.

Digitized by Google

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	AUGUST.				JANUARY-AUGUST.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	19,713	19,514	41,470	41,276	142,887	140,607	303,976	306,014
Printings	134,615	151,407	140,106	143,914	1,088,794	1,338,084	1,083,579	1,269,030
Packings and Wrappings	79,532	76,587	29,726	30,487	490,971	575,092	208,106	245,705
Hangings	7,755	6,335	18,053	15,504	86,250	93,606	215,750	229,592
Other Printed or Coated	2,723	2,363	11,221	9,923	25,656	19,949	107,927	89,396
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	14,359	8,498	11,704	7,320	70,609	76,394	67,412	72,159
Manufactures of ,, ,,	4,482	3,520	8,839	6,450	35,716	39,504	65,774	70,134
Playing Cards	387	261	3,120	1,994	2,290	2,383	16,792	18,060
Envelopes	4,043	2,616	9,489	6,349	22,145	24,420	53,073	57,076
Bags	3,942	3,824	4,445	4,063	29,177	34,812	33,161	37,995
Unenumerated	5,087	5,246	13,053	12,690	38,787	44,306	96,731	108,070
Totals	276,638	280,171	291,286	279,970	2,033,282	2,389,157	2,252,281	2,503,231

Writings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	400	821	1,912	1,878	4,409	3,726	16,847	14,512
United States	127	235	841	1,014	1,304	1,296	5,334	5,556
Other Foreign Countries	3,434	3,716	10,301	10,333	23,680	25,073	68,273	73,624
B. South Africa	946	1,040	2,086	1,884	11,934	11,563	22,918	22,862
B. India	2,934	1,950	4,858	4,038	17,428	17,339	36,750	38,231
Straits Settlements ...	383	352	914	870	2,595	3,461	6,194	8,254
Ceylon	253	359	528	519	1,780	2,332	3,798	4,611
Australia	7,212	8,118	11,955	14,367	57,004	51,293	97,061	89,680
New Zealand	2,524	1,461	4,345	2,701	13,223	13,935	23,381	23,312
Canada	706	451	1,764	994	3,465	4,355	8,779	10,314
Other British Possessions	794	1,011	1,966	2,678	6,065	6,234	14,641	15,058

Printings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	11,484	10,661	13,789	12,523	78,955	82,278	92,742	102,653
United States	244	1,707	572	2,105	16,632	23,269	22,521	33,607
Other Foreign Countries	31,638	35,442	36,379	38,098	244,014	292,941	276,964	319,407
B. South Africa	8,692	7,824	8,892	8,410	89,455	73,275	90,130	77,365
B. India	14,677	20,036	14,394	18,688	154,450	194,122	145,422	182,836
Straits Settlements ...	915	1,982	884	1,976	10,468	16,958	10,126	16,288
Ceylon	852	1,888	955	1,974	11,540	18,100	11,460	17,227
Australia	34,788	52,539	33,108	40,858	301,633	446,763	252,803	325,061
New Zealand	15,984	7,835	13,370	6,048	91,165	79,041	75,103	64,812
Canada	13,587	8,082	15,756	9,880	74,613	88,204	89,986	107,326
Other British Possessions	1,754	3,411	2,067	3,354	15,869	23,133	16,322	22,448

Unenumerated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	372	397	2,489	2,677	3,190	3,886	20,250	25,518
United States	80	107	405	344	955	1,306	3,653	4,912
Other Foreign Countries	1,960	1,784	4,545	4,202	14,290	15,815	33,390	34,528
B. South Africa	444	382	780	696	4,415	4,410	7,314	7,723
B. East Indies	460	494	990	1,039	4,188	4,353	8,801	9,161
Australia	605	1,227	1,291	1,855	6,104	8,127	9,988	12,232
New Zealand	523	220	876	402	1,967	2,690	3,696	4,472
Canada	537	463	1,389	1,126	2,500	2,704	6,968	7,188
Other British Possessions	106	172	288	349	1,178	1,015	2,671	2,336

CHINA.—The report for 1912 of the Commissioner of Customs at Mukden, Manchuria, recently published by the Chinese Maritime Customs, states that a most noticeable feature of the year was the increase in the number of shops selling educational books, models and instruments of every description, both Chinese and foreign. Pens, pencils and indiarubber imported are mostly of United Kingdom and American manufacture. Writing ink, in very small twin bottles (one red and one black), is almost exclusively of Japanese make. Copy books and note books are largely of Chinese make, from Shanghai, though some of the cheaper British goods find a ready market.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Thursday to insure insertion the following day.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE or WANTED, MACHINERY WANTED or FOR SALE, SALES BY AUCTION, TENDERS, PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS—One Penny per Word.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 98, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE OVERSEER desires berth abroad; advertiser is fully and practically conversant with the most modern methods and machinery.—Address, No. 13253, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13253

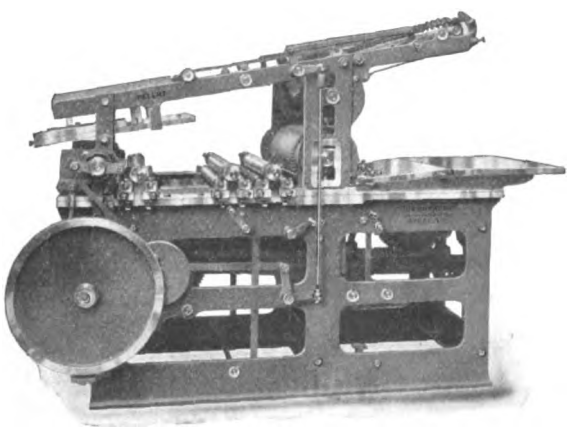
WORKING MACHINE OVERSEER seeks situation; Book, Half-Tone and Commercial Work; good organiser; references.—"Printer," 10, Blenheim-road, East Ham, E. 13254

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

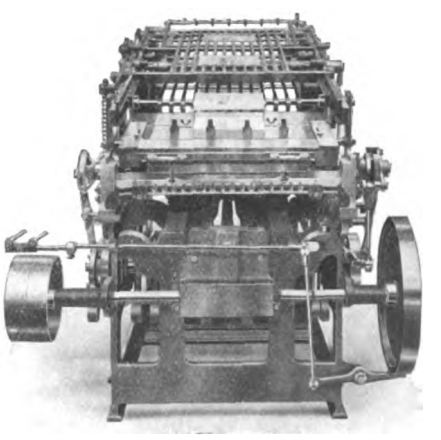
ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

THE "SUPREME" WHARFEDALE

WITH FRICTIONLESS DELIVERY.



SIDE VIEW.



END VIEW.

Delivers sheets over ink duct printed side up. Nothing touches the printed face. No friction on under side of sheet, a feature of vital importance when handling sheet already printed on the under side. As four sheets are travelling at the same time, interleaving is rarely necessary. The two latter are exclusive features found in no other machine delivering over the ink duct.

ELLIOTT & CO. (OTLEY), Ltd., Otley, Yorkshire,

ENGLAND.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Premier House FOR Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Offset Blankets, and Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD., McDermott Road, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.

ROBERT K. BURT, Papermakers' Agent and Merchant, 19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1829.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
A Century in the Paper Trade	1
Uniformity in Sizes of Paper	4
Paper Cups	4
Labour-Saving Machinery	6
Japanese Trade	6
Lithographic Presswork Difficulties	8
Exports of British Paper	8
German Paper	10
Stationery Exports	10
A Sheet-Feeding Device	12
Coated Papers	12
Printed Advertising Tapes	14
"Koparines"	14
Printing on Celluloid	14
Exports and Imports of Type	14
The I.T.U. Course	16
Photo-Engravers' Troubles	16
New Inventions	17
The Ink-Maker's Point of View	18
Quads	19
Index to Advertisers	20
Machines for Printers	20
Exports of British Paper	21
The Australian Printer	22
Trade Notes	22
Foreign and British Paper	24
British Imports of Paper	24
Automatic Justification	24
Our Buyers' Guide	26
Give the Operator Readable Copy	40

The Australian Market.

THE progress of Australia in the matter of printing has of late years been remarkable, and has resulted in the building up of many fine businesses with extensive premises and workshops filled with the newest and most up-to-date machinery. In Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, there are establishments that are as well equipped for the turning out of printed work and manufactured stationery as any in the Old Country, while the newspaper offices are many and progressive. As a general rule the equipment of an Australian printing office is kept well up-to-date in the matter of appliances; the employing printer is quite alive to the fact that to make a profit his equipment must be of the best, and so he does not hesitate to scrap his obsolete machinery and lay down the very newest labour-saving appliances that he can procure. He is handicapped by the high wages that are fixed by the Wages Boards, and which he must pay, or run the risk of a heavy penalty, and therefore he adopts modern methods and the best labour-saving machinery, that his output may be increased without a corresponding increase in the wages bill. In Australia, therefore, there is a great field for the sale of printing machinery of an up-to-date character, which should be supplied by the British manufacturers, and which, if they are wise, they will cultivate even more than hitherto. As it is, many orders go to the United States, not that any better value can be got there, but because American firms, as a rule, give quicker delivery. This is a point that demands the serious consideration of British traders, as the slowness of executing orders, and the delay often in answering enquiries has told heavily against them in the past. Australia offers an excellent opportunity for the smart British trader to do business, but it must be done in a prompt manner. Our own columns have from time to time contained complaints from Australian firms as to the slowness of our home houses in filling orders. It is up to them to remedy this, and with prompt attention to even the smallest enquiry to hold the Australian market as a field for their goods, and to their own financial advantage.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock, Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor TO THE Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Trade Notes.

PRINTERS' ink was imported into the United Kingdom during 1912 to the extent of £15,557.

DURING 1912 Ceylon imported stationery of British manufacture to the extent of £26,104, as against £26,353 in 1911 and £22,458 in 1910.

BENGAL in 1912 imported stationery from the United Kingdom to the extent of £74,686, compared with £65,203 in 1911 and £55,406 in 1908.

BURMAH in 1912 imported stationery from the United Kingdom to the value of £22,009, as against £20,492 in 1911 and £15,435 in 1908.

THE United Kingdom exported stationery of the value of £73,847 in 1912 to New Zealand, compared with £68,987 in 1911, and £58,528 in 1910.

THE Federated Malay States imported stationery of the value of £12,283 in 1912 from the United Kingdom, compared with 10,018 in 1911 and £7,574 in 1910.

IN 1912 the Straits Settlements imported from the United Kingdom stationery of the value of £33,888, compared with £28,089 in 1911 and £21,199 in 1908.

£108,943 worth of stationery was exported to Canada from the United Kingdom in 1912, compared with £88,798 in 1911, £80,677 in 1910, and £69,291 in 1909.

WILL our readers please note that the telephone number on the advertisement of Mr. Samuel Insull, sen., on page 11 of this issue should read "2,635 City," and *not* "7,355 London Wall," as printed.

FROM the report of the Government Chemist upon the work of the Government Laboratory for the year ending March 31st last, the inks, paper and gum used in the manufacture of stamps, besides samples of the finished stamps, were regularly tested at the laboratory during the year. An investigation was carried out as to the treatment of the paper used in interleaving books of stamps best suited to prevent the adhesion of the stamps to the interleaves in the event of the books becoming damp. Several questions

Digitized by Google

in connection with National Health Insurance Stamps were also referred to the laboratory. The total number of examinations conducted for this department in the course of the year was 682.

A SOUTH AFRICAN POSTER.—The Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., the proprietors of the *Cape Argus*, *Johannesburg Star* and other South African newspapers, have just produced at their Cape Town branch a splendid example of pictorial poster work in the form of an advertising bill for Cape Town's new promenade pier which is now approaching completion. The poster is 39 by 24 inches, and shows a fine representation of the pier with an approaching steamer; in the middle distance is seen a portion of Cape Town, behind which looms the giant Table Mountain. The blues of sea, mountain and sky harmonise well, and serve to throw into relief the light coloured pier with its spots of brilliant colours. The lettering, which appears on the sky and sea portions, is attractively printed in chocolate letters with white margins, the poster itself being enclosed in a border of chocolate and white. The design, workmanship and finish are of the highest order, and these combine to produce a most effective and striking piece of work that speaks well for the resources of this go-ahead Cape Town printing office.

British Stationery in South Africa.

The following were the supplies of stationery to South Africa in 1912 and 1908 from the United Kingdom :–

	1912.	1908.
Cape of Good Hope	£123,417	£82,263
Natal...	38,880	27,445
Orange Free State	5,403	5,031
Transvaal	55,737	26,592
Rhodesia	14,358	7,501
Total	£237,795	£148,832

THE Australian Market for Stationery.

British Shipments During the last Five Years.

The shipments of British stationery to the Australian market during the past five years were as under :—

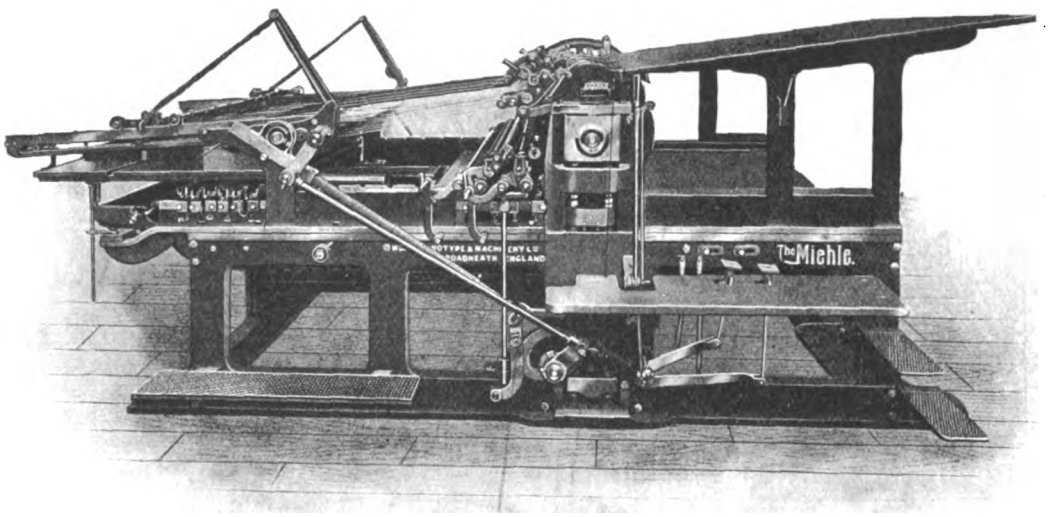
1912	£223,506
1911	196,669
1910	182,630
1909	166,909
1908	176,096

The following values show the distribution of the exports to Australia :—

	1908.	1912.
New South Wales	£73,792	£95,257
Queensland ...	20,328	24,514
South Australia...	15,681	19,388
Tasmania ...	3,563	5,221
Victoria	50,888	62,846
Western Australia	11,844	16,280

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Foreign and British Paper.

Our Foreign Trade.

Last month there was a reduction in both the imports and exports of paper, there being one working day less than in August of last year, when business was abnormally brisk on account of the settlement of the transport workers' trouble. The eight months' returns show a considerable increase. The following are the total values for August and January-August, with increases or decreases compared with the corresponding periods of last year:

AUGUST.

Imports... ...	£657,318 —	£38,586
Exports... ...	279,970 —	11,316
Re-exports ...	27,728 +	16,949

JANUARY-AUGUST.

Imports ...	£5,050,243 +	£415,694
Exports ...	2,503,231 +	250,950
Re-exports ...	185,873 +	75,204

Imports.

The only increase last month in the imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom was in printings or writings, the amount being £7,476, solely due to larger receipts of reel paper. In this commodity all competing countries were eclipsed by Newfoundland, whose supplies amounted to £76,193, being £52,780 above Sweden. and £39,179 over the value of the consignments received from Norway. The month's imports of packings and wrappings show a drop of £34,615, all the principal exporting countries suffering small declines. Hangings and other printed or coated paper show a decrease of £2,730, whilst boards mark a decline of £180, and unenumerated and articles of paper a falling off of £8,537. Taking the eight months' returns, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the only weakness in imports is confined to printed paper—hangings showing a decrease of £5,400, and other printed or coated papers £11,997. Increases:—Printings or writings on reels, £65,186, and not on reels, £23,544; packings and wrappings, £182,719; strawboards, £91,242; mill and wood pulp boards, £28,328; and unenumerated, £42,072.

Exports.

The falling off in the exports of paper from the United Kingdom last month was almost general throughout the whole list, the only exceptions being an increase of £3,748 in printings and one of £761 in packings and wrappings. Printings of the value of £91,188 were shipped to British Possessions and of the value of £52,726 to Foreign Countries, increases of £1,762 and £1,986 respectively compared with August of last year. Writings exported to British Possessions were of the value of £28,051, a decrease of £365; the purchases of Foreign Countries amounted to £13,225, an increase of £171, the total decrease in respect to the month's exports of writings, therefore, being £194. The eight months' exports show an improved demand for all classes of paper, etc., with the exception of "other printed or coated papers," which show a decrease in value of £18,531. The most noteworthy increase is in printings, the shipments to British Possessions being higher by £122,011 and to Foreign Countries by £63,440, a total of £185,451. Writings were bought more largely by Foreign Countries to the extent of £3,238, but as business with British Possessions marks a reduction of £1,200, the total increase in the exports of writings amounts to only £2,038. Packings and wrappings were in better demand to the extent of £37,599, and hangings by £13,842.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	AUGUST.				JANUARY—AUGUST.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	260,016	294,485	139,001	157,399	1,579,384	1,670,270	873,012	938,198
Not on Reels	79,096	72,155	77,486	66,564	603,023	660,133	555,317	578,861
Hangings	2,859	1,897	7,222	5,588	40,737	38,090	95,330	89,030
Other Printed or Coated	7,845	7,800	20,345	19,249	76,555	67,432	187,500	175,503
Packings and Wrappings	394,508	343,732	270,965	236,350	2,448,781	2,721,475	1,695,132	1,877,851
Strawboards	320,999	281,851	83,680	79,084	2,076,050	2,401,309	569,573	660,815
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	111,068	118,765	53,588	58,004	855,653	881,375	412,249	440,577
Unenumerated, etc. ...	16,495	11,212	43,617	35,080	84,282	97,883	246,436	288,508
Totals	1,192,886	1,131,897	695,904	657,318	7,764,465	8,537,967	4,634,549	5,050,243

Printings or Writings—On Reels.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	59,582	40,554	35,647	23,413	380,249	297,858	223,188	172,382
Norway	70,408	64,635	37,608	37,014	581,008	504,803	312,807	318,211
Germany	18,687	15,612	11,088	9,837	70,350	114,793	48,729	84,444
United States	13,108	5,370	6,638	2,740	42,839	27,396	22,688	14,416
Newfoundland	77,620	153,678	36,922	76,193	340,073	527,573	168,989	262,527
Other Countries	20,611	14,636	11,098	8,202	104,865	137,847	96,611	86,218

Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	10,463	10,960	6,649	7,213	96,073	103,708	61,371	68,622
Norway	19,952	24,390	12,918	15,362	160,003	217,925	103,271	138,399
Germany	21,420	23,967	20,616	23,823	185,384	200,576	178,537	190,300
Belgium	10,342	6,317	9,628	6,069	72,054	64,385	68,030	60,156
United States	10,309	3,355	16,306	6,595	41,645	27,565	70,437	51,937
Other Countries	6,610	3,166	11,369	7,502	47,864	45,974	73,671	69,447

Hangings.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	2,283	1,233	4,525	3,470	28,480	26,454	56,812	55,495
Belgium	303	413	755	977	8,452	8,634	21,114	22,075
Other Countries	273	251	1,942	1,141	3,805	3,002	17,404	12,360

Other Printed or Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	4,200	4,550	11,057	10,519	44,657	35,226	106,136	89,769
Belgium	2,070	2,218	3,914	4,326	21,374	21,582	40,502	44,632
France	470	203	2,045	1,189	3,392	2,422	17,187	13,622
United States	550	607	2,144	2,335	3,607	6,107	14,829	20,130
Other Countries ...	555	222	1,185	880	3,525	2,005	8,846	7,341

Packings and Wrappings.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	26,779	21,804	13,395	10,763	216,086	186,005	110,775	92,576
Sweden	124,382	110,816	80,732	71,664	793,104	923,105	511,928	588,430
Norway	107,974	97,289	65,678	57,792	578,007	705,490	358,616	426,723
Germany	92,827	73,018	76,751	62,106	535,155	556,938	439,888	467,788
Belgium	21,749	21,081	17,477	16,428	183,718	190,092	147,412	154,266
Other Countries .	20,797	19,724	16,932	18,197	142,711	150,845	120,513	148,068

Automatic Justification.

An American invention that is intended to do away with the trouble that is connected with the justifying of large or small forms, in which there may be a number of illustration blocks or of white spaces, has been put on the market by the Automatic Justifier Co., of Marquette Building, Hammond, Ind. The invention consists of a metal table at one corner of which is a metal pot in which the metal is melted by a gas burner arrangement; and along the back there runs a rack to hold the thin pieces of metal that are required in various sizes to lay alongside the type or blocks. To justify, the form is laid on the table, and the open spaces are filled with melted metal, poured in with a ladle, and, when cold, the form is securely justified, and there are no small pieces to draw out or rise when on the machine. The melted metal takes the place of furniture, and when done with in one form may be melted again and used for the justifying of other as often as necessary. The process is applicable to all forms of display composition, and is claimed to be a great labour and money saver. Certainly it is something new, and that it is practical is evidenced by the fact that it has been adopted by many of the largest American houses.

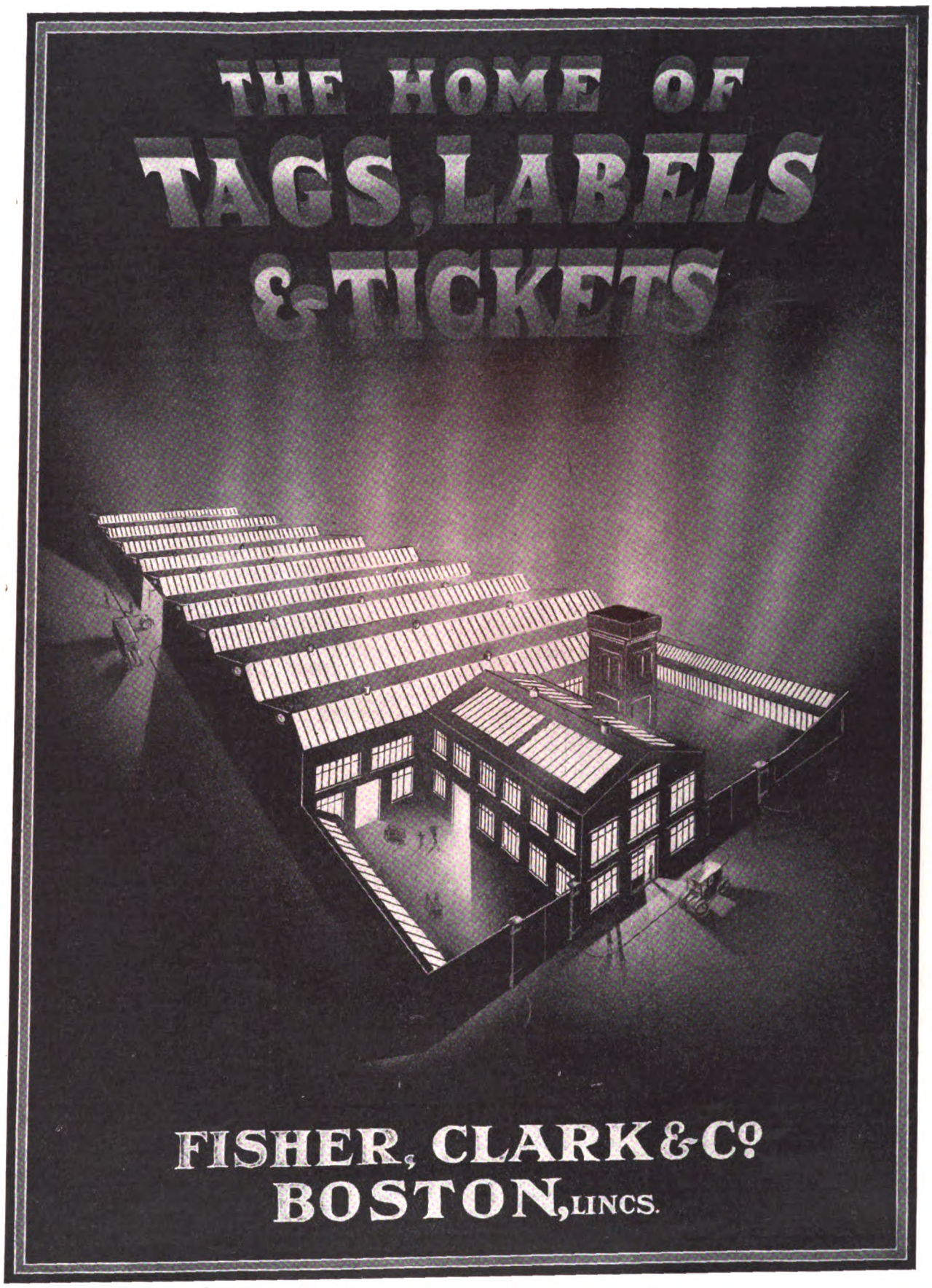
PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.
MADE IN LONDON.
It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.
MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.
Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.
per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.
Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.
A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.
A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

Telegrams: "Pillegift, London." 'Phone: North 997
JOHN BLACK,
Type Founder
53, Wedmore Street,
Holloway, London, N.
12 point Cheltenham Old Style and 12 point Cheltenham Bold, in founts of 8lbs. at 1/2 per lb. 72 pt. Cheltenham Old Style and 72 point Cheltenham Bold in founts 30lbs. at 7d. per lb. 72 pt. Cheltenham Bold Condensed in founts of 30lbs. at 8d. per lb. All other sizes at correspondingly low prices. Leads, Quads, Spaces, Chases, Cases, and all requisites supplied. Complete founts from 3/-. Half-founts supplied. Catalogues post free. Nearly HALF-A-MILLION FOUNTS have been sold.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.
(Telephone: 2422 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

Digitized by Google





Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.

FOUNDED 1882.

Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.



To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONERY, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

OUR Buyers' Guide TO THE Export Markets FOR THE

PRINTING, STATIONERY, PAPER, BOOKBINDING, BOOK-MAKING AND ALLIED TRADES, IMPORTERS, AND COLONIAL STORES.

A Useful GUIDE for COLONIAL and FOREIGN BUYERS.

Up-to-Date.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS AND PRINTING MACHINE MAKERS.

The Canadian-American Machinery Company, Limited, 8, Bouverie-street, London, E.C., are the general concessionnaires of the Walkup Rotary Press Feeder for changing the reels on a rotary press, either individually or simultaneously without stopping the press, saving time, spoils, space and power. Among the leading agencies in this firm's hands is that of the Brown and Carver (Oswego) Cutters, which are made in 90 different styles and sizes from the 16-in. bench cutter up to the 84-in. Automatic Clamp Cutter weighing nine tons. Also that of the Meisel Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., who make presses for printing, numbering, perforating and folding, counter cash sales and manifold books, Bed and Platen presses for printing tissue, gummed, waxed, and other papers from type or plates, delivering any size sheets or rewinding the printed product, ticket presses for street-car and strip tickets, trading stamps, etc. Slitters and rewinders for slitting wrapping paper and toilet requisites, and centre winding machines for tag or cardboard stock, rewinding up to 40-in. in diameter. They are manufacturers of the British Newspaper and Job Folders for folding, insetting and trimming at head 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 newspapers and upwards, turning same out with all the appearance of having been printed on a rotary press, and this at a guaranteed speed of 2,000 per hour and upwards. They manufacture Roller Washing machines for letterpress rollers, and Graining and Washing machines for lithographic and offset press rollers, and handle the Galley Cutters and Creasers of the platen type made in five sizes from 20-in. to 30-in. up to the Mammoth 30-in. by 44-in. inside chase, and have introduced a heavy Drum Cylinder Cutter and Creaser, capable of cutting and creasing boards up to 28-in. by 45-in., at a speed of 1,400 sheets per hour, with smaller sizes speedier in proportion.

Dryden and Foord, Henry-street, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C.—This firm has now secured works at Otley, and fitted them with the most modern plant for the production of Wharfedale printing machines and guillotines. They offer the "Climax" Wharfedale in all sizes, and also the "Climax" Guillotines in both hand and self-clamp styles.

Elliott and Co. (Otley), Ltd., Steel Croft Works, Otley, Yorks. — One of the famous firms of printing machine builders of this home of British printers' engineers. Their improved make of Wharfedale is well known in the trade, and the firm is now manufacturing printing machinery with clean printed side up delivery to suit progressive ideas. Messrs. Elliott and Co. claim the honour of producing the first two-revolution machine built at Otley, and their new "Caradoc" stop cylinder, and the "Elliott" two-revolution press are their leading lines to-day. The latter machine is of high-class design and construction, and even while running at a rate of nearly 2,000 an hour, is all that can be desired. The toothed-gearing is all cut by accurate machinery, the inking is specially excellent, and many improvements have been introduced that tend to perfection of printing. As a testimony to its quality, we may note that one firm of printers have five presses in use, and have ordered others. The latest addition to Messrs. Elliott and Co.'s machines is the "Elliott Auto-Wharfe," that combines feeder and machine in one, and is the first of its class to be offered to the printer. As a labour-saver this press should prove a success. The firm also manufactures self-clamp and other guillotines, bookbinding and other appliances. The managing director is Mr. Robert Elliott, a gentleman who has had a thorough practical training in the construction of modern printing machinery.

Messrs. A. Edler and Co., Bath-place, Rivington-street, London, E.C., handle many high-class special machines for the printing and allied trades. Among their leading specialities are rotary letterpress machines for commercial work. These are suitable for practically any class and quality of paper, including tissue, and the output in many cases amounts to quite 6,000 sheets per hour. In their showrooms they have some of the most modern machinery, including the latest book sewing machines. Their "Victory" Book Sewer can be fitted with a new patented appliance for automatically folding and sewing continuous guards in one operation. They are the sole agents for the well-known litho and collotype machine works of Faber and Schleicher, Ltd., Offenbach, and also of the famous Typecasting Machine works of Messrs. Foucher, of Paris. A long illustrated notice of the firm's new premises appeared in our issue of March 21st, 1912.

The Goss Printing Press Company of England, Ltd., 53, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Works: Hayes, Middlesex.—This is the British branch of the well-known Goss Printing Press Co., of Chicago, U.S.A., whose fast newspaper presses are known throughout the world. The "Straight-Line" printing machines made by the firm can be adapted to the requirements of any newspaper office, and their Patent Straight-Line Low Down Central Folder Quadruple Machine will print in book form a 16-pp. newspaper at the rate of 40,000 per hour. A feature of the machines is the absence of angle turning bars. The Goss presses are in many British newspaper offices, and the *News of the World* has installed a 64-plate Straight-Line Goss Press to insert 16-pp. without turning bars. Other machines are turned out by the firm that are well worth the notice of the newspaper publishers who desire to improve their half-tone block printing. A notice of the firm's British works appeared in our issue of March 23rd, 1911.

R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., Mansfield-street, Borough-road, London, S.E.—The name of Hoe and Co. will always be associated with the greatest inventions in the way of typographical engineering that the world has witnessed, and their printing machines have a world-wide reputation. The firm does not confine itself to newspaper machines only, but supplies fast machines of improved design for journals having moderate circulations and limited resources. Flat-bed and two-revolution cylinder presses are also made, and stereotyping, and other appliances are constructed to meet the most exacting requirements of the newspaper or magazine printer.

Peter Hooker, Ltd., Blackhorse-lane, Walthamstow, E.—This firm have a ticket printing machine which represents a great advance upon the older Lewthwaite machines, upon whose principles it is based. The machine automatically feeds and delivers 10,000 to 12,000 tickets an hour, printed in one or more colours on both sides, and consecutively numbered.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., 43, Fetter-lane, London, E.C. Works at Horley.—The printing trade of Great Britain and the Colonies is showing greater appreciation than ever of the wonderfully versatile Monotype typecasting and typesetting machine. In all parts of the world—even Fiji—the Monotype is at work. The universal lay-out (like that of the typewriter) and the "D" Board enables no less than seven alphabets to be set from the keyboard. All the individuality of hand composition exists in the Monotype set matter, the only difference being that it is set quicker and the job is printed from new type *every* time. The apparent intricacies of tabular matter are just as easy to set on the Monotype machine as straightforward matter. The Monotype sets and casts type from 5 to 18-point, and casts display type for the cases from 14 to 36-point—a range of 15 sizes. Labour-saving devices increase the number of hands employed. The Harris Rotary Presses (of which there are 33 kinds—a press for every job, from an envelope to a quad-crown sheet)—both letterpress and offset—are sold by the Monotype Corporation, as well as the famous rigid and adaptable Boston Wire Stitcher, Tatum Punches, Perforators, etc. Write up, *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for September 26th, 1912.

The P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., 57, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.—This concern has for a great many years sold the "Colt's Armory" presses, manufactured by the John Thomson Press Co. They are the sole agents for the platen presses manufactured by this company, including their Cutting and Scoring, Printing and Embossing presses, which have a world-wide reputation and are used by practically all the progressive and up-to-date printers in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere. Various sizes and styles of these machines are kept in stock in the Shoe-lane show-room, where they may be seen in operation. They also have on exhibition their latest platen machine called the "Laureate." This is an entirely new machine with many wholly new movements, and will print with one inking forms that heretofore have required double rolling. The machine has four form rollers, operated without cams, the throw-off may be operated with one finger, and reciprocating ink cylinders act directly on form rollers. The firm are the exclusive agents for the new Hodgman Cylinder press manufactured by Huber-Hodgman Printing Press Co., the construction of which is of such an advanced character that it is practically in a class by itself. The company also represents the Thomson Typecasting machine, which excels in many ways in casting individual type. This appliance casts type in sizes from six to forty-eight points. The company also sell labour-saving metal furniture and blocks with adjustable hooks, valuable for making register easily in printing three-colour work, as also for book and general plate printing. They are agents also for the Oswego Cutting Machine.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd., 188-189, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—This firm, which is an amalgamation of the Linotype Co., Ltd., and the Machinery Trust, Ltd., are the manufacturers of the Linotype Composing Machine, now so universally used in all parts of the civilised world. The Linotype is constructed at the firm's extensive works at Broadheath, near Manchester, where also is made the celebrated "Miehle" letterpress printing machine that is so much appreciated by printers for doing the best illustrated and other work at a high speed. Another machine is the "Centurette," a small sized two-revolution press, embodying the best features of the well-known "Miehle" and "Century" presses. It is extremely popular in the printing trade, on account of its moderate price, its high speed, and efficiency. It has already been ordered by some of the leading houses at home and abroad, and may be seen in operation at the Fleet-street show-rooms. One of the introductions of the company is the "L and M" rotary press for litho printing from metal plates, a first-class, reliable, up-to-date machine that produces the finest work at a speed that is much in advance of what can be obtained on the fastest flat-bed litho press. The "Autoplate," a machine for the rapid stereotyping of newspapers, is also made by the firm, and they supply everything in the way of machinery that can be needed by the printer. A system of coupling up Miehle Presses for colour work, in tandem fashion, and an arrangement for transforming a letterpress machine into a litho machine, have been introduced. The company also manufactures the "Duplex" Tubular Plate Press, which represents the latest development in rotaries. It prints, folds, and delivers newspapers of any number of pages from two up to their maximum (by two's) from a single set of stereo plates, at the rate of 25,000 per hour. The newest appliance put on the market is the L. and M. "Renaissance" press for machine photogravure at high speed.

George Mann and Co., Ltd., Larchfield Works, Hunslet, Leeds, and **Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.**—The great success attending the manufacture of the Mann type of offset machine still continues. As will be seen from their various advertisements they are now being built in sizes from demy-quarto to eight-crown, and in the Two-Colour Rotary Offset and Perfecting Machines they have been built from quad-crown to eight-crown. Firms that are interested in the very latest in lithography should not hesitate to apply to Messrs. Mann and Co. for some of their offset publications; a catalogue, calendar, show-bills, and all types of offset work have been produced throughout by this new method, and are at the disposal of printers for the asking. Repeat orders are quite a common occurrence from some of the best houses in the country and also on the Continent. The Patent Rotary Tin Printing Machine also continues to give satisfaction, and meets with a ready sale. The new offices opened by this firm recently include New York, Berlin, and Birmingham, and these centres are adding

Digitized by Google

numerous orders to the already complete list which is obtained from British users. Messrs. Dryden and Foord's business and Messrs. Geo. Newsum and Co., Ltd.'s, have both in recent years been acquired by the firm, and the usual business dealt with by these firms is receiving the attention of the expert staff of Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd.

Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 85, Fleet-street, London, E.C., supply the celebrated American-make of printing presses that are known by the title of "Miehle." The machines are built in various styles, as Perfectors, in two sizes; Two-Colour Presses, in three sizes; and Single Two-revolution Presses, the latter in eleven sizes, from eight-medium to double-crown. These presses are very fast running, the perfectors being speeded up to 1,900 per hour, and the two-colour and two-revolution presses to 1,700 and 2,700 per hour respectively. The firm claim to be the largest manufacturers of two-revolution presses in the world.

George Newsum and Co., Ltd., 211-213, Hunslet-road, Leeds.—This old-established firm are makers of lithographic machines, bronzing machines, hand and steam litho presses, sheet varnishing and gumming machines. Being incorporated with Messrs. Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd., they have the full advantage of the use of all the very latest machine tools and appliances which have recently been installed.

The Northern Press and Engineering Co., Ltd., South Shields; and 18 and 19, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C.—This is an entirely British firm having extensive, well organised works, equipped with the most modern labour-saving machinery, and are in a position second to none for the manufacture of printing machinery expeditiously and economically. They are makers of all kinds of high-class fast rotary machines working from one up to eight rolls of paper, either single or double width; special magazine and novelette machines; fine art all-size presses which will print sheets 60 by 40 inches down to 30 by 20 inches, and deliver them open or folded in any manner desired; the "Norpress" Flat-Bed Web Machine for printing from type forms, producing up to twelve pages at one operation, delivering the product folded and counted. Their "Multiplate" Automatic Casting, Boring, and Trimming Machine will produce finished stereo-plates at a speed of five plates in two minutes. All kinds of improved machines requisite in the stereo foundry are supplied. The finest half-tone illustrations can be produced on their machines, and they make a speciality of designing and constructing machinery to suit customers' requirements, combining with simplicity, efficiency and accessibility. A description of their various machines appeared in our issue of June 30th, 1912.

John Ratcliff and Sons, Junction Foundry, Upper Wortley, Leeds.—Makers of the "Reliable" litho machine. From the very beginning of this house the partners made solidity a feature of their machine, knowing from experience the value of apparatus capable of bearing excessively heavy strains in certain classes of colour work. With solidity they have added high speed to their machines, which are constructed with an automatic damping apparatus and flyers. The above machine has been used for embossing in oleographic work, which is ample testimony to its strength. The latest addition to the firm's lithographic presses is the "Reliable" Offset Flat-Bed Litho Machine, which has been put on the market to enable work of the highest class to be produced, either in black or colours, by the new rubber offset process, the price being low enough to place it within the reach of almost every lithographer. This machine may be used for working from either stones or metal plates. The varnishing machines, and litho and copper-plate presses turned out by the firm are well known in the trade, as are also their bronzers. They also construct collotype machines. In addition they make a strong colour grinding mill, a colour mixer, and also a litho stone grinder built upon novel principles.

A. Sauvee and Co., Ltd., 60, Park-street, Southwark, London, E.C.—Newspaper, rotary, perfecting and other printing machines are handled by this firm, whose name is well known in the trade. There is practically no requirement of the printer in the way of machinery that they cannot supply. Among their latest introductions is the "Elby" High-Speed Perfecting machine, an all-size reel or hand-feed with a guaranteed capacity of 2,000 per hour, thus giving double the production of a single cylinder machine.

J. G. Schelter and Giesecke, Leipzig, are the makers of the "Phœnix" platen press, a powerful machine that is made in several sizes, and the heavier grades of which are specially constructed for heavy process block printing, letterpress embossing, and gold blocking; the platen can be heated by either gas, steam, or electricity. These machines are also adapted for creasing and scoring cardboard boxes, for which purpose special cutters, creasers and scorers can be supplied. The British agents are Messrs. Wesselhoeft and Zimmermann, of London, Nottingham, and Glasgow. Messrs. Middows Brothers, 73, Clarence-street, Sydney, are the sole agents for Australasia and New Zealand, and Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., for Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Durban. The firm's two-revolution and single-revolution machines are handled in London by Messrs. John Foord and Co., 39, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

Soldan and Co., Ltd., 8, Baldwin's-gardens, London, E.C.—Rapidly increasing business has made it compulsory for this firm to remove to much larger premises. Always anticipating the wants of the printer, they have now become recognised as pioneers in new type faces, ornaments and borders, the latest type conceptions being the Wren series (light, bold and italic), Ensign series (light, bold and italic), and the Oxford series. A new department has recently been added, as Messrs. Albert and Co., Ltd., Frankenthal, the well-known makers of printing machinery having appointed the firm their sole agents in the United Kingdom, and in the show-rooms various patterns of Albert machines are at work. Albert and Co., Ltd., are well known amongst newspaper and periodical printers, their fixed and all-size rotaries have achieved a world-wide reputation. They also build an Offset machine, which is a model of engineering skill. The latest development in the printing world, *i.e.*, Photogravure, has been specially catered for, a flat-bed machine having been demonstrated in Messrs. Soldan and Co.'s show-room with great success. They are now demonstrating a sheet-fed Rotary Photogravure machine, and this will be followed by a reel-fed Rotary Photogravure machine. Aspiring firms and those who wish to advance in the world of print will do well to note the forward movement by this firm. The Typograph Composing machine has now firmly established itself in favour with the printer and is recognised as part of the equipment of the composing-room. A world-wide reputation has been achieved by Soldan's Lightning Press, and the Conqueror Platen machine is in great demand, as also is the National Platen. "Anticipation" is the key-word of the firm, and in their hands the interests of the printer are well looked after.

Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd., Reddish, near Stockport, are makers of the well-known Mark Smith Vacuum Bronzing Machines, of which a new form has recently been introduced to meet the requirements of the printer doing small bronzing work, and to enable him to comply with the new Factory Act regulations for this class of work. The new machine is also on the vacuum principle, and possesses many advantages. It is not possible for the operator's hand to get caught in the dusting rollers, no dust whatever can escape from the machine, and rough papers are easily cleaned by the special rollers. The price of this Vacuum Table Bronzing Machine is only £45.

Fredk. Ullmer, Ltd., Standard Works, Cross-street, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.—This firm is one of the oldest and best known makers of machinery for printers and bookbinders in the trade, doing a large home and export business. Among their special productions are the "Standard" cylinder and platen printing machines, cutting machines, perforators, paging machines, etc. They are also makers of most of the best quality general material used in printing and bookbinding offices. They publish periodically their "Standard Circular," which contains particulars of a large number of their specialities, and a copy of this "Circular" will be posted free to printers and bookbinders in any part of the world on receipt of business card. Their manufacturing departments are well equipped with modern plant for turning out reliable appliances quickly and well.

Waite and Saville, Ltd., Falcon Works, Otley, Yorks, make a number of patented machines for printers and stationers. Their "Falcon" Safety Platen, with gripper feed and self-delivery, has from two to three times the output of an ordinary platen, and is in use all over the world. These presses are built in five sizes:—10 inches by 7 inches, foolscap folio, crown folio, demy folio, and royal folio, and in two types—the Standard Model with plate inking, and the Art Model with cylindrical inking and numerous refinements which make it suitable for turning out the finest three-colour work at a high rate of speed. The 10 inches by 7 inches (Express Falcon) can be supplied with a detachable automatic envelope feeder, which enables it to run at 4,500 per hour. A further development is the Full Automatic Falcon, in which is embodied an efficient sheet feeder patented by the firm. Another very successful machine is the Waite Die and Plate Printing Press, of which over 600 have been sold, and for which the demand steadily increases. The makers claim that it has not only a much larger output than other machines, but is also far more economical in wiping paper. Messrs. Waite and Saville are also specialists in tag-making machinery, chief of which is the Waite Tag-making and Two-Colour Reel Printing Machines, which will automatically turn out 12,000 completed washer tags, printed in one or two colours, per hour. Other tag-making machines are the Record, the Despatch, and the Velox Washering Machine. The latter automatically glues, makes, and affixes a pair of washers on tags, envelopes, carrier bags, etc. The Waite Reel Platen, size 18 inches by 12 inches, has an output of 6,000 to 7,000, one colour, or 3,000

DRY FLONGS AND "EVERWEAR" Oil & Ink-Proof PRESS RUBBERS

Should be Used in every NEWS Printing Office.

TO MINIMISE PAPER BREAKS and ELIMINATE BLANKET WASHING USE

CLAUS' PATENT FELT SUBSTITUTE.

JOBBING PRINTERS should use "IDEAL" Ready Made QUICK DRYING FLONGS for all Stereo Jobs.

WILLIAM J. LIGHT,

127, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SOLE AGENT FOR— "IDEAL" & "CLEARTYPE" DRY FLONGS,
"EVERWEAR" PRESS RUBBERS,
CLAUS' FELT SUBSTITUTE,
"CLEANPRINT" TYMPAN SHEETING, and "IDEAL" Ready-Made QUICK DRYING FLONGS, for Jobbing Printers.

Digitized by Google

to 3,500 two-colour sheets per hour. Two of these machines recently supplied to a large firm are producing 60,000 two-colour soap labels per hour. The Peerless Combined Punching and Eyeletting Machine is another popular machine made by Waite and Saville. The last machine placed on the market by this enterprising firm is the "Waite" Rotary Offset Press, and its success has been most marked. Already over 40 are in use, and numerous repeat orders placed, while in one office in the Midlands seven of these presses are running side by side. The machine is of compact design, and embodies numerous patented features, which are to be found in no other offset press. The works are equipped with the most up-to-date labour-saving machine tools obtainable, and all machines are built on the interchangeable system.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, ETC.

Becker and Co., Ltd., 64, Cannon-street, London, E.C., supply Austrian, Canadian, Finnish, and Swedish leatherboards, wood pulp boards, and grey boards of a high quality and at moderate prices. The firm claims to be the largest importers of wood pulp in the United Kingdom and also quotes specially low prices for large quantities and contracts. Stocks are kept at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Preston, and other places, ready for immediate delivery.

Brindle and Son, Ltd., Samlesbury Paper Mills, Hoghton, near Preston, Lancs, are makers of Kraft papers, cotton samplings, cutlery ropes, pure rope browns and casings, parchment browns, bag browns, and other papers, which are supplied either on reels or in reams, and packed for export. Samples and prices will be supplied by the firm on application. An illustrated article on the Samlesbury Mills appeared in our issue of September 26th, 1912.

Robert K. Burt, 19-21, Farringdon-street, London, E.C., is a papermakers' agent who stocks and samples "news" in reams and reels, printings, super-calendered, litho, writings, art, imitation art, blottings, browns, tissues, and other papers of excellent quality.

G. and T. Carlyle, Ltd., 116, Duke-street, Liverpool. — This firm holds an honoured pioneer position as manufacturers of manifold, tracing, carbonic, and other papers for duplicating purposes, both bound in books and in single sheets. The manifold papers are of remarkably good quality and not to be excelled by any other English makes. "T.G.M." and "S.G.M." are well known to all business men who use manifolding apparatus as the distinguishing trade marks of two of the best makes of manifold papers now on the market. Other special lines are the tracing papers, supplied in both thick and thin qualities. In carbonic papers again, this house does a very large trade, and fresh lines are constantly being introduced. One of the last is the blue-black paper, which gives a result almost exactly like that produced by ordinary ink; other stock tints are mauve, black, blue, etc. The "Oiled Royals," too (the oil sheets used in the copying press), made by Messrs. Carlyle are as good as any we have seen, and we have tested them in the only practical way, *i.e.*, by using them ourselves. Some excellent hand-made qualities are now being supplied. Messrs. Carlyle also issue a most useful series of manifold books for every conceivable commercial purpose. We are informed, and can well believe, that all these books are popular and going lines, and sell well in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, etc. The same may be said of the papers, particularly the carbons and manifolds, they being specially made to keep good and unaffected in hot climates. The firm allows exceptionally good terms.

The Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.— This mill is known not only for the dependable qualities of its fine printings, envelope papers, writing papers, arts, and chromos, but for its capacity in turning out other high-grade specialities for papeteries, and original makes in lined, fancy, and ribbed papers. Their imitation hand-made printings, with rough deckle edges also have a large sale. The regularity of their makes of printings highly commends them for book work.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., 65, Old Bailey, London. Mills: Croxley, Apsley, Nash, and Home Park, Hertfordshire.— One of the most eminent firms of papermakers and wholesale and export stationers in the United Kingdom. The principal of the many specialties of this very old-established firm are superfine, fine, and every description of printing paper; map and chart papers (in which they have a new and cheaper quality) of exceptional strength; hand-made printings, glazed and rough, for *editions de luxe*, etc.; tinted writings, and coloured papers for pamphlet covers; brown and packing papers of every description; tub and engine sized writings; blotting and cartridges; envelopes; chromo enamel papers, surface and enamel papers, boxed stationery, cards and cardboards, white and tinted. Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.'s "Art Paper" meets the most exacting requirements of the art printer, and is stocked in several grades. An important point with this firm is their dependability in the preservation or matching of shades of colour, so great a factor where goodwork is done. A speciality made is an all-rag durable, three-colour illustration paper, which has been adopted by the leading colour printers of the kingdom. This paper is aptly entitled "Durochrome," quires of which are available for testing upon requisition. The paper upon which this issue is printed was manufactured by this firm.

Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd., Newton Mill, Hyde, claim to be the largest makers of artistically packed stationery in the United Kingdom. They have an enormous selection of designs in boxed stationery in all grades, and make a feature of writing pads, envelopes, and note papers in all the popular qualities. The firm's London showroom is at Newton House, Paternoster-square, E.C.

Samuel Jones and Co., 56, Carter-lane, London, E.C., are manufacturers of reliable gummed papers, etc., a feature being that they can make them quite non-curling, a very important quality where printing has to be done, as every printer who has handled gummed paper knows. A wide range of colours, is offered of which prices and particulars may be had on application. The firm's factory is at Camberwell.

J. and J. Makin, Ltd., 20, Mount-street, Manchester.—A large and varied stock is kept by this firm comprising all classes of paper that are used by printers, stationers, pattern card-makers, box-makers, etc. At the Manchester premises a varied stock is kept of all classes of M.F. printing paper, super-calendered printing paper, glazed and unglazed coloured printing, white art papers, tinted and duplex art papers, tin foils, plain and embossed, goldfoils flint papers, cover papers, cartridge papers, in reels and sheets, tub-sized and engine-sized writing papers, ledger papers, copying papers, manifolds, tissues, enamel and surface papers, white and coloured pasteboards, bright and dull enamel boards, coloured enamel boards, coated boards for post cards, caps, skips, and other packing papers, strawboards, leatherboards, wood pulp boards, silk boards, folding boards, cloth-lined boards, all kinds of boards and papers for the use of box-makers, etc, etc. The firm claims to carry the largest stock in Manchester. The works are at Wallhead Mills, Rochdale, and Disley Mills, Disley. Export orders are carefully and promptly attended to.

Millington and Sons, Ltd., London.— One of the most respected names in the wholesale and manufacturing stationery trade of today, doing business in every quarter of the globe, and possessing first-rate connections, home and Colonial.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik, Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A., Germany, manufactures transfer papers, and is prepared to quote prices and contract for supplies in quantity.

Parsons and Whittemore, Inc., 174, Fulton-street, New York, U.S.A., are exporters of papers and allied lines, including the Keith papers and papeteries, photo-mount, box boards, bristols, etc. The firm also act as agents for the American "Leader" envelope machine, the "Rosback" rotary perforating and punching machines, the "Eclipse" newspaper and job folding machines, and all varieties of steel filing cabinets, office furniture, addressing machines, etc.

A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., Queen Victoria-street, and 3, West Harding-street, London, E.C. Mills: Rishton and Whiteash; also Art and Chromo Works, Rishton, Lancashire. — This well-known and old-established papermaking firm has long held a leading position for the production of papers for high-class periodicals, and at present probably holds the largest contracts for English illustrated journals and magazines. A feature of their production is the special photogravure papers for intaglio printing, which, in view of the great impetus to this class of illustration by the introduction of new machinery, should have a good demand. The large and varied output of three mills, comprises super-calendered and machine-finished printings, imitation arts, and litho and varnishing papers, white and tinted writings, cartridge and featherweight book papers, pulp boards, typewriting and duplicating papers, as well as all grades of art and chromo papers and boards and tinfoil. Large stocks are carried, and they are prepared to make special orders on short notice. They will appreciate enquiries from Colonial and Continental printers, and will

Telephone: HOP 413. Wires: "HOFFARBE, KENT, LONDON."

J. HOLLAND & Co.,

MAKERS and REFINERS of

TYPE METALS

FOR

Every Composing and Casting Machine

AND

Stereotype, Fine Art, etc., etc.

Birmingham Depot:
165, EDMUND STREET.

Head Office and Works:
MARLBOROUGH ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Digitized by Google

put firms on their very best terms. Messrs. Peebles are represented in New Zealand, France, Holland, South American, and Japan. An illustrated notice of the firm's business appears in this issue.

R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—This is a very old-established firm of wholesale stationers and paper dealers, letterpress and litho printers, paper bag makers, etc. Practically every description of work connected with printing, stationery and bookbinding is undertaken by them. They also carry on cardboard box-making in all its branches, and have a large photographic studio and process engraving department.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., 196-7, Upper Thames-street, E.C., are considerable exporters of news, printings, coloured papers, browns, cases, tissues, writings, and blottings. They control immense stocks, and are in complete touch with all home and continental mills. To facilitate quick trading they stock very largely at their London warehouse, averaging 2,000 tons of various makes. This firm are contractors to H.M. Stationery Office, the London County Council, various railways, etc., etc. Their extensive "Colindia" series of papers and cardboards should be specially noted, as comprising an unsurpassed range of varieties of quality and price. Samples are sent free on application.

PRINTERS' and STATIONERS' APPLIANCES, &c.

The Aerograph Co., Ltd., 43, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C., manufacture and supply the "Aerograph" spraying apparatus, an appliance that has made for itself a reputation in the trade for the excellent and artistic effects that may be produced by its use. For colouring embossed work, stencilling, shading, working-up drawings and photographs it is an immense labour saver. Twenty different types and sizes are made to meet varying requirements. A new type of apparatus, by means of which very rapid stencil work may be done, has recently been introduced.

Algraphy, Ltd., Peckham, London, S.E. — This house supplies all kinds of lithographers' requirements, including aluminium and zinc plates, offset blankets and graining materials. The correct thickness of blankets and plates are held in stock for makes of rotary and flat-bed offsets, direct and tin-printing machines, and flat-bed litho machines.

The Original Bates Manufacturing Co., U.S.A. European Agent: Samuel Insull, Son., 34, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C. — The Bates Manufacturing Co. are the original makers of special automatic hand-numbering line-dating and other machines. The special feature of their hand-numbering machine is that every figure disc changes automatically in its consecutive order, from 1 to the full numerical capacity of the machine—a feature of the greatest importance It also duplicates and repeats. This is easily effected by the mere moving of the small handle of the pointer in front of the dial plate. It is almost perfectly noiseless in its operation. There are four styles of figures, and the mechanism is so arranged that machines can be supplied with 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 wheels, and to operate "Consecutive," "Duplicate," or "Repeat," "Consecutive," "Triplicate," or "Repeat," "Consecutive," "Quadruplicate" or "Repeat," "Consecutive," "Quintuplicate" or "Repeat," "Consecutive," "Sextuplicate" or "Repeat." These hand-numbering machines are also made with letter wheels to precede or follow the figure wheels. The original "Bates" line-dating machine is similar in appearance to the numbering machine, and is fitted to a gauge to enable the user to place the date exactly upon the line. These machines are beautifully made and wonderfully accurate. The figures and all wearing parts are made of steel, and are interchangeable to the smallest screw. The "Wizard" is a high-grade automatic hand-numbering machine, which is constructed in a substantial manner with a view to supplying the demand for a lower

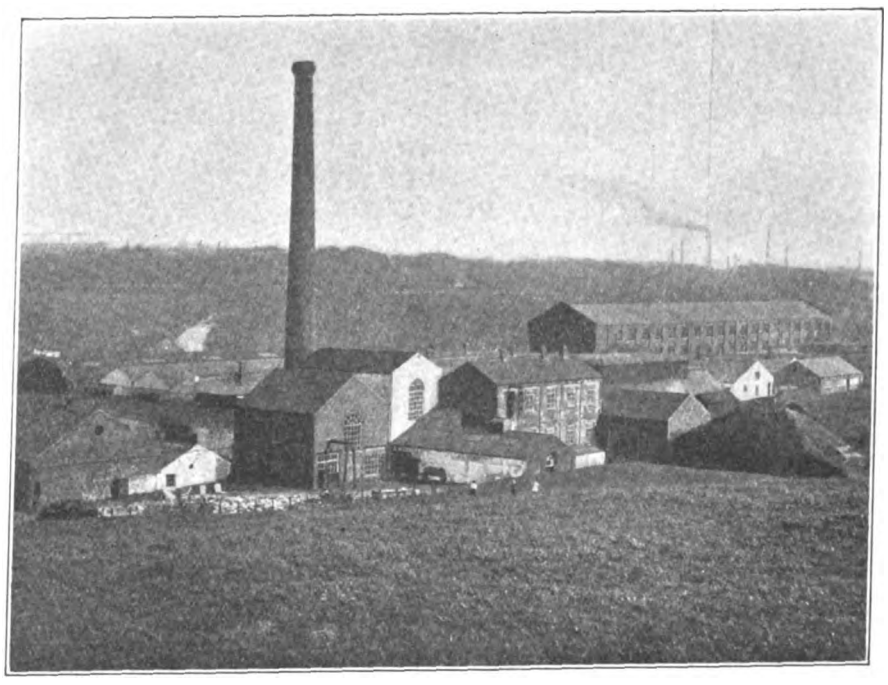
A. M. PEEBLES & SON, LTD.

Established for nearly a Century, and One of the Largest British Firms engaged in the Manufacture and Sale of ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PAPER.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd, by their Up-to-Date Plant and Methods are in an Exceptional Position to quote favourable prices to Colonial and Foreign Buyers and Solicit their Enquiries.

A. M. PEEBLES & SON, Ltd., Specialise in

Fine Art and Chromo Papers.
Art Boards.
Adhesive Art & Label Papers (Patent).
Tinfoil.
Imitation Arts.
S. C. and M. F. Printings.
Litho and Music Papers.
Cartridges.
Envelope Papers (Angle or Square).
Duplicator Papers.



Pulp Boards (White and Tinted).
Linen Faced Papers
Featherweight Book Papers.
Varnishing Papers.
Fine News.
Engine-Sized & Tub-Sized Writings.
Banks, Bonds, Typewriting Papers.
Account Book Papers
Tinted Writings.

RISHTON MILL.

PHOTOGRAVURE PAPERS FOR INTAGLIO PRINTING.

HIGH GLAZED PAPERS FOR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS A SPECIALTY.

Head Office: 151, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
London Warehouse: 3, West Harding Street, London, E.C.
Mills: Rishton, Lancashire; Whiteash, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire.
Art and Chromo Works: Rishton, Lancashire.

Cables: "Peebles, London."
Codes: A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions. Western Union. Marconi.

AGENTS:—
NEW ZEALAND - - H. Quane and Co., Christchurch.
FRANCE - - - - Henry Hewitt, 7, Rue Fabre d'Eglantine, Paris.
HOLLAND - - - - C. Wiemeyer, Herrengracht 209, Amsterdam.
SOUTH AMERICA - - James A. Fraser, Cassilla, 653, Valparaiso, Chili.
JAPAN - - - - Power, Power and Co., 5, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

priced hand-numbering machine where the work is not of such volume or nature as to require a stronger-built mechanism. The dial setting movement in front of the machine permits instant adjustment of three actions, viz., consecutive, duplicate and repeat. Several new machines for dating and impressing useful words on accounts, bills, and letters; also yardage measuring machines for textiles, etc., are handled.

George Bender, 3, New Union-street, Moorfields, London, E.C., specialises in bronze powders in all grades from the cheapest to the best. Among his leading lines are: "Bendalin," a bronze for embossing without heat, and for bronzing rough art paper and cover papers. It does not work into the pores, and requires only once dusting; and non-flying bronze, for hand bronzing and dusting, applicable to new bronze regulations.

David Carlaw and Son, 11, Finnieston-street, Glasgow, are makers of the "Leader" improved adjustable envelope folding and gumming machines, which may be arranged for three or more sizes and shapes of envelopes on the one machine. A die stamping attachment can also be provided. These machines will work thick or thin paper, and have a speed of 100 per minute, gummed, counted, and ready for banding; they can be operated by one girl. The firm have a number of other machines and appliances, including check book printing and numbering machines, of which they will send particulars on application.

W. J. Connell and Co., Ltd., 5, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, London, E.C.—Printers, machinery and materials are dealt in by this firm, who are in a position to supply anything almost wanted by the letterpress or lithographic printer, bookbinders or manufacturing stationer in the way of machines, gas engines, folders, perforators, stitchers, etc. A full stock of brass rule, furniture, reglet, and other materials is kept and orders can be supplied promptly. The firm make a special feature of machinery repairs and removals, and a staff of engineers and fitters is always available. A fully illustrated catalogue is issued giving details of machinery and materials.

J. S. Cook and Son, 17-19, Finsbury-street, London, E.C., are manufacturers of and dealers in printing materials of all kinds, and are wholesale and retail printers' furnishers.

Day and Collins, King-street, Leicester.—This firm, with a well-known reputation for their specialities, have now removed from Fann-street, London, to Leicester. They make and supply all kinds of wood letter, including rotary type, borders for posters, show-cards, etc., and wood blocks, figures for almanacs and similar utilities for printers' use; all cut on hard-faced wood and machine engraved.

Robt. D. Delittle, Promenade-road, York, is a maker of a superior class of wood letter for printers that has met with much approval from the trade. He now keeps a stock of about 2,000 founts, and is in a position to execute home and Colonial orders promptly.

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., 7, Water-lane, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C., manufactures a wide range of machines for the bookbinder, printer, box-maker, and other kindred trades, among which may be quoted rotary cutting and scoring machinery, gold blocking presses, die-stamping machines, folding machines, and machines for envelope making in a great variety of styles. The firm is noted for the high quality of the machinery and appliances that are handled.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz, 35.—The speciality of this firm, since 1886, has been the construction of wire stitching machines of every kind, punching and eyeletting machines, folding box machines, cardboard and slitting machines. They also supply stitching wire, staples, metal strips and eyelets, and give the best discounts to trade houses.

A. Gutberlet and Co., Leipzig-Molkau, are manufacturers of folding machines to suit the requirements of printers, manufacturing stationers and bookbinders. They have achieved a high reputation for quality and usefulness, and are at work in all the civilised countries of the world to the number of over 1,000 machines.

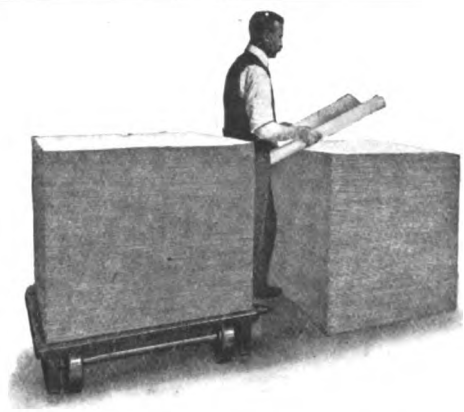
John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.—This firm is known throughout the trade for the many specialities offered to printers in machinery and general supplies of all kinds. They offer an excellent range of platen machines in no less than 32 different styles and sizes, including the "Caxton," the "Art Caxton," the Haddon "Safety Platen," the Improved "Gordon," the "Victoria" and the "Swift." The "Kidder" platen machines that print from the reel, and in one or more colours, are also stocked in twelve styles. They also handle the "Babcock Standard" cylinder press, and have a good range of blocking presses, and a clever Tape Printing Machine that prints tapes from 10 to 24 inches long, with an output of 3,000 tapes per hour. Printers' Woodwork is made a feature, and cases, frames, dustproof cabinets, racks, furniture holders of the most up-to-date character are manufactured at the firm's works at Market Harboro,' where also there is an extensive type foundry. Illustrated catalogues giving exhaustive details of the firm's manufactures are supplied to printers on application.

Hewitt Bros., Field-street, King's Cross, London, W.C.—This is a firm of stereotypers' and printers' engineers, who specialize in printers' chases. They are also brass rule makers. The machines they handle include a stereotyper's single saw bench and a new type of toggle press, a flat radial arm routing machine, and a combination finishing bench, circular saw, edge planer, beveller, flat router, drill and jig saw, to which a drill post can be added if desired.

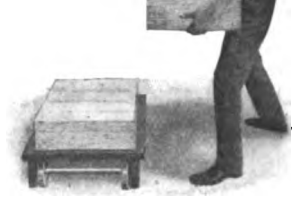
O. Hoppe and Co. Nachf., Leipzig 16, Germany.—This firm handles a number of useful machines and appliances for various uses in the printing and allied trades. These include machines for the making of different classes of labels, for sewing, perforating, eyeletting, punching, a stapling maching for special large outputs, and a machine for the manufacture of loose-leaf books, calendar boards, card-index system requisites, and sample cards.

Hunters Limited, 16-18, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.—This firm has extensive show-rooms which are always equipped with a very wide range of machinery for the production of rail and tram tickets of all kinds, also machines for slitting and re-winding paper with the greatest precision. The firm represents Messrs. Klimsch and Co., of Frankfurt, whose products are well known all over the world; Messrs. Kœnig and Bauer, of Wurzburg, manufacturers of fine art and newspaper rotary presses; Hogenforst, of Leipzig, a manufacturer of specialities for photo-engravers, electrotypers, and stereotypers. Probably their greatest feature at the present time is the supply of everything for photo-engraving. One of the most notable pieces of apparatus they construct is the "Arc Gear" camera, the reputation of which is becoming world-wide. They also make a great speciality of stereotyping apparatus and materials, especially matrix papers, paste powder, and facing paste, and are the British agents for the Miller Incline Truck Company.

Samuel Insull, Sen., 34, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.—Here can be obtained hand-perforating stamps of every description for banks, trust companies, corporations, and railway companies. The "Chicago Check" Perforator is a compact, light, durable, rapid and effective machine, handsomely finished, and with the most perfect automatic paper-feeding mechanism. It is operated with one hand, and perforates any part of the cheque. Over 30,000 of these machines are in use in



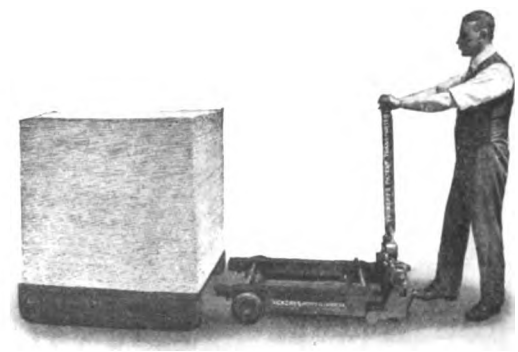
USUAL METHOD of UNLOADING TRUCKS SLOW, EXPENSIVE and a PAPER SPOILER.



AS THIS METHOD **IS IMPOSSIBLE** SEE BELOW.

Install Vickery's PATENT Transporters

AND ACCOMPLISH WHAT *WAS* IMPOSSIBLE.





SOLE MAKERS:

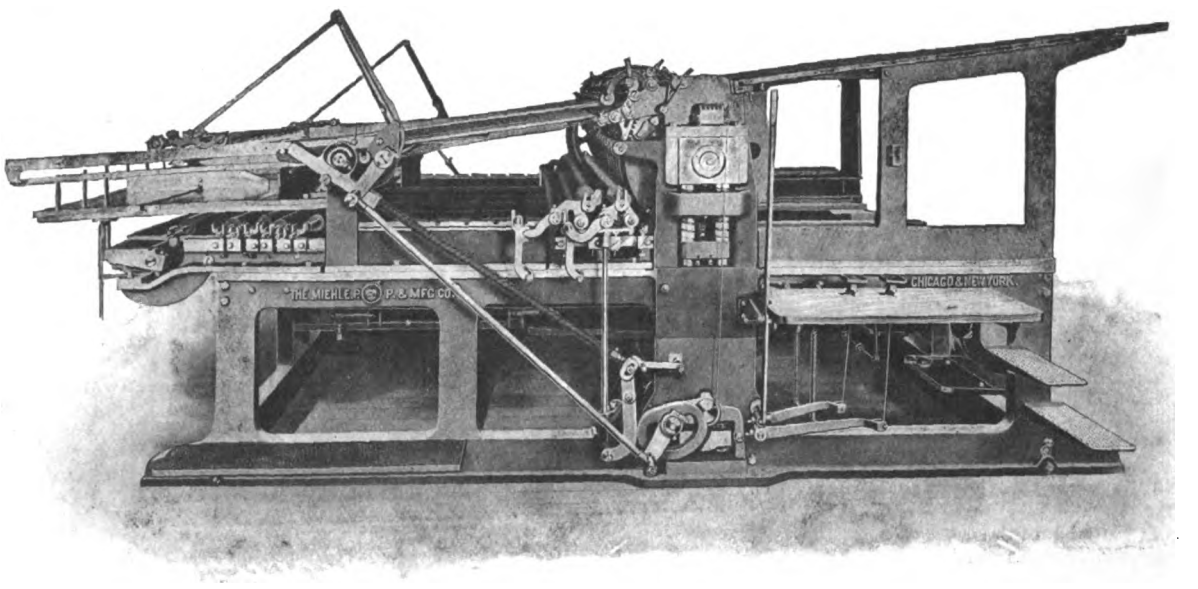
VICKERY'S Patents Ltd

Sheet Paper Machinery Specialists,

10, DEVONSHIRE GROVE, OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sole Makers of VICKERY'S PATENT LAYING MACHINES FOR ALL CLASSES OF PAPER.

Digitized by Google



The Miehle P.P. & Mfg. Co.'s Single Cylinder Press.

IMPORTANT FACTS

worth remembering when considering new machinery.

The Miehle P.P. and Mfg. Co., of Chicago,

Specialise in Two-revolution Press Building.
Are the largest manufacturers of Two-revolution Presses in the world.
Are continually receiving repeat orders from the most important printing firms in the world.
Have installed 1,300 Two-revolution Presses in 44 concerns alone.
Manufacture the fastest running, the simplest and most efficient Single Cylinder, Perfector, and Two-colour Two-revolution Presses in the world.

For Prices and full particulars of all the Miehle P.P. and Mfg. Co.'s Machines apply: –

The MIEHLE Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Quick Delivery of any Machine.

TELEGRAMS: BRINDLE HOGHTON TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES MOCCASIN PRESTON ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:		
Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE NO. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

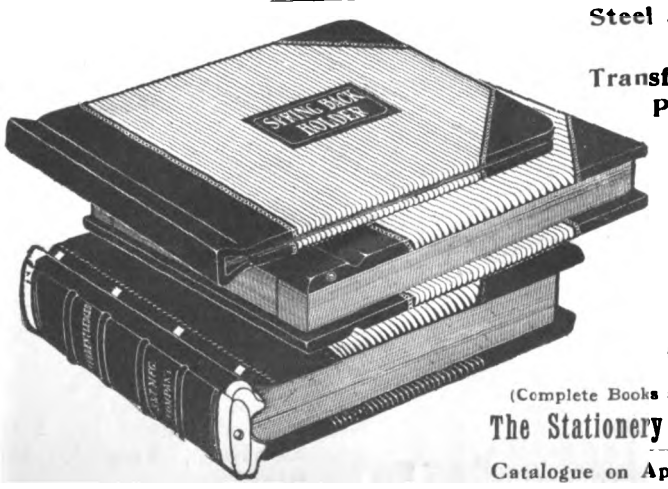
TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

Digitized by Google

the United States, Canada, and in all parts of Europe; it is recognised as the standard device of its kind, and is very cheap. Mr. Insull can also supply perforating presses for cancelling cheques in large quantities (40 or 50 at one stroke), other perforating stamps for dating and perforating useful words on bills, invoices, letters, etc. Letters only on postage stamps. Yardage measuring machines for textiles, etc., are also supplied.

Ferd Emil Jagenberg, Ltd., 157, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., have an extensive selection of machinery for the printing, paper and allied trades, including full ranges of machines for square and round cardboard box-making; folding, sliding and cigarette box-making; bookbinding and account book manufacture; and a wide range of appliances for printers, stationers, paper bag makers, and paper manufacturers. The firm specialises in the latest and most up-to-date machinery and can supply almost any want of the allied trades.

John Jardine, Deering-street, Nottingham.—This is an old-established engineering firm, well known in the lace trade. They have put upon the market several platen printing machines of high quality, and possessed of many improvements, especially in the inking apparatus, the aim being to produce a first-class article at a moderate price for cash. Paper-cutting machines are also made by the firm, as well as shafting, pulleys, belting, hangers, etc.

A. Joseph, Earl-street, Southwark, London, S.E., supplies rags of all kinds for printers' use, and holds large stocks ready for delivery. He also contracts for the purchase of all kinds of metal scrap.

Emil Kahle, Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, Germany.—At these works there is manufactured a number of machines for the allied trades, including platen presses, perfecting machines, and stereotyping plant of every description. As illustrating the popularity of the machines we may note that the annual yearly output of platens is over 700, perforating machines 800, and stereotyping appliances 1,800.

Kampe and Co., 2, Sandland-street, Red Lion-street, High Holborn, London, W.C., have removed from their old premises at 76, High Holborn (owing to rebuilding operations), and have an extensive show of machinery on view in their new place. They are specialists in and supply all kinds of machinery and presses for printers, bookbinders, box-makers, gold blockers, papermakers, manufacturing stationers, etc., and are sole agents for the well-known firm of Karl Krause, Leipzig, and other first-class Continental houses. The leading lines include gold blocking, embossing and inking presses, index cutting machine for power, combined rotary cutting and scoring machines, calenders, guillotines, dead square, three and four-sided cutting machines, millboard and cardboard cutters, backing and back-making machines, copperplate presses, complete plant for the production of every style of box, wire and thread sewing and stitching machines, etc.

Joseph Kaye and Sons, Ltd., Lock Works, Leeds. London Offices: 93, High Holborn, W.C.—This well-known firm holds a high position in the lock and door-furnishing trade. Patent locks, bolts, latches and handles for every kind of door, desk, or drawer, is included in their catalogue, while railway door fittings are made a speciality. The firm's "Patent Steel Seamless Oil-can," which has also a seamless spout and a new patent thumb button, is in great favour wherever machinery is used. These oil cans have been supplied to the Navy, the War Department, Home Office, Indian State Railways, and other Government Departments. The firm recently secured a further order for 3,918 oil-cans and 6,963 seamless spouts for H.M. Dreadnoughts.

James Keith and Blackman Co., Ltd., 27, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C.—The lighting of printing offices and other workshops by the Keith Light is carried out by this firm, which has perfected a system of high-pressure incandescent gas lighting that is most economical and effective, and is of a soft and restful character when compared with electric light. The system has been extensively adopted by many leading printers, publishers and others, and the firm will be glad to give particulars and suggestions for lighting to those interested.

Kendall and Sons, Norfolk Iron Works, Shoreditch, London, are well-known makers of all kinds of cutting knives for printers and manufacturing stationers, including guillotine cutters, fancy cutters, envelope cutters, deckle knives, etc. They now manufacture the "Gough" Automatic Colour Stamping Presses, the No. 2 size of which takes a die 5 inches by 3 inches. The firm also makes envelope folding machines, punching and cutting machines, and other appliances. They have a City showroom at 17, Whitefriars-street, E.C., of which an illustrated notice appeared in our issue of June 28th last.

Karl Krause, Leipzig, is a name that is known to users of printing, bookbinding, and kindred machinery all over the world. 6,000 machines are turned out annually. Paper cutters are a speciality, and some exceptionally large and strong embossing, and embossing and gilding machines are manufactured. The 110,000th machine made at these works was lately completed. The firm employs over 1,250 workmen and 200 clerks. London Agents: Kampe and Co., 2, Sandland-street, Red Lion-street, High Holborn, W.C.

August Kraushaar, Hanau a/M., Germany, supplies a cylinder dust bellows for use by printers, typefounders, electrical engineers, and others. These bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as the body being of wood. They are very light, and are most useful for blowing type cases, etc. In London they may be obtained from Fredk. Ullmer, Ltd., Cross-street, Farringdon-road, E.C., and other houses.

C. L. Lasch and Co., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.—This firm, founded in 1882, specialise in wire stitchers and eyeletting machines. Catalogues may be obtained from Lotz, Abbott and Co., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.

P. Lawrence, 103, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., for many years connected with the P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., of 57, Shoe-lane, E.C., is now manufacturing cardboard cutting, creasing, and scoring rules, brass rules, and other specialities for box-makers and printers.

H. B. Legge and Co., 81, Cannon-street, London, E.C., specialise in the Ashcroft Paper Testers, useful and accurate appliances for testing the strength of paper, which are made in two styles, one to test to a bursting strain of 140 lbs. per square inch, the other to a strain of 20 lbs. Besides these the firm handles an instrument for testing the thickness of paper up to 110/1,000ths of an inch.

William J. Light, 127, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., makes a special feature of the supply of the "Ideal" Dry Flong for stereotypers, Claus Felt Substitute, and the "Everwear" Press Rubbers, materials that ensure the best results by their use. Mr. Light will be pleased to supply full particulars to those interested, and doubtless to their great advantage in matters of time and money saving.

F. Lincke and Co., 28, Paradise-street, Virginia Buildings, Liverpool, manufacturers of "Flexityp" dry flongs for stereotypers, that save gas, time and money, and are claimed to be absolutely reliable.

Linotype and Machinery Limited, 189, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—Makers of the Linotype typesetting and casting machine, that is in use in all the largest newspaper and jobbing offices in this country, our Colonies and America, and in a very large number of Continental offices. It is not alone in the large offices that the Linotype is used—all over the kingdom it is found, and is as serviceable to the printer who can only employ one machine as to the firm that can instal a whole battery, whether for news, book, or jobbing. Many improvements have recently been made, and quite a choice of faces may be set on the same machine. The New No. 4 Model gives a range of 15 alphabets that can be set without the operator leaving his seat. The company supplies a perfect quality of metal for use with their machines, that does not clog, and gives clear, sharp casts from the matrices. The company's extensive works at Broadheath are fitted up in a magnificent manner with the finest machine tools.

The London Paste Co., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London, N.—This firm is noted for a capital make of prepared paste for printers and stationers, that keeps well and has good adherent qualities.

Lovell's Bag and Packet Machinery, Ltd., 59/60, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.—As the title of the firm implies, bag-making machinery is the special manufacture carried on, and a new Bag Machine has just been introduced that makes square-bottom bags, lined and unlined, for tea, flour, sugar, salt, cash-bags, etc.; and folds in either of these methods. On this machine several bags are in process of making at the same time, with the result that easy movements and plenty of pressure are combined with high output.

Marryat and Place, 28, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.—This firm manufacture the celebrated "Gough" Die Stamping Presses, as used by manufacturing stationers, envelope makers and others. They are successors to Messrs. Joseph Richmond and Co., Ltd., whose reputation for these machines was world-wide. The presses are made in a variety of styles and sizes, and are most handy and useful appliances.

Drahtheftmaschinen - Fabrik Wilhelm Mallien, Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany, is a firm which specialises in cardboard box, book or pamphlet sewing machines, and makes these machines in all sizes and for all purposes. Accurate work is a feature.

William Mayall and Co., St. Stephen-street, Salford, Manchester.—A wide range of ink powders for ruling, writing, etc.; liquid inks and gums; colours, stains, bookbinders' glues of all kinds are manufactured by this firm. Mayall's ruling ink powders are specially prepared for paper ruling, and are extensively used both at home and abroad. Enquiries are invited for samples and prices.

Edward L. Megill, 60, Duane-street, New York, U.S.A.—Mr. Megill is well known as the clever inventor of a number of useful appliances for the printer in the form of steel gauge, or laying-on pins and other fitments to aid in the correct register of the finest work. They are made in many styles and are most efficient

BOOKBINDERS'

MARBLING COLOURS, VARNISHES, BLOCKING POWDERS, Etc.

Prepared Book-Edge Carmine
Marbling Colours
Marbling Gum Dragon
Gum Arabic
Gum Substitute
Egg Albumen
Leather Varnish
Cloth Varnish

Paper Varnish
Stamping Varnish
Anti-Tarnish Fluid
Crystal Finishing Varnish
Extra Deep Gold
Gold Leaf Substitute
Imitation Gold
Untarnishable Silver

Lemon Gold
Bronze Powder
Blocking Inks
Ruling Ink Powder
Indigo Ink Powder
Blocking Powders for Silk, Leather, Tickets and Cloth.

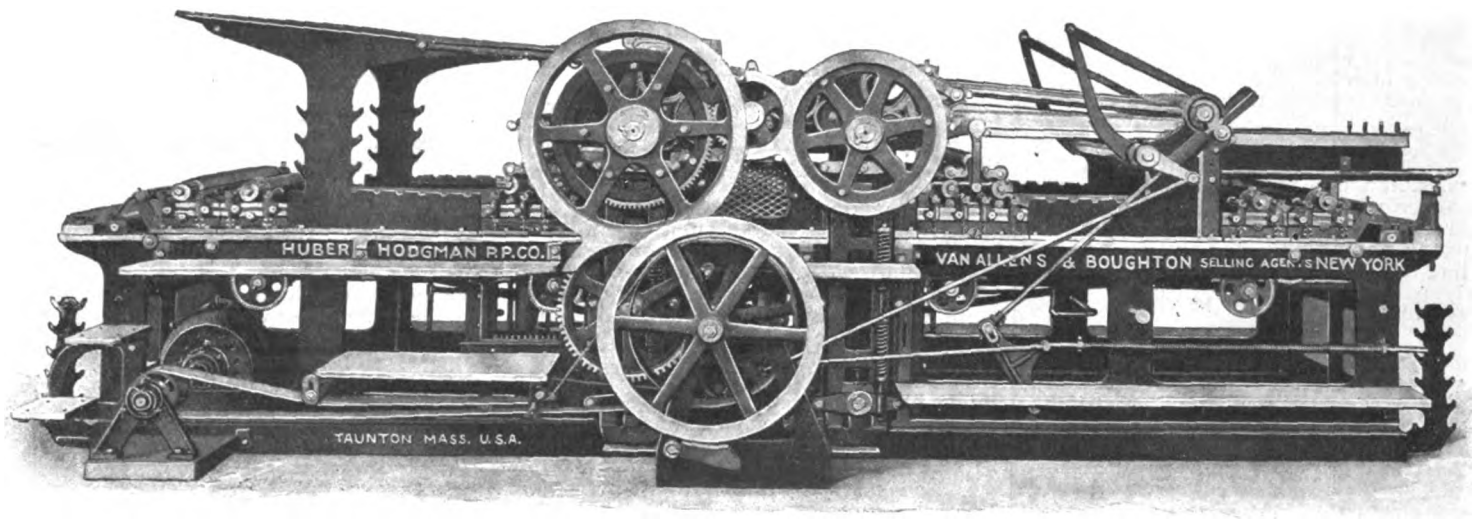
SPECIAL FOR THE COLONIAL TRADE.

SHIPPERS SUPPLIED.

GEORGE MORRIS, The Bookbinders' Colourman **291, City Road, LONDON, E.C.**

Digitized by Google

HUBER-HODGMAN'S Latest 2-Colour Two-Revolution



Takes sheet **46½** by **66** ins. **Speed 1,550** guaranteed per hour. Bed only 38½ in. from the floor.

Many other improvements placing it far in advance of all others.

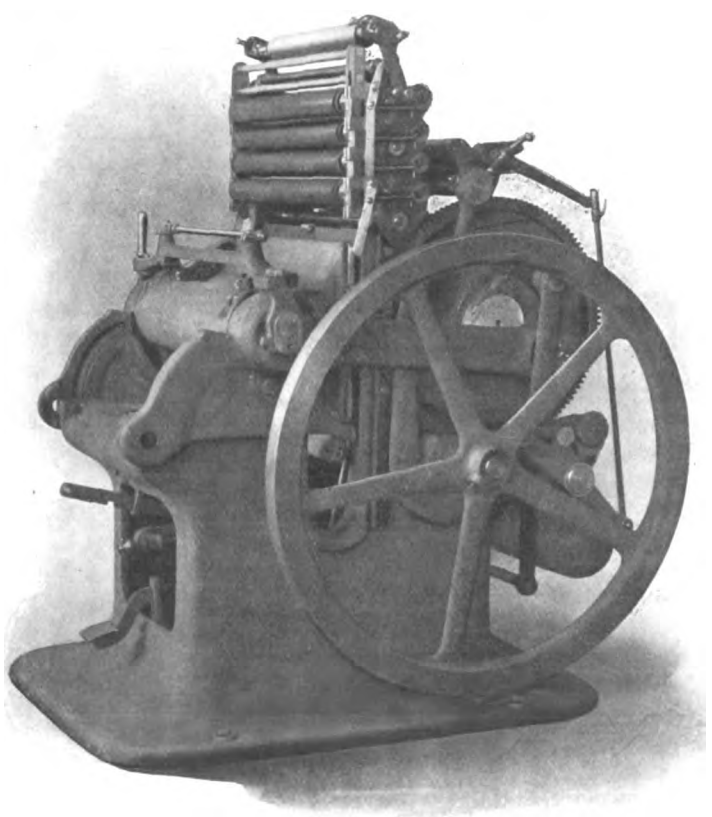
PERFECTOR MACHINES

Practically all the largest and most up-to-date Firms in Great Britain and elsewhere use the Huber-Hodgman Sheet Perfecting Presses.

HUNDREDS IN USE.

"HODGMAN" (Single) Two-Revolution

Speed 1,900 to 2,500 per hour. Various Sizes. Sold the world over. Fullest Particulars of all above Machines on application.



THE "LAUREATE."

John Thomson Press Co.'s

New "Laureate" Platen

With Four Form Rollers.

Heavy Tint, Half-tone, and Colour Printing. Change to single or double rolling in one minute. Speed up to 2,000 per hour. Giving complete satisfaction in Great Britain. Also

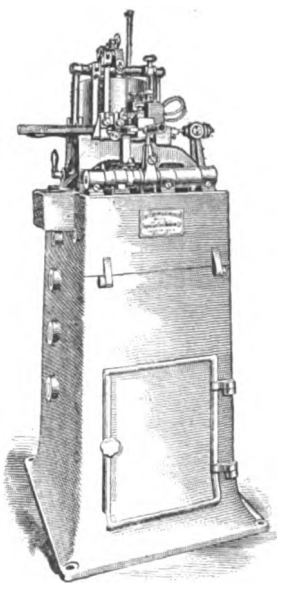
STYLE C (IMPROVED)

'Colt's Armory' Presses

ASK FOR PARTICULARS.

The Thompson Typecaster

Enables every printer to become HIS OWN TYPEFOUNDER.



They cast with equal facility either Type, Quads, Spaces, Borders and Logotypes.

The Machine is very simple in construction and easily operated.

It will cast from the matrices of the Linotype and other makes of Typecasters.

P. Lawrence Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.,

57, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: Central 1503.

JOHN MURRAY, Manager.

Digitized by Google

in their use. His signature and trade mark stand for perfection in this particular line of printers' requisites.

The J. L. Morrison Co., London, 65-69, Mountpleasant, London, W.C., handle the well-known "Perfection Wire Stitching Machines," which are known the world over as reliable appliances for printer or bookbinder. Catalogues of the many styles stocked are sent on request.

H. Nedden and Co., 11-12, Finsbury-square, London, E.C., handle rotary printing machines of all descriptions and for all classes of work. and rotary ticket printing machines for tickets in reels or blocks, and slitting and rewinding machines for paper, etc. They also supply paper and cardboard scales, paper testers and micrometers.

William Notting, Bowling Green-lane, Farringdon-road, E.C.—This firm are the most prominent makers of Albion, Columbian and Alexandra presses. They also make the numerous smaller classes of appliances necessary for the printing office—punching and cutting machines, perforators, paging machines, and galley presses. A special feature of the business is the manufacture of machine-made brass rule in all sizes and patterns; the illustrated specimen books indicate the economy and variety of their combinations in rulework for job printing.

Preusse and Co., Ltd., Leipzig, Germany, are a large and old-established firm of machine manufacturers, their leading lines being thread-sewing and wire stitching machines for books, pamphlets, blocks and cardboard boxes; paper folding machines for printers and bookbinders, some combined with thread-stitching apparatus; and machines for manufacturing cardboard boxes and folding boxes. Also cardboard shears and bending machines, scoring, fluting, cutting and punching machines.

Joseph Renger, Machine Works, Dusseldorf, Germany, offer the trade a gumming, varnishing or pasting machine, also cardboard cutters, slitting and rewinding machines, cross cutters, bookbinding machines, etc.

Mr. C. Ritchie, 107, Clifton-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.—Many and varied are the machines handled by Mr. Ritchie, among them being included rotary printing machines for special work, reel-fed and sheet-fed rotaries, slitting and re-winding machines of every description, automatic and non-automatic tube-winding machinery for making tubes up to sixty inches in length, gumming and glueing machines, and other appliances.

Richmond and Co., Sun Ironworks, Lawton-road, Bow, London, E., manufacture "Gough" die-stamping presses, machines that are well and favourably known in the trade.

L. Schmautz, 76, Rue de Seine, Paris, is noted for his rollers and roller skins for either hand or power lithographic presses. Mr. Schmautz is well known for his manufactures, and makes special rollers for zincography, photo-type, collotype, copperplate, and photogravure presses. An English price list will be sent free on application.

John Shaw and Sons, Honley, Huddersfield.—This well-known firm keeps on expanding and increasing its yearly output of Ruling Machines, in which they specialise. Their world-renowned "Striker" machines have a greater sale than ever, but this is to be expected when we know that Messrs. Shaw and Sons are continually introducing improvements that are calculated to save both time and labour. The firm has now supplied over 3,000 ruling machines, which have gone all over the world, and especially to Canada, where they seem to have got the better of the American makers. Their machines are also shipped to Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, and other Colonies, and they are installed in the Government Printing Offices in South Africa, New Zealand, India, and Cyprus. In Great Britain one firm alone has been supplied with considerably over 100 machines. The firm has also an excellent demand for their new "Imperial" Iron Disc Ruling Machine, with automatic feeder attached, made entirely of metal, with the exception of the lay-boys, which delivers the sheets perfectly true and accurate. Some of the largest firms in the kingdom have been supplied with the "Imperial," which the makers claim to be superior to either the French or German built machines. Messrs. Shaw and Sons are complete ruler's outfitters, and their large works at Honley are fully equipped for making any class or style of paper ruler. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application.

T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co., 63-69, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C.—This firm handle a large assortment of bookbinding and printing machines. These include perfect binders, wrappering machines, case makers, paper cutters, embossing presses, bundling presses, gathering machines, die cutting presses, casing-in machines, sewing machines, Dexter folding machines and automatic feeders, and in fact all styles of bookbinding, printing and lithographic machines.

Smyth-Horne, Ltd., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.—This is a firm that has handsome show-rooms at the above address, where they have on view a considerable number of machines and appliances for the use of the printer, bookbinder, and manufacturing stationer. The firm has been appointed sole European and Colonial agents for the Smyth Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., whose book-sewing, case-making, cloth-cutting, casing-in, glueing, and pasting machines, will be constantly on exhibition for the inspection of those interested. A new book-sewer (No. 8) has just been added to the range of their machines. The Smyth machines are well known, and their merits are thoroughly appreciated, and users and prospective purchasers may be glad to know that Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd., now stock, in London, duplicate parts of all machines, so that, in the event of breakages occurring, repairs may be executed at once, and so obviate the standing idle of machines and their operators. Thread, tape, glue and other materials are also stocked.

Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., Victoria Mills, Pollard-street, Manchester, are makers of all kinds of cardboard boxes and cardboard box-making machinery. They hold many patents for metal-edging, and also for many box-making machines and appliances. They have just introduced some special machines for covering at one operation both lids and boxes. The firm are agents for the Actien-Gesellschaft für Cartonnagen Industrie, Dresden.

T. C. Thompson and Son, Oxford Works, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.—This firm has been engaged in the manufacture of perforating and paging machines for over forty years. Their specialities include the Patent "Excelsior" power perforator with open ends and sliding and lifting sections, unique features which enable work to be done at one operation, which otherwise would require to be done at two. Double-headed paging machines of greatly improved design, simple and easy to work; the figure wheels move apart any required distance and also out of ine, the inking is effected by revolving drums and a distributing roller works up the ink. Treadle perforating machines are made in all sizes up to 32 inches, and are fitted with lifting sections, and 10-inch hand lever perforators are made with open ends. Messrs. Thompson and Son being the original inventors of this open end machine. The "Gem" patent platen press is made in two sizes, 11 by 7 and 8 by 5. It works at the fastest speed without noise, jerk, or vibration; this is accomplished by a patent double toggle action which slows the platen down as it approaches the impression and the feed, and gives a good dwell at both ends. The improved impression throw-off is most conveniently placed, and the largest sheets can be fed into these machines, as there is a clear course right through. The firm has also introduced a system of geared inkers for platen machines, and these are attached to the new "Triumph" platen which they have just placed on the market, together with a number of other improvements that enable them to do the best work at a high speed. For cylinder machines there is the "Sheet-Smoother," which ensures perfect register, and the "Self-Contained" geared inking apparatus with reciprocating inking apparatus for wharfedales. Guillotines are also manufactured by the firm in three sizes—24-inch, 26-inch and 32 inch- and are well built, strong, swift and silent running and easy to manipulate. Their "Rapid" Self-Feed Combined Punching and Eyeletting machine has been very ingeniously designed and its functions are performed perfectly. They are also manufacturers of numerous other machines suitable for the printing and allied trades.

Ludwig Trapp, Glashutte i. Sa., Germany, manufactures the "Chronotype" Time Stamp, an appliance that is most useful for recording the time taken on jobs, and is a valuable aid to printers who are adopting a cost system.

Vickery's Patents, Ltd., 10, Devonshire-grove, Old Kent-road, London, S.E., have a number of appliances for the printer, stationer, and papermaker, among them being their "Patent Transporter" by which one man can instantly and easily load a whole pile of paper, without touching by hand, wheel to any desired position, and unload, leaving the Transporter at liberty for other work. One of these Transporters is equal to a large number of trucks, and saves an enormous amount of time and labour, while not injuring in any way the paper handled.

The Wetter Numbering Machine Co., U.S.A. European Agent: Samuel Insull, Sen., 34, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.—The Wetter Co.'s typographic automatic numbering machines are well known, and are being used in all parts of the world. They have recently produced a new type-high "Wetter," and claim that it is the best and cheapest in the market. It can be easily operated on a cylinder or platen press. The prefix "No." can be removed and another character or blank slide inserted in its place without removing the machine from the press. This is certainly a positive advantage in a type-high machine. The side plates are knurled, the drop cypher is of new construction and cannot get low, each machine is equipped with a hold-down screw, so that any number can be printed a number of times; the plunger is lower than others, the wheels are made of hard steel, the faces of the figures are perfectly flat, and the figures are cut deep, ensuring a clear impression. All parts are interchangeable and made of the best material. The Plungerless "Betterwetter" is a successful plungerless machine that prints figures only. There is a special feature in its mechanism by which the changing of the figures brings into action bearers that automatically hold the printed sheet off the figures while they are changing. The "One-Inch Wide Wetter" machine is designed for numbering tickets (one inch wide and wider) in strips. It has six wheels with condensed gothic figures; five-wheel machines are also manufactured with title figures. The "Midget" Wetter is built like a watch, and is the smallest type-high machine in the world. It was designed to meet the demand for a small machine with figures large enough for ordinary commercial uses. The new features embodied in the "Midget" confirm this title.

A. C. Wells and Co., 105, Midland-road, St. Pancras, London.—Make a most useful appliance in the form of an oil filter, by the use of which machinery and other oils may be cleansed from impurities and used over and over again, thereby effecting a great saving to the consumer.

H. Williams and Co., Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, London, E.C.—A firm of printers' engineers that offers a good line in their "Electroline Enamel Paste" for producing fine art stereos. A catalogue of machinery is issued that may be had on application.

TYPEFOUNDERS, Etc.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd., Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.—This firm possesses the monopoly of the most up-to-date and rapid typecasting machines in existence, and by their use are enabled to turn out a high quality of letter at a price considerably under that of any of their competitors. They have an ex-

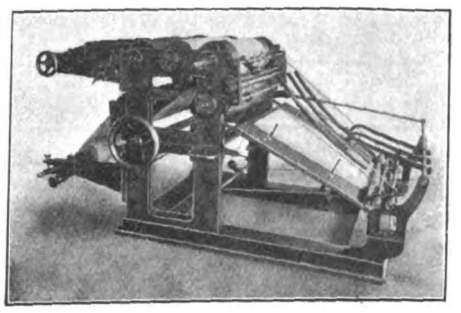
8,000 ELECTROS IN STOCK

FOR VARIOUS TRADES. FROM 1/6.

White Letter Blocks for Envelopes, Headings, Labels, etc.

DOWNEY, 63 Berners Street, London, W.

Digitized by Google



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to** "Antetype Rothus" London

STEREO (All grades) LINOTYPE TYPOGRAPH MONO TYPE METAL

(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

WELLS' INCANDESCENT OIL LAMPS.

IMPROVED PATTERNS WITH INVERTED MANTLES.

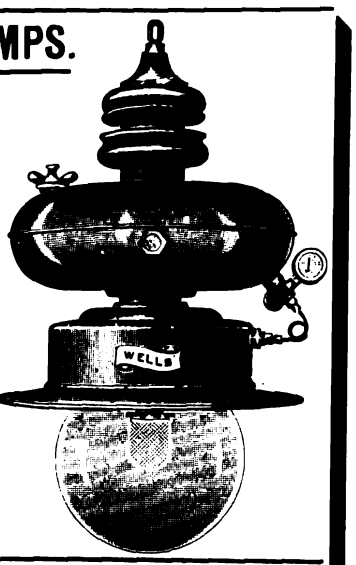
A cheap, brilliant, and **SHADOWLESS** light from Paraffin or Petroleum.

STORM PROOF, for Inside and Outside Use.
One Fifteenth the Cost of Gas.

INVALUABLE for ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAYS, etc.

A variety of patterns from
200 to 1,000 c.p.

Each Lamp fitted with Patent Magnetic Oil Indicator.



No. 38.—Lamp with 250 c.p. Burner, Copper Oil Reservoir, 18 hours capacity, 21-in. high, weight 12 lbs.	£4	4 0
,, 39.—Same pattern, with 500 c.p. Burner, Welded Steel Reservoir. 21 hours capacity, 25-in. high, weight 18 lbs.	6	0 0
,, 40.—Same pattern, with 1,000 c.p. Burner. Steel Reservoir, 15 hours capacity, 30-in. high, weight 37 lbs.... ...	8	0 0
,, 49.—500 c.p. Lamp, with strong Steel Tank to place on ground, and 16-ft. of Copper Tubing	6	0 0
,, 50.—1,000 c.p. Lamp, arranged in the same way	8	0 0



WELL'S "LIGHTNING"

LIME & COLOUR WASHER.

(Wallwork and Wells' Patent.)

A GREAT SAVING of TIME, LABOUR and MONEY.
NO OUTSIDE POWER REQUIRED.
Lime, Whiting or Cold-Water Paints

Applied at a speed of from 10 to 20 square yards per minute, in a manner superior to brush work. One coat with the machine on rough surfaces is equal to Two applied with brushes.

WILL SAVE FIRST COST IN A FEW DAYS.
Over 5,000 Sold.

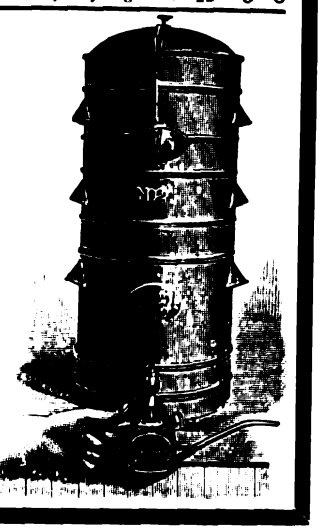
ENLARGED PATTERNS. REDUCED PRICES.			
No. 6a.—With detachable pail	£5	5	0
,, 6.—Handy size, no tank, with wheels	6	15	0
,, 4.—With 5-ft poles, single spraying nozzle and 15 ft. special armoured hose, capacity 8 gallons ...	8	5	0
,, 4a.—The same as No. 4, but with strong wheels, and under frame	9	0	0
,, 5a.—Large machine, with wheels, 5-ft. pole, double spraying nozzle and 20-ft. hose, capacity 12 gallons	11	5	0

WELLS' PATENT WASTE OIL FILTERS.

WITH "SIGHT-FEED" SYPHONS.
Over 20,000 Sold.

MONEY SAVERS to any USERS OF MACHINERY.
Pay first cost in a short time, as Dirtied Oil, which has hitherto been thrown away, can be filtered and used again and again.

Write for List of Testimonials and Samples of Work done by the Filter.



No. 1.- For users having only a small quantity of oil to treat (no syphon), 17-in. by 9-in	£1	15	0
,, 2.—Two top chambers hold about 3 gallons oil,	22-in. by 10-in.	2	10	0
,, 3.— ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	27-in. by 12-in.	3	10	0
,, 4.— ,, ,, ,, 12 ,,	36-in. by 16-in.	5	10	0
,, 5.— ,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	43-in. by 23-in.	9	9	0

LARGER SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

A. C. WELLS & CO., Midland-rd., **LONDON.**

D. F. TAYLER & CO., Ltd.,

New Hall Works, BIRMINGHAM.

SPECIALITY

Chromo Sheet Almanacs

AND

Monthly Leaflet Calendars

(The Leaflet Calendars have large Date Figures.)

SAMPLES FOR 1914 NOW READY.

COLOUR PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.

Digitized by Google

tensive range of faces in both body and display founts, and are prompt and accurate in getting out orders. An illustrated description of their works appeared in our issue of June 20th, 1907.

Fry's Metal Foundry, 25/30, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.—Manufacturers of all kinds of metals for printers or typefounders' use, including stereotype (all grades), linotype, monotype, electro, typograph, etc. The firm has forty-nine years' experience in the manufacture of these metals, and their staff includes two expert metallurgists, whose knowledge and experience is always at the service of customers. They are regularly supplying the colonial markets and many of the leading printers throughout the United Kingdom. Their "Fryotype" brands of all these metals are made entirely from new tin, antimony and lead, and every pig that leaves the foundry bears the name of "Fry" and carries the fullest guarantee that it is possible to give, namely, that it is suitable in every way for its respective work. The firm also makes a specialty of reviving metal. Their plant is up-to-date, which makes for economy in production and sale.

John Haddon and Co., Caxton Type Foundry, Market Harboro', and Salisbury-square, London, E.C.—The extensive typefoundry of this firm is fitted with every modern appliance for the successful production of all classes of type, and the selection offered gives the printer an opportunity to choose faces for any job that he possibly can have, body founts are cast in all the usual sizes, and for the jobbing department excellently designed faces and borders are offered. All the types are cast on point bodies.

Hallett and Son (late **Hallett and Fry**), **202, Rotherhithe-street, London, S.E.**, are a firm of antimony refiners, established as far back as 1806. All printing metals, such as stereo (all grades), linotype, typograph, monotype and type metal, are provided to any specification.

E. J. Harrison, 523, Old Kent-road, London, S.E., is a maker and refiner of Lino., Mono., Typo., stereo and electro metals, and makes type metals to customers' sample or specification. From 30 to 40 tons of metal of all grades is stocked.

Holland and Co., Albert Works, Marlborough-road, Old Kent-road, London, S.E., manufacture all grades of metals for typefounders, and for the use of linotype, monotype, and other composing and casting machines, as well as for stereotypers and electrotypers. The firm has made a special study of customers' requirements and are prepared to supply metals with whatever qualifications may be desired, or to make them to customers' formulæ. The firm's business extends to South Africa, Chile, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Brussels, and other places abroad.

T. G. and J. Jubb, Brandling-street, Jack-lane, Hunslet, Leeds.—This firm claims to be the largest manufacturers of metals in this country, and having now completed extensive alterations in their works are enabled to dispatch orders on the same day as receipt. They claim to be supplying at least 75 per cent. of the monotype users in Great Britain with their special metal, and have increased their customers who use lino and stereo metals, and typograph metal. The recent improvements enable them to do all the mixing with the least possible amount of expense, and they are therefore enabled to supply metal of the highest quality at the lowest possible price. Their printers' leads and clumps department is working full time, and although they do not claim to be the largest manufacturers in the world, they claim that their leads are harder, and equal to any printers' leads on the market. All printers' leads, clumps and furniture, are guaranteed to be true to standard, and the finishing of these is all that could be desired. They are regularly sending metal to all parts of the world, and have recently supplied metal for several Canadian newspapers. Any metal users who have not yet had Messrs. Jubb's booklet can have one by sending a post card. This is a very useful book and gives hints on how to keep the metal in good condition. Having supplied metal for over 50 years, the experience they have gained of the various requirements enables them to give a metal which will flow well and give solid slugs for the lino machine. Their stereo metal has printed from 150,000 to 200,000 runs for one particular firm, which is sufficient guarantee that it is of high quality. They claim that after having all these years of experience, and using only the purest materials for their work, they are in the position of being the largest suppliers of metals in the country, and always bear in mind that they are "*Still on their Metal.*"

P. M. Shanks and Sons, Ltd. (The Patent Type Foundry), Red Lion-square, London, W.C.—Newspaper founts cast from extra hard metal, for which the firm allow a good price per pound on all "letter" returned, is the specialty of this house, and Colonial newspaper proprietors have so frequently repeated their outfits that the qualities of the supply cannot be questioned. They have also gone in extensively for jobbing and advertisement type in recent years, and everything is furnished on exact American point bodies. Several new and pleasing faces have lately been added to the firm's specimen book.

Taylor and Watkinson, Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, Leeds.—Leads cast dead true, a yard long, are produced by this firm from special machines of their own invention for casting and automatically planing leads, turning them out in an accurate style hitherto unattainable, and selling at a price much below the standing quotations of the ordinary typefounders. Their new casting machinery has been arranged in such a manner that within three minutes of starting casting the leads are finished and being packed; orders can thus be turned out to any amount on day of receipt. In addition to the usual four, six, and eight-to-pica leads, they also cast 10, 12, 18, and 24-to-pica leads and clumps in all the usual sizes, and cut and plane at ends to ems without extra charge. No one who has examined this firm's samples would hesitate to place orders with them. The capacity of the works is now over two tons per day. An illustrated article upon them appeared in our issue of July 6th, 1911.

Wood, Miles and Co., 26, King-street, Leicester.—A firm of typefounders that holds a large stock of the newest and most up-to-date faces ready for immediate delivery. All type is cast on the American point system. Improved French metal furniture is also made, and the firm manufactures the patent Locket labour-saving metal furniture. Messrs. Wood, Miles and Co. received the highest award at the London Printing Trades Exhibition, 1904.

TYPECASTING APPLIANCES.

R. P. Bannerman and Son, Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood-green, London, N.—Messrs. Bannerman have now removed to large and up-to-date works specially built to their requirements at the above address. The change gives full scope to the enterprise of the firm. To their specialities already so well-known in the trade, typecasting machines, moulds and matrices, they have added as their 1912 invention a "Finished Type Mould" for use on their ordinary caster, by which type leaves the machine ready for the case. To printers this is an inestimable boon, as shown by the orders already booked. They also supply all printers' sundries of first quality and at moderate prices. Catalogues and sundries cards may be had on application.

Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., Cumberland Park, Willesden Junction, N.W., and Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, W.C., are manufacturers, in addition to the latest form of standard typecasting machines, which embody many improvements, of the New Pivotal Typecasting Machines, which produce finished type or type delivered on stick as required. Every appliance for typecasting and for use in connection with the production of a printing surface is made by them, including special moulds of all kinds, not only for the ordinary foundry, but for the many specialities in type and other metals which modern developments of printing and kindred trades demand. They claim to be the only firm of typefounders' engineers to patent and construct their own punch-cutting machinery and unique processes for the production of the formers or models from which the punches are cut, whose original dimensions are not settled haphazard or by simple optical means, but by the employment of the Filar microscope. They produce and strike their matrices in copper, bronze, or rolled nickel, and give facsimiles of any actual fount or any drawn or printed specimen submitted to them. They supply complete plants for the foundry, and also for the production of punches and matrices, applying in their machines the high mechanical skill and accuracy hitherto only applied to the production of matrices in the case of great corporations. A notice of the firm's works appeared in our issue of March 29th last.

W. Miles and Co., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham, are manufacturers of typecasting machines of the most approved models, moulds, matrices, and all tools and gauges used in typefounding. They are also engravers and cutters of oriental and other matrices.

PRINTING INKS, &c.

The Ault and Wiborg Co., St. John's-square, London, E.C.—This is a well-known firm of American printing ink makers, with factories at Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Toronto, and Buenos Ayres, the English warehouse and factory being at the above address. They supply every description of letterpress and litho inks in black and colours, and their manufactures have gained a world-wide reputation for their good qualities, while the prices are right.

Berger and Wirth, Vandy-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., are well known as fine dry colour and printing ink makers. Their specialties are madder lakes, tint white, permanent reds, and fine black cut inks, which latter they are supplying to some of the most prominent firms of art printers. They have also obtained a patent for supplying their well-known "Victoria" and "Bianca" (white) roller compositions, in a way as novel as it is practical. The device admits of the compo being broken up into equal parts with the minimum of time and labour, and is sure to be appreciated by the trade.

Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., 8, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and at Manchester, are makers of letterpress and litho inks of all classes, varnishes, oils, etc., which are favourably known in the trade. They also supply bronze metal leaf, import litho stones, and do an excellent trade in colours, blacks, etc.

Culross and Co., Ltd., 18a, St. Bride-street, London, E.C., are well-known manufacturers of black and coloured printing inks in all shades, for litho, letterpress, process, three-colour, and poster work. They supply ink specially manufactured to suit all climates.

John Kidd and Co., Ltd., Wine Office-court, London, E.C.—This house was originally founded by Benjamin Smith and Co. over a century ago, and has always been to the front in the quality of its inks, which are well known to printers. The firm's works are extensive and well equipped, and every class of ink, in black and colours, is manufactured. They have recently brought out a new specimen book showing over 170 varieties of finest black and coloured letterpress and litho inks; also prices for the "J. K." rollers, which are now so well known and appreciated. Any printer at home or abroad who has not already a copy of this splendid catalogue should write for one. It will be sent post free to any part of the world.

Ch. Lorilleux and Co., 16, Rue Suger, Paris, VIe.—This is one of the oldest and largest firms of printing ink manufacturers in the world, having works at Puteaux and Nanterre, France; Bergamo, Italy; and Barcelona, Spain; with branches and depôts all over the world. The business was founded by Mr. Pierre Lorilleux in 1818, and since then the firm's record has been one of progress. All classes of printing ink are made, including special inks for three colour work, reproducing photographs, and for printing on metal, and the firm is continually seeking for methods that will tend to the improvement of their manufactures for the benefit of printers. London office: 2, Maclean's-buildings, New-street-square, E.C.

Morris and Bolton, Ltd., 17, Took's-court, Furnival-street, London, E.C., and Eclipse Works, Stratford, E., are printing ink and varnish manufacturers, who prepare all kinds of inks and dry colours for letterpress or litho printing. They also supply bronzes and other sundries, and have a long practical experience of the requirements of the trade. Their latest introduction is "Waxovania," a universal solid reducer of all inks.

Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd. (Established 1786), 5, Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, London.—This is one of the most up-to-date firms in the trade, and has a connection second to none for printing inks of every description. Orders are executed with great promptitude and their inks are always reliable. As manufacturers of many of their raw materials, and having agencies in most of the Colonies, they are able to quote for export to advantage. A large number of Government Printing Offices are supplied by this house.

Digitized by Google

B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., 100-101, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.—This is one of the best-known names amongst printing ink makers. Winstone's inks for book, magazine, and general jobbing work are recognised for their dependable quality. Their production is under the personal supervision of one of the principals, who brings to it a practical knowledge of the requirements of various machines and grades of paper. For extremes of climate their litho and letterpress inks are unsurpassed. They also rank high in the trade for the supply of lithographic requisites generally. Indents for inks or materials of any class are safe in their hands, and their advice is sought by many distant buyers; this is readily accorded and is trustworthy.

LEATHER, FANCY GOODS, STATIONERS' and STORE SUNDRIES.

L. Antoine Fils and Co., Paris, and 13, Rose-street, London, E.C.—Antoine's copying and writing inks have a world-wide celebrity, and they have received gold medals and diplomas at all principal exhibitions. The blue-blacks and scarlets are of special quality and flow freely. The firm also makes endorsing inks of all kinds, marking inks, mucilages, liquid cement, sealing waxes, and a number of other lines that may be handled with advantage by the stationer, including a new typewriter ribbon that gives particularly clear print-like impressions and copies, and is sold at popular retail prices, with a good profit to the trade. These ribbons are made in all colours, and for all machines.

Baddeley Brothers, Chapel Works, Moor-lane, London, E.C.—Publishers of a series of menu card, ball programme, and wedding card blanks of original and choice designs. Samples are sent free on application.

William Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., Glasgow and London.—This is one of the largest wholesale and export houses in the stationery and publishing trades; their goods are known all over the world. "Collins' Bibles," gift books, pocket classics, and diaries are to be found everywhere.

Diamond Tag Co., Bermondsey-square, London, S.E.—Manufacturers and printers of tags and labels of every description, and for every purpose, of strong and excellent quality. They are also makers of gum labels, drapers' tickets, waterproof florists' labels, metal-edged labels, merchandise tickets, tack cards, invoice tag envelopes, etc., and are sole makers of the "Lightning" label fastener, an ingenious device that requires no string.

Debecy W. and M. Co., 22, Coleman-street, London, E.C., supply excellent lines in manifold books, including a line of 8vo. 100-leaf books to sell at one shilling; these are in quarter-cloth with marble sides, and are good sellers. Special prices are quoted for quantities.

Dorendorff and Co., 5 and 7, Worship-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., are well known for their fine makes of ivory boards and cut cards, of which over forty qualities and substances are kept in stock. Bevelled edge cards and other printers' fancy cards are kept in great variety. This house also publishes Christmas and New Year cards, wedding cards, menus and ball programmes, masonic cards, In Memoriam cards, etc., etc., all of which are made in the London factory. The well-known private Christmas greeting card publications, under the titles of the "Friendship" and "Britannic" series are manufactured by this firm.

Chas. Eason and Son, Ltd., Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.—A firm famous for its capital series of index and "Where is it?" books, that are used extensively by students and professional men. Their commonplace book (Index Rerum) is one of the best things of its kind ever brought out. The "Professional Note Book" is another excellent line, as is also the "S" series of Universal indexes, in seven sizes. Their "Every Hour" diary is one of the best desk books yet issued. Wholesale agents, Waterston and Son 8, St. Bride-street, London.

Fisher, Clark and Co., Boston, Lincs, are makers of tags, labels and tickets of all kinds. They have extensive works, and can execute large or small orders with despatch.

Garwood and Muddiman, Ltd., 9, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., manufacture leather and leatherette papers in a variety of styles and colours. The firm also makes a feature of embossing for the trade, and has works at 40, South Lambeth-road, S.W.

Higham Bros., Ltd., Cone Works, Farnworth, near Bolton, are paper bag makers and printers who, with up-to-date machinery, do a pushing business, and supply an excellent quality of goods to the trade. Those who desire a profitable line should certainly secure Messrs. Higham Bros.' samples and price list.

T. J. Hunt, 17-18, Paradise-street, 13, Garlick-Hill, E.C., and 18, Goldsmith-street, W.C., London.—Mr. Hunt works for the trade, and is an account book manufacturer, machine ruler, numerical printer, perforator and wire stitcher, etc., who makes speed in getting out orders a feature. Mr. Hunt has acquired the old-established business of Messrs. Wm. Ludbrook and Sons, of 18, Charterhouse-buildings, E.C.

Klugmann and Co., 47, Basinghall-street, London, E.C., the sole British agents of the Mech. Bindfadenfabrik - Immenstadt, Immenstadt, Bavaria, manufacturers of grey, bleached, and coloured twines, cords, shoe-threads, net-yarns, and seamings. The best Italian hemp only is used in the firm's goods.

Edward Mortimer, Regent-street, Halifax, Yorks, is a publisher and stationer who is gratefully remembered by the trade throughout Great Britain and the Colonies for his helpful "Waistcoat Pocket Reckoner" and other trade publications for stationers. The firm is almost equally well-known as the publishers of "The Court" series of scoring cards and games and dance programmes, which are noted for their originality. The following departments are at work in the factory:—Letterpress printing, lithography, binding, relief stamping, block-making, technical photography, and plan-printing. They are the only workers of the "Veratype" true-to-scale plan printing process.

Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., 4 (Dept. 56), St. Bride-street, London, E.C., are makers of loose-leaf record books in which to keep factory and professional records of all kinds on a labour-saving and handy reference system. Catalogues and trade terms may be had on application.

McCaw, Stevenson and Orr, Ltd., Linenhall Works, Belfast. London Office: **Shoe-lane, E.C.**—This is a well-known firm of colour printers who have a world-wide reputation for their imitation stained glass decorations, which are in use almost everywhere. The firm has purchased the patents, copyrights, watermarks, etc., of Marcus Ward and Co., and now produce and supply on a larger scale, and in addition to their own extensive manufactures, the specialities for which that firm was famous, including calendars, programme, menu, and memorial cards, diaries, albums, school books, birthday books and the popular "Royal Irish Linen" note paper. The firm has introduced a new style of show card mount that is most effective in appearance, and that will not warp with heat or damp. Messrs. McCaw, Stevenson and Orr have branches at Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Hamburg.

E. M. Richford, 9, Snow-hill, London, E.C.—This house occupies a premier position amongst makers of rubber stamps, daters, rubber-faced type, self-inking pads, etc. A speciality is made of rubber stamp making machines and supplies for the stamp trade, especially for India and the Colonies. Many of their productions are covered by patents. A feature is made of promptitude in filling orders.

Shaw-Walker, Ltd., 33 (Dept. 56), St. Bride-street, London, E.C., supply an extensive assortment of letter filing devices, card index systems, and similar office and factory supplies. Indexing methods are becoming most popular in business circles, and the commercial stationer will find a profitable line in handling them. The firm want agents everywhere and will send terms on application.

W. E. Smith, Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W.—This is one of the largest and best equipped printing and stationery houses in Australia, and we have several times noticed in our columns the high quality of the work done. The firm is desirous of keeping the extensive works thoroughly up-to-date, and for this purpose invites correspondence from engineers, papermakers, and the fancy trades. Catalogues, lists, etc., can be sent direct to Bridge-street, Sydney, or to the London office, College Hill Chambers, College-hill, E.C.

Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., Raphael House, Moorfields, London, E.C., issue illustrated catalogues which give a vivid notion of their lines, embracing pictures and frames, books, presentation cards, chromo and oleographs, plaques, mantel ornaments, texts, valentines, Christmas, New Year, Easter, birthday and private cards, calendars, etc. Their fine art toy books are ingenious and popular, and a splendid series of illustrated post cards is issued and continually being added to.

Veda Pen Co., Veda Works, Stoke Newington, London, are the makers of the Veda pen, which sells at popular prices. The firm guarantee their pens and keep them in order for three years, free of charge.

Weise Bros., 5-7, Singer-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., manufacture all kinds of gold and silver blocked advertising tablets, embossed blanks for ticket writing, gold blocked and other varieties of embossed calendars and date cases, club fixture cases and season tickets, coat badges in leather and celluloid, gold blocked perfumery labels, embossed catalogue and brochure covers, cameo embossed show-cards, silver blocked text and verse cards, embossing and blocking on celluloid, plush advertising tablets with embossed lettering, cut out window card signs, art floral advertising novelties and wood veneer show cards. They also undertake designing, engraving, aerographing, etc.

PENMAKERS.

John Heath and Co., 70, George-street, and 31-33, Newhall-hill, Birmingham, are noted for the high quality of their steel pens. The founder of the firm, Mr. John Heath, was one of the pioneers of the penmaking industry, and his firm has ever been in the front rank. Steel pens for every purpose are made, and to suit all hands, and among them may be specially noted the "Telephone" pen (No. 0,278), the "Favourite" (No. 1,899), "Postal Telegraph" (No. 1,880), "Ledger" (No. 508), "Ye Olde Court Hand" (No. 1,874), the "Barrister," and a fine series of the popular J pens.

TRADE BOOKBINDERS.

Geo. Edwards and Co., 28, Warner-street, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C., is a letterpress and account bookbinder to the trade, and undertakes these classes of work in all styles. Enquiries for terms will be appreciated and estimates given.

Walter Newbury, East Ham Binding Works, Essex, makes a feature of public library binding and binds books in sealskin, morocco, pigskin, etc., according to the Society of Arts recommendation.

Charles J. Forward and Son, Ltd., 25-27, Sayer-street, New Kent-road, London, S.E.—A firm of wholesale bookbinders and leather case manufacturers that turns out good work by means of modern plant, skilled staff, and personal



Digitized by Google

supervision. A special feature is made of leather bindings. The firm, which was established in 1852, has been awarded several gold and silver medals and other distinctions for the excellence of its work.

BOOKBINDERS' SPECIALITIES, ETC.

Aug. Brehmer, 12, City-road, London.—We should suppose that there is hardly a good house in the trade that is not practically acquainted with the merits of Aug. Brehmer's patent automatic wire stitching machines and binders. He makes a wide range of them, from the cheapest treadle form at a few pounds to the most powerful, equal to driving a staple through an inch of the hardest paper. Mr. Brehmer supplies several high-class thread stitchers, adapted to the finest classes of work, as well as every description of bookbinders' machinery. His new folders are excellent machines. Mr. Brehmer's inventive faculties are cosmopolitan, his trade list containing perhaps a wider variety of this special class of requisites than any other upon our shelves.

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd., 25, Finsbury-street, London, E.C., are manufacturers and patentees of all kinds of loose leaf metal parts, steel and aluminium ledger metals, transfer metals, pocket book metals, etc. They also supply complete books when desired. Catalogues may be had on application, and the firm supplies only the stationery trade.

Ibbotsons Limited, 64, Goswell-road, London, E.C., manufacture and supply a fine range of leather papers in all grains, qualities, and colours. Their sample book is indispensable to binders and fancy goods workers, showing as it does a remarkably complete and varied selection.

G. H. Maddin and Co., Ltd., 10-11, Middle-street, Long-lane, London, E.C., are makers of blocks and types for bookbinders, gold blockers, etc. They make a specialty of cutting dies for embossing.

Minton and Casey, 1, Clerkenwell-road, and 23 and 24, Charterhouse-buildings, E.C., are die-sinkers and engravers by electric power, for bookbinders, gold blockers, stationers, etc. Special machinery is used, and all work is turned out promptly.

George Morris, 291, City-road, London, E.C., stocks bookbinders' specialities in colours, varnishes, gold and silver leaf, etc., and holds a large stock of ruling ink powders, blocking powders, varnishes, gold leaf and gold leaf substitutes, marbling colours, albumen, glaire, gums, and all other requisites used in the bookbinding trade.

L. Nettleton and Sons, St. Helena-street, Farringdon-road, London, W.C., are the oldest established cast brass type founders in the United Kingdom. They manufacture superior brass type and cast handle letters of many useful designs; and also engrave handle letters, rolls, tools, pallets, etc. Type-holders to suit the requirements of bookbinders, gold-blockers, etc., are made in various styles, and all kinds of refacing and recutting are executed by the firm at very reasonable charges. Liberal terms are given to exporters and dealers.

Nickerson Bros., 99-101, Worship-street, E.C., and Alscott-road, S.E. (London), are makers of all classes of leathers for the bookbinding trades, and supply acid free moroccos and pigskins to suit the requirements of the Society of Arts specifications. Quotations for supplies can be had on application.

T. Williamson and Co., 8, Palace-square, Manchester, manufacture bookbinders' cloths, label cloths, mulls, cambrics, linen, buckrams, blue linings, lithographic cloths, calicoes, emery cloths and photographic cloths, etc., of excellent quality. Samples and prices are sent free on application.

ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

"The Durable" Roller Co., Ltd. (E. T. Marler, Manager), **Charles-street, Hatton-garden, E.C.**—This company revolutionised the old formula for printers' rollers. The firm originated in 1868, and introduced the casting of rollers by machinery in 1886, from plant of their own designing, and have brought the same up-to-date. The "Durable" rollers are known everywhere, and have taken the highest awards wherever exhibited, as at the International Inventions Exhibition, 1885, and at numerous Colonial exhibitions. Great care is taken in suiting the composition to the climate in which it is to be used. The "Durable" is sent out in slabs ready for use, with a set of instructions and a little sound advice in a work called "The Right Hand of the Press," which every practical man must appreciate.* The rollers are equally adapted for fine art work, colour printing, or all-round ordinary printing; they are usable for remarkably long periods and always keep in condition. The Hoe Rotary machines for the *Daily Telegraph*, *Lloyd's News*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Daily Express*, *Standards* (day and evening), and a host of similar machines have their rollers clothed by the company; and in a finer grade of work such as in the *Queen*, the *Gentlewoman*, *Strand Magazine*, etc., and kindred highclass work, the company's rollers also come into play. Their advertisement appears regularly in this paper, and we may mention that their rollers have been used on our machines for printing this issue, we having used this make for considerably over twenty years.

*Sent free and post paid anywhere upon request.

Fredk. Heywood, junr., Inkermann Works, Honey-street, Cheetham, Manchester; Works also at 26A, Claypit-lane, Leeds, manufacturer of printers' rollers, has not only been enterprising enough to rebuild and remodel his works in Manchester into an up-to-date roller factory, but has also erected a similar plant in Leeds, and claims to be the only firm which has two installations of this kind in different parts of England. The "Inkermann Composition," which is being used in the largest newspaper offices in the world, has proved itself to be excellent for use on fast-running machines, and has obtained a great many unsolicited testimonials, whilst the "Midas Composition" has made a name for itself on cylinder machines.

J. R. Thompson and Co., Wharfedale Roller Works, Otley, Yorks, are manufacturers of printers' rollers and roller composition, the fine qualities of which have secured for them numbers of entirely unsolicited testimonials, and for fine colour work they are all that could be desired. The firm also manufactures stereo mounting boards in mahogany, canary white wood and oak, at reasonable prices. Lists will be sent on application. They inform us that they are constantly making new accounts, and number amongst their customers many of the best houses in Leeds, Bradford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, Belfast, Leicester, Birmingham, Reading, and numerous other large towns throughout England and Scotland. Many of their rollers returned to be re-cast have done upwards of two years' service. They challenge comparison, and do not mind how small the order may be, which is submitted as a test, either for a dry or damp office.

PRINTERS, ETC., TO THE TRADE.

Baylis, Lewis and Co., 5, New-street, Worcester, make a special feature of their "Worcester Artistic Embossed Circulars and Cards," "In Memoriam" cards, ball programmes, etc., and samples of these may be had through the wholesale stationers, or direct from the firm.

The Bell Punch and Printing Co., Ltd., London, supply all kinds of tickets, cheques, etc., consecutively numbered in books, packets, or rolls, suitable for railways, tramways, omnibuses, steamboats, concerts, theatres, football, cricket, and other clubs, etc., at extremely low prices. Those printers, who can secure such work may profitably turn it over to the company.

T. E. Bingley, High-street, Leicester.—Trade work in lithography is done by Mr. Bingley, whose four points are strict faith with customers, perfect quality, promptitude in execution, and moderate charges.

Birdsall and Co., Electric Printeries, Stanningley, Leeds, are book and magazine printers to the trade. They do Monotype and Linotype setting, and make a special feature of half-tone and tri-colour printing.

Blades, East and Blades, 23, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.—Cheque printing under a special system known as "Protective" is done by this house. It is a chemical process, and protects against forgery. The firm executes trade orders (for quantities) by their special mechanical processes and water colour ink, doing only the best work in any colour, including black. The dependability of the house and the probity of its dealings are unquestioned.

The City Printing and Stationery Co., Bermondsey Square, London, S.E.—A firm that works for the trade in printing, binding, machine thread

BENDA'S GOLD BRONZE POWDER.

TRY IT.

Specialities:

"Bendalin." An ideal bronze for embossing without heat, and for Bronzing rough Art Paper and Cover Papers. It does not work into the pores and requires only once dusting.

"Teket" Bronze. The ideal for Calendar and General Printing.

Non-Flying Bronze. For hand bronzing and dusting. Applicable to new bronzing regulations.

"Metana" Bronze. For Best Work.

Samples and prices sent on Application.

All Classes of Bronze supplied from BEST to CHEAPEST.

GEORGE BENDA, The World's Oldest and Largest Manufacturer, 3 New Union St., Moorfields, LONDON, E. C.

(Kindly refer to this Journal when sending your enquiries.)

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818



TRADE MARK.

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PRINTING INK

IN THE WORLD.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

CH. LORILLEUX and CO.,

2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,

New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.

Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

Digitized by Google

sewing and stitching, wire stitching, etc. The firm also makes a feature of manifold books for pen or pencil use, plain or with printed headings, and also of duplicate and triplicate books for all purposes.

Cooper and Budd, Ltd., McDermott-road, Peckham, London, S.E.—A well-known firm of printers, noted for their high-class work. They undertake every description of high-class letterpress printing for the trade, and execute it at moderate prices.

G. Cornwall and Sons, Aberdeen.—An established and well-known firm of general printers and lithographers. A speciality is made of all kinds of labels printed in colours from block or stone, for jam preservers, biscuit manufacturers, tinned provision manufacturers and others.

Thomas Forman and Sons, Nottingham, are litho and three-colour printers, whose work is well known all over the world. The firm's calendars for 1914 are of a very high quality, artistically and technically, and should be seen by all who can sell such things.

James Taylor Harris, Ltd., Cliftonville Studios, Redland, Bristol, are pictorial post card printers. Post cards are printed from customers' negatives at very low prices, as for example, 1,000 collotypes for 9s. Samples are sent and enquiries are solicited.

Percy Bros., Ltd., The Hotspur Press, Whitworth-street West, Manchester.—A feature of this firm's business is the setting up of heavy solid composition on the Linotype and Monotype machines, and they have a neatly got-up booklet showing all the sizes they can set up, from nonpareil to pica, with and without heavy faced type. The firm undertakes machining for the trade on rotary and two-colour machines, also folding and stitching pamphlets, etc.

Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., Southwark Bridge-buildings, London, S.E.—This well-known house, founded in 1819, at Fleet-street, whose fine works were described and illustrated in our issue of March 30th, 1905, have recently relinquished letterpress printing, and now confine themselves to their original trade of the siderographic engraving and printing of bank notes, postage stamps, trading stamps, security cheques, debentures, bonds, share warrants, and certificates, and similar work, which they execute both by steel plate, litho and surface printing as required. They make a special feature of trade engraving and printing in the case of the documents above mentioned, and the good standing of the firm is a guarantee that all trade orders will be strictly and faithfully carried out. Stationers and printers doing company work who do not keep their own engravers cannot do better than entrust their engraving to this firm. Rotary offset litho work is also done.

Petty and Sons, Limited, Leeds and Reading, are printers to the trade who make a speciality of illustrated advertising for various trades. Their facilities for litho trade work are of an extensive character; they are specialists in picture poster work—and litho label work—in all grades. The firm hold a large selection of copyright designs, and execute any order, large or small, with despatch. Their facilities at Whitehall Printeries Leeds, include 100 letterpress and litho machines, rotary and two-colour for fine art printing; their Monotype installations and other labour-saving facilities, with a staff of over 500 employees at Leeds, and 250 at Reading, enable them to undertake large contracts. Features of their business are strict faith with customers, low prices, high-grade work, and speed.

D. F. Tayler and Co., Ltd., New Hall Works, Birmingham.—All kinds of fine chromo-lithographic and letterpress printing are undertaken by this firm, and whilst they do a large business in posters, showcards, manufacturers' pattern books and labels, etc., they are specially noted for being producers of chromo pictures and almanacs of a high-class character. They have a number of novelties in pictures and calendars for the coming year.

Taylor Brothers, Sovereign-street, Leeds.—Messrs. Taylor Brothers' specialities are noted for their variety, excellence of design and fine execution. Their chromo sheet calendars are issued in beautiful colourings and in monotone, and embrace a large selection. The 1914 series is now ready. In their chromo card calendars, letter racks and pocket calendars a vast business is done, new designs being constantly added. Award certificates for schools, swimming clubs, agricultural shows, and other purposes, bordered blanks on paper and card in all sizes and styles are also supplied, as well as illustrated showcards, etc. posters and window bills, advertising, football and cricket sheets, illustrated and comic handbills and puzzle cards. The production of pictorial post cards of customers' own selection, from own negatives or photos (a coloured sketch not being necessary) is a leading feature. The making of half-tone, line and tri-colour blocks as well as photo-lithography in all its branches is carried on upon an extensive scale. "In Memoriam" cards, transparencies for window decoration, and for advertising purposes are a leading line. Lithographed poster work up to 62 by 42 is a speciality, either the designing, the drawing and the printing of the job complete or any part of it, and every description of litho and letterpress printing is undertaken. Varnishing by machine, metal and wood mounting, ruling, punching, numbering, and in fact everything connected with the trade is executed in the works.

Wertheimer, Lea and Co., 46-47, London Wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C., are a firm of printers in French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages. They offer facilities for this class of printing which will be appreciated by the trade.

Widdowson and Co., Millstone-Lane, Leicester, are trade printers who make a speciality of monthly date blocks for calendars and lithographic colour work. Their prices are very low considering the quality of their work, and the advantage of being able to secure ready printed blocks should be appreciated by every calendar printer and stationer requiring complete calendars for customers, as they can have the whole work executed with promptness.

WOOD, PROCESS, COPPERPLATE, and STEEL PLATE ENGRAVERS, DESIGNERS, Etc.

Baddeley Brothers, Chapel-Works, Moor-lane, E.C.—This firm is a reliable one to entrust with seal engraving, die-sinking, and the supply and embossing of private and commercial stationery—they make a speciality of menu card, ball programme, and wedding card blanks for printers.

Badoureau and Jones, Ltd., Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—One of the best known firms of electrotypers, stereotypers, and general engravers in the trade, whose record extends back to 1876, when wood engraving had not been supplanted by the process block. They turn out good work rapidly and are reasonable in their prices. The firm still carry on the department of boxwood block manufacturers.

W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast.—The printers and publishers of the *Belfast Telegraph*.—New and specially erected premises fitted with the latest American machinery are utilised by the firm for the production of process blocks in line and half-tone, on zinc or copper. Litho or copperplate transfers are a speciality.

Century Engraving Co., 21, Cannon-street, and Greenwood-street, Manchester, is one of the best known trade firms in Manchester and "up north" of artists, designers and engravers. Their work covers a wide range of production: bonds, shares, cheques (a feature), letter and invoice headings, cards, views of works, and factories, vignettes and figures engraved on copper, steel plates, and steel dies, also reversed engraved plates for offset machines. Christmas cards in two, three and four colours, die work, menus, book labels, catalogue and booklet covers, decorative panels for posters, etc. In addition to the copper, steel and die departments, the firm have also plate printing, lithographing and die-stamping departments. Their artists are prepared to make sketches and drawings in colour, wash and line for all engraving processes and requirements. That their work is appreciated is clearly shown from its variety and the extent of the field it covers, this firm, besides doing a United Kingdom trade, are now securing enquiries and orders from various towns in India, East and South Africa, the Continent, etc. Printers and stationers who desire good work at a fair price, combined with quick delivery and immediate attention to enquiries and estimates should make a note of such a useful concern. Specimens and booklets with prices will be sent on receipt of a post card.

James Dellagana and Co., Ltd., Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, London, E.C., are newspaper, book and fine art stereotypers, electrotypers, and process engravers. The work done at the Viaduct Foundry is of a high quality, and speed in delivery is made a feature of the business. Electros delivered in three hours from receipt of original. The firm has no other address.

Direct Photo-Engraving Co., 38, Farringdon-street, London, E.C., is a well-known process house, turning out good work in line and half-tone, and undertaking every description of photo-process reproduction. The firm was established in 1882, so that its reputation is not a thing of yesterday. Prices and specimens are sent on application.

T. E. Downey, 63, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, W., is a copperplate engraver and process block maker who does good work. He keeps electros in stock for various trades.

Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., New-street-hill, London, E.C., the well-known firm of printers, have an Electro Department where they produce single and colour electros by the Albert-Galvano method, which ensures the duplicate being an exact duplicate, and, mounted or unmounted, is claimed to be equal in every respect to an original.

The Guild of Printers' Designers, 84, Atlantic Chambers, Brazennose-street, Manchester.—This is a firm that pays special attention to the artistic production of showcards, calendars, catalogue illustrations, circulars, commercial stationery, and illuminated manuscripts. They will illustrate every variety of article for catalogues in black and white or colours, wash or line drawings, direct or from photographs; make a speciality of old style designs, lettering, writing, etc., for circulars and such like, and they claim to stamp all their work with an individuality which raises it above the general level.

E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., Withy-grove, Manchester.—A firm of high-class photo-engravers, who include in their category the production of three and two-colour work, combined half-tone and line blocks and "Sketchlight" half-tones which give a brilliant effect, away altogether from the commonplace half-tone results. They also make a special class of block for headings of commercial stationery; the results closely resemble die-press work, the great advantage in the use of these being that art papers are not necessary, in fact, finest results are obtained on papers such as bank and antique. The blocks will work quite easy on the ordinary platen type. It would be worth while for printers to see specimens of this class of work and obtain further particulars.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd., Thornton-road, Bradford, make illustrative blocks by all processes and for all purposes. They are also designers and experts in photo-litho.

S. W. Partridge and Co., 21-22, Old Bailey, London, E.C., the well-known publishers, supply electrotypes for illustrative purposes, from the extensive and valuable stock of engravings created in connection with their numerous illustrated publications. Messrs. Partridge and Co. are not electrotype collectors and agents, but simply offer—to Colonial houses in particular—the advantage of their great resources in artistic engravings, covering most fields of literature, and for the most part at one-tenth the cost of the original drawings. Local magazine proprietors should be quick to grasp the advantage of such a source of illustration

C. H. Read and Co., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C., are draughtsmen and engravers on wood, electrotypers, etc., and have a good selection of stock electros for trade purposes. The firm also makes a feature of touching-up half-tone and other blocks that may have been damaged in working, or otherwise.

Richardson and Co., Waterloo-street, Leeds, are electrotypers and stereotypers in all branches, and make a speciality of vignetted and three-colour electros by a special process that is guaranteed to give results equal to originals. Specimens and price list will be sent on application.

W. F. Sedgwick, Ltd., 236-7, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E., make a feature of the best half-tone, three-colour and line work. They also undertake designing and artistic work in connection with the production of high-class illustrative or advertising work.

John Swain and Son, Ltd., Columbia House, 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.—This famous firm of process engravers is well known in the printing world, its founder, the late Mr. John Swain, being a pioneer in the art of photo-mechanical engraving, and a Swain block embodies all the qualities that command the admiration of the printer. The firm recently entered on occupation of fine new premises at the above address, an illustrated description of which appeared in our issue of December 9th, 1909, and are fully equipped with the latest and most approved

Digitized by Google

appliances for turning out the highest class of work in the shortest time. They have opened a branch house at 12-14, Bath-street, Glasgow.

H. J. Sheldon, 32, Museum-street, W.C., is an engraver and electrotyper who makes a feature of electrotype reproductions from bank-notes, bond and cheque plates, etc., for printing purposes. He also makes special protective surface blocks for printing micro-cheque bands, scrolls, and other fine work. A speciality of the firm is making duplicate copper plates steel-faced, for work on the Hoe copper-plate printing machine. At the Printers' Exhibition, 1904, London, they obtained highest award and silver medal for their work then exhibited.

H. G. Walker, 65, Bayswater-road, Birmingham.—This firm specialise in stock blocks for note heads. Also dainty designs suitable for bazaars, circulars, advertisements, calendars, blotters, showcards, picture post cards, etc.

PROCESS WORK REQUISITES, Etc.

John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, London, E.C., are makers of zinc and copper-plates for process engravers, etc. They specialise in quick working zinc for newspapers, and finest copper for half-tones and photogravure. Samples will be sent on application.

Penrose and Co., Ltd., 109, Farringdon-road, E.C.—This firm supplies all materials, chemicals, and apparatus for photo-zinco, photo-litho, collotype, and the kindred processes. They keep everything from the commonest chemical to the most elaborate sets of photographic apparatus.

PAPER BAG-MAKING MACHINERY.

Bumsted and Chandler, Ltd., Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs, make a speciality of paper bag-making machinery suitable for general printing offices, and designed to produce bags of varied sizes and weights from the web of paper. The patented machines of this firm have recently been simplified and improved, and the statements issued concerning their capacity ought to be of practical interest to printers in all countries, where it does not always pay to stock a great number of sizes and classes of bags.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, Etc., PUBLISHERS.

Valentine and Sons, Limited, Dundee.—This firm's photographic publications are widely known, both at home and abroad, comprising as they do nearly every class of photographic work. They claim to have the largest colour and collotype plant in the kingdom, and issue about 100,000,000 colour and black and white post cards a year. They employ in their different establishments about 700 workpeople.

PAPER MILL ENGINEERS.

Bentley and Jackson, Ltd., Bury, near Manchester.—"Thou hast built a paper mill"—*Shakespeare*. This quotation dates back before the business of papermakers' engineers was established, but if the firm of Bentley and Jackson had then existed, doubtless they would have pioneered the industry. This firm have built the machinery for some of the largest mills in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France and the United States; an acknowledgment that they are good engineers, and well know how to plan a paper mill, and to properly equip it with the latest plant. They have made a considerable success of mills designed for India, China and Japan.

AUCTIONEERS and VALUATORS.

Frank G. Bowen, 62a, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C., is well known in the trade as an experienced valuer of printing plant and machinery. He also carries on a successful business as trade auctioneer.

Frank Colebrook, 146, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—Mr. Colebrook carries on the business of valuer for the printing, paper and stationery trades. Mr. Colebrook has had over thirty years' experience in printeries, four of these in responsible positions in the block-making world. He assists manufacturing houses in any line in the compilation and display of their own advertising catalogues or booklets, they printing them where they choose. Some old-established and very important printeries and firms supplying printers are among those who have used his help in this sense.

Robert H. Ruddock, 71, Fleet-street, London, E.C., is an auctioneer, valuer, and fire loss assessor to the printing and allied trades. Mr. Ruddock has had considerable experience in these branches, and his services are at the disposal of clients.

PRESS CUTTING AGENCIES.

Durrant's Press Cutting Agency, 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, and 3, St. Andrew-street, London, E.C., supplies press cuttings for any purpose promptly, and at cheap rates.

Woolgar and Roberts, 58, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—A general press cutting agency supplying information and press cuttings upon any subject smartly, and at moderate prices.

WIPERS and DUSTERS.

Jacobs Brothers and Co., Portpool-lane, Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C., supply printers, lithographers, engineers, etc., with "wipers" of every description, guaranteed clean and free from buttons, pins, etc. Prices and particulars are sent free on application.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Neyroud and Son, 14-18, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. (same address since 1881).—A firm of advertising agents that has international connections. It is old established, the office having been opened in 1875. Sole agents for Rudolf Mosse, German advertising firm, since 1875, also sole agents for *Kolnische Zeitung*, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. Perry, Ltd., Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.—This firm, one of the oldest trade protection offices in the United Kingdom, makes status inquiries as to the position and standing of traders and others, and possesses registers at the offices, containing full bankruptcy and other information for Great Britain and Ireland.

Give the Operator Readable Copy.

Ask any operator how much type he can set in eight hours. He will reply something like this: "Well, of course, it depends on the copy, but ——," etc. Whatever else he says, he is sure to mention the copy. Which indicates an important relation between copy and product.

The average operator likes his work—except, perhaps, on Monday morning. He likes to "pull out" on a good run of copy and show 'em what his machine can do. He finds pleasure in piling up column after column on the galley bank — more than he finds in putting away dollar after dollar in a savings bank. There is a fascination about operating a typesetting machine when the copy is good. It is pleasant to hear the clicking of the keys, and to watch the delicate mechanism — each part working in harmony with the others and automatically performing its appointed task. It's fun for the operator to sit at his keyboard and keep these parts of the machine going as they should. It means a good string—large output—which interests his employer.

No operator can set a good string, however, unless he has good copy—copy that can be followed readily and continuously Punctuation, capitalisation and spelling must be accurately noted. The operator can not spend many seconds puzzling over a hastily scribbled foreign word or in remembering whether Francis, as a man's name, is spelt with an "i" or an "e." He must grasp the copy at a glance, while his fingers are busy with the keybuttons.

The copy need not be typewritten or reprint. Good copy is easier to read and follow than nonpareil reprint, especially for a slightly near-sighted operator. Before copy is sent to the machines it should be carefully edited. It should be given the operator exactly as it is to appear in print, to the last comma. It is a mistake to assume that because the operator knows the style he can just as well fix up punctuation and capitalisation as he goes along. He can do it, but it will waste both his time and that of the machine. It is, however, better to leave the editing to the operator than to have it done in a careless and slipshod manner. The aim should always be to make copy readable at a glance.

Any machine owner who has managed to get this far in the present article probably is now saying to himself: "Yes, it is all very well to talk about giving the operators good copy. I'd like to give them all ten-point leaded reprint. But I don't write the copy. Outsiders do that. They send it in—good, bad, indifferent, monstrous—and that's the way I must turn it over to the machines."

A good point, well taken. In fact, that's the whole problem—reforming those who write the copy. In attempting such a reformation the machine owner should bear in mind that there is nothing to loose, and whatever he gains means a sure increase of output for his machines. The thought should prove an incentive. Of course, the thing to do is to show customers wherein *they* will gain by preparing better copy. If they pay for their work according to the time it takes to handle it, it will be easy enough to explain how they can reduce their bills in this way. They will readily understand the advantage to themselves of preparing readable copy because the advantage is real and measurable in dollars and cents. Another effective argument will be found in the fact that good copy will enable the operators to get the type set quicker, which will mean that customers will get proofs and copies that much sooner. The latter argument will interest editors and copy-writers who have nothing whatever to do with the business end of their publications.

There is another way in which proprietor or foremen can materially assist their operators and increase their output. That is by arranging new copy, first proofs, page proofs, etc., so as to give them the most possible "straight sailing," and as few changes of machine as possible. Nothing knocks the enthusiasm out of an operator quicker than a series of needless interruptions.

He comes down in the morning feeling able to lick his weight in wildcats and intending to set a big string. His heart warms as he discovers a pile of typewritten copy at his machine, and he begins work with a will. Then a make-up man comes up with a run-around. It is a six-em measure, requires careful spacing, and is a little exasperating. The run-around finished, our ambitious operator resumes his typewritten copy, hoping to get a fair string anyway. Then some one comes along with a bunch of page proofs in half-a-dozen measures and faces, followed by a table job, some first proofs, an uninterrupted fifteen minutes on his new copy, and then more run-arounds. Thus the variety continues until by noon he cares not whether he gets a good string, and at five o'clock he has very little to show for his day's work.

Of course, run-arounds, page proofs, etc., must be taken care of, and sometimes they cannot wait. But those in charge should see to it that no unnecessary changes and interruptions are allowed, and that the operators get as many "straight" runs as possible. It is particularly important to keep the operators seated at their keyboards, and not have them running about with proofs, copy, or whatnot. It is not merely a matter of saving the time spent in getting up and sitting down again—and possibly a swapping of stories and chewing tobacco. The point is to keep the machines *producing*. Some waste time is unavoidable, just as some of the copy is sure to be wretched. A little extra care in laying out work, however, will pay big dividends, just as it will pay well to induce customers to send in legible copy.

These ideas are not new. In fact, they are truisms. Probably a majority of machine owners realise the importance of good copy and proper arrangement of work, and strive for both. Some, however, might bring about reforms which would help pay for the automobile, or help meet the weekly pay-roll, as the case may be.—The *Inland Printer*.

LINOTYPE operators are sometimes, perhaps because of intentness upon their work, absent-minded, and often one has caught himself dropping a matrice into the metal pot instead of a pig of metal. But this was gone one better in a Western newspaper composing-room recently, when Slug Four, an efficient "cog-wheeler," threw a space-band into a convenient cuspidor and expectorated into the assembler box.

HARD soap has long been recommended for use on wooden case-runs. Now that steel runs are so much in use, compositors will find graphite, either powdered or in paste, an excellent substitute for the soap.

Digitized by Google

JOHN · DICKINSON
· · and · Coy., Limited · ·
PAPER-MAKERS



OLD · BAILEY,
LONDON · E.C.
TELEGRAMS: "COMMILES, LONDON"
TELEPHONE: 7500 CITY (10 LINES)

FOUR · MILLS
Croxley, Apsley
Nash & Home Park

PRINTINGS & WRITINGS
of every description
IMITATION ART PAPERS a Specialty.

COATED · ART · PAPERS
PRINTINGS & NEWS-
· · in Reel or Sheet · ·
LIGHT-HANDLING · BOOK · PAPERS
· · ·
MANUFACTURING · STATIONERS

ENVELOPES · NOTEPAPERS · PAPETERIES
TAG LABELS · COMMERCIAL HEADINGS
ACCOUNT BOOKS · PERPETUAL LEAF—
LEDGERS · FANCY LEATHER GOODS
FILING SYSTEMS · PASTEBOARDS
PRINTERS & FANCY CARDS · POSTCARDS
PULP BOARDS · COATED PAPERS & BOARDS

Stationery Stockrooms & Offices:
27, UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON

BRANCHES
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Delhi, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban
East London, Sydney, Montreal, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds;
Glasgow, Bristol, Nottingham and Belfast

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

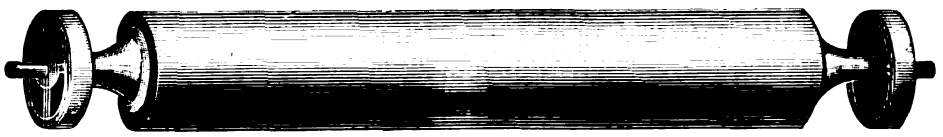
Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

The LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of PRINTERS' LEADS in the WORLD.

TAYLOR & WATKINSON

MACHINE-CAST AND PLANED

Printers' Leads and Clumps,

Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, LEEDS.

Telephone: 4,011 CENTRAL. Cable: "PICA," LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

FOREIGN OR COLONIAL ORDERS SUPPLIED DIRECT OR THROUGH ANY MERCHANT OR SHIPPER.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MECH. BINDFADENFABRIK IMMENSTADT,

IMMENSTADT (BAVARIA).

Manufacturers of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Twines, Cords, Shoe-Threads, Net-Yarns, and Seamings

BEST ITALIAN HEMP ONLY USED.

Sole Agents for Great Britain and the Colonies:—

WHOLESALE ONLY.

KLUGMANN & Co., 47, Basinghall Street, LONDON, E.C.

TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

Digitized by Google

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—September 27, 1913.

TELEPHONE 1551 HOP. CODE:—6TH EDITION A.B.C. TELEGRAMS:-BICOLOUR. LONDON

The DIAMOND TAG Co.

Bermondsey Sq. & Abbey Street, LONDON. S.E.

TAG, LABEL & TICKET MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS TO THE TRADE ONLY.

TWO PAYING LINES FOR PRINTERS, GUMMED ADDRESS LABELS. FOR ALL TRADES. *Attractively Printed in Colors.* MEMO FORMS, BILLHEADS &c SUPPLIED PRINTED IN TWO COLORS AT LESS THAN USUAL ONE COLOR RATE.

SUNDRIES. USEFUL ITEMS TO HAVE SAMPLES OF. INVOICE TAG ENVELOPES. FLORISTS TAGS. TACK CARDS. JEWELLERS TICKETS. WAREHOUSE TICKETS. METAL RIM TICKETS. GUMMED TICKETS FOR DRAPERS & PINNING . . . .

NOTE !

We are Manufacturers to the Trade—Wholesale and Export only.

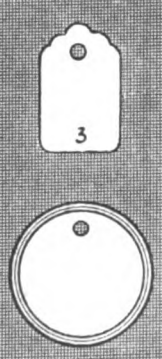
It will pay you in every way to get our quotations for your requirements in Tags, Labels, Tickets &c.

We give you Lowest Prices for good work and do not compete with you for your Customers' Trade.

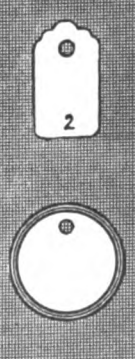
TACK-ON CARDS FOR CASES, BOXES, BARRELS, &c, ALL SIZES. IN WHITE CARD OR MANILLAS. PRINTED ONE OR BOTH SIDES IN ONE OR TWO COLORS AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

POST CARDS. FOR ALL BUSINESS PURPOSES. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES. IN VARIOUS COLORS. AS USED BY BREWERIES, COAL MERCHANTS & OTHER FIRMS WHO ADVERTISE BY POST.

TAGS PRINTED IN 2 COLOURS AT LESS THAN USUAL 1 COLOUR PRICE.



WE CAN PRINT TAGS CHEAPER THAN PRINTERS BECAUSE WE MAKE & PRINT IN ONE OPERATION

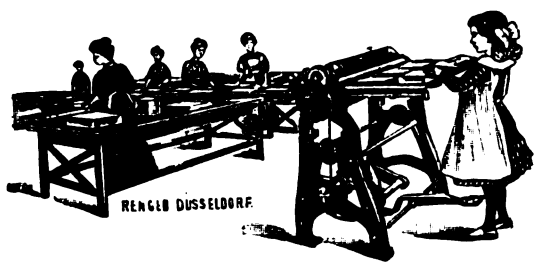


A COMPARISON



THE EXTRA STRENGTH IN THE ◇ WASHER IS WHERE IT IS WANTED.-VIZ. WHERE THE PULL IS.

SAMPLES & PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION BY RETURN POST. ORDERS PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED.



Gluеing Machine with Transporter.

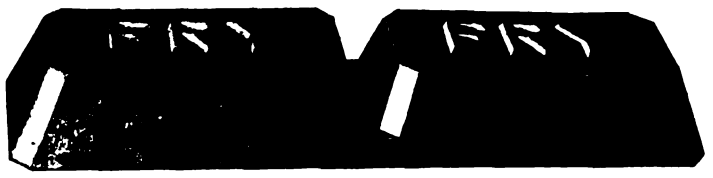
Don't Buy

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machines,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, and Boxmaking Machines, etc., Cold Glues, Gums, etc., without offer from:

RENGER Machines and Glue Works, **Dusseldorf** (Germany).

Digitized by Google



FRY'S METAL

METAL FOUNDRY,

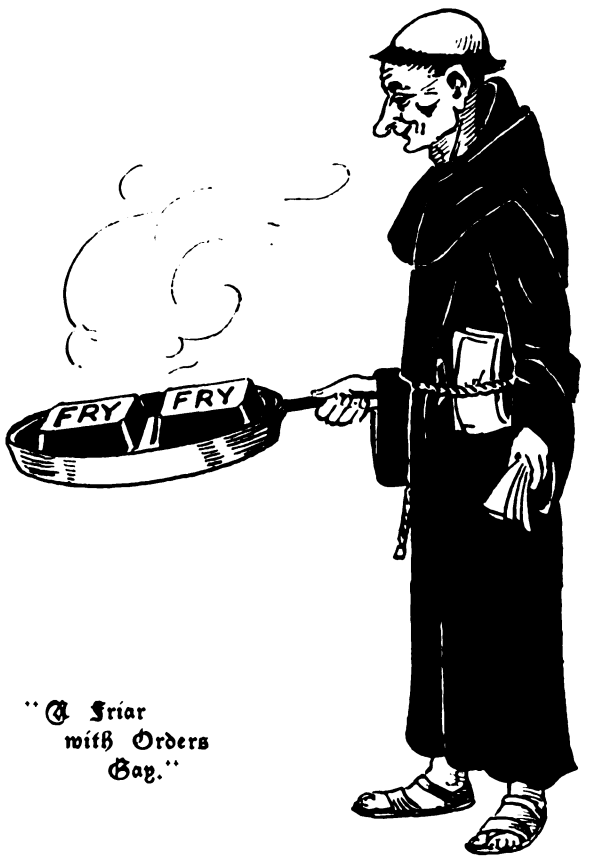
25 - 30, Holland Street,
BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON, S.E.

Telephone: HOP 3754.
Telegrams: "FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

49
Years' Experience.

Write for Prices and Samples.

"A Friar with Orders Say."



"Fryotype"

Brands of

STEREO
LINO
MONO
TYPO, etc.

Made Entirely from NEW

TIN, LEAD and ANTIMONY.

are

Absolutely Reliable.

TYPE METAL--All Qualities.

LARGE STOCKS. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Supplied with YOUR OWN or YOUR CUSTOMER'S Name, Address, and Business Announcements, etc., on front cover.

Before Deciding, Send for Samples and Prices of our

TRADE CALENDARS
TRADE DIARIES
TRADE ALMANACKS

Which Have Maintained Their High Reputation 42 Years.

"Well printed on good quality paper, illustrations from recent photographs, and judiciously selected information."—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

"Admirable production, illustrations profuse and eminently suitable, matter interestingly and brightly written, and great judgment shown in its selection."
—*Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades' Register.*



ABEL HEYWOOD & SON, 47-53, LEVER STREET, (Late OLDHAM STREET) MANCHESTER.

Digitized by Google

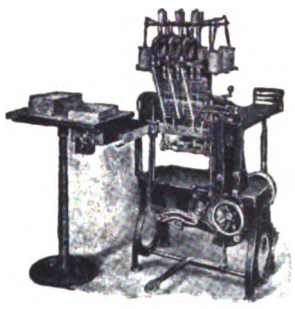
SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

OVER 3,000 SMYTH BOOK SEWING MACHINES IN USE.



View showing a row of 13 Smyth No. 3 Book Sewing Machines in the Binding Department of Messrs. A. F. Marcks & Co., St. Petersburg, Russia.

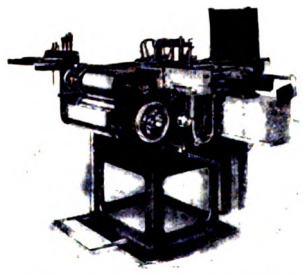
Smyth Bookbinding Machines are in daily use throughout the World. The Superiority of the Smyth Machines is proved beyond doubt by the enormous number in use and the many repeat orders constantly being received.



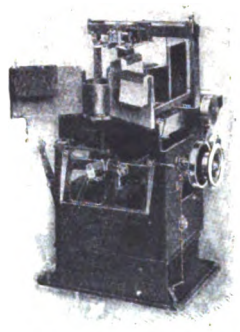
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

The enormous number of Smyth Bookbinding Machines in use throughout the World and the numerous repeat orders constantly being received proves the following assertions:—

Smyth Machines are: The Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: Longest Life,
and are the: Most Simple to operate.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to:—

19, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

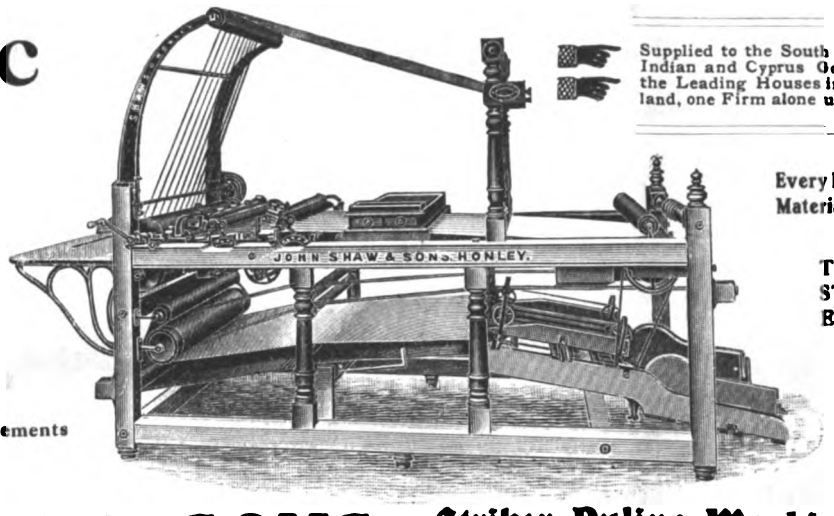
Cable and Telegraphic Address "RULING HONLEY."
National Telephone: No. 22 HONLEY.
A. B. C. 5th Edition and Private Codes used.

Over 3,000 are now in use and giving PERFECT SATISFACTION.

FIRST IN 1876. ESTABLISHED 1876. FOREMOST IN 1913.

Automatic Striker Ruling Machine

All the Latest and Newest Improvements Attached.



Supplied to the South African, New Zealand, Indian and Cyprus Governments, and in all the Leading Houses in Great Britain and Ireland, one Firm alone using over 100 Machines.

Every Machine made of the Best Material and Workmanship and Fully Guaranteed.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCY.

PRICES, etc., of

JOHN SHAW & SONS, Striker Ruling Machine Works, Honley, HUDDERSFIELD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICAN STRIKER PENS. The New "Gold Alloy Durable" Striker Pens. Will last a lifetime. Finest and best made. Prices and Samples Free.

Write for Particulars of our Combined Striker Machine, for Ruling and Striking with Pens and Discs. Also of our New "Imperial" Iron Disc Machine, for Faint Lining and Striking both sides of Sheets, with Automatic Feeder and Layboy.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

These Machines receive SPECIAL ATTENTION for Export. All the Wood-Work, Rollers, etc., being made of Specially Seasoned Materials, and then "Kiln Dried," in our Own Special Hot Kiln, to prevent any possibility of Warping. Iron is also substituted for Wood wherever possible

Personal Attention

is the most valuable ingredient which should enter into the composition of all

TYPE METALS

because apart from the quality of the other ingredients used, this has the greatest bearing on the value of the metal to you. Every description of metals made up at the Rock Smelting Works receives this valuable element of **PERSONAL ATTENTION**, with the result that an ever increasing number of printers both at home and in the Colonies are sending not only orders, but **REPEAT** orders.

TYPE METALS of every description are made up to sample or specification, and the purity of the ingredients is positively guaranteed.

Tin, Lead and Antimony can also be supplied from stock at lowest prices.

E. J. HARRISON,

Type Metal Manufacturer and Refiner of Lino, Mono, Typo, Electro, etc.

523, Old Kent Road, London, S.E., England.

Telephone: HOP 3658.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied at **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or 2/6 FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Digitized by Google

SAFETY VACUUM Bronzing Machine

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

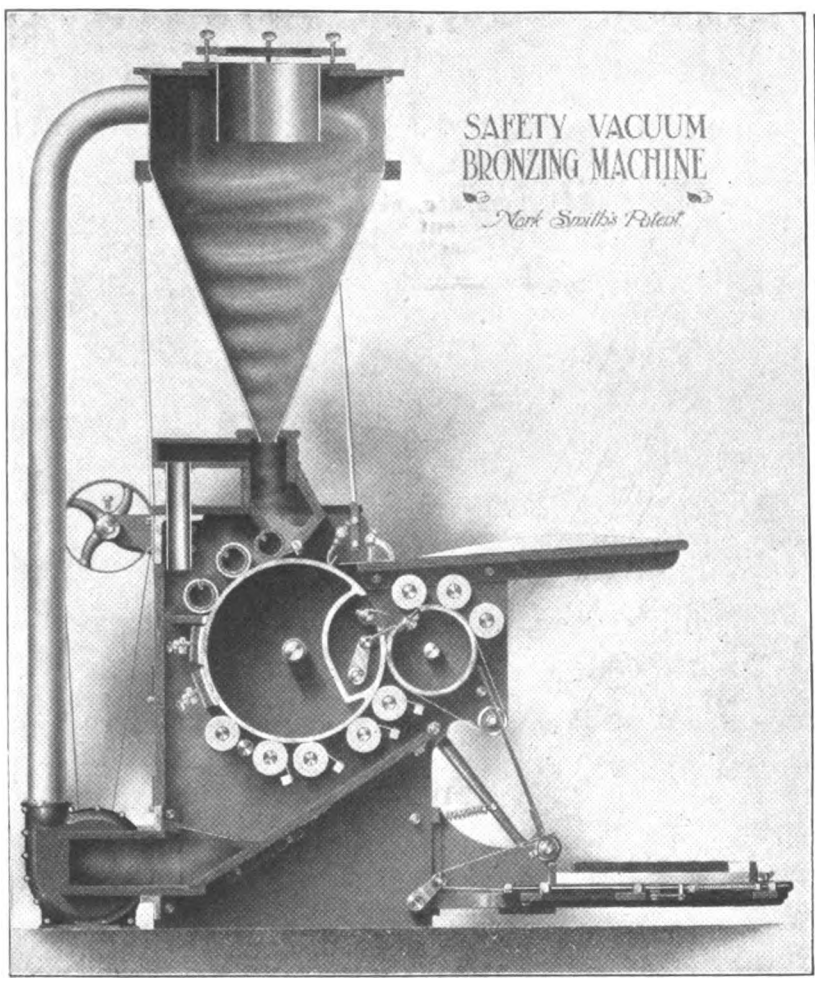
Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

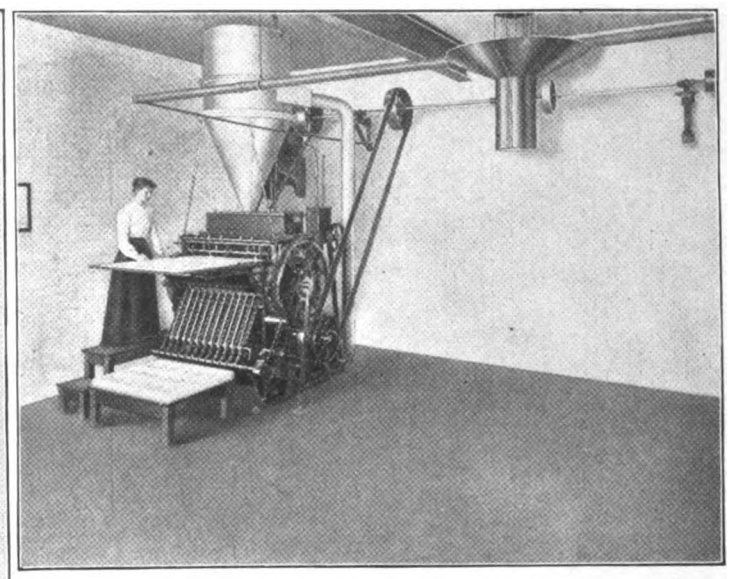
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN ENGLAND

and

10 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN AMERICA.





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other countries.

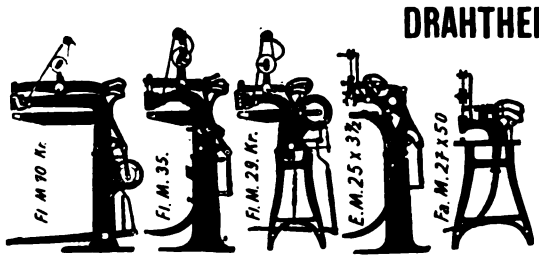
Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America The United Printing Machinery Co, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

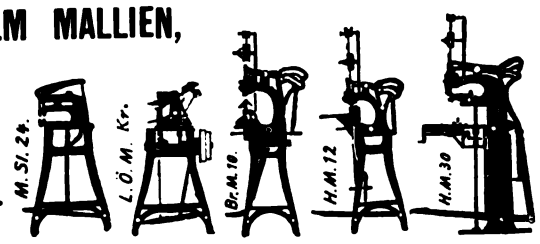


DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,

Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.

CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.





BUKAMA 101

Combined Hole-Eyeletting Machine.

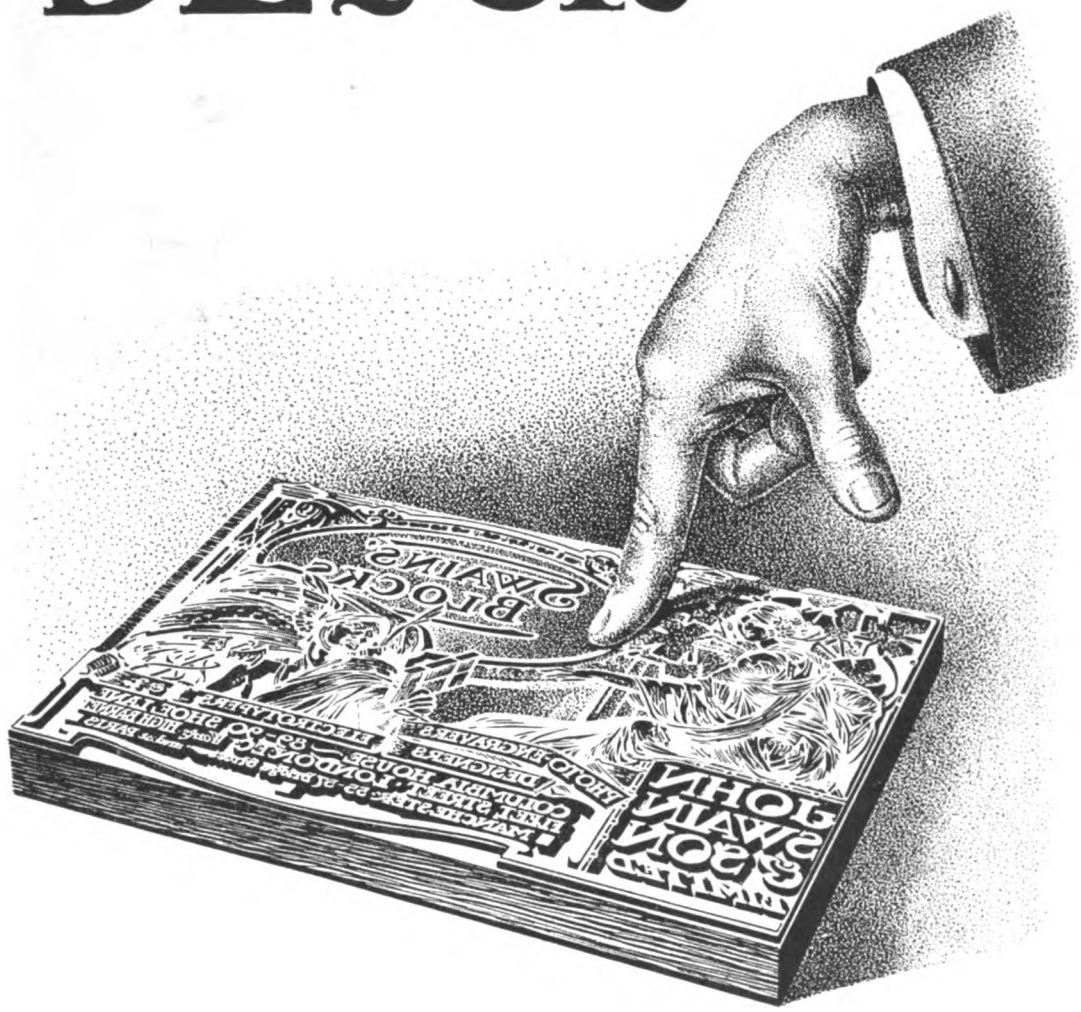
ENQUIRIES INVITED.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

YOU·CAN·ALWAYS·PUT YOUR·FINGER·ON·A·

SWAIN BLOCK



CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR MANY GOOD QUALITIES

JOHN·SWAIN·&·SON·LTD.

Chief Office:–Columbia House.
89-90, SHOE LANE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MANCHESTER. 55-57, Bridge St.
Works:–Columbia House & High Barnet.
GLASGOW. 12-14, Bath St.
BIRMINGHAM. 36, Cornwall St.
PARIS, 34, Boulevard des Italiens.

Digitized by Google

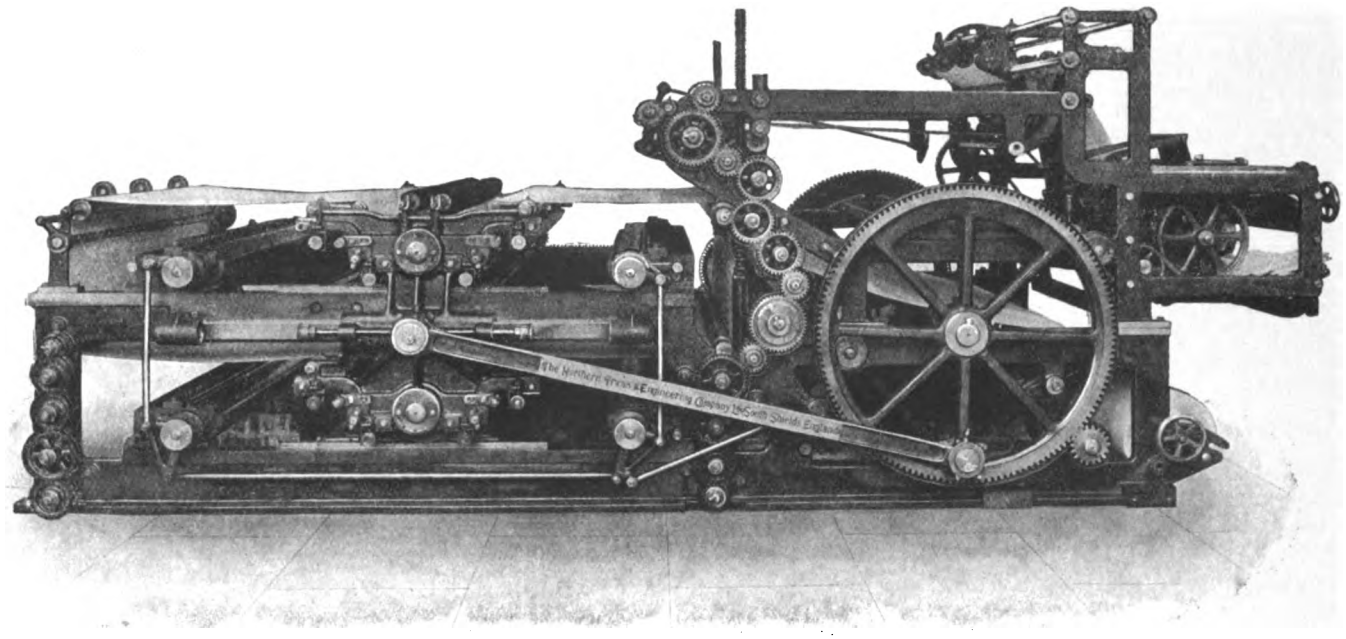
THE

Northern Press and Engineering Co., Limited,

SOUTH SHIELDS and LONDON.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Rotary Printing Machines for Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals Novelettes, etc.

The "Norpress" Flat-Bed Web Printing and Folding Machine.



SPEED 5,000 COPIES PER HOUR. EASY TO WORK. RELIABLE.
CONTAINS EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT OF ADVANTAGE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DESIGN A will produce 4, 6 and 8 pages at one operation.
DESIGN B will produce 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 pages at one operation.
DESIGN C will produce 4, 8, and 12 pages at one operation from single reel of paper.
All products folded to quarter-page size.

Prices and Particulars will be gladly given by the Manufacturers and Patentees:

NORTHERN PRESS & ENGINEERING COMPANY, Ltd.,

SOUTH SHIELDS, and 18 & 19 Whitefriars Street, LONDON. E.C.

"WONDER" & "SURPRISE" Blacks

3/- per lb. (For Coated Papers.)

1/6 per lb. (For Super-Calendered Papers.)

Are perfect working, free flowing and give clean, sharp prints on finest screen cuts. They impart a lustre surpassed by Gloss inks only. Dense in colour and give **More Impressions Per Pound** than any Printing Ink known.

PRINT, TURN, PRINT, BIND and Deliver a job IN A DAY.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

THE AULT & WIBORG LONDON Co., 4 & 5, St. John's Square, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 86, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 86, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2784.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

BERGER AND WIRTH,

Telegraphic Address: BERGWIRTH, LONDON."

MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE

PRINTING INKS

AND FINE DRY COLOURS

National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.

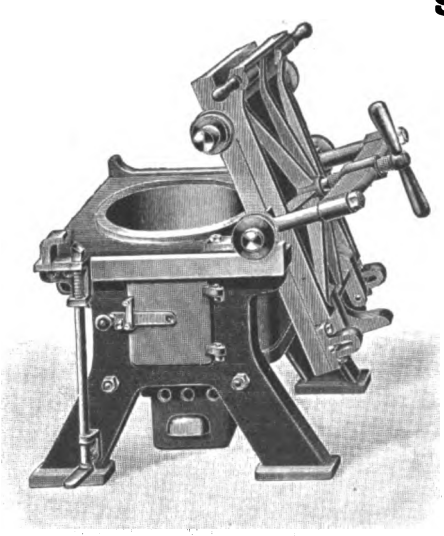
CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.

OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Output Since 1889

OVER

24,000 Machines.

Yearly Production

ABOUT

1,800 Machines.



Printing Works: LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."

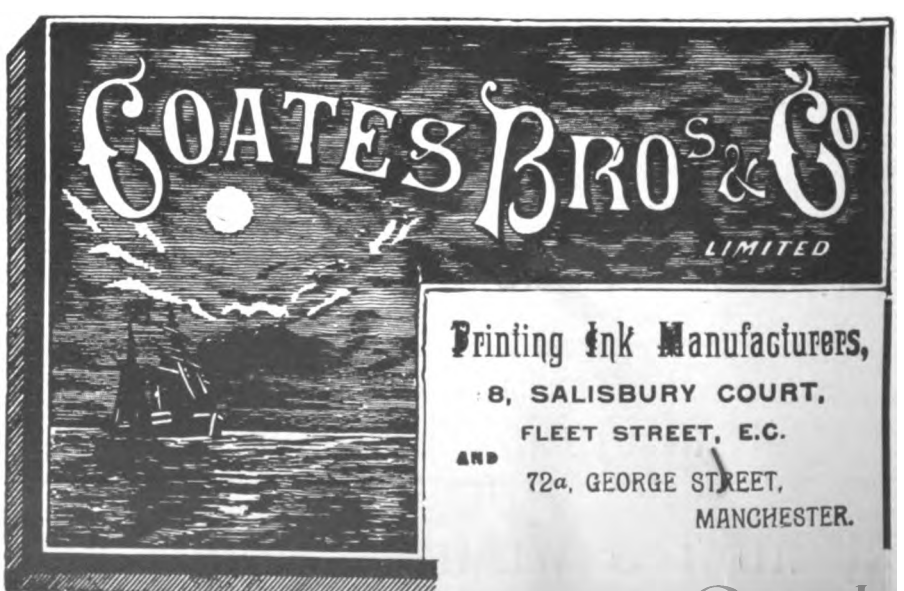
Telephone Nos:— Offices, 644 Central and The Bank Works, 469 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application*

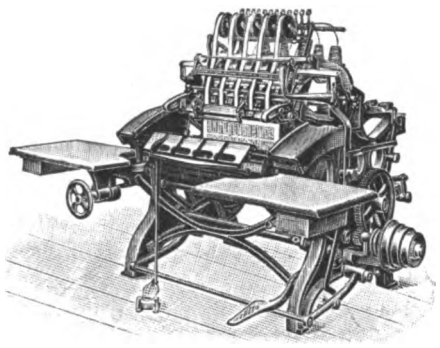
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.



Digitized by Google

AUG. BREHMER,

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.



ESTABLISHED 1876. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900, GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL. BRUSSELS EXHIBITION, 1910, THREE GRAND PRIX.

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

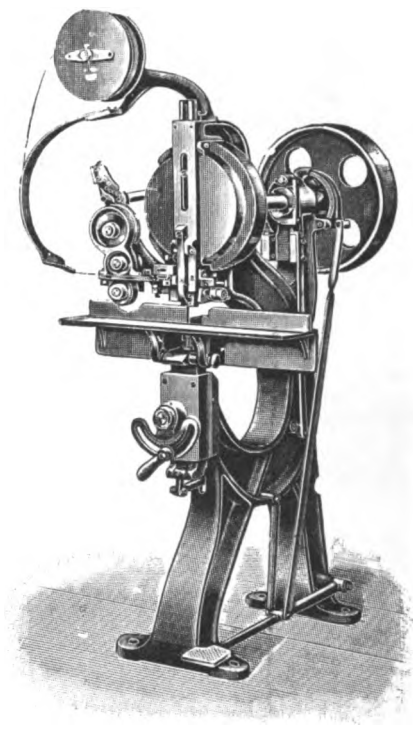
Over **22,500** sold in United Kingdom; **60,000** all over the world.

Of many sizes, ranging in price from £2 12s. 6d. to to £55, stitching thicknesses up to 1⅝ inches.

The well-known **WIRE STITCHING MACHINE No. 4a,**

Has lately been GREATLY IMPROVED, and is now the MOST EFFICIENT, HANDY, and, in comparison with the prices of similar machines of other makers, the CHEAPEST Machine on the market.

It will stitch a GREATER THICKNESS than before, viz.: ⅞ **inch instead of** ¾ **inch.**
It is now supplied with a separate head for stitching the THINNEST work, which it will do as perfectly as the smaller machines.
It will stitch pamphlets BOTH WAYS, with the ends of the staples clenched INSIDE the fold, or at the BACK of it.
The starting clutch has been entirely reconstructed and improved, so that the machine works QUITE SILENTLY.
The price of the machine has not been increased but remains as before, *i.e.*, **£35.** Over **6,000** of this machine sold.



THE THREAD-STITCHING MACHINE, No. 37,

Is now made to produce four sizes of stitches: 2 inches, 3 inches, 4 inches, and 5 inches in length. It is a QUICK Machine (speed up to 2,400 stitches per hour) and not liable to breakdowns or expensive repairs.
Can also be used for making loops at end of books for hanging up, and for stringing showcards, calendars, &c., with thick cord. The **BEST** in the market. Testimonials of leading firms at disposal.

THE GLUEING MACHINE, No. 61,

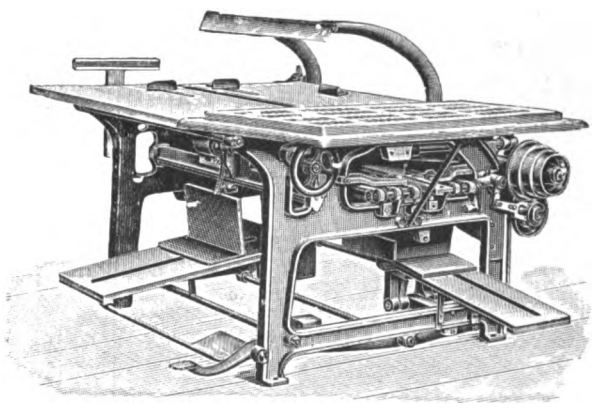
For glueing or gumming paper or cloth book covers, &c., will save 10 per cent to 15 per cent. GLUE, and from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. wages as compared with hand labour.

THE LEATHER PARING MACHINE, No. 30,

Has met with unrivalled success! Over **400** Machines sold! Greatest labour-saving machine in existence!
Suitable for **ALL KINDS** of leather.

THREAD BOOK SEWING MACHINES, IN 5 SIZES.

For ACCOUNT BOOKS, LETTER COPYING BOOKS, GUARD BOOKS, LETTERPRESS WORK, &c.
Over **1,500** of the various sizes sold.



WIRE BOOK SEWING MACHINES,

For GUARD BOOKS, SCRAP BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c.

FOLDING MACHINES IN 70 DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

For BOOKWORK, STATIONERY WORK, and NEWSPAPERS,
OVER **1,800 MACHINES SOLD.**

DISC RULING MACHINES.

BOX-MAKING MACHINERY,

For ordinary and Folding Boxes, including Corner Staying Machines.

THE ENDSHEET PASTING MACHINE, No, 62.

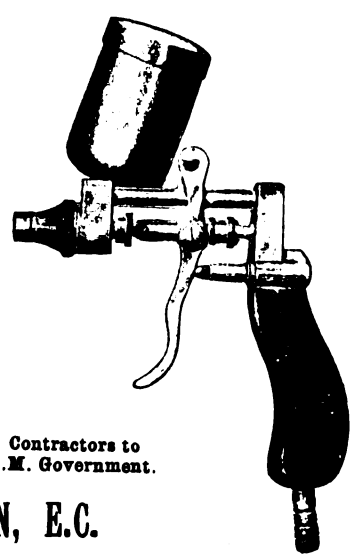
This Machine will automatically paste endsheets, plates or maps, &c., on the outside of book sections, and is finding great favour with the trade. It can also be had for turning end sheet over section and pasting it on.

Many Printers!

ARE USING THE

"Aerograph" Sprays

For Colour Work of all Kinds.



Full Particulars and Specimens of

THE AEROGRAPH CO., LTD., Contractors to H.M. Government.

43, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.

WM. MAYALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

INK POWDERS for RULING, WRITING, etc., LIQUID INKS and GUMS, COLOURS, STAINS, BOOKBINDERS' GLUES (all classes), **CHEMICALS, etc.**

St: Stephen Street, Salford, MANCHESTER, Eng.

MAYALL'S RULING INK POWDERS

Specially Prepared for Paper Ruling.

USED REGULARLY BY THOUSANDS OF MACHINE RULERS at HOME and ABROAD.

PRICES for the UNITED KINGDOM, per lb. nett.

RED, Powder	FANCY BLUE, Crystals	BLACK	GREEN
5/3	6/4	5/6	4/6	5/3

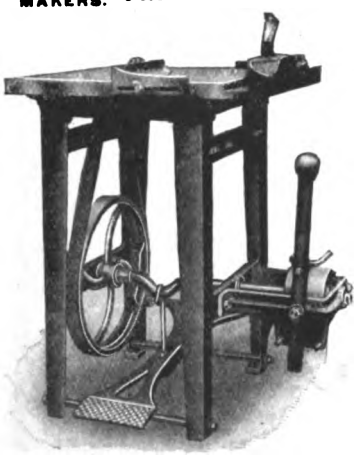
PATENT INDIGO BLUE POWDER for feint lines—supplanting PASTE BLUE everywhere, being much superior, cleaner to use, and considerably more economical; free from grit and sediment, **5/8** per lb

COLONIAL & FOREIGN ORDERS
6d. per lb. more to cover extra postage.
CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.
Write for samples and full particulars.

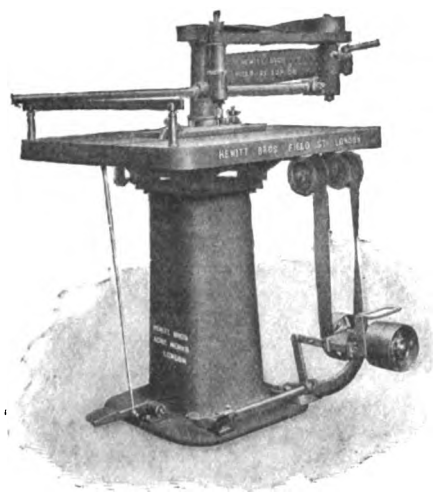
Digitized by Google

HEWITT BROS.,

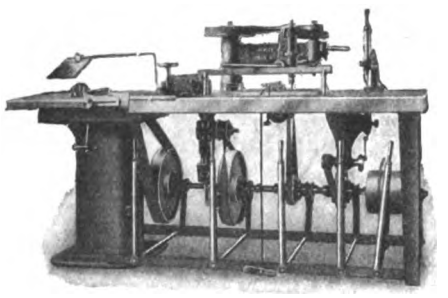
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.



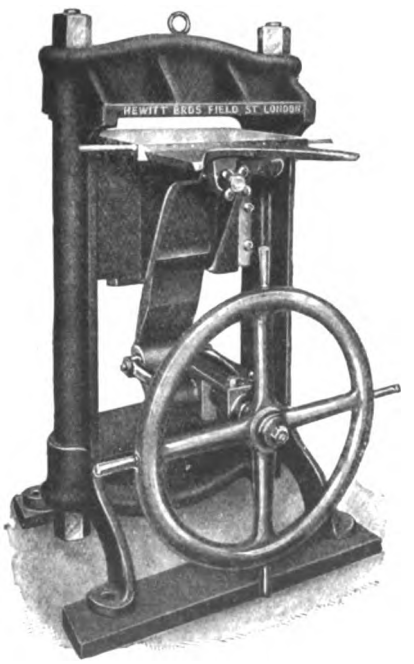
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH
for Power or Treadle. Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.



Stereotypers' Toggle Press.
(New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS. FOR CHASES.
Field St. Kings Cross. London W.

KENDELL & SONS,

NORFOLK IRONWORKS,

SHOREDITCH, & 17, WHITEFRIARS ST.

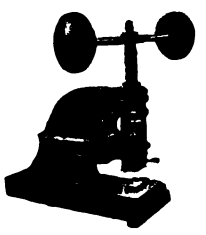
FLEET STREET, LONDON.



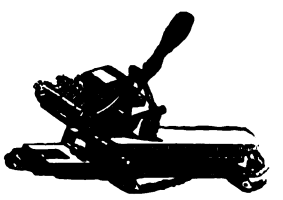
COMPLETE PLANTS for Printing, Bookbinding, Envelope Making, Boxmaking, etc.



Power Stamping Press



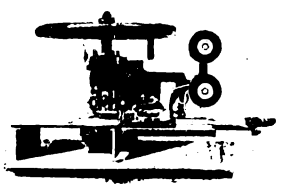
Hand Stamping Press



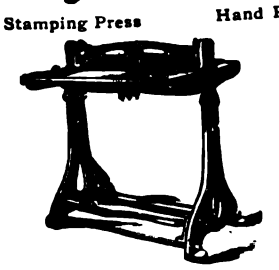
Hand Paging Machine



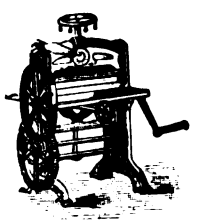
Metal Edging Machine for Boxes.



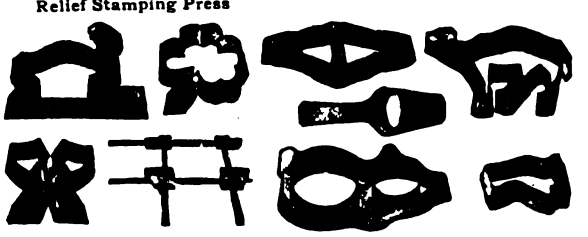
Gough Self-Inking and Wiping Relief Stamping Press



Perforating Machine.



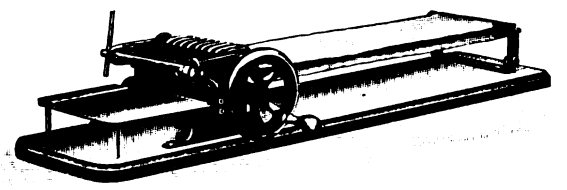
Guillotine Cutting Machine.



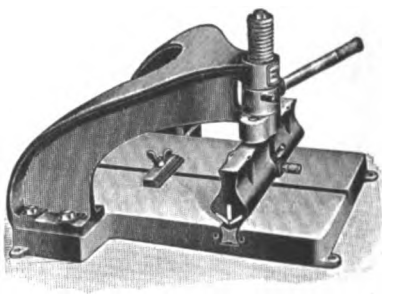
Cutters for Labels, Show-Cards, Envelopes



Card Cutting Machine



Label Gumming Machine



Bending or Creasing Machine

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS.
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS.
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,

LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Jacobsen, Welch & Co., LIMITED,

Telegraphic Addresses:
ENVELOPE, HYDE,
PAPAVEROUS, LONDON.

Telephones:
LONDON, 5749 CENTRAL.
HYDE, 121 NATIONAL.

Newton Mill,

HYDE, ENGLAND.

LONDON: Newton House, Paternoster Square, E.C.
GLASGOW: 45, Hope Street.
SOUTH AFRICA: York Buildings, Rissik Street, Johannesburg.

Representative: Mr. E. A. Tozer.

NEWTON MILL HYDE ENGLAND
TRADE MARK.

The Leading Manufacturers in the British Isles

OF

Compendiums (Writing pads with envelopes in pockets).
Writing pads in all qualities, and at all prices.
Cabinets containing pads with envelopes to match.
The sans pli and non-crease series of dainty note papers in single sheets.
Cambric writing papers in all colours and sizes.
Deckle Edged and mould made note papers.
Envelopes in fancy shapes.
Illuminated Initial note papers and envelopes.
Envelopes in commercial and social sizes, including opaque bank qualities suitable for colonial and foreign correspondence.
Boxed note papers and envelopes, plain and fancy, parchments, vellums, cream laids, antiques, silurians, white woves, bonds, banks, repps, spiral laids.
Children's floral stationery cabinets.
Fancy stationery cabinets in great variety.

A SPECIAL WORD to Colonial or Foreign Buyers:

If the usual English sizes and substances are not demanded in your market we should be glad to estimate for those prevailing in your territory. Enquiries should be made through British Agents.

JACOBSEN, WELCH & CO., Ltd.

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS

(Invented).

No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE

USED THE WORLD OVER.
Invented and Manufactured by
Trade Mark No. 270,725.] AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1⁶ to 5⁰⁶⁵ cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.

Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.

Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER. 4th & Dickerson Street. Newark. N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Klovenier sburgwal. 99. Amsterdam.

LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.

G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd

Engravers & Die Sinkers

Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON. E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

Digitized by Google

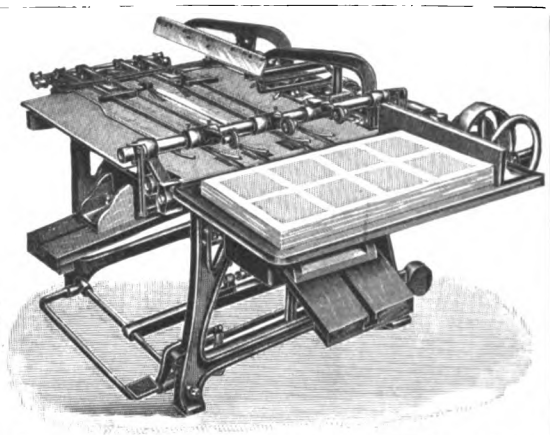
London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

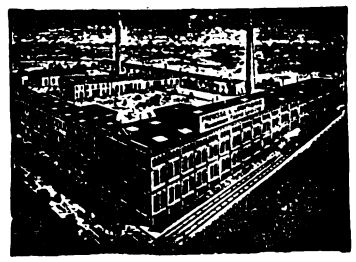
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.

DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.
The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.
Warwick and Leamington Times
SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

More than
1,000 Folding Machines

Of our Manufacture are at present installed in
All Civilised Countries of the World.
On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.
A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.
Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM,
7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

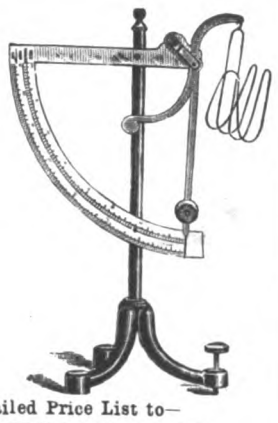

PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.
LEIPZIG, GERMANY.
Established 1883.
RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:
THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.
PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.
OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4,000 Folded Sheets. Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.
MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines.

In AMERICA
There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—
Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.
It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.
We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year: Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.
PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS CT. FURNIVAL ST. LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS RD. STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

Digitized by Google

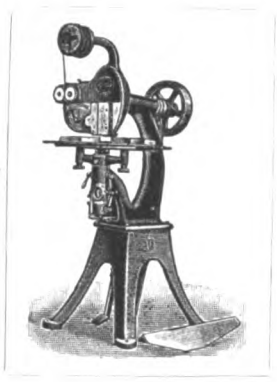
Paper Scales,
from 30/-
Cardboard
Scales,
Paper Testers,
from 50/-
Micrometers,
from 9/-



Send for detailed Price List to—
H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11 & 12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

"PERFECTION"
WIRE STITCHING
MACHINES.

KNOWN AND SOLD



THE WORLD OVER

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST.

The J. L. MORRISON CO.,
65-69, Mount Pleasant,
London, W.C.

ELECTROS for SALE

A large and first-rate selection of pictures suitable for Magazines, Books, etc., comprising the following subjects:—
SOCIAL LIFE, JUVENILE, NATURAL HISTORY,
DOMESTIC, BIBLICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Electro Price 1/6

Corner, Head and Tail Pieces, Borders, etc.

PROOFS SENT ON APPLICATION.

S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., Ltd., 21—22, OLD BAILEY, LONDON E.C.

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to: . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,
Printing Machinery Department,
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

W. F. SEDGWICK, Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 or 4 Colour)
256 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 50 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

B·WINSTONE & SONS LTD
LITHOGRAPHIC & LETTERPRESS
INKS VARNISHES,
LITHOGRAPHIC SUNDRIES Etc
100 101
SHOE LANE
LONDON EC
The Best of Everything for the Printer.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

***WALKER* Stock Blocks**

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LINE OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD STOCKED FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER ST. LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

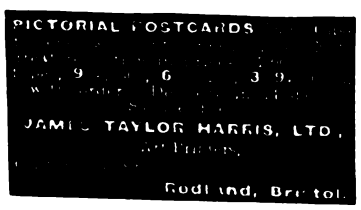
To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 200lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net. To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B. **TRADE ONLY.**

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25 %

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototypo, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London. E.C

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTORS

F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.

38 FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

Digitized by Google

THE

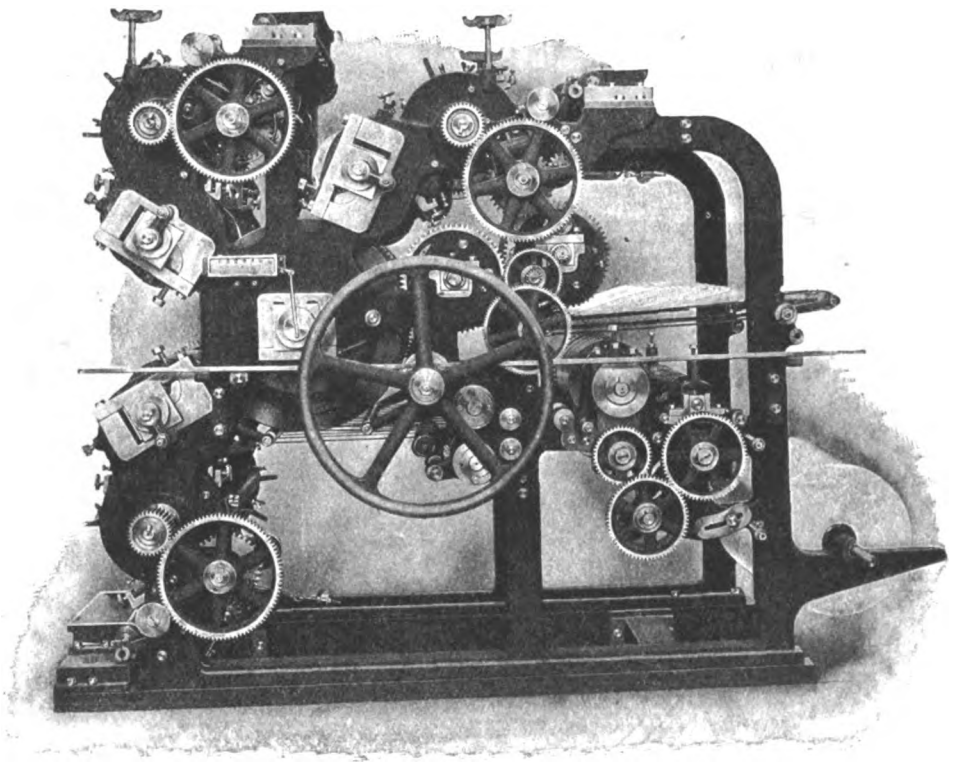
Northern Press and Engineering Co.,

Limited,

SOUTH SHIELDS and LONDON.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Rotary Printing Machines for Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals Novelettes, etc.

The "Annand" All-Size Three-Colour Rotary Printing & Folding Machine.



Will produce Posters, Placards, Contents Bills, Hand Bills, Wrappers and such work in any size, in one, two, or three colours, delivering them folded.

All-size machines to suit any requirements are manufactured by us.

Prices and Particulars will be gladly given by the Manufacturers and Patentees :

NORTHERN PRESS & ENGINEERING COMPANY, Ltd.,

SOUTH SHIELDS, and 18 & 19, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

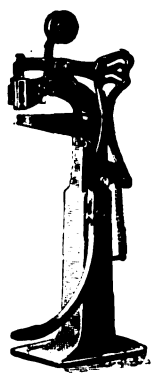
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Cardboard Flat Stitching Machine.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

Digitized by Google

LONDON: Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—September 27, 1913.

095.3
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 15.

LONDON: OCTOBER 2, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Reduction of Cost
means
Increase of Profit
For PRINTERS.

The
Davis Typecaster

reduces cost on your type bills,
reduces cost in your composing room,
reduces cost in your machine room,
Moreover, it **improves quality.**

✣

If you are not amongst the many Firms using the DAVIS TYPECASTER Service, write for particulars to-day. . . . .

✣



GRANT, LEGROS & CO., Ltd.,
202, Avenue Chambers,
Southampton Row,
LONDON, W.C.

Digitized by Google

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST.,
FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—
"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—
Offices, 644 Central *and* 723 Bank
Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

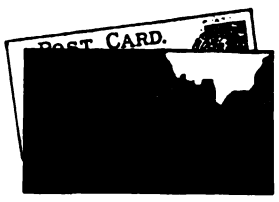
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

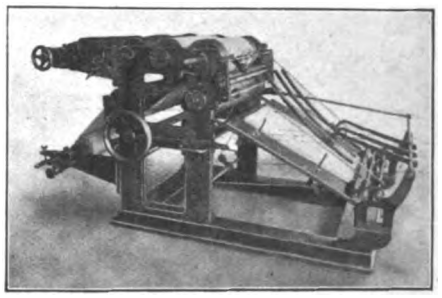
MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- "6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES
For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS
For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45. Dresden—A. Germany.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 15.

LONDON: OCTOBER 2, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

Aldenham Institute Letterpress
PRINTING CLASSES.

An Address to Printing Students.

The opening meeting of the new Session of these classes, held at Goldington-crescent, Pancras-road, N.W., was held on Tuesday, September 23rd, when Mr. J. T. Cooper addressed the students. The chair was taken by Mr. A. Craxford (Messrs. J. Nisbet and Co.), and tea and coffee preceded the meeting. The Chairman, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute, in a few brief words, introduced Mr. Cooper, who then addressed the students as follows:—

I want to say a little this evening on the demands made on students of printing, and their equipment therefor.

I was led to this on reading the syllabus of the City and Guilds of London Institute for this season. At first sight one might think the range of subjects too extensive, as tending to mere cramming to pass examinations; but I quite realise that it is no easy matter to frame a syllabus that shall give sufficient scope for the development of the brilliant student without going too far beyond the capacity of the ordinary one; and I do not see what could be well omitted. But I tell you plainly

It is no Easy Task

that is set before you. Do I say that to discourage you? Not at all. I am only too pleased in my little measure to say and to do what I can to encourage all young people in their calling—and the calling of a printer is a dignified one. That at least must have been the view of the author of the motto on our trade arms, which is, as you know, "Art preservative of all arts." Whoever he may have been it shows very clearly he had a great idea of the printers' craft. The motto may be an exaggerated expression of an enthusiast; but whether that be so or not, it is generally conceded that the craft of printing is one of enormous power. True, it is sometimes used for debasing purposes, and of this I was painfully reminded when passing through some of the by-streets of the East End recently, where poverty and dirt are rife. I noticed in the various newsagents' windows the only kind of literature offered for sale was that which appealed to the passions—indeed the rankest mental poison that could be sold. It is sad to think of the craft that boasts of such a motto as ours being used for such terrible work, merely to fill the pockets of unscrupulous men with gold.

But there are pests at times on every plant, and a watchful eye must needs be kept upon them, or the beauty and fragrance of the flower will be lost. And though there are these pests on the plant of printing (if I may use the simile), there is much that has sprung from it that has been of the greatest good, and how great has been its growth! Compare it to-day, not with what it was in Caxton's time, not even a hundred years ago, but compare it with what it was but 30 years ago. There was then no half-tone engraving (or only in an experimental stage), no Monotype, no Linotype—yet to-day they abound on every hand. These are but three of the many inventions to facilitate speed of output. They neither of them contribute much to art—though I readily admit that some excellent work is produced by the half-tone and tri-colour process. Necessarily, in the desire for speed, quality is sure to suffer. Still, in some directions there is improvement in quality, as witness the issue of the *Times* containing the printing supplement, which has since been reissued in book form. It was truly a marvellous production from whatever point of view it be regarded. But great as have been the developments of the past, we are led to expect much greater in the future, and every branch of our business must be affected, and more than ever will it be true that the weakest will go to the wall. I think the present syllabus illustrates.

The Advances that are Being Made.

It may be you have read it, but read it over again and again. Make yourselves well acquainted with it, and endeavour to follow it in a methodical way. Depend upon it those who do so will be likely to reach the goal more easily, and will not merely gain the prizes of the Guild, but will find it easier to obtain and hold a situation, such as is always open to competent men. Don't imagine that you can take all in at a glance—there is great danger in that. A lad of my acquaintance made that mistake last season. The subjects seemed so easy, and he had answered all the questions, but his answers were mostly wrong. Better to learn a few things thoroughly than to get a mere superficial knowledge of a number; I am sure they make a more lasting mpression.

The more you think over the syllabus the more familiar will you be with the demands that are made upon you. And what are they? That before you have completed your course you shall not only know your own business as a compositor (or whatever branch you may take up) but that you shall have a knowledge of type and how it is made, the methods of illustration, power, and transmission, paper and boards, and general management. In short you are to be a sort of theoretical typefounder, process blockmaker, engineer, roller-maker, papermaker, and general business manager, and after that you will be entitled to call yourself a printer—not even then an artistic printer. For that you must have a further knowledge; you must know something of that rather

Indefinable Thing Called Art.

If you go to Paris in the spring you may visit the Salon, and marvel at the exquisite sculpture, paintings, etc, there to be seen. You may then cross the road to the Exhibition by the Society of Independent Artists. The day of my visit happened to be just the time of the presidential address, and a very eloquent one it was, too, being greatly applauded by the band of canvas spoilers—the cubists, etc. Notwithstanding his eloquence, after looking at the hundreds of canvasses on view, I said to myself, if these be art, save me from art. But that motley group of men, who so lustily cheered their president, considered themselves the very best exponents of modern art.

In my early days I thought I was entitled to call myself Artistic Printer, because I flung hither and thither some base imitation of bird or beast. I soon learned my folly, and quickly dropped the term Artistic. I only wonder that we have never yet seen the sign of the cobbler something like this: "Artistic manipulator of leather"; or of the tinker, "Artistic adjuster of metals." They would be no more unreasonable than the silly claims which printers have made and are making to the title of Artistic Printers.

I think you will see how considerable is the ground you have to cover. At the same time, the more you reflect upon it the more you will be impressed with the fact that the business you have entered upon is full of educative value. But to master the subject to which I have referred, to be of any practical use, it means the taking up of a good deal of your time, and that is a very real sacrifice to young men.

But is it Worth it?

That is the question you have to answer I unhesitatingly say that it is. There are some who would make attendance at these classes compulsory, but I agree with Sir Philip Magnus, who said, "we want here willing workers, and unless a student comes to his classes of his own free will, eager to acquire knowledge, and to profit by the instruction, he is apt to keep back the whole of the class by the example of his own idleness, and to waste the time of the teacher and the public money." As I have said, the demands upon you are great, but the opportunities of acquiring knowledge that will greatly help you in your business career are, I think, a good compensation for the sacrifice you are called upon to make. But great as are the opportunities that are afforded you, they will be of no service whatever unless you are equipped to take advantage of them, and by that I do not mean equipment of material or material equipment, but to those qualifications you will need to possess in order to utilise the material equipment. That is what I want to press home upon you to-night, particularly upon those who are beginning their work here. And the equipment I refer to is this—you must be marked by perseverance, practicability and progressiveness in your work. There may be other things you need, but I am persuaded that without the three I have mentioned you will not only make no advance yourself, but you will become a dead weight to some of your companions. Therefore make up your mind steadfastly to pursue your studies.

It may be that most of you are following the calling of a printer because of circumstances over which you had no control. Some young people give early indication of the bent of their minds, and their parents may have wisdom to detect it and the power to cultivate it, but with most of us ordinary folk we give no such striking token of our ability, and then it may be a case if the blacksmith won't take us a printer will. At least it seems to be a common idea that anybody can be a printer. Mainly, no doubt, your parents, as mine, were anxious to get you something to do. For me it was singularly fortunate, for I liked it from the start and I like it still, notwithstanding the worries that are inseparable from it. The business interested me, and your attendance at these classes is some indication that it has interested you. That is

A Good Start.

And it is well to have a good start. And one of the reasons I have in coming here this evening is to encourage you to continue diligently the work of the classes. There cannot fail to be the discouragements—things will not always go as we wish—difficulties of one kind and another will confront you, but—persevere. Whatever abilities a young man

Digitized by Google

may possess, however brilliant a start he has made, he will soon be overtaken and passed if he lack perseverance. How many have attended the classes, and raised the hopes of their instructors and friends for a term or two, and then began to wane, till with an air of superiority they will tell you there is nothing more to be learned. That is no fancy picture. One such case I have particularly in mind. He was a lad who bore the same name as a gentleman well-known in the commercial world, who by dint of perseverance and ability had worked up a business from very small dimensions to one of great magnitude. The father of this lad wrote me one of the most glowing letters I have ever received of his expectations of his boy, and expressed the hope that he would acquire as much fame in the world of print as the gentleman to whom I have alluded had done in another sphere. It looked as though I had secured a genius. At my request he attended some classes under Mr. Amery's tuition. For a term or two all seemed well, but alas! what a bitter disappointment—he soon showed an indifference to his work in the office, and likewise turned his back upon the opportunities in the classes. I counselled him, I warned him that if he did not wake up he would help to fill the ranks of the workless and unworkable—and so it was. He left me at the expiration of his term, and though he got a job to start with he failed to hold it, and in the main through lack of perseverance. I take it there are few, if any, businesses in which there is not found the thorny side, and oftentimes it is the little things that disturb. I know you will find it increasingly so as you go on, for the demands upon you will increase and not diminish. But there are few businesses, I judge, in which there is

So Much to Interest.

Every tradesman employs the printer, and he expects him to know something about the business for which he prints—which means all. It is surprising what an encyclopædia people expect the printer to be, and how small one is made to feel at times through not understanding some technical terms of a business far remote from those of a printer. If you do things merely mechanically it will be a poor affair indeed. On the other hand, if you are interested in your work it will minimise the difficulties, and it may be they will be but the occasion of developing your resourcefulness, and turning into account the knowledge you have acquired in the classes.

The next item in my equipment is practicability. And you are greatly favoured in coming under the guidance of Mr Amery. I know how strong he is on the practical side. His work shows that he gives much more attention to that than do many teachers. There is still too much rule work, time-consuming, money-wasting work, though not nearly so much as was prevalent a few years ago, such as the example of which a copy has been given you this evening. It is but a fair sample of much that was in vogue from 25 to 30 years ago. I thought some of you might be interested in it. This particular specimen won a prize in a competition, and the promoters stated that their object was "to show what can be done by the simplest means and without any waste of time with

Brass Rule and a Pair of Shears."

And in commenting upon it the editor of the journal which promoted it said, "the job is well executed, ingeniously designed, and carefully finished, and it stamps Mr. ——— as being something more than an ordinary printer." Now the ingenuity is unquestionable, and the perseverance it required one may admire, but whatever practical value could attach to such a piece of printing? So I counsel you to add to your perseverance practicability. The worthy printer of this specimen was as much at sea as were the vessels he has indicated, made of shilling marks, full points, and rule. Those shears! those mischevious shears! which would not only cut the rule, but would cut the profit too. Then look at the resourcefulness; not only are letters turned head to head, and foot to foot, but more appalling than all, you will notice the heavy border is composed of type standing on its head. And all that is called "simplicity."

In this institute, as in most of the excellent places under the supervision of the County Council, are a capital supply of labour-saving devices—all with the view of enabling you to do work of the most practical kind. Even that is not without its drawback, and the drawback may be that having the good things to handle here you may become dissatisfied with your daily fare. But try and reflect on the different conditions under which your employer labours. However well-intentioned he may be, and desirous of using up-to-date material, he cannot have everything to hand in times of rush, which are common to us all. I know full well there are badly-equipped offices, and I do not excuse it, but

Make the Best of Your Surroundings

for the time being, and doubtless an opportunity will later open out to you more congenial to your modern ideas. Don't sigh unduly after the latest types and borders; it may be a blessing in disguise that you are limited. I speak more particularly to those just beginning their career. Study the examples of work that come before you. I have found it deeply interesting during the whole of my printing experience. There will be much to inspire you, and to convince you what a variety of effect can be gained by simple means. Last year's book of specimens produced here pleased me greatly, and I went through it a number of times. I would not confine you to one style; some would almost expel everything but Caslon Old Face and Black Letter. Even the popular Cheltenham is disapproved of by the ultra-Caslon school of printers. That the Caslon wants a lot of beating I readily grant you, but in these days of gigantic advertising, the advertiser will have variety, and there are some who will not admit of Caslon Old Face at all. I had such a case quite recently—the customer refusing to take the work, because, as he put it, the letters were not all level! On the other hand do not indulge in the flighty style of fancy printing, with lots of meaningless pieces dropped in here and there just to fill up space; it is dangerous both to the pocket and reputation. I am free to press this practical side, inasmuch, as in my wildest notions of what was artistic in my youth, I nearly always built up on the square, and in the competitions for which I entered I each time got full marks for practicability. It is over 40 years ago since my first competition, and you will be interested to know that I then came top but one. The reason I occupied such a distinguished position was probably owing to the fact that there was only one other competitor. However, my effort was considered so good that I got a consolation prize. There is less need than ever to-day to resort to the rule and lead-cutter. The typefounder has every facility for doing the work so much better than the printer can possibly have. I, therefore, wish you to see that your work is marked by practicability. The point system is a great advantage in that direction.

Now as to Progressiveness.

It might be thought that if a man were both persevering and practical in his work he would of necessity be progressive. That is not so. And many an example could I give to prove it. By progressiveness I mean the facility of readily imbibing new ideas and seeking opportunities for testing them. Not that everything new is good, any more than everything ancient is bad. But the man who is content to do things the old way merely because he has always done it so—and there are many such—is the man that is lacking in progressiveness, and however persevering he may be, he will find himself left behind.

When I commenced business, the first member of our staff I engaged was an errand boy—for some days I could comfortably do all the rest. Those were the early days of the School Board, when inspectors, if there were any, were not very numerous, and attendance at school was not difficult to avoid. I found my new assistant could neither read nor write—he having been brought up on a barge. His father had recently died, and the mother was left to bring up her family as best she could. The boy took things seriously, and made up his mind to learn to read and write, and attended a night school for the purpose. This effort was rewarded with success. A few months later we put in a platen machine, which was then just coming into general use This afforded an opportunity that the boy greatly desired. He showed great aptitude for the work, and as our business grew he grew with it, till in due course he became the foreman of our machine-room, remaining with us for a period of 25 years, when he left to go into business for himself. He was the best all-round machinist I have ever met—being persevering, practical and progressive. He was never too conceited to receive a suggestion of a better way, and he was delighted with anything he could come across in trade literature, and to put things to a practical test. That's what I want you all to do. There is

Room for You All

in some of the higher departments of the business, I am persuaded. Of course there will be what one may term the rank and file, who will be quite content to jog along without any regard for the continual changes that are taking place. But because they may have an apparently simple and see-saw kind of work to-day, it is no guarantee that they will hold it continuously. No. It is a dangerous position that is occupied by a man who is not progressive. And the same naturally holds good for every one of us. We must all be prepared to adapt ourselves to new circumstances. And there is one thing that pleases me much, and that is that you are to receive a different tuition from the past in general management, which involves instruction in proper costing. If I have deplored one thing more than another in regard to the technical classes, it has been the lack of uniformity in framing estimates. Some of the books which have been used are worse than useless—they are positively misleading. But at last the employers have been awakened to the need of progressiveness. A great many have come to realise that the demands upon *them* are quite different from those made upon their forefathers, and it is encouraging to hear of the large number of printers who are paying more attention to real costs. Hitherto it has been chaotic, now it is to be more scientific. Not that any system can be evolved that will give exactly the actual cost of every job, but that which has been formulated by the Costing Committee of the Master Printers' Association gives

A Solid Basis to Build Upon.

There are some, I regret to say, who treat the question with indifference, and who appear to look upon those who are leaders in the campaign as mere faddists. But it is not the work of faddists, I assure you, but the result of much thought on the part of men who know so well the evil of reckless cutting. And to none is gratitude more due than to Mr. W. W. Fox, who some ten years ago set the ball rolling. It is well the employers should show by example to you younger men that the methods of the past will not suit the present—there must be continual advance. It is so not only in our own business, but in every business, though the changes are not so great and so rapid in

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings. White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

every business as in ours; it therefore calls for the greater diligence.

In closing I would appeal to you—to the youngest as well as to the oldest, who have commenced so well, and in view of the demands that will be made upon you in the future—be persevering in your studies, be practical in your work, and be progressive in your ideas, and I have no doubt that a recompense will be yours.

The Chairman emphasised the excellent advice laid down by Mr. Cooper, and very briefly and to the point pleaded for a sustained attendance at the classes, pointing out the advantages of continued effort.

Mr. W. H. Amery, the responsible instructor, then dealt with class matters, and also referred to the early days of Mr. Cooper, how to a large extent he could appreciate and feel for all anxious to succeed, as so many of the difficulties that confronted them had been also met by him and overcome.

Perhaps the most longed for part of the programme was the announcement by Mr. Cooper of the prize winner in a competition in which he had been requested to act as judge. The admirable manner in which Mr. Cooper gave the reasons for his award, and the skill with which he criticised the specimens, giving sound helpful reasons why this was in advance of the other, called for loud and continued cheering.

The reputation of Mr. Cooper as a printer and judge in competitions of this nature is well known, and in this case the students fully recognised the decision as coming from one who in every way knew all the points shown in each job. In deciding the first place Mr. Cooper stated that after he had made up his own mind he called his overseer to have his opinion, the result being a slightly different decision. Appreciating the merits of this second decision, he finally decided to fine himself half-a-guinea, and award same to the one selected by his overseer. Mr. Cooper manfully stuck to his own selected first prize, a decision which had been anticipated by the teaching staff.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

In connection with the meeting, and to fill the gap between the tea and coffee and the address, a small exhibition was held. The following firms kindly helped in supplying valuable information to the students: Messrs. John Kidd and Co., who sent a fine collection of dry colours and oils to illustrate ink making, also a representative to explain; Messrs. Dixon and Co., and Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., for samples, etc., showing a stage in paper-making; Messrs. J. Haddon and Co., who also sent a representative to explain type-founding; and the Principal of the L.C.C. School of Photography, who sent blocks, etc., to illustrate the processes in line, half-tone, and photogravure.

Diaries for the Office and the HOME.

Interesting Specialties for 1914.

Every conceivable purpose for which a diary or pocket book could be used seems to have been thought of, and cleverly provided for, in the splendid series of these publications now issued by the old-established firm of Charles Letts and Co., 3, Royal Exchange and Southwark-bridge-buildings, London, S.E. These publications are steadily growing in popularity year by year, the diary circulation having now reached the high figure of 1,090,182. A characteristic and much appreciated feature of these diaries is the Self-Opening Memo. Tablet, a simple contrivance by which the diary always opens at the place in use, whilst memoranda written on the tablet are brought prominently under the eye, and as soon as attended to may easily be removed by a moistened rag or sponge. Another prominent feature is the Accident Insurance Coupon, first introduced in 1895, 200,000 registrations being effected in connection with these publications annually, and over £20,000 having now been paid in claims. The compilation of Charles Letts's diaries is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Letts, than whom, it is safe to say, no one has had greater experience, and to each and every detail of manufacture the greatest care is given. We notice in the catalogue of the diaries all the old and well-known editions are retained, with various improvements as experience has suggested embodied in them. Messrs. Charles Letts and Co. have again made arrangements whereby the trade are enabled to accept registration fees from customers wishing to insure under the coupon given with their diaries. This convenience, while appreciated by the public, is of little trouble to the stationer, and materially increases his profits on the sale of the diaries.

The Office and Scribbling diaries possess many commendable features; the information they contain is strictly accurate, the paper really good, the blotting thoroughly absorbent and of good substance, and the binding of great strength. They are in folio, quarto, large 8vo., post 8vo., and crown 12mo. sizes, and range in price from 6d. to 5s. each, or bound in cloth and interleaved with blotting, up to 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. each. No. 8¼ is a handy little 1s. octavo book with three days on a page, containing 28 pages of calendar, postal and other useful information, with the diary pages ruled for cash columns, and at the end a monthly cash account with one page to each month and annual cash summary. The Special Popular editions are very serviceable lines. No. 64B is a shilling folio diary (12⅞ by 8 inches) with three days on a page, interleaved with blotting, and several pages of useful information, including a trades and professional directory. No. 67B is another folio diary with seven days on a page, interleaved with blotting, to sell at 8d. No. 91 is a royal upright 8vo. diary (12¼ by 4¾ inches) having one day on a page, and retails at 1s. 6d. No. 273B is a quarto diary (10 by 8⅛ inches) showing three days on a page, interleaved with blotting, and sells at 1s. 6d. Nos. 481 and 483B are large 8vo. editions, known as the "Cheapest on Earth Diary." The former has one day to the page, and the latter three days on a page and interleaved with blotting. Both are cloth bound, and are certainly good value for 1s.

Charles Letts's pocket diaries are in great variety. They are arranged with one, two or three days on a page, or a week in an opening. No. 21 and 22 measure 5⅛ by 3¾ inches, the former with one day on a page to sell at half-a-crown, and the latter with two days on a page, to sell at 2s. Both are handsomely bound in leather, with round corners and gilt edges. No. 25 is a neat little waistcoat pocket diary, measuring 3 by 2⅛ inches, with three days on a page, and bound in leather with round corners and gilt edges is a cheap little diary for 1s. Nos. 26 and 27 are two 1s. diaries with a week in an opening, measuring 4⅛ by 2¾ and 4⅛ by 3⅛ respectively, bound in leather in similar style to the foregoing. The end-papers to these are unusually attractive, being sepia collotype prints of Moore's famous classical figure studies. The Peerless pocket diaries are beautifully finished and fitted with back loop pencil. No. 500F is a three days on a page diary measuring 3 by 2⅛ inches, and bound in leather with gilt title and gilt edges, it is good value at 1s. Some diaries bound in Pluviusin, the new art leather cloth, look very nice, and are said to wear excellently. No. 26T is a week in an opening tuck diary measuring 4⅛ by 2¾, and is priced at 1s.

The "Specialised" diaries are a fine line, appealing to a great many interests. There is a shilling Season Ticket Case and Diary or Note Book, composed of solid leather card and stamp pockets, an oval on the front with transparent celluloid cover showing the season ticket through. The Quarterly Concise Diaries are very thin and portable. There are also Lock-up diaries, Thumb diaries, School-boy's diaries (containing information and tables helpful for a schoolboy's work and games), a School-girl's diary, the Boy Scout's Notebook and Diary issued under the direction of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B. (the official handbook of the Boy Scouts, and containing a mass of useful information), the Girl Guide's diary, the Scoutmaster's Pocket Book, the Scientist's Reference Book and Diary, the School Teacher's, the Gardener's, the Poultry Keeper's, and the Nature Lover's diaries, etc. The great success of the "Gardener's," "Schoolboy's," "Scout's," and similar diaries show how popular and useful these "specialised" editions are.

The firm also issue an artistic little tablet diary, containing a week on a page, with Sunday Lessons and monthly almanac down margin, printed in antique style. On the front is a nice reproduction of a favourite picture. The size is 8 by 6⅝ inches, and it is catalogued at 1s. Blotting pad diaries, daily memo. calendars, perennial and biennial calendars, loose-leaf note-books, etc., are among other of the many similar lines shown in Messrs. Charles Letts's illustrated catalogue.

The late Mr. James Stephen Jeans, editor and principal proprietor of the *Iron and Coal Trades Review* and the *Foundry Trade Journal*, has left estate of the value of £43,213.



THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

FRY'S for METALS
"Fryotype"
LINO STEREO
Brands of
MONO TYPO, etc.
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The Winter Session opened on Saturday, September 20th, with a lecture on "Esperanto, its Aims and Ambitions," by Mr. J. T. Taylor, one of the members of this Centre, and it proved a very successful evening. The following is a summary of Mr. Taylor's interesting paper:—

Mr. TAYLOR, in introducing his subject, said his endeavour was to tell his listeners, in as interesting a manner as possible, what Esperanto was, and to give them some little idea of the progress it had made during its 26 years of existence. He did not agree with the answer to a correspondent in a newspaper, "No; Esperanto is *not* a patent medicine"; he thought it an excellent medicine, and taken in large doses the mixture not only cleared from our brain many erroneous ideas about foreigners, enabling us to see them from the standpoint rather of fellow creatures, but it cleared our vision somewhat in regard to a few of the glaring inconsistencies of the English language. It was a neutral auxiliary language for the use of the whole world, a simple and logical means of international inter-communication.

Having spoken of the need and value of an international language for those who travel in different foreign countries, and the unsuitability of English or any other modern national language for that purpose, the lecturer said that the only possible solution of the problem was the adoption of a language that was neutral, simple, logical, flexible, and expressive, and one that could be spoken with facility and accuracy by the natives of every civilised country. He claimed that Esperanto combined all these varied advantages. In explanation of the apparently slow forward movement of Esperanto, Mr Taylor reminded his hearers that an artificial language, the result of human theory and ingenuity, must necessarily have a slow growth. He then gave a brief account of the foundation of Esperanto, as representing the life work of its founder, Dr. Louis Lazare Zamenhof, a Russian oculist. He traced the birth of the idea in the mind of the young Russian, the great difficulties he had to surmount, his early struggles and failures, and ultimate success as the result of his determination and perseverance. A National Association for Promoting Esperanto was formed in France in 1898. In 1902 the United Kingdom took it up seriously, and in 1904 the British Esperanto Association was formed, Spain forming their Association the same year. The first International Esperantist Congress was held in Boulogne in 1905, and was an enormous success, these congresses now forming a hardy annual, a different country being chosen each year as the scene of operations. England held its Congress in 1907 at Cambridge, 30 nationalities being represented.

Mr. Taylor then proceeded to explain why Esperanto was so much easier to learn than other languages, in the course of his remarks stating that a complete grammar of Esperanto, a list of prefixes and suffixes, and a vocabulary of 1,891 root words could be bought for a halfpenny, and this little book was published, he believed, in sixteen different languages. The Grammar of Esperanto was so short that it could be written on a post card; it was so simple it could be memorised in two or three hours. It was governed by 16 short rules, which never varied. The alphabet consisted of 28 letters, each letter having one sound, and one sound only. The language was phonetic, every word being pronounced exactly as it was written. There were no silent letters. There was no indefinite article, and only one definite article, la (the), identical for all genders, cases, and numbers. All nouns ended in *o*, all adjectives in *a*, and all adverbs in *e*. There are only 12 different forms of verbs, and their past, present and future tense are formed by the simple alteration of one letter. The accented syllable is always the last but one, and there is very little syntax to be learned. The number of root words to be learned are, comparatively speaking, very small, all other words being formed by the use of prefixes and suffixes, of which there are only 31. There are no idioms in Esperanto.

Speaking of the real utility of Esperanto, Mr. Taylor specially referred to the essential need of a common language at international scientific congresses, and enlarged on the value of Esperanto in this connection, drawing a parallel between the conditions prevailing at the International Peace Congress, in London recently, where speeches were delivered in several languages and were translated in a "more or less accurate summary," and the International Esperanto Congress in Berne, where over 30 nationalities were represented and only one language was used, with no difficulties, no waste of time, and no translators. Having drawn attention to the increasing number of large commercial houses who regularly use Esperanto, and the ever-increasing number of magazines being published in the language, the lecturer showed how extensively it was being taught, both in this country and on the Continent, and pointed out its educational advantages to children.

At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Taylor for his instructive address.

Costing Campaign.

Progress in Peterborough and Wisbech.

The conditions in the printing trade in Peterborough were very similar a few months ago to what they are in several other districts; many engaged in the industry were not acquainted with their neighbours, and jealousy and suspicion was the outcome of this lack of knowledge. A successful attempt to form an association of master printers was made in May last, and in June a Costs Conference was held and since that date fifteen meetings have been held, and the other day, on the occasion of a visit from Mr. Goodwin, the Secretary of the Costing Committee, ten out of eleven of the printers of the city assembled and discussed intimate business matters in a most frank and friendly spirit. Mr. J. Cooke, the President, has taken great interest in the new Association, and Mr. J. Wood has displayed such energy and enthusiasm in the work that he has earned the reputation of the "Printer's Friend" of the district.

It was reported at this last meeting that several printers had installed the system, and were deriving considerable benefit from it, whilst others were collecting information preparatory to working on the lines suggested by the Costing Committee. Those who had not worked out their own figures had accepted the findings of some of their neighbours and were basing all estimates on uniform rates for composition and machining. As a result it had been found necessary in many instances to increase prices at least 25 per cent. to cover actual costs. Thanks to the loyalty of the members, this had been done without the loss of a single customer. One instance was quoted where one job which had been done at a loss for years at £30 was this year being charged at £60, which only barely covered actual cost.

Mr. Goodwin congratulated the members on the progress made and urged them to help in organising the printers in the surrounding district.

A visit was subsequently made to Stamford, and encouraging results are anticipated there.

A meeting was also held on Tuesday last at Wisbech, when Mr. Hearn, of Messrs. Baldwin and Mansells, presided.

Mr. J. S. Stephenson read letters expressing sympathy with the movement from several who were unable to be present, and also delivered a most interesting address giving the history of the costing campaign and quoting the example of Peterborough as one they should follow.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin gave a carefully arranged address in which he outlined the Cost-Finding System and showed how it could be applied to businesses varying in size and character.

Mr. J. Wood spoke of the practical results he had seen obtained from costing and co-operation.

Mr. Burrell expressed his interest in the proceedings and promised to support the movement, and Mr. Poyser and Mr. Collingwood also supported a resolution approving the system and appointing a sub-committee to take further steps to organise in the district.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

T. G. & J. JUBB,
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.
Works: LEEDS.
Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."


London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."
One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Institute of Printers and Kindred TRADES.

The Printers' Cost-Finding System Explained.

Having begun with the master printers, at the Kingsway Congress, the Federation of Master Printers' Costing Committee have vigorously prosecuted their costing campaign up and down the country, and in London have given special expositions of the Cost-Finding System for the small printer, the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, and the instructors of printing classes. Last Wednesday evening members of the Committee attended a meeting of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire, at the St. Bride Foundation, and "The Printers' Cost-Finding System" was fully explained by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, and Mr. C. Herman Lea and Mr. A. E. Goodwin also addressed the meeting. Mr. H. J. Goss (Chairman of Council) was in the chair, supported on the platform by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, Mr. C. Herman Lea, Mr. C. J. Drummond, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin (organiser and secretary to the Costing Committee), and there was a good attendance, many men well-known in the printing and allied trades being seated amongst the audience.

The Chairman, having apologised for the absence of the President of the Institute, Sir George Riddell, said they were there to listen to the exposition of a system of cost-finding that had long been wanted in the printing trade. He doubted whether the members of the Institute had ever met to listen to and discuss any question that was fraught with more momentousness, because the accuracy of their costing and estimating must be the basis on which the ultimate success of the printing world depended. It was his privilege to attend the first costing congress in Kingsway in the early part of the present year and no one who was present could fail to appreciate the enthusiasm evoked at that meeting. It was doubtful whether any question had ever stirred the printers of this country so much. Since that memorable meeting, in every part of the kingdom—north, south, east, west, Scotland and Ireland—the same degree of interest had been aroused, and he was pleased to add the same degree of enthusiasm. Thousands of master printers throughout the country had met together to discuss this vital question. He would say at once that upon the question of costing he was himself

A "Whole-Hogger."

It had been practically the same burning question throughout the whole of the printing world. In America, where competition was just as silly as it had been here, they had had some five years of this costing question, and he believed they had gripped the matter with the usual Yankee thoroughness. Next month they would hold what he believed was their fifth congress, with the result that there was hardly a printer over there that was not better and richer for it. It was an equally burning question in our colonies, especially so in Australia, where our young colonists were tackling it in the way one expected from the vigour of youth. In commercial Germany they had also thought it necessary to go in for a costing question. Going one step further north they saw that only as recently as last month Sweden had gone in for a costing congress, with the idea of bringing forward a costing system if not exactly on our own lines, on one which they hoped would be satisfactory to themselves. He had heard it said that a costing system

Would not Kill Competition.

He had never heard anyone yet have the temerity to say that it would. For his own part he would be sorry if it did, because he considered competition was the salt of business. There was a competition in equality, a competition in service; there was also a competition in ideas—all of them legitimate. What the costing system would do was to go a long way towards preventing competition killing you; it would help to stop that constant striving to get more work, always more work, whether it paid or whether it did not. He knew perfectly well that figures would not get them any business, but they should prove to them whether it was remunerative. When they got such a system as this into general use they could not fail to get a greater uniformity in prices, and there would be fewer estimates asked for. In that way they would kill not competition, but price-cutting, to the mutual advantage of themselves and their employees. Having expressed his strong belief that the printer deserved a higher remuneration for his labour than at present prevailed, Mr. Goss remarked that the

Regeneration of the Printing World

could only come about by a combination of two factors: a knowledge of costs and co-operation amongst employing printers. That was what had saved America, and he thought that was what would save British printers. Mr. Hazell would demonstrate to them the former, and the latter rested with themselves. If these cost congresses achieved nothing more than to cause the printers of this country to get together, compare notes and combine, they had justified their existence, but he had no doubt in his own mind that the ultimate result would be to elevate the whole industry on to a higher plane. Concluding, Mr. Goss called attention to the St. Bride Institute Printing Classes, to the curriculum of which cost-finding would form a regular feature in the examinations of the future. It was a subject on which too much light could not be thrown, and it was just as well to train the young mind in the way it should go. (Applause.)

The Costing Committee.

Mr. C. Herman Lea then addressed the meeting on the subject of the formation of the Costing Committee. The Master Printers' Association, he said, decided to appoint a committee to consider the question of costs. They knew there was a number of printers who were enthusiasts on the subject, and had taken it up in their own offices with considerable advantage. A committee was chosen entirely of men of this character, who it was thought would be able to formulate a system which might be of very great general benefit. With regard to his own firm, it was nearly ten years since they came to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary that they should reorganise their method of costing, and put in a sound costing system. It meant, as the installing of a costing system will mean to any firm, a considerable amount of thought and work. However enthusiastic and good the men might be who surrounded one in an office, there was always a certain amount of—passive resistance he was going to say, but resistance to new ideas; there was always some difficulty in getting up any enthusiasm for a new system—and costing systems ten years ago were not thought so much about as they had been in the last year or two. Although it took him two years to study the various systems in England and America and get a new system put into their own place, it was an immense benefit. He did not know of any two years' work he had ever done that had been of greater benefit either to himself or his firm, not only from a financial point of view but through the very great ease and comfort which it instilled into the whole system of one's business. For that reason he thought those who had not a sound costing system need not be afraid of the work entailed in putting one in, for they would be amply rewarded. In pointing out some of the benefits of a costing system, Mr. Lea mentioned the jobs that did not pay which, through an accurate costing system, came home to one very definitely, and when they came up to be priced, they kept them in mind and turned them over and over in their minds until they found very often there was some way of saving on them. The decided benefit of a sound costing system was not only his own experience but that of every one of the members of the Costing Committee, and what had proved a benefit to them must prove a benefit to other printers.

The System and its Benefits.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell then gave his lecture explaining the Federation of Master Printers' Cost-Keeping System, which he has delivered at so many meetings now all over the country. On this occasion, in addition to diagrams on the walls, the audience had the further advantage of a batch of printed forms in their hands adapted to suit the requirements of a small business. Incidentally, Mr. Hazell explained that the Costing Committee did not know what the individual printer's costs were, but they were giving him a skeleton by which he could instal the system and find out what his own costs were. He explained how essential it was that the printing trade should have a uniform standard hourly rate, and among the benefits the system brought about, he said it aided efficiency, it checked mistakes, it conduced to greater uniformity in their prices, and as a result printers would be able to make reasonable profits, their worries would be lessened, and the trade as a whole would be in a much more healthy state than in the past. Having described the dockets and work sheets, questions were invited and Mr. Hazell was plied with these in plenty, and he always had a ready and complete answer. He then concluded his address by describing the hourly units in the machine-room and in the binding-room.

Progress of the Costing Compaign.

Mr. Goodwin then gave an account of the Costing Campaign throughout the country. He spoke of the remarkable stillness and intent way in which printers throughout the country had listened to the explanation of the System. He had found unanimity on one point, and that was that there was something wrong in the printing world; there was great dissatisfaction with the conditions everywhere. But he also found that printers throughout the country were coming to see there was a way of uplifting the whole trade, and he believed there was good ground for this optimism. Progressive printers were thinking out this cost problem and were working at it. Every day he got letters asking questions on various subjects connected with it. They had circulated 5,000 copies of Mr. Hazell's booklet explaining the System. He appealed, in conclusion, for assistance from those printers who had realised the value of the System, in securing its general adoption.

Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hazell and Mr. Lea for their addresses on the important question of costing. Most of them, he said, had had costing systems of their own, and he had been vain enough himself in years past to think his own costing system was the most perfect they could have, and generally, like others, he had been able to find whether they were making a profit or a loss. This was his first attendance at a costing meeting, although he had been watching the papers acutely to see the movement's progress, and he had certainly been struck with

The Simplicity of the Methods

recommended to them. The one great thing about it all was the fact that it promised to bring uniformity of prices as well as enabling them to find out what was the cost of the goods they were selling. The uniformity of charging amongst printers was of greater concern probably than the cost, but if it secured both, then he thought they ought to be doubly grateful to Mr. Hazell who had taken such wonderful pains over this matter, and to Mr. Lea, both of whom had so lucidly explained the whole system to them that night.

Mr. A. Langley said, as a member of the Master Printers' Federation and of the Institute of Printers, he seconded the vote of thanks with much pleasure. He thought the best thanks they could show to the two gentlemen would be to go to their respective works and instal the cost system forthwith. Referring to Mr. Hazell's visit to the United States shortly, he said he deserved a good holiday after his arduous work, and they wished him a safe and speedy return to be amongst them once again.

The motion was cordially carried, and Mr. Hazell briefly replied, remarking that he was going to the birthplace of the cost-finding movement to let them know how we were following in their footsteps, and hoped soon to beat them.

Messrs. J. G. Schelter and Giesecke, the well-known typefounders of Leipzig, are continually issuing fresh specimen books of their extensive range of types for printers, and the latest is a volume of 150 pages showing a remarkably varied selection to select from. There is a fine range of German texts, romans, italics, scripts, and display types, together with a selection of borders, ornaments, initials, etc., some of which are adapted for colour work. The book is neatly bound in a limp green cloth, with gilt title, and it is a volume that should be in the possession of every printer who desires to know where to procure good type faces.

During 1912 the United Kingdom exported to Japan stationery of the value of £33,516, compared with £26,417 in 1911, £26,398 in 1910, £22,697 in 1909, and £22,347 in 1908.





Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Edward Stewart, the golfing representative of the *Scotsman* for the past 15 years.

SIR THOMAS VANSITTART BOWATER, a partner in the well-known firm of paper-makers bearing his name, was on Monday formally elected Lord Mayor of London in succession to Sir David Burnett.

ON Saturday the *Freeman's Journal* published its third Jubilee number, having been founded in 1763. The issue of Saturday consisted of 40 large pages, comprising 320 columns, and is 132 times the size of its first issue.

IN response to a demand for an increase of wages by the compositors of Wrexham, the master printers have decided to pay an additional 2s. per week, with an advance of 2d. per hour for overtime. The new rates are to begin on January 1st next.

A MEETING of the committee of the North-Eastern District of the Institute of Journalists was held at Sunderland, on Saturday night, when a motion was adopted expressing the district's appreciation of the action of the Institute's Council in protesting against Lord Wolmer's unfounded accusation against certain reporters of having misrepresented him.

MESSRS. GEORGE MANN AND CO., LTD., are offering for sale a large number of up-to-date lithographic and letterpress machines, including an eight-crown rotary litho press, by L. and M., a quad-demy flat-bed, by Furnival, quad-crowns, by Mann, Furnival, and Ratcliffe, and a number of machines of various sizes by other well-known makers. Most of these may be seen in Messrs. Mann's London show-rooms, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE spoke at a Canadian Club luncheon in Toronto last week, and in the course of his remarks, speaking of newspapers generally, defended them from the sweeping charges of sensationalism, as, for example, the statement that newspapers fomented war. This was untrue. Newspapers lost too heavily by wars to desire them, and they were, in fact, a great aid to peace. Had newspapers been able to give publicity to what was now known of the plans and preparations for the Balkan war, this would not have taken place.

MESSRS. GRANT, LEGROS AND CO., LTD., makers of the Davis Typecaster, have made arrangements with Fry's Metal Foundry, 25-30, Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E., to supply their customers with two standard quality metals at a moderate price based on the current market price of metals. After systematic and exhaustive experiments made by the firm, these two metals have been found to give the very best results over the whole range of type cast on the Davis Typecaster. Fry's Metal Foundry guarantee these metals to be of standard quality and in accordance with Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co.'s formulæ, and hold large stocks of both metals ready for immediate despatch to customers.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For printing and stationery for the Epsom Union, W. Pile, Ltd., Sutton. For printing for three years for the Liverpool Corporation (recommended for acceptance): Contracts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, C. Tinling and Co., Ltd., Victoria-street; 5, W. B. Jones and Co., Ltd., 20, South Castle-street; 10, Liverpool Printing and Stationery Co., Ltd., Mercer-court, Redcross-street. For printing and binding 2,000 copies of a handbook to the British bird gallery in the museum, for the Liverpool Corporation, C. Tinling and Co., Ltd., Victoria-street, Liverpool. For printing the burgess roll and parliamentary and parochial registers of Rochdale for the Corporation, W. Scott, *Observer* Office, Rochdale.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF L. AND M. MACHINERY.—For the convenience of printers in the West of England and South Wales, Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., have opened show-rooms at 2, Star Assurance-buildings, Tramway-centre, Bristol, and are showing there the latest models of Linotype machines and the Miehle and Centurette printing presses. A staff of expert operators are in attendance daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The show-rooms will remain open until November 21st. The District Representatives, Mr. H. Burtles (for Linotype) and Mr. S. J. Vezey (for printing machinery) will be pleased to meet any of our readers, and to give all particulars desired concerning the Autoplate, Junior Autoplate, Metropolitan Rotary Press, Duplex Tubular-Plate Press, L. and M. Litho Rotary for direct printing, L. and M. Offset Litho Rotary, L. and M. Die Press, L. and M. Automatic Metal Furnace, and any of the other machines manufactured by the company.

THE death is announced of Mr. William Spooner, head of the machine department of the *Glasgow Evening News*.

THE late Mr. David Hills, of Messrs. Hills and Co., Ltd., fine art publishers, has left estate of the value of £35,437.

WE understand that Messrs. McCorquodale have secured the goodwill of the printing department of the Army and Navy Stores. This department of the stores has for many years employed a staff of about 200 workers.

THE United Kingdom imported stationery to the value of £2,493 in 1912 from the Netherlands as against £9,032 in 1911, £6,082 in 1910 and £6,230 in 1909. The exports of British stationery to the Netherlands were as follows:—1912, £25,513; 1911, 30,370; 1910, £27,302; 1909, £26,133; 1908, £27,577.

MESSRS. E. S. AND A. ROBINSON, printers, Bristol, who employ two thousand workers, have given notice to their hands that they will be paid, as the result of a profit-sharing scheme, sums about equal to two-and-a-half weeks' wages. The payments will be made at the end of this month.

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appears in the *London Gazette* for the 23rd inst., to the effect that at the expiration of three months from that date, the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, and thereby dissolved:—

Burlington Advertising Agency, Ltd.
Colonial Press Agency, Ltd.
Engineering Digest Publishing Syndicate, Ltd.
Middlesbrough and District Bill Posting Co., Limited.
Universal Press, Ltd.
Yachting Publications, Ltd.

TENDERS WANTED.—For executing printing and supplying stationery, books, etc., for three years for the Corporation of Sunderland; particulars from the Borough Treasurer, Town Hall, Sunderland. For the whole or portions of the printing and stationery required by the Corporation of Oldham; also for printing the annual abstract of accounts for the Finance and General Purposes Committee; details may be obtained from Mr. J. F. Lees, borough treasurer, Greaves-street, Oldham. The Corporation of Southend-on-Sea invites tenders from printers (other than printers of local newspapers) for the printing of the minutes and reports of the Council; particulars from the office of the Borough Accountant, Clarence-road, Southend-on-Sea.

THE death took place, last week, at New York, of Patrick Ford, a well-known Irish Nationalist, who spent a portion of his career in journalism. He began life as a printer, and while still in his teens he started an anti-slavery paper called the *Boston Sunday Tribune*. When the American Civil War broke out Ford enlisted in the Northern Army. The war over, he returned to journalism, and founded in New York the *Irish World*, which he conducted with success for forty-five years as a wild and energetic opponent of the English Government of Ireland, and took a leading part in all organisations for the "freedom" of Ireland. When the Land League of America was founded, and a fund started (1880) for the support of the movement in Ireland, the *Irish World* became the principal channel for the passage of money and $342,000 were remitted through the paper to Ireland during the years 1880-82. For some years his paper advocated the dynamite propaganda, the blowing up of London, and so forth. He praised the Phœnix Park assassinations, and started a fund to procure the escape of O'Donnell, who shot Carey, the Phœnix Park informer. When the project of a rescue proved impracticable, the money went to the erection of a fine monument to O'Donnell in Glasnevin Cemetery. Ford was a modest-looking little man with a quiet unobtrusive manner. "He was probably the only man," said Mr. William O'Brien, "who ever exercised any considerable influence over the Irish race, who never made a public speech, and shrank from the platform as from a pillory."

The Bookbinders' Strike.

Although it is now the seventh week of the strike of Messrs. J. Burn and Co.'s employees there is, as yet, no prospect of a settlement. Since our last issue several more publishing houses in the metropolis have agreed to the conditions of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers not to send any more of their work to Messrs. Burn and Co. until the strike is ended or a settlement arrived at.

We understand that last week the representatives of the Master Printers' Association, at the request of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, had an interview with Messrs. J. Burn and Co., who are members of the Association. The situation was discussed at length, and it was suggested that there might be a common ground for a meeting between the organisations concerned. Eventually it was arranged that Mr. Bowerman, M.P., the president of the men's federation, should confer with Messrs. J. Burn and Co., but as that gentleman is absent from England for a few days Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, called upon the firm in connection with the dispute on Thursday last and had an interview with Mr. Mercer, of Messrs. J. Burn and Co. The situation was discussed at some length, and, though no definite result was arrived at, it is hoped that a conference may yet be arranged between Mr. Mercer, Mr. Holmes, and representatives of the federated committee of the men's unions.

On Saturday a demonstration organised by the National Union of Bookbinders marched through Esher to Hersham-green, where a meeting was held. Here speeches were made to the following resolution: "That this demonstration, composed of members of the National Union of Bookbinders, Machine Rulers, and of the Printing and Allied Trades, calls upon the workers employed at Messrs. J. Burn and Co.'s, Royal Mills, Esher, to join hands with their craftsmen, both men and women, by joining the National Union of Bookbinders and the women's branch of the Printers' and Warehousemen's Union, which will speedily crown our efforts with success, to establish fair conditions of employment for all engaged in the bookbinding industry."

The strikers are still holding daily meetings in Kirby-street, and the men are receiving strike pay at the rate of 25s. per week. The members of the trade who are in work paying a levy of 1s. 6d. per week per man. An incident of the strike is that the union binders in a small "open" shop had to be discharged for refusing to do work sent in by a customer of Messrs. Burn, and have consequently joined the strikers. The total number of men, women and apprentices at present involved in the dispute now reaches about 800.

L.C.C. Camberwell School

OF

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Artistic Typography Class.

The new session of these classes was inaugurated on Wednesday, 24th ult., when Mr. R. A. Peddie delivered his popular lecture on "The History and Progress of the Art of Printing and Bookbinding." The chair was taken by Mr. Cooper, jun. (son of Mr. A. J. Cooper, of Messrs. Cooper and Budd).

Mr. COOPER having, in a few brief remarks, introduced the lecturer,

The story of printing in the fifteenth century was then unfolded to the students in a learned and interesting manner, and proved, with the aid of a fine series of lantern slides, that historical lectures on printing, given by a really competent man, can hold, interest, and instruct even the young members of the craft. That there is nothing new under the sun was clearly seen, for the lines and methods of working of the early printers still hold good so far as correct taste between block and type are concerned. Many a point was gleaned from this interesting lecture.

The CHAIRMAN cordially testified to the admirable manner in which the lecture had been delivered, and in the course of his remarks urged the students to stick to what they had undertaken, and to attend and learn all they possibly could, for difficulties had to be faced to-day in the modern printing office as well as in the past, although perhaps of a different nature, and it was only the seeker for information that was best prepared to meet and overcome such difficulties. He also reviewed the limited means of the early printers, and stated that in spite of the lack of fine Wickersham quoins, point type, steel chases, and the many improvements of modern times, they managed to produce specimens of work that are even to-day regarded as beautiful examples of what skill and hard work will do, even when poor material has to be encountered. Moreover, he reviewed the style of these early printers as to the clearness of the type and the proportion of type to paper, urging that while all these points should be kept in mind it was not intended to slavishly imitate these men, but rather to profit by what had been done before.

Mr. W. H. Amery, the responsible instructor, while fully endorsing all that Mr. Cooper had said in reference to the lecture, then gave a brief outline of the work of the past session, and the plans for the one now coming.

A very cordial vote of thanks to lecturer and chairman brought an instructive and interesting meeting to a close.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

There was held at the Victoria Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester, on Saturday last, a special meeting for employers, managers and overseers connected with the printing and allied trades. About 70 gentlemen were present, and amongst these we noted Messrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh (Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd.), J. E. T. Allen, chairman, Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades' Costing Committee (Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co., Ltd., Manchester), A. E. Goodwin, organising secretary, Federation Costing Committee, J. C. B. Percy, president, and F. Bird, secretary, Manchester and district Masters' Association, R. B. Fishenden (Municipal School of Technology), Thos. Kirkwood (president), F. Burnett (vice-president), Jas. E. Mayo (treasurer), Edward McVay (trustee), and F. J. Hughes (hon. secretary) of the Manchester Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

Mr. Thos. Kirkwood (chairman), in his opening remarks, said: Fellow members,—I am pleased to find that so many of you deem the "Printers' Cost-Finding System" to be of so vital importance to your interests as to give up some of your leisure time to be here to-night. In the first place, on behalf of the Manchester and District Centre of the P. M. and O. A., I extend a hearty welcome to the representatives of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who have so kindly come forward to explain their well thought-out Costing System for Printers; and as it is the first occasion that we have met the Employers' Association in Manchester, I know you will carefully weigh up the utterances of the various speakers in order that you may help the printing trade as a whole to lessen some of the price-cutting and profitless employment that keeps the poor printer down in the world of commerce. The first printers in whom we are interested are Gutenberg and Senefelder. They were poor mortals who gave their labours to the public, and ever since those days the average printer has been a philanthropist, because he would not meet and consult with his fellow craftsman. To-night, we have thrown off the cloak of isolation and are met together to help one another. I trust that as this is our first meeting together here in Manchester, it will be profitable and cause us to come together more often. Since the formation of the Manchester Centre of the P. M. and O. A. we have, by joining together, found out that the manager or overseer across the way was not such a sinner as we, in our ignorance, thought he was There are some gentlemen in the room who are not members of our Association or the Masters' Federation, and I ask them to join in the discussion so that we may get all the healthy criticism we possibly can to make the Costing System a huge financial success.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh gave the History of the Printers' Cost Finding System, and said that it was the duty of everyone in the trade to see that the printer was paid for his work. In the past many jobs in the printing trade had been done at a loss, chiefly owing to the want of a good cost finding system. If a printer knew his cost he would not be prepared to go below that cost, although at times he might be inclined to sacrifice some of his profits. At the present time prices had been cut so low that profit was not what it should be. Overseers might know in their several departments what was the cost of labour, but they did not know the standing charges connected with their particular house. It might be news to many to know that standing charges were equal to the cost of labour, and for a printer to be on the safe side he had to place 100 per cent. on his labour cost. The Costing System tried to allocate the cost to each department, and there were various ways of doing it, so that estimates would not vary to any great extent, and the Costing Committee were trying to bring forward a system of costing that would be universally adopted. Estimates could be based on the knowledge of what jobs had cost in the past, and anyone who wished to go carefully into the costs of printing in different parts of the country would find that there was very little difference between one town and another, as the office in the country which might pay a trifle less in wages and taxes might find that railway carriage, etc., brought them nearly into line with the big centres of industry Overseers could help the movement forward by giving instruction and helping the men under their charge. Under the old costing systems the printer took his previous year's accounts and added, say, 60 per cent. to labour and materials. That method had been found unsatisfactory in these days of close estimating. Some four years ago trade in the United States of America was found to be in a very bad position, and the employers set to work to better it. A Cost Congress was held, when about 1,000 masters put in their attendance, and decided to form a small committee. They first of all believed in a Costing System themselves, instilled it into the superintendents and foremen, and they in turn got those under them to fill in daily dockets on the understanding that the dockets were not to be used as a weapon against the men. By filling in the dockets the employers were able to find their costs, and so raise the status of the printing trade.

Mr. J. E. T. Allen said the Printers' Cost-Finding System was not a local movement or fad of a particular set of master printers. There were two main items in the running of a printing business, the first being labour and the second material, the latter being measured or figured. Very few masters who purchased material at 20s. would be inclined to dispose of it for 15s., but in the case of labour it was not so easy to arrive at the total cost, and in a printing business the three chief departments were composing, printing, and bookbinding. When the printer knew his labour cost of those departments he was able to figure more accurately in his estimates, and should there be efficient management and a full equipment there would not be such discrepancies between the estimates of various printers. It had been said that Gutenburg died in debt, and he was afraid that many printers had since died in debt.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, in a lucid and clear delivery, kept his audience all attention whilst he explained the Printer's Cost-Finding System. He gave instances where the campaign had benefitted the whole craft, and said the Committee believed that printer's managers and overseers could either advance or retard the system. What was wanted was the cost per hour or per quantity of each process; the cost of every job; and to be able to check work at regular intervals.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. F. J. Hughes set the ball rolling with a sheave of questions, and Mr. Goodwin had to call a halt whilst he dealt with a few of them. "Was a daily docket system preferable to a weekly time book method?"

Mr. A. E. Goodwin said it was immaterial so long as the weekly books went in to the office each morning and a record taken from them for the value of production statement and the job cost sheets, but he thought it had been found in actual practice that time was saved by the daily docket method.

Another questioner asked if the custom of the job docket being marked into the time was not a sound one.

It was pointed out that it was difficult with such a method to ensure all the time being accounted for, and that to arrive at the number of chargeable hours in a week, it would be necessary to collect the job tickets each week and take off the time from them.

The Docket Question was thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Jas. E. Mayo handed up a set of model dockets which he had prepared. Mr. A. E. Goodwin commended these, and said he was very pleased to add some to his collection, and also remarked that in the new edition of the booklet written by Mr. Hazell a complete set of carefully revised dockets had been issued.

Mr. J. C. B. Percy was very emphatic in insisting that daily dockets were essential, and that after being examined by the overseer they should be sent in to the office and time extracted by the cost clerk, and not by the overseers.

Mr. F. J. Hughes expressed agreement with the Costing Committee in their decision that it was better not to attempt to keep account of dissing on each job, but to arrive at the rate which would cover composing and distribution.

Mr. Thos. L. Whitehead, of Bury, who has done such valuable pioneer work in the costing movement, said that there had been no difficulty with regard to getting dockets made out in this district, but he thought in some works it was still not the custom to write down actual time spent in distribution and clearing. It was assumed that any time not accounted for in composition was spent in that way. Was there any pronouncement on the question?

Mr. J. C. B. Percy said for years they had been able to get all time accounted for on dockets without any difficulty.

Mr. W. R. Cannell stated that to his personal knowledge it had been the custom for the past sixteen years in Manchester to make up the full working day, including non-chargeable hours, and that the understood attitude of the Typographical Association on that question was that so long as time sheets were used for costing purposes only, no fault would be found. As a matter of interest, in their establishment a system of issuing a job card with each order, on which each man filled in the time of starting and finishing each operation, had worked harmoniously for four years in all departments. No man had as yet made any complaint about the system.

The problem of depreciation aroused considerable discussion, and Mr. R. B. Fishenden asked if a higher rate than 10 per cent. was not desirable for type.

Mr. J. E. T. Allen, in replying, explained that whilst the Committee recommended 10 per cent. in diminishing value of plant, they meant this to be regarded as a minimum. One should keep in mind that whilst type and certain machinery should bear a much higher rate of depreciation, yet some of the plant, shafting, and fixed machinery, might not require as much.

Mr. W. R. Cannell, in answer to one of the questions raised by Mr. F. J. Hughes, as to the amount of time and labour spent in entering up the daily dockets, stated that an average of 150 time cards (including all departments) were entered in 45 minutes by a clerk of 17 years of age. The overseers being relieved from the work, which is absolutely office work, they were thus given more time in which to do their proper work, namely, overlooking the production of jobs in their several departments to the best advantage.

Mr. T. A. Dibblee asked: Should not the method of obtaining the "Binding Machine Cost" be used in preference to the machine unit system, as it was more scientifically accurate?

Mr. A. E. Goodwin answered that the machine unit system was easier to manage and in effect the result was practically the same.

Mr. F. Burnett moved a hearty vote of thanks to the various speakers; Mr. Edward McVay seconded, and

Mr. J. E. T. Allen, in replying, gave some interesting particnlars about German printers and their employees.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by Mr. A. E. Goodwin and carried with *éclat.*

Wee Macgregor.

According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, September 26th, the corresponding week in 1912 showed five.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

Our SEPTEMBER Special Export Number is now on SALE.

60pp. with Numerous illustrations.
Price 6d.

A valuable feature of these issues is the "Buyers' Guide to the Export Markets" for the Printing and Allied Trades.

Copies may be had from the Publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Or from
W. H. EVERETT & SON, Ltd.,
11, St. Bride Street, E.C.

Digitized by Google

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

TO PRINTERS.

Tenders for General Printing.

PRINTERS willing to TENDER FOR PRINTING the required number of the several Articles, specified in a list prepared by me, for the alternative terms for One or Three Years, from the 1st November, 1913, are requested to send in Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for General Printing, to my Office at Chelmsford, on or before the 11th day of OCTOBER NEXT.

Particulars relating to the work can be obtained at my office. The work to be done from time to time during the before-mentioned period as and when required by me.

Portions of the work will sometimes be required to be completed on the day the order for the same is given.

The tenders are to include all proofs and revised proofs which may be required by me in the course of the printing, and all expenses incurred in forwarding the proofs to me and in returning the same to the Printer, should his printing works not be situate in Chelmsford, are to be borne by him, and no charges for extras are to be claimed or allowed.

The Finance Committee of the County Council will not engage to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN H. GOOLD,
Clerk of the Council.

Shire Hall, Chelmsford,
20th September, 1913.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

The Premier House
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates,
Offset Blankets,
and
Graining Materials.

Correct Thickness of Blankets and Plates Stocked for all Makes of Rotary and Flat-Bed Offsets, Direct and Tin-Printing Rotaries, and Flat-Bed Litho Machines.

Price List and Instruction Book Gratis.

ALGRAPHY, LTD.,
McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: New Cross 1209. Telegrams: Algraphy London.



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON. E.C.

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1830.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Aldenham Institute Classes	1
Charles Letts's Diaries	3
P. M. and O. A., Birmingham Centre	4
The Costing Campaign	4
Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades	5
Trade Notes	6
The Bookbinders' Strike	6
An Artistic Typography Class	6
P. M. and O. A., Manchester Centre	7
Cost Finding Progress	8
The New Government Contracts	8
A Lead and Rule Caster	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Company Notices	10
Commercial Intelligence	10
Gazette	11
P. M. and O. A., North Midlands Centre	11
Quads	12
The Aldenham Institute	12
Camberwell School of Arts	12
The Japanese Paper Trade	14
Patents	14
Light Action on Paper	16
Scandinavian Paper	16

Cost Finding Progress.

OUR columns this week bear further testimony to the virility of the printers' cost-finding movement. Not only is the campaign programme of the Federation Costing Committee continuing to expand, and embrace additional towns and districts under its enlightening influence, but its doctrines are penetrating into all manner of bye-paths of industrial life. The Fen district is the latest to be visited by the organiser of the Costing Committee, though in the case of Peterborough, as will be seen in our report, it was not an initial cost meeting, several having already been held; it was rather a meeting to take stock of the progress made and have a friendly consultation as to the future. Then London has once again been favoured with an exposition of the System by that doughty champion of the movement, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, who, with others, has just addressed the members of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire. An interesting discussion was evoked, as has been the case at all of the meetings, and Mr. Hazell responded to the insistent calls for information on special points of detail with remarkable vivacity, considering the many times he must have had to repeat himself. A point that is often raised, and was on the present occasion, was in regard to the percentage to charge when customers supply their own paper—a sore point with many a printer. Mr. Hazell was at pains to point out that fewer expenses are incurred by the printer who simply buys in the paper, or envelopes, as the case may be, and sells to the customer. Whereas when the customer supplies the paper there has to be reckoned the rent of the room where the printer stores it for him, and then he has to insure it against risk of loss by fire. All these extra expenses should be covered, and a charge of 15 per cent. is recommended by the Costing Committee. Another sectional meeting, this time before the Manchester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, has been held to discuss the Cost Finding System, and the important subject is also to find a place in the curriculum of some of the technical schools. Mr. J. T. Cooper, of Messrs. Cooper and Budd, saw fit to mention the matter in his address to the students of the Aldenham Institute Printing Classes the other night, when he characterised the change that the Cost Finding System would bring about as from a chaotic condition to one that will be more scientific. That is the trend everywhere nowadays—to be more exact, more efficient, more scientific, and the printing trade cannot afford to be out of the running.

* * *

The New Government Contracts.

LONDON printers should be interested in the important contracts that are to be given out by H.M. Stationery Office for work amounting in all to some £40,000. The tenders required are for book-work for several Government Departments, and are divided into about twenty separate groups. The forms of tender give most clearly the details of the work and the manner in which it is to be charged, and taking the "Series A," which comprises groups numbered from one to six we find it provides for the miscellaneous book-work printing required by various Government Departments which are specifically mentioned in the tender forms. Some alterations have been made in the conditions of the contracts that make a considerable difference when compared with those of the corresponding contract in the 1909-13 series. Among these we note that the period of the contracts has been extended from five to seven years. One of the conditions contains an allowance at the rate of 2d. per cwt. for cost of packing and carriage of paper, etc., to all contractors situate outside the radius of four miles from Charing-cross. This allowance represents the average cost to the Stationery Office for delivery within the radius. The basis upon which type rent is calculated has been altered from a percentage upon composition (or labour) value to a definite rate per page calculated upon the average value of the material kept standing, and has been amended to give the Controller a freer use of standing type. The period after which advance payments will be made in respect of work standing in proof has been reduced from six months to one month, and the approximate annual value of the Contract is stated, and space is provided in the tender form wherein a printer submitting several tenders at one time may intimate the maximum amount of work he is prepared to accept. The provisions for the payment of nightwork and waiting charges have been remodelled, and the contractor is required to keep and permit the inspection of workmen's dockets and time sheets to substantiate his charges. The composition prices are exclusive of any allowance for author's corrections, and are based upon the piece-work rates of the London Society of Compositors, with an addition of 15 per cent. for reading, and allowance is also made for the shortening of hours granted in 1911. Author's corrections are provided for as a separate charge upon all composition whether corrected or not, with provision for an additional allowance if the corrections are judged to exceed a certain percentage of the composition. The payment for blank pages has been revised, and no deduction is to be made from cancelled matter in respect of blanks appearing in the work, while the minimum of one page has been reduced. Im-

Digitized by Google

posing is now to be paid as a separate charge. Type rent charges are inserted for various sizes of pages. A re-imposing charge has been provided for all reprints, and there are amended definitions of tabular and table matter. The press-work charges are based upon the number of pulls instead of upon perfect working, and all warehouse work has been eliminated from this scale. The Contract provides for the use of double and quadruple paper whenever there is a sufficient number of pages to cover those sizes, and whenever possible quadruple sheets are to be perfected to form sections of 16-pages. There is also an extended list of charges for miscellaneous (or warehouse) work, many of which were formerly included in the press-work charges There are other alterations in the details that seem to be to the benefit of the printer, although the definition of what is tabular matter and what is not is likely we think to lead to trouble between the employer and his workmen, as some of what is defined as plain matter in the schedule comes under the L.S.C.'s definition of tabular matter, such as the two and three column work, and matter that really requires four justifications. In the trade union scale of charges these all figure for extra payment, but of course it may be taken into consideration that the matter can be set as narrow single columns and then imposed side by side. The conditions of tender will require careful study before filling in the forms, and will give an opportunity to the costing experts to exercise their talents.

A Lead and Rule Caster

A new appliance, that will be of the greatest service in the printing office for the production of rules and leads has been introduced by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., 188, Fleet-street, E.C. The machine consists of the casting mechanism of the Standard Linotype. It casts automatically, requires practically no attention after being started, and can be handled by anyone familiar with the Linotype. As an auxiliary machine in any fair-sized office its value cannot be over-estimated.

It is equipped with two water-cooled moulds, and the large hub of the mould wheel is hollow, and water circulating through it, thus keeping the wheel itself, as well as the moulds, quite cool. Two moulds are used alternately, thus allowing one to cool while the other is in operation, so that a boy can give all the attention required to feed the metal and carry away the galleys.

It is claimed that the machine will cast accurate leads, slugs and rules without ribs, the equal in every way to typefounders' product, and make at least six 30-em casts per minute. This nets fourteen pounds of 2-point leads per hour, or the same quantity of 2-point rule, and brass rule costs about five shillings per pound.

The regular matrix rule blocks can be used in this machine for casting rules, dashes and borders, and with the machine is furnished a cabinet for holding tools, sorts, matrices, liners. ejector blades, etc. Particulars of what the Lead and Rule Caster can do may be had on application at the address given above.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)
Alignment.	Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.
Justification.	Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.
Quality of Product.	The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.
Ease of Make-up.	The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st, 1913.

A CHANGE came over the money market last week, a keen demand arising for money, and a fair amount was borrowed from the Bank of England. Since then the demand has quietened down somewhat, and the supply is now sufficient to meet all requirements. Discounts also were harder on gold withdrawals. Bullion movements this week have resulted in a net efflux to date of £890,000, mostly in withdrawals for Egypt. Germany took the bulk of the £650,000 that came up for settlement in the open market yesterday. Stock markets have not been very satisfactory this week, and business is very dull. Consols have weakened during the last few days, the quotations now being 73 5/8 to 73 7/8 for money and 73 9/8 to 73 11/8 fo the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market continues in an idle condition, and prices have moved within narrow limits. In the section relating to paper and print our list shows a number of small upward movements. Amalgamated Press Ord. are up 1/8 to 7 1/4—7 1/2; Associated Newspapers have gained 3d. to 23s. 9d.—24s. 9d.; Ilford Ord. have risen 1/32 to 1 1/8—1 3/8; Waterlow Bros. and Layton are up 1/4 to 5 3/4—6 3/4; and Wyman and Sons have put on 1/32 to 3/32—3/16. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at acc.21s. 3d. and 21s.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 7½d. and 19s. 9d.; in Cassell and Co. at 95s.; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 6d.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s. 6d. and 15s., and in the Pref. at 17s. 9d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at acc. 13s. 6d., 13s. and 13s. 3d., in the Ord. at 3s., and in the Deb. at acc. 63; in Lanston Monotype Corporation at 8s. 9d.; in Linotype and Machinery B Deb. at acc. 36; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at acc. 73s. 9d. and 76s. 3d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at acc. 98s. 9d., 95s., 96s. 3d., and 100s., and in the Ord. at 18s., 18s. 3d., 18s. 9d., and 18s. 6d.; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. at acc. 12 and 11 9/16 xd.; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. at 6 7/16; and in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 19s. 9d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7¼—7½
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/9—24/9
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4¼—5¼
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	57—67
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79—84 xd
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	¼—⅜xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛—¼
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¼—½
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	¾—1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	11/16—13/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	27/32—31/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62—67
International Linotype	Stock	100	72—77
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm.Pref.	10	10	9¼—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm.Pref.	5	5	2¼—2⅜
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	51—56
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	35—40
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛—2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	¾—⅞
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3⅞
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ..	10	10	8¼—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	⅛—1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¼—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11—12xd
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27xd
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼—8¼xd
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¼—6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 15/32—1 19/32
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS (1910).—Interim dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the half-year.

D. F. TAYLER AND CO., BIRMINGHAM.—Interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per £5 share, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the half-year. Last year also 2½ per cent. was paid.

NEW COMPANIES.

JOHNSTON ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Registered on September 17th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of process and general engravers, artists, photo-etchers and designers carried on by J. A. Johnston at 41, Snow-hill, E.C., as the Johnston Engraving Co. The subscribers are J. A. Johnston and E. C. Finlason. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the first are J. A Johnston and E. C. Finlason.

ELLERBECK BROTHERS, LTD.—Registered on September 24th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares (4,000 preference), to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. Crowe, J. M. Miller and A. J. Glover. The subscribers are J. M. Miller and A. K. Glover. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are J. M. Miller and A. K. Glover. Qualification, £100.

PRYCE AND SON, LTD.—Registered on September 25th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (3,000 preference, 500 management and 6,500 ordinary), to take over the business carried on by W. H. Pryce, as "H. Pryce and Son," at 31-5, Powis-street, Woolwich, and to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, relief stampers, block makers, etc. The subscribers are W. H. Pryce and G. E. McCanlis. Private company. W. H. Pryce is the first managing director. Registered office, 31, Powis-street, Woolwich, S.E.

"MONEY TIMES," LTD.—Registered on September 22nd, with a capital of £4,000, in 3,500 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 10,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, to acquire the newspaper called the *Money Times*, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books, and other literary work, etc., and to adopt an agreement with F. Urgos. The subscribers are J. E. Punchard and H. C. Pewsey. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven. The subscribers are to appoint the first. Registered office, 26-30, Salisbury House, London-wall, E.C.

LANCASTER AND CO., PEN-MAKERS, LTD.—Registered on September 24th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 56, Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell, as "Lancaster and Co.," to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of fountain, stylographic and other pens, and accessories, gold and other pen nibs, etc., and to adopt an agreement with T. Laing and H. S. Lee. The subscribers are W. E. Rooke and W. J. Haslett. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are T. H. Mason, J. A. Morton, H. S. Lee and T. Laing (all permanent, subject to holding five shares each). Registered office, Ludgate-chambers, 30-32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

CLARKE, SOMERVILLE AND CO., LTD.—Registered on September 25th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, engravers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, etc. The subscribers are J. H. King and A. W. George. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are to be appointed at the first meeting of the company. Qualification, 20 shares. Registered office, 1, Fazeley-street, Birmingham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

ROBERT MCGEE AND CO., LTD.—Debenture dated September 15th, 1913, to secure £600, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders—Quadrant Insurance Co., Ltd., 19, Castle-street, Liverpool. A memorandum of satisfaction in full on September 9th, 1913, of mortgage or charge, dated September 9th, 1903, securing not more than £700, has also been notified.

U. K. PRESS, LTD.—Debenture dated September 17th, 1913, to secure £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—W. G. Mills, 3, Frognal-mansions, Hampstead, N.W.

"GROCERS' GAZETTE," LTD.—Particulars of £1,500 debentures, created September 16th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future. No trustees.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COMPANY NOTICES.

EFFINGHAM PRESS, Ltd.

Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on October 31st, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company been disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

VARIETY PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on October 31st, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company been disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

LONDON PERIODICAL CO., Ltd.

Notice is given that the creditors of the company are required, on or before October 22nd, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. Vernon S. Alabone, the liquidator of the company, 12, Highbury-quadrant, N.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

"DAILY HERALD" PRINTING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the *Daily Herald* Printing and Publishing Society, Ltd., 21, Tudor-street, E.C., was held last week, at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C., Mr. H. E. Burgess, official receiver, presiding. The accounts showed liabilities £10,063, assets valued at £1,659 and a deficiency of £24,532 with regard to contributories. The company was registered in September, 1912, with a nominal capital of £50,000 to take over and publish the *Daily Herald* newspaper. It was in an insolvent state when incorporated and has traded at a loss throughout. The failure is attributed by the directors and secretary to want of capital. A resolution was passed for Mr. H. W. Head, L.A.A., Queen Anne-chambers, Tothill-street, Westminster, to act as liquidator with the following committee of inspection, viz., Mr. S. G. Drew (Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd.); Mr. W. J. Lomax (W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd.); and Mr. Geo. Lansbury.

Re CHAS. J. FORWARD and SON, Ltd., Wholesale Bookbinders, etc.

Under a compulsory winding-up order made against this company, which carried on business at 27, Sayer-street, New Kent-road, S.E., accounts have been lodged showing total liabilities, £8,635 14s. 6d.; assets valued at £4,886 5s. 5d.; a deficiency of £2,938 14s. 11d. in assets to meet the liabilities; and a total deficiency of £18,195 14s. 11d. with regard to contributories. According to the report of Mr. W. J. Warley, official receiver, the company was incorporated on May 9th, 1898, with a nominal capital of £12,000, increased in August, 1903, to £16,000, divided into 6,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference and 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, to acquire and carry on the wholesale bookbinders and fancy leather case makers' business of a company of the same name, registered in June, 1893, to take over the business established by Charles John Forward, the father of C. W. Forward, in 1852, and then carried on at 6, Blackfriars-road, S.E. The purchase price was agreed at £10,000 payable as to £5,000 in fully-paid ordinary shares, and the balance in

Digitized by Google

cash or debentures. In September, 1903, the bookbinding business of Frederick Charles Forward (C. W. Forward's cousin) was purchased for £8,400, which was satisfied by the allotment of 4,500 ordinary and 3,900 preference fully-paid shares The purchase price included £6,929 for goodwill. In November, 1904, the company's business was transferred to new premises at Hatfield-street, E.C. F. C. Forward acted as managing director from August, 1903, to December, 1907, at a salary of £105 a year, but as additional remuneration he was allotted 1,000 fully-paid preference shares, and also received £2 a week as wages and £2 a week for travelling expenses. It was arranged that he should bring in the same amount of stock as the company had at that time, viz., £856 1s., but according to the accounts only £396 15s. 6d. worth of stock was brought in by him: the difference was adjusted by the transference upon certain terms to C. W. Forward of a number of F. C. Forward's shares, but the adjustment should have been made with the company. The company's trading from its incorporation to June 30th, 1907, resulted in yearly profits being shown. with the exception of a small loss in 1904, and the preference dividends were paid up to that date. Dividends on the ordinary shares were also declared as follows:—3s. per share in 1903, 10 per cent. and about 1s. 1d. per share in 1904, 5 per cent. in 1905 and 1906. From June, 1907, the profits declined, and the books show the following trading results:—

Year ended June 30th,	1908 ...	Loss ...	£1,150	9 8
" " " "	1909 ...	" ...	328	19 4
" " " "	1910 ...	Profit...	408	11 3
" " " "	1911 ...	Loss ...	537	3 8
" " " "	1912 ...	" ...	1,849	8 9

The loss for 1908 appears to have been caused by the severance of F. C. Forward's connection with the company, the expenses being nearly as large as formerly, whilst the turnover had fallen considerably. The losses for 1911 and 1912 are attributed to increased cost of labour and materials, and to trade competition. An interim preference dividend of 2½ per cent., amounting to £150, was paid on account of the year ending June 30th, 1908, but no profits were earned in that year. For the purpose of purchasing better machinery in 1905, the company obtained a loan from C. W. Forward at 6¼ per cent. interest, and to enable it to continue business during the last few years he lent it sums of money from time to time; these loans, he states, were obtained from his bankers on his personal guarantee and on the security of part of his debentures in the company. The amount owing to him at the date of the winding-up order is returned in the statement of affairs as £2,780 3s., making with the debenture liability a total capital sum claimed by him of £5,980 3s. On May 22nd, 1913, C. W. Forward appointed C. H. Dommes, incorporated accountant, 85, Fleet-street, E.C., to act as receiver on his behalf on the grounds that the debenture interest was in arrear, and that the assets were not equal to the value provided for in the debentures, viz., £5,000; the actual value being about £120 less. Mr. Dommes is at present carrying on the business with the view of selling it as a going concern, but as a loss is being made, he contemplates closing it shortly unless a purchaser can be obtained. The failure of the company is attributed by C. W. Forward to loss in trading chiefly owing to the heavy establishment charges at the Hatfield-street premises (which the company vacated in October, 1912), to the increased cost of labour and materials, and to the reduced prices charged by the company through competition.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, executed June 26th, by A. T. King, 23, Paternoster-row, London, E.C., wholesale stationer. Claims by October 14th, to C. Comins, C.A., 50, Cannon-street, E.C., the trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

COX, J., lately trading as J. Cox and Co., at 33, Union-street, Borough, London, S.E., printer. Date of order, September 22nd, made on a creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors, October 6th, 1 p.m., and public examination of debtor, November 12th, 11 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

CHADWICK, M., High-street, Tring, Herts., stationer, etc. Date of order, September 23rd, made on a creditor's petition.

ADJUDICATION.

WARLAND, C. F., 115, Fleet-street, London, E.C., advertising specialist. Date of order, September 25th.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

BIDDULPH, L. S, The Toines, 10, Hampton-court-road, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, journalist. First and final dividend of 2s. 5½d., October 10th, at the official receiver's offices, 132, York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, London, S.E.

DEAN, R. S., 78, Gillygate, York, stationer, newsagent, etc. First and final dividend of 2s. 7½d., October 6th, at the official receiver's office, Duncombe-place, York.

APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

STREET, H., 70, Beulah-road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, newsagent, etc. To be heard October 23rd, 10.30 a.m., at the County Court, Scarbrook-road, Croydon.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

HARTLEY, A. M., trading as A. M. Hartley and Co., Heron House, Hockley Brook, Birmingham, bookseller, etc. Trustee, C. T. Appleby, A.C., 26, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Released September 16th.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

Bohemian Concert.

If one may judge the prospects of the winter session of this go-head Centre by the success which attended the splendid concert given in the ball-room of the Albert Hotel, Nottingham, on Saturday last, its success is an assured fact. We have always understood that Nottingham was known far and wide as a musical city, and certainly the fare served up on Saturday evening went far to substantiate the assertion, for it was good to be there.

The whole of the programme was arranged by this Centre's genial and highly-esteemed president, Mr. C. G. Budden, to whom a great debt is due for his efforts in starting the coming session's work so successfully, again evincing his keen interest in the Association, and adding fresh laurels to his reputation. The following artistes took part:—

PART I

Song ... ... The Windmill ... ... Nelson
Mr. J. T. Elliott.
Duet... ... Flow Gently, Deva... ... Parry
Messrs. Joseph and Edwin Waring.
Song ... Angels Guard Thee ... Godard
Mr. Franklin Pearson.
Song... ... The Valley of Laughter Sanderson
Miss Eva Cook.
Song ... Where my Caravan has rested ... Lohr
Mr. Joseph Turner.
Duet... ... ... The Battle Eve ... Bonheur
Messrs. Franklin Pearson and J. T. Elliott.
Song ... .. A Summer Night Goring Thomas
Miss Eva Cook.
Humorous Sketch—
The Street Watchman's Story ... Winter
Mr. Arthur Beardsley.

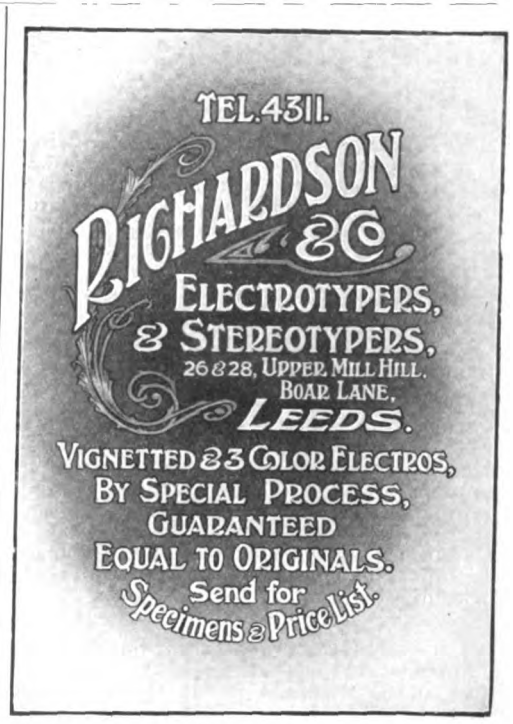
PART II.

Song ... ... Father O'Flynn ... Stanford
Mr. Edwin Waring.
Song ... An Evening Song ... Blumenthal
Mr. Joseph Turner.
Song ... The songs my Mother sang Grimshaw
Miss Eva Cook.
Humorous Song—
A Fishy Fishing Story ... Hanray
Mr. Arthur Beardsley.
Song ... ... A Soldier's Song ... Mascheroni
Mr. J. T. Elliott.
Duet .. .. The Singing Lesson ... Barnett
Miss Eva Cook and Mr. Edwin Waring.
Song ... ... Come sing to me ... Thompson
Mr. Franklin Pearson.
Humorous Song ... On Strike ... ... Bond
Mr. Arthur Beardsley.

Amongst those present we noticed members of the craft from London, Derby, Lincoln and Mansfield, together with a fine muster of Nottingham members, and their lady friends, altogether some 200 being present.

We understand this Centre is undertaking propaganda work in the neighbouring towns shortly, and if the officials can induce those outside the fold to attend at least one of the projected lectures there is no doubt additions will be made to their existing list of members.

At the close of the concert a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded the artistes and the president for their splendid efforts in providing such a musical treat, to which Mr. Budden and Mr. Waring briefly responded. Messrs. Boots, Ltd., as usual, very generously provided the programmes and invitation tickets.



SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),
and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

FIRST-CLASS GOLD BLOCKER required; man used to best work and able to take charge of three presses and staff.—Apply, giving salary required, references, details of previous appointment, to Veritas, No. 13,258, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13258

Situations Wanted.

LITHOGRAPHY.—WORKING FOREMAN requires change; well up in all departments of the Trade, Colour and Commercial; specimens and references.—Litho., 20, Ferndale-road, Clapham, London, S.W. 13252

SUCCESSFUL PRINTER'S MANAGER, who has this year largely increased machine output, desires fresh engagement; London or provinces; seventeen years' managing experience.—Full particulars, Alpha, care of F. Colebrook, Printers' Valuer, 146, Fleet-street, E.C. Phone Holborn 2288. 13260

Business for Sale.

PRINTING BUSINESS (established 1812) for Sale; modern plant; turnover about £1,400 per annum; prosperous Cathedral city; price £2,000 inclusive of building and cottage.—Apply to H. H. Horsman, Printers' Valuer, 70, Burgoyne-road, Harringay, London, N. 13259

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

MOTOR, ½-h.p., speed 1,200, volts 214, amp. 4.3, together with starter; in good condition; price £7.—Seen at 4, Cambridge-avenue, Kilburn. 13256

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN STAMPS.—Collection of 2,650 varieties for Sale, including many rare and unused; mostly in fine condition; neatly mounted in a Whitfield King "Standard" Album.—Can be seen by appointment, if desired, at the office of this journal, or particulars furnished on application to No. 13261, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13261

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a-d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

The Lord Mayoroyalty of London, as a "comp" styled it in one of my proofs—Heaven bless him for it—is to be filled by another of "our men," Tom Bowater to his intimates; Sir Vansittart Bowater as he is to the public; Fancy Tart Bowater as he has told us he was to his school mates. I remember this frankness as occuring in an interview with him which a City paper secured.

o o o

Certainly the Bowater family have filled a large place in social life for many generations. One of them fought as an Admiral with Nelson at Trafalgar. One was a general officer under Wellington at Waterloo.

o o o

When I was going over the Duke of Argyle's old house with its secret chambers and its fine ceilings and stairways at Caroline Park, near Edinboro', someone suggested what a shame it was that it was now the office of the Fleming ink factory.

o o o

Nary a bit of it. I felt and retorted that the lordly spirit of the house was instinct in the business. I had in mind some things that were being done at that time by the managing director, my friend David Harris.

o o o

Whatever spirit of *noblesse oblige* animated the Bowater admiral at Trafalgar or the Bowater general at Waterloo is, it seems to me, judging from various things within my personal knowledge, instinct in the Bowater firm in the paper world.

o o o

Here's to the Lord Mayor elect. He will play the part well I am very sure. And as a singularly fine figure of a man, he certainly will look the part.

o o o

There is a lull in the Burn dispute. Meantime I invite attention to one thing alleged by the binders' union—perhaps not specifically in the course of negotiations, but certainly in the ordinary course of conversational exchanges. And that is that there is a serious amount of "blind alley" occupation in provincial bookbinding.

o o o

No doubt there may be difficulties in this connection.

o o o

It may be thought to be a bad thing to refuse work to a lad, simply because you may not be proposing to keep him on at work in a few years time. You may feel too that what he does in the future is not your concern so much as it is the concern of his parents or other kin.

o o o

Your enterprise has helped him over and incidentally has helped his parents over a few years of his life; and sufficient unto the day must be the good and even the possible evil thereof.

o o o

You may argue that there is great danger of losing substance for shadow—of letting the better be the enemy of the good as the French phrase has it.

o o o

In such matters I fall back gratefully upon a conviction, strengthening with the years, that there is a vast amount of saving commonsense in the average man. And that as the printer Benjamin Franklin serenely reflected in his old age, "The world is growing wiser and wiser."

o o o

No one now for instance would tolerate the arguments that used to be put forward by some cotton spinners whom Lord Ashley (afterwards the Earl of Shaftesbury) trounced so heavily—that it was well for children to be put to work in their factories from six or seven years old because their fingers became then so peculiarly deft, so supple, and so exactly suitable for the work.

o o o

I've read a quite exuberant description by some learned doctor—surely not a doctor of medicine—who visited such a factory ninety or so years ago. He talked about the "sprightly elves" as he called these children, and how they seemed to regard their work as a pastime. Whereas Wordsworth at about the same time wrote of them as children

"In whom a premature necessity,
Blocks out the forms of nature; preconsumes
The reason; famishes the heart; and makes
Life's very spring, a season of decay."

o o o

Well, we have advanced since that time, and Wordsworth has our ear now, and not that egregious doctor. None the less we have not abolished tragedy.

o o o

Lord Morley long ago declared that he knew of nothing more tragic than the sight of a man wandering abroad for work, honestly seeking it, and willing to give his best service, and unable to find employ.

o o o

Possibly having to finish up perforce by . . . going into the army.

o o o

"He wandereth abroad for bread, crying, 'Where is it.' . . . He is waited for of the sword."

o o o

If he has children the case is worse. The sharpest sting is that he is like to be bringing upon them as hapless a life as his own, if indeed they reach adult years at all. Almost certainly they will not all grow up. "His branch shall not be green. He shall shake off his unripe grape as the vine, and cast off his flower as the olive."

o o o

We want clearer and franker thinking all round. Our wage-workers may do well to remember that the purse is not the whole of personality; that we all have much the same besetments of body and mind; disease and death and troubles manifold attend us all; we all have more in common than in difference.

o o o

And employers will do well to realise more of what this tragedy of unemployment means, and that under employment and even over employment are also evils which also sweep away their victims. It must be realised all round that the trade unions' solicitude in regard to blind alley employment is a solicitude which deserves always to be treated with respect.

o o o

If there is a good answer to any who avow that fear, then let the answer be given.

o o o

This solicitude, I say, is at the root of the present bookbinding trouble.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

TECHNICAL
Instruction in the Printing Trade.

Aldenham Institute.

The new session of the letterpress printing classes at this north London institution commenced on the 23rd ult. They include printing and theoretical classes for letterpress printers, which are under the guidance of Mr. W. H. Amery, who has now had many years' experience in teaching typography, and is ably assisted by Mr. S. Martin (medallist), Mr. J. Cochrane, and Mr. J. Acton. Under the re-organisation scheme of evening classes the Institute becomes a Senior Technical Institute, and the "Medburn" Junior Technical Institute is affiliated for trade classes.

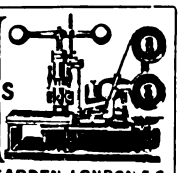
The classes have fully-equipped composing and machine-rooms, the machine section being fitted with one of Messrs. Furnival and Co.'s improved Wharfedale machines, with geared reciprocating riders on inkers and distributors, driven by electric power, in addition to a Golding Jobber platen machine, and installations of the Mechanical Chalk Relief Overlay, Mole's Patent Mechanical Underlay, and Baker's Tint Block processes.

The classes meet on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and the fees for the complete Session are 3s. 6d. for members of the Institute, 5s. for non-members, and 2s. 6d. for apprentices under 19 years of age.

Reviewing the past session, the report of the Education Committee on the work of the letterpress printing classes states that they have again enjoyed a very large measure of success, the total number of students being about the same as during the previous session. A larger number of students than ever before were enrolled in the "Whole Afternoon" classes, held two days a week, and the "Part Afternoon" classes, held on three days in the week, also again proved satisfactory. A start was also made with a "Part Afternoon" machine class, on two days a week. Over eighty students of these classes have been awarded London County Council Evening Art and Science Exhibitions.

L.C.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts.

Artistic Typography Classes are held at this school, evening classes on three nights a week, and an afternoon class for apprentices on three afternoons each week. There is also a special drawing class for compositors on Wednesday evenings. The classes held in the afternoon are for persons under 21 years of age, *bona fide* engaged in the trade only, and the curriculum embraces the practical and the theoretical sides of the subject, together with the scholastic work of typography. Employers are asked to look upon these classes as supplementary to the shop, and they are invited to give their apprentices facilities for attending them. Monthly attendance reports will be made to employers sending their employees as students, and progress will be reported every three months. The evening classes are for the study of the theory and practice of typography in composing, press, and machine work, and will deal with the artistic arrangement of type in both general and bookwork. Further tuition will be given to those desiring it in the essentials of a perfectly printed book. During the session special lectures will be given by experts in their respective branches of work relating to typography. The instructors are Messrs. W. H. Amery, H. G. Wicks, and F. A. Gomm, M.A. The fees are 4s. 6d. a session for persons earning 30s. a week and under, and 10s. a session for persons earning over that amount. The session commenced on the 22nd ult.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.
MADE IN LONDON.
It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.
MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.


The Guild of PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
8 & 9 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
ARTISTS & DESIGNERS. MANCHESTER

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON S.E.

Digitized by Google

Three recent Letters following VALUATIONS of Printing Plant by FRANK COLEBROOK, Printers', Newspapers' and Plate Makers' Valuer, 146, Fleet Street, E.C. (Phone Holborn 2288).

An important northern provincial firm writes: Herewith cheque with compliments and thanks; it only remains for us to add how thoroughly satisfied we are with the way you have completed the work.

An Irish printer writes: I was greatly struck with the very thorough and business-like way in which you went about the work; giving my staff so little trouble and not interfering with the routine of the office. Had I anticipated that the valuation could have been made with such expedition and exactness and under such pleasant conditions I would have availed myself of your services long ago. (August, 1913.)

A South of England printer writes: Enclosed is cheque. We have pleasure in testifying to the promptitude and care with which you carried out our valuation of plant and to thank you for doing so without cessation of work. (August, 1913)

And this *re* a fire settlement from a London firm: Now that the Fire Office has settled my claim I have to thank you for your prompt and untiring attention, which has secured such a satisfactory result.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

The Japanese Paper Trade.

Expansion of Paper Mills Projected.

Manufacturers in Conference over their Future Policy.

The adoption of careless measures for the expansion of mills has often been the cause of bitter experience of overproduction for the paper manufacturers in Japan, says the *Japan Trade Review*. The temptation of this sort was particularly manifest in its stimulating effect after the two great wars with China and Russia, when the interior paper market showed extraordinary activity. The fact that the demand for paper in Japan as well as in Chosen and China has been making an enormous rise in the last few years now proves, as usual, a powerful incentive to the paper producers to increase the capacity of their mills, and all the principal manufacturers are united in planning the enlargement of their equipments. Still, the painful impressions in the past have made them serious enough to approach the question with due consideration, and this led to the conference of the representatives of the Oji, Fuji, Mitsubishi, and other nine leading companies. They met together several times to determine the scope of expansion, in order that undue measures might be avoided. As the result, the programmes of the individual mills were shown, and it was found that in case the original plans were carried out fully, an increase of 50 per cent. in the annual outputs would have been inevitable, which would end in destructive competition among themselves. The general programme as to the policy to be adopted will be formed shortly, and the full materialisation of the plan will require three or four years.

Despite the high price of paper pulp and the increase in producing expenses, which tendency will continue to exercise some checking influence upon the paper industry in the interior till the next year, the astonishing increase in demand in the Japanese market is causing the utmost activity, though the exports to China are being somewhat affected. The imports of European papers are increasing remarkably, all the descriptions being enlarged more or less in the returns for the first six months of the present year as compared with those for the corresponding period last year, except drawings, match paper, simili lines, imitation Japanese parchments, and tissue paper. Printings and writings are making healthy strides, but most remarkable is the growth of packings and wrappings, which have doubled in value.

Messrs. Kyoshinsha and Co., of Tokyo, reported in July :—" The prevailing dullness at large influences our paper market. Still, the home printing and simili parchment lines are now more in demand than ever; and as long as the present import tariff is left unchanged, our imports in the above will be decreased year after year. Yet, as regards ivory card boards, pergamyn and writing papers, our industrial achievements are not competent enough to put on the market qualities to match those imported. Owing to the sudden raising of quotations of pergamyn paper by the German Union of Manufacturers, our dealers are at a drawback in arranging purchase contracts with import houses. Unless the former standard price is not restored, such a policy will afford ground for home makers to start working also in this line. The coloured glazed flint paper is overstocked at present, the market price coming below the net import cost on the basis of some six marks per ream c.i.f. The case is the same with the foolscap writing and art printing papers, some importers disposing of their stocks at a loss of some twenty per cent. Ivory card boards, however, assume a firm footing, goods in stock being not in abundance. One may observe some briskness in the packing and other sulphite papers coming from Scandinavia. The satisfactory tenacity of the Swedish and Norwegian papers prevents home makers attempting any production in this line."



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

20,748 LANGSETH, R., process and apparatus for justifying printing forms with hot metal.
20,757 COVERDALE, A., SOTHERAN, A., and WOOD, E. M., binding machines for books, pamphlets, and the like.
20,772 HARCOURT, F., and IMPERIAL LOOSE LEAF CO., LTD., guillotines or like cutting or stamping machines.
20,780 ZETZSCHE, A., machines for cutting, bending and slotting pasteboards.
20,803 BRITTAIN, F., envelopes.
20,810 MERKHAM TRADING CO., LTD., FREEMAN, W. F., and PLEDGER, H., stamp and the like affixing machines.
20,952 DWORAK, A., apparatus for applying glue to the backs of books and the like.
20,963 RIGNALL, M. F., letter-files and the like.
20,982 RANGER, A. W., machines for composing and distributing type.
20,996 IMPEY, P. L., treatment of leaves for books.
21,043 HILL, J. S., an improvement in fountain and stylographic pens for preventing the imprisonment of bubbles of air in the ink contained in the reservoir of said pens.
21,046 GILBERT, J., self-feeding pens and the like.
21,059 O'HARA, J., pocket cheque book.
21,065 ELLIS, W. H., post card and like display stands.
21,128 WALKER, A. H., receptacle for matrices or type dies accidentally separated from a typographical machine through which they circulate.
21,221 LESEURRE, A. A. and A., device for printing or curved surfaces.
21,255 J. FRAY, LTD., and FRAY, B. G., perpetual calendars.
21,274 RAVINET, H., and HEDEMANN, machines for affixing postage and other stamps, labels, and the like.
21,294 MIERSCH, P., quoins for use in printers' chases.
21,303 WIDMER, H. A., nibs for fountain pens.
21,304 HOWARD, D., music portfolios and the like.
21,315 LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY CO., leaves or books for use in connection with book-keeping systems and for like purposes.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Printing presses—Hubert; 20,509.
Combined paper bag forming and packeting machines—J. Day and Sons, Ltd., and Day; 20,959.
Advertising devices—Hicks; 21,007.
Rotary letter-copying machines—Klaber; 21,023.
Sheet separating, registering, and feeding apparatus—Green; 22,133.
Advertising signs or devices—De Hamel and Makgill; 26,270.
Bookbinding—Renninger; 27,677.
Paper-winding machinery employed in the manufacture of paper tubes, barrels, or the like—White; 29,178.
Machinery employed in the manufacture of paper tubes, barrels or the like—White; 29,180.

1913.

Appliance for indicating or correcting errors in printers' galleys—Burden and Martin; 962.
Lead-pencil holders—Mawson: 8,825.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Letter-files, loose-leaf binders, and the like—Timmler; 10,371.
Inking and wiping device applicable to copper-plate printing machines—Delahaye; 19,788.
Printing or punching adding machines—Faguer; 20,372.
Bookbinders' press—Osterwalder; 20,493.

Telegrams: "Pillegift, London." 'Phone: North 997

JOHN BLACK,
Type Founder
54, Wedmore Street,
Holloway, London, N.

12 point Cheltenham Old Style and 12 point Cheltenham Bold, in founts of 8lbs. at 1/2 per lb. 72 pt. Cheltenham Old Style and 72 point Cheltenham Bold in founts 30lbs. at 7d. per lb. 72 pt. Cheltenham Bold Condensed in founts of 30lbs. at 8d. per lb. All other sizes at correspondingly low prices. Leads, Quads, Spaces, Chases, Cases, and all requisites supplied. Complete founts from 3/-. Half-founts supplied. Catalogues post free. Nearly HALF-A-MILLION FOUNTS have been sold.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE
OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS
Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.
TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines: Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches: Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2784.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Scandinavian Paper
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports from Norway and Sweden.

In 1912 the joint imports of paper, etc., from Norway and Sweden reached the high value of £2,648,451, an increase of £455,585 compared with 1908.

NORWEGIAN SUPPLIES.

The five years' imports from Norway show the following values :—

	Total Imports.	Retained in U.K.
1912	£1,238,405	£1,205,402
1911	1,067,306	1,025,432
1910	1,216,559	1,155,801
1909	1,135,293	1,088,299
1908	1,089,685	1,079,073

The official classification is as under, the figures relating to Norwegian paper, etc., retained in the United Kingdom :—

PRINTINGS AND WRITINGS.

On Reels.

1912	884,778 cwts.	£474,930
1911	787,997 ,,	412,603
1910	703,803 ,,	379,584
1909	586,721 ,,	316,101
1908	542,951 ,,	305,601

Not on Reels.

1912	241,927 cwts.	£155,955
1911	184,246 ,,	116,806
1910	405,477 ,,	222,719
1909	447,434 ,,	245,531
1908	541,688 ,,	304,991

PACKINGS AND WRAPPINGS

1912	882,770 cwts.	£546,665
1911	755,288 ,,	465,625
1910	859,645 ,,	520,337
1909	815,964 ,,	494,456
1908	722,912 ,,	443,695

MILLBOARDS AND WOOD PULP BOARDS.

1912	59,160 cwts.	£27,852
1911	65,103 ,,	30,398
1910	71,144 ,,	33,161
1909	64,321 ,,	32,211
1908	52,066 ,,	24,786

RECEIPTS FROM SWEDEN.

Sweden, it will be seen, again increased her trade with the United Kingdom last year. The small return for 1909 was due to labour troubles. The five years' imports were as under :—

	Total Imports.	Retained in U.K.
1912	£1,410,046	£1,383,002
1911	1,225,959	1,188,790
1910	1,153,483	1,119,294
1909	893,926	870,261
1908	1,103,181	1,069,409

The following figures show the goods received from Sweden retained in the United Kingdom :—

PRINTINGS AND WRITINGS.

On Reels.

1912	576,937 cwts.	£336,331
1911	575,408 ,,	327,740
1910	430,974 ,,	257,961
1909	400,798 ,,	226,276
1908	548,146 ,,	313,016

Not on Reels.

1912	145,472 cwts.	£93,690
1911	153,522 ,,	97,585
1910	280,184 ,,	164,320
1909	159,693 ,,	103,763
1908	264,234 ,,	169,109

PACKINGS AND WRAPPINGS.

1912	1,204,393 cwts.	£776,970
1911	947,753 ,,	612,120
1910	821,152 ,,	537,155
1909	637,303 ,,	418,195
1908	699,213 ,,	463,659

STRAW, MILL, AND WOOD PULP BOARDS.

1912	337,648 cwts.	£169,272
1911	298,521 ,,	146,564
1910	297,605 ,,	144,426
1909	250,104 ,,	122,027
1908	262,289 ,,	123,625

UNENUMERATED AND ARTICLES OF PAPER.

(Included in "Paper for Printing and Writing" and "Goods Manufactured, Unenumerated," prior to 1910).

1912	7,113 cwts.	£6,739
1911	3,925 ,,	4,781
1910	22,592 ,,	15,432

THE late Dr. Jose Clements, of Buenos Ayres, newspaper proprietor, has left personal estate in the United Kingdom of the value of £261,800.

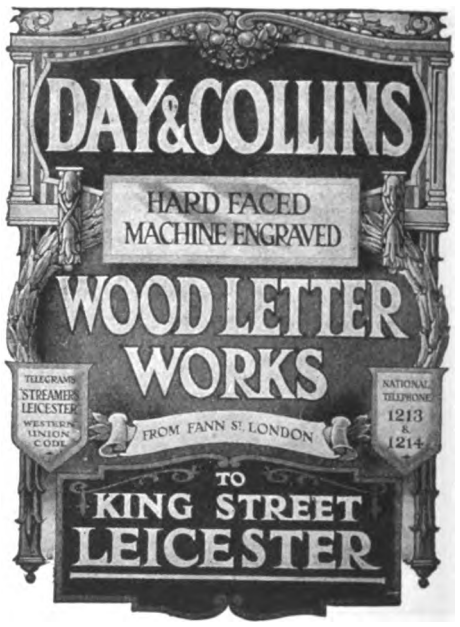
Light Action on Paper.

The *Amateur Photographer* draws attention to the contribution of a writer in *La Papeterie*, whose experiments on the action of light on paper are quoted at length in one of the French photographic journals. He states that the effect of light (without air) upon paper is not only to vary its shade, but to modify its constitution. The substance most intimately concerned in the composition of paper is cellulose, which is a chemical body perfectly well determined, and into the formula of which carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen enter. May not the ultra-violet rays, which, among other effects, modify the salts of silver and bring about the phosphorescence of certain substances, have an action upon cellulose, and not cellulose only, but other materials in the paper structure? The observer bases his statement upon an experiment with four groups of samples of the same paper, so arranged that one group was exposed to the action both of air and light, a second to the action of air alone, a third neither to light nor air, and a fourth only to light.

At the end of one year this French worker examined his four samples of paper, and found that in each case there had been a modification of the paper fibre, and very markedly so in the fourth group of papers which had been kept in a vacuum, and exposed to full light while the action of air was eliminated. At the beginning of the experiment the strain which the paper would support was 11 kilos., and its elongation under strain was 3 per cent. At the end of the experiment the following was the result :—

Paper exposed to	Breaking Strain.	Elasticity.	Tint.
Air and light ...	8 kilos.	1·6 per cent.	Very reddish yellow
Air without light	10 ,,	2 ,, ,,	Yellow
Neither light nor air ...	10½ ,,	2·9 ,, ,,	Faintly yellow
Light without air	9 ,,	1 ,, ,,	Yellow with reddish tint

Without in any way considering the scientific side of the question, the writer has used ordinary printing paper made from wood pulp for the purpose of printing from negatives, and found that with a strong negative—one that would be suitable for carbon printing—an exposure to light in a printing frame of from one to four weeks yielded a very passable photographic print that required no fixing, but only to be kept from the light, as if exposed to light action the paper ultimately darkened all over. It is surprising how sensitive to light some grades of paper are, as may be seen by placing a sample near a window and laying a coin or other small flat article on it. In some cases an image is found after only a day's exposure.



Rotary Typo, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

WM. MAYALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
INK POWDERS for RULING, WRITING, etc., LIQUID INKS and GUMS, COLOURS, STAINS, BOOKBINDERS' GLUES (all classes), **CHEMICALS, etc.**
St: Stephen Street, Salford, MANCHESTER, Eng.

MAYALL'S
RULING INK POWDERS
Specially Prepared for Paper Ruling.
USED REGULARLY BY THOUSANDS OF MACHINE RULERS at HOME and ABROAD.
PRICES for the UNITED KINGDOM, per lb. nett

RED,	FANCY BLUE, Powder	FANCY BLUE, Crystals	BLACK,	GREEN
5/3	6/4	5/6	4/6	5/3

PATENT INDIGO BLUE POWDER for feint lines—supplanting PASTE BLUE everywhere, being much superior, cleaner to use, and considerably more economical; free from grit and sediment, **5 8** per lb

COLONIAL & FOREIGN ORDERS
6d. per lb. more to cover extra postage.
CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.
Write for samples and full particulars.

Telephone : 3658 HOP.
Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.
Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,
Maker and Refiner of
TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD
Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.
30 to 40 Tons (All Grades) Of TYPE METAL In Stock
TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION
Rock Smelting Works
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B. TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR and Rona also Charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

TRADE GOLD STOCKING FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&57, SINGER ST. LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch,
Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

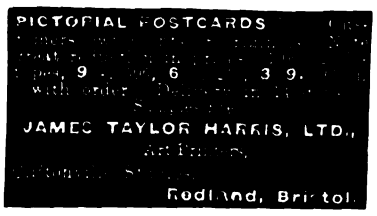
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's { 9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

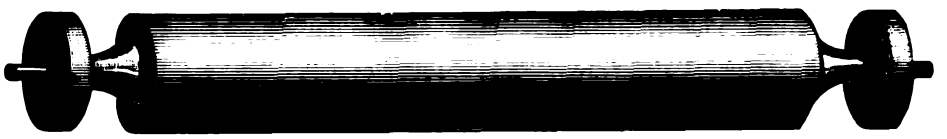
Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

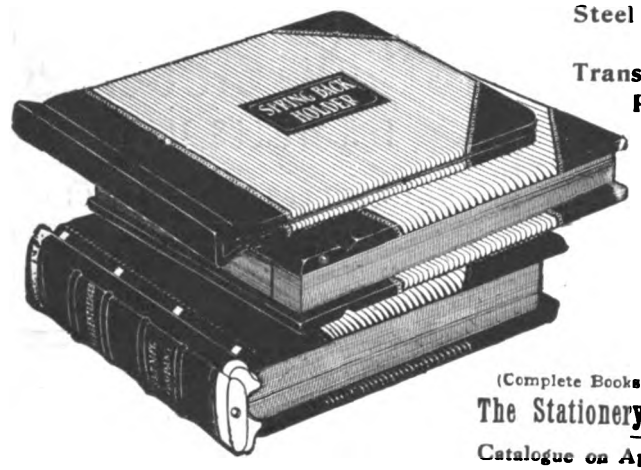
TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

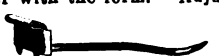
Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Leys.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

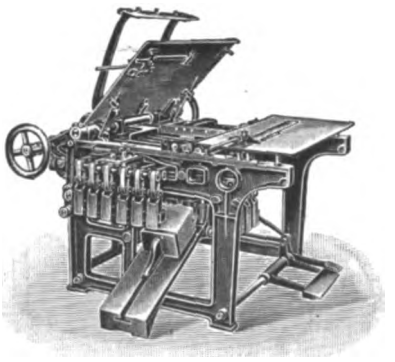
SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Sheet and Newspaper Folding Machine.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851.

Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

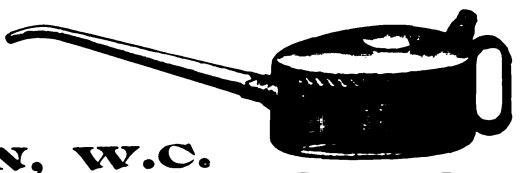
HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—October 2, 1913.

Digitized by Google

0957.5
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 16.

LONDON: October 9, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PLEASE NOTE.

Enquiries for

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.
ROTARY DIRECT MACHINES.
ROTARY TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
ROTARY BRONZING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED OFFSET MACHINES.
FLAT-BED TIN-PRINTING MACHINES.
FLAT-BED DIRECT MACHINES.
FLAT-BED BRONZING MACHINES.
INK MIXERS. INK MILLS.
BROADWAY PRESS.
GRAINERS.
AUTOMATIC FEEDERS.
OFFSET PROOFING PRESSES.
VARNISHING MACHINES.
GUMMING MACHINES.
TIN LACQUERING MACHINES, etc.

Address:

GEORGE MANN & Co., Ltd.,

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD,

LONDON.

WHICH IS NOW OUR HEAD OFFICE.

Works Only: LEEDS.

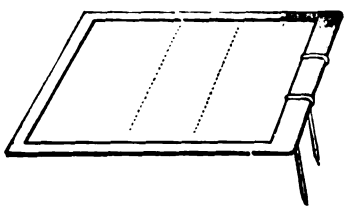
Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. **REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.**

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic ROLLER WASHERS

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:—Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson, of Bristol; The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., of Manchester; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., of London; Messrs. Mardon, Son & Hall (3 Machines); Johnson, Riddle & Co., London; David Allen & Sons, of Harrow, Thomas Forman & Sons, of Nottingham, and the Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. Hudson & Kearns of London—2 machines; Tillotson & Sons, of Bolton—2 machines; Hazell, Watson & Viney, of London—2 machines; Waterlow & Sons, of Dunstable; Thomas Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Butler & Tanner, of Frome; Cassell & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; David Allen & Sons of Harrow: Co-operative Wholesale Society, of Manchester; Abel Heywood; Jas. Broadley, Ltd., of Accrington; Foster Clarke, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.



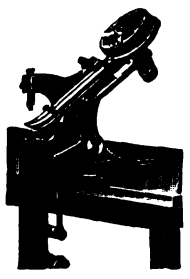
BUKAMA AUTOMATIC MACHINES

For the making of

Needle Engraved Labels, Adhesive Labels, and Fashion Labels.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.



Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade  Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.

FOUNDED 1882.

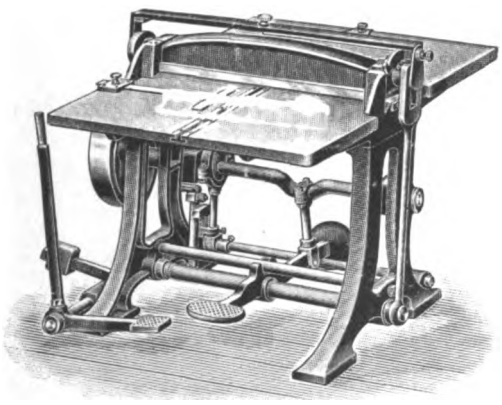
Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.



Digitized by Google

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Perforating Machine Dept.

Over
12,000
Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output

ABOUT
800 Machines

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DESIGNERS.

Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:— *Offices,* 644 Central *and* 723 Bank *Works,* 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are prptected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C



CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 16.

LONDON: OCTOBER 9, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

An Exhibition of Lettering.

An Instructive Display of Writing, Illumination and Printed Books.

An excellent opportunity is provided for printers, or anyone interested in the art preservative, to see for themselves some of the highest achievements in the modern printed book, based on the best productions of the old masters of printing, as well as some very instructive examples of good lettering rightly used. This is all arranged with studied taste and effect in the South London Art Gallery, Peckham-road, Camberwell, S.E., where an exhibition—the first devoted to lettering held in Great Britain, it is claimed—which will well repay a visit, was formally opened by the Mayor of Camberwell (Alderman W. L. Dowton, J.P.), on Thursday evening, 2nd inst., and will remain open until Saturday, November 8th.

The exhibition is arranged in three main divisions, *i.e.*, formal writing, printing and inscriptions. A large proportion of space is given to early and modern printed books and general printing, because that is the form in which letters are most used to-day. Though there may be omissions in the collection, it is one that is full of instructive interest, whether viewed from the historical or artistic points of view, or the practical needs of the present day. The promoters of the exhibition have wisely aimed at avoiding an archaic detachment from life, and this should be an additional attraction to the practical minded printer who wishes to raise the standard of his workmanship, and of much service to the student of printing seeking to deepen his sense of beauty.

Taking the exhibit of early printed books first, these are mostly lent by the Governors of the St. Bride Foundation Institute, and their chronological arrangement and description in the catalogue (in the compilation of which Mr. Peddie, the librarian, assisted) is a valuable feature. Starting with a book printed at Nuremberg in 1478 by Anton Koberger, there is to be seen a copy of the first edition of the famous "Nuremberg Chronicle"; a copy of probably the first book printed at Rome; books printed by Nicolas Jensen and Johann Mentelin; the first Dutch illustrated book; Caxton's Chaucer; books printed at Venice, by Ratdolt, who is noted as the first to use a decorated title page, and by Aldus Manutius, the first to use italic type; a book containing the first Arabic ever printed, and many other typographical treasures. Then there is a series of early printed title pages, including borders to titles and initial letters by Geoffrey Tory.

Coming to the modern printed books, there is a beautiful Kelmscott Press book, the Morris Chaucer, and side by side in the case with this is a similar large sized volume on Domestic Architecture, full of beautiful plates, and a good specimen of the Chiswick Press printing. It contains a finely executed dedicatory inscription, and a title-page cut on wood by Mr. Percy J. Smith, lecturer on lettering and allied subjects at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts. Mr. B. T. Batsford, High Holborn, is the publisher of this book, and there is also shown a very pleasing example of Mr. Batsford's efforts in cheap editions—one of the "Fellowship" books, designed by Percy J. Smith and James Guthrie. There are other Morris books, as well as examples of the Ashenden Press, Chiswick Press, etc.

There is a case of books in various types printed at differents dates from the sixteenth century down, at such places as Venice, Rome, London, Florence, Cologne, Paris, Frankfort, Glasgow, Birmingham, Parma, etc. Following these we come upon specimens of type letters, drawn greatly enlarged, to show the variations from the gauge in order that they may appear even in size. These are from "Typecasting and Composing Machinery," by L. A. Legros and J. C. Grant; examples of display printing by the students of the Leicester Art School; examples of lettering and engraving from the Northampton Polytechnic Institute; specimen pages from the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts.

There are several examples of German printing, and in addition to those referred to in the catalogue issued on the opening day, a lot of interesting specimens of German work, comprising some very fine bits of printing, posters and illumination as well as books, and mostly commercial work, arrived too late for inclusion in the catalogue (though it is intended to issue a revised catalogue shortly), but they are deservedly given a prominent display in the Art Gallery. A notice was posted up to the effect that the reason that the German exhibits did not arrive in time to be included in the first issue of the catalogue was possibly because of the congestion of traffic owing to the carriers' strike.

A miscellaneous collection is exhibited in the First Gallery, including some very skilful work in lettering and inscriptions, initial letters, title-page and cover designs, lettering in brass, designs for type, designs for book decoration, display printing, book pages and titles by students of Aldenham Institute, display printing by students of the Paris Municipal School of Printing, and some historical exhibits include early printed books (Lyons, 1556 and 1570); a reproduction of the sonnet which was printed by Plantin, the Amsterdam printer, and hung up in his workshop; a reproduction of the first printed poster (1462); the first specimen page of Caslon type (1734); Riccardi Press books; early proofs of Vale Press work, and various rubbings of inscriptions.

At the opening ceremony, Mr. W. B. Dalton, Principal, presided, and in asking the Mayor of Camberwell (Alderman W. L. Dowton, J.P.) to declare the Exhibition open, remarked that in these days of hustle and bustle and where everything was done by machinery it was a treat to see, as they could at this Exhibition, that there was something that demanded the steady hand and the clear eye.

The MAYOR, in declaring the Exhibition open, spoke regretfully of the small number present, and expressed the hope that it would be well attended during the succeeding days. Referring to trade schools, he said there was one thing wanted: The education authorities did all they possibly could, they had a splendid lot of teachers, they gave the pupils a good sound education, and they left the elementary schools sharp, intelligent lads; unfortunately those lads were too often found at the street corners selling newspapers or engaged in some such occupation. A great alteration was wanted there, and the sooner the better. He would like to see every boy become the master of a trade before he left off attending school. From a lad of 13 he had worked in the retail business, and he attributed his success in working his way up in London to the fact that he had to master a trade. It was a pity the old apprenticeship system had died out, but they must push this question of trade schools forward. Objection was sometimes taken to the expense, but large sums of money were spent to-day in teaching trades to the mentally weak, and surely if they could afford that they ought to be able to afford to teach the other lads and fit them also for the battle of life. The struggle promised to be far harder in the future than now. He did not know much about the work of that institution, but he knew they had an excellent Principal, and they were to be congratulated on the excellent staff they possessed. His worship then declared the exhibition open; it was a fine one and he hoped it would prove beneficial in every possible way.

Councillor F. T. PEXTON (chairman of the School Sub-Committee) moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his address, and Alderman BLENCHLEY, in seconding, remarked that better use might be made of the printing schools we had than was the case at the present time. There was too much attention to ease to-day, things must be made as pleasant as possible and children were to do as they please. He asked whether that was likely to turn out good workmen. Good hand-writing, he claimed, was absolutely discouraged in the schools nowadays, in support of which he quoted one of H.M. Inspectors as saying that he did not agree that good hand-writing was essential, as writing was mainly a vehicle for the conveyance of thought. He did not agree with that.

The motion having been carried, a vote of thanks was also passed to the Chairman, Mr. Dalton, on the motion of the MAYOR, seconded by Mr. A. H. WILLIAMS, and Mr. DALTON briefly replied.

The Necessity of a Cost System.

The following paper, by Mr. Walt. Parmenter, of the Franklin Type and Printing Co., appeared in a recent issue of the *Pacific Printer*:—

Printing is a business, and not a pastime From the standpoint of business, pure and simple, there is but one goal, and that is the goal of all businesses—Profit.

Many business enterprises have for an object the benefit of mankind at large, or of a particular class or a particular field, and it may be truthfully said of the average newspaper proposition that its real purpose is the instruction, entertainment or other benefit of its readers; yet few of us are philanthropic enough (or financially able, if we were) to spend our lives in our respective vocations and reap no other reward than the satisfaction and glory that come from rendering service to men. Don't understand me that I consider that the policy of a publication should be batted from pillar to post, this way and that, for profit, without regard for principle or policy; but on the contrary, I believe the established policy should be rigidly adhered to. What I mean to declare is that while there should be such a policy and principle in every fairly handled publication, yet the furthering of that policy should be so conducted that a monetary profit results to those who devote their efforts to furthering

Digitized by Google

it; and those benefited should pay the bill. Look at any of the really beneficial institutions of the country, large or small; their real purpose may be the betterment of society, but those who conduct them see to it that they receive proper compensation for their efforts; in fact, it is hardly possible to point to any institution that does not clearly recognise the business side of the proposition.

Mankind is so constituted that if you give him something for nothing, or for less than its true value, he will accept it with no more feeling of debt to you than though its true value had been paid; and even then a strain of suspicion will attach to you. Likewise, if you charge him its true value and insist upon it, and are able to demonstrate to him if need be, that the price demanded is its true value, he will give it to you as willingly, and with more respect for you, than the lesser price. Now, I don't want to be understood as advocating that he will stand for any old price, that all you need do is to ask and receive, but I do maintain that he will stand for the proper price, even though larger than he has been paying.

Then the important question is: "What is the proper price?" The proper price is the total cost of production, plus a profit. It is necessary, therefore, before price can be named, that we should know the exact and total cost.

Most printers, in estimating on a job of printing, proceed about this way; "Sam will set that up in six hours, and I pay him thirty cents an hour, composition $1.80; a ream of 16-pound bond, at 10 cents, $1.60; that 10 by 15 platen is speeded at 1,800, so Bill will run it in an hour and a-half, and I pay him 25 cents an hour, feeding 38 cents, total cost $3.78; the cost commission advises to add 25 per cent. for profit, 92 cents; selling price $4.70; shucks! call it even $5." The customer says the price is too high, and a deal is on. Work is not over brisk, so even a less profit than you feel you should have seems more desirable than to lose that job, and the job is finally landed at something between $3.78 and $5.

Now if you know by records that you cannot dispute that your hour cost of composition was $1 instead of 30 cents, that it actually cost you 50 per cent. to handle your stock, and that your platen press costs you 50, cents an hour and runs only about 1,100 an hour instead of 1,800, how would you look at the prospect of this job at a price anywhere near $5? Composition $6, stock $1.75, presswork $1.10, total $7.85, and nothing to cover the cost of cutting the stock, the locking of the form, make-ready on the press, delivery or profit. If you have no cost system, you don't know, and won't believe, that these are nearly your actual figures; but I have yet to meet the man who has a complete cost system, who has found his costs to be materially under these figures. Now how much emphasis should be put on business in calling such a man a "business man" when he sells an article for $5.00 or less that actually costs him $7.85 or more to produce? And the worst of it all is, he doesn't deliberately steal this $2.85 out of his family's mouth; he does it merely because he is not enough of a business man to know what he is doing.

I make the assertion without fear of contradiction that there is not one of you, unless you operate a cost system, who has not done this same thing more than once.

You may argue that if the jobs for which you have been getting $5.00 are to be raised to $8.50 or $9.00, you can't get the business—it will be taken somewhere else. Let it go! If somebody must lose money on it, wouldn't it be better be the other fellow? If he can do it cheaper than you, and can make a profit at a price at which you would lose money, let it go, anyway, and find out what is the matter with you or your equipment that he can do work so much cheaper than you; but above all things, if you can't make profit on it, don't do it. Yes, I know your competitor will do it at that price, and maybe for less, but what is that to you, if you can't make a profit at the price? For the love of Mary and the kids, have some backbone; if you are going to be a business man, be one. Put in a cost system and find out absolutely what the different classes of operations in your plant cost you; then, when you name a price on a job, add your profit to the cost, and stick to it, and don't let a shopper budge you from it. A cost system will give you the backbone to stick to it, because you will know what you are talking about—you won't be guessing.

Speaking of shoppers! Do you wonder that printing goes shopping, probably more than any other line with which men deal? I know, and you know of instances of prices made by competitors, about equally efficient for the work, where the highest price for the work was 100 per cent. more than the lowest. Recently I knew a job on which an expert estimator estimated the proper selling price at $700 to be let for $245. Another job let for $82, on which figures ranged from that up to $176. I also recall a case where a printer quoted $63 on a job but the customer had taken other figures, and said he could get it for $35, but wanted this particular printer to do it, was willing to pay more, etc., but of course he couldn't stand that much; he would stand for a loss of $2 or $3, though; and the contract was closed at $38. It used to puff me up a little to think that I was so much more of a printer than my competitors, that I could have more for the work than they could. Now, it happened that the printer who got the job and the one who was supposed to have bid the $35 got together shortly afterwards and compared notes. The supposed-to-be $35 man happens to keep a file of all estimates submitted and was able to show that his estimate on that job was really $70. I merely review a few instances of this kind of "business" to ask you if you wonder that most printing buyers "shop." If you had a few experiences like these in buying a commodity, when you wanted to buy, would you not shop, too? Of course you would, so would I, and so would any prudent man.

Now, whose fault is it that the condition is as it is? Is it all the other fellow? No sir; it is you, Mr. Printerman, who don't absolutely know your costs, and hence don't know your proper selling price; and it's up to you to remove this condition from the printing business by becoming a business man. Many printers don't know what the cost of a job is even after the work is done, let alone being able to even approximately estimate the cost. Learn the business side of your vocation as you have learned the mechanical side, and I venture there are few men in the business who lack the backbone to get what they know the job is worth when they know—not think—what the cost actually is.

This, primarily of the job side of the business, but the same lamentable instability in price, growing out of lack of information and inaccurate records, exists in the news side as well as in the job side.

I want to say, at this point, however, don't monkey with a home-made cost system; at least, don't do it to start with; after you have operated a standard approved system for a year and thoroughly understand what it is intended to do, and how it does it, if you can improve it, all right, but don't try it to start with. I started with a home-made system, the best home-made system that ever was made, because I made it myself. The wonder to me now is that it didn't "bust" me. When I reflect on the inaccurate would-be information it gave me I wonder that I kept out of the bankruptcy courts.

But there are other reasons than the selling side for the installation of a cost system. It shows you so many things you didn't know, and at first you wouldn't believe. About the first time you make up your mind that the information is accurate, you will feel like firing everybody around the shop—they are all soldiering on you. Don't be rash, however. You are just beginning to see things from a new angle, so don't get excited. You probably will discover that in the composing-room you are paying for 150 hours a week and are only selling from 60 to 90; if the former, you can better it by careful management, but if the latter, you are doing pretty well; you are just beginning to get a ray of light on why thirty cents an hour does not much more than pay for half of just the labour cost in the composing-room, let alone taking care of the other items of cost there. You will be surprised to learn that that blank for the township, which you estimated could be set in four hours, could have been set in four-and-a-half hours all right, and the composition was really done in that time, but five-and-a-quarter hours were charged to it because the 12 and 14-point Old English to be used in the caption and running heads was all up in that church programme which was waiting for O.K. of proof, and the form had to be unlocked and the characters pulled out to sort up. Then that letter-head job for the business men's club, with the directors, officers and committees in nice groups, on which you figured an hour for composition, you find that the names alone took an hour-and-a-half, and it was necessary to throw in the Y.M.C.A. heading that you have been keeping standing because they used it every two or three weeks, that you could get enough type to set this heading that took 20 minutes and lost you this standing form. Probably by this time you may have observed a dozen losses of this kind, and realised what they are costing you in money as you never realised before, and you decide to spend a few dollars to enlarge some of these founts and series most used and stop these leaks.

You will notice that the ticket shows an hour for locking up that township job. Why, you never figured on the look-up at all. Surely that could have been done in ten minutes, anyway; but you watch this operation on various jobs and finally put the item of lock-up in your estimates thereafter; possibly you have discovered that it will be real economy to double the quantity of furniture and maybe add a dozen or so more pairs of quoins.

I hear someone say: "Same old story: buy, buy, buy. I can't more than make ends meet as it is, let alone buying anything new." With the record you will have of the cost of being without these items, if you've half the business acumen I think you have you'll see that being without them has a very great deal to do with your being hard up and finding the business unprofitable.

Probably you will notice that on that stock catalogue where you figured 40 hours for composition, the composition took really 50 hours, and, Holy Smoke! there is a charge of 25 hours for making up the pages! Never figured the make-up at all—that was considered a part of the composition. Thereafter you will probably note more carefully the character of the composition in estimating the time, and what it means in labour cost to work with several faces and measures in a page, and will have a place in your estimate blank for make-up, especially in book work.

And so it will go in all departments. When you have these wastes, leaks, oversights, etc., presented to you from day to day, you just can't refrain from remedying them. When once remedied they become money makers instead of money losers. Then it may be that you will discover that one or more of your employees, whom you have always supposed to be loyal and profitable, does not prove to be so.

You know what will happen then. In other words, with the records and costs before you day in and day out, if you love your business and will study it, you will be able to weed out unprofitable material and help intelligently, and replace it with new.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

There will gradually dawn on you the comparative insignificance of the wage rate as it affects the hour cost, and you will soon realise that a high priced man who can deliver the goods and can and will work in the interest of the office is one of the best assets the office can have. The department and overhead cost of a cheap and only partially competent man is just as much as for the more competent.

Let us presume now that you have your records before you for a period of time sufficient to give you a grasp of your business as it really is—not as you thought it was—and you have stopped the worst leaks and overcome the most expensive mechanical shortages. You discover that there are certain classes of work for which you are better qualified than others; consequently you make a special effort along those lines and build up the profitable line. You also discover that there are certain lines of work that you can handle only at a disadvantage—may be none of your competitors is better equipped for it than you are; a few dollars added to your equipment here and there may put you in shape to take care of this work more profitably, and make really a profitable line for you.

May be your competitor is equipped to handle this work more profitably than you, and there is not sufficient of that class to make it profitable for both of you to make it profitable, in that case let him have it, and confine yourself to what you can handle profitably—the more he does of what you don't want, the less he will be in competition with you on what you do want.

Along this line of closing leaks, showing lines for scientific management, and the general intelligent grasp of your business in detail, lie the really most fruitful results of the instalment of a cost system. You will be able to get profits in many places you did not get them before, to eliminate losses heretofore unknown, reduce expenses, increase efficiency, and be, in its broadest sense, a business man.

Don't be afraid of your competitor. He hasn't horns half so long as you think he has, or as he thinks you have. He mistrusts you because he doesn't know you, and you mistrust him for the same reason. He probably has a grievance against you for getting that job he figured very low, and he says you lost money on it just to keep him from having it, and you have a similar grievance against him. Probably the fact is that both he and you are trying to be fair and the differences between you result from the mistaken ideas on the part of each of you as to real costs. The very fact that you two cannot agree on prices is a pretty good evidence that each of you could learn something about costs, and could probably get along much more agreeably if you met as man and man more frequently and compared notes. Get together, compare results and figures, put in a cost system—you will be surprised at the results. My experience in mingling with printers throughout the country is that there is not a more honourable lot of men anywhere than those engaged in the printing business.

Messrs. F. W. S. Clarke and Co., Ltd., of the Citizen Press, London and Leicester, issue a very finely got-up booklet, entitled "The Illustration," in which examples are given of the firm's half-tone work. Three blocks made from the same photograph, one untouched, one worked up a little, and one worked up by a specialist in machine illustration show well the advantage to be gained by entrusting orders to a suitable firm. From the same source comes "Printers' Trade Terms," a card of a humorous character suitable for hanging up in the office. Some of the definitions given are very funny, such as "Competitor.—A dunderheaded, dishonest fool. Said to have horns, cloven hoof, and a tail. Generally perniciously active between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m." Another is "Customer.—A remarkably gentle being of very retiring habits. Usually distinguishable from others by his superior knowledge of the printing business."

The printer or lithographer who only handles an occasional bronze job, and does not have a bronzing machine, often wants to improve the looks of the job and does not know how to go about it. The appearance of bronze work, whether in gold or aluminum, can be greatly improved by running the job through the press again after the bronze has dried. This has almost the same effect as a burnishing machine. It is only necessary to remove all the rollers from the press and clean the form or plate thoroughly. The guides and grippers are not changed. Try this on the next bronze job you have and see how fine an effect you will get.

British Imports and Exports of STATIONERY.

Five Years' Trade with France.

The following figures show the values of the imports of stationery from France, and the exports of British stationery to France during the periods mentioned:—

Imports.

	Total Imports.	Retained in U.K.
1912	£39,555	£35,403
1911	31,551	27,421
1910	26,840	23,892
1909	23,966	19,036
1908	20,989	17,736

Exports.

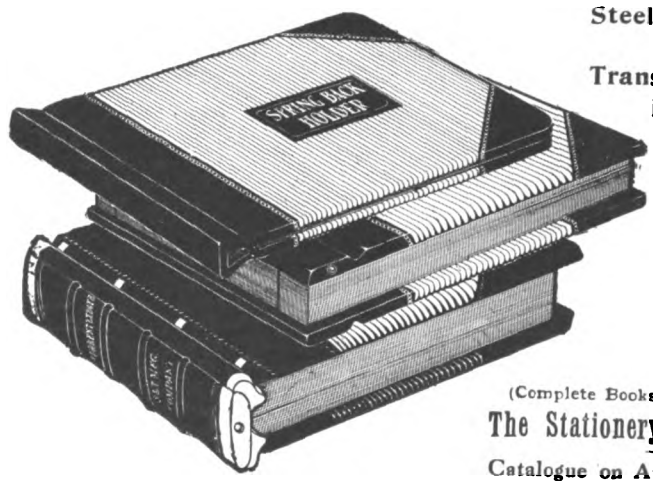
1912	£52,139
1911	55,919
1910	58,807
1909	51,891
1908	53,498

Struck by Lightning.—Jake, the transferrer in the litho department, has trouble with his feet and therefore, when he starts to work, he puts on a pair of old-fashioned roomy slippers. He keeps these slippers alongside his bench and has a habit of stepping into them without any assistance from his hands—they are plenty big enough. One day there was a terrific thunderstorm just at the end of the lunch hour. Jake had been out for his lunch and during his absence one of the boys had nailed his slippers to the floor. He came back a few minutes late and taking off his street shoes slipped his feet into his big slippers. Just at that moment, a bright flash of lightning accompanied by a terrible roar of thunder, occurred, he put his hands over his eyes and let out a yell. Then he tried to run and found that he couldn't take a step. That settled it. With an ashen face he cried: "Boys, I'm struck by lightning and paralysed. I can't walk a step. Break it gently to my wife." And he slowly sank down to the floor. As he did so his feet came out of the nailed slippers and the roar of laughter brought him to his senses. Jake is still trying to find out who nailed the slippers to the floor, and when he does he promises the remains a first-class funeral.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

FRY'S for METALS
"Fryotype"
Brands of
LINO MONO
STEREO TYPO, etc.
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

The Strength of Paper.

Testing Two Pieces at Once.

By SINDALL AND BACON.

The object of the further experiments presently to be described was to ascertain whether the relation of the machine and cross directions had any influence on the recorded strength of a paper when two or more sheets were tested simultaneously in the Mullen testing machine. We have already shown that the testing of two sheets at once gave a fictitious value to the reading, and that within certain limits the greater the number of sheets tested at once the higher was the apparent strength of the paper.

The point that has now to be settled is whether any difference in the reading on the pressure gauge of the instrument is caused by taking account of the "machine" direction of the paper. In other words, if two pieces of a paper are put in the Mullen with their machine directions parallel, will the reading differ from that obtained when the two pieces are tested with their machines directions at right angles to one another.

Three papers were selected for the test as follows:—

(1) Common news, 16 lbs. demy.

(2) Thin typing paper, 12 lbs. demy.

(3) Super-calendered esparto writing, 25 lbs. demy.

(1) The strength of the papers was first found in the ordinary way, *single sheets* being used. Four tests were made in each case so as to obtain a good average result:

	News.	Typing.	Writing.
Strength,	5·0	9·0	17·4 lbs. per sq. in.

(2) *Two sheets* were then inserted in the tester with the machine directions parallel to one another. The readings so obtained were:

	News.	Typing.	Writing.
Strength,	12·9	21·8	40·3 lbs. per sq. in.

(3) The *two sheets* on being put in position with the machine directions at right angles to one another gave lower readings:

	News.	Typing.	Writing.
Strength,	12·9	19·3	36·5 lbs. per sq. in.

(4) *Three sheets* with machine directions all parallel gave:

	News.	Typing.	Writing.
Strength,	23·0	33·5	64·9 lbs. per sq. in.

(5) *Three sheets* again inserted but with the two outer ones having their machine directions parallel and the inner sheet at right angles:

	News.	Typing.	Writing.
Strength,	20·6	31·9	62·8 lbs. per sq. in.

(6) *Four sheets* all parallel in respect of the machine direction gave:

	News.	Typing.	Writing.
Strength,	28·0	45·2	87·5 lbs. per sq. in.

(7) *Four sheets*, three parallel, and one at right angles gave:

	News.	Typing.	Writing.
Strength,	26·2	42·0	82·0 lbs. per sq. in.

(8) *Four sheets*, two parallel, and two at right angles showed:

	News.	Typing.	Writing.
Strength,	26·4	42·2	77·3 lbs. per sq. in.

With one or two exceptions these figures support the suggestion made in the previous chapter, that the value of the bursting strain reading is increased by taking more than the single sheet. This can be more readily demonstrated by reducing the figures to the common standard of ONE sheet. This is done by dividing the several readings by the number of sheets tested at the one operation.

TABLE OF READINGS CALCULATED FOR ONE SHEET.

Strength in terms of lbs. per square inch.

	Method of Test.	News.	Typing.	Writing.
1	One sheet only	5·0	9·0	17·4
2	Two sheets parallel ...	6·4	10·9	20·2
3	Two sheets right angles	6·4	9·7	18·2
4	Three sheets parallel ...	7·6	11·2	21·6
5	Three sheets, 2 parallel	6·8	10·6	20·9
6	Four sheets parallel ...	7·0	11·3	21·9
7	Four sheets, 3 parallel	6·5	10·5	20·5
8	Four Sheets, 2 parallel, 2 at right angles ...	6·6	10·5	20·4

This table shows that not only is the strength reading affected by the number of sheets inserted for the test, but that the amount of increase is influenced by the manner in which the sheets are put in position. If the sheets are inserted with the machine direction parallel, the result is higher. The crossing of the sheets reduces the reading that would otherwise have been obtained. Only one of the tests fails to show this peculiar result, the news in numbers 2 and 3.

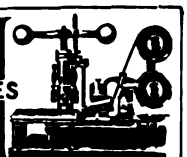
There can be little doubt that the stretch of the paper plays an important part in this behaviour of the sheets. If two strips of equal length and width are inserted in the Leunig machine, one being taken from the machine direction of the paper and the second from the cross direction, it is clear that when the tension is gradually applied to both the machine direction strip though stronger will break first, because it stretches less than the other. The weight necessary to break the former is largely used in merely stretching the cross direction strip. Some action of a similar kind takes place in the Mullen tester when the two sheets are inserted at right angles to one another, though it would be practically impossible to ascertain which strip broke first by actual observation.

He Done the Customer.

That there are tricks in all trades is a saying of which the truth often becomes apparent, and even printers have been known to hoodwink their customers in an unscrupulous manner, as is illustrated by a story told by a San Francisco member of the trade. A printer in that city received an order for a large number of dodgers, which he printed several thousand short. The customer became suspicious that he was not getting full measure, so he counted out a thousand and weighed them, then weighing the whole lot, found that the weights did not tally. Accordingly he entered a complaint. "How do you know the order was short?" inquired the printer. "I weighed a thousand and then weighed the whole bunch, and the weights did not agree," responded the customer. "Don't you know you can prove nothing by the weight of paper? It varies in weight. Let me show you," replied the quick-witted printer. Leading the way to the stock-room he selected an unopened ream of 20-pound bond and threw it on the scales. "There, you see 500 sheets of that paper weigh twenty pounds," he said. Then taking another unopened ream of the same stock in 16-pound weight, he threw that on the scales and exclaimed, "There is another package of the same paper and same number of sheets, that weighs only sixteen pounds. You see, you can prove nothing by the weight of paper." The customer, who knew nothing of the weights of paper, was convinced, so he paid the bill in full without further complaint, and went away believing that he had received a square deal.

SOME printers sell their products according to the cost of manufacture; others do a big business for a short time at competitors' prices.

A GENERAL store in an American manufacturing town supplies all the local mills with their pay envelopes free of charge for the privilege of printing on them this announcement: "If this envelope is presented at our store within twenty-four hours of the date stamped thereon, it will be good for a five-per-cent. discount on any purchase." As a result of this publicity, the store is crowded on the evening of pay-day.

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.E.C
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

In Crown 8vo. With 6 Plates, and other Illustrations.
2s. 6d. Net.
OUTLINES OF STATIONERY TESTING.
By H. A. BROMLEY,
Assistant Examiner of Paper, H.M. Stationery Office, London.
Detailed prospectus may be had post free on application
London: GRIFFIN & Co., Ltd., Exeter St., Strand.

Illuminated Addresses:
By the Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Our SEPTEMBER
Special Export Number
is now on SALE.
60pp. with Numerous illustrations.
Price 6d.
A valuable feature of these issues is the "Buyers' Guide to the Export Markets" for the Printing and Allied Trades.
Copies may be had from the Publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Or from
W. H. EVERETT & SON, Ltd.,
11, St. Bride Street, E.C.

Clyde Press & Rotalitho, Limited.
TO THE TRADE
RUBBER OFFSET
SPECIALISTS
LOW PRICES.
Dunbar Street, West Norwood.
QUICK DELIVERY.
Telephone: STREATHAM 1828.

Digitized by Google

British Trade with France.

Paper Imports and Exports.

The following figures show the total value of the imports of paper from France, also the value of the goods retained in the United Kingdom, during 1912 and the four preceding years:—

	Total Imports.	Retained in U.K.
1912	£294,250	£231,887
1911	247,958	211,577
1910	216,785	189,187
1909	237,522	212,598
1908	228,103	205,142

The goods retained in the United Kingdom comprised the following:—

PRINTINGS AND WRITINGS.

On Reels.

1912	1,416 cwts.	£3,144
1911	2,470 ,,	10,128
1910	626 ,,	1,413
1909	846 ,,	1,288
1908	1,191 ,,	3,966

Not on Reels.

1912	10,536 cwts.	£36,406
1911	11,726 ,,	35,155
1910	10,637 ,,	32,233
1909	37,177 ,,	127,891
1908	33,904 ,,	115,654

PRINTED PAPER.

1912	6,751 cwts.	£34,039
1911	5,758 ,,	29,237
1910	5,493 ,,	29,592
1909	12,255 ,,	50,128
1908	13,420 ,,	63,740

PACKINGS AND WRAPPINGS.

1912	20,478 cwts.	£27,552
1911	20,251 ,,	23,835
1910	17,201 ,,	20,786
1909	13,670 ,,	17,688
1908	10,634 ,,	12,667

STRAW, MILL AND WOOD PULP BOARDS.

1912	4,884 cwts.	£7,485
1911	4,017 ,,	6,760
1910	5,259 ,,	8,785
1909	4,923 ,,	9,603
1908	5,518 ,,	9,115

UNENUMERATED AND ARTICLES OF PAPER.

(Included in "Paper for Printing and Writing," and 'Goods manufactured, unenumerated" prior to 1910).

1912	33,456 cwts.	£123,261
1911	27,034 ,,	106,462
1910	27,556 ,,	96,378

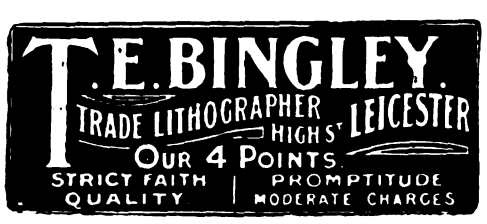
The exports of paper—all kinds—from the United Kingdom to France were as under:—

1912	152,809 cwts.	£272,257
1911	148,450 ,,	264,644
1910	138,217 ,,	248,010
1909	125,180 ,,	225,914
1908	117,830 ,,	216,421

An Ingenious Sorting Machine.

A clever automatic machine for the sorting of postal orders that have been paid is now being tried in the money order department of the General Post Office. The invention is the outcome of the ingenuity of two members of the staff of the department, Messrs. Frost and Rubardto. As a preliminary the orders have to be automatically punched on issue, and for the purposes of the experiment Somerset House authorities had 1,000,000 of the twenty shilling variety subjected to the process. They are placed in the machine by the sheaf by a lady assistant, whose only duty afterwards is to take them in neat piles from the ten little boxes when the process is complete. The economic value of the contrivance lies in its capacity for taking care of itself, for one attendant will be able to look after six machines, and therefore do the work of six skilled sorters. When the invention is examined, what seems to be great complexity resolves itself into a simple piece of ingenuity. The perforations are contrived near the edges of the postal orders so as to engage projections from a revolving drum corresponding to the ten numbers 0–9. The actual discrimination is thus affected in the initial stages, and all that remains to be done is to pass the notes over endless bands and drop them into convenient receptacles within 24 inches of the mouth of the machine. The inventors claim that it will lighten enormously the work of dealing with the 200 million orders of various kinds which arrive at the rate of about 700 lbs. per day at the Post Office headquarters throughout the year.

The machine is also expected to be useful in banks and other establishments where large numbers of cheques or other documents have to be dealt with by hand.



Types from the Monotype.

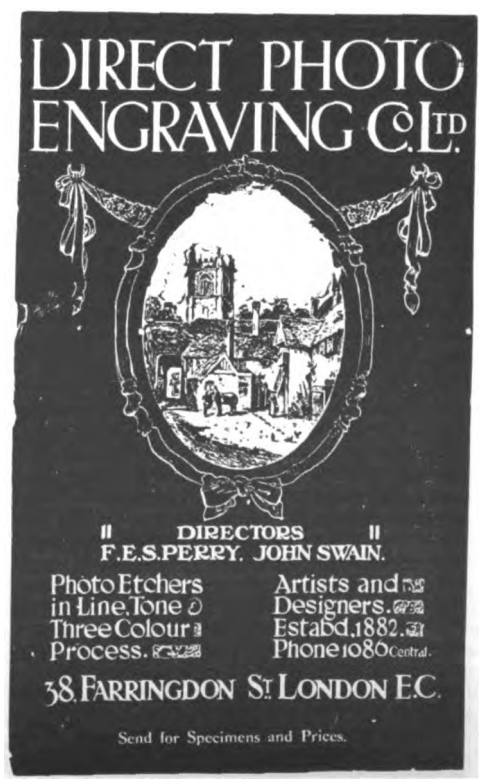
The two faces, of which specimens are given below, have been cast on the Lanston Monotype in various sizes, from 10-point to 14-point as shown in the examples.

¶THE IMPRINT OLD FACE IS CONSIDERED BY SOME TO BE THE MOST beautiful face ever cut; but, whilst this statement may be stretching the *bounds of admiration, we believe it to* be among the best book faces of its kind appearing in many years—*and a better face* than has been produced for any other composing machine. The capital letters possess exceptional clearness and readability, whilst the lower-case letters have been shorn of those old-face peculiarities which some classify as "individuality" and others term "eccentricities." Evenness, roundness and clarity have been achieved. By comparison with the *Italics* of many Romans, it will be noticed that the Imprint Old Style *Italic* possesses a slight extra strength of line, which imparts to the italicised word or paragraph evenness of colour in its relation to the Roman. Usually, most Italics dab the printed page with light patches.

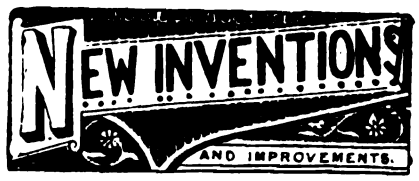
¶ THE MONOTYPE PLANTIN OLD STYLE IS AN ALMOST EXACT DUPLIcate of a beautiful and artistic face, *designed and produced by the famous* French printer, Christopher Plantin, in Antwerp, about the middle of the 16th century, and then known as the Augustin Roman. *Other well-known founts* of Plantin production are Canon d'Espagne and Moyen Canon Flamand. In this face the lines have been somewhat strengthened, as well as modified, to meet the requirements of the modern mechanical process of printing. *The printer and consumer* (or buyer) of printed matter should note the proportions and "colour" of this letter, and the character of the capital letters.

A GOOD CUSTOMER, says the *Harris Monthly*, is not always the man who gives the big order, nor yet the one who pays his bills promptly—not but these traits are good ones in any customer—but the really good customer is the man who buys what he wants at the same price and on the same terms as other buyers get and who pays for what he buys when he says he will. No customer can be said to be a good one who is always trying to beat down a price or obtain an extra favour in terms. A good customer is not the man who is always seeking to claim allowances for shortages or errors that are partly or wholly fictitious Nor is he a good customer who sends a cheque on the twelfth day with the tenth day discount taken off. In fact, a good customer is a man who gives and expects a fair deal in every transaction. Large buyers are apt to be pursued and fawned upon until they are spoiled and get an inflated idea of their importance and insist upon concessions that they are not entitled to. A small buyer who is a good customer is worth more than a large buyer who is not.

THE *General Weekly Shipping List* issue of September 27th is in celebration of the completion of its sixty years' publication. Originally established in 1853 to record the none too certain arrivals of smart clippers and sailing ships from the distant colonies, this useful little handbook has grown automatically with the national oversea trade. Local tradition professes to identify the building, St. Mary Axe House—the home of the *Shipping List*—with the residence of that venerable and benevolent figure, Riah the Jew, immortalised by Dickens in "Our Mutual Friend." Whilst hesitating to express an opinion on so disputable a matter it is interesting to know that the yellow, overhanging, bow-fronted, plastered building, now, alas! pulled down, answered to the description recorded by the novelist. We cordially wish this useful little reference work a continuance of that long-lived prosperity which has constituted its bright and cheery yellow cover a familiar object in mercantile offices. The subscription to the *List* is one guinea.

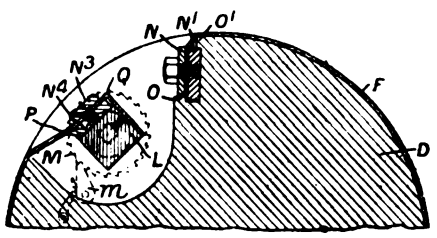


Digitized by Google



Clamping Blankets on Presses.

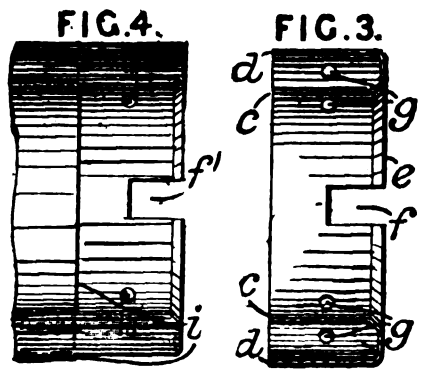
Mr. A. J. Ford has patented an invention that relates to means for clamping an offset blanket on the cylinder of an offset printing machine, so that the blanket may be readily adjusted axially of the cylinder or removed. One end of the blanket F is secured in a clamp N, N^1, the two parts of which are held together by screws. This clamp slides freely between lips O, O^1 on the edge of the cylinder. The other end of the blanket is held in a similar clamp N^3, N^4 on a reel bar L re-



tained by ratched gear M, m. The clamp N^3, N^4 is held on the bar L by a rib P and a metal lip Q screwed to the bar L. On slackening the blanket, it can be moved laterally to any desired position, or the blanket and the clamps can be removed by rocking the clamps clear of the retaining ribs P, O^1. Several blankets may be secured side by side.

Winding Paper.

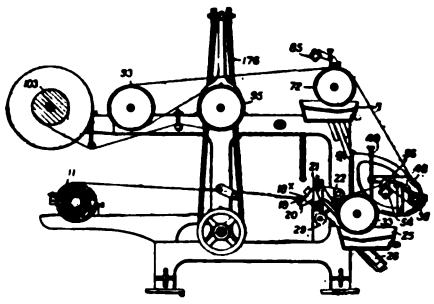
Cores for winding paper rolls on, of the kind formed of several layers of tough paper cemented together to form a strong tube, are under an invention by Mr. T. Elixman, fitted at their ends with protected bushings made of one piece of sheet metal which can be applied to the cores without any considerable reduction in thickness of the material on the ends of the core. As shown, the bushing is formed of sheet metal, preferably steel, drawn and



rolled into a shell shaped to conform to the tubular body of the core, and having the same exterior and interior dimensions as the core. The walls *c*, *d* of the bushing are connected by an annular member which is bevelled at *e* towards the wall *c* and rounded towards the wall *d*. The thickness of the walls *c*, *d* is about that of two layers of paper of the core, so that by scoring the core internally and externally along the lines *i*, removing two layers of paper, and bevelling the inner edge and rounding the outer edge of the core, it is ready to receive the bushing. A notch *f*, for receiving a projection on the winding shaft, is made in the bushing before applying it, and a similar notch f^1 is made in the core after the bushing is applied. Rivets are driven through holes *g* to secure the bushing in place on the core.

Coating Paper.

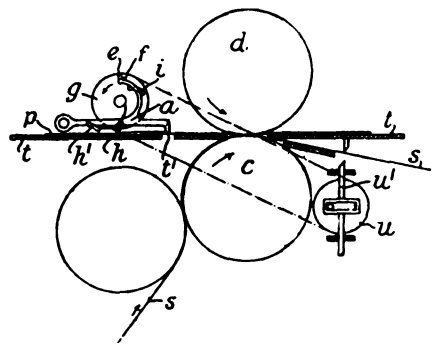
A machine for coating paper on one or both sides with carbon, etc., comprises an adjustable feed-roll 11, from which the web passes to a tensioning and smoothing device thence over a coating roller revolving in a dope thence over an equalising device for removing excess of carbon, under a smoothing roller, over a second coating or cooling roller, and round driving and cooling rollers to a winding drum. The tensioning and smoothing device consists of two angular bars 19, 22 and two round bars 20, 21, mounted in brackets 18×, which can be adjusted vertically and angularly. The dope pan 25, in which the first coating roller 33 revolves, is vertically adjustable by means of rack-bars 26 and pinions 29, and the dope pan 75, in which the second coating roller 72 dips, is similarly adjusted. The equalising or scraping device consists of wire-bound or screw-threaded rod 56 resting on a tube 54 and capable of being rapidly reciprocated across the coated paper by means of a cam device. The tube 54 is angularly adjustable and depends from arms 48, which are pivoted on the ends of the smoothing roller 38 and can be adjusted by means of screw-threaded rods 49 passing through swivel-blocks in the ends of the arms. The rod 56 may be replaced by a scraping-shoe adjustably resting on the



roller 33 and provided with a scraping-edge or wire-wound rod, over which the coated paper passes. When the paper is to be coated on one side only, the second coating-roller may be used as a cooling-roller, and the upper equalising device and tube 85 are then thrown out of action. The web passes round the driving and cooling rollers 93, 95 to the winding-drum 103, and during its passage it may be further cooled by a fan mounted on the bracket 176. The driving gear is situated at one side of the machine together with a system of valved pipes for conveying heating or cooling fluids to the rollers 33, 38, 72, 93, 95, the tubes 54, 85, and the pans 25, 75. Messrs. C. W. and K. B. Mayer are the patenteesi

Roller Copying Presses.

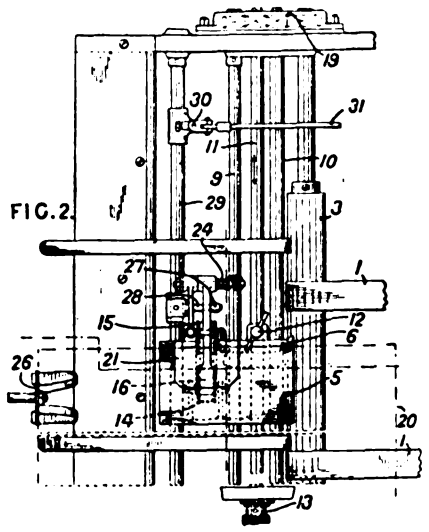
In an invention by Mr. F. Soennecken, the mechanism requiring to be operated intermittently, for example the feed device for the documents, the severing device for the copying strip, the device for printing the notice "copied," etc., is automatically controlled from the document or from the copying strip, which acts to throw the required mechanism into gear at the required intervals. The documents *p* fed over a table *t* pass together with the copying strip *s* between the press rolls *c*, *d*, the strip then passing the severing blade u^1 actuated by a crank disc *u*. A pivoted feeler *a* rests on the document where it passes over

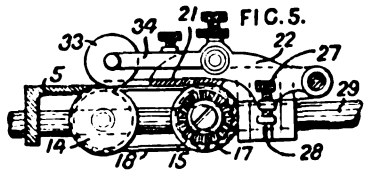


a gap t^1 in the table, and is thus supported with the lug *e* in the path of a lug *f* on a frictionally-driven disc *g* gearing by a band with the disc *u*. When the document passes clear of the feeler, this falls and releases the disc *g*, which then rotates, causing a wiper h^1 carried by a spring *h* to feed the next document, driving the cutter disc *u*, and, by means of a *i* thereon enagaging the lug *e*, raising the feeler to re-engage the lug *f* when the disc has completed a revolution. In a modification, the feeler consists of electric contacts which when a document passes clear complete a circuit through an electro magnet to withdraw a pivoted armature out of engagement with a frictionally-driven disc. In another modification, the feeler consists of a pivoted spring-controlled bell-crank bearing on the document opposite a groove in a guide roller behind the press rolls, and also engaging a lug in a frictionally-driven disc. When the document passes clear, the feeler rises into the groove and releases the friction disc, a cam on which returns the feeler into locking engagement. In another modification, the feeler, comprising an electric contact, bears on the copying strip, which is perforated at required intervals to permit a circuit to be completed for releasing a frictionally-driven disc, whereby intermittently actuation of the required mechanism is effected as before.

Sheet Feeding Apparatus.

In apparatus for feeding sheets to printing, folding, and like machines, patented by Mr. E. J. Hallberg, the sheets 20 are fed by tapes 1 over a plate 5 up to the front-stops 26. The plate 5 slides loosely on the shafts 9, 10, and is clamped by a screw 12 to a rod 11 which can be accurately adjusted by a screw 13. At one side of the plate 5 is an upstanding gauge 6, against which the sheets are drawn by an endless band 16, passing around rollers 14, 15, the latter of which is driven continuously by a bevel-wheel 17 feathered on the shaft 9, which is driven by gearing 19 from the roller 3. The sheet while being registered is pressed down into contact with the band 16 by a clamp plate 21, depressed by a spring 24, but raised at intervals by an arm 28 on the shaft





29, which engages a set-screw 27 on the arm 22. The shaft 29 is rocked by an arm 30 and a link 31 from some moving part. In a modification shown in Fig 5, the plate 21 is formed with an aperture, through which a roller 33, mounted on an arm 34 pivoted to the back of the plate 21, projects to press the sheet into contact with the band 16. The roller 33 is pressed down by a helical spring. The moving band 16 may be placed above, and the moving plate 21 below the sheet.

Washing-up RAGS
PER 20/= CWT.
Perfectly Clean.
F. R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.
SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

YORKSHIRE CENTRE.

The September monthly general meeting of the Yorkshire Centre was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Lower Briggate, Leeds, and, as is usual, the opening meeting of the autumn session took the form of a smoking concert, with Mr. H. Walkington, the President, in the chair. This being Mr. Walkington's first appearance in the chair after a painful illness of twelve months' duration, he was most heartily welcomed by the company present, which included many ladies and friends. The following is the programme :—

Quartette ... ... Comrades. ... ...
The Lyric Prize Quartette.
(Messrs. Watson, Bannan, Coghlan and Holmes.)

Song ... ... Loving is so Sweet. ... ...
Miss Doris Dickson

Song ... ... The Curfew. ... ...
Mr. H. Holmes.

Humorous Quartette—
When Father Laid the Carpet on the Stairs.

Song ... ... The Carrier Dove ... ...
Mr. J. Watson.

Song ... ... Island of Dreams. ... ...
Mr. Coghlan.

Recitation ... Gentleman Ranker. ... ...
Mr. H. Pullan.

Song ... ... The Valley of Laughter .. ..
Encore .. .. Another Day. ... .
Miss Doris Dickson.

Song ... ... A Southern Wine Song. ... ...
Mr. N. E. Twitchen.

Quartette Don't you Cry, Ma Honey. ... ...
The Lyric Prize Quartette

Song ... ...Widow Malone. ... ...
Mr. D. Bannan.

Recitation ... ... Fra Giacomo. .. ..
Mr. H. Pullan.

Humorous Quartette—
The Gay Young Gosling.

Song ...Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold. ...
Mr. N. E. Twitchen.

Quartette I wish to Tune my Quivering Lyre ...
The Lyric Prize Quartette.

Humorous Recitation Graffenstein. ... ...
Mr. Harold Pullan.

Song ... ... Mountain Lovers ... ...
Mr. D. Bannan.

Quartette ... O' a' the Airts. ... ...
The Lyric Prize Quartette.

The beautiful rendering of the various part songs by the Lyric Male Prize Quartette and the individual songs rendered by them were highly appreciated, and indeed were a musical treat. Miss Doris Dickson sang three songs in a very taking manner, and should develop into a very fine singer. Mr. N. E. Twitchen used his fine baritone voice to great advantage in his songs. Mr. Harold Pullan, who is an elocutionist of remarkable ability, thrilled his audience with his dramatic recitals, and his humorous items caused some aching sides with the laughter he provoked Miss Edith Dalby accompanied the various artistes at short notice in an accomplished manner.

A hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. G. W. Wilkinson, was seconded by Mr. Richmond, and carried unanimously, and a response in good form by Mr. Bannan brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

By a recent ruling of the postmaster-general at Ottawa, interpreting a section in the Canada Official Postal Guide, publications containing double-page advertisements will not hereafter be entitled to second-class mail privileges in Canada. The section in the Guide reads as follows :—"All advertisements in periodicals must be permanently attached, therefore, by binding, stitching, basting or otherwise, and the sheets containing same must be of same size as the pages of the publications—advertisements printed on sheets exceeding the size of the regular pages are inadmissible, though folded to the size of the regular pages. In fact, all pages of the publication must be of the same size, form and make-up."

The French cardboard and cardboard-box manufacturing industries will in future be provided with a special organ of their own, in the shape of *La Cartonnerie*, a new monthly periodical, the first number of which has just been issued. The offices are at 171, Rue Lafayette, Paris.





St. Bride Typographical Library.

Sir,—We collect in this library, among other things, specimens of job printing, and mount and store them with the view of using them for exhibition purposes as well as for the education of our students. For example, there is to be a great International Exhibition of Printing next year at Leipzig, and we are preparing to show a selection from our portfolios illustrative of the work of the printers of this country. Will master printers kindly help us by sending specimens of their work ?

We are, etc.
C. J. Drummond, Chairman.
R. A. Peddie, Librarian.

DUSTING

Device for Bronzing Machines.

The dusting appliances in which ribbons, made of plush, skin, or other similar materials, move in opposite directions transversely to movement of the sheets of paper, present this inconvenience that the edges of the sheets offer a certain degree of resistance to the dusting ribbons, especially when the paper is thick, the ribbons being quickly worn away by friction. Owing to this friction the bronze powder is shaken off the ribbons and falls on the paper to be scattered about. Sometimes also the ribbons tear and crumple the paper. To avoid such inconveniences it has been proposed to run the dusting ribbons obliquely behind one edge of the sheet and then obliquely in front of the other edge. This idea, however, is not very practical because a wide margin is left near the two edges which the dusting ribbons do not touch. Thus the dust always remains on these margins and flies about. A recently published French patent, by Messrs. Kohlbach and Co., of Germany, points out these failings and claims to have found a remedy for them. In the new machine the dusting ribbon rolls are worked in such a way that the ribbons are only moved obliquely on the side of the sheet opposite to the direction in which the ribbons run, and they are conveyed into the plane of the sheet on the other side. The ribbons can also be run in pairs or sets from the middle of the machine to the exterior beyond the sides and in the plane of the sheet. There are rotary brushes or similar appliances under the rolls on the outside of the machine which rub adhering dust from the ribbons. These brushes, etc., are placed in boxes communicating with an aspirator which sucks the bronze powder falling from the ribbons to convey it into a suitable receptacle. The ribbons run over open channels on the exterior of the machine connected with an aspirator so that suction acts directly on the ribbons.

British India.

Last Year's Imports of Paper, Boards, Machinery and Stationery.

Mr. Frederick Noël-Paton, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, in India, has issued his official report for the year ending March 31st, 1913. Very little reference is made to paper supplies, but the statistics show that the following were amongst the principal imports during 1912-13, compared with the year 1911-12:—Paper and pasteboards £963,967, compared with £785,000 the previous year, an increase of about 22·5 per cent. Stationery: £420,214, as against £367,665 in 1911-12, an increase of 14·3 per cent. The average for paper and pasteboards during the past three years was £737,734, and for stationery £346,774.

The report states that in 1912-13 paper mill machinery was imported to the value of £18,000.

Amongst the other principal imports caustic soda was imported to the extent of £53,000, an increase of £1,000 over the previous year, and sulphur £36,000, a rise of £2,000 when compared with the corresponding twelve months.

Printing and lithographic materials (not including machinery) were imported into China during 1912 to the value of £41,245, compared with £40,894 in 1911, and £35,423 in 1910. The supplies came mostly from Japan and United States.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE

Seven Movement "BATES" AUTOMATIC HAND NUMBERING MACHINE.

"A MASTERPIECE OF MECHANICAL INGENUITY"



Half Actual Size.
ALL STEEL WHEELS.

THE SEVEN MOVEMENT MACHINE
(5, 6, 7 and 8 wheels)
WILL OPERATE Consecutive, Duplicate, Triplicate, Quadruplicate, Sextuplicate, Twelve-times and Repeat.
TO SECURE ANY OF THE AUTOMATIC ACTIONS, TURN THE POINTER.

THE "BATES" Lever Numbering Machine
(NON-AUTOMATIC).

BY PRESSING THE LEVER THE NUMBER ADVANCES TO THE NEXT HIGHEST.



Half Actual Size.

THE LEVER MACHINE
(5, 6, 7 and 8 wheels)
For Irregular Numbering. Its Uses are Limitless.

Styles of Figures of the above Machines.

STYLE A 12345
STYLE C 67890
STYLE E 67890
STYLE F 12345
STYLE G 67890
STYLE L 12345
STYLE M 67890
Special Figures Made to Order.

Send for further particulars to—
Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 2635 City.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

On October 17th the contract for the supply of tram tickets for passengers will be closed at the Cardiff tramway headquarters.

To celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the *Field*, several improvements in the arrangement and illustration of the paper are made in the current issue that make for the improvement of the paper's appearance.

An exhibition promoted by the Senefelder Club will be held at the gallery of Messrs. Goupil and Co., Bedford-street, Strand, when a collection of works by artist lithographers of Germany, Italy, Austria and Holland will be shown.

The death has taken place at Auckland, New Zealand, of Mr. William Sholto Douglas, editor for the past ten years of the *New Zealand Herald*. Mr. Douglas was a native of Perthshire, and was one time editor of the *Leeds Daily News*.

We understand that Mr. Bertram Christian, literary editor and assistant editor of the *Morning Leader* and *Daily News and Leader* successively since 1902, has resigned that position, and has acquired an interest in the publishing house of Messrs. James Nisbet and Co., Ltd.

A Multiple-Magazine Linotype machine and a double-demy Miehle will be in operation on the stand of Messrs. Dobson, Molle and Co., Ltd. (of Tudor-street, E.C.), at the Advertising Exhibition at Holland-park Rink, W., which will be open from October 13th to 18th inclusive.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston has opened a fund to purchase a unique collection of Derbyshire books, MSS., deeds, and maps left by the late Sir Henry Bemrose, of Derby, for public use and custody. Two thousand pounds are asked for, and, in addition, Mr. Carnegie has promised Lord Curzon £1,000 towards housing the library.

A new monthly theatrical journal has appeared under the title of the *Thespian*. The price is sixpence and it is described as "the official organ of the Dramatic Clubs Association and the Federation of Scottish Amateur Operatic and Dramatic Societies, and an official organ of the British Empire Shakespere Society."

Overseer's Notice.—A meeting of the representatives of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association will be held at Manchester, on Saturday next, to discuss the question of trade custom as to notice affecting managers and overseers, with the Executives of the Typographical Association and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographers. Delegates from the Provincial Centres of the P. M. and O. A. affected will attend, and the Parent Association will be represented by Messrs. F. W. Seeley and E. C. Moyce. A meeting of the Manchester Centre takes place in the evening, which the delegates will attend.

This week the *Daily Mirror* has entered on a new phase of its career as an illustrated daily, and it is now printed and published simultaneously in London and Manchester. Readers both in the North and in the South will profit by the change, for it means that with two centres of publication the whole of the kingdom will be covered much more exhaustively, and that the North and Midlands will have much later news in the *Mirror* than has been hitherto possible. The offices of the *Manchester Courier*, at 22, Cannon-street, Manchester, have been utilised for the *Mirror*. Extensive alterations were necessary, and practically the whole of the interior of the big building has been reconstructed. No expense has been spared to make it one of the best-equipped newspaper offices in the country, both in plant and apparatus, and in arrangement.

In the City of London Court, on Friday last, a claim was made by Joseph Asher and Co., pictorial post card publishers, 3 4, Ivy-lane, E.C., against G. Pitcher, stationer, Old-road, Great Clacton, for £11 2s. 6d., picture post cards supplied. Defendant declared that the debt was due from his wife, in whose business the post cards were used. His wife wanted to cancel the order, and plaintiffs would not let her do so. They could not sell the cards. He was living with her. She bought them on sale or return. Plaintiffs' manageress said they never allowed their travellers to sell on sale or return. Defendant said he had advertised twice in the papers that he would not be responsible for his wife's debts. He told the traveller she might give him an order. Judge Rentoul: And yet you would not be responsible for what she ordered. In the end, the case was adjourned for the attendance of the plaintiffs' traveller who took the order, the Judge recommending the parties in the meantime to settle the matter between themselves.

According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were four failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, October 3rd, the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.

The death has taken place of Mr. William Williams, printer, of Holywell. He was a native of the town, and commenced business in 1858. He was for many years the printer of the magazine *Y Winllan*. Mr. Williams had reached the advanced age of 82 years.

Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., have been awarded the Diploma of Grand Prix for their exhibit at the Ghent International Exhibition of the following machines: Linotypes, models 4 and 9, L. and M. and Centurette two-revolution presses, L. and M. Offset Litho Rotary, and L. and M. Automatic Metal Furnace.

In the October issue of the *Royal Magazine* there is an excellent selection of reading matter. H. Hesketh Prichard begins a new series of telling stories entitled "Tales of Grim Prisons," and stories by F. Morton Howard, Dorothy Rose, Herbert H. Vahey, and others, together with interesting articles, poems, and humour make up a good number. The cover is a striking reproduction of a painting by C. E. Swain, entitled "Crumbs from the Rich Man's Table."

A shopping week has been held in Tunbridge Wells, and the *Tunbridge Wells Advertiser* has taken advantage of the opportunity to appear with over fifty illustrations of shop fronts in the town showing the window dressings and special shows made for the occasion. There are several other illustrations in the issue, including a fine half-tone portrait of the new Mayor, and all are excellently printed. Many of the photographs were only taken on the day previous to publication and some smart work was required to have the blocks ready in time for insertion. The result is very creditable to all concerned in the production of the issue.

In the form of a handsome bound volume of over 450 pages, Messrs. Fredk. Ullmer, Ltd., Standard Works, Cross-street, Farringdon-road, E.C., issue a complete catalogue of machinery and materials for printers, bookbinders, rulers, lithographers, stereotypers, die-stampers and other sections of the allied trades. The book contains illustrated particulars of almost everything that can be wanted in the printing office or bindery in the way of machines, appliances and materials, and is peculiarly rich in specimens of ornamental brass rules, dashes, circles, ovals, etc., and in woodwork, chases, rollers, galleys and miscellaneous items there are many special lines. The printer or binder who desires to keep up with the times will find here most things required to complete his outfit. The book is excellently printed on good paper, and a copy should be in the hands of every printer.

Printing Company Prospectuses.—In the City of London Court, on Friday last, Messrs. J. G. Hammond and Co., Ltd., printers, 32, Fleet-lane, E.C., applied to have Mr. J. Forrest Walters, Copthall House, Copthall-avenue, E.C., committed for non-payment of £15 10s. 2d. due for printing a company prospectus for him. Before the case was heard the defendant and one of the plaintiffs' staff had a scuffle at the back of the court. Some confusion resulted, and the business of the Court was for a minute or two suspended, the contestants meanwhile brushing the dust from their clothes. Mr. Harry Strouts, plaintiffs' solicitor, said that the defendant could easily pay the debt. Defendant said he could only pay £1 a month. He had practically no means except what he earned. Judge Rentoul: A common complaint. Defendant was ordered to pay £1 a month, with committal in default, and he then complained that one of the plaintiffs' men improperly obtained a company prospectus from his office on the previous day, and the scuffle arose because he tried to get it back. John Dillon, in the plaintiffs' employment, said that the names of the Cincinnati Pitsburg Electric Trust and the British American Finance and Constructional Trust, Ltd., were on the defendant's door. He asked a typist to give him a prospectus of the former, and it was handed to him. Defendant said he was employed to do work for those companies, and the names were put on the door so that the correspondence should be delivered. It was a mistake of the typist to part with the prospectus. Mr. Strouts said they got the prospectus to show that the defendant was connected with the formation of the companies named. Defendant could have the document back now. The prospectus was therefore handed over to the defendant, and the parties left the Court.

Fire.—A fire which broke out on Monday destroyed the premises of Messrs. Keene and Co., printers, Roper-street, Hull. Several employees had to be rescued by the fire brigade from the windows. The flames started on the ground floor amid the machinery, and spread very rapidly among quantities of celluloid used in the production of Christmas cards. Within an hour only the walls remained. Over 150 girls were working in the upper rooms when the fire broke out, but they escaped with the loss of hats and jackets, which were destroyed.

A further contribution of £100 has been made by Mr. E. Festus Kelly to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation.

Tenders Accepted—For the execution of printing and the supply of books for the year ended September 30th, 1914, for the Boston Guardians; *Lincolnshire Standard*, Ltd., Boston. For the supply of printing and stationery for the Grantham Union; Messrs. Palmer and Son. For printing, stationery, etc., for the Rotherham Corporation Tramways; H. Garnett and Co., Ltd., F. W. Crookes and Sons, and W. Taylor and Sons. For the supply of paper and paper bags for the Prescot (Lancs.) Union, Messrs. J. W. and A. Appleton, St. Helens.

Mr. Frank Colebrook ("Quads" of this journal), has been invited and agreed to give the opening address of the session at the dinner of the Sales Managers' Association at the Holborn Restaurant, on Thursday, October 16th, an association with which several gentlemen well known in the printing or newspaper world are connected, though its membership includes representatives of all branches of commerce and manufacture. It happens that Mr. Colebrook has also been invited and has agreed to give the opening address of the session of the School of Business Science at the Hotel Cecil, on Friday, October 17th.

Victoria and Albert Museum.—An official guide has been provisionally appointed by the Board of Education for six months from October 1st, to conduct parties of visitors round the Victoria and Albert Museum. No charge will be made for his services, and no gratuities are to be offered. The guide will start from the entrance hall at 12 noon and 3 p.m. daily, except on Sundays. Each tour will last about an hour, and various departments of the Museum will be visited. The guide's services will also be obtainable without charge by special parties between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. on any week-day, but four days' notice at least should be given. Application for such special guidance should be made either verbally to the doorkeeper at the main entrance, or by letter addressed to the director and secretary, but applications in respect of parties of less than six or more than twenty should be made only by letter.

Newspaper Illustration.—The first of the second course of lectures promoted by the Glasgow and West of Scotland District of the Institute of Journalists was delivered on Saturday evening, when Mr. Carl Hentschel, C.C., took as his subject "The Progress of Process Illustration in Journalism." Mr. Hentschel dealt with the many early experiments and the methods of working, followed by an entertaining exposition of the later discoveries and developments which made process engraving a commercial success. Half-tone and three-colour work was specially dealt with, and some excellent lantern illustrations of the different methods were given. The half-tone illustrations which appeared in the Scottish newspapers, he said, were finer than many of the London journals, and he also expressed the opinion that in the matter of colour printing Scotland gave them many of their finest examples. A discussion followed, after which Mr. Hentschel explained the points of practical interest which had been raised.

Tenders Wanted.—For the supply of passenger tickets and ticket punches for the Cardiff Corporation; particulars on application to Mr. A. Ellis, Central Offices, The Hayes, Cardiff.—For the supply of stationery, books and forms, etc., for the Glamorgan Constabulary, for the Standing Joint Committee; particulars from the Chief Constable's Office, Canton, Cardiff.—For printing and stationery, books, etc., required by the various departments for three years for the Sunderland Corporation; forms of tender from the Borough Treasurer and Accountant's Office, Town Hall, Sunderland.—For printing and stationery for the Guardians of Elham Union; particulars from Mr. E. Lovick, 29, Bouverie-square, Folkestone.—For a supply of prize books, etc., for the Gillingham Education Committee. Tender forms may be obtained from Mr. A. Johns, 4, Gardiner-street, Gillingham. For supplying new books and rebinding books, for the Committee of the Macclesfield Free Library; particulars from the librarian, Free Library, Park-green, Macclesfield.—For the supply of insulating paper for

Digitized by Google

the Bradford Tramways Department; particulars from the Tramway Offices, 7, Hall Ings, Bradford.

The City of London Printers' Musical Society will commence their winter season on Monday next, October 13th, with a high class bohemian concert at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, a capital programme having been arranged by Mr. G. W. Jones, the hon. musical director. It is interesting to record that since the formation of this society in 1876, nearly £6,000 have been gathered for the Printers' Pension Corporation. All persons interested in the printing and allied trades should certainly support so useful a society, the hon. secretary of which is Mr. Geo. Tams, 31, Brockley-road, S.E., the hon. treasurer being Mr. T. W. George, Carmelite House, E.C.

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

Inauguration of the Winter Session.

The members of the Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, inaugurated their winter session by holding a smoking concert at their headquarters, "The Ship," Newgate-street, E.C., on Tuesday evening last. There was a good attendance, and the president (Mr. J. Dixon) occupied the chair. The concert is one of the most successful fixtures the Association provides, and the "Feast of music and flow of soul" are ardently looked forward to by the members, who also make the occasion suitable for social intercourse and the introduction of new names to the roll of membership. In its own quiet way the Association is fulfilling most laudable objects, worthy of the attention of all men connected with the bookbinding and printing trades, and these may be summarised as follows:—(*a*) To afford, by periodical meetings of members, opportunities for mutual intercourse, combined with entertainment and social relaxation; (*b*) To assist members when temporarily out of employment; (*c*) To afford legal assistance to members in case of dispute; and (*d*) To provide a sum to be paid to the widow or nominee of deceased members. Since the establishment of the Association in 1904 some heavy spade work has been done by the officials, particularly the past-presidents and Mr. George A. Eden, the secretary, who have left nothing undone to interest their fellow-workers to look into the future and prepare for a "rainy day." There are now close on 140 members in the Association—men who are a credit to the City of London, and the trades they represent—and the progress they are making in their united efforts to help on the objects they have in view, not only in the City but in the provinces, speaks volumes for their untiring energy and enterprise. Of course, a pleasant feature of the Association is the entire absence of "sameness," and this is accounted for by the fact that the officials, in drawing up their lists of forthcoming events, never overlook the educational aspect. They endeavour to enlighten their members on many subjects, such as electricity, chemistry, trade subjects, field rambles for nature study, etc., etc., and these are found most useful in broadening the views and knowledge of men who are engaged in trades like bookbinding, printing, etc., to which the public in no small degree look for more than average intelligence than is the case in other industries where a craft prevails. Therefore, any effort to help the educational side of the Association is appreciated, and added to this an assembly round the festive board during the year and an occasional concert or two make the life of the bookbinder and the printer—or those associated with them in the Association—pleasant and happy, and there is no reason why such excellent objects should not be encouraged and advanced.

Thanks to Mr. F. Pearse an enjoyable programme was arranged for Tuesday evening. Mr. Donald Ball acted as pianist, and for nearly three hours laughter, interspersed by applause, sounded and reverberated at "The Ship." Miss Violet Simpson gave an ideal interpretation of "She Wandered down the Mountain Side." She has a very pleasant soprano voice of good range, and her powers were brought out in "Come sing to me," which won her a well-deserved encore. Miss Lily Aveline contributed an old favourite "Angus Macdonald," and she was also much enjoyed in the duet, the "Venetian Boat Song," with Mr. Wm. Aspinall. Mr. Aspinall also rendered "My Dreams" with effect. Mr. Mark Crawford, who readily responded to the invitation of Mr. Dixon during a conversation on Saturday evening last, joined in the programme and gave a delightful song in his usual good style, and finished up with the monologue, "The Old Bachelor," which received unstinted applause. Mr. W. Archer was listened to with pleasure in "The Sea Road," as also was Mr. A. Wilmott, who gave "The Mountain Lovers," etc. Mr. R. Ford's singing of "Tommy Lad" was impressive and sympathetic, and credit must also be extended to Mr. F. Archer, whose rendering of "Little Grey Home in the West" was very pleasing. The humorous element was particularly entertaining. "Len and Albert," two very well-known entertainers, better known in the bookbinding and printing trades as Len Kingston and Albert Leyton, provoked a great deal of merriment by their "turns." "Len" sang "Obedient Billy" in his droll style, and Mr. Leyton gave a musical entertainment of no mean order, and also assisted his colleague in the duet, "The Bugle Call," which was very successful. Mr. Warwick Gordon, another old favourite, contributed "Songs and Opera in Ragtime" and the "Ragtime Curate," and Mr. Austin White rendered "We all went marching in" and the "Night Watchman's Story" in good style. Mr. Henry Evans was in his element in singing "Beauty of the Guards" and "Suspicions" and his style was greatly admired. Another favourite was Mr. Tom Burrow, whose ventriloquial entertainment was a pleasant change and original. Mr. A. Rourke's singing of "Sofia's Sweetheart" and "My Sporting Guide" was also well received and applauded.

During an interval, the President (Mr. J. Dixon) made a brief speech. He said he was proud to be able to say that the Association was still maintaining satisfactory progress, financially and numerically, in membership. (Applause.) He was also pleased to see Mr. Grimwood present that evening, and he would like to offer him the welcome which they extended to every man who joined the Association. (Applause.) "I feel sure," added the President, "that Mr. Grimwood will find, as all of you have done in the past, that there are some very good and excellent qualities in this Association. We are as brothers always holding out our hand of friendship and brothership to all new members, and no man can say but that everyone of us try to help any brother when he is in difficulties, either inside or outside his shop. I hope Mr. Grimwood will do his part towards this Association; that he will help to carry out its rules, and if he does he will never regret the day he became one of us." In conclusion, the President said he was proud to see so many present that evening. Their vice-president was detained away owing to the troubles at J. Burn and Co. However, that was not a speechmaking evening, as they were out to enjoy themselves, but he would just say that they would be glad to receive the names of new members for 1913-14. He would ask them to rise and drink to the continued prosperity of the Association and the whole of the members. (Applause.)

The toast was well received, and Mr. Grimwood remarked that he was very proud to become a member of the Association—in fact he did not anticipate meeting such a nice jolly lot of members. He felt quite proud now at becoming a member, and he would do all he could to help on the Association.

The singing of the National Anthem concluded a most enjoyable entertainment, the talent at which enabled the members to inaugurate their winter session amidst the brightest and happiest circumstances that are congenial to a well managed association.

High-Class Numbering Machines.

In an advertisement on page 7 of this issue there will be noticed an announcement of a new seven-movement numbering device that is being put on the market by Mr. Samuel Insull, Senr., the general European representative of the Original Bates Manufacturing Co., 34, Queen-street (Cannon-street), E.C. The new appliance is a perfect piece of mechanism that numbers in consecutive, duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate, sextuplicate, twelve-times and repeat, and is made with all the perfect workmanship and high finish of the well-known original Bates automatic hand-numbering machines.

Another "Bates" Lever Numbering Machine for irregular numbers (non-automatic) is also worth attention, as its uses are wide and varied, and for numbering cheques, orders, tickets, vouchers, or other documents it is quite indispensable. The numbers are moved by pressure of a lever which brings the next higher number into use. Needless to say the fine finish that characterises all the original "Bates" machines is also here, while the wearing parts are made of hardened steel. We refer our readers for further particulars to Mr. Insull's advertisement, or they may secure full descriptive information by applying at the address given.

The London Bookbinders' Strike.

The relations between Messrs. J. Burn and Co., and those of their employees in the bookbinding department on strike, still continue to be unaltered, and there is every indication of the dispute being continued for some time further. Negotiations have for the time been broken off between the two sides, and there is now a complete deadlock. A conference was held between representatives from Messrs. J. Burn and Co., the Master Printers' Association, the Printing and Allied Trades Federation, and the Federated Committee of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, but no settlement was reached. Mr. Stubbings, the secretary of the Federated Committee, at the conclusion of a meeting of that body, said that the conference was somewhat abortive, and had concluded without a date being fixed for another one. Certain suggestions regarding the conditions of work and rate of pay at the Royal Mills, Esher, were submitted, but these were not acceptable to the representatives of Messrs. Burn and Co., and the Federated Committee did not see their way to recede from the terms laid down in regard to the Esher establishment of that firm. The strike is now about to enter on its ninth week, and both sides seem as determined as ever not to give in.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

LITHOGRAPHY.—WORKING FOREMAN requires change; well up in all departments of the Trade, Colour and Commercial; specimens and references—Litho., 20, Ferndale-road, Clapham, London, S.W. 13252

MACHINE-ROOM OVERSEER (progressive) seeks situation where Three-Colours and Half-Tone work needs specialising and improving (Midlands preferred).—Eborall, Orlando-drive, Carlton, Nottingham. 13263

Business for Sale.

PRINTING BUSINESS (established 1812) for Sale; modern plant; turnover about £1,400 per annum; prosperous Cathedral city; price £2,000 inclusive of building and cottage.—Apply to H. H. Horsman, Printers' Valuer, 70, Burgoyne-road, Harringay, London, N. 13259

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

MOTOR, ½-h.p., speed 1,200, volts 214, amp. 4.3, together with starter; in good condition; price £7.—Seen at 4, Cambridge-avenue, Kilburn. 13256

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN STAMPS.—Collection of 2,650 varieties for Sale, including many rare and unused; mostly in fine condition; neatly mounted in a Whitfield King "Standard" Album.—Can be seen by appointment, if desired, at the office of this journal, or particulars furnished on application to No. 13261, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13261

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

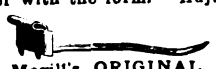
PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.
MADE IN LONDON.

It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.

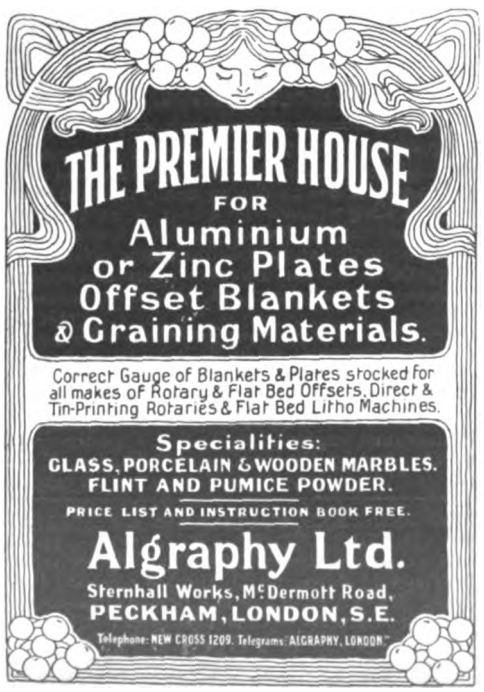
MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.



MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1831.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—
THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.
GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.
SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.
UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
An Exhibition of Lettering	1
The Necessity of a Cost System	1
Imports and Exports of Stationery	3
The Strength of Paper	4
He Done the Customer	4
British Trade with France	5
An Ingenious Sorting Machine	5
Types from the Monotype	5
New Inventions	6
P. M. and O. A., Yorkshire Centre	7
St. Bride Typographical Library	7
Dusting Device for Bronzing Machines	7
Paper in British India	7
Trade Notes	8
Bookbinders' Overseers Concert	9
The Bookbinders' Strike	9
High-Class Numbering Machines	9
The New U.S. Tariff	10
Training the Young Printer	10
The New Companies Act	11
British Imports of Colonial News	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	13
Company Notices	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
Quads	14
About the Rubber Blanket	16
American Imports of Printings	16
The "Thermofeed" Regulator	16
The Australian Market	16
Standard Papers	18
Patents	18
Scottish Paper Trade History XI.	20

The New U.S. Tariff.

AFTER having been discussed by the House of Representatives and the Senate for over five months, the new American Tariff Bill has reached its final stage, received the signature of the President, and has become law, although the whole of the clauses do not come into operation immediately, those referring to sugar, for instance, not taking effect until May 1st, 1916. The new measure shows a considerable revision of the old duties, and, with a few exceptions, in a downward direction, while there are considerable additions to the free list, and the immediate effect is expected of a cheapening of the cost of living in the United States. Whether this will have a tendency to a lowering of the present high scale of wages remains to be seen. In the sections relating to the trades we represent there have been considerable reductions in the duty. Printing presses now pay 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of 30 per cent. *ad val.* Stereo-plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, and other printing surfaces under the new tariff are assessed at 15 per cent., as against a former 15 to 25 per cent. *ad val.*; and litho stones and similar materials have been given a reduction of 25 per cent. on the former duties. In most cases printing, writing and other papers have had their rates considerably reduced, and printing paper of a value of under 2½ cents per pound is admitted free of duty, as are also parchment and vellum. Books, engravings, music and charts are free in many cases, and so is old type, stereo metal, and lino bars, if for re-manufacture. With such reductions in the import duties it will now be possible for British traders to secure a market for their wares in the United States, where even in past years, in spite of the almost prohibitive duties, British machinery and British manufactures secured a footing. The Americans have for many years found a market for their goods in this country. It is now up to us to find a market for our goods in theirs.

* * *

Training the Young Printer To-Day.

IT is quite a commonplace to hear people deplore the decadence of the old apprenticeship system; its iteration becomes monotonous at times, and it certainly serves no good purpose. The printing trade has experienced such vast changes and such important developments in the last two decades that there has been a total change in the industrial conditions. It is questionable whether the old apprenticeship system could be made to answer at all in these modern days of high specialisation and huge business concerns. The old apprenticeship system, excellent as no doubt it was, has had its day, and now we require something more scientific to meet the more complex situation. It is all very well to talk about the value of the personal influence exerted by the master printer who was in close touch with his apprentices in the old days, but how would it be possible, even if he had the opportunities, for one man to impart a thorough knowledge of all the highly technical branches of the modern printing craft, or even a tithe of them, to a number of lads. At best he could only give a theoretical smattering. Undoubtedly the training must be at the hands of several men who are experts in particular subjects, and this can only be adequately obtained in the many excellent trade schools that have been established to meet the needs of modern requirements. And this without neglecting the indispensable practical experience to be gained by "going through the shops," as the engineers expressively term the practical elementary part of their training; that is to say, serving a certain number of probationary years in a printing office. The one without the other would be a one-sided training that would never turn out an efficient printer. But are the printing trade schools being utilised to the extent they should be? According to a Camberwell Alderman they are not. Praiseworthy efforts have been made to attract young printers to the schools and to infuse a real practical interest in the study of our grand old craft, but what poor requital have they received. We can remember several admirable exhibitions of the best products of the ancient and modern press, painstakingly arranged and catalogued by those learned in the art preservative, but the attendance at them has been miserably small. We now have open an exhibition of lettering at the South London Art Gallery which forms a liberal education in the development of the art of formal writing, illumination and fine printing to be obtained with a minimum of time and trouble. Whether the announcement of the formal opening was insufficiently advertised or not, it is a fact that the number present could hardly have reached the twenties, and these composed perhaps wholly of those having a direct interest in the formal ceremony. It is to be hoped that better appreciation will be shown before the exhibition closes on November 8th. Many employers are encouraging their apprentices to attend printing classes, and there is room for the exertion of much more influence in this direction, particularly in respect to the afternoon classes, in regard to which there are some notable examples worthy of emulation. With the employers' Association commending the classes at the one end and the men's Society at the other something ought soon to be done to improve the present state of things.

Digitized by Google

The New Companies Act.

Our readers should note that a new Companies Act has come into operation. It is styled the "Companies Act, 1913," and Royal assent has been given to it. All documents in the future must now refer to "The Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913." The new Act was passed quickly in order to remove the misleading theory, "once a private company, always a private company" arising out of the recent action, Park *v.* Royalties Syndicate, Ltd. According to this decision, a limited company might begin as a private company with all its conveniences, subsequently issue more and more shares, and gradually pass into a public company, whilst being still nominally and legally a private company. The new Act provides that every private company shall forward to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies with each annual return a certificate, signed by a director or the secretary, that the company has not since the date of the last return, or since the incorporation of the company, issued any invitation to the public to subscribe for shares or debentures. If the number of shareholders exceeds 50, such excess must consist of past or present employees of the company.

* * *

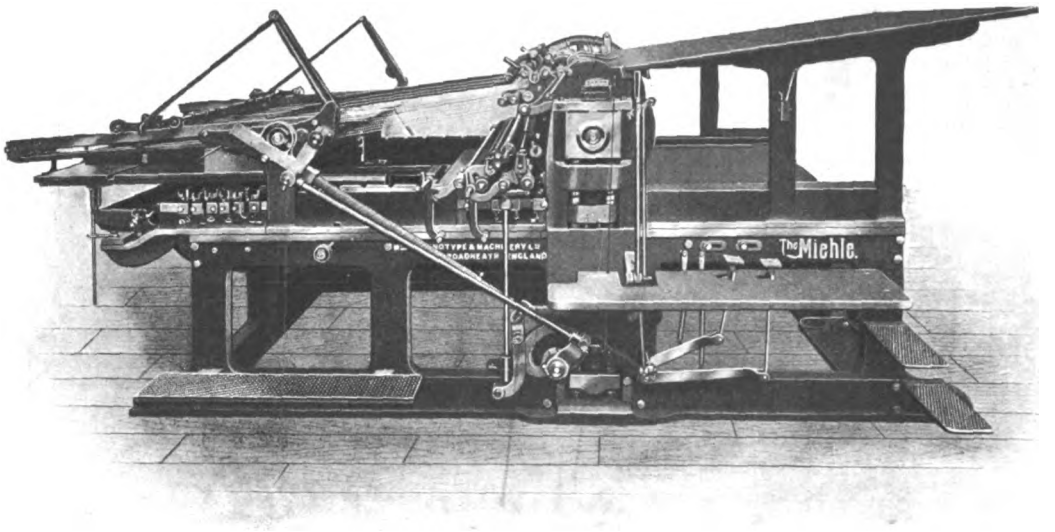
British Imports of Colonial "News."

Newfoundland is beginning to occupy a very prominent position as an exporter of "news," and practically the whole output of the Colony finds a market in the United Kingdom. The imports during August, for instance, amounted to £76,193, over 48 per cent. of the total value of the receipts of reel paper from all countries, it being evident, therefore, that Norway and Sweden have to face a formidable competitor. The product of the Anglo-Newfoundland Co.'s paper mill has to a large extent ousted both English and foreign news, as an assured market is found owing to the associated publishing interests, which control the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, the *Daily Mirror*, and *Weekly Dispatch*. According to Lord Northcliffe—who is at the present time on a visit to Newfoundland, and was one of the principal speakers at a meeting held at Montreal the other day, under the auspices of the Canadian Club—his company are turning out the best news-print coming to England from any part of the world. During the eight months ended August last Newfoundland supplied the British market with £262,527 worth of reel paper (an increase of £93,538 compared with the corresponding period of last year), whilst the receipts from Norway were of the value of £318,211 and from Sweden £172,382.

The editor of a Bavarian newspaper which published a caricature of the meeting of German Princes at Kelheim has been sentenced to a month's detention in a fortress.

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8th, 1913.

THERE has been a good demand for credit since last mid-week, but there have been considerable disbursements, and conditions have remained comfortable. A small amount falling due at the Bank of England last Friday was repaid, and there have since been some fairly heavy calls. The available supply of credit does not seem to have been affected, and rates remain steady. The tendency in the discount market is a shade harder. Egypt is still taking gold, and the net influx for the week to date amounts to £734,000. Yesterday £850,000 came up for settlement, of which India and the trade requirements will absorb £150,000, about £100,000 will be taken for the Continent, while the balance is expected to go into the Bank. The tendency in stock markets has been dull and depressed, and uncertainty prevails in regard to the political outlook. Consols are depressed and lower than a week ago, the quotations being $72\frac{7}{8}$ to 73 for money and $73\frac{1}{8}$ to $73\frac{1}{4}$ for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market continues quiet and uninteresting, and fluctuations are few and narrow. Amalgamated Press Ord. have fallen $\frac{1}{4}$ to 7—$7\frac{1}{4}$, and Ilford Pref. have risen $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{32}$—1_{32}^{1}. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 6d., 21s. 3d., 20s. 6d., and 21s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. $7\frac{1}{2}$d. and 20s. $7\frac{1}{2}$d.; in Cassell and Co. at 97s. 6d.; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. $7\frac{1}{2}$d. and 15s. 6d.; in Ilford Ord. at 14s. 6d., 14s., 15s. 3d., and 14s. 6d., and in the Pref. at 18s. 9d. and 18s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 13s. 6d., and in the Ord. at 3s. 9d. and 3s. 3d.; in International Linotype at 73 and 75; in Lanston Monotype at 9s.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at $52\frac{3}{4}$, $53\frac{1}{2}$, $51\frac{1}{4}$, and $51\frac{1}{2}$, and in the B Deb. at 35, $36\frac{1}{2}$, 36, $35\frac{1}{4}$, and $35\frac{3}{4}$; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 9d. xd, 21s. 6d. xd. and 22s. 3d. xd.; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d., 16s. 9d., 17s., 16s. 6d. and 16s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 73s. $1\frac{1}{2}$d. and 76s. 3d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 78s. 9d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at $25\frac{1}{4}$ xd., $26\frac{3}{4}$ xd., and $25\frac{5}{8}$ xd.; and in the Pref. Ord. at $11\frac{1}{2}$ xd.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ..	1	—	7—7¼
ditto 5% Cm. Pref	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/9—24/9
ditto 5% Cm. Pref...	1	1	19/6—20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4—5
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25_{32}—28_{32}
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	57—67
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79—84 xd
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	¾—⅞xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	⅛—⅜
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	½—½
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ..	3	3	¾—1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	11_{16}—13_{16}
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	28_{32}—1_{32}^{1}
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	25_{32}—9_{32}
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62—67
International Linotype	Stock	100	72—77
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9¾—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2⅜—2¾
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7_{16}—9_{16}
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	51—56
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	35—40
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1_{16}^{1}—1_{8}^{1}xd
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ..	1	1	1⅛—2⅜
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	¼—⅜
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—3⅝
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ..	10	10	8¼—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	⅛—1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4¼—5
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11—12xd
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	25—27xd
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼—8¼xd
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5¾—6¼
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1_{32}^{15}—1_{32}^{19}
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1_{16}—1_{16}^{1}
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21_{32}—25_{32}

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WATERLOW AND SONS. In declaring an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on deferred shares on account of the current year the board state that shareholders will of course clearly understand that this interim dividend forms part of and is not in addition to the dividend usually declared at the close of the financial year. This is the first occasion on which the company has paid an interim dividend.

NOVELLO AND CO., Music Publishers.—Dividend of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (25s. per share) on the ordinary shares for the year, £467 to reserve, and £3,074 carried forward. The dividend has been the same for three years.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum (6d. per share) on the ordinary shares for the half-year—the same as last year.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—Interim dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., £2 10s. per £100 stock (to September 30th, 1913), has been declared.

NEW COMPANIES.

RUSSELL AND COOKE, LTD.—Registered on September 26th, with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares (1,000 preference), to acquire the copyright, goodwill and assets of the *Chauffeur* weekly newspaper, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, advertisement contractors, etc. The subscribers are P. H. Russell and P. B. Keeble. Private company. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, one ordinary share. Registered office, 20, Long-acre, W.C.

CHARLES JONES AND CO., LTD.—Registered on September 26th, with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares (3,700 preference), to take over the business of printers, publishers, advertising agents and contractors carried on by Charles Jones, Ltd., at 27-9, Cursitor-street, London, and to adopt an agreement with G. Roby Pridie. The subscribers are E. S. Brame and A. B. Pridie. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are E. S. Brame and C. C. Cushen (both permanent).

POST CARD PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Registered on September 27th, as a company limited by guarantee, with not more than 100 members, each liable for one guinea in the event of winding-up, to promote and protect the pictorial post card industry in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The first committee is to consist of M. A. Anderson (vice-president), P. Hutson (treasurer), B. McCrum (secretary), H. J. Kray, Karl Giesen (president), P. L. Cohen, H. G. Butler, E. J. Hey, G. E. Rushworth, S. Shutzki and A. Bloom. Registered office, 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

DEWSBURY PAPER STOCK CO., LTD.—Registered on September 26th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of merchants and manufacturers of and dealers in wool, rags, shoddy, mungo, noils, waste, skin, hair, cotton, flax, hemp, jute and other fibres, etc. The subscribers are L. Landman and G. R. Blackburn. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than five. The first are L. Landman and G. R. Blackburn (both permanent, subject to holding 100 shares). Registered office, Robinson-street, Dewsbury.

LANCASHIRE WEEKLY PRESS, LTD.—Registered on September 30th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. The subscribers are T. R. Eaton and H. Haydon. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

WEST NORWOOD DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Registered on October 2nd, with a capital of £100, in 5s. shares, to carry on in West Norwood or elsewhere, the business of printers, publishers, typefounders, booksellers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are H. Williman, E. Cook, G. H. Sullivan and J. Pughe. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 1, Hanover-road, West Norwood, S.E.

JOSEPH PARKINS AND CO., LTD.—Registered on September 17th, with a capital of £2,300, in £1 shares (1,600 preference), to take over the business carried on by H. N. Parkins and Caroline N. Bintcliffe, as "Joseph Parkins and Co.," at 42, Tottenham-street, St. Pancras, London, and to carry on the business of gold and silver blockers, relief stampers, printers and general stationers, etc. The subscribers are H. N. Parkins and Mrs. C. N. Bintcliffe. Private company. The number of directors is to be two; the first are E. G. Halton (chairman) and H. N. Parkins (managing director. Qualification, £100.

E. T. CLEATHERO AND SONS, LTD.—Registered on September 19th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printing machinery agents and merchants, machinery manufacturers, mechanical, electrical and consulting engineers, etc., and to adopt an agreement between Geo. Wishart (for the Vacuum Transfer Syndicate, Ltd.) and E. T. Cleathero. The subscribers are E. T. Cleathero, J. T. Cliffe, W. J. V. Fowden and J. B. Cleathero. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are E. T. Cleathero, J. T. Cliffe, W. J. V. Fowden and J. B. Cleathero. Qualification, £250. Secretary, J. B. Cleathero.

HALL THE PRINTER, LTD.—Registered on September 17th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on at Oxford and elsewhere the business of printers, stationers,

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Re W. J. CONNOLL & CO., LTD.
By Order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.
5, Maclean's Buildings, New Street Square, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions by the Receiver to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises as above, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23RD, 1913, and following day, at 11 o'clock, Valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK of a PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

The NEW STOCK comprises: 130 gross Sidesticks; Furniture; Reglets; Hempel's Quoins; Blankets; Platen Guards; Lead Cutters; Fifty-five Hand Rollers; 160 doz. Glue, Lye and Stereo Beating Brushes; Oil Cans; Lubricators; Turps Diuffsers; 25 Composing Sticks; Brass Setting Rules; Mallets; Planers; Shooters; 50 Palette Knives; Bone Folders; Bodkins; 32 cwt. Stitching Wire; 50 Hand Bronzers; 180 Galleys; 1,400 New and Second-hand Wrought Book and Broadside Chases; 400 New and Second-hand Type Cases; 400,000 Wire Staples.

The TYPE, etc., comprises: 13 cwt. new Cheltenham; 2 Tons Book and Jobbing Type; 6 cwt. Quads, Spaces, Quotations and Furniture; 27 cwt. Leads; 6 gross Brass Rules; 68 Trays Ornamental Electros; Ornamental Wood Rule; Corners, etc.; Borders, etc.

The MACHINERY includes: Quad Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, with geared inkers, by Payne and Sons; Double Demy Wharfedale, by Dawson; Demy Folio Wharfedale, by Ullmer; new Connoll Combination Check Book Machine; No. 2 "Peerless" Platen Machine; Crown Folio "Caxton" Platen; Crown Folio Bremner "Liberty" Platens; a "Powcon" Automatic Safefty Platen Machine; 42-in., 32-in., 30-in., 24-in., and 18 in. Guillotine Paper Cutting Machines; Super Royal, Crown and Foolscap Folio Albion Presses; Super Royal Columbian Press; 2 Reel Wire Stitchers; 2 Gold Blocking Presses; 2 Galley Proof Presses; 36 new Type-High Numbering Machines; 10 Durant's Counters; Box Stitching Machine; Nurotype Copying Machine; ½-h.p. Aston Motor; 2 Ink Tables; 2 Perforators; 5 Die Presses; 3 Punching and Eyeletting Machines; Single Folding Machine, by Harrild.

ENGINEERING PLANT and MACHINERY comprises: two 8-in. Centre Gap Bed S.S. and S.C. Lathes; 6-in. Centre ditto; 6-in. S.S. and S.C. Lathe; Power Shaping Machine, by W. Muir and Co.; Power Slotting Machine, by Pfeil and Co.; Pillar Drilling Machine; Sensitive Drilling Machine; 8 Chucks; Power Hack Saw; 8 Sets Weston Differential Blocks and Falls, 10 cwt. to 3 tons; 3 Sets Blocks and Falls, 5 to 20 cwt.; 4 Surface Plates, Blocks and Sheaves; Double and Treble Rope Blocks; Chain Slings; 8 Leg Vices; 3 Parallel Vices; 9 King Gauges; 7 Sets Stocks and Dies; 120 Whitworth Taps; Augers; Twist Drills; Reamers; Mandrills; Files, etc.; 250-ft. Shafting; 117 Hangers and Brackets; 28 Plummer Blocks; 6 Pairs Couplings; 33 Cone Pulleys; 285 Wrought and Cast Split Pulleys; 77 Wood Pulleys; 644-ft. New and Second-hand Leather Belting; 2 Gas Engines; also Fixtures, Fittings, Office Furniture; Typewriter; Safe; Time Recorder, etc.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of Messrs. Savory, Prior and Blagden, Solicitors, 222, Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.; Messrs. Smith and Earle, Chartered Accountants, 26, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.; and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 14191

Digitized by Google

lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, photographic printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. Colegrove. The subscribers are J. Colegrove and C. D. Cross. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are J. Colegrove and C. D. Cross (both permanent managing directors, subject to holding £400 shares). Qualification of ordinary directors, £100 shares. Registered office, 3A, Queen-street, Oxford.

BRITISH SYSTEMS, LTD.—Registered on September 17th, with a capital of £750, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of general merchants, manufacturers' agents, dealers in supplies and merchandise of all kinds, stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, bookbinders, account book manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are H. W. Wayne and W. A. Smith. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

KIRBY PRINTING CO., LTD. — Registered on September 30th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, bookbinders, stationers, paper and millboard manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are W. Chant, P. Stokes, A. Davis and R. Mason. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

SANDERS, PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD.—Issue on September 25th, 1913, of £200 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

SWAN AND CO., WATSON AND WILCOCK, LTD.—Particulars of £500 second debentures, created September 1st, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £50. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

"COUNTY GENTLEMAN" PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on August 21st, 1913, of mortgage debenture dated April 11th, 1911, securing £1,000, has been filed.

SUSSEX PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated September 18th, 1913, to secure £60 and further advances, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders —Monelles, Ltd., 27, King William-street, E.C.

COMPANY NOTICES.

"OUR CATS" PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on September 9th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on September 24th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. W. E. Taylor, at 66, Chancery-lane, London, W.C., be appointed liquidator." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at London on October 13th.

AUTO-WRITER, Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on November 3rd, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

CALITYPE CO., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is given that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on November 3rd, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re EDWARD JOSEPH MILIFFE,
Stationer.

The public examination of this debtor, who carried on business at 172, Clerkenwell-road, E.C., was held recently before Mr. Registrar Linklater. The receiving order was made on July 23rd, on the debtor's own petition, and he lodged accounts showing total liabilities £1,610 14s. 10d. (unsecured, £1,395 5s. 9d.), and net assets £310 10s. 7d., after deducting £45 9s. 1d. for payment of preferential claims. Questioned by Mr. W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, the debtor stated that having previously been employed in the trade, he, in 1896, commenced business with a Mr. Hutchinson as designers and engravers at 62, Farringdon-road, E.C., as "E. J. Miliffe and Co." The partnership was dissolved after about a year's trading, and witness continued the business alone until 1898. He then joined a Mr. Hawkes in partnership, and carried on business at 102, Tottenham-court-road, W.C., and 2, Racquet-court, Fleet-street, E.C., as photo-engravers and designers, until 1905, when witness retired from the firm, and received £150 as his share. After being in employment for two years, witness, in March, 1907, commenced another business under the style of "E. J. Miliffe and Co.," as newsagents and stationers at 172, Clerkenwell-road, E.C., with a borrowed capital of £50. In 1908 he was joined in partnership by Mr. Howes, who brought in £120 capital, and became entitled to a one-half share in the business. In July, 1910, they opened a branch at 2, Gresham-buildings, E.C. That partnership was dissolved in the following August, upon terms that Mr. Howes took over the business at Gresham-buildings, and paid £47 for the stock and fittings. Since August, 1910, witness had continued to trade at 172, Clerkenwell-road, alone. From January, 1912, until June 28th last, he printed and published a paper entitled *Ireland in London*. It was not a success, and he made a net loss of £216 in connection with it. He attributed his failure and insolvency to loss by bad debts, loss on the publication of *Ireland in London*, to excess of drawings over profits, and to lack of capital. Books of account were kept recording all business transactions, but they did not show a liability of £201 for moneys borrowed, the result being that the annual balance-sheets, prepared on June 30th, showed an incorrect state of the financial position. That money was borrowed before witness went to Clerkenwell-road, and as it had nothing to do with the business witness omitted it from the balance-sheets. His present liabilities included one of £143, which he had contracted by taking over a mining account for a friend on the understanding that the latter's wife should take the profit or make good the loss relating to the transactions. The shares went down, the account was closed in July, and witness was let in for £143. He claimed that amount against the friend, but placed no value on the claim. This was his first failure. The following are the principal creditors:—

UNSECURED.

R. A. Cooper, Hornsey	£575
Wm. Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., Bridewell-place, E.C.	14
Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Upper Thames-street, E.C.	24
G. G. D'Arcy, 24, Springfield-road, St. John's Wood	16
M. H. Foy, Athlone	60
T. W. Foy, 53, Oxford-street, W.	50
D. Harrower, Angel-court, E.C.	143
Hare and Co., Ltd., Holborn-place, High Holborn	10
T. F. Howard, Vernon-place, King's-cross-road	10
Wm. Jones, 16, Barrington-road, Brixton	25
Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., Great Earl-street, W.C.	12
McNiven and Cameron, Ltd., Shoe-lane, E.C.	14
John McDonnell and Co., Ltd., Dublin	16
Sayer, Ledgard and Smith, 13, Clifford's-inn, E.C.	28
David Smyers, 1, Adelaide-street, Charing-cross, W.C.	21
Owen Ward, Coleherne Hotel, Earl's Court, W.	180
Woods and Sons, Ltd., Upper-street, Islington	10
D. Walsh, 395, Strand, W.C.	20
Hawkes and Co., 2, Racquet-court, Fleet-street, E.C.	10
W. H. Smith and Son, Fetter-lane, E.C.	10

FULLY SECURED.

National Provincial Bank, Ltd., Holborn Hall, W.C.	40

CONTINGENT.

National Provincial Bank, Ltd., Holborn Hall, W.C.	100
London and County Advance Co., Ltd., 58-9, Chancery-lane, W.C.	30

PREFERENTIAL.

Rent	26
Rates	19

Re ISRAEL CHINKIN,
Printer and Stationer.

This debtor formerly carried on business as a stationer at 2, The Parade, Stroud-green-road, N. He failed in July with liabilities £590 16s. 11d., and assets "nil." At a sitting for public examination, held before Mr. Registrar Linklater at the London Bankruptcy Court, he stated in reply to Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior official receiver, that from 1900 till May last he carried on, under the style of Chinkin Bros., the business of tobacconist, newsagent and stationer, at 200, Francis-road, Leyton, but then sold it for £140, which was satisfied by the purchaser retaining £50 then already due to him for cash advanced, assuming liability for a debt of £82, and paying the balance of £8 in cash. From June, 1910, till March, 1911, he had a stationer's business at 2, The Parade, Stroud-green, but then closed it at a loss of £120, and removed the stock to the Francis-road shop. In October, 1912, witness took a workshop at 8, Maryland-point, Leytonstone-road, E., and there commenced business as a printer under the style of the Maryland Printing Co. On May 18th last he was joined by a partner who brought in £25 as capital. That business was still going on, and he (debtor) had an interest in it. He attributed his failure and insolvency to the net profits from the Francis-road business having been insufficient to meet his household and personal expenditure, to losses in connection with the two other businesses, and to interest on loans and bank charges. The sitting was adjourned till October 29th on the application of the official receiver, who required further particulars regarding the Francis-road business.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records. Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

HAND, C and C. E, trading as C Hand and Son, at 39, Southwark-park-road, Bermondsey, London, S.E., wholesale newsagents, etc. Debts by C. E. Hand. September 29th.

SOPER and WHEELER, 2, North-road, Brighton, printers and stationers. Debts by W. Wheeler, September 29th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

BASTIN, E. J., late of 14, All Saints-road, Nottinghill, London, N., bookseller. Claims by November 11th to W. H. Champness and Co., 14, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, E.C., solicitors for the administrator.

GRUNDY, J. W., late of 363, Bury New-road, Higher Broughton, Manchester, retired print seller, publisher, etc. Claims by November 15th to Addleshaw, Sons and Latham, solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

SLACK, H. A., 34, Reed-pond-walk, Gidea-park, Romford, Essex, journalist. Date of order September 30th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors October 15th, noon, at 14, Bedford-row, London, W.C. Public examination of debtor November 5th, 10 a.m., at the Shire Hall Chelmsford. Date of adjudication order October 3rd

WADE, W. H., trading as R. P. Wade and Sons, at 73, Curzon-street, Netherfield, Nottingham, newsagent, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order October 1st, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting October 17th, 10.30 a.m., at the official receiver's office, 4, Castle-place, Park-street, Nottingham. Examination November 14th, 10.30 a.m., at the County Court House, St. Peter's-gate, Nottingham.

VICK, H., ASHWORTH, A. F., PEARCE, W., and INGRAM, L., trading as Vick, Ashworth and Co., at Dean-road, Salford, and 28, Kennedy-street, Manchester, general printers. Date of order September 29th, made on a creditor's petition.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

CHADWICK, M., High-street, Tring, Herts, stationer. First meeting October 15th, 12.30 p.m., at 1, St. Aldates, Oxford. Examination November 3rd, 11 a.m., at the County Hall, Aylesbury. Date of adjudication order September 26th.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

JONES, E. H., 14, Highfield-street, Leicester, stationer, newsagent, etc. Claims by October 18th, to E. Barlow, official receiver, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

WARLAND, C. F., 115, Fleet-street, London, E.C., advertising specialist. Trustee, R. F. W. Fincham, C.A., 3, Warwick-court, Holborn, W.C. Appointed September 27th.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

DEWHIRST, R., trading as R. Dewhirst and Sons, at Herald-buildings, Todmorden, Yorks, printer publisher, etc. Trustee, H. Eastwood, 15, Church-street, Todmorden. Released September 16th.

RUSSIA'S IMPORTS OF STATIONERY.—The following are the values of the exports of British stationery to Russia during the past five years:—

1912	£45,216
1911	45,056
1910	38,419
1909	29,336
1908	30,604

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a..d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

"Quads" again, and as I begin writing I am reminded of the various business gatherings, more or less "brief, bright and brotherly" as the "P.S.A." workers would put it which are now being held. For instance, I see the "Optimists" have just been dining at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. C. F. Higham I think was the chairman; he ought to preside on such an occasion, as he has actually started the journal called the *Optimist* to preach the glorious gospel of hope and energy; two words which have almost the same meaning in the business sphere.

o o o

I wonder if it was in its pages I read of things moving so fast nowadays that a man who is protesting that something can't be done is interrupted by someone doing it. By Pegoud flying upside down for instance; or by Lord Northcliffe putting in a plant, as he has been doing now at Manchester and London, for developing the system of illustration by telegraphy.

o o o

Yes, things do change indeed. A hundred years ago we as a nation were pluming ourselves tremendously whenever we spent £100,000 on another 100-gun ship, a "first rate," so called, of about 2,500 tons. They packed the ship's bottom with brown paper, of all unlikely seeming things, to be a buffer medium between the oak and its copper sheathing. (My authority is a book of a technical character, "The Navy in Nelson's Days.") I don't think its much further back to the pre-copper-bottom period; the teredo worm which bored through the oak was then a great optimist: its business was most successful.

o o o

What would Mr. Howard Hazell say was the proper depreciation in those teredo days for a "first rater" like that memorable British ship which was built of oak in 1812, at about the usual hundred thousand cost, and became rotten so swiftly that it had to be put out of commission at the end of a year.

o o o

And now we build a Dreadnought at nearly a two million cost; even though the brown paper is, I believe, no longer supplied.

o o o

We've changed a good deal since. About sixty years ago the first Dellagana's made good money with but crude forms of B. and J. account-keeping in their new electrotyping business; and one of them was even credited by the gossip of the time with winning back from his men week by week through his skill with the dominoes, a good deal of the wages he had paid them.

o o o

That persistent though probably apocryphal yarn suggests that the old boy at least cultivated intimate and friendly relations with his men, and we touch there upon one of the "constants" of business life.

o o o

The modern electrotypers expressing the spirit of change are thoroughly up-to-date and business-like in their accounting methods. They have their modern variant upon any old dominoe-playing in the form of a working agreement as to minimum selling rates between the journeymen and the employers, and this has been so successful and satisfactory all round that the talk at the moment seems to be as to extending it to apply to the journeymen's assistants.

o o o

We have changed our ideas about supervision in some respects since one of the wonderments of printerdom was the way Mr. Killingback would walk down Cassell's press-room with, I presume, a then large battery of litho as well as letterpress machines, and, reaping the harvest of a quiet eye, would see a little thing to put right here, and another there, and have them put right straightway, so that the output was magnificent, and without so far as I ever heard anyone being too hard driven.

o o o

The changed method of to-day relies more on time records and perhaps on automatic registering of the running of the machines. But amid the changes there is the "constant" - the exercise of human care, needed then and needed now.

We have changed ideas since it was declared on Senior's authority, as an economist, that all the profits of a factory were made in the last hour, and the opposition to Lord Ashley's Ten Hours Act of 1847 was largely based on that confident assumption. Printing seems never to have been so prosperous in the United States as now, when the hours have been brought down to forty-eight.

o o o

Amid altering social or personal or physical conditions there remains a "constant"—there remains an ascertainable combination of factors, an ascertainable set of circumstances and conditions which are the most favourable to good output.

o o o

It being of the essence of things that the circumstances and factors and plan shall not be such as rob the future for the present. They must have the seed of permanence in them.

o o o

Some of the most startling things to be said about changes in business have reference to the changes in the commercial standing of business houses themselves. Take a ten years old directory and you will probably be amazed to note how many firms now doing apparently very well were not even listed at all so short a time ago; and how many firms of whose life you might then have taken a long lease are now defunct. Businesses seem nowadays to be soon built up and soon pulled down.

o o o

There is however the "constant," that vitally important "constant," of the physical needs not to say the mental needs of the public. There are so many mouths that someone must supply, so many people with compulsion upon them to be variously purchasing whose "patronage" someone will be securing.

o o o

Those who talk of there being "nothing doing" are really extraordinarily clever people in a way. They manage to forget a whole world, which after all keeps rolling on, forgotten or remembered, and requires something to be done.

o o o

W. S. Gilbert, you may recall, begged the great globe to do that: not to worry itself about his unpaid bills and his various petty bothers, but to "keep rolling on," and the terestrial orb has obliged by so doing ever since. And in rolling on, it provides ever fresh opportunities for enterprise. The good old globe itself is by way of being our best "constant."

o o o

The one thing we may be most disposed to think of as a "constant" is our own personality. Whatever about our business alters we feel that we remain much the same. Whereas we're never the same two days together. We're older than yesterday, and we're either older and bolder or we're older and colder.

o o o

Moses only bought green spectacles at the fair. We are oftentimes much sillier. We wear them. And everything looks wrong to "green-eyed jealousy," or to a man with a grudge against the community.

o o o

I saw a good sketch in a comic journal some years ago. It depicted a curmudgeonly business man, who had finally succeeded in disgusting himself with himself after thoroughly disgusting other people with him. "I'll try the laughter cure," he said. "I'll go to the pantomime, and I'll roar at the knock-about fun just as I used to do when I was a boy."

o o o

The next sketch showed him in the front row with people old and young, but chiefly young, laughing "ever so' all about him. He sat as glum as ever. In fact he had a new grievance now. This, too, had failed. "Why aren't I roaring?" he wanted to know.

o o o

It was simply, my dear sir, because you were not a "constant." Neither was your liver. Neither was your stomach, that organ which is so "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked."

o o o

You were all changing, and when you changed, everything correspondingly changed. Just as ageing huntsmen find the fences are growing bigger.

o o o

Perhaps one of the best ways of avoiding bad personal changing is to put aside the notion that one will put up a grim, hard self-denying fight through ten or fifteen years, and in that time make one's pile, and then begin to enjoy oneself.

o o o

It's better to accept the fact that a pile is not as a rule to be made in ten or fifteen years. Make up your mind to at least twenty years, but promise yourself, as you fairly may, that they shall be rattling good years, good to pass through, good to look back upon - pleasant, or as G. K. Chesterton would prefer to say, "jolly years."

o o o

"Wisdom's ways" have been "ways of pleasantness" before now, and I can't see why they shouldn't be so again.

o o o

The printer Franklin used to say that if he were offered the re-living of his life, even without any power to profit in the second experience by the mistakes of the first, he would accept the offer.

o o o

"Life is more than time," said Ashton Dilke, Sir Charles Dilke's brother. "Life is more than time, and I have lived a great deal." And Morris, an earlier Chesterton in spirit, used to say, "I've had a jolly life."

o o o

The first condition of enjoying one's business is doing what one does thoroughly well with an aim to be the best in the line.

o o o

Was it Stevenson who said, "I have known what pleasure is, for I have done good work."

o o o

The next is to discover that you don't enjoy the pleasure of contemplating your good work any the less, for having secured a good price to correspond.

o o o

Then the conscious exercise of influence over men, the conscious power of persuading, is also a real part of the pleasure to be attained in business.

o o o

Of course the friendships one forms are also a very great part of the enjoyment of successful commerce; but at the moment I am thinking not of externals at all, not of things which may be regarded as some of the compensations for that intrinsically evil thing, the having to give up a large part of one's life to business.

o o o

I am thinking of something quite different —of business life as something which is not intrinsically evil; but which is good and might be thoroughly enjoyed.

o o o

It's a great game. It's fine sport. It abounds with adventure. It has all the zest of conflict It has or may have all the thrill of victory.

o o o

It pays, too, to enjoy it. "No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en."

o o o

"When I've gone in to see anyone about getting an appointment," a business woman once said to me, "it's never occurred to me that I was going to fail." And apparently she never did fail.

o o o

Of course one must have an aim, and a pretty definite aim, if one is to get the keenest enjoyment out of business.

o o o

Perhaps it might be put in this way, that the business man should have one master aim and a lot of lesser aims. The lesser, being in no way divergent from the greater. Their attainment should be all the time contributory to the compassing of the main object.

o o o

One must have an aim, or aims; and the main aim must be related to oneself.

o o o

You can't enthuse, for instance, over the earning of £300 to pay debts of £300. You can do it as a duty. You can't enthuse over it.

o o o

But you can enthuse over the earning of £400 to pay £300 debts and to give you the odd £100 for yourself! That is to say you can enthuse over the odd £100. It would be rank hypocrisy to pretend to be equally excited about the larger part you have to pay away.

o o o

And I am talking now of enjoyment. Enjoyment and hypocrisy don't accord together. "No man," said old Johnson, "is a hypocrite in his pleasures."

o o o

I believe these ideas are worth developing. I should very much appreciate it if anyone to whom the notions, or some of the notions I have tried to embody, made some appeal, would send me a line and perhaps give me an inkling of ideas of his own upon the matter.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

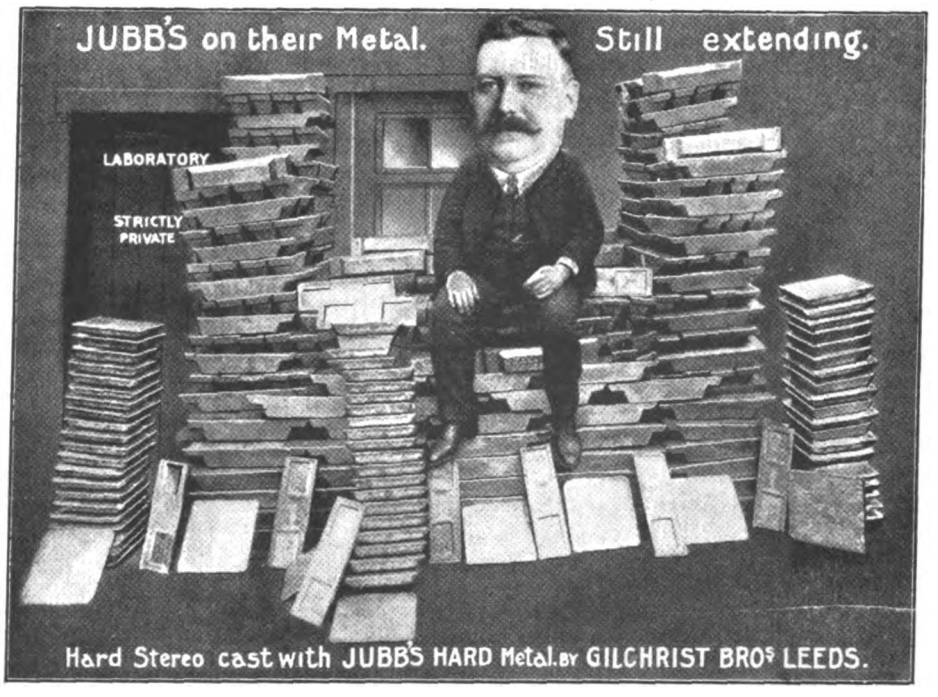
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

Three recent Letters following VALUATIONS of Printing Plant by FRANK COLEBROOK, Printers', Newspapers' and Plate Makers' Valuer, 146, Fleet Street, E C. (Phone Holborn 2288).

An important northern provincial firm writes: Herewith cheque with compliments and thanks; it only remains for us to add how thoroughly satisfied we are with the way you have completed the work.

An Irish printer writes: I was greatly struck with the very thorough and business-like way in which you went about the work; giving my staff so little trouble and not interfering with the routine of the office. Had I anticipated that the valuation could have been made with such expedition and exactness and under such pleasant conditions I would have availed myself of your services long ago. (August, 1913.)

A South of England printer writes: Enclosed is cheque. We have pleasure in testifying to the promptitude and care with which you carried out our valuation of plant and to thank you for doing so without cessation of work. (August, 1913)

And this *re* a fire settlement from a London firm: Now that the Fire Office has settled my claim I have to thank you for your prompt and untiring attention, which has secured such a satisfactory result.

Digitized by Google

About the Rubber Blanket.

One of the most vital auxiliaries of the offset press is the rubber blanket. Of course, it is impossible to print at all in the offset manner without a rubber blanket, and the better the blanket is the better the printing will be. The careful offset pressman pays particular attention to his blanket. Neglect or faulty treatment of a blanket soon causes it to deteriorate, and even with the best of care it often happens that the blanket goes wrong after a very short period of use. Every pressman has had the experience of taking two blankets off the same piece and having one of them run for a long time and the other, with apparently the same treatment, going to pieces in a very short time.

It always has been and probably always will be in the nature of a lottery to buy rubber blankets. No man can tell whether a certain blanket is due for a long or a short life on the press, and the one that looks the best in the beginning is often the one that gives up the ghost first.

There are many defects in rubber blankets that reveal theniselves at one time or another, and it is best for the offset pressman to familiarise himself with some of the details of the manufacture of rubber blankets so that he may be able to give the ones he uses the best treatment possible.

The blanket generally used on an offset press is composed of three layers of specially woven and stretched fabric interlaid with three uniform layers of rubber film. The cloth, before being fit for blanket making, has to undergo special rolling and stretching operations. Not only is this stretching done in one direction—the long way of the cloth—but also just as severely in the other. The operation is repeated until there is no stretch apparent. If this stretching is omitted or is not done thoroughly, the blanket will stretch so that it is practically worthless.

The rubber layer which is applied to the fabric is in a liquid state when it is applied, and sometimes three or four coatings are applied and allowed to cure and dry before the layer is judged to be complete and the next layer of fabric is put on. Thus it is that sometimes two blankets cut from the same piece will vary, because it is possible that the part of the roll that receives the rubber coating first is dryer and harder when the fabric is put on the other end of the roll, and will, therefore, show a different consistency. That which is not allowed to dry thoroughly will be found to be soft and tacky. If it were possible to apply the rubber coating to the fabric instantly over the entire surface, the blankets would be all alike practically.

In cleaning a blanket the utmost care should be used not to employ a substance that will have a bad effect either upon the rubber or the fabric used. Such substances as benzine or benzole, although they will remove greasy ink most effectively, also dissolve the rubber, and by a constant application will soon destroy the "life" of the blanket. One of the very best cleansers for rubber blankets so far produced is coal tar naphtha in a rectified state. This is used very extensively by manufacturers of rubber goods, and is a harmless yet available fluid. It has the least injurious effect upon the rubber of any cleanser so far introduced.

After the blanket has been washed it should be powdered with French chalk, which should be applied with a soft flannel cloth and afterwards gone over gently with a linen cloth. If the blanket is inclined to be tacky, a little flour of sulphur used before the chalk is applied will help the surface, but too much sulphur should never be used.—*Harris Monthly.*

American Imports of Printings.

The following figures show the imports of printing paper into the United States during July from the countries mentioned :—

	Pounds.	Dols.
Austria-Hungary ...	2,679	362
Belgium	34,119	1,212
Germany	15,455	908
Italy	2,630	377
Netherlands	159,025	7,399
Norway...	244,663	7,810
Sweden...	23,917	897
England	143,765	6,851
Scotland	13,276	723
Canada	32,318,113	627,792
Totals	32,957,640	654,331

The "Thermofeed" Regulator.

Anything new to facilitate or economise the working of steam raising plant is always welcomed by owners of boilers in printing factories. Therefore, a good deal of interest is attached to the "Thermofeed" regulator or controller, which is one of the patents in which Messrs. Ronald Trist and Co., Ltd., Coronation House, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, London, are interested. It is claimed for the "Thermofeed" regulator that it entirely controls the water level whatever the requirements for steam may be, no matter how sudden or varied the demand; the firing of the boiler is determined solely by the steam required to be produced. No tampering with the water level, with its train of costly consequences, is required, except, perhaps, where specially heavy and sudden alterations in the load occur. The "Thermofeed" is an ingenious invention and well worthy of consideration by steam users. As a result of trials under the severest conditions, Messrs. Ronald Trist and Co., Ltd., have obtained clients for their machines all over the kingdom, many of whom have from 20 to 50 in use. They issue an excellent booklet describing the "Thermofeed," which, by the way, is British designed and British made.

The Australian Market.

British Paper Shipments During the last Five Years.

The total shipments of British paper to Australia during 1912 and four preceding years were as under:—

1912 ...	710,276 cwts.	£711,135
1911 ...	654,203 ,,	650,453
1910 ...	632,366 ,,	621,426
1909 ...	507,836 ,,	515,409
1908 ...	454,688 ,,	470,629

The following values show the distribution of the exports to Australia :—

	1908.	1912.
Victoria	194,894	£295,425
New South Wales	168,058	257,877
South Australia ...	45,500	65,441
Queensland ...	34,063	46,358
Western Australia	31,049	37,909
Tasmania ...	7,251	8,125

The World's Paper Trade Review.

THE RECOGNISED MEDIUM FOR

Papermakers, Wholesale Stationers, Paper Stock Merchants, Mill Furnishers, and Engineers.

FEATURES.

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS, AND STATISTICS of IMPORTS OF ALL RAW MATERIALS USED IN PAPER MANUFACTURE.

NOTES of TRADE and FINANCE At HOME and ABROAD.

The Circulation of the **World's Paper Trade Review** covers not only the entire Papermaking Industry of Great Britain, but the Principal Paper and Pulp Mills throughout the World.

FEATURES.

NEW INVENTIONS, NEW WORKS, ETC., DESCRIBED and ILLUSTRATED.

TECHNICAL ARTICLES.

Full Reports of all matters connected with the Papermakers' Engineering, Paper Stock, and Wood Pulp Trades.

IT PAYS

To Advertise in the "MACHINERY" Column all kinds of Surplus and Second-Hand Plant.

TO ADVERTISERS: *THE WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW is Subscribed for not only by Home, Foreign, and American Papermakers, but by the Workmen in Paper Mills, from whom Subscriptions are accepted at a cheap special rate.*

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION £1 per Annum (Post Free) to all Countries.

SINGLE COPIES SIXPENCE. SPECIMEN GRATIS and POST FREE.

Offices—58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

308

Digitized by Google

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

DAY & COLLINS
HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED
WOOD LETTER WORKS
TELEGRAMS "STREAMER LEICESTER" WESTERN UNION CODE
FROM FANN ST. LONDON
NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214
TO KING STREET LEICESTER

Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

SECOND ENGLISH EDITION—1913.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Fourteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

8vo., 242 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

Sole British Agents:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Telephone: 3658 HOP.

Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.

Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

Maker and Refiner of

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.

30 to 40 Tons
(All Grades)
Of TYPE METAL in Stock.

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the **NEWS** come to **YOU** every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE

Nordisk Boktryckarekonst

Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland

A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.

Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper

Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.

ADDRESS:—

NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
The Best of Everything for the Printer
SHOE LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Standard Papers.

The Percentage of Ash.

When introducing standard papers definite limits for the percentage of ash were fixed, as is known, for the better kinds. At the instigation of the Royal Testing Office in the year 1904 the limit of the percentage of ash was abolished; afterwards, however, some doubts were raised, it being feared that the percentage of loading material in standard papers would now rise very considerably, and that the quality of the papers might decline. This was not to be expected, says the *Papier-Fabrikant*, for the following reasons: Firstly, the margin formerly allowed for the percentage of ash in standard papers had not nearly been utilised completely by the trade, and therefore it was not to be expected that more loading material than formerly would be used when the limits were done away with. But even if this were to occur an unfavourable influence on standard papers would not be exercised for the following second reason. The more loading material is added to the paper the less does its strength become. The admixture of loading material cannot therefore exceed certain limits when the prescribed strength is to be obtained. When the attempt was made, however, to employ more loading material stronger raw materials would simultaneously have to be employed in order to obtain the required strength, and then of course a better paper would be produced than before. Of two papers having otherwise equal properties, particularly equal strength, of which the one contains loading material and the other none, the former is to be preferred, because it can be manufactured only by employing better fibrous materials and by a better manufacturing process.

In order to determine to what extent the percentage of ash of standard papers has changed since the limits for the percentage of ash were dropped (1904), a large amount of paper which had been examined in the years 1906, 1907 and 1911 was tested subsequently again as to the percentage of ash, and the values obtained were compared with those obtained in the years 1901 and 1902, when the regulations as to the percentage of ash were in force. It was found that various mills had carried the percentage of ash considerably beyond the limits formerly prescribed. These cases are, however, the exception, and the average values of all the determinations show that on an average, after the removal of the limits, no appreciably larger quantities of loading materials were employed for standard paper than formerly. In spite of the partially greater loading, all these papers possess the prescribed properties as to strength.

The results obtained by the above investigations may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The margin allowed until the year 1904 for the percentage of ash of loaded standard papers (3a—4b) has not on an average nearly been used by papermakers.

(2) Four years after the limits for ash were abolished standard papers had on an average a higher percentage of ash than before. In no class, however, did the average values reach or exceed the former limits.

(3) Tests after four more years showed approximately the same results.

(4) The papers of classes 1—2b, for which the admixture of loading materials was forbidden being 1904, have been made with an admixture of loading material only in individual cases after the removal of this prohibition.

The fear mentioned above that the removal of the limits for ash would act unfavourably on the quality of standard papers can therefore now be considered without foundation. Taking everything into account the conditions since the removal of the limits have not become appreciably different from what they were before.

A FEATURE of the October issue of *Pearson's Magazine* is the return of "Pollyooly," that delightful "flapper" who ranks among the most popular of Mr. Edgar Jepson's creations. "Pollyooly Plays Her Favourite Part" is a most diverting and characteristic story, and there are more episodes in this young woman's adventurous career to come. Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Mr. Laurence Irving form the subject of an entertaining and well-illustrated interview. Mr. Harold Hilton, the famous golfer, contributes an article on golf and character. Mr. Philip O'Farrell continues his "Notions of a Nut," aided and abetted by Mr. Lewis Baumer's witty drawings; "Weddings" is the subject of this month's instalment. "Dramatic Death Scenes" is finely illustrated with reproductions of famous pictures of such historical events as the execution of King Charles I. and the death of Queen Elizabeth; and a fascinating nature study is the picture article on the leaf rolling weevil.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

21,336 McKENZIE, W. P., lithographic printing, stamping, and other like machines.
21,449 LEHFELDT, A. M., cash, stamp, parcel or the like tray for advertising purposes.
21,455 WICK, H. and T., process for the production of lithographic printing plates photographically.
21,474 MOLE, A. E., mechanical stamp licker.
21,490 GAUNT, C. F., paper weights.
21,517 MORTON, T. W., luggage labels and the like.
21,518 HURT, H., and BRAND, F., advertising signs and the like.
21,575 APPEL, G., paper folding and cutting machines.
21,704 HASLAM, W. H., book holders.
21,721 WALKER, W., price ticket and miniature show card.
21,726 NESBITT, G. C., pin-hole camera and magic paper, card celluloid, or other suitable material.
21,734 HILL, J. M., letter-holding clip.
21,775 COGSWELL, A. G., stamp or label affixing machines.
21,811 CARRELET, J., and DE LONLAY, D., process and devices allowing impressions to be taken in quick-drying ink and colours.
21,819 COLEBROOK, L. J., advertising apparatus.
21,859 GODWIN, P. H., books, pads, or equivalents for use in duplicating or manifolding correspondence and other data.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Recording or printing machines, particularly for recording sales—Haddan; 20,843.
Stamp-affixing instrument — Siedle and Yardley; 21,165.
Advertising devices—Inger; 22,695.
Pencils—Mackenzie; 29,047.
Apparatus for melting and applying sealing wax—Fournier; 29,362.

1913.

Receptacle combined with an arrangement for viewing post cards and the like—Dau; 1,483.
Inking devices of rotary newspaper and other printing presses—Wiliamson; 2,996.
Apparatus for detaching and drawing away single paper sheets or the like of rhombic shape from a stack of sheets—Sapal Soc. Anon. des Plieuses Automatiques; 12,360.
Printing colours—Schütze and Fischer; 12,567.
Paper binders—Byron; 14,288.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Paper bag holders—Purinton; 20,302.
Automatic paper feed mechanism—Neidich; 20,595.
Apparatus for applying glue to the backs of books and the like—Dworak; 20,952.
Quoins for use in printers' chases—Miersch; 21,294.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Price 6d. Net. Per Ann. 6s. Post Free.

THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY

Foreign Subscription 8s. Post Free.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 68, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.	
15/-	CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/-	LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/-	WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,

Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.

Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S

Trade Protection Offices.

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).

26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for **Refining and Rejuvenating.**

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.

'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS TO

Scottish Paper Trade History.

XI.—The Esk Mills of Messrs. James Brown and Co, Ltd.

Amongst the paper factories started in Scotland towards the close of the eighteenth century was Esk Mill, Penicuik. It was built by Peter Brotherstone about 1775, and was then said to possess one of the most powerful water wheels in the neighbourhood, as the fall of water was 27 feet. Soon after the above date Messrs. Haig and White became associated with the business, which developed rapidly into a most flourishing concern, combining papermaking with cotton spinning. The paper produced seems to have made a name for itself all over the country, but soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century, trade, owing to the foreign wars, began to languish, so that in 1811 the proprietors were apparently very glad to lease the property to the Government, to be used as a prison for captured French soldiers, many of whom were at the same time interned in Messrs. Cowans' mill about a mile away, as mentioned in the third article of this series. The structure now used as the Finishing department was apparently erected about this time, and is remarkable for its very thick walls.

Shortly after the declaration of peace in 1815, Mr. James Brown took over the mills, and in association with Messrs. Blackie (of Glasgow), Fullarton and Somerville, continued to carry it on until the year 1820, when this combination came to an end, and Mr. Brown conducted the business thereafter on his own account. In 1825 the mill (then numbered 23) contained four vats, but by 1832 they had been replaced by a couple of machines, which ran on writings and printings. Mr. Brown also installed steam engines, so as not to be entirely dependent on water power. He then lived close by his mill, but went on Tuesdays to Edinburgh, where he had a paper warehouse in Blair-street. By this time the Excise authorities had affixed the present number, 31, to the entry of Esk Mill on their books. Previously it had been that of the one-vat "Blackburn" mill in the Linlithgow district, worked by Adam Manson and Co., and presumably closed in the late twenties. In 1836 the machines at Esk Mill worked 12 hours a day—occasionally through the night as well—and made paper 54 inches wide at the rate of 30 feet per minute. The machine of that day only required the attendance of a man and two lads, who produced as much paper by its means as did 30 hands by the old vat process. In the summer of 1839 a new machine was put in, and the business steadily increased under the careful supervision of the proprietor and his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas McDougal, a London merchant, who ultimately came down to assist him at the mill, and by his wide knowledge of commerce, and business acumen, extended the connection very largely, more especially in the London market.

Mr. Brown seems to have been of a mechanical turn of mind. As early as 1826 he took out a Scotch patent for some "Improvements in Papermaking," and a few years later turned his attention to suction apparatus, as applied to the papermaking machine.

Although the Fourdriniers so greatly improved the original primitive appliance of Robert, that it has ever since borne their name, they did not introduce any suction plant, the water from the pulp simply draining away through the wire. Dickinson, however, in 1809, invented the first suction pump for papermakers, and though his rival to the Fourdrinier machine was a failure, its suction apparatus came in useful, and was soon adopted, especially for the cylinder type of machine, invented by Bramah as early as 1805, and improved by Hall in 1830. Mr. Brown appears to have been possessed, rightly or wrongly, with the idea that suction pumps were not generally used on papermaking machines. Hence, in the early part of 1836, he patented in Scotland (and immediately afterwards in England also) the application of such apparatus to the Fourdrinier machine. He can scarcely have been unaware of the fact that it had been in use in this connection for many years past in England—if not in Scotland—but nevertheless there seems to have been no opposition to the grant of his patents. Some time afterwards it came to his knowledge that Mr. Annandale, of Polton, had purchased a set of suction pumps from an English engineering firm, and attached them to a Fourdrinier machine in his mill. Mr. Brown considered this to be an infringement of his Scotch patent, and therefore promptly invited Mr. Annandale to recognise his alleged rights in the matter. That gentleman declined, on the ground that an appliance long in use in England could not be legally patented in Scotland as a new invention. Mr. Brown, however, persisted in his claim, his contention being that in Scottish law England was still a foreign country, the Act of Union notwithstanding, and as Mr. Annandale still remained obdurate, an action was commenced against him in the Edinburgh Court of Session in the early part of 1840, Mr. Brown claiming £1,000 damages. The law's delays were such that the case did not come on for hearing until July, 1841. Several papermakers attended to give evidence, but after the late Mr. James Jardine, C.E., had been examined the action was dismissed with costs by Lord Mackenzie on the ground that there was no case. Mr. Brown was not satisfied with this barren result, and therefore decided to appeal to the House of Lords. He acted with such promptitude that the case was actually mentioned there in the course of the following month, but was ultimately held over until the next session. It was heard on February 24th and 25th, 1842, when a verdict was once more given against Mr. Brown. The "Reminiscences" of the late Charles Cowan, M.P., contain some allusions to this once celebrated case. When Mr. Brown came up to London to attend his Appeal, he reached the House of Lords at the time when their Lordships were at prayers, so that the doorkeepers refused to admit him. He thereupon implored them to let him in, saying that if ever there was a suitor that needed their Lordships' prayers more than another, he was that person. When he at last procured admission, he had the rather unusual experience of hearing the Lord Chancellor (John Singleton Copley, Baron Lyndhurst) deliver an opinion on the validity of the patent diametrically opposed to one that he had given some years before, in the capacity of advisory counsel, and on the faith of which Mr. Brown had acted. Mr. Brown, though seriously victimised, evinced no disappointment or irritation, but laughed heartily at the ludicrous fix to which he had been brought by the contradictory judgment pronounced by the high legal oracle.

Some thirty years later (1871) the firm were in the position of defendants in a patent infringement case. In the early part of 1869 a chemist named Seitz, then at Bridge Hall Mills, had patented a soda recovery process, to which we shall have occasion to refer later. Not long before, he had brought his process to the notice of Messrs. Brown and Co., and they ultimately made an agreement with him that if they approved of his systems after inspection of them in operation at Chirnside Mills, they would adopt his process. Messrs. Brown visited Chirnside Mill in January, 1869, to see his processes, but did not consider that they possessed any superiority over their own systems. In consequence they told Mr. Seitz "that they did not see anything really new, and that they could not think of going into the thing," but unfortunately this was not put in writing in an official letter from the firm. At that period—following upon a famous law case which we shall deal with in a future article—all the mills on the North Esk were under the rigid supervision of an eminent chemical engineer, the late William Arnot, F.C.S., whose business it was, under a Court of Session Agreement, to instruct mill owners what remedial measures to adopt, to assist in devising improvements, new systems and plant, and to supervise the working of the whole, to prevent pollution of the river. In March, 1871, Mr. Arnot insisted upon additional roaster power being erected at Esk Mills, owing to more esparto being boiled there, and a new roaster was accordingly put in to his own design and satisfaction, which naturally embodied all the improvements that he could from his experience recommend. Immediately after this roaster was set to work in the autumn of 1871, Mr. Seitz claimed damages from Messrs. Brown and Co. because some details in this new apparatus (height in inches, etc.) gave it a certain amount of resemblance to some of the features of his roaster which Messrs. Brown had seen in operation at Chirnside 2½ years before, and the Court of Session—because of the very comprehensive wording of that old agreement just alluded, to which had never been cancelled officially in writing—gave a verdict in Seitz's favour for a sum of £905.

This case caused a great deal of interest in the papermaking world at the time, because of the hardship involved by the judgment, which apparently prevented manufacturers adopting any new designs in engineering plant which might happen to possess some detail, however trifling, that had been mentioned in a vague agreement made years before with some other engineer. Subsequently Messrs. Brown and Co. became interested in a process patented by a Bonnyrigg engineer named John Young, in September, 1873, according to which the soda lyes in esparto grass, etc., were pressed out after the boiling by rollers, which split up the material without breaking it. This apparatus was duly installed at Esk mills.

After Mr. Brown's death in 1852, Mr. McDougal became proprietor, and, assisted by his sons, carried on the business, greatly developing it until his death in 1871, when his two sons, Edward and Thomas, succeeded him as proprietors of the concern.

The business was formed into a public limited liability company in 1898, the year of the death of Mr. Thomas McDougal, junr., but his son and nephew continue the family interest in the business, and are directors of the company, which still maintains that excellent connection in the London market which was initiated by Mr. Thomas McDougal, senr., 60 years ago, although as much paper is now produced at Esk mills in one day as was turned out in a week at that period. The three machines of the sixties had increased to four by the late eighties, and there are now five, making respectively 56-in., 60-in., 74-in., 82-in., and 92-in. of finished paper. The mill turns out about 200 tons per week of super-calendered, litho, map and copy book papers, E.S. writings, envelope and coated papers, some 450 hands being employed. During the greater part of the 70 years existence of *Chambers Journal* the paper on which it is printed has been made at Esk Mill. Paper is also supplied for many art magazines of the very highest class, and for school books and copy-books, for which there is an ever-increasing demand. For the last half-dozen years or so the firm have had a London office, which is now located at 3, Tudor-street, E.C., and is under the care of one of the directors of the Company, an arrangement which ensures to the many London customers prompt and personal attention to all enquiries.

The Board Room at the Mill, besides possessing portraits of Mr. James Brown and his successors in the business, is adorned with those of some of the old-time employees, several of whom were at work until well over three-score and ten; the oldest at present has a record of sixty two years' service since he first began work under old James Brown. The present managing director and chairman, Mr. John Jardine, joined the company in 1872, was taken into partnership about twenty-five years ago, and together with his sons now carries on the management of the business.

A very interesting account of the "Romance of a Sheet of Writing Paper" was published in the October, 1912, number of *Chambers Journal*, and contains several references to the paper factories in the valley of the North Esk, in which "Esk Mills" are situated. The site is practically a deep hollow close to the stream, and on the opposite bank the ground rises very abruptly to an elevation of some 200 feet. The fine springs along the course of the Esk may have originally drawn the papermakers to this valley, from whence they now send all kinds of writing and printing paper over the civilised world. Could we trace the after-history of much of the paper manufactured here we might find it associated with poetry, romance, and tragedy, as well as utility, says the writer in *Chambers Journal*. There is much charm and quiet beauty, with historical and literary interest, in the higher reaches of the North Esk, which after it leaves its reservoir in the Pentlands, passes along a fine Highland-like valley, tumbles over two waterfalls behind the village of Carlops, and for a time forms a boundary between Peeblesshire and Midlothian. After a course of seventeen miles it joins the South Esk below Dalkeith Palace, and enters the sea at Musselburgh. Besides a carpet works and a gunpowder factory, there are seven paper mills on this little river. A century or more ago, it was customary for the paper manufacturers in the Esk Valley to give a "mill dance" every Christmas, a practice which has long since been abandoned, the annual summer excursion having taken the place of the Yuletide revels.

THE October *Windsor Magazine* offers its readers an entertaining new story, complete in the one number, by S. Macnaughtan, the author of "The Fortune of Christina Macnab," "A Lame Dog's Diary," and other successful books. Edgar Wallace contributes a new story about the irrepressible Carfew. The principal serial attraction, Gertrude Page's novel of Rhodesian life, entitled, "The Pathway," reaches a stage of great interest, and, in lighter vein, the series by Albert Kinross chronicling the adventures in England of the charming American girl, Virginia Bright, is continued with another genial episode. Charles G. D. Roberts is represented by a study of Wild Life, and J. E. Raphael contributes an interesting survey of "The Development of Rugby Football." The fine art feature consists of a further group of modern pictures inspired by themes from the Bible story, with which is presented a finely printed coloured plate from Henry Ryland's poetical rendering of Ruth. The whole number is admirably illustrated.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Task Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B. **TRADE ONLY.**

TUCK'S *Cards, Books etc.* ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, half-tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER. 65 Bayswater Road. BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

TRADE GOLD STOCKING FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 200lbs. " "

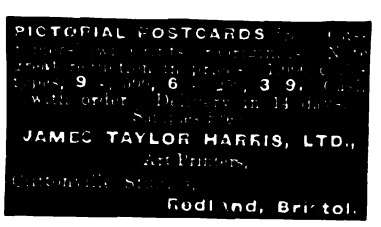
The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.

To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's { 9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

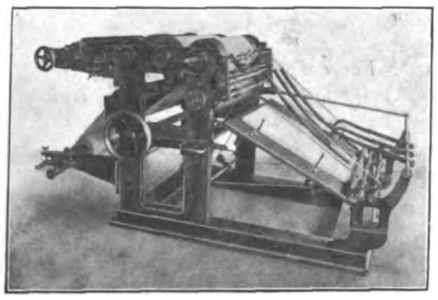
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

PAPER BAG
MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

Several Editions Daily. One Halfpenny.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

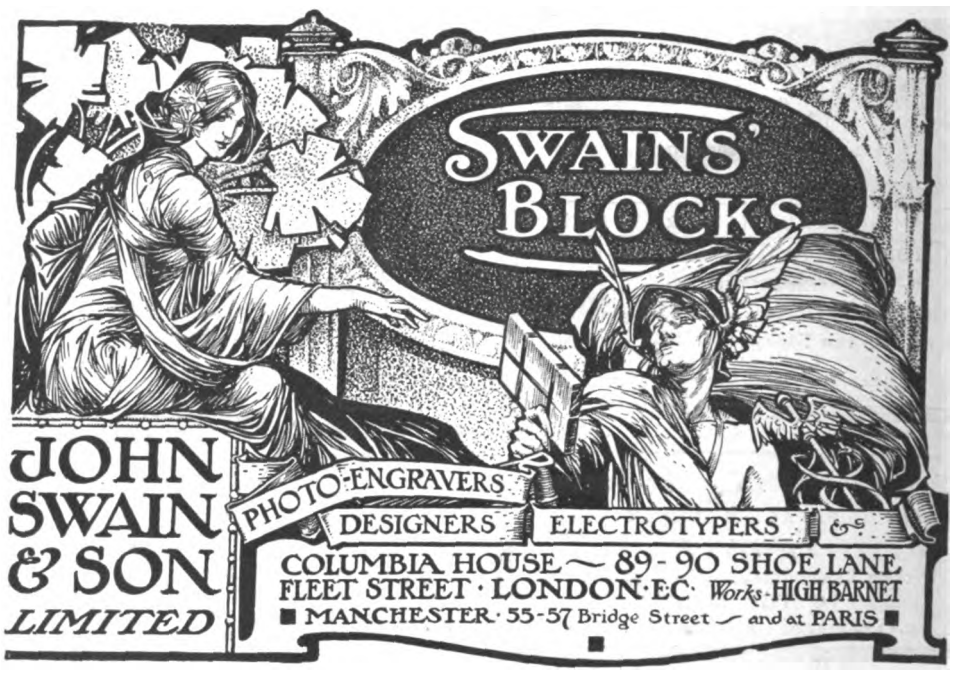
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
Wednesday. One Penny.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.

Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

Saturday—(54 Columns)—One Penny.
The Warwick, Leamington, and Warwickshire Times circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

London Representative:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.



Telegrams: "Brindle Hoghton" Telephone Number 4 Pleasington

BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

Cables "Moccasin Preston" ABC Code 5th Edition

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON near PRESTON
ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:		
Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

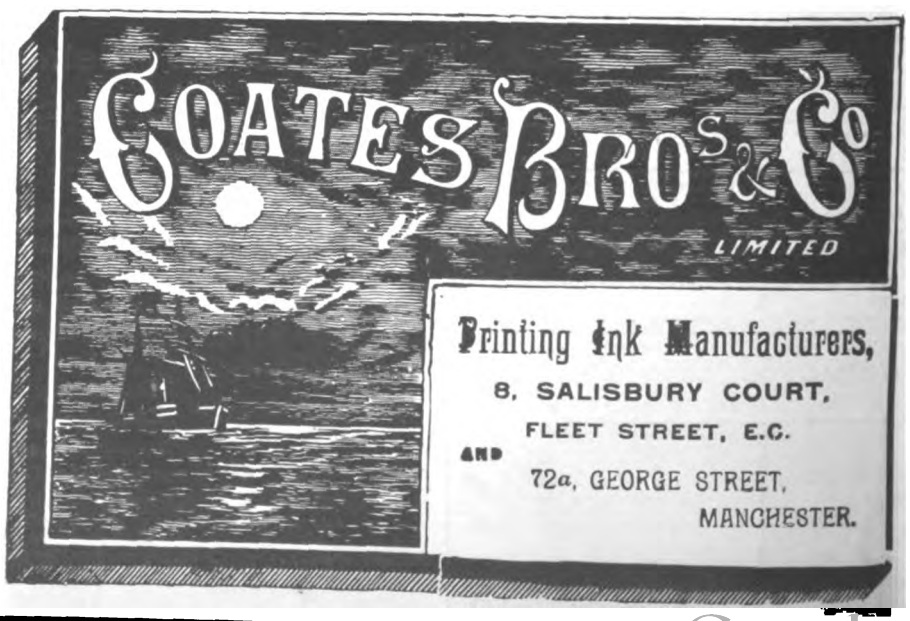
Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS


Cardboard Corner Stitching Machine



Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—October 9, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

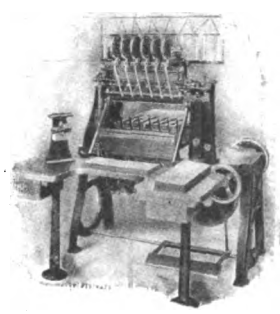
VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 17. LONDON: OCTOBER 16, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

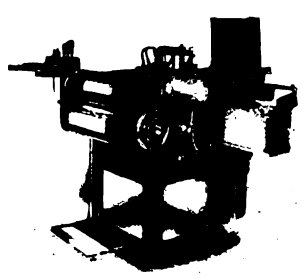
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



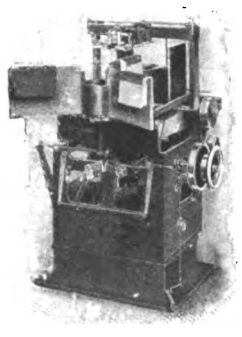
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,
have the: LONGEST LIFE
and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."



BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

Speciality:

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

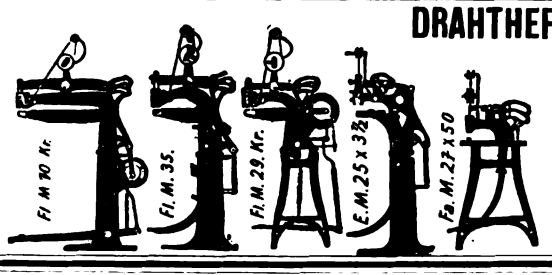
For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.

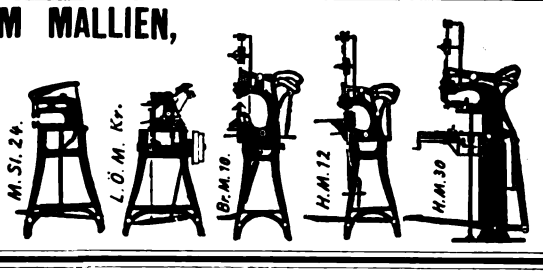
DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN,

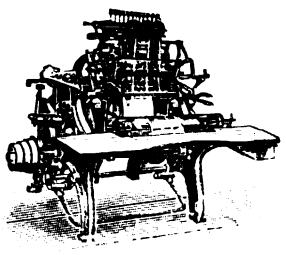
Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.



CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.





BREHMER'S THREAD BOOK SEWING MACHINES.

Made in different sizes and styles to suit every size of book, up to 28 inches in length, and every class of work.

Quickest Speed, Strongest Sewing, Simplest in Handling, Cheapest in up-keep

Length of stitches, as well as distance between tapes variable; straight needles.

Over 1,500 Machines sold.

CATALOGUES, QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES OF WORK FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Stitching Machines, Folding, Endsheet Pasting, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Boxmaking Purposes.

Digitized by Google

?

Can I Adopt Machine Composition with Economy?

Oftentimes the Printer purchases a composing machine without being SURE that it will set the many and varied jobs passing through the house—and then when he finds it will *not* set the very work for which he bought it he says machine composition is not economical: because the idle hours have to be charged to the producing hours.

The Cost of Investigation is Nil

The MONOTYPE MACHINE does perform all that we say it will, which includes all the work done by other composing machines plus the work they *cannot* do

THE WORK THEY CANNOT DO is the work you may need to do, therefore

It is Costly for You to Experiment

We have done the experimenting for the Printer, who secures the beneficial results

Demonstrations can always be arranged

Composed and Cast on the Monotype Machine

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION · LIMITED

43 AND 43A · FETTER LANE · LONDON · E·C

MANCHESTER · DUBLIN · GLASGOW

WORKS—HORLEY · SURREY



ESTABLISHED 1806.

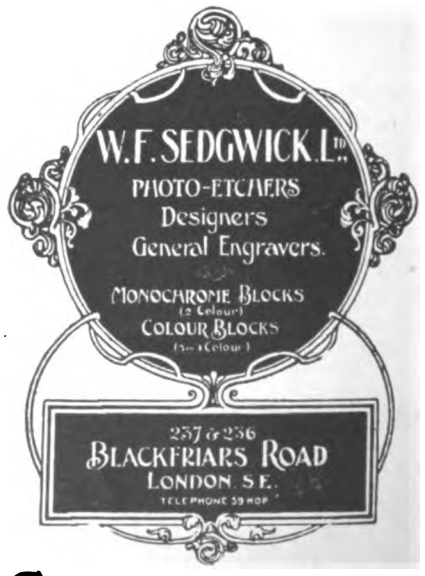
For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. **Telegraph to** —OR— "Antetype Rothun" London

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.



CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 17.

LONDON: OCTOBER 16, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Account Book Sewing.

By HARRY A. MADDOX.

Nothing is more noticeable in stationery bookbinding than the deterioration in durability of the work turned out now, as compared with the standard of fifteen to twenty years ago. There are still a few houses able to execute account book binding of a very high order, but in general the standard of craftsmanship is low. The main causes for this lowering of standard are, the customer's demand for cheapness, and the employer's demand for speed to fulfil the former requirement. The best binders of two decades back were consistently accustomed to handling large ledgers and journals on handmade paper, full bound in genuine leathers, often with double overbands and vellum laced. At the present time the men who can efficiently accomplish such work are rather rare, and the ordinary binder takes a risk on anything above half-bound work. The fault however is not the workman's, for in most houses full bound work of a high grade is rarely seen, and where it does come round is handed out to the solitary individual who in earlier years received his training amongst work of that character.

However, our object at present is not to discuss the merits of full binding, though this may come up later; our chief concern here is account book sewing. The reasons which have been put forward for the deterioration of the actual binding apply with equal force to modern book sewing.

Customers are keen on cutting down their stationery bills, hence they reduce the quality of their paper and request a cheaper binding, coincident with which they usually raid the trade for quotes. Keen competition demands modern methods and up-to-date machinery to cope with it. In the case of book sewing, mechanical operations have very largely superseded or supplemented handwork. The machines are now an absolute necessity to the bookbinding house with any pretensions to up-to-dateness. Their speed and efficiency on suitable work makes it possible for the account book binder to execute large orders within time limits at a profit to himself.

The points for consideration are: does the binder place any limit to the efficiency of machine book sewing, and is the standard of so-called high grade work what it should be? Take the sewing of an account book before the days of the machine, noting carefully the materials and methods employed to create the maximum of neatness, strength, flexibility and efficiency in the work. The highest quality of very stout linen thread was used, along with broad, unbleached stiffened linen webbing. In most cases vellum strips rode upon the latter to give additional power. Speed was sacrificed to impart strength and perfect regularity in the sewing. Careful attention was bestowed upon the kettle-stitches, which were correctly recognised as holding the master key to the situation.

Of almost equal importance to the kettle-stitch are the end papers. Hand-made paper was a commodity common to all binders years ago, and—as now—the mill reams were accompanied by outside sheets, 40 to the ream. These were used on all good books as the ends, hence the foundation was a substantial and strong one. To form the joint, leather, unbleached linen or strong holland was used, according to the character of the account book. In many cases, every section of the book was lined with linen, and where the inner sections were unlined, due care was taken to strengthen at least the first and last sections in this manner. The ends were sewn to the books with coloured macramé cord, thereby adding strength and decoration to the book.

Five bands to a book was the usual practice, but on large folios no attempt was made to save time by following any hard rule in numbers.

The result of this procedure was to produce a sewn book which was solid as a rock, yet perfectly flexible. The leather might go, the paper fade and become brittle, but such sewing held for years upon years in constant use.

Reviewing the modern standard of hand-sewing, save for the work of the few really good houses, a vastly different class of routine and material now prevails. On each of the points above described the increased demand for account books at lower prices has created a lowering of quality in workmanship and material. Thinner and cheaper thread is selected; fewer bands of a narrower width and cheaper quality are used, vellum riders are a rarity, and stronger cord in the ends is deemed a waste of time. Some few houses of repute strengthen the sections of their good class work by lining up with calico or linen, but the majority of ordinary binders only perform this operation under special request.

Fortunately, as we have maintained throughout, there are some houses which know how to preserve the book-sewing traditions of the past, but they are distinctly in the minority.

There is nowadays a great deal of account book work turned out which does not particularly require the high degree of strength and durability shown by hand-sewn work. This class of work forms the especial province of the various book-sewing machines in vogue. As we have before indicated, the particular binder must set a limit upon the books which are to be sewn upon the machines. Comparisons are odious, but it is very necessary here to devote some consideration to the question of machine-sewing *versus* hand-sewing.

In neatness of appearance after sewing, books done on the machine are quite equal to the best handwork, except for a tendency to show too large a needle hole, an obvious fault in view of the fact that the glue may afterwards ooze through to the centre inside the sections. As a matter of fact this is a characteristic fault of one style of machine-sewing. The machine-sewn book has never yet attained the solidity of hand-sewn work. If the tapes are sewn through, there is a danger of the back sagging somewhat, owing to insufficient pressure upon the individual sections during sewing. On the other hand, sewing over tapes on machine leaves the tapes with too much play. A good hand-sewn book is firm as a rock before glueing up, but the ordinary machine-sewn book is unstable, and apt to wobble considerably. Hand-sewing is performed with a continuous thread and the stitches run through the book from head to tail and tail to head without a break. With the exception of one type, all book-sewing machines perform their work with independent threads for each stitch. The larger the number of tapes and stitches carried, the more numerous is the supply of separate reels of thread required. Machine book-sewing is usually carried out with doubled thread, hence additional strength is secured, at slightly increased cost, of course.

Much stress was earlier laid upon the importance of the kettle-stitch. No machine is ever likely to attain the efficiency of a hand-worker in accomplishing the operation of introducing this strength factor into the sewing of a book. The construction of a kettle-stitch is a matter which the handworker regulates at will. Varying degrees of strength and security are imparted to it according to the particular requirements of the work in hand. The so-called kettle-stitch of the machines is in reality a chain-stitch, and does not exert anything approaching the same strengthening effect as the true kettle-stitch. If by chance a thread breaks in a hand-sewn book, the trouble is limited to the particular section in which the broken thread is located. Should the thread of a machine-sewn book break, its effects extend gradually from the first to the last section. It is a comparatively easy matter to draw out from a machine-sewn book the continuous length of thread forming any particular stitch throughout the book. In the case of very thick books, which are subject to a lot of rough usage, it frequently happens that the thread gives and works itself out right along the back. The hanging threads become longer and longer, until they are pulled out by someone for curiosity. Such happenings do not occur on hand-sewn books.

Another important limitation in machine sewing is the positioning of the bands and chain-stitches. If a change is made on certain fast back work from hand-sewn to machine, it is often a difficulty that the panels of the last pattern cannot be matched. It occasionally happens that a client is extremely particular to obtain all his letterings of old and new account books in perfect alignment. Customers prefer hand-sewing on good work, and it is a difficult matter to obtain permission to change the position of lettering in order to accommodate the book-sewing machines. It is important to observe, however, that between the machines themselves there is a considerable difference as to the range of play afforded, one machine in particular being specially inflexible.

In spite of the loss by comparison, however, machine book sewing is probably the most valuable aid to production which has ever been devised for the account book binder. If its use is doubtful on high class and very heavy work, there can be no question as to its efficiency on the common run of quarter, half bound and miscellaneous stationery work turned out daily by the commercial house. The large quantities of contract work handled by many houses have made hand-sewing practically an impossible consideration. It is very doubtful if there would be sufficient hand labour to accomplish it. The essential factor however is for the book-binder to define carefully which of his work is suitable for the book sewing machine and which must be sewn by hand. The best class full bound account books, which are required for constant and prolonged use, should certainly not be sewn on the machine, nor should any good half-bound book above three hundred and fifty leaves in thickness. If the customer cuts down the price so low

Digitized by Google

that the job will not stand the cost of hand-sewing, machine work should be specified on the tender.

Books which are short lived, and not required afterwards for constant reference, are suitable if sewn on the machine. It must not be forgotten that the machines will sew through sections lined with linen. Hence in certain cases additional strength may be imparted to machine-sewn work by lining up either the first and last sections or all the lot; added strength is also secured by paste tipping the sections. To keep the standard of account book sewing by machine as high as possible, thoroughly trained operators are essential; a girl who understands the machine and the class of work will turn out a vastly superior style of sewing to that accomplished on the same machine by an incompetent hand. The thread used should be as stout and strong as possible and must be free from twists and flaws, which cause frequent breakages and stops, besides weakening the sewing. A little extra outlay on thread is an investment which lifts the efficiency of the work. Only the best tape should be used, and its width requires to be exactly correct, or trouble may ensue. If the needles make unnecessarily large holes, the backs of the sections should be rubbed over with a folder before glueing up. The book sewing machines now on the market are marvellous time savers, and a little attention to details of additional strength in the sewing of account books is nothing compared to the difference between the time taken to sew a book on machine against one sewn by hand.

A New Mechanical Method

APPLICABLE TO

Lithography in all its Forms.

By Mr. A. H. Motley.

A Lecture and Discussion before Members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

One of the best attended meetings of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Parent Body) was held at the Old Bell, Holborn, E.C., on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., when an instructive lecture entitled "The Newest Mechanical Method Applicable to Lithography in all its Forms" was given by Mr. A. H. Motley, followed by an interesting discussion. The President (Mr. C. J. Gray) was in the chair, and previous to the lecture some preliminary business was transacted.

Mr. A. H. Harvey (*Pall Mall Gazette*—machine) having been duly elected to membership, the Chairman stated that the Council had had under consideration the suggested general meeting of the Association in London next year. They intended to make it a united meeting for the whole of the Centres, but they thought they should have the authority of a general meeting of the members. He therefore proposed this resolution: "That the Council be authorised to make arrangements for the celebration of the 21st anniversary of the establishment of the Association by the holding of a united gathering at the next exhibition." The Association attains its twenty-first anniversary in May next year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. Hermon Gill and carried.

In introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said that although of primary interest to their lithographic members, the lecture was also applicable to the whole of the printing art, and he was sure they would hear something from Mr. Motley they had never heard before. He was pleased to see the litho members had turned up in such large numbers, and also that a return to a technical lecture had attracted so large a gathering.

Mr. Motley's paper was as follows:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—As managing director of the Printex Co., Ltd., of Great Britain, with offices and plant located at Central House, Kingsway, it gives me much pleasure to accede to your kind invitation to be with you to-night for the purpose of extending to you my best efforts in laying before you, at least a faint descriptive insight of the Printex Process, which we believe to be most remarkable, accompanied with some interesting particulars of the many potent results which it has already attained in practically every section of the printorial craft, with which all you gentlemen are so intimately identified.

The Dominant Features.

I will endeavour first to concisely focus the salient attainments and dominant features with which this process is endowed, as it will then enable you to better grasp each phase of its application without my repetition.

Briefly we produce by our process *perfect and complete productive printing surfaces*, faithfully duplicated from one original, and which are available for *every range of printing methods*:—"Planographic" or "flat surface," as represented by lithography—"relief," as represented by typography—"photo-engraving intaglio," as represented by photogravure, and rollers for the printing of cloths. This we accomplish in infinitely less time, with better results and at considerably less cost, than can be done by any of the older methods, which this process is, in our opinion, destined to displace.

It is done by patented automatic machinery, which in every detail forms a unique and correct combination and economic utilisation of the special mechanical and photographic appliances, such as a step and repeat machine, rotary machine, ingeniously devised to quicken and perfect certain essential and indispensable requirements of the printing trade.

Let us take first, lithography, for example: This process appertains to the transferring, in which we supplant the necessarily slow and erring human element, with an automatic substitute of mechanical precision, possessing a tireless willing energy, and always ready for work, and at all times producing perfect transfers for machine printing purposes, infinitely superior in every respect to what can be done by the older manual rule or hand methods heretofore in vogue. The more complicated, extensive and intricate the lithographic printing images may seem, the more speedy and remarkably economic our process proves to be.

Each Unit an Original.

Each unit of a sheet of transfers is an original, and therefore identical with the original, and there is no thickening as in transferring by hand, nor is there any attenuation of the images: all are sharp and equal in strength, so that practically every image on the printing surfaces which we prepare is equivalent to printing from the original image. A sheet of transfers which will take the lithographic transferrer eight hours to produce upon a machine plate, we can produce in 2½ hours, and a similar proportion of time saving on other work, all of which would be of the highest standard attainable.

No atmospheric or weather conditions affect the result: this therefore means that the same high-class quality is attainable in either summer or winter, hot or cold, wet or dry.

Unreliable transfer paper, which is generally prevalent, is entirely dispensed with by our method; the same applies to transfer ink, neither being required by our method. Again, under present-day methods, if a machine plate should become spoilt and another one is necessary, it would take the transferer as long to produce this second sheet by his present lithographic means, as it did to produce the first one: this applies equally to plates that may have required three, four, five, six or even ten hours to produce. By our method, a record is retained, and once the plate has been made we can reproduce it again, without any loss in sharpness, in one or two hours, the time varying according to the size of the plate required. For example, if we have once produced a plate 30 by 40 with 500 images thereon, we could produce this plate again, identically with the first, in 45 to 60 minutes and at a cost not exceeding 2s., and we guarantee that this duplicate plate will be in perfect register with the first one made, and will register accurately in any number of colours.

Saving in Storage.

Where our method is employed there is no need to store and retain the large stocks of heavy, expensive stones, or of less expensive aluminium or zinc plates.

In working out this process, we have considered the great question of reducing the expense, and shortening the time, and also to remedy the trouble that practically every printer is annoyed with, *i.e.*, that of storing away stones and plates, fearing to remove the design and use these plates or stones for another job, realising the cost that would be necessary to reproduce them.

We think you will agree with us that the only way to make money out of machinery, plates or stones, is to keep them going and always busy. Our method enables you to do with 50 stones or 50 plates the same volume of work for which you would require 250 stones or 250 plates to do an equal amount of work. We can safely assert that any work transferred by our method will yield far greater results and more runs than can be gotten otherwise. This fact has been demonstrated in numerous cases; in one particular instance, with perhaps your largest lithographic plant in Great Britain, on a certain job by their hand transfer plates their best run was from 40,000 to 60,000. By our method of transferring the same job, 150,000 runs have been gotten, every one of which were entirely satisfactory, and the company informed us by letter that the plates were still good for further editions.

For the Letterpress Printer

quite as satisfactory results can be obtained. We can duplicate, place on roller relief or intaglio or plates, type or any line work or half-tone, duplicating it any number of times required, each duplicate being an original. Your requirements for electros and stereos can be produced also. We have recently made a test of a two-colour letterpress job; the sheets to be printed were of a size that required 36 blocks on each sheet, size of each subject 6½ by 8 inches. We produced these blocks, 72 total, in sheets of 18 blocks each, each an original, finest register, and very fine type, as well as line work, and the figure of a lady, our total cost on this job being less than £6, and produced in 1½ days. They are now running on the letterpress for which they were made with perfect satisfaction. This will, in a measure, give you some conception of the relative cost between our method of producing these blocks and the present day methods.

In producing these blocks our method requires no key-sheets, two negatives being made direct from the copy, superimposed one upon the other to know that they are in perfect register. Then the first colour is laid down 36 times on one sheet from the original unit, and for the second colour the same operation applies; without any measure, or pull of proof, we can guarantee that the register is correct and perfect; then these sheets are put on hard rolled zinc sufficiently

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

314

Digitized by Google

thick, and are cut up in similar size sheets, each sheet containing 9 subjects; they are then handled at the same time under precisely the same conditions, hence the etching is absolutely uniform. We then have the 18 blocks, 9 on each sheet (one of each colour) ready for the printing press, at about the same cost as if we produced one or two. The metal in this block is harder and will last longer than type or stereos. We question whether or not this job could have been produced, 36 of each colour, for less than £25 or £30, and the time required would probably have been days, as against hours by our method. For us to duplicate these 72 blocks, 36 of each colour, the cost would not exceed £3; we besides

Eliminate the Expense and Time of Making-Ready.

We can produce flat plates practically any size from 3 by 4 to 50 by 80 in any number of colours that may be required, sharp lines and all in perfect register. Being a mechanical method we can produce 10 colours with the same accuracy of register as two colours.

Our process is equally adaptable to any printing press, flat-bed, offset, rotary, letterpress, etc.

For about two years we have shown and demonstrated this process at our London premises, which were first located at 19, Cursitor-street, but now located at Central House, Kingsway, to some of your largest and responsible, as well as to various other lithographers and letterpress printers, and to others identified with the printing trade. We have invited the criticism of the best and most reliable experts in each branch of the various allied industries.

I have been assured that the printing process of which I am the inventor and creator has economised and increased very greatly the one necessarily slow and difficult branch of the art, that of transferring, which has brought this branch of the business up to the same pitch of development and alacrity as the machinographic section has so recently attained with the offset, and the automatic feeders, and the reel-fed multi-colour machines; thus, with our method the transferring department is able to keep pace with the great strides attained by the machine department, and will help lithography to become the most expeditious, economic and versatile printing process of the pictorial arts. All the principal civilised countries of the world offer unimpeachable testimony as to the validity of this valuable process.

I am fully aware that there have been many processes, with various claims, introduced into the printing industry, which have at periods aroused interest at the moment with rather a sceptical feeling, on account of over-zealous proclamation of their virtues; with our process we have always frankly and courteously invited

The Fullest Investigation,

and make no claims that we cannot substantiate. It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to say that our process has been taken up by some of your largest lithographers in England. Our plant is in constant action: the process is being shown to various commercial heads, together with their experts, who call, not only in Great Britain, but from Russia, China, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Peru, India, etc., who have read of it in various lithographic magazines.

In fact the process and machines are so convincing that it speaks for itself, and needs little to be said by me.

Our demonstrations are convincing, particularly to the experts, and those trained in the printing arts, who know what obstacles are constantly confronting them, when they attend demonstrations, use their own or other subjects, complete the job from originals, give them plates, either zinc or aluminium, steel or copper, and an impression pulled therefrom they carry away with them. This removes any question as to the commercial value and whether or not this process can make good my claim for it and the expectation of the party to whom such a demonstration has been given.

Our entrance and admission to the printing world will, we trust, be of service to you, from whom we have received every courtesy and encouragement; we shall endeavour to meet your generous reception and thank you sincerely for your friendly co-operation. We did not launch our process upon the world's markets until we had thoroughly tested and proved our claims, and produced commercial results.

I am convinced, with the small experience I have had with the Printex Process, that you, gentlemen, can, with your experience, talent and artistic temperament, apply this process to

A Larger Field of Work

than I have referred to to-night. I am submitting for your criticism and comment, plates and several designs; all the proofs are printed from plates which we produced. I trust the specimens here displayed for your severe criticism and inspection will reveal all that I have said.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I have been so impressed with the attention and patient hearing that you have granted me, that to show my appreciation, the simple words of "thank you" do not clearly express my feelings. I sincerely trust that I shall have the pleasure of meeting you, gentlemen, again and again, and that the present relations and your apparent interest shall never grow less. The Printex Process and Plant at Central House, Kingsway, and my services are at your disposal if at any time we can serve you.

Many of you, I assume, have been deeply interested in the printing craft since boyhood, while I have just begun, and realising that I have thus been speaking to printing experts I shall be pleased to try and answer any questions appertaining to the Printex Process as best I can, and to further elucidate any points which I may not have fully explained, and which I know have not passed your keen observation.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman, in inviting a discussion, said the patient attention that had been given to the lecturer showed how much they had appreciated his lecture. It was quite a revolutionary idea that he had described, and it was being used in America. He congratulated him on his modesty and reserve, considering the great enthusiasm he had in his invention. He thought they should all go deeper into the subject. It seemed it was going to do away with type—there would be no need to trouble the typefounders if it did all that was claimed for it and came into general use.

A question was asked as to what was to prevent a printer from producing the stamp printing plates for surface printing if the lecturer was going to produce them at so small a cost.

Mr. Motley, in replying, said that no human being could duplicate the stamp he had shown unless he gave him the master key with which it was made. If they brought him the imitation they had made—and he would give them this master pattern to copy from—he would pick out every one of the imitations from the genuine ones made from this master key. He was able to do this on the basic principle that no human hand could draw two things, or two lines, exactly alike. When they built this master key up they enlarged to a given point which no one knew except the man who did it. Then they enlarged to another scale, may be 486½ times, which the mechanical skill of their machines would always register, and they did a bit of work on it, just touched one of the lines, say, and they might go to 1,500 times the enlargement of this master key. To reproduce that they would have to go over the scale on which they had worked and make every mark precisely like the master key. They could never do it. Suppose he were in the Post Office and wanted to see whether a stamp was a forgery or not of their original stamp, all he would do was to take the suspected stamp and make a negative from it enlarged to the scale of the master key and then superimpose it on the latter. He would not need a glass—the human eye could see at a glance the imperfections. A line as small as a hair became as large as a pencil. And where ever there was a shadow in the design it showed there was a false line and a variation from the original line which was made.

Mr. Reeves said he noticed that all the letterpress matter shown was a reproduction from one original. He asked the lecturer if he could reproduce a set of pages, say 16 up, and half-tones, on the same plate.

Mr. Motley: Yes, and 50 up, if you like.

Mr. Reeves: In the ordinary course of a book you take 16 different pages, or 32, or 64; can you reproduce these?

Mr. Motley: Just as you lay them out we can do it.

Mr. Reeves: Do you take one big negative?

Mr. Motley: No.

Mr. Reeves: If you take an ordinary book, the *Strand Magazine*, say, with about 16 pages, could you reproduce those pages of type and also half-tones on the one plate you print from?

Mr. Motley: Certainly.

Mr. Reeves: Would the cost be any greater?

Mr. Motley: No.

Mr. Reeves: There is nothing you have shown us this evening that has got anything but the one subject on. This sheet of type pages contains the same page reproduced 16 times over.

Mr. Motley immediately produced a sheet containing half-tone blocks of various sizes, with letterpress titles, and Mr. Reeves asked if it was all one negative or was it stepped.

Mr. Motley replied that it was stepped.

Mr. Reeves: Would the cost be any greater?

Mr. Motley: Yes, it would cost us more, as it would you. But we can put them all down a great deal cheaper. The pages can be put consecutively or in any way you like.

The Chairman here announced that he had been informed that questions were being put by non-members who were supporters of rival processes, and this he could not allow. The discussion must be confined to members of the Association.

Mr. W. Mumford said he was not quite satisfied with the remarks of the lecturer with regard to the protection from forgery of stamps. He told them a stamp could not be reproduced without the original. At the same time he showed them earlier in the evening an ordinary match-box cover which he had had given to him, and had reproduced. What was to prevent someone bringing an ordinary

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

Washing-up RAGS
PER 20/= CWT. Perfectly Clean.
F. R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.
SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

Digitized by Google

stamp produced from the original in Mr. Motley's possession, using the machine, and printing the same kind of stamp?

Mr. MOTLEY: That is very easy. I would have this original master key to work from.

Mr. MUMFORD: If you can reproduce an ordinary match-box cover, anyone can reproduce a stamp made from that original. How are you going to prevent it?

Mr. MOTLEY: We have a way of preventing forgery, and the British Government has gone very thoroughly into that matter.

In answer to other questions Mr. MOTLEY said that if they gave him a colour subject to reproduce and wanted the best reproduction in seven colours, they could do it because they could register all the colours to a hair. It was not necessary to make separate blocks either; they were all etched under the same conditions in every way.

Mr. C. MORLEY, referring to the sheet of letterpress pages, said it was one page duplicated 32 times, and asked if the lecturer had a job of 32 different pages, would he be able to reproduce them 32 times, the same as the one page.

Mr. MOTLEY: Yes.

Mr. MORLEY: If there were two forms giving 16 pages on each side of the sheet, could you reproduce them with the same accuracy?

Mr. MOTLEY: Yes, but at a larger cost. I give perfect register of 32 or any number of pages you ask me to reproduce, but the difference would be just the difference I would save you in using type and in make-ready.

Mr. A. J. ROWLEY said that having seen Mr. Motley's process he congratulated him on its excellence. He did not think, however, it could be afforded by most people, the cost of the license was rather excessive. With four or five transfers to be made, they could not possibly afford Mr. Motley's expensive process. He thought the process was very remarkable, but it was not possible to adopt it for small transfers because the license was prohibitive.

A member asked, if they had a six-colour plate, and had got three colours already on the paper and the paper stretched, would it be possible to get the other three colours down to suit the former?

Mr. MOTLEY said that unfortunately for him he had not the control God Almighty had of keeping paper from stretching. They did not propose to do that, but if the stretch goes uniformly they could. They could make the whole plate over again, and remedy any defect quicker than could possibly be done by hand.

Mr. F. W. SEELEY proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and said he had been feeling somewhat in the land of miracles that night. He had made sheaves of notes of questions he was going to ask, but at that late hour he would not do so. Mr. Motley had given them food for thought, and he was afraid some of them would go away scratching their heads and thinking that miracles were no longer unknown. It had been most interesting. He would like Mr. Motley to assure them his process could be used on stone as well as zinc plates, as many lithographers had capital locked up in stones.

Mr. E. C. MOYCE said he had very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks. In doing so he had particular pleasure, because he well remembered the very courteous response Mr. Motley gave him at a very busy time when he went to inform him about coming there that night. He spent a very valuable half-hour there, being shown many things of particular interest, and he felt convinced that he would prove equally as interesting to the members of the Association as he had to him, and especially to the lithographic branch of the business. Their technical lectures had been rather in the background of late, and it was gratifying that this had brought such a good audience. He asked the members to be instrumental in bringing about more technical lectures. They were deeply indebted to Mr. Motley for coming and showing them his investigations in a fresh field.

The CHAIRMAN then put the vote to the meeting, including in it thanks to Mr. Jarvis for his kindness in getting Mr. Motley to come there, and the motion was cordially carried, Mr. Motley briefly responding.

THE first festival banquet of the National Advertising Society and General Benefit and Benevolent Institution will be held in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil, on Thursday, November 6th next. The first president, Lord Northcliffe, will preside, supported by the vice-presidents, Viscount Hambleden, Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., Sir W. H. Lever, Sir George Riddell, T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Waldorf Astor, M.P., and Frank Lloyd. The Society was only formed last July, and has received encouragement and support from the most influential and prominent personalities in the world of advertising. Full information as to tickets, etc., can be obtained from the clerk to the Society, 53, Fleet-street, E.C.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."



London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PRINTING INK

IN THE WORLD.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

TRADE MARK.

CH. LORILLEUX and CO.,

2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,

New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.

Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

Clyde Press & Rotalitho, Limited.

TO THE TRADE

RUBBER OFFSET SPECIALISTS

LOW PRICES.

Dunbar Street, West Norwood.

QUICK DELIVERY.

Telephone: STREATHAM 1828.

FRY'S for METALS

"Fryotype"

LINO STEREO Brands of MONO TYPO, etc.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET E. C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. SAME NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half Tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

5&6&7, SINGER ST LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.

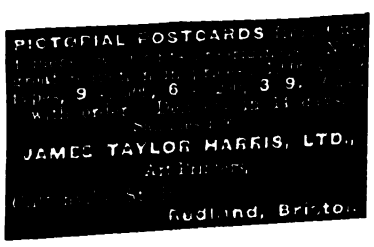
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch,

Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Task Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B. TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street. London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving. Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

Newspaper Developments
IN
EAST CHESHIRE.

An interesting development in the journalism of East Cheshire is to take effect from October 18th. The *Macclesfield Times and Chronicle*, owned and conducted for many years past by Messrs. Heath Bros., of Macclesfield, has been purchased by a private company, the "Macclesfield Times," Ltd., consisting of leading Liberals in the Macclesfield and Knutsford parliamentary divisions, and its circulation and influence are to be extended considerably throughout the East Cheshire area, where it will be the only Liberal newspaper.

Col. W. B. Brocklehurst, M.P., for the Macclesfield Division is the chairman of the new company, Mr. Philip M. Oliver (Liberal candidate for the Knutsford Division) becomes vice-chairman, and Mr. Harold W. Whiston (chairman of the Macclesfield Liberal Association) the managing director.

Up to the present time the price of the paper has been twopence, but under the new *régimé* it will be reduced to a penny, whilst at the same time the size will be increased from ten to twelve pages. In Macclesfield the old title, the *Macclesfield Times*, will be continued, but there are now to be two branch issues, viz., the *East Cheshire Observer* in the residential districts of Wilmslow, Alderley and the neighbourhood, and the *Congleton Times* at Congleton, which is the second largest centre in the Macclesfield Division.

Mr. E. R. Clark, who was for many years sub-editor and chief reporter of the *Macclesfield Courier and Herald*, is taking charge of the issues as editor and manager, whilst Mr. E. B. C. Dickinson, who also spent a number of years with the *Macclesfield Courier*, has been appointed advertisement manager and sales organiser. Mr. Archibald Kenyon, for the past seven years on the staff of the *Cheltenham Chronicle* and *Gloucestershire Echo*, will be sub-editor and chief reporter at Macclesfield; Mr. A. Hull, who has represented the *Leicester Mail* at Loughborough, has been appointed the Congleton representative, whilst for the Wilmslow and Alderley area Mr. W. P. Stevens has transferred his services from the *Wilmslow Advertiser* to the new undertaking.

In a German Printing Office.

During a visit to Berlin, a representative of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., found that the plant of Messrs. E. S. Mittler and Sohn, while not the largest in that city, ranks very high amongst printing offices in Berlin. It is situated in a fine building, and is also known as the Imperial Court Printing Office, since it does high-grade work of a confidential nature for the German Government.

In a talk with the manager, the representative learned that the firm think nothing of printing from 20,000 to 40,000 impressions direct from Linotype slugs. The care taken of all the machinery in the works, the cleanliness of the departments and the satisfactory conditions under which the employees work, aid in maintaining the reputation of this concern as high-grade printers.

In giving an order for additional Linotypes, Messrs. Mittler wrote: "We use the machines exclusively for book-work, and in particular for many of our books which have to appear in the finest form. With ordinary care, the casting of the lines is excellent; we print Linotype matter as well on the finest art paper as on modern rough paper, and obtain as delicate and perfect an impression as from new hand-set type." An interesting leaflet is issued by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., on which is shown a view of Messrs. Mittler's works, and the interior of the room where the Linotype installation is housed, together with examples of printing done from from Linotype bars.

BRITISH
Exports & Imports of Printing Type.

The following figures show the exports and imports of printing type into the United Kingdom for the periods mentioned:—

Imports:—

	Sept.		Jan.-Sept.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	7	1,082	46	8,119
1912	6	865	36	6,379
1911	7	1,510	47	9,436

Exports:—

	Sept.		Jan.-Sept.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	43	6,915	420	70,659
1912	29	4,994	377	54,200
1911	41	6,345	376	58,185

American Books Exported to United KINGDOM.

The following figures give an idea of the growing trade of America with the United Kingdom in printed books, including music, during the past five years:—

	Actual Imports.		Retained in U.K	
	Cwts.	£.	Cwts.	£.
1912 ...	39,165	187,403	38,179	181,125
1911 ...	38,227	177,701	36,666	171,482
1910 ..	28,509	142,938	27,081	137,021
1909 ...	19,636	130.779	19,063	126,809
1908 ...	23,056	129,500	22,169	128,618

An important library sale is announced by Messrs. Sotheby for Wednesday, October 29th, and the two following afternoons. Among prominent lots are a copy of the first edition of Columna's "Hypnerotomachia Poliphiti," with fine impressions of the woodcuts attributed by some to Carpaccio, and a collection of original editions of some 64 tracts and pamphlets by Martin Luther.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium
or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
Sternhall Works, McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: "ALGRAPHY, LONDON"

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

SHACKELL'S
FOR
QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage,
FLEET STREET, E.C.

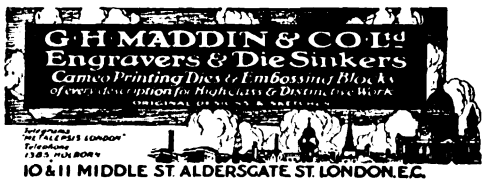
Supplied with YOUR OWN or YOUR CUSTOMER'S Name, Address, and Business Announcements, etc., on front cover.
Before Deciding, Send for Samples and Prices of our
TRADE CALENDARS
TRADE DIARIES
TRADE ALMANACKS
Which Have Maintained Their High Reputation 42 Years.
"Well printed on good quality paper, illustrations from recent photographs, and judiciously selected information."—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.
"Admirable production, illustrations profuse and eminently suitable, matter interestingly and brightly written, and great judgment shown in its selection."
—*Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades' Register*.
ABEL HEYWOOD & SON, 47-53, LEVER STREET, (Late OLDHAM STREET) MANCHESTER.



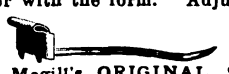
Digitized by Google

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING &c &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
(Telephone: 2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.
MADE IN LONDON.
It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.
MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.

This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium - the
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.
The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.
The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.
You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER* — BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
632, South Sherman Street,
Chicago, U.S.A.
London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London E.C.
Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.

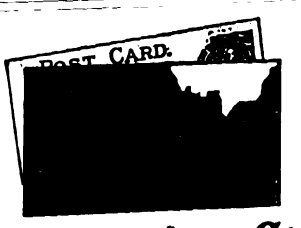
THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

BERGER & WIRTH, London, Limited,
Telegraphic Address: BERGWIRTH, LONDON."
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE
PRINTING INKS
AND FINE DRY COLOURS
National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.
CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.
SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.
OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Telephone: 3658 HOP.
Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.
Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.
E. J. HARRISON,
Maker and Refiner of
TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD
Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.
30 to 40 Tons
(All Grades)
Of TYPE METAL in Stock.
TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION
Rock Smelting Works
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

A Century of Papermaking
¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**
¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.
¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*
The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.
To
John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.
OLD BAILEY LONDON

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.
ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.


WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.
The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE death took place on Monday of Professor Stuart who was at one time managing director of the *Star* Newspaper Co.

THE Advertising Exhibition is being held this week at the Holland Park Skating Rink. The London Press is well represented.

WE understand that the *Globe* has changed hands, and has been acquired by a well-known Conservative M.P. The *Globe* was established 110 years ago.

THE majority of the female employees of the Berkshire Printing Co.'s works at Reading, who have been on strike during the past week, have settled their differences with the firm and resumed work.

THE death is announced of Mr. Edward Holden, at Southport, on Saturday morning last. He was the proprietor of the *Southport Daily News*, which was among the first of the daily newspapers to have a private telegraph wire from London.

MR. W. J. CONNOLL has purchased the goodwill of the business of Messrs. W. J. Connoll and Co., Ltd., late of 5, Maclean's-buildings, and will carry on business at 27-28, Fetter-lane, E.C., under the style of W. J. Connoll and Co.

MR. CHARLES JOHNSON is retiring after forty-one years' service on the staff of the Liverpool *Daily Post and Mercury* and *Echo*. For many years he was day overseer in charge of the *Echo* composing-room, and latterly sub editor of the *Weekly Mercury*. The event was celebrated on Monday by the presentation to him of a handsome marble clock in token of his colleague's esteem.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—The new City of London (or printers') Division of the above was successfully launched the other evening, as the outcome of the first aid classes recently organised by the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association. For the present the division will meet on Monday evening at the offices of the Correctors of the Press, 83-85, Farringdon-street, E.C. Dr. James Gooding, of 56, Leadenhall-street, has been appointed divisional surgeon, and Mr. Edwin D. Callick is the officer in charge. All communications concerning the new division should be sent to Mr. Arthur O'Connor, secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid Association, 68, Fleet-street, E.C. First aid classes for beginners are held every Tuesday at 7 15.

TENDERS WANTED—For the printing of minutes and year book for ensuing three years for the Oldham Finance and General Purposes Committee; particulars from Mr. J. H. Hallsworth, Town Hall, Oldham. For the supply of stationery, etc.; reading books, text books, maps, diagrams, and models; kindergarten materials for the Wigan Education Committee; forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. G. H. Mockler, Education Offices, King-street, Wigan. For supplying new books and rebinding books, for the Committee of the Macclesfield Free Library; particulars from the Librarian, Free Library, Park Green, Macclesfield. For the supply of stationery, books and forms, etc., for the use of the Glamorgan Constabulary; forms of tender from the Chief Constable's Office, Canton, Cardiff. For the supply of printing during 1914; particulars from the Harbour Office, Belfast.

INSTITUTE OF PRINTERS. — The opening night of the new session of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire takes place on Wednesday, 22nd inst., when the Fifteenth Annual Conversazione will be held at the St. Bride Foundation. The Council have arranged a special programme of entertainment for the occasion, commencing with a reception by the President, Sir George Riddell (*News of the World*), at 7 p.m., in the Large Hall. Among the attractions are a Café Chantant, a Short Whist Drive, a special exhibition illustrating the history of printing in Oriental, Slavonic, and other out-of-the-way types, also specimens of music printing from the earliest period to the present time from the St. Bride Foundation collections, specimens illustrating a new process of mechanical engraving by the Printex Machine, the evening's entertainment concluding with a dance in the Large Hall. During the evening the Printing School will be open for inspection.

M. CAMILLE CLEMENT, who for more than a quarter-of-a-century has been connected with the printing materials trade, has been appointed sole representative for France and her Colonies of the Caxton Type Foundry of Messrs. John Haddon and Co., London and Market Harborough.

THE *Daily Citizen* has celebrated its birthday, and messages of congratulation have been received from many eminent personages, including the Bishop of Birmingham, Sir Herbert Tree, Mr. Sidney Webb, Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, the Lord Mayor of London, the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Clifford, Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, Canon Adderley, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, Sir Thomas Lipton, Bishop Weldon, and Members of Parliament.

TENDERS ACCEPTED—For the supply of school materials for the Luton Education Committee; school books, stationery, and apparatus, Midland Educational Co., Ltd., Birmingham; kindergarten materials, T. Hope, Manchester; needlework materials, Blundell Bros. (Luton), Ltd. For printing and binding committee's reports, etc., for the Corporation of Worcester: Deighton and Co. For the supply to the Aberdeen Harbour Board of books and stationery; Edmond and Spark; printing, J. Avery and Co. For the London County Council; rubber stamps and accessories, Baddeley and Reynolds, Ltd., Old Bailey, E.C., item 20; pneumatic rubber Stamp Co. (Buck's patent), Queenhithe, E.C., items 13 to 19 and 21 to 25; H. Savage, Old-street, E.C., items 1 to 8 with extras and reductions; ditto, item 26; J. Waller and Co., Aldersgate-street, E.C., items 9 to 12 with extras, 27 and 28. Papers (various, etc.): Lepards and Smiths, Ltd., Great Earl-street, W.C., item 76; Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., Russell-street, W.C., item 30.

ON Friday morning last the staff of the *Electrical Review* "downed tools" in order to give their good wishes to Mr. W. G. Wicken on his retirement from the position of manager of the composing department, after 30 years' service with Messrs. H. Alabaster, Gatehouse and Co. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to present Mr. Wicken with a well-filled cigar cabinet, suitably inscribed. The presentation was made by Mr. E. S. Middleton, advertisement manager, after a brief address, signed by every member of the staff, had been read and presented by Mr. Albert Bridge, news editor. Every employee of the firm who could possibly manage it was present, and the company included Mr. A. H. Allen, M.I.E.E., assistant editor, Mr. J. Osborn, publishing department; Messrs. W. B. Warwick and E. H. Howard, photographic and engraving department; Mr. P. J. Haskell, accountancy and advertisement department, etc. We understand that Mr. Wicken has retired on a pension granted by the firm. His son, Mr. W. H. Wicken, succeeds to the position.

Exports of Printed Books.

The following were the exports of printed books from the United Kingdom during September, compared with other previous periods:—

	September		Jan.-Sept.	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
1913	45,243	268,829	339,787	1,998,054
1912	46,377	285,603	339,434	1,999,723
1911	46,324	307,774	310,786	1,949,637

New Master Printers' Association
AT BRIGHTON.

At the Costing Conference held in Brighton a few months ago, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of forming a local Master Printers' Association for Brighton and district, and on October 10th Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary, Costing Committee, representing the Federation, attended a meeting specially convened to decide the matter. After hearing what had been accomplished in other districts through closer co-operation and the organisation of employing printers, it was unanimously decided to form an association.

Mr. J. Henson Infield, of the Southern Publishing Co., Ltd., was invited to take the post of president, and Mr. D. W. Gannett the position of secretary, and the names of an executive committee were also decided upon A draft constitution was considered, and it was suggested that a lunch or dinner should be arranged for at an early date to which all local printers should be invited, and the Association formally inaugurated.

Ten of the leading printers at Brighton were represented at this meeting, or had intimated their readiness to help the new Association.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

21,958 SURY, J. C. M. J., photographic paper.
21,976 RUSSELL, W E., typewriters.
21,988 LIVESEY, F. H., appliance for attaching paper and other sheets to transparent and other drawing boards.
22,057 STAUDE, E. G., drying and stacking mechanism for machines for making envelopes or the like.
22,103 WERSAK, E., collapsible card boxes.
22,182 COMERY, J. W., and DRINKWATER, J. H., ornamentation of Christmas cards and cards of a like nature.
22,242 WALKER, A. H., receptacles for the sorts, matrices or type dies of typographical machines
22,300 WALKER, A. H., typographical machines.
22,303 PIERPONT, F. H., and LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., mechanism for producing low quads or spaces in typecasting machines.
22,383 BARBER, E., combined inkstand and pen-wiper.
22,398 FAIRBROTHER, H., envelope machine.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Account registers—Hudson; 16,704.
Mount for printing plates—Keats; 20,872.
Sheet-assembling mechanism—Goss Printing Press Co. of England; 21,459.
Cutting machine—Oppenheim; 21,809.
Loose-leaf pocket books and the like—Bartlett; 22,025.
Tear-off calendars and other articles of a similar character to tear-off calendars—Webster; 23,059.
Means and apparatus for the production of lettering designs, lines, dots, and the like upon zinc, litho stones, card, and the like specially applicable for reproducing purposes—Tyrer; 24,067.
Bottle crowning machines, bookbinding and tin-stamping presses and such like—Taylor; 24,931.
Stereotype and like casting machines—Leinweber; 26,802.
Post cards—Weber; 27,809.
Machines or apparatus for printing, cutting-off, and delivering sheets of wrapping paper—Paalen; 28,360.
Boxes of cardboard or the like for incandescent gas mantles or other fragile articles—Oglesby, Ayton and H. Stevenson and Sons, Ltd.; 29,526.

1913.

Folding or collapsible cardboard and like boxes—Somers; 7,667.
Locking mechanism for machines for making stereotype plates—Hopkins; 20,499.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Folding devices with movable plates for the manufacture of tubes and the like made from folded paper—Sinclair; 8,254.
Device for printing on curved surfaces—Leseurre and another; 21,221.





Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a..d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Here beginneth the next short lesson concerning salesmanship.

o o o

"Fiftics" I think I shall call these sort of talks. The reflections of a man of fifty. An age at which you are old enough to know better

o o o

than some who are younger.

o o o

I've been a travelling salesman; in printing, and in printing plates, and in the letting of floor space in printing Exhibitions.

o o o

The Great Globe and I were at one time both travelling in space.

o o o

I took on "a fresh job." The Great Globe didn't.

o o o

First fiftic—or cluster of fiftics.

o o o

A pearl necklace shall I say since we're talking of pearls just now.

o o o

First fiftic then——get a good thing to sell.

o o o

If it's print, let it be the best print. You can't sell successfully without enjoying the act of salesmanship.

o o o

Once more, the old reminder: "No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en."

o o o

You can't enjoy selling a poor thing. And I'm thinking of *enjoying* the work.

o o o

One of the great snippety publishing houses can no doubt force a poor new publication on the market for some time, by mere power of the inter-advertising of its already established organs.

o o o

But if the new journal is a poor thing, a sort of in-bred unhealthy product, it will die in time; it will be censored out like "Judy" was censored into extinction. And the selling won't have been enjoyed while it lasted.

o o o

No, I don't altogether agree with H. G. Wells, whose "Tono Bungay" is written to show how rubbish can be successfully exploited.

o o o

Have a good thing, and make it constantly better. Get it out in good time, or if it's a "job" get it out at the time promised.

o o o

That, to be sure, is management; but it's also salesmanship. One satisfied customer makes many.

o o o

Donald Currie founded his fortune not with his fast new steamships to South Africa, but with old sailing vessels, which he saw to it should sail at the due time; and not anywhen, which was good enough for other sailing vessels in those days.

o o o

Sell a good thing in or at good time, with a good statement of the case. Buyers must often find that the salesman hasn't really a good knowledge of his book. Add the grace of good temper. When on business admit nothing into your talk except on business; but let the talk be as good as it is direct, and short and sharp. Cobden in his day was the typical good salesman; and most persuasive talker perhaps the country ever had. Working on the road, he made a big fortune on the road in ten years.

o o o

I think, too, it helps a man to have a good and definite aim. That might be retirement in twenty years with a good little competence. The Directory's full of businesses ten years old, very prosperous. Carey-street's full of businesses which were old and once flourishing, and only a short time ago began the downward course which leads Carey-streetwards.

o o o

Remember the great good that advertising is. And that it is not a gamble; it's a science; it's a certainly within reasonable conditions.

o o o

I am thinking of the law of averages. Do you think for instance the firms who year after year appear in the advertisement columns of this paper are there because of a fine sense of duty or because they love the editor. They would if they knew him; but some or many of them don't know him.

o o o

One of the best salesmen among modern printing and plate-making concerns once pointed out to me an advertisement of his in a certain journal and said "I'm keeping that appearing for one man," who, he knew, rather fancied that journal. But then that one man controlled the spending of thousands in the year.

o o o

It's a good thing to concentrate in our business salesmanship, but it's a good thing to be panoptical, too. (The word can be used by anyone mentioning this column).

o o o

It means having eyes all over the place. Saul was panoptical. In the Bible story we read that he went on the road to seek his father's asses, and incidentally looking about him he came across a kingdom.

o o o

I forget if there's any word about the asses turning up. Perhaps he advertised.

o o o

Samson did in his earlier day. He took two whole columns and fairly brought down the house.

o o o

To end up with one or two more goods, for the editor is standing up threateningly. Sell your good stuff in good time, and with good statement of case and good temper and with good confidence. The great discovery of the modern advertising and sales promotion movement is that the public is honest.

o o o

The bad debts in the *Times* "Encyclopædia" and like instalment distribution are, I believe, only about 3 per cent. The bad debts in Irish land-buying have been very far less than that.

o o o

Add good persistence.

o o o

Like everything else, good salesmanship is only to be attained by pains.

Genius itself is only one part inspiration; it is three parts perspiration.

o o o

Don't let enthusiasm flag. Harry Lauder was once late in arrival at a theatre. It was in a far northern town and the weather was northern; so northern that the line had been blocked for a while by a snowdrift. Lauder's way of putting his explanation was that the engine had "gaen aff the bile."

o o o

You and I have perhaps at times been engines that have gone off the "bile." If so let's "bile" up again. Even at fifty.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

MESSRS. L. ANTOINE FILS AND CO., the well-known writing ink manufacturers, of 13, Rose-street, Paternoster-square, E.C., hold an extensive stock of "modern" typewriter ribbons and carbon papers of various grades, of which they issue descriptive circulars that should be seen by all traders who can cultivate business on these lines.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

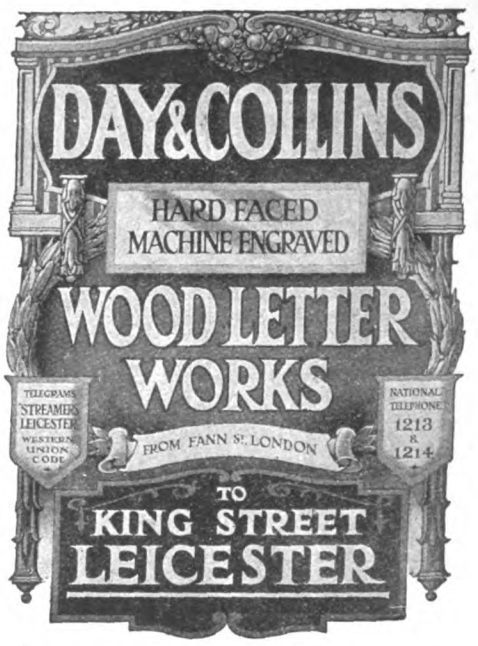
SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet.
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Corporation of Dublin.

SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND BOOK PRODUCTION.

THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE of the Corporation of Dublin invite applications for the post of CHIEF TEACHER of the Printing Section in their School of Book Production. The person to be appointed must have had a Printing School training, practical experience in a first-class Printing Works and be competent to organise and conduct the full Typography Section as set forth in the City and Guilds of London Institute's Programme. The person appointed will be a whole-time Officer. Salary £150 for the Session.

The person selected will have to be approved by the Corporation of Dublin and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Application, with copies (only) of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned not later than the 31st. October, 1913.

L. B. O'CARROLL,
Secretary.

Municipal Technical Schools,
Lower Kevin Street, Dublin.
8th *October*, 1913.

14193

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietors of Letters Patent No. 24933, of 1909, relating to

"TYPECASTING MACHINES"

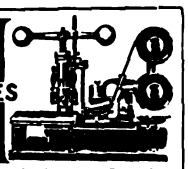
desire to dispose of the Patent or to grant licences to interested parties on reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patent in this country.

Enquiries to be addressed to:—

CRUIKSHANK & FAIRWEATHER, Ltd.,
65-66 Chancery Lane,
London, W.C. 14199

THE Proprietors of Patents Nos. 16918 and 16919 of 1910 relating to Printing Machines are open to enter into negotiations for the exploitation thereof. All communications to be addressed in the first instance to Hyde and Heide, *Chartered Patent Agents*, 2, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, London, E.C.

14193

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

TEL. 4311.
RICHARDSON & Co
ELECTROTYPERS, & STEREOTYPERS,
26 & 28, UPPER MILL HILL.
BOAR LANE,
LEEDS.
VIGNETTED & 3 COLOR ELECTROS,
BY SPECIAL PROCESS,
GUARANTEED
EQUAL TO ORIGINALS.
Send for Specimens & Price List.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1832.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Account Book Sewing	1
P. M. and O. A., London Centre	2
Newspaper Developments in Cheshire	6
In a German Printing Office...	6
Exports and Imports of Type...	6
Imports of American Books	6
Trade Notes	8
Exports of Printed Books	8
Brighton Master Printers' Association	8
Patents	8
Quads	9
The Advertiser and His Advertisement	10
The Bookbinders' Strike	10
The Costing Campaign...	10
P. M. and O. A., Manchester Centre	11
Stationery Exports	11
Financial	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	13
Company Notices	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
A Claim for Photographs	13
(BOOKBINDING SECTION.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	15
Some Central School Bindings	17
Technical Instruction in Bookbinding	18
A Loose Sectional Ledger	18
How to Criticise a Rebound Book	19
Roger Payne	19
Some Bookbinding Patents	20
British or American	20

The Advertiser and His Advertisement.

THIS is the day of the advertising expert. Advertising has advanced by leaps and bounds in recent years, and the publicity man is an established institution in every big business concern. But what of the countless multitude of small advertisers? Some of these have come under the influence of the new science of advertising, but on the minds of many its appeals have fallen with as little effect as water on a duck's back. They will not believe that any man can arrange their own advertisement of the business they have spent their whole lives in better than they can themselves. They must expend much time and no little pains in preparing what is really a miserable failure and a sore trial often to the unfortunate printer who has the job of setting it. The publisher often has to decide between accepting the advertisement and spoiling the appearance of his journal, or refusing it and losing an advertiser. Needless to say the former course is invariably adopted. Lord Northcliffe had something to say on the lack of care so many advertisers still show in the presentation of their advertisements, in an interview just before he left England for Canada. "It is," he said, "a kind of vanity, I suppose, which induces every man to believe that he can write an advertisement, but I personally lament the carelessness which causes some advertisers to insert in my own newspapers hopelessly unsuitable public appeals, and on more than one occasion I have sent them back to the advertisers. I can see the time coming when an advertisement will be judged as an advertisement, and the great advertisement copy writers will take rank with the great authors and great artists. I can see the time when every good advertisement will be signed by the man who produced it, and advertisers will be competing for signed advertisements by the best writers, just as editors compete now for stories signed by the best authors." Such mistaken advertisers would derive considerable benefit from a visit to the instructive Advertising Exhibition now being held at the Holland-park Rink, London, W., where the large and the small advertiser are alike catered for in a complete and interesting manner.

* * *

The Bookbinders' Strike.

THE dispute between Messrs. James Burn and Co., and their bookbinder employees at Kirby-street and the Esher works has now reached to its tenth week, and at the moment of writing appears as far from settlement as ever. All attempts to bring about an agreement have failed, the firm still maintains its position and the workers their's, and so a deadlock has been created. We understand that a proposal has been made to the mens' leaders by the publishing firms whose work has hitherto been executed by Messrs. Burn, to the effect that if the boycott was removed—that is, the determination of the organised operative bookbinders not to handle the work of any publisher doing business with Messrs. Burn—the publishers would be prepared to become parties to a Conference with a view to a settlement. The offer was made, on the express understanding that any settlement arrived at would affect the London works of Messrs. Burn only, leaving the works at Esher out of the question, but has been rejected. The claim of the workers is that the Union rates and conditions be observed there as they have been in the firm's works in London. That is the demand, and by that the workers intend to stand. The men say they can afford to wait until the settlement arrived at is a satisfactory one to them, so meanwhile the struggle is, unfortunately, to continue.

Costing Educational Campaign.

Progress in the North.

In addition to attending the meetings at Manchester and Liverpool of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, where the keenest interest was shown in the movement, the Organising Secretary visited 70 printing offices to ascertain what actual progress is being made. The result of this personal canvas has been most encouraging, in that he found that whilst very few have completed the installation of the model system, in quite 75 per cent. of the offices some steps are being taken to give effect to the Costing Committee's recommendations.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne a meeting of the local Master Printers' Association was well attended, Carlisle, Darlington and North Shields being represented. Special emphasis was laid upon the necessity for uniformity in costing methods, and Mr. Goodwin illustrated the importance of this with the diagrams prepared by Mr. Cecil Johnston for the Manchester meeting. Several speakers at this meeting expressed satisfaction with the results which the system had already given to them.

Mr. Goodwin spent several days in Newcastle and found there also that out of 15 offices at which he called, in 10 steps were being taken to change their methods of costing.

He assisted a number with advice on knotty points of allocation of expenditure, and stimulated others to take action. To Darlington he was able to pay a flying visit, and rendered special assistance to a firm who were ready to complete the installation of the system.

Digitized by Google

Whilst some printers are apt to be impatient and are asking why senseless differences in estimates still arise, it should be remembered that the benefits from this campaign must come slowly, the great thing is to know that progress is being made, and on all hands this is now to be seen.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The monthly general meeting was held at the Crown Hotel, Booth-street, Manchester, on Saturday last, when the minutes of two previous meetings were received and confirmed, and the following nominations of officers for 1913-14 were made:—President, Mr. Thos. Kirkwood; Vice-President, Mr. F. Burnett; Trustees, Messrs. Jas. A. Burton and Edward McVay; Executive Council, Messrs. J. McCosh, F. H. A. Francis, W. E. Dalby, T. Rignall, D. Wain, A. Gavin—four are required; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. J. Hughes, 424, Morton-lane, Manchester.

There being no further business, the rest of the evening was devoted to music, when some 60 ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst whom were: Messrs. E. C. Moyce (General Secretary), and F. W. Seeley (London), A. Stavert (Edinburgh), J. W. Evans (Glasgow), President H. B. Lane and E. W. Tovey (Birmingham), Secretary Jas. N. Poole and J. Honeyman (Liverpool), Vice-President H. Dixon and J. Thackrah (Yorkshire), President C. T. Budden and J. T. Plant (North Midlands), President Thos. Kirkwood and Vice-President F. Burnett (Manchester), General Secretary H. Skinner, Manchester President J. D. French, and Wm. T. Harkness (Typographical Association).

The musical items were arranged by Mr. Wm. Teer, and the encores showed how well the audience were pleased.

During the evening some racy speeches were made by Messrs. H. Skinner, E. C. Moyce, F. W. Seeley, Thos. Kirkwood, F. Burnett, Wm. Teer, and other gentlemen.

Wee Mac.

Stationery Exports.

The following are the exports of stationery, other than paper, from the United Kingdom for the month of September, compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
To Germany ...	£8,922	£9,842	£9,921
" France... ...	5,590	4,432	3,999
" United States of America ..	5,868	7,100	7,504
" British India...	21,078	23,477	23,013
" Straits Settlements ...	3,652	4,006	4,273
" Ceylon ...	2,428	3,071	3,175
" Australia ...	21,938	35,076	32,159
" New Zealand	9,706	11,537	8,842
" Canada ...	11,052	16,065	11,123
" Other Countries... ...	76,480	85,326	87,475
Totals	£166,684	£199,032	£191,124

For the six months, ending September, the total exports reached £1,420,860, an increase of £73,116 over the same period of 1912, and an increase of £226,111 over the corresponding period of 1911.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc. — Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)

Alignment. — Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.

Justification. — Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.

Quality of Product. — The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.

Ease of Make-up. — The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.

Electrotypes and Stereotypes. — The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.
MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, 1913.

MONEY has continued in good supply this week, and with an easy demand rates have remained at former levels. The discount market has displayed considerable strength, and prices have hardened. Bullion movements have not been so heavy this week, and the withdrawal yesterday of £100,000 for Egypt absorbed the Bank's purchases of bar gold, and made a net efflux to date of £1,000. In the open market £800,000 came up for settlement, £150,000 of which will be absorbed by India and the trade requirements, and £100,000 by Turkey, the balance going to the Bank. Stock markets have fluctuated between cheerfulness and depression, and yesterday the tone was rather sluggish. Consols are a shade lower than a week ago, quotations being 72½ to $72\frac{5}{8}$ for money, and $72\frac{3}{4}$ to $72\frac{7}{8}$ for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has remained dull and inactive during the past week. In the section relating to paper and print there has been several movements both ways, and business has been on a smaller scale than recently. Rises have been recorded in Amalgamated Press Ord. of $\frac{1}{16}$, in Associated Newspapers Pref. of 6d., in Cassell and Co. of ½d., in *Daily Express* of 2, in *Lady's Pictorial* Pref. of ¼, in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. of $\frac{1}{16}$, and in Weldons Ord. of $\frac{1}{16}$. Falls have occurred in Carl Hentschel Pref. of ⅛, and in Ilford Ord. of $\frac{1}{16}$. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s., in John Dickinson and Co. Deb. at acc. 98; in *Financial News* Pref. at acc. 15s. 6d.; in Ilford Pref. at 18s. 9d., 19s., 19s 3d., and acc. 18s. 9d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Deb. at 65, in the Ord. at acc. 3s. 3d., and in the Pref. at acc. 13s.; in *Lady's Pictorial* Pref. at 55s.; in Edward Lloyd at 22s., 21s. 6d., 22s. 3d., and 22s.; in Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co. Ord. at acc. 37s. 6d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 17s.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 70s.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s. 9d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 26s. xd.; in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 3d. and 30s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 20s. 9d., 20s. 3d. and 20s. 7½d.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at 14s., 13s. 9d., and 14s. 6d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	$7\frac{1}{16}$–$7\frac{5}{16}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1–1¼
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/9–24/9
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	20/–21/-
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4½–5½
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½–5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{25}{32}$–$\frac{29}{32}$
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ..	100	100	59–69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98–101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79–84 xd
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	¼–⅜xd
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	⅛–¼
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–¼
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ..	3	3	½–1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅛–¼
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	$\frac{29}{32}$–$1\frac{1}{32}$
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	$\frac{5}{32}$–$\frac{9}{32}$
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62–67
International Linotype	Stock	100	72–77
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9½–10½
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91–94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2⅛–3⅛
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	$\frac{7}{16}$–$\frac{9}{16}$
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	51–56
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	35–40
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$1\frac{1}{16}$–1⅛xd
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛–2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	¼–⅜
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅛–3¼
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8½–9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1–2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68–78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	¼–1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	$4\frac{13}{16}$–$5\frac{1}{16}$
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11–12xd
ditto Def. Ord.	10	10	25–27xd
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7½–8¼xd
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5⅞–6⅞
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½–7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	$1\frac{17}{32}$–$1\frac{21}{32}$
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	$1\frac{5}{16}$–$1\frac{11}{16}$
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$\frac{21}{32}$–$\frac{25}{32}$

NEW COMPANIES.

PAGE'S ENGINEERING WEEKLY, LTD.—Registered on October 6th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of Page's Publishing Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of general printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, general and manufacturing stationers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are C. W. Hastings and A. B. Brown. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are F. Skinner, C. W. Hastings, J. G. Hammond and E. W. Radnall. Registered office, 22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

SILENT SALESMAN SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on October 9th, with a capital of £3,000, in 2,900 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 2,000 deferred shares of 1s. each, to acquire and turn to account any patents, licences, concessions and registered designs, etc. The subscribers are N. W. van Westerborg and C. Cowley. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Registered office, Central House, 34-6, Oxford-street, W.

A. F. THOMPSON AND CO., LTD.—Registered on October 3rd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the businesses carried on at Talbot House, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C., by A. F. Thompson, as "A. F. Thompson and Co." and the "Office Supplies Co.," and to carry on the business of general and manufacturing stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, bookbinders, account book manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are A. F. Thompson and A. H. Thompson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are A. F. Thompson (chairman and permanent director, subject to holding 350 shares), I. H. Martin and A. H. Thompson. Registered office, Talbot House, Arundel-street, W.C.

IRISH PAPER DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—Registered on October 6th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of millers, millowners, merchants, manufacturers of paper, wood pulp, rag and other material used in the manufacture of paper or paper boards, etc. The subscribers are J. F. Seacombe and V. Ludbrook. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the subscribers are to appoint the first. H. J. Gay is first secretary. Remuneration (except managing director) as fixed by the company.

HOLMES CHAPEL WALL PAPER CO., LTD.—Registered on October 8th, with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of wall-paper manufacturers and stainers carried on by G. F. Jackson, Helen B. Walker and W. Wild, at Victoria Mills, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, as "Geo. F. Jackson and Co." The subscribers are G. F. Jackson, J. T. Walker and W. Wild. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are G. F. Jackson, J. T. Walker and W. Wild. Qualification, 1,000 shares. Registered office, Victoria Mills, Holmes Chapel.

CLAREMONT PRESS, LTD.—Registered on October 6th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, manufacturing stationers, etc. The subscribers are O. A. Howell, J. G. Bowerbank, Mrs. L. Howell, G. Bays and H. Moon. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are O. A. Howell, J. G. Bowerbank and Lilian Howell (all permanent, subject to holding £5 shares).

NEW CHURCH PRESS, LTD.—Registered on September 30th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers and publishers of collateral literature of the New Church, newspaper proprietors, etc., and to adopt an agreement with E. Rabone and E. G. Dow. The subscribers are F. A. Gardener, A. Wilde, D. Wynter, H. A. Craig, J. A. H. Smith, G. W. Cox and H. V. Bishop. Minimum subscription 750 shares. The number of directors is not to be less than four nor more than seven. The first are Rev. R. R. Rodgers, D. Wynter, O. P. Macfarlane, H. N. Morris and H. Naylor. The General Conference of the New Church by its Council may nominate an additional director. Qualification ten shares. Registered office, 1, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.

"BEDFORDSHIRE STANDARD" NEWSPAPER CO. (1913), LTD.—Registered on October 2nd, with a capital of £5,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at Bedford of the *Bedfordshire Standard* Newspaper Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, general printers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are F. Pym, Major G. Glyn, J. A. Whitchurch, W. P. Gordon, F. Willham, S. L. Kilpin and J. W. D. Harrison. Minimum cash subscription, £3,000. The number of directors is not to be less than seven nor more than seventeen. The first are F. Pym, Major G. Glyn, W. P. Gordon, S. L. Kilpin, J. W. D. Harrison, Rt. Hon. Lord St. John, C. G. Pym, G. de la P. Hargreaves, Sir Algernon K. B. Osborn (Bart.), Rev. C. F. Farrow, Hon. M. St. John and H. S. Deacon. Registered office, Howard-street, Bedford.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Re W. J. CONNOLL & CO., LTD.
By Order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.
5, Maclean's Buildings, New Street Square, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions by the Receiver to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises as above, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23RD, 1913, and following day, at 11 o'clock, Valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK of a PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

The NEW STOCK comprises: 130 gross Sidesticks; Furniture; Reglets; Hempel's Quoins; Blankets; Platen Guards; Lead Cutters; Fifty-five Hand Rollers; 160 doz. Glue, Lye and Stereo Beating Brushes; Oil Cans; Lubricators; Turps Diuffsers; 25 Composing Sticks; Brass Setting Rules; Mallets; Planers; Shooters; 50 Palette Knives; Bone Folders; Bodkins; 32 cwt. Stitching Wire; 50 Hand Bronzers; 180 Galleys; 1,400 New and Second-hand Wrought Book and Broadside Chases; 400 New and Second-hand Type Cases; 400,000 Wire Staples.

The TYPE, etc., comprises: 13 cwt. new Cheltenham; 2 Tons Book and Jobbing Type; 6 cwt. Quads, Spaces, Quotations and Furniture; 27 cwt. Leads; 6 gross Brass Rules; 68 Trays Ornamental Electros; Ornamental Wood Rule; Corners, etc.; Borders, etc.

The MACHINERY includes: Quad Demy Wharfedale Printing Machine, with geared inkers, by Payne and Sons; Double Demy Wharfedale, by Dawson; Demy Folio Wharfedale, by Ullmer; new Connoll Combination Check Book Machine; No. 2 "Peerless" Platen Machine; Crown Folio "Caxton" Platen; Crown Folio Bremner "Liberty" Platens; a "Powcon" Automatic Safefty Platen Machine; 42-in., 32-in., 30-in., 24-in., and 18-in. Guillotine Paper Cutting Machines; Super Royal, Crown and Foolscap Folio Albion Presses; Super Royal Columbian Press; 2 Reel Wire Stitchers; 2 Gold Blocking Presses; 2 Galley Proof Presses; 36 new Type-High Numbering Machines; 10 Durant's Counters; Box Stitching Machine; Nurotype Copying Machine; ½-h.p. Aston Motor; 2 Ink Tables; 2 Perforators; 5 Die Presses; 3 Punching and Eyeletting Machines; Single Folding Machine, by Harrild.

ENGINEERING PLANT and MACHINERY comprises: two 8-in. Centre Gap Bed S.S. and S.C. Lathes; 6-in. Centre ditto; 6-in. S.S. and S.C. Lathe; Power Shaping Machine, by W. Muir and Co.; Power Slotting Machine, by Pfeil and Co.; Pillar Drilling Machine; Sensitive Drilling Machine; 8 Chucks; Power Hack Saw; 8 Sets Weston Differential Blocks and Falls, 10 cwt. to 3 tons; 3 Sets Blocks and Falls, 5 to 20 cwt.; 4 Surface Plates, Blocks and Sheaves; Double and Treble Rope Blocks; Chain Slings; 8 Leg Vices; 3 Parallel Vices; 9 Ring Gauges; 7 Sets Stocks and Dies; 120 Whitworth Taps; Augers; Twist Drills; Reamers; Mandrills; Files, etc.; 250-ft. Shafting; 117 Hangers and Brackets; 28 Plummer Blocks; 6 Pairs Couplings; 33 Cone Pulleys; 285 Wrought and Cast Split Pulleys; 77 Wood Pulleys; 644-ft. New and Second-hand Leather Belting; 2 Gas Engines; also Fixtures, Fittings, Office Furniture; Typewriter; Safe; Time Recorder, etc.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of Messrs. Savory, Prior and Blagden, Solicitors, 222, Outer Temple, Strand, W.C.; Messrs. Smith and Earle, Chartered Accountants, 26, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.; and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 14191

Having purchased the Goodwill of the Business of

W. J. CONNOLL & Co., Ltd.,

please note change of address:

27/28, Fetter Lane, Fleet St., E.C.

W. J. CONNOLL,
Printers' Engineer and Complete Furnisher.

Digitized by Google

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

Amateur Sports Publishing Co. (1913), Ltd.—Particulars of £2,000 debentures, created September 11th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £1,411. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

National Envelope Co., Ltd.—Issue on September 3rd, 1913, of £500 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

COMPANY NOTICES.

BUSY BEE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

A meeting of the company will be held at Liverpool, on October 17th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

LUDGATE PRINTING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on October 7th, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily; and at the same meeting George E. Swinnerton, of 23, Devereux-court, Essex-street, Strand, W.C., was appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held on Monday, October 27th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re J. COX and CO., Printers.

The first meeting of the creditors of John Cox, lately trading as above, at 33, Union-street, Borough, S.E., and residing at 29, Dukesthorpe-road, Sydenham, was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, last week, before Mr. Daniel Williams, official receiver. The receiving order was made on September 22nd upon the joint petition of Spicer Bros., Ltd., and Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., the act of bankruptcy alleged being the departure of the debtor on or about July 31st last with intent to defeat and delay the creditors. The chairman reported that the debtor had not surrendered under the proceedings, and was believed to have gone to Canada. Messrs. Oxborrow and Sons, a firm of accountants, were instructed by certain creditors last August to look into the debtor's books and see if some arrangement could be made for the disposal of the business. It appeared that the turnover was about £1,000, and the profits about £200 per annum. It was found that Mrs. Cox, the debtor's wife, had no title to sell the business and consequently the negotiations for the sale fell through. The books kept in the business consisted of cash and petty cash books, and bought and sold ledgers. They had been handed over to the official receiver's department and it appeared therefrom that there were book debts to the face value of about £200 to be collected. The office furniture had been distrained upon and sold, whilst the household furniture was claimed by the debtor's wife on the ground that she purchased it before marriage. A creditor stated that Mrs. Cox had informed him that she had not heard from her husband since his departure. She had a claim against the estate in respect of £300 lent to the debtor before marriage for the purpose of starting business. She had received about £20 from the book debts and was willing to hand the same over to the official receiver. Further she was willing to waive her claim to the £300 post nuptial loan subject to the creditors allowing her to retain all the furniture. In the absence of any resolution the case was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy. The public examination of the debtor is fixed for November 12th, but his attendance then is hardly to be expected. The following proofs of debt were tendered.

Spicer Bros., Ltd.	£45
Michael and others	10



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

MAYOR, H. W., G. F., A. J., A., E., W. and T., trading as Mayor Bros., 16-18, Green-street, Bethnal-green, London, N.E., wholesale newsagents. A. Mayor retires. Debts by the remaining partners, who will in future carry on the business at the same address under the old style. May 31st.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. RECEIVING ORDERS.

COOK, T. S., 516, Stretford-road, lately of 557, Chester-road, Old Trafford, Manchester, stationer, etc. Date of order, October 6th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, October 22nd, 3 p.m., at the Official Receiver's Office, Byrom-street, Manchester. Public examination of debtor, October 28th, 10.30 a.m., at the Court House, Encombe-place, Salford. Date of adjudication order, October 8th.

OVEREND, J., lately trading at 4, Sun-street, Keighley, Yorks, stationer, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, October 10th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting, October 23rd, 11 a.m., at the Official Receiver's Chambers, 12, Duke-street, Bradford. Examination November 19th, 10 a.m., at the County Court House, Manor-row, Bradford.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

GWYER, A. E., 1a, Peckham-park-road, Camberwell, London, S.E., newsagent, etc. First and final dividend of 1s. 3d., any day except Saturday, 11 till 2, at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

A Claim for Photographs.

In the City of London Court, on Thursday last, before Mr. Registrar Wild, Mr. Joseph Turner, trading as the Premier Engraving Co., 35-6, Hosier-lane, sued Wakefield and Co., trading as the Applied Art and Antique Co., 9, Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, for 17s. 6d. for certain photographs supplied to the defendants. Mr. Halliday, in the employment of the plaintiff, said he called at the defendants' place with reference to taking photos for certain electros that were required by the defendants. He made arrangements to take an operator down to take photographs. The operator took the photographs. The price for the photos and blocks was to be about 30s. The defendants told him they would have the photos and if they did not require the blocks they would pay for the photos and leave the question of the blocks for a later date. The photographs were retouched and sent in to the defendants. Not hearing from the defendants he called later and enquired what the defendants were going to do and was then told they were not decided. The defendants' representative said that the price arranged was that a sum of 30s. should be paid for the photos and electros. The photographs which the plaintiffs had sent in were not satisfactory and not good enough for electros to be made from them. The plaintiff said that the photos were sent to the defendants in June, 1912, and this was the first he had heard of the photographs being unsatisfactory. The Registrar said it appeared to him that the plaintiff had carried out part of the defendants' order and was waiting to receive further instructions to complete the matter. The defendants had not given the further instructions, and plaintiff therefore made the claim for the work he had done. The defendants could not get out of paying the plaintiff for the work which had been done by not giving the subsequent order. He (the Registrar) would give the defendants an opportunity of having the work completed at the original price agreed upon by the plaintiff. He would adjourn the case for a fortnight if the defendants liked to give the plaintiff the order for the electros and pay £1 10s. and 3s. costs, otherwise there would be judgment for the plaintiff for the work already done and costs. The defendants were to give the order within a reasonable time. The case was adjourned until October 23rd.

The late Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, author of "Bibliographical Collection and Notes on Early English Literature," etc., has left estate of the value of £10,831.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

LITHOGRAPHY.—WORKING FOREMAN requires change; well up in all departments of the Trade, Colour and Commercial; specimens and references.—Litho., 20, Ferndale-road, Clapham, London, S.W. 13252

MACHINE-ROOM OVERSEER (progressive) seeks situation where Three-Colours and Half-Tone work needs specialising and improving (Midlands preferred).—Eborall, Orlando-drive, Carlton, Nottingham. 13263

Businesses for Sale.

BOOKBINDING and MANUFACTURING STATIONERY BUSINESS for Sale, Cheap; £350; would suit a London Printer wishing to do his own Binding; Advertiser would stay on if desired; sole reason for sale, loss of capital through long illness.—Apply, first instance, Binder, 114, Holly-park-road, New Southgate, N. 13268

LITHO BUSINESS for Sale; Plant includes Offset Machines, and the whole of Plant is practically new; price £2,250; or would let Plant on hire to responsible party; an absolute bargain.—Address, No. 13266, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13266

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING PREMISES to Let on Lease, with large piece of vacant land; Rental £100, or would sell Freehold for £2,500.—Address, No. 13267, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13267

FOREIGN STAMPS.—Collection of 2,650 varieties for Sale, including many rare and unused; mostly in fine condition; neatly mounted in a Whitfield King "Standard" Album.—Can be seen by appointment, if desired, at the office of this journal, or particulars furnished on application to No. 13261, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13261

PARTNER-DIRECTOR required, with £4,000 to £5,000, to take controlling share in a well-established and prosperous Printing Business, with modern works within easy reach of London; net profit £1,200 per annum, last six months £800; audited accounts; every investigation.—Particulars from Messrs. Arnold and Co., 76, Cannon-street, London, E.C. 13269

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 68, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines: Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches: Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 351, and 4472.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The progress of events in connection with the strike at Messrs. Burn and Co.'s London establishment has been duly chronicled in the successive weekly issues of this journal that have been published since our last Bookbinding number. At the time of writing there is practically no change in the position to record, but any fresh development that may occur before this issue closes for press will be referred to on another page.

Commenting on the lessons of the strike, a writer in a prominent London daily paper suggested that the publishers might avert delay by sending out their more important books in paper wrappers, or without any kind of cover at all, giving a written guarantee to purchasers that volumes issued in this crude form should be duly bound in orthodox cloth later on. To carry out the former part of the idea would be only to copy current Continental practice, the cloth binding of books at first hand being largely unknown on the other side of the Channel. Dealing with the question generally, "Jacob Omnium," in the *Bookseller*, says:—"It is not easy to feel at all confident that this plan would be preferred to the simpler one of waiting for the bookbinders' trouble to adjust itself. Certain it is that a good many of the books which had been issued, and handed about, and read in the form suggested, would hardly be worth putting into cloth covers at a later stage of their career. The alternative idea was also mooted that, strike or no strike, books should habitually be published in paper covers, 'leaving the buyer to incur the cost of binding for himself later, if the book proved to be deserving in quality and permanent in value.' It would be a sorry look-out for the binding industry if this system were generally adopted, for it would mean, in practice, that only a very small proportion of the books issued every year would ever get bound at all. However, there is no occasion for alarm on that score, since the ingrained British prejudice against the paper-covered volume is, to all appearance, as strong as ever. To the average English reader, a book which is not bound in cloth, or in some still more substantial material, is *ipso facto* a book of no importance. Paper covers are regarded as good enough for the cheaper kinds of popular reprints, and perhaps for the sort of ephemeral sensation story that one buys to beguile the tedium of a railway journey. But the paper-covered new novel of recognised literary quality, as it flourishes on the other side of the Channel, and the paper-covered volume of consequence in any other department of literature, have yet to be acclimatised in this country, and there are no signs that the process is within measurable distance of achievement."

Mr. S. Stubbings, formerly secretary of the old Society of Day Working Bookbinders, has been elected secretary of the united London branch of the N.U.B.M.R., Mr. T. E. Powell being the financial secretary and Mr. H. E. Friend the organising secretary.

The imports of book cloth during September amounted to 38,700 yards, value £963, as compared with 36,510 yards, value £941, in the corresponding month of last year, and 43,432 yards, value £1,056, in September, 1911.

One of the usual type of articles on the advantages to the "artistic girl" of taking up art binding as a profession appeared in the Newcastle *Evening Mail* of September 15th. One extract will be sufficient. Said the writer:—"For those who intend to take up bookbinding merely as a hobby, six months' training will be quite sufficient. The Newcastle Handicrafts Co., it might be mentioned, provide courses of instruction, comprising twelve lessons, for two guineas for each course, but the bookbinder who intends to work professionally should have a year's training, working every day and all day. There may possibly be a few girls who are attracted by this profession, but who fear failure through want of definite artistic talent. A gift of decoration is, of course, of great value, but it is not absolutely essential. There is always a demand for simple books, and a woman need not think that because she is not an artist she cannot succeed as a bookbinder. Application and perseverance are the chief qualifications, and, provided she has these, success is always within her reach."

We understand that the special Library Bindings of Messrs. Geo. G. Harrap and Co.'s publications, referred to in our last Bookbinding number, are executed by Messrs. B. Riley and Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. Copies so bound can only be obtained through Messrs. Sinclair and Woolston, Ltd., of Nottingham.

Mr. Wm. Thos. Birts, a director of the firm of Watkins, Watkins and Co., Ltd., wholesale binders, Cowan-street, Camberwell, has retired, after 30 years' association with the business. The employes of the firm, some 250 in number, decided to testify to the esteem in which Mr. Birt was held by them by making him a presentation. They accordingly prepared an illuminated address, enclosed in an artistic binding, which was handed to Mr. Birts on the occasion of a farewell gathering held in one of the work-rooms on October 2nd, by Mr. S. Valiant, sen, who had been connected with the business for more than sixty years. Mr. Birts acknowledged the presentation in a neat little speech, in the course of which he mentioned that his sons were taking the reins of office, and would no doubt uphold the past traditions of the business.

For the sake of the candidates who will compete for the prize offered by the *Librarian* for the best Bibliography of Bookbinding, we are glad to see the announcement in the October issue that "Without having changed our opinion in any way, we have decided to double the value of the prize for the Bibliography of Bookbinding in deference to the opinion expressed in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*." The amount of the prize is now two guineas. We dare say that the sum will now attract a few librarians in embryo who wish to compile a bibliography as an exercise, but we cannot conceive that anyone skilled in the compilation of bibliographies, and possessing an intimate knowledge of the literature of bookbinding, will be induced to compete for the prize, even though the original sum has been doubled. As we have previously remarked, a bibliography of bookbinding on well-considered lines is a desideratum, and we await its publication with considerable interest.

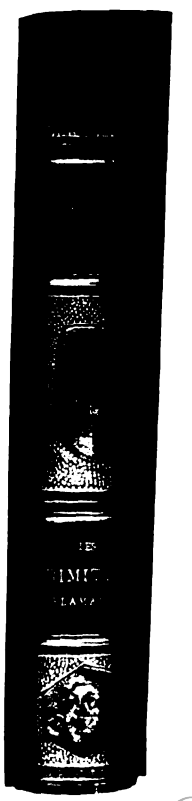
In connection with an article on "The National Competition of Schools of Art, 1913," in the September number of the *Studio*, two illustrations of leather-tooled bindings, by Mr. Alexander J. Vaughan, are given. Bookbindings are dismissed in a few words: "The book-covers, collectively, were below the average of last year, but designs of interest were contributed by Mr. Alexander J. Vaughan, of Camberwell, Mr. Arthur W. Freeman, of Birmingham (Margaret-street), Mr. Charles Moore, of Leicester, and Miss Florence Shuttleworth, of Skipton."

According to the *Librarian*, electric forming irons for bookbinding have been introduced, and are said to be far in advance of the ordinary steam irons.

In a recent issue of the *Lancet* a rather curious suggestion was made by a correspondent. "I do not know," said he, "for certain what are the factors which govern the colour of the binding of any particular scientific work, but would like to suggest that if it is possible a little method should be introduced into the choice. If all works of 'medicine' could be bound in blue, all those of 'surgery' in red, all those of 'chemistry' in green, and so on, the arrangement of books and the discovery of information would be much assisted. If those in authority in the medical profession met the publishing trade on this matter, surely an innovation which would be a benefit to the busy practitioner and to the librarian, and which would prevent the present riot of colour which is observable to anybody with a moderately sized library, would be introduced. Sometimes it is particularly annoying to have two books, on diametrically opposite subjects, of the same size and shape, and the same colour binding, as the twins will not always keep in their respective departments. I should like to see this classification applied to books on many other subjects—*e.g.*, all French dictionaries of one colour, all German dictionaries of another colour, all Spanish dictionaries of another, and so forth." In a brief and rather playful comment, the editor of the *Lancet* remarked that the use of colour as a help to systematic arrangement is unduly neglected, "but no rules of the sort suggested by our correspondent would be kept by publishers or authors who placed the value of conspicuousness unduly high. What an advertisement for both it would be to be responsible for, say, *the only* mauve biology." We remember reading somewhere about a great Continental book collector who adopted some such principle in having his treasures bound.

The Graphic Arts Trades Exhibition which was open at Amsterdam until the end of September contained a few exhibits relating to Bookbinding. The most important collection was that of J. Brandt en Zonen, of Amsterdam. Their work in publishers' cloth covers is good, but their art bookbinding shows a very high level in design and craftsmanship. A Bible printed by the Harlem firm of Enschede and Son was shown in a leather cover specially designed for presentation to the Princess Juliana, the heir to the Dutch throne. Mr. F. Proost, of this firm, has made art bookbinding his special study, in the course of which he was for some time with the firm of Sangorski and Sutcliffe, the well-known English binders. Mr. E. P. van Bommel was responsible for a collection of publishers' cloth bindings, quite striking in design, approximating more to the German style than to the cloth covers used in this country. Mr. A. M. Oosterbaan had a small exhibit, which however was very interesting. His bindings have an originality due to the fact that he designs his own tools, and has them cut for him. Designs in which various combinations of these tools occur were shown. An interesting machine was shown in this section, *i.e.*, the Jimbson "Fortuna" leather-paring apparatus, which is used by shoemakers as well as bookbinders. In connection with the bookbinding exhibits may also be noticed the stall of the Bleicherei, Farberei and Appreturan, who showed a fine range of book cloths. The Oxford University Press had the usual fine display of art bindings. In one of its articles on the Exhibition, the Dutch bookbinding journal, *Magnus*, says that "the glass cases containing the bookbinding exhibits of the Oxford University Press were greatly admired. This exhibit comprised a beautiful collection of handwork, including various editions of the Bible, Common Prayer and Altar Services, all displaying choice workmanship and rivalling each other in delicacy. The black morocco bindings, so exquisite in finish, the gilt edges of the leaves with beautiful green and red grounds, were also highly praised. Then there were editions of Shakespeare in the Grolier style, Browning's poetical works in a variety of styles, beautiful inlaid bindings and fine marbling, all forming one of the finest collections ever seen."

A very unusual piece of binding has lately been completed by that well-known Brussels art binder, M. H. Beenkens, for a private customer. It is on a copy of Fierens-Gevaert's "Les Primitives Flamands" (1908). Some time since, a certain old lady of a prudish turn of mind, who had long possessed a picture by Branghel, a noted Flemish artist (1568-1625), representing the "Descent into Hell," which contained many nude figures, decided that her modesty could no longer stand the sight of the latter, and accordingly cut the picture to pieces, preserving only the heads of the figures, 44 in all. Uultimately these precious scraps of painted canvas came into the possession of M. Wehrli, of Brussels, who commissioned M. Beenkens to incorporate them in a binding. The back of the volume, an illustration of which is reproduced herewith from *Vers L'Art*, has three, the upper cover twenty-two, and the lower nineteen. The binding is in green morocco, and the only decoration, apart from the little painted plaques, which are of all sorts of shapes and sizes, is the *au pointille* gilt dot tooling



Digitized by Google

shown. The executant of this curious piece of work has lately made a speciality of book cover decoration in repousse style, similar to those examples illustrated in our Bookbinding number of December, 1910. A binding of this type, on a copy of "Le Cœur des Humbles," is shown by M. Beenkens at the Ghent Exhibition, and has gained him a Grand Prix. It is in green morocco, with a large central inlay of calf on the upper cover, decorated in repousse with a design of an Arab cavalier. The Museé du Livre at Brussels has commissioned M. Beenkens to bind 3 volumes of their *Revue* in green morocco, with the Belgian lion in gilt repousse on the covers.

The Parisian Book Finishers Association is just now discussing a new scale of wages with the employing binders of the city and district, and matters do not appear to go very smoothly, judged from the fact that the Association has appealed to workers in that line in the provinces and abroad not to entertain any offers of employment in Paris until the affair is settled.

The problem of the leather binding, *i.e.*, the best way, if there be any way, to preserve its flexibility and prevent its going to pieces at the hinges, is instructively touched upon by Miss Janet C. Lewis in the August issue of "Special Libraries," says a writer in a recent issue of the *Publishers' Circular*. "But she withholds the most valuable and practically useful part of her knowledge on the subject; for, after relating her varied experience with leather bindings and holding our breathless attention to the point where, after much unsuccessful experimenting, she at last 'obtained an animal and vegetable oil combined which, owing to its penetration, has proved to be an excellent lubricant and food for the leather,' she abruptly and unkindly leaves us to guess, if we can, the magic formula used by her in the composition of this elixir of life for leather-bound books. Nevertheless, some of the observations that precede this cruel betrayal of our faith are worth quoting. She says: 'Surface lubricating is of very little real avail, as in the use of vaseline or lucelline or like mineral oils, which lack the essential penetrating qualities owing to their being of a mineral nature. An animal or a vegetable oil is the only kind which the leather really absorbs.'" Book-owners are further cautioned not to shut up leather-bound books in glass cases, or where there is insufficient circulation of air.

On the occasion of the recent Labour Day Parade at Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A., one of the cars had a huge imitation account book, got up by the members of the local branch of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. It was 93 inches high, 67½ inches over all from back to front, and 18 inches thick. In the upper back panel was the word "Ledger," in the lower, "Local Union 143, I. B. of B." In the covers on either side was the Bookbinders' Union Label, 20 inches across. The inside frame was built of paper crates and miscellaneous pieces of boxes, covered with several layers of strawboard. The back and front were formed with barrel hoops and covered with strawboard to conform to them. The edges were then covered with paper and greened, the sides were covered with flesh-coloured paper and the back and border with heavy red paper resembling russia leather. The gold lines were made of bond paper painted with gold enamel, as was also the lettering, the same being cut properly and applied afterward. The burned lines were of strips of paper of the proper shade. The bookbinders' labels were sketched on white enamel board in india ink. The book was praised on every hand as being the best thing in the entire Parade, and was a splendid representation of an extra-bound book. The hubs or projecting bands on the back were sixteen thicknessess of strawboards. In taking the book out of the bindery where made, it had to be lowered down the elevator shaft with rope and tackle.

From time to time we have drawn attention to the establishment of binderies in American libraries. In the September number of the American *Library Journal*, is a concise and interesting article on "The Value of a University Bindery," by Mr. Thomas P. Ayer, the supervisor of binding in the Columbia University Library. After indicating the reasons for the unsatisfactory binding which has been done for many of the American libraries during past years, the writer points out that the large university library has constantly more pressing demands for prompt service in binding than many more public institutions, and he comes to the conclusion that the only satisfactory solution which will meet the demands of a large university library is a small

	1910-11.			1911-12.			1912-13.		
	Volumes.	Cost.	Av'ge.	Volumes.	Cost.	Av'ge.	Volumes.	Cost.	Av'ge.
		Dols.	Dols.		Dols.	Dols.		Dols.	Dols.
Bound	4,033	4,188.88	1.03	4,821	4,708.02	.97	7,517	6,677.25	.87
Rebound ...	2.780	2,078.15	.71	3,449	2,391.96	.69	2,961	2,248 86	.75
Repaired ...	1,683	389.03	.22	1,568	318.60	.20	2,046	409 20	.20
Pamphlets ...	2,254	338.10	.15	2,141	294.42	.13	3,790	367.48	.09
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,038	81.85	.07
Gilded	11,982	430.80	.036	13,481	404.43	.03	19,215	559.64	.029
Handled ...	22,732	7,334.96	.32	25,460	8,112.43	.31	36,562	10,338.23	.28

bindery on the premises, supervised by one equipped with a scientific knowledge of binding and a keen appreciation of the problems of library administration. With a bindery so organised under library control a better regulation of methods, materials, and service is possible, and there is also a saving of both time and cost of packing and transportation. The writer enumerates some of the larger libraries which have demonstrated the value of a library bindery, and he proceeds to give the experience of the Columbia University Library. "In 1911 a full-fledged bindery was established in response to the increased demand for prompt service. In addition to the rush work, the important serial binding, and the rebinding of the more valuable books and sets was done. A year's test proved the bindery a success economically, as well as producing the desired quality of workmanship. Prompt service, a thorough standardisation of materials and type, and a constant, closer supervision of the individual treatment of volumes were other attendant features of satisfaction. From time to time, to meet the further increased demands of the library, the bindery was organised even more fully, each addition providing a better division of labour, so that at the same time the economy of a larger home bindery was demonstrated. Inspection of the binding records for three years shows: first, the cost of the miscellaneous work done at the library previous to the establishment of the bindery, with the actual binding done at outside binders; second, the combination of this miscellaneous work with a portion of the regular binding; and third, the successful competition with all outside binders." We append the tables, the last of which covers the period when more than fifty per cent. of the binding was done under the library roof.

According to the New York *Printing Trade News*, the following are the lowest prices at which, in that city, bookbinding work can be charged in order to make a profit. In reprinting them we do not, of course, suggest the possibility of British binders being able to invoice their work on such a basis, but merely do so in order to enable our readers to see just what proportion, in the chief bookbinding centre of the United States, the various operations bear to one another, in the matter of cost.

Per hour.	s.	d.
Ruling machine, man and feeder,	7	3
Cutting machine, including man	5	9
Perforating machine, girl and machine	3	4
Punching machine, girl and machine	3	4
Wire stitcher, one girl and machine	3	4
Wire stitcher, two girls and machine	5	9
Paging machine, girl and machine	3	4
Round cornering, girl and machine	3	4
Folding machine, with operators	6	3
Girl at table	2	0
Forwarding, finishing, etc. ...	5	3

In commenting on these figures, our contemporary says that 20 per cent. real profit, after all expenses have been paid, including the proprietor's salary, is too low, considering the risks of the business.

The method adopted for gilding on silk or velvet is, from the delicate nature of these substances, necessarily different to that laid down for gilding on leather. The glaire used on the leather would tend to stain, and for this reason it is necessary to use other means for fixing the gold. One method by which this may be effected is by drying the whites of eggs and reducing them to a powder, which is then put into a small bottle and tightly secured over the top with a piece of very fine muslin. By this means the powder may be equally distributed over the space intended for gilding. Gum Sandarac is, however, more generally used for this purpose. The powder being applied, the gold is cut in slips and taken on a roll, of a circumference equal to the length of the space the gold is intended to be applied on. The design is then firmly impressed and the superfluous gold brushed off with a soft brush or clean piece of cotton wool. Where the design is large, the impression must be given with the greatest care, to prevent breaking the gold.

ROBERT H. RUDDOCK,
Auctioneer and Valuer to the Bookbinding Trade,
71, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 2595 CENTRAL.
SPECIALITY:—Detailed Individual Prices, Inventories for all Purposes.

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Insetting.
OSWEGO BROWN and **CARVER CUTTERS**, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.
CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,
8 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

ACID FREE.
MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS
To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.
NICKERSON BROS.,
Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.
99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Digitized by Google

SOME Bindings at the Central School OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The examples of bookbinding included in the annual exhibition of the work of the students at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row (briefly alluded to in our last Bookbinding number), although not numerous, presented several points of interest. Of the work of what we may term the advanced students of the evening class it is not necessary to say much more than that it was quite up to the standard which we always look for on these occasions. There were some nice examples by H. W. Kramer, including a thick 8vo. edition of the "Ingoldsby Legends," in dark blue morocco, the covers decorated by a large rectangular panel, outlined by fillets with a green strip inlay between, and having semi-circular recesses in the sides, at which points two large diamond-shaped panels, outlined in a similar manner, intersected and interlaced. Though quite plain in style and treatment, this was a design of some vigour.

Most of the specimens of binding shown this year were the work of students of bookbinding at the Day Technical School, an innovation which was of the more value as it enabled some estimate to be arrived at of the importance and utility of this branch of the institution. The examples on view were amply sufficient to demonstrate that much good work is being done in this direction, and of a more varied character than one generally finds in displays of this sort. For instance, there were several specimens of half and three-quarter binding in art linen cloth and morocco, plain, restful, but withal substantial bits of work, which afforded a welcome relief to the elaboration of some of the more highly decorated examples of whole binding in leather. There was also a small 4to. edition of the "Rape of the Lock," bound by A. L. Hackman in sprinkled calf, decorated with an eighteenth century English panel design, a very faithful rendering of a style but seldom seen nowadays. In this and most other cases the decorative work of the Day School students is characterised by comparative simplicity. This is not, however, due to any lack of the necessary tools wherewith to produce more elaborate compositions, as amongst the exhibits is an oblong 8vo. panel in green morocco, the inscription on the upper part of which sets forth that it bears "Impressions of Tools cut by Students of the Bookbinding class in the Day Technical School." There are about 60 in all, ranging in size from circular rosette ornaments nearly ¾ in. diameter down to tiny roundels. Examples of their use in various combinations were seen on several of the volumes exhibited, whilst impressions of some of them in blind occurred on the binding of a folio Psalter in light brown calf, the covers of which had inner and outer borders of ornament, enclosing a large central rectangular panel divided up into lozenge-shaped compartments, alternately filled with a quatrefoil leaf and a sexfoil star, the whole design being rather reminiscent of late fifteenth century work.

Amongst the gold tooled books from the Day School may be mentioned a copy of Jacobi's "Gesta Typographica," 8vo., in crimson morocco, a plain three-line border round the edge of the cover enclosing a rectangular panel with the title thereon in Roman lettering. The decoration was by W. F. Matthews, whose good work in this direction was also in evidence on other exhibits, including two out of three 4to. copies of Spenser's "Four Hymns" that were on show, bound in various styles and materials. One was in dark purple calf, decorated with plain multiple-line borders, the intersection of which at the centres of the sides produced simple ornamental designs. The enclosed central space bore the title lettering in large Roman caps. at top and bottom, with the school monogram in the middle between. This was bound by S. H. Cole. On another of the Spensers, bound in red morocco by R. M. Middleton, the same design was repeated, with the addition of tiny green spots to the gilt roundels in the inner border. The third Spenser, also bound by Cole, but decorated by Wickman, was in light brown calf. A five-line border, alternately dotted and plain, was arranged in "Oxford frame" style, conventionalised leaf ornaments being placed at the points where the lines intersected. A design of a more advanced character was seen on a copy of the "Rape of the Lock" in chocolate morocco. The margins of the boards were left plain, the decoration being restricted to a large square panel, outlined by a border of stamped trefoil ornament, divided into diamond-shaped panels with gilt roundels at the crossing points of the diagonals. A circular central space contained the lettering. This was bound by Middleton and decorated by H. J. Woodley.

The presentation volumes prepared for the London County Council in connection with official ceremonial events are usually bound in the Central School, generally in a plain and simple style. A good example was the book of "Songs of London School Children," got out on the occasion of their visit to T.M. the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on July 19th last. We illustrated the cover of one of the volumes; the other was identical, save that the Royal monogram was altered to M. R.



A Binding from the Central School of Arts and Crafts.

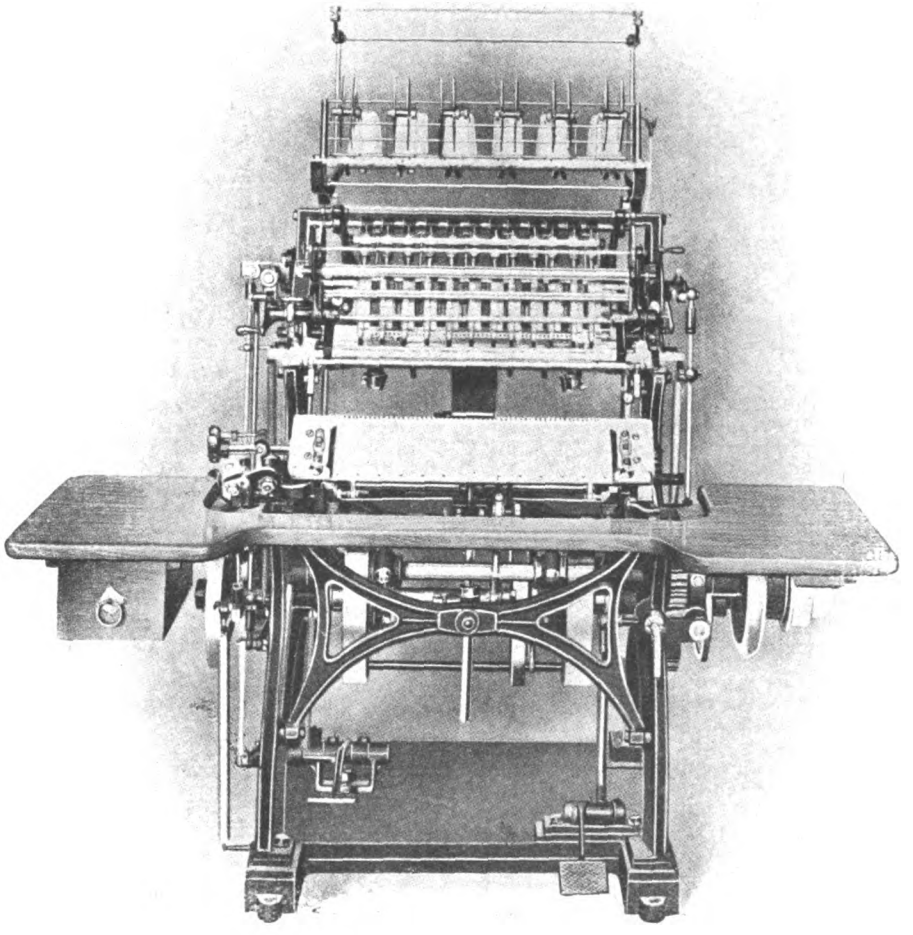
According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, October 10th, the corresponding week in 1912 also showed three.

The Librarian and Book World
is the
Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly in THE WORLD.
And is All about Books.
SIXPENCE Net, Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM," LONDON. **Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.**



BOOKSEWING MACHINE

FOR LETTER PRESS OR ACCOUNT BOOKS
FOR ALL VARIETIES OF SEWING.

Call at Showrooms:
AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

Digitized by Google

TECHNICAL

Instruction in Bookbinding.

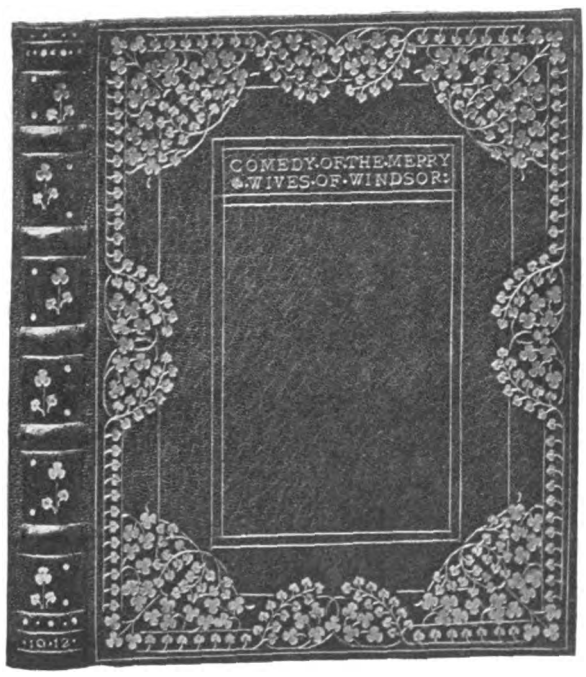
XV.

At the Science and Art Schools, Skipton.

The little town of Skipton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, may in a sense be looked upon as a sort of Northern border outpost of that vast industrial district which stretches almost unbroken from Nottingham to Leeds, and thence North-westward for some distance towards the moors. Although its population probably does not exceed about 14,000, it is yet one of those places which call for special treatment, being neither wholly industrial or agricultural. The educational needs of the district, as regards technical instruction, are well looked after by the Higher Education Committee of the West Riding C.C., and the Science and Art Schools, which are in close touch with the local Mechanics' Institute, provide quite unusual opportunities of gaining knowledge in a variety of subjects, whether of local industrial importance or not.

Amongst the classes is one for instruction in Bookbinding, which was started about five years ago with the object of cultivating in the neighbourhood a better taste for an artistic and well-bound book. It is, of course, not on a large scale, the number of pupils averaging about a dozen, but it has the advantage of being under the personal care of the head master of the school, Mr. W. T. Shuttleworth, Cert. A.M., who also furnishes instruction in the allied arts of cover designing and leather decoration in the repousse style. There is a day class on Tuesday afternoons from 2 till 4, and Saturday mornings from 10 to 12, the evening class being held on Monday and Wednesday from 7 to 9 or 9.30. The fee is in either case 6s. per term, of which there are are three in the school year. The present one commenced on September 22nd.

Both Forwarding and Finishing are taught, the object of the Course being to "encourage the binding of books in the best manner," and students are prepared for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. It says much for the quality of Mr. Shuttleworth's teaching that this bookbinding class has, during each year of its existence, been successful in the National Art Competition. Last year Miss F. Shuttleworth received an award, and this year one has been gained by Mr. D. Lister. The covers of two of the books thus premiated are illustrated herewith. That of Miss Shuttleworth is bound in green levant, the other being in dark green seal. A pupil in this class won the West Riding County Craft Scholarship of £50, which has recently been renewed for a third year. Several of the students are in the employ of local bookbinding firms, who take considerable interest in the work, and encourage it by offering prizes from time to time. An exhibition of work carried out in the school classes is held every autumn, this year's display being on September 18th, 19th and 20th, when there was a good show of specimens of binding, which was certainly the best that the class has yet produced.



By Miss F. Shuttleworth.



By Mr. D. Lister.

Bookbindings from the Science and Art School, Skipton.

A Loose-Section Ledger.

Although the loose-leaf ledger has been with us quite a number of years, many business people, not to speak of others, have objections to it, on the score that it constitutes too violent a departure from the old-style ledger, apart from the fact that the removable leaf system may offer temptations to impecunious book-keepers.

Mr. H. J. Hollington, of Enfield, a member of the N.U.B.M.R., has therefore devised and patented a loose sectional ledger, the principal feature of which, as the name suggests, is that it is only the sections of which the volume is made up, not the leaves, that are removable at will. The mechanism is of a very simple nature. It consists of a case, combs, blades and a lock. The case is a cavity containing the combs, the combs are arranged for holding the blades, the blades for holding the sections of paper, and the lock secures the sections in their respective places, which makes it impossible for anyone but the authorised person to remove a sheet without arousing suspicion that the ledger has been tampered with.

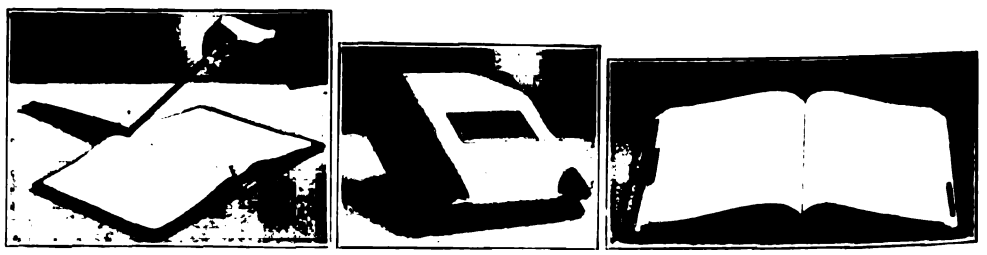
Being in possession of the "Hollington" Loose Sectional Ledger is exactly the same as being in possession of a ledger of the type that has been in use for hundreds of years, only, when the leaves are filled, instead of placing the book in its resting place or destroying it, one has only to remove the sections and place them in the "Hollington" transfer cases for future reference, or destroy them, as the case may be. The ledger is then empty, and ready to receive a fresh supply of sections of paper.

If the cavity be from one inch to five inches, one sheet can be as easily used and secured as five or six hundred sheets. The "Hollington" Loose Sectional Ledger is not intended for ledger work only, but can be used as a cash book, day book, journal, register, pattern book, stock book, or any other book that an office may have in use. Or by the aid of dividing sheets it may be used as a ledger, cash book, and journal combined.

The "case," which may be covered with any of the usual materials, cloth, leather, vellum, etc., being procured, together with a stock of loose sections, the filling process is as follows:

Open covers, unlock the ledger, raise the locking bar and secure bar, raise blades at bottom end, and place them over the top. Take a section of the paper, open it in the centre, bring down first blade in centre of section, place it in the slot opposite upper end. Close section and continue until all the sections are in. If there are more blades than one has paper for, close the unoccupied blades down in like manner. Close secure bar at head, raise lock and lower locking bar, which will automatically lock itself. A ledger with 12 blades can easily be filled in two minutes, and the sections from a ledger with 3-24 blades can be emptied in four seconds, which includes unlocking.

When filled, the "Hollington" Loose Sectional Ledger opens exactly like the old sewn ledger, perfectly flat. Although the sheets are not creased (there is no need for them to be so) looking at it as it lies on the desk it is next to impossible for anyone to detect it from the old-style account book. The back is perfectly round, and the only part that might attract attention is the lock. It is extremely neat in appearance, and a cavity of 1¼ inches will hold five quires of paper (15 blades). The back is level with the sides.



Inserting a Section. Closed. Open.

The Hollington Loose-Section Ledger.

The mechanism is made of a very lasting material, so there is nothing to get out of order, whilst the blades are made of the best cold rolled steel, the gauge being 8½ to the inch. The whole is of British manufacture.

We understand that Mr. Hollington is desirous of disposing of his Patent, and shall be pleased to put any of our readers in communication with him.

A NEW weekly journal entitled *Le Franc Parler* has been started at Quebec.

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE,
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, Etc.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD., LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 City.
DEALERS AND EXPORTERS SUPPLIED.

Digitized by Google

How to Criticise a Rebound Book.

Last June Mr. W. Elmo Reavis, the editor of *Bindery Talk*, read a paper on the above subject to the California Library Association, which is very practical and is prefaced by the following points, which we reprint here because of their interest to members of the boobkinding trade.

I.—Points First Noticed.

The source of genuineness and worth in a work of handicraft is, to the casual observer, often lost beneath what is chiefly superficial.

(a.) General appearance; whether clean; nature of surface.
(b.) Lettering, as to legibility.
(c.) Edges, as to colouring.
(d.) Opening, whether free or difficult; how book lies and stands; its "feel."
(e.) Appropriateness of end-papers.

II.—Essential Elements.—A Trinity.

1.—Workmanship—Noticeable in:
(a.) Proportion and balance of leather backs, corners, squares, lettering, joints.
(b.) Neatness of paring, turning in, glueing and pasting.
(c.) Even rounding of back, formation of joint and loose back; proper pressing.
(d.) Square trimming of book; proper margins.
(e.) Thorough even sewing; appearance of firmness coupled with flexibility.
2.—Methods.—To Secure Flexibility First:
(a.) Sewing.

Sewing on tapes has been commended by all of the best authorities on bookbinding, including the Sub-Committee of the Society of Arts (London), Douglas Cockerell, G. A. Stephen, J. C. Dana, A. C. Bailey, and A.L.A. Handbook No. 5. Sewing on sunken cords, whip-stitching and sewing lengthwise by machine, are almost universally condemned. The patent sewing through perforations (of which Chivers' stitch is the best known example), has won its way on merit. Of this, G. A. Stephen in a recent periodical says: "Necessity being the mother of invention, several binders who make a speciality of binding for libraries have invented special methods of sewing, with the object of overcoming the difficulties which beset binders when sewing books printed on paper of poor quality."

(b.) Tight back or loose back, which?
(c.) Distinction between "cased in" book, and bench-made book.
(d.) Attachment of boards; "split" boards.
(e.) Attachment of covering on to back; use of "tube."
(f.) Formation and attachment of end sheets and fly-leaves.
(g.) Corners, strengthening.
3.—Materials,—Their Selection:

The intelligent selection of materials is possible only when there exists a known and accepted standard of value which has been scientifically established. The United States Bureau of Standards developed a cloth standard, and this has given us Library Buckram. The same Bureau is at work upon Leathers, and its labours so far are said to confirm the "Report of the Committee of the Society of Arts on Leather for Bookbinding" (London, 1901-5), which has made the standard for English libraries—and now is making the standard for American libraries—"guaranteed acid free" leathers.

(a.) Suiting materials to book's intended use.
(b.) Boards.
(c.) Linings; "tubes."
(d.) End-papers and fly-leaves.
(e.) Cloths.
(f.) Leathers; the "acid free" guarantee.

The book bound perfectly for public library service is a product of specially trained craftsmen, employing only sound proven methods, and using wholly substantial materials. It is simple, neat, flexible, and above all, durable. Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, in his "Bookbinding" says: "A book may be said to be well bound when it is bound in a material suitable for the use to which it is to be put, in such way as to give the maximum amount of service, and when it is also as attractive in appearance as is possible with these two requirements."

Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., 7, Bridewell-place, E.C., offer a fine selection of non-curling gummed papers in all shades and colours, the variety of which may be best judged from the neat sample book they send out. They have also special lines in blottings, cover papers, box and fancy papers, etc. The firm issues more than forty different sample sets of their varied stock of papers, and these should be seen by printers.

Do you ever print Catalogues?
Then you will save Cost on your first order by
The Production of the Printed Catalogue,
By ALEX. J. PHILIP
5/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Famous Binders of the Past.

ROGER PAYNE.

By W. H. Fox.

Time and again has the author of the beautiful so-called "Roger Payne" style been praised as a workman, and as often pilloried as a man, and his life's history may be said to embrace the two extremes, as a man a failure, as an artist a genius, the rock upon which he split being his excessive love of drink, and to its baneful effects his life's failure must be attributed.

Looking at the portrait of this eccentric individual (a copy of which appears as frontispiece to Hannett's "Bibliopegia"), there is little to admire, and one looks in vain for any indication of that genius which we know he possessed, and readily endorses the expression, "surely genius has taken up with strange lodgings." Here, we see the man in the wretched room in which he worked, surrounded with squalor and misery, the requisites of his calling lying here and there. Himself, with hair unkempt, and clothes little better than rags; altogether a picture the very reverse of what one would expect, judging by the splendid work he is known to have produced. Nevertheless we have it on record, that the Countess Spencer's French maid, on calling upon him in reference to work for her mistress, was so overcome at the sight of the uncouth figure before her, that she fainted.

And this was Roger Pagne, a true artist, a workman (as described by F. Rogers in his "Art of Bookbinding," 1904), who, in a common-place age, loved for their own sakes beauty and sound principles in his work. And it might be added, gave his name to the one style of bookbinding that is essentially British. France, Italy and Germany each have their special styles and characteristics, but the "Roger Payne" style is as enduring as the books it adorns, which as much as ever rank among the prizes of the collectors and connoisseurs of bookbindings. English bindings of any pretentions to art were altogether in the background in the eighteenth century till the days of Roger Payne. It is admitted that good solid work had been before his time, but it remained for him to develop a purer taste, and in place of the unmeaning ornaments frequently lavished on books previously to introduce a series of classical, geometrical and highly finished designs and to elevate the Bibliopegic Art to a prominence before unknown in this country.

Payne was a native of Windsor Forest, and received the first rudiments of the art of binding from Mr. Pote, bookseller to Eton College, but about 1770 he came to London, and was employed by Mr. Osborne, of Holborn. Leaving him, he was started in business by Thos. Payne, of the King's Mews, St. Martin's, a gentleman who, though no relation, through the remainder of his life proved his friend. With ordinary care and attention to his business, with the class of customers his work attracted to him, he might have accumulated sufficient to have passed his days in comparative comfort; but his one failing wrecked his career. In his later years he appears to have been in partnership with a binder named Weir, who had the reputation of being an excellent workman, and whose wife is stated to be the best restorer of old books ever known, but his partner, like himself, was a regular dubbed "ale knight." One

---

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns—not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

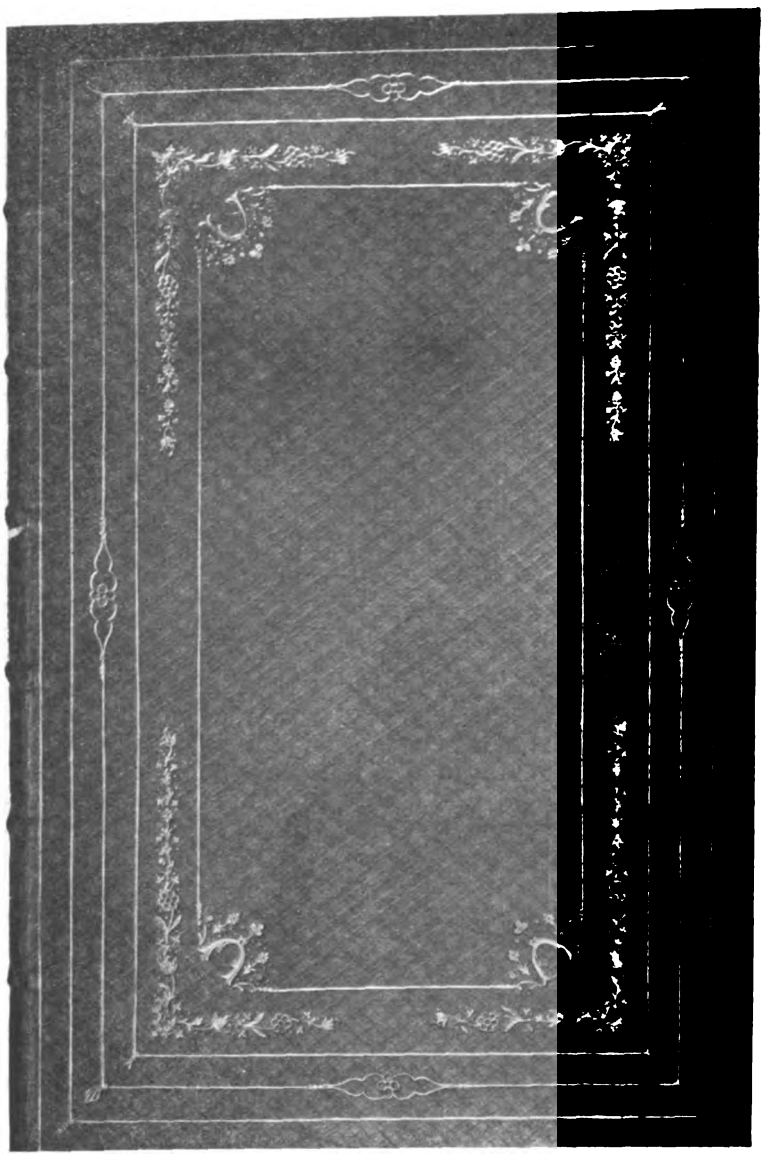
Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

singularity about these two men was the poetic vein they both possessed in praise of their failing, "Drink," examples of which are still extant.

While the style of his work was characteristic of the man, no less so were the bills for that work, many of them being largely composed of most unbusinesslike remarks, while the price generally charged, considering the work and time expended on it, we to-day would consider remarkable for its cheapness.



A Binding by Roger Payne.

An example of one of his bills will be sufficient; it was sent to Dr. Moseley: "Harmony of the World by Haydn, 1642, bound in the very best manner with white silk, very strong and will open easy, very neat and strong boards: fine drawing paper inside, stained to suit the colour of the book, the inside finished in the *Rosie Crucian* taste, very correct measured work, the Insides finished in the *Druid* taste, with acorns and S.S. studded with stars, etc., in the most magnificent manner, so neat, strong, and eligant, as this book is bound, the binding is well worth 13s., and the inlaying the Frontispiece, cleaning and mending, is worth 2s. To Dr. Moseley's great goodness, I am so much indebted, that my gratitude sets the price for binding, Inlaying, cleaning and mending at only £o 10s. 6d." Payne's chef d'œuvre was the binding of a copy of Aeschylus, 1795, and his bill for this job, set out at great length, amounted to £16 6s. 10d.

Another peculiarity of his work is the fact that he, either through want of means to employ a tool cutter or possibly the belief in his own ability to do it himself, invariably made his own tools, some of which were of iron, and while mostly of a simple nature, were in combination made to produce splendid results. He may be said to be unique in the manner in which the stop is used. Many of his designs are liberally sprinkled with dots, executed after the flowery part had been worked off; his side ornamentation was largely confined to the corners, which were connected by gauges to the border lines, and the backs very fully gilt (though the usual panel lines are absent), and the dot worked straight with the edge of the back. Payne's books were excellently forwarded, being sewn all along round bands with silk, and in the better class lined with leather. As a consequence they open with ease well into the back. In his later days there was a falling off of the excellence that had marked his earlier efforts, and, finally, borne down with disease, he breathed his last in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, on November 20th, 1797, and at the expense of his friend, Mr. Thos. Payne, was interred in the burial ground of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Thus the register of St. Martin's records the last stage in the life's drama of one who, whatever his faults as a man, was, as a craftsman, second to none in the age in which he lived.

The example of Roger Payne's work which we illustrate is a volume (one of four) of the "Monasticon Anglicanum." It is a fairly characteristic one, and exhibits the sprinkling of dots alluded to, the general simplicity of the style, which yet contrives to appear striking and effective, the "dicing" of the surface of the leather, and the prolonged rectangular corner ornaments, which so often occur on Payne's bindings.

BOOKBINDER

Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,

"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"
BY ALEX. J. PHILIP
6/- Net
STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Some Bookbinding Patents.

A machine for impressing designs on leather, etc., of the kind in which an engraved, etc., plate and a travelling roller are employed, is, according to an invention by Messrs. J. Thomson and Co., constructed with a series of movable blocks, which are acted on by the roller, and serve to transmit pressure to the leather, so as to press it into contact with the plate, thereby preventing lateral shifting of the material and permitting of several traverses of the roller. As shown, the leather, etc., 3 is placed on a grain plate 2 supported by a fixed table 1, and an elastic sheet 4 is placed above the leather. Pressure is transmitted to the leather from a movable pressure roller 13 by means of a series of vertical blocks 5 with rounded upper ends 7 to avoid shock, the blocks being guided by grooves to move in a frame 6 provided with rollers 9, 10 abutting against frames 11, 12 to prevent lateral shifting of the frame. The frame 6 is adapted to engage the projections 7, Fig. 3, on

FIG. 1.

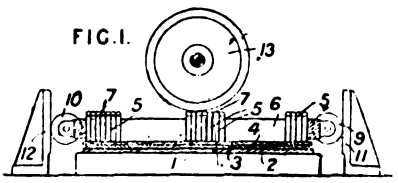
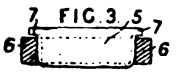
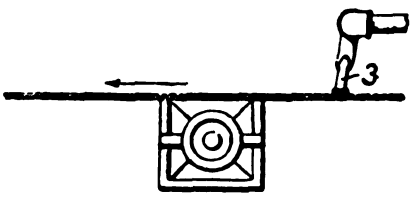


FIG. 3.



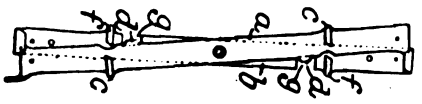
the blocks, so as to raise these off the work when desired. The roller 13 fits associated parts, or the table 1 may be movable so as to allow material of greater width than the roller to be operated on, and the blocks 5 may be pressed up from below. The frame 6 may consist of two end-pieces carrying rods threaded through slots in the blocks 5.

Paper with flexible portions suitable for ledgers having either loose or permanent leaves is, under a patent by Mr. P. Weston, produced on the wire cloth of a Fourdrinier machine, or on a cylinder machine, by sucking or blowing away portions of the pulp



web at the part to be thinned. Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of a suction nozzle 3 in front of the suction box of a Fourdrinier wire; blowing nozzles may be similarly placed over the suction boxes.

An invention by Mr. E. G. Dow relates to devices for securing documents, etc., in a loose-leaf book, file, or temporary binder of the kind comprising two overlapping plates *a*, *b*, each of which carries filing-prongs, *e*, *f*, one of the plates being pivoted on the other



so that it can be turned to open or close the file. In order to limit the relative movement of the plates, a pair of recesses *g*, having inclined inside edges, are formed in one plate and are adapted to be engaged by projecting stops *d*, *d* formed integral with the other plate.



British or American?

SIR,—We have your letter of the nineteenth instant, and contents are noted.

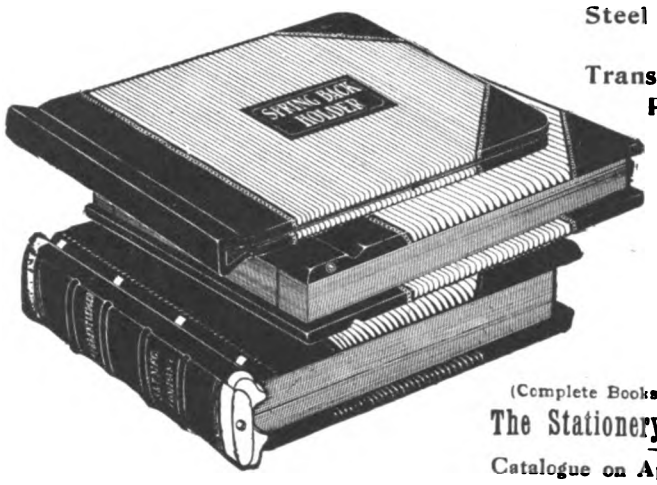
We have not yet seen the letter from Riviere and Sons, referring to the illustrations in our pamphlet, as we await the receipt of this month's Bookbinding number of your journal. Recently the editor of the *Dial* called our attention to the fact that some of the illustrations used in this booklet were photographs of bindings executed abroad, and that our pamphlet would create the impression that we are intentionally trying to deceive by showing bindings in it other than our own. We would say that there is not a style of binding illustrated in this booklet that we cannot execute. Our idea in selecting the different styles was to give a variety, using these illustrations to show the various designs, and the booklet is, as the title indicates, a little dissertation on the "art of binding books," with, as is also stated on the title-page, "illustrations of fine bindings." It is true that we use it as an advertising medium for our own bindery, and as such we have shown, among the other illustrations, specimens of our own work, *but nowhere either in the text or by implication do we lay claim to all the bindings shown.*

Yours very truly,
TROW DIRECTORY, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY,
Per THOS. B. SHEEHAN.

New York, Sept. 27th.

Digitized by Google

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST.
FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:—
"Identical, London"

Telephone Nos.:—
Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank
Works, 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON, E.C,
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD, E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DESIGNERS.

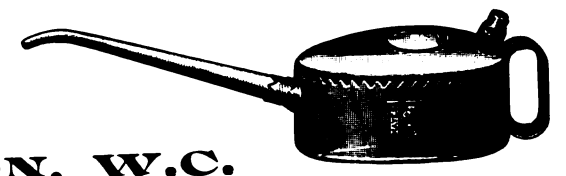
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.

BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

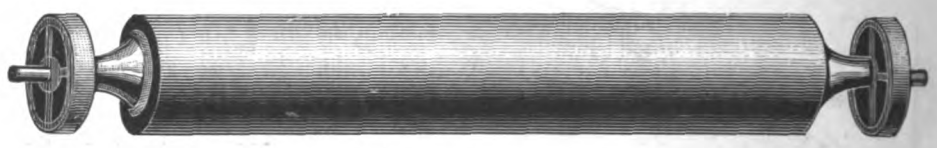
Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

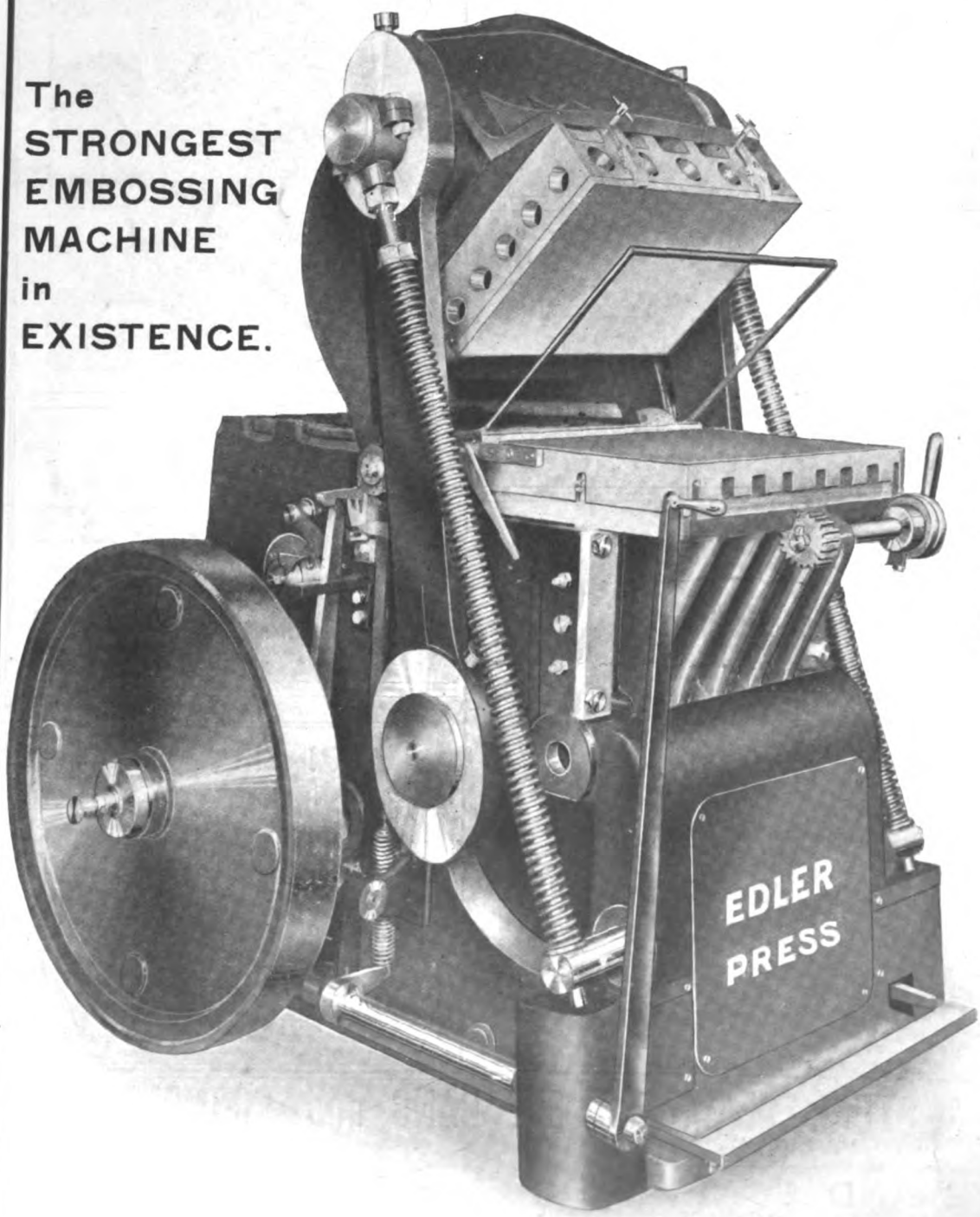
For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

The STRONGEST EMBOSSING MACHINE in EXISTENCE.



THIS

Improved New Power Embossing Machine.

can now be inspected running in the Showrooms of

A. Edler & Co.

Bath Place,
Rivington Street
LONDON, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—October 16, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
13862

NOV -7 19

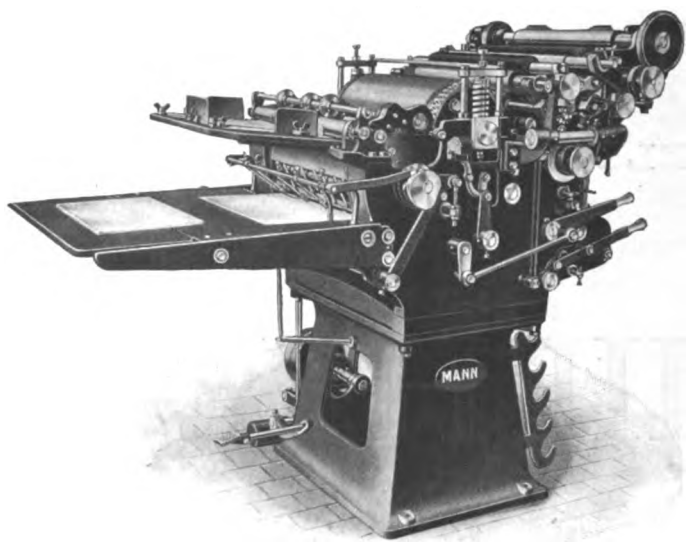
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 18. LONDON: October 23, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



This is the Offset Age

AND IT BEHOVES EVERY LITHOGRAPHER TO KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES BY INSTALLING THE WORLD'S MOST RELIABLE PRESS—

The Mann Offset.

SINGLE COLOUR ROTARY OFFSET—DEMY FOLIO SIZE.

Particulars from GEO. MANN & CO., Ltd.,

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"

Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "Gatling" Process ensure the best results on **All Classes of Printing Machines.**

Maker:

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.

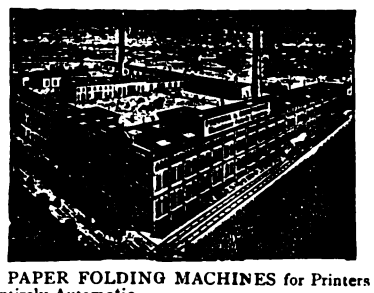
"Inkermann" Works,

HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,

And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.

LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

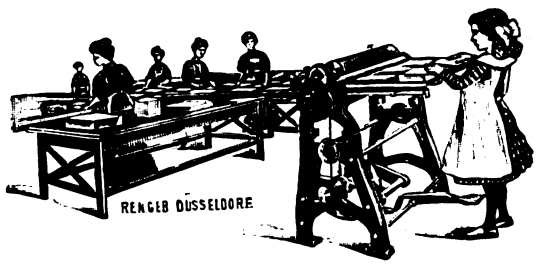
RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4,000 Folded Sheets. Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES, Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines.



Gueing Machine with Transporter.

Don't Buy

Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machines,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, and Boxmaking Machines, etc., Cold Glues, Gums, etc., without offer from:

RENGER Machines and Glue Works, **Dusseldorf** (Germany).

BUKAMA-MACHINES

For Sewing, Perforating. Eyeletting, Punching.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

Perfectors

In THREE SIZES (From Extra 8-CROWN to QUAD-DEMY.) **Speed up to 1,900 per hour.**

Two-Colour Presses

In THREE SIZES (From Extra 8-CROWN to QUAD-DEMY.) **Speed up to 1,700 per hour.**

Single-Cylinder Two-Revolution Presses

In ELEVEN SIZES (From 8-DEMY to DOUBLE-CROWN.) **Speed up to 2,700 per hour.**

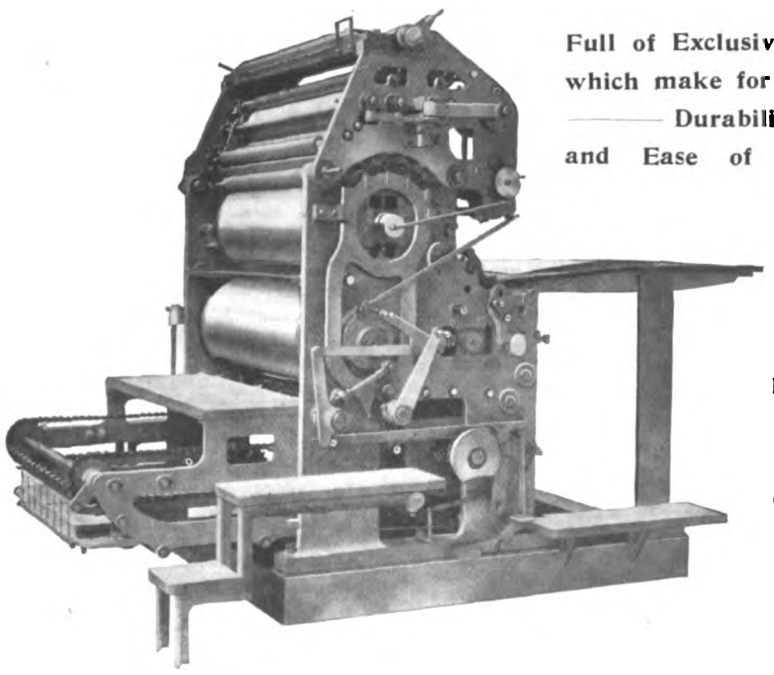
MANUFACTURED BY THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO. LIMITED,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 4493 CITY.

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

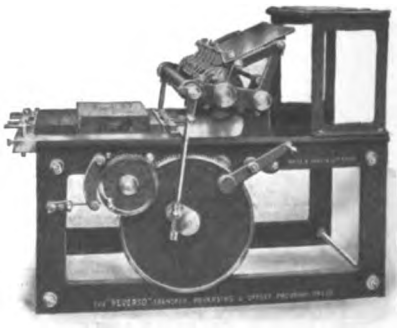


Full of Exclusive Features which make for Efficiency, Durability and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio to Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.

FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 18.

LONDON: OCTOBER 23, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

Costing Committee's Meeting.

The October meeting of the Liverpool Centre was held at the Hanover Hotel, Liverpool, under the auspices of the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers. The President, Mr. Harry Firth, presided over an attendance of close on 70 gentlemen, including Messrs. Cecil B. Johnston (of York), Waterhouse (of Bolton), A. E. Goodwin (organising secretary of the Master Printers' Federation), Geo. Watson (vice-president, Liverpool Centre), Wm. Stephenson, C. Coates, C. Thomas, C. Russell, W. A. Guest, J. Honeyman, C. Slocombe, A. Fox, H. R. Caldwell, A. Burns, J. Ostell, S. H. Hannah, H. Conway, Jas. N. Poole, etc., etc.

The PRESIDENT, after giving a hearty welcome to all present, asked Mr. Cecil Johnston to open the proceedings.

Mr. JOHNSTON illustrated his remarks by taking from a book published three years ago by Mr. J. A. Wild, entitled "Cost of Production," four estimates for an identical job. The estimates were by firms paying £300 to £25,000 a year in wages, and the prices varied from £4 16s. 3d. to £14 8s. The job was 500 copies demy 8vo. booklet, 32 pages, long primer solid, one page cover. Continuing, Mr. Johnston said, there can be no unanimity in printers' prices so long as each printer is a law unto himself. One recognises that there will always be a variance of opinion, but we feel that there is only *one* cost system—that is, naturally, the right one. It is not so much a matter of cutting—because each man thinks he is on the right lines. If he is higher, he thinks his competitor is a fool. Its a matter of *all* trying to adopt one uniform system of *recovery of expenses*. (Applause.)

Mr. GOODWIN (Organising Secretary of the Federation of Master Printers) hoped that none had been frightened by the figures used by Mr. Johnston. He was glad the subject had been introduced in the way in which it had, because he had now some experience of Liverpool printers, and he was sure that they were not *knowingly* charging below their cost. He found that there were two classes of printers most difficult to move—the printers who have a system which has been running many years, and the printers who have no system whatever. It was rather more years than he cared to think since he first got up against this system. He vividly remembered the smiling indifference, almost amounting to passive resistance, with which the question was first viewed. But he could now count amongst his best friends those who, after a very little experience, realised that the costing system was going to be a help and not a hindrance. At similar meetings in London and Manchester he was quite frank in saying that some of them were altogether in sympathy with this movement, fully realising that there was nothing but honest attempt to improve the whole crowd. The costing system is the simplest that can be devised, and shows the cost of any department at any given period, the cost of every job that goes through the works, as well as a method of checking the rates upon which estimates are based. To work the system it was necessary to have some idea of departmental expenses. He had heard that the majority of printers did not keep any books at all. To that he could give the lie direct—but he had found offices carrying very expensive machinery, where they only kept a day book, and crossed off the item when the job was finished.

Mr. GOODWIN then dealt with the charts showing forms of Statement of Expenses, Cost of Production, Time Dockets, Job Cost Sheet, Value of Production, and Machine Work. Continuing, he said that, in a word, was the whole of this marvellous system. It was far more difficult to explain than it was to operate. It was nothing like so difficult as they might suppose.

DISCUSSION.

In the very interesting and illuminating discussion that ensued, such difficulties as the following were encountered and lucidly answered:—Did the system give any means of checking actual wages charged against each job? Did it show the actual quantity of ink, etc., to each job? Was it possible for *any* firm to pick up this system right from the very bottom? Did the system show, by actual illustration in text book form, how it was possible to apply it to the business? Was the system a Ready Reference, so that anyone may easily refer to it at any time?

Opinions were divided on the average hours per week to be allowed for the running of machines, some speakers saying 50—the Costs Committe 40.

Other points dealt with were:—Could the Costing Committee suggest a system of forms to be used as records showing items of departmental expenses? Details of factory books. Checking wages paid against wages charged. Percentages of depreciation showing items for checking. Recovery of overhead charges. The question of new material in connection with capital account. The question of the law of average. Making ready on machines and running time, what rule for charging large or small runs?

Mr. WATERHOUSE, of Bolton, was delighted to be at this meeting, because he had taken two or three meetings of master printers single-handed, and had come to the conclusion that they did not understand him, or that they were not interested in costing systems. He was sure this meeting was an inspiration to Mr. Johnston and to Mr. Goodwin on account of the keen interest displayed at question time, which was most interesting and most helpful, and assisted those who had the costing system at heart. He felt that the time was arriving when the printer would see a prospect of a return for his capital and his brains. There was no doubt that we had played too much into the hands of the customers. We must confess to great surprise at the manner in which rates have advanced in price, to say nothing of the increased railway charges which had to be faced. Had our prices increased proportionately? Some large buyers had remarked that printers were the most gullable people on earth; and he was beginning to think there was some truth in the remark, for he had had it reported of a well-known firm that on no account was a certain order to be allowed to pass—"Let us know our competitor's price and we will reduce ours by £20." Another instance was in his own experience where £128 had been estimated for a job and two competitors respectively tendered £93 and £84. In this case the customer was a firm having a man as buyer of the whole of the printing. This person asserted that the £128 estimate was a ridiculous quotation; and he returned it with a note something like this: "I don't know what's wrong with your estimate department. There must be a leakage somewhere. How you get business I don't know. It is about time you changed your staff." He sent this to the £128 firm because he didn't think the other two (the £93 and the £83) firms could be wrong, seeing that he had also received another price for £62! What had he done? He had placed the order with the £62 firm! "And have you had sample of paper?" he was asked. "Yes—and discovered that it was lighter than specification," he replied, "and I told them so; in which case they said the job would be £3 cheaper. So I'm getting the job for £59!!!" Comment is superfluous when it is known that the paper for this job could not be bought for less than £50; on top of this, the job was full of illustrations and was to be in four colours and gold bronze."

Mr. WATERHOUSE said that some time ago the chairman of the firm he was with previously placed in his hands a book dealing with a system of costs, with the remark that something might be done on those lines in their establishment. After reading through that book, Mr. Waterhouse came to the conclusion that his firm had no system at all. He studied the question for six months, and then started a new term with a system of costs which had been in operation at Alf Cooke's. They discovered that most jobs that managers of departments thought were gold mines—on a true system of costs—were not at all so profitable, and that on other jobs on which they thought they not were making profit they were losing. This necessitated recharging to the customer—which in some instances meant the loss of a customer. When the system was put in the heads of departments felt that it was going to tell against them. There was a dinner on the subject, at which everything was thoroughly explained, with the result that at the end of six weeks' time there was not one who would have gone back on the old system—they became as enthusiastic over the costing system as he was himself.

They wanted a correct system to prevent unscrupulous buying as well as unscrupulous dealing. The Costing System enabled the printer to do so; indeed it enabled the printer to look into the future and so gauge his work that he was able to tell exactly what he could accomplish in a given period. Mr. Waterhouse concluded by saying that at the present time printing was truly a fine art, and he thought all would agree that a true system of costing would be helpful. If every one would adopt the costing system, he declared that in three months time they would kick themselves for not having known more about their own business.

Mr. Fox said he would recommend that a charge be made for estimates, and that no free sketches should be submitted.

Mr. WATERHOUSE spoke against free sketches, and said sometimes the preparation of sketches in the aggregate by the many firms quoting cost more than the job.

Mr. GOODWIN: Under the Cost System *all* costs are recovered. So long as these variations are going on so long will you have the foregoing state of things. Under the

Digitized by Google

Cost System, customers are beginning to find out that its no use sending for estimates because all the printers charge alike.

The discussion was smartly conducted, and Messrs. Johnston, Waterhouse, and Goodwin were freely plied with questions and recommendations.

Mr. WM. STEPHENSON, in proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers, said, it was with very great pleasure he had listened to the speakers that night, although he did not exactly see eye to eye with them on several things. He felt very strongly that the consumers of printing should not have the advantage of the expensive typesetting and printing machines; the benefit derived from them belonged to the employer. On behalf of the Centre he moved a hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Johnston, Waterhouse, and Goodwin.

Mr. A. BURNS, in seconding the vote of thanks, said, as foremen and overseers, they knew what it was to quote for a job, and how they felt when the job went elsewhere. There were many things operating that all could not see—wheels within wheels—which compelled employers to take jobs; and there were certain reasons why certain people placed jobs with particular people. The Costing System would be beneficial to all concerned.

Mr. JOHNSTON, replying, said it was essential to have the sympathy and co-operation of the heads and of the staff, and it was vitally important that they understood the lines upon which the Costing Committee wished to go. It was not getting at the men or the overseers. It was not a war against the consumer—consumers did not object to pay a reasonable percentage.

Mr. GOODWIN said it was one of the most interesting meetings he had attended. He would be always willing and ready to assist to work the Costing System, and was quite sure that the good influence of that meeting would extend to the masters, and that improvements would take place in Liverpool. He would like to propose a vote of thanks to their president, Mr. Firth, whom he met a couple of days ago, and recognised in him the right gentleman to preside over a meeting of managers and overseers; and also to Mr. Poole, their secretary, for the manner in which he had arranged for the meeting that evening.

Mr. FIRTH, in reply, said the prices in every trade but printing were advancing, yet the vast amount of skill and worry in connection with printing was most inadequately charged for. The employers by becoming better acquainted one with another, and taking their managers and overseers into their confidence, would soon find the remedy.

At the conclusion of the costing meeting, the ordinary business meeting of the Centre was held. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed, and several questions asked in regard to the Death Benefit Fund.

The business on the agenda completed, the President, Mr. HARRY FIRTH, said he had a very pleasing duty to perform; they would remember the vast amount of work their secretary, Mr. Poole, had put in for a considerable time in assuring the success of the United Meeting, on June 21st last. That meeting had been a very great success, and the Council fully recognised the work and energy which had conduced to that success, and on their behalf he had pleasure in handing to Mr. Poole a gold pendant for his watch chain as a token of their appreciation.

Mr. GEORGE WATSON, the Vice-President, said he fully endorsed every word the President had said about their secretary, who had put so much energy into the United Meeting that at the close of the proceedings he broke down in health.

Mr. POOLE, on receiving the pendant, said that it came to him as a very great surprise; in fact, he might say it was not fair that any man should receive such a shock without warning. With regard to the United Meeting, he had done what he considered his duty, and that was to maintain the position of the First Centre. This would have been impossible without the whole-hearted help of the officers and council, who had all worked along with him. He had felt amply rewarded when he received the letters from the chief officials of the Parent and other Centres stating what a success the United Meeting at Liverpool had been. However, he tendered to his colleagues on the executive his best thanks and hoped his hat would not be too small for him to go home in.

The Colour Printer and Christmas PUBLICATIONS.

The approach of Christmastide brings us many reminders of how busy the colour printer has been during the preceding months over work intended for the amusement and edification of the public. He has been aided by the skill and industry of many allied branches of the printing trade, and according to the manner in which he has adopted and made use of the best available methods and materials, so does his work show a progressive smartness and up-to-date finish that pleases his patrons and brings prosperity to his business. The perfection of modern artistic reproduction is nowhere better exemplified than in the publications issued by the well-known artistic colour printers, Messrs. C. W. Faulkner and Co., Ltd., 79, Golden-lane, E.C., and this year they have produced some beautiful things in Christmas cards, calendars, panels and studies, that will well maintain their high reputation among the purchasing public.

Their Christmas cards are in greater variety this year than in any previous year, ranging from 1d. to 1s. each, and they are reproduced in various styles of colour and black and white, including a special range of hand-coloured and floral cards, comprising altogether over 1,000 designs. Their "Mayfair and Remembrance" series of private Christmas and New Year cards are handled by all the leading stationers, and this year's unusually fine collection will be much appreciated. Every taste has been provided for in a remarkably wide range of designs, embracing all shades of sentiment from serious to gay. Excellent value is given alike in the low priced and the more expensive lines.

Of calendars there is an immense variety, and the collection includes 250 styles of turnover, monthly block, and novelty calendars, from 6d. to 10s. 6d. each, while the daily tear-off calendars, the "Shakespeare," "Great Thoughts," "Divine Thoughts," "Remembrance," and "Witty Thoughts," bearing landscapes, seascapes and figure studies, are of the best the firm have ever issued. Throughout these calendars are printed and manufactured at the firm's Golden-lane factory in London. Some typical lines are "The Shakespeare," four-sheet turnover calendar, illustrated with scenes from Shakespeare's plays, by T. C. Dugdale and Chas. A. Buchel, beautifully reproduced in rich colour. "The Children's Pets" is a three-sheet turn-over calendar, bearing dainty kitten and dog studies by A. Augusta Talboys, reproduced in gravure. Another three-sheet turnover calendar, "At the Party," has amusing children studies by Agnes Richardson, reproduced in bright colours. There is also a monthly engagement turnover calendar with twelve sheets, spaces for daily engagements being provided. A blotter calendar bearing a charming study of a girl's head in gravure is another attractive style. The above range from 3s. 6d. to 1s. calendars. There is a nice selection of shilling block calendars. The Boudoir Daily Tear-off Quotation calendar consists of a charming river study, exquisitely coloured by hand. Among other shilling block calendars there is a series called "Divine Thoughts," including a gravure picture of the Good Shepherd by Kehnen, and a hand-coloured gravure view of Lake Como by J. McWhirter, R.A. There is also the "Shakespeare" series, with fine pictures illustrating the plays, the "Great Thoughts" series, with a pleasing variety of figure and scenic studies, and the "Witty Thoughts" series, with humorous pictures, and in connection with which prizes are offered for the best joke or funny story sent in before March 31st next. On each of the tear-offs is a suitable quotation, carefully selected, for every day in the year, and on the latter calendar a delightfully humorous quotation or anecdote appears on the tear-offs. An ideal calendar for children is the Golden Thoughts for Little People series, containing simple passages from the Bible, hymns, songs of nature, and sweet verses on many subjects for each week in the year, with notes on birds and wild flowers from White's Natural History of Selborne. In addition to the above we may mention the Sixpenny Panels with gold bevelled edges, the range of which has been further increased to 116 new and beautifully printed designs by well-known artists, printed either in colours or gravure, each calendar being fitted with a strut and supplied in a strong envelope.

Messrs. Faulkner hold a deservedly high reputation for pictures splendidly reproduced from paintings by well-known artists. The selection is an extensive and varied one, and is continually being added to. Four charming landscape studies bearing the artist's name have just been published, faithfully reproduced in colours from the paintings by A. de Breanski. The size of these pictures is 17¾ by 13¾ inches, and mounted artistically on grey multiple mounts, and published at 16s. the set of four, they form an admirable present.

Detailed particulars of all the above and other attractive lines are given in the firm's large and fully illustrated catalogue for the season 1913-14.

Austria-Hungary.

Imports and Exports of Paper.

The year 1912, reports the British Consul-General (Sir F. W. Duncan, Bart.), began well in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, but closed with severe depression both industrial, commercial and financial. The outbreak of the Balkan War was no doubt the chief cause of the set-back, but it is possible that the period of the boom would not have lasted very much longer in any case, as there were certain unhealthy features about it which were recognised long before the war began. The international shortage of money came to be felt severely owing to the adverse balance of trade and payments, which had been increasing ever since it began in 1906.

Dealing with the paper trade the report states that the imports of paper and paper goods into the Monarchy were as follows:—1912, £1,620,000 (an increase of £134,000 over 1911); 1911, £1,486,000; 1910, £1,491,600. Exports: 1912, £1,629,000 (a decrease of £29,000 over 1911); 1911, £1,658,000; 1910, £1,790,000.

Trade in paper between Austro-Hungary and the United Kingdom was as follows:—Paper from United Kingdom: 1912, 394 m. tons; 1911, 321 m. tons valued at £31,490; 1910, 258 m. tons, £15,360. Austria-Hungary paper exported to United Kingdom: 1912, 7,175 m. tons; 1911, 6,830 m. tons valued at £85,900; 1910, 6,443 m. tons, £83,600.

Austro-Hungary exported in 1912 5,535 m. tons of paper to British India, compared with 4,762 m. tons, valued at £65,520, in 1911, and 5,315 m. tons of the value of £81,200 in 1910.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

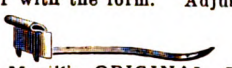
Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

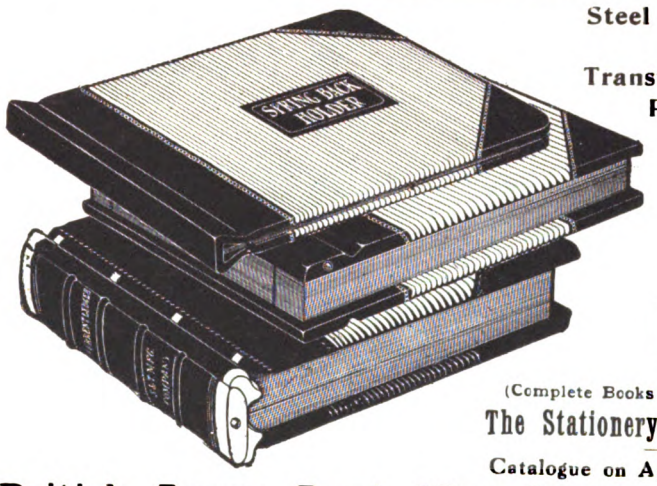
The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

W. F. SEDGWICK Ltd.

PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 to 7 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.

CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.



Digitized by Google

The Printing Trades Exhibition

AT AMSTERDAM.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

II.

Resuming my tour of the Machinery Hall, I noted Messrs. Steinmesse and Stollberg, of Nuremberg, showing litho printing machines both for hand and power, and also their stone-grinding machine.

The Macshinenfabrik Johannisberg, of Geisenheim, were represented by their agent, Mr. H. B. Ijdo, of The Hague, and by one of their "Perfect" machines. The well-known "Victoria" platen of Rockstroh and Schneider, of Dresden, was on view at the stall of Mr. J. E. Stolberg, their Dutch representative.

The largest collection of machinery was staged by the Amsterdam Typefoundry, who are agents for many important firms. Brehmer's bookbinding machines; the Babcock "Optimus" with the "Dux" feeder, a mechanical (not pneumatic) attachment; the machines of the Chandler and Price Co. and the Augsburg Machine Co., together with the cases and other woodwork of the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., were all shown by this firm. Karl Krause's paper cutting machines are also handled by them, and one of the most striking exhibits was a three-sided cutter for books, which automatically trims all three edges at one operation.

Pneumatic feeders were shown on several machines, notably on an "Albert."

The Dresden Schnellpressen Fabrik showed a fine "Planeta" press, which received a gold medal.

Messrs. Klimsch, of Frankfurt, and Messrs. Penrose and Co., of London, were the principal exhibitors of photo-engraving apparatus and materials. Stereotyping and roller-casting plants were shown by Messrs. Winkler, Fallert and Co., of Berne.

Two schools of printing exhibited specimens of their work, *i.e.*, the one at Utrecht and the Leipzig School. The specimens from Utrecht were mounted on a dark grey paper, and comprised both letterpress and colour work. This school has day classes, and is not limited to apprentices. A Specimen Book is issued annually. The Leipzig School (Königliche Akademie für Graphische Kunst) showed worthy specimens of three-colour work. These were good, but the few specimens of ordinary letterpress did not strike one as being in the first rank.

Printing inks were shown by the firms of E. T. Gleitsman (Dresden), Beit and Co., P. van Son and Co. (Deventer), and Kast and Ehinger, and printing and litho rollers by Beit and Co. (who, though a German firm, have a factory in Amsterdam for making rollers), C. Schmautz, of Paris, and O. Swanten, of Amsterdam.

Special attention may be drawn to the exhibit of the Vereeniging tot Bevordering der Gezondheit in de Grafische Vakken (Society for Promoting Hygiene in the Printing Trades). They fitted up two printing offices, one non-hygienic and the other hygienic. The contrast is very striking, as may be seen from the post cards published in connection with the show, and reproduced herewith. Even in this country there are many printing offices that might profit from this object lesson.

Finally, I may refer to the publishers' exhibit, which took the form of a library of about 5,000 volumes recently issued by the various publishing firms in the Netherlands. All the journals published in the country were also shown, and the reading-room was open to all visitors to the Exhibition. There were a few exhibits in connection with bookbinding, some notes upon which appeared in the Bookbinding Section of our issue of October 16th.



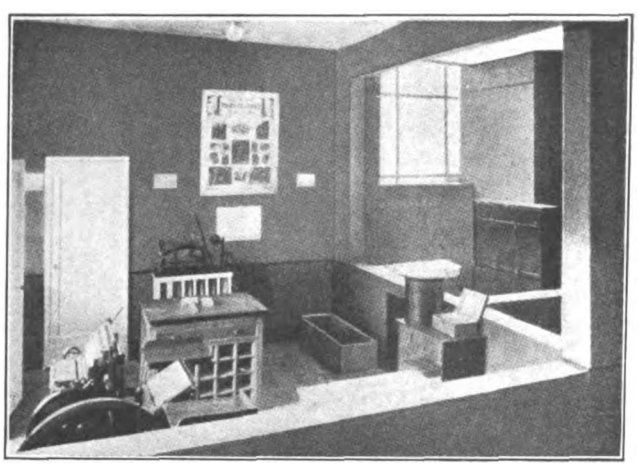
A Typical Non-Hygienic Printing Establishment, arranged as an Object Lesson by the Dutch Society for Promoting Hygiene in the Printing Trades.

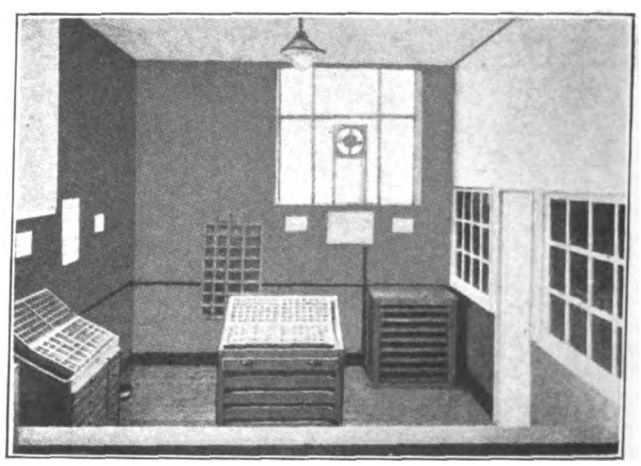
A Typesetter's Experiment.

Many, many years ago, says a writer in the *American Printer*, long before a typesetting machine of any kind was in operation (excepting the old Alden, which was not a success), when I was studying all possible methods of increasing my speed at the case, I tried one that was at least novel and may be worth while at this late day, especially to the young printer who hopes to rise to the top as a compositor. This experiment consisted of picking up two letters at a time instead of one, thus cutting the movements of the arm down one-half. The experiment was only partially successful as far as related to speed alone, but it certainly reduced the actual muscular labour very materially, while the rate of composition per hour was as high, and perhaps a little higher than by the other method. Any compositor can try it for himself, and after a little practice will, I am sure, attain as much or more than his ordinary speed.

For example, take the word "that." Instead of first picking up the letter "t," take the letter "h," holding it a little back from the ends of the fingers; then follow with the "t." Both of these letters can be placed in the stick almost as quickly as one—the "t" first and then the "h," and so on. For the word "the," which occurs so frequently, take the "t" and the "h" in the same manner, following them with the "e" alone and then the space, as these two types are not so readily handled together as two full-length letters. So, too, it is not desirable with such a word as "upon" to take the "u" and the "p" together, as their situation in the case would prevent any gain in the hand movement. After a little practice the selection of proper letters the doubling of which will result in gain in speed, or at least in not retarding it, will become mechanical and require no special thought by the compositor, while the conservation of muscular energy in the right arm will be of considerable importance. At the worst any young compositor will, I am sure, enjoy the experiment.

While upon this subject of typesetting speed I may be permitted without boasting, to note that many years before stands, or frames, were built so as to bring the cap case partly forward of the back side of the lower case and nearer to the compositor's hand, I made a device from malleable iron which accomplished the same object with the old-fashioned stand. It consisted of a peculiar shaped iron that fitted tightly upon each end of the lower case, while the lower edge of the cap case at each end fitted into a wide slot in the upper end of the device, the shape of which brought the cap case to the position it now occupies on the improved stands. A number of these attachments were made and used in the newspaper office where I then worked, more than forty years ago, but I was a mere boy then and the improvement went no further at that time.





1.—Machine Room. **2.—Composing Room.**

A Model Hygienic Printing Establishment, as arranged at Amsterdam by the Dutch Society for Promoting Hygiene in the Printing Trades.

Digitized by ARCHIVE

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium
or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.

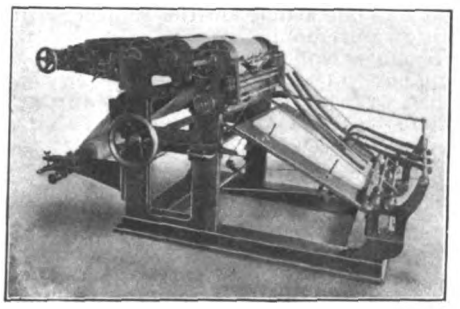
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.

Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.

PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.

Algraphy Ltd.
Sternhall Works, McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: "ALGRAPHY, LONDON"

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.,
(Telephone: 2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES
For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES
For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS
For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker.'

Monthly Publication about 100 Pages and many Artistic Supplements.

Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades.

☛ Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers' Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.

Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number.

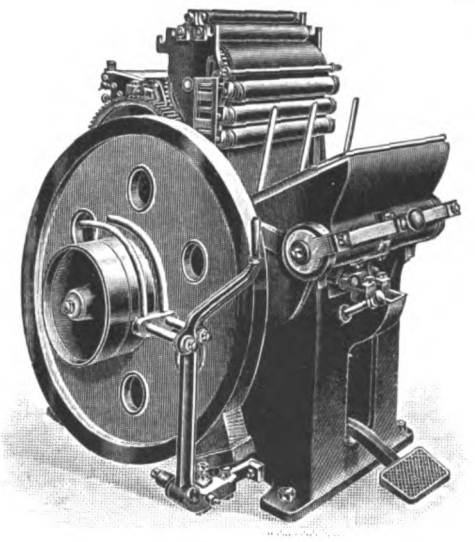
15/3 POST FREE.

SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'
19 Dennewitzstsasse, BERLIN W. 57.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Platen Press Dept.:
Over
9,000
Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output:
700
Machines.

A Machine can be seen at the Show-rooms of Messrs. HEWITT BROS., Field Street, King's Cross, London, W.C.

Clyde Press & Rotalitho, Limited.

TO THE TRADE
RUBBER OFFSET
SPECIALISTS

LOW PRICES. Dunbar Street, West Norwood. QUICK DELIVERY.
Telephone: STREATHAM 1828.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

FRY'S for METALS
"Fryotype"
Brands of
LINO STEREO MONO TYPO, etc.
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

The Bodoni Centenary Celebrations.

The festivities in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Giambattista Bodoni, the celebrated Italian printer, brought together a representative gathering of Continental notabilities associated with print and paper, the absence of any officially accredited delegate from our own country being rather marked.

On Saturday, September 20th, there assembled at the "Borgo Mediœvale," at Turin, on which has been placed a tablet commemorative of the occasion, a large crowd of interested visitors and officials, including the Under Secretary of State for Public Instruction, the Prefect, Syndic and Questors of Turin, many journalists, artists, and members of the printing and allied trades, who listened attentively to the inaugural discourse of Cav. Vigliardi-Paravia, President of the Centenary Celebration Committee. In a neat speech, he gave thanks to all those who had assisted to bring into being the "Museum of the Book," and thus permanently preserve one of the most striking and interesting features of the late Turin Exhibition. Sig. Paravia modestly omitted to mention his own exertions, but his services were duly recognised by the next speaker, the Syndic or Mayor of Turin. He was followed by the official orator at the ceremony, Com. Pietro Barbera, who dwelt at some length on the importance of Bodoni's work, and the lessons modern typographers could learn from it.

The Museum being then declared formally open, the visitors made their way into it, to inspect the Bodoni exhibits. It is intended that the institution shall serve a somewhat similar function to that of the Technical Library of our own St. Bride Foundation, *i.e.*, constitute a centre where members of the printing and allied trades can consult technical and historical literature relating to their industries, and files of trade journals from various countries, including of course the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

When the speechmaking was resumed, the Under-Secretary for Public Instruction paid his tribute to the memory of Bodoni, whom he designated one of Italy's greatest sons. At the banquet in the evening there was a very large attendance, and a number of speeches were delivered, including one by Dr. Ludwig Volkmann, President of the International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts to be held at Leipzig next year. Sig. Giolitti, the Italian Premier, sent a telegram regretting his inability to be present, and wishing success to the Centenary festivities.

At Saluzzo, the printer's birthplace, on the Sunday morning, a large proportion of the inhabitants turned out to welcome the party from Turin. A procession was formed at the station, and proceeded to the Piazza where Bodoni's monument is situated. Arrived there, the commemorative bronze tablet placed upon it was unveiled and formally dedicated by Com. Pomba. His little speech on the occasion was fittingly responded to by Cav. Craveri, Syndic of Saluzzo, who promised that the utmost care would be taken of this latest addition to the town's artistic records. After the visitors had partaken of refreshments at the Town Hall at the invitation of the Syndic, a move was made at 10.30 to the great hall, where the commemorative address was delivered by Com. Rinaudo, in the presence of a large gathering. He recapitulated the principal facts in Bodoni's career, mentioned some of his most famous typographical works, and recalled a few of the many tributes of admiration that had been bestowed upon him and them from Benjamin Franklin's time onwards. Com. Rinaudo concluded an eloquent discourse by expressing the hope that the memory, like the art of Bodoni, would never perish. The Market Hall had been converted into a banqueting pavilion with the aid of elaborate decorative draperies, and a bust of the printer was not forgotten. Here a banquet was served to the assemblage of Bodonian enthusiasts, Cav. Vigliardi-Paravia being in the chair. Amongst those who delivered speeches on the occasion was Sig. Gio. Lobetti-Bodoni, a printer at Saluzzo, who still carries on the typographical traditions of the family. The visitors afterwards inspected various places of interest in the town, and finally reached Turin again at 10.30 p.m., after a long and busy day.

Nevertheless, they were up betimes on Monday morning, which was devoted to a visit to the lately constituted Royal School of Typography, and the unveiling of a bust of Bodoni in the Conference Hall, which is further ornamented with a bust of Gutenberg, and those of Signori G. Barbera, a famous Florentine publisher; G. Pomba, an equally well-known Torinese publisher; Cav. G. Levi, director of the important local type-founding firm of Nebiolo and Co.; and Cav. A. Lobetti-Bodoni. The bust of Bodoni is by the sculptor (Prof. Cav. G. Ambrosio) of his monument at Saluzzo, and after unveiling it Sig. Vigliardi-Paravia, the president of the School, presented the professor with a Diploma of Merit. Several other short speeches were delivered, and at the banquet which followed there were still more. Amongst those who spoke then was Com. Barbera, president of the Italian Typographical Association, who paid a deserved tribute to the good work done, in connection with the Centenary arrangements, by Sig. Vigliardi-Paravia. In conclusion he asked them to drink not only to the memory of Bodoni himself, but also to that of his wife, Paola Margherita Dell'Aglio, whom he described as a worthy companion for such a man. The three days proceedings were brought to a fitting close by a speech from Cav. Uff. Alberto Lobetti-Bodoni, who thanked those present, in the name of all the descendants of Bodoni, for the honours conferred upon the memory of their famous ancestor.

Although Turin was the centre of the Bodoni Centenary Celebration, Parma, where the printer actually lived and worked for some forty-five years, was not behind in testifying appreciation of one of her most celebrated citizens. On September 29th a Bodoni exhibition was opened at the Biblioteca Palatina, and a deputation from Turin was



Giambattista Bodoni, 1740—1813.

From a painting in the Communal Library at Turin, ascribed to G. Lucatelli.

received by the Syndic of Parma and a local committee. More of the inevitable speeches followed, a commemorative address being delivered by Professor Umberto Benassi. The equally inevitable Vermouth d'onore having been duly imbibed by the thirsty visitors, the heads of the Parmese and Torinese Committees congratulated one another —and incidentally honoured Bodoni in the doing — with the aid of further speeches. At 2.30 p.m. the party proceeded to the Cathedral, where, by permission of the Archbishop and Chapter, there was still more speechifying, and a commemorative bronze tablet was unveiled on Bodoni's monument, which is a large mural tablet, bearing a long Latin inscription, and surmounted by a bust of the printer. That typographer's skilful punch cutter, Amoretti, to whom much of his success was due, has also been honoured, a stone to his memory being dedicated in the Church of St. Pancras.*

The centenary festivities were taken a good deal of notice of by the local press, *La Stampa* (Turin) of September 22nd devoting a couple of columns to the subject, and reproducing several photos of the proceedings at Saluzzo. Several other papers also gave a good deal of space to reports of the proceedings.

Amongst the numerous literary memorials of this historic event we may mention, first of all, the official booklet of the Centenary Committee, "Nel Primo Centenario della Morte di Giambattista Bodoni," 85 pp. royal 8vo., including a portrait of Bodoni, a reproduction of his medal of 1802, and several typographical facsimiles. It comprises four monographs, *i.e.*, "The work of Bodoni," by Sig. T. Grandi; "The Reform of Typography," by Sig. C. Rutta; "Bodoni and the Art of Printing in Italy," by Sig. G. Busnelli; and "The New Renaissance," by Sig. A. Malacrida, the latter dealing with the aims and aspirations of modern Italian typography. These various interesting notices throw much light on Bodoni and his influence on the printing of his times, and incidentally provide some sound criticism of his work and methods. The Royal School of Typography at Turin has just started the publication of a trade periodical, *L'Arte Tipografica*, and the principal article in the first number (September, 1913) is appropriately devoted to a consideration of Bodoni and his typographical work, illustrated with several facsimiles of title-pages, etc., and prefaced by a portrait of that printer, which we reproduce herewith on a smaller scale. There are also two or three other and shorter contributions dealing with the same subject from various points of view.

From a pictorial standpoint, the Bodoni number (April-September) of *Archivio Tipografico*, the beautifully illustrated "house organ" of the Augusta Co. at Turin—a leading Italian printers' supply house—stands well out from the other contributions to the literature of the Centenary. The lengthy biography of Bodoni, by Sig. Gianolio Dalmazzo, which it contains is elucidated by seventeen fine plates, including reproductions of several portraits of the printer; pictures of his monument in the Cathedral of Parma; of the stone covering an urn in which—according to the usage of the time—his heart and viscera were deposited for sepulture in the Church of San Bartholemew at Parma, and a curious contemporary print, "A Conversation at Bodoni's House," in which the printer's wife is represented as playing the guitar, whilst her husband is apparently discussing with his friends the details of some piece of typography. This Part also contains biographies of Bodoni in French and Spanish.

Amongst other publications issued in connection with the Bodoni Centenary we may mention a short monograph by Sig. Barbera, published by Formiggini at Genoa; a notice of the printers' family, issued by the Bodoni establishment at Saluzzo; a biography of Bodoni, published by Battei at Parma; another, issued by Bovo at Saluzzo, and a monograph issued by the School of the Book at Florence. No. 56 of *Piemonte Grafico*, Turin, also had an article on the subject, with a portrait of Bodoni.

The most elaborate literary memorial of the Bodoni Centenary is the book lately published by Messrs. Bertieri and Vanzetti, of Milan, entitled "L'Arte di Giambattista Bodoni." It is a 4to. volume of 172+52 pages, finely printed on deckle-edged paper from the Maslianico mills, with old-style type of Bodonian character, the general get-up of the book being also on Bodonian lines, *i.e.*, it has exceptionally broad margins, page numerals below the text, and covers of boards, decorated with the quaint flowered paper, in three colours, that was common in Bodoni's day. In fact in all respects it is a desirable volume to possess.

About a fourth of the book is occupied by a biography of Bodoni, by Com. Professor Guiseppe Famagalli, a member of a family well known in connection with Italian typography. The Professor has done his work well, and whilst fully appreciative of Bodoni's talents, does not unduly magnify his other qualities, nor attempt to conceal or gloss over his obvious shortcomings. What these were can be gathered from a remark made by Firmin Didot, the eminent Parisian typographer, in 1799, "His (Bodoni's) books will no doubt rank high in the collections of amateurs, but they will be excluded from those of men of letters. As a literary man I must condemn his publications, though as a printer I admire them." It is indeed hardly necessary to say that the mantle of Aldus and the Estiennes had not descended on Bodoni, whose somewhat limited education unfitted him to successfully play the part of editor of the many classical works which issued from his press. Hence the numerous errors of which the critical savants of his day so often—and all too often justly—complained.

Bodoni was seen at his best in his printing establishment, for he was a true artist in type, and this brings us to the second and principal part of the volume under notice, *i.e.*, "*L'Arte*" proper. It has been compiled by Sig. Raffaello Bertieri, a member of the firm which publishes the book, and goes very thoroughly into all aspects of Bodoni's typographical work. A monograph on a subject of this kind would be of little service if not fully illustrated, and in the present instance there is an absolute wealth of illustration, no less than ninety facsimiles of types, specimen pages, titles, etc., elucidating the text. Twenty-five of the best of these are in a separate section at the end of the volume, with the appropriate title of "Monumenti Tipografici Bodoniani." The whole subject is indeed exhaustively handled, and by including upwards of a score of facsimiles

* Sig. U. Benassi has lately published at Parma a little book dealing with the connection between Bodoni and Amoretti.

Digitized by Google

from Italian, French and English (Baskerville) books printed in the eighteenth century, from 1727 down to the period of the dawn of Bodoni's fame as a printer, Sig. Bertieri enables the reader to see what that typographer owed to his predecessors and contemporaries in the art, in designing his new founts, and what posterity owes to him, in the same direction. Our modern "private presses" do not, it is true, deign to notice Bodoni's faces, mostly preferring to seek their typographical inspiration in the work of a period three centuries earlier, but nevertheless there is, in many of Bodoni's books, a combined simplicity and grandeur which might well serve as a model for the fine printers of our day. As a designer of title pages from type alone he stands probably unrivalled even now, and it is to be hoped that our Schools of Typography will procure copies of the volume under notice, if only for the series of facsimiles it contains, really fine examples of typographical "lay-out" without the aid of ornaments, borders or vignettes, these accessories being but seldom used by Bodoni.

Quite apart, however, from its practical utility from such a standpoint, the book is a worthy monument to the memory of a great printer and must take rank as the standard work on the subject. It is prefaced by an excellent portrait of Bodoni, from a painting by Andrea Appiani, bequeathed to the Royal Gallery at Parma by the printer's widow in 1844, and also contains a remarkably fine facsimile of a letter from him to a brother typographer. A remittance of 9s. 8d. to the publishers, at 51, Via Tadino, Milan, will secure the dispatch of a copy, carriage paid to practically any part of the world.

In conclusion, we have to express our acknowledgments to Cav. Vigliardi-Paravia for kindly sending us copies of the most interesting literary items published in connection with the Centenary Celebration.

The death has taken place at Edinburgh, of Mr. Thomas Bradford, the proprietor of the establishments known as George Cooper and Co., manufacturing stationers, 40, Niddry-street, and Fife and Co., educational publishers, of the same address. Mr. Bradford served his apprenticeship in the business of which he eventually became the owner, and it is a curious coincidence that on the day of his death he completed fifty years of his business career.

Printing Machine Troubles.

An Echo of a House of Lords Case.

In the City of London Court, on Friday, before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Messrs. Furnival and Co., Ltd., printers' engineers, Clerkenwell-road, and Reddish Iron Works, Stockport, Lancashire, sued Polsue, Ltd., printers, Gough-square, Fleet-street, E.C., for £20 14s. 9d., balance of account due for a printing machine supplied. The claim was admitted, and the money paid into Court. Defendants raised a counter-claim for £17, and it was that which was now adjudicated upon. Mr. Eric Maxwell appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Stikeman for the defendants. Mr. Stikeman said that some time ago the defendants purchased a large printing machine of the two-revolution type. It was prior to 1908. The machine had given the defendants a great deal of trouble. It was sold as a quiet machine, and it was held by the House of Lords to be a nuisance when they worked it at night. The runners were wearing badly in 1908, and the attention of the plaintiffs' then manager was called to them. Defendants had bought the machine on the hire-purchase system, and owing to their litigation to the House of Lords they did not pay regularly. But they always paid interest on their arrears. The machine smashed badly, and defendants asked plaintiffs to repair it. That cost £68, and defendants' case was that when that was settled it was agreed by Messrs. Furnival that they should have an allowance of £17 because of the undue wear of the runners. Mr. G. L. Polsue, defendants' managing director, said that the runners gave rise to grievances soon after they had the machine. The litigation over the machine was very costly. Judge Lumley Smith said he liked to see a man who had fought a case to the House of Lords. The case itself was interesting, as defendants were allowed to use the machine in the day, but not at night. Of course a man could not go through the Divisional Court, Court of Appeal, and House of Lords without losing a good deal of money. Mr. Maxwell said that Messrs. Furnival's manager was dead, and there was nothing in writing referring to any suggested allowance. Plaintiffs knew nothing about it, and did not think it was made. The machine broke down because defendants kept it badly. Mr. Polsue said that was not so. Judge Lumley Smith said that defendants should have deducted the £17 from their payment of £68. Mr. Polsue said the reason that was not done was because it was decided to wait until the whole matter was settled up. Mr. T. Polsue, a director, corroborated. Mr. W. Powrie, the present London manager of the plaintiffs, said there was no agreement arrived at to allow the £17 as alleged. It was very unreasonable of the defendants to expect it. Judge Lumley Smith found for the plaintiffs on claim and counter-claim, with costs. He dared say there was some conversation about the £17, but it was not proved that the plaintiffs ever agreed to take it off.

A new adhesive paste has been put on the market by Messrs. Henry Roberts, Ltd., 61, Albert-road, Middlesbrough-on-Tees, under the name of "Pastoid." It is a pure white substance of excellent adherent qualities, spreads freely and evenly, and is strong enough to stick the commonest brown paper if required, while it is equally handy for mounting photographic prints, which latter use it is eminently suitable for, being of a pure quality and free from acids. "Pastoid" is neatly put up in wide-mouth glass jars with polished nickel screw caps, and is an excellent line for the stationer to stock. It is put up in sixpenny and shilling sizes.

In the Chancery Division, on Friday, in the action of Lund *v.* The Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers, and Kindred Trades, and others, the plaintiff, as a member of the Society, sought a declaration that the application of a trade union's funds for financing the *Daily Citizen* was *ultra vires*, and an injunction to restrain funds being so applied. Counsel representing the trustees of the Society said from the rules such an investment was not authorised, and, accordingly, the £250 invested had been repaid to the trustees. There was no intention to proceed with the matter, and he was willing to pay the plaintiff's costs. Justice Sargeant accordingly made an order that, it appearing the investment was not properly made under the rules, and there was no intention of proceeding with it, and that the money invested had been repaid to the Society, the interlocutory motion should be treated as a trial of the action, the defendants to pay the plaintiff's costs.

Three recent Letters following VALUATIONS of Printing Plant by FRANK COLEBROOK, Printers', Newspapers' and Plate Makers' Valuer, 146, Fleet Street, E.C. (Phone Holborn 2288).

An important northern provincial firm writes: Herewith cheque with compliments and thanks; it only remains for us to add how thoroughly satisfied we are with the way you have completed the work.

An Irish printer writes: I was greatly struck with the very thorough and business-like way in which you went about the work; giving my staff so little trouble and not interfering with the routine of the office. Had I anticipated that the valuation could have been made with such expedition and exactness and under such pleasant conditions I would have availed myself of your services long ago. (August, 1913.)

A South of England printer writes: Enclosed is cheque. We have pleasure in testifying to the promptitude and care with which you carried out our valuation of plant and to thank you for doing so without cessation of work. (August, 1913)

And this *re* a fire settlement from a London firm: Now that the Fire Office has settled my claim I have to thank you for your prompt and untiring attention, which has secured such a satisfactory result.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

MR. ANDREW TARRAS, the founder and chief proprietor of the *Fraserburgh Herald and Northern Counties Advertiser*, died at Fraserburgh, on Thursday last, at the age of 69 years.

WILL our readers kindly note that Messrs. Haseltine, Lake and Co., chartered patent agents and consulting engineers, are now located at 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

ON Saturday evening the Countess of Warwick was the guest of the Press Club at the annual ladies' dinner, held at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, when Mr. E. L. Goodman, chairman of the club, presided.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were three failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, October 17th, the corresponding week in 1912 also showed three.

COSTING CONFERENCES will be held next week in Lincolnshire at Boston and March, and the following week Mr. Goodwin is visiting Staffordshire attending meetings at Leek and Stoke. Arrangements are also being made for a visit to Norwich next month.

FOR the supply of tramway tickets for three years ending December 31st, 1916, for the Corporation of Liverpool, the tender of the Punch and Ticket Co., Ltd., Queen's-road, Dalston, N.E., is recommended for acceptance.

ON Monday, the 21st birthday of the Bibliographical Society was celebrated at the society's rooms, 20, Hanover-square, W. The President, Sir William Osler, was in the chair, and Mr. A. W. Pollard, senior hon. secretary, read a paper on what the society had done and what it might hope to do.

AT a dinner given in his honour at the Savoy Hotel, on Monday evening, Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, chairman ot Messrs. A. and F. Pears (Ltd.), was presented with his portrait. In acknowledging the gift Mr. Barratt referred to the extensive advertising of the firm, and said that one of the best forms of advertising was in the pages of the newspaper.

FOLLOWING the tradition observed annually by his predecessors in office, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Sir Harmood Banner) entertained the journalists of Liverpool and district to dinner at the Town Hall on Saturday evening. In addition to the representatives of the Press, there were present a number of well-known local professional and public men.

IT has been decided by the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Institute of Journalists to suggest that in time of Labour disputes an official in each trade union concerned should be instructed to give reliable information to the Press. Protest was also made against trade union officials contributing to the Press for payment in competition with working journalists.

A BEAUTIFUL example of three-colour printing that we have just received from Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., shows well the capacity of the Miehle Press for this class of work. It is an almost life-size head and shoulders of a girl, and the delicacy of the flesh tints and tones of the hair are admirably rendered, while the register is perfect. The portrait is a particularly fine specimen of printing and speaks well for the press on which it was produced.

THE current issue of the *Monotype Recorder* is excellently got up, and shows the varied work that can be done on the Monotype machine. There is a practical article on "Make-up in the Book Office," the issue has a new cover design in two colours, and there are particulars of Christmas competitions in which prizes to the value of £137 are offered. There are 143 prizes which may be competed for by keyboard operators and caster attendants.

IN the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Warrington, on Monday, an action, in which Libraco, Ltd., sued Shaw Walker, Ltd., for an infringement of copyright in a card index, was heard. The plaintiffs had invented an outfit for the working of the National Health Insurance Act, for the use of employers, and alleged that the defendants had infringed their copyright in the work by making a similar outfit. Mr. Justice Warrington said that it was impossible to say that the card was an original "literary work." The plaintiffs' case failed on the ground that the card was not the subject of copyright and must be dismissed with costs.

WHILE going over a collection of old antiquities that had been presented to the Gravesend Public Library a find was made of several unbound sheets of books printed by the two Dunkins, father and son, who, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, were local historians, having their own printing office. The sheets found are those of books dealing with local and Kentish history, and they have been lying forgotten for about twenty-five years.

THE death has occurred at Kingstown, county Dublin, of Mr. William Hooper, formerly editor of the *Farmers' Gazette*, at the age of eighty years.

A NEW monthly magazine for men and women is to appear on the 28th inst., under the title of *Everyone's*. The price will be fourpence-halfpenny, and the publishing offices are at 4, Bouverie-street, E.C.

MESSRS. CARL HENTSCHEL, LTD., 182-184, Fleet-street, E.C., send out their latest booklet bearing the title of "Hints and Dont's," which is full of sound advice to customers as to how to order their line or half-tone blocks, how to mark the sizes, and what the drawings or other originals should be like. The booklet is beautifully got-up and neatly printed. Accompanying it is a description of the firm's new colour process, with two examples, printed in two and four printings in an effective manner, the subject being the old G.P.O. during demolition, the renderings being widely different, yet each is a perfect result.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the supply of school materials during the year 1914, for the Corporation of Dover: forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the Schools' Management Clerk, Town Hall, Dover. For printing and supplying cards, way tickets, posters, handbills, etc., for the Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Brecknock Vagrancy Committee; particulars from Mr. W. Spickett, Pontypridd. For a supply of stationery, books, and forms, for the Merthyr Tydfil Borough Police; particulars may be obtained from the Chief Constable, Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil. For the supply in bulk of toilet and wrapping papers, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board; forms of tender from the office of the Board, Embankment, E.C. For the supply of printing and stationery for the Boston Harbour Commissioners; forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. B. B. Dyer, Church-lane, Boston, or Mr. G. E. Clarke, C.E., surveyor to the Commissioners.

A LATE ORDER.—In the City of London Court, on Tuesday, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., William Collins, Sons and Co., Ltd., diary manufacturers, Bridewell-place, and Glasgow, sued Messrs. Alfred Vivian Mansell and Co., stationers, 22, Silk-street, E.C., for £16 7s. 7d. for diaries supplied. The defence was that the diaries were supplied too late. Mr. Oscar Kuhn appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. H. Strouts for the defendants. The order was given on October 28th to Mr. W. B. Collins, one of the plaintiffs' travellers, who, it was said, stated that he could not guarantee that the diaries would be delivered on November 20th, the day they were wanted, as the order had been given very late. But he said he would do his best. As defendants had accepted the diaries it was contended they were liable for the amount. Mr. Strouts said he had had an opportunity of looking into the case and as the defendants had accepted the diaries they were liable for them under the acceptance clause of the Sale of Goods Act. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs.

AS A SEQUEL to the Marconi litigation last May, the proprietors and editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Globe* were called upon on Saturday in the Lord Chief Justice's Court to show why they should not be committed for contempt of court. At the time Mr. Cecil Chesterton was being sued for libel by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Company, an action against Mr. Isaacs was begun by Mr. O. Locker Lampson, M.P., and another Marconi shareholder, in respect of 500,000 American Marconi shares, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* combined the headlines as follows:—

ONE MILLION MARCONI ACTION.
WRIT ISSUED.
EXTRAORDINARY CASE.
MR. CECIL CHESTERTON ON TRIAL.
THE LIBEL CHARGES.

Details followed as to the statement of claim in the £1,000,000 action, and then there was a report of the Chesterton trial. The *Globe* kept the two reports apart, but gave details of the claim and said it would amount roughly to £1,500,000. After hearing counsel the rule was made absolute against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which was ordered to pay costs. No fine was imposed. The rule against the *Globe* was discharged without costs.

THE typewriter, like its ally stenography, is much older than most people think. The first machine constructed was the work of an Englishman, Henry Mill, who patented it in 1714. The next recorded patent for a typewriter was granted in France in 1841, to a blind man, Pierre Foucalt, whose machine was used in many public institutions throughout Europe. The first patent for a machine on the type-bar principle dates from 1856, but to C. Z. Sholes, an American, belongs the credit of the machine which in 1873 was put on the market.

THE American Ambassador is to be the guest of the London district of the Institute of Journalists at their annual dinner on Saturday, December 13th.

THE compositors employed at the *Rotherham Advertiser* office and the Caxton Printing Works have formed a Guild which has for its object the study and practice of up-to-date designing and other matters relative to the printing craft.

THE current issue of the *Amateur Photographer* is a special autumn number of large size and full of good things in the form of articles, pictures, etc., that will be most interesting to the photographer, whether amateur or professional. The number is excellently printed.

ACCORDING to the Census of Scotland for 1911, the number of persons of the age of 10 years and upwards who were engaged in the paper, stationery, book and paper trades was 26,652 males and 22,628 females, the former being fifteen and the latter twelve per 1,000 of the total number of employed persons in the country. There was a decrease of 1 per 1,000 since 1901 in the case of the female workers.

MESSRS. T. G. AND J. JUBB, of Brandling-street Works, Hunslet, Leeds, have issued a revised price list of their printers' leads, furniture and quotations that is worthy of the attention of printers. The firm's leads are of excellent quality, being cast and trimmed by special machinery, and may be depended upon for quality and accuracy. Stocks are kept in Leeds and London ready for delivery, the representative for the metropolis being Mr. Glen Steel, 64, Chancery-lane, W.C. Messrs. Jubb also keep in Leeds and London large stocks of metal for Monotype, Linotype, Typograph, stereotype, autoplate and electrotyping, and with a 50 years' experience supply every quality of the best.

THE Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades, following the custom of the past twelve years, are preparing their souvenir for 1913-14, consisting of specimens of every kind of printing process, showing the progress of the art during the year. In past years a copy of the souvenir has been accepted by the King. A committee has been appointed to carry out the work in connection with the preparation of the souvenir, and they are anxious to enourage specimens of typographic work, indicating the various styles of printing throughout the kingdom. They are of the opinion that there are many jobs printed in the ordinary way of business that could be adapted and amplified, and would make worthy contributions to the souvenir. This year a limited number of copies of the souvenir will be offered for publication through a publishing house, to give the volume a wider scope for its educational objects. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Edward J. Brown, hon. secretary to the Souvenir Committee.

AUSTRALIAN COLOUR PRINTING.—We have received a very interesting publication both from a commercial aspect and from a typographical point of view. This is a copy of a work, "Cabinet Timbers of Australia," by R. T. Baker, F.L.S., etc., curator, just issued by the Technological Museum, Sydney, Australia, which gives an excellent idea of the wealth of variety of Australian timbers, and of the specific characteristics of the respective woods that may be classed as cabinet. Apart from this, however, it is an interesting example of the printer's art. Interspersed amongst its 180 pages are 68 full page coloured plates, exactly reproducing the natural colours and textures of the various timbers, in a manner that reflects the highest credit on the Government printer, Mr. W. A. Gullick, and his staff, who are responsible for its execution. It is claimed to be the first time that natural colours and textures of timbers have been reproduced in that part of the world at least. There is a brief description of each wood illustrated, the purposes for which it is generally used being described, and in many instances illustrations appear of furniture, fittings and other articles that have been made in the particular wood. It undoubtedly forms a valuable and interesting historical record.

THE Labour Exchanges of the Board of Trade, during the four weeks ended September 12th, received 1,497 applications for employment in the printing, stationery, paper and book trades, of which 754 were from women. The number of vacant situations in those trades notified during the period in question was 679, of which 444 were for women. The number of vacancies filled through the Exchanges was 458, but only 149 were taken by

Digitized by Google

men. In the Juvenile Branch, 845 vacancies were notified, 539 being for girls, and 590 filled, of which 387 were taken by girls.

A MEETING of the Synod of Fife, held in Dunfermline, the Rev. James Clark, Balgonie, asked if many people at the present day did not absent themselves from public worship, and were there not signs that the Church was losing the hold it once had upon the hearts and minds of large masses of the people. One thing that could not be overlooked, and it was something that did no discredit either to the Church or to the people, and that was the fact that the Press was now superseding the Pulpit to a considerable extent. Through the outpouring of books, papers, and periodicals from the press the preaching business had been largely taken out of the mouths of the clergy. Might it not be well to diminish the quantity of preaching and improve the quality?

Association of Master Printers

OF

WEST AND NORTH-WEST LONDON.

This newly-formed Association is the outcome of the Costing Congress at Kingsway Hall, and later at the Guardians' Hall, Paddington, when Mr. W. Howard Hazell, by special request, met a large number of the printers of the district. From those who were present then a small committee was formed, whose efforts have met with encouraging success, and the formation of the Association is now an accomplished fact. It is affiliated to the London Master Printers' Association, and has on its committee representatives from nearly every locality in the two postal districts it covers. A concise set of rules has been agreed upon, and the first meeting of the season was held on the 14th inst., at the Westbourne Park Institute, Paddington. The President, Mr. J. R. Burt, of Morton and Burt, Ltd., was in the chair.

In reporting on the work accomplished, he stated that 58 printers had been discovered whose names did not appear on the published lists, and 13 names were found to be non-existent, the number of master printers in the district at that date being 222. Written consent to become members of the Association had been received from 37 firms up to the present. This was increased during the evening by three. Twenty-four of these, by arrangement with the London Master Printers' Association, would be entitled to membership of that body without extra subscription. The committee were endeavouring to visit every firm in the district, and so far, they had been well received. By the time this visitation was complete they expected a large addition to the membership; and if the other districts of London would follow, a large, united and strong trade association was sure to result.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Costing Committee, was present, and addressed the meeting. He gave instances of different methods of costing that had come before him during his visits throughout the country, and showed that while in some instances they could be made to give the same result in general practice, the differences in pricing resulting were enormous. The object of the Costing Committee was to secure uniformity, and this system in practice would be found to be the simplest as well as the safest. There need be no fear of the system working to the disadvantage of some offices, for a careful comparison made of offices of different sizes where it was working had shown that there was very little difference in the total hourly cost in any of them.

During the discussion examples of variation of prices were given by members, and the opinion of those present of the hourly value of composition was written down and handed in. The result showed a variation from 1s. 3d. per hour to over 1s. 9d., by far the larger number estimating was for the higher figure.

The following are the office bearers of the Association for 1913-14:—President, Mr. J. R. Burt (Morton and Burt, Ltd., Paddington); Vice-President, Mr. F. Scarsbrook (Baines and Scarsbrook, St. John's Wood); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. Sidders (S. Sidders and Co., Kensington); Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. J. King (*Gazette* Office, Ealing, W.); Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. H. Leveridge (Leveridge and Co., Harlesden, N.W.); Executive Committee, Messrs. T. Evans (T. Evans and Sons, Kilburn), J. Hastie (J. Tamblyn, Notting-hill), J. E. Jones (Burt and Sons, Bayswater), A. Langley (Langley and Son, Euston), F. A. Perry (West Ealing), F. E. Philp (Harlesden), H. W. Searle (Hammersmith), G. F. Weston (Warren Hall and Lovett, Camden Town), W. J. Pollock (81, Mortimer-street, W.). One to be elected.

The meeting night of the Association is the second Tuesday in each month.

The Bookbinders' Strike

Has now reached its eleventh week, and as yet there are no signs of a termination of the struggle, which seems as far off a settlement as ever. Every effort is being made to induce the employees at Esher to join the union, and the agitation has already had the effect of bettering their conditions and increasing their wages. Most of them have received rises of 2s. to 6s. during the last two months. Several open-air meetings have been held at Esher, but "pickets" from the works were present and noted every worker who turned up; thus the employers have adopted the strikers' tactics, and are imitating their methods.

An incident of the strike was the appearance at the Clerkenwell Police-court of a bookbinder who was charged with using insulting words and behaviour, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned at Kirby-street. An inspector said that he was accompanying a number of women going into Messrs. Burns' premises in Kirby-street. There was a crowd of women following, hissing and hooting the women who were going to work. Prisoner, who was one of the strikers, was there. Witness had previously cautioned the man on his conduct, and he took him into custody. The inspector added that owing to this strike 50 police had to be employed daily in the vicinity of the premises. The patrols had to be doubled in consequence of what took place. Mr. d'Eyncourt fined the man 40s.

We understand that thirty-three out of 51 publishers have given assurances that they will not give any orders to Messrs. Burn until a settlement is reached, but 18 have declined, as they do not desire to take sides in the dispute.

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a-d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

It was no mere despatch of a small parcel of beautiful little volumes, it was a personal benefaction which Mr. Batsford conferred on me when he sent me half-a-dozen of "The Fellowship Books," edited by Mary Stratton.

o o o

Even from 94, High Holborn, his address' and the home therefore whence so much that is distinguished and delightful has issued, there can have been few, if any, pleasanter outgoings than are to be noted in this instance.

o o o

There is nothing half-hearted, or apologetic or temporising about this publisher.

o o o

He decided to produce a series of little books to sell for a florin each, which should be of pocket size, and might thus be walking or resting companions, which as to their subject matter might be fitly comprehended under the attractive title I have named; teachings which should oppose things mean and sordid in the best of all ways—by presenting something broader, deeper and higher; books which should censure if they censured, not by violent attack, but by the mere dignity of their excelling.

o o o

And he decided that these books should be exquisitely printed and paged and lettered, and bound; and all this varied thought of his has been most perfectly fulfilled.

o o o

He started with half-a-dozen volumes, to which this October he has just added half-a-dozen more.

o o o

The first six volumes were:

"Friendship," by Clifford Bax;
"The Joy of the Theatre," by Gilbert Cannan;
"Divine Discontent," by James Guthrie;
"The Quest of the Ideal," by Grace Rhys;
"Springtime," by C. J. Tait;
"The Country," by Edward Thomas.

o o o

Authors of the second half-a-dozen include R. C. Lehmann, great oarsman, great wit, great humanist, famous Knight of *Punch's* Round Table. Here he is writing for this little "idealists' library," to call it by that name, "a book for animal lovers" called "A Spark Divine."

Did not Charles Kingsley avow his belief in the immortality of his dogs and horses.

o o o

But this, of course, is a printing journal. To the format then. I note that the type is old-face English, thin leaded. The uniform cover is 5 inches by $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; projecting little more than a nonpareil. It is blue, cloth bound, gold lettered on sides and back; with light gold border ornament.

o o o

The pagination is after the old best models with deepest margin at foot. The paragraph indentations have an ornament to keep the even line adown the page. Even the old style of footnoting the first word to be found on the page following is here observed. But there is no excess, nothing freakish, in all this.

o o o

The type pages are ample and the type itself of the pleasantest. The capital lettering is based on that of the Trajan Column; it is Latin in perfection.

o o o

Of course if mere quantity and weight are to decide your choice in its favour you must buy three cheap eightpenny books, produced as the advertisements of such book production say, "under newspaper conditions." You must turn away instanter from "The Fellowship Books." That will involve no effort in the case imagined; the case of one who must have bulk; a lot for his money.

o o o

These books are a challenge or even a defiance to such a one. They are as a paragraph on the graceful printed and ornamented wrapper provided with each book, sets forth, "a new contribution by various writers toward the expression of the human ideal and artistic faith of our own day."

o o o

The bulk lover is not hopeless. He's only slow. The germ of appreciation is in him if it can but be reached. William Morris used to say that those who had eyes and ears must never despair of those who seemed to have none.

o o o

They must go on worrying them—into peace. I don't say that he put it just like that. I do know that he meant it. They must make the blind see, and the deaf hear.

o o o

And if this much space devotion in a printing trade journal to these little books seems to anyone somewhat unusual and ill judged—to say nothing of other space I shall want, for I hope to revert to this topic—why let me cite a letter I received, now 17 years ago, from De Vinne, America's greatest printer.

o o o

He was writing on the subject of the influence of Morris upon the American craft; even so far back. One man in a Hammersmith workshop constructed out of two cottages—a man operating only hand presses,—had come said De Vinne to exert a tremendous influence upon American letterpress and chiefly in the direction of accepting its natural restraints; of developing its own elemental virile strength, within its own legitimate sphere and within its own limitations, leaving to lithography the kind of work most natural to lithographic versatility.

o o o

The Morrisian doctrine seemed a hard saying; it was certainly, an insistent trumpet toned "contribution towards the expression of the human ideal and artistic faith of our own day." It certainly made a bold challenge to American and to all printers, and certainly Morris made us come along with him; as Bernard Shaw said in his in memoriam tribute.

o o o

Now these thoughts come athwart my mind in this connection both because of the unlikeness of these little books to those most commonly put before us, and also because of that unlikleness being after all less startling than in the Kelmscott instance.

o o o

Morris has been dead seventeen years. He was learuing while he was teaching. Mr. Batsford is a later Morris, in thought and feeling. These books have nothing of that super strength of black against white which as in certain Morris books, makes some of us think the works might possibly not be quite so good to live with as to gaze upon.

o o o

These Fellowship books are books to live with. Nothing is undone. I wish every printer would order one.

o o o

Send for one; or better still send for all.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

SUPPLY OF STORES AND EXECUTION OF GENERAL MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons and firms, and particularly manufacturers, to have their names placed on the lists of persons and firms from whom the Council from time to time invites tenders for the supply of the various kinds of stores required in connection with the different services of the Council, and for the execution of general maintenance contracts in connection with such services. Applications must be made on the official form, which contains particulars of the classes of goods required and of maintenance contracts entered into, the standard conditions of contract, and the references, etc., required. This form may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the London County Council, County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.

JAMES BIRD,
Deputy Clerk of the London County Council.
County Hall,
Spring Gardens, S.W.
20th October, 1913. 14,202

The Incorporated Society of Musicians.

ESTIMATES are required for Printing the "REPORT" of the above Society. The "Report" appears in six issues of 2,000 copies. Royal 8vo., five of 32 pp., and 1 of 64 pp. Type and style as per specimen, which will be sent on application. For full particulars apply to:

The Secretary,
19, Berners Street, London.
14,200

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietors of Letters Patent No. 24933, of 1909, relating to

"TYPECASTING MACHINES"

desire to dispose of the Patent or to grant licences to interested parties on reasonable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patent in this country.

Enquiries to be addressed to:—
CRUIKSHANK & FAIRWEATHER, Ltd.,
65-66 Chancery Lane,
London, W.C. 14199

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER. ESTD. 1878

35th YEAR.—No. 1833.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
P. M. and O. A., Liverpool Centre	1
The Colour Printer and Christmas	2
Paper in Austria-Hungary	2
The Amsterdam Exhibition II.	4
A Typesetter's Experiment	4
The Bodoni Centenary Celebration	6
Printing Machine Troubles	7
Trade Notes	8
N.W. London Master Printers' Association	9
The Bookbinders' Strike	9
Quads	9
Is the Post Card Going?	10
A Difference of Opinion	10
Government Contracts for September	11
Financial	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	13
Gazette	13
The Burning of the "Volturno"	13
The Printing Crafts Guild	14
Papermaking in South Africa	14
A Dispute About Paper	16
Trade with Newfoundland	16
British Imports of Paper	16
American Paper	18
Treating Waste Papers	18
An Empire Halfpenny Post	18
Stationery Exports to America	20
Tariff Changes	20
German Books in England	20
Patents	20

Is the Post Card Going?

THE Postmaster-General, in his annual report on the work and business of the Post Office, issued on Monday, notes increases in every branch of the postal service, except that of the carrying of post cards, which shows a considerable falling off during the twelve months dealt with, both in the picture and business varieties, except in the case of London, which still maintains a high figure. That the post card "craze," as it is sometimes called, should show a falling off has long been prophesied, and the lower figures will no doubt be seized upon by croakers as an indication that the post card as a means of communication has had its day, and that the inevitable decline in popularity that they foreshadowed has now set in. We do not look at the Postmaster-General's figures, however, as indicating a decline of the post card, and whatever may have been the causes at work to lessen the number sent through the post during the year in question, we believe that the post card, especially in its pictorial aspect, is very far from extinction, and that next year's figures will show that its popularity with the public is as great as ever, and the present falling off only a passing phase. If the post card were to vanish what would be given us to take its place? To the tourist and traveller it is a godsend, and to our summer holiday makers it provides a simple means of communicating with friends without the waste of time that attaches to the writing of a letter, and for that merit, if for nothing else, it is bound to be always in demand. Many large plants in every European country are devoted to its production, an enormous capital is sunk in the business, and many thousands of workers are employed. That such a firmly established institution as the pictorial post card is on the decline is unthinkable, and we doubt not that the next official return will show figures that prove that the end of the reign of the post card is not yet.

* * *

A Difference of Opinion.

THE NEW American tariff and its effects upon our British industries still continues the topic of the day in trading and manufacturing circles. In some industries the changes are looked upon as advantageous, while in others a feeling prevails that but little benefit is to be derived in this country as the outcome of the reductions in duty. In the printing and publishing trades there is a considerable difference on the subject, the head of one large house giving the opinion that the reduction of 10 per cent. in the tariff for printed books would not involve any great increase of business, while the head of another firm expressed the view that it must undoubtedly have a great and beneficial effect, not only on the printing trade but on the trade of the country in general. The *Scotsman* has been interviewing several of the leading publishers in Edinburgh, and in that city a difference of opinion also prevails. Mr. W. B. Blaikie, LL.D., of Messrs. T. and A. Constable, said he did not look for any great increase in the export of books to America, but there could be no doubt that the reduction of 10 per cent. would make a slight difference to publishers of non-copyright books, as books possessing the United States copyright required to be set up in the United States. The revised tariff might also result in some small increase in the production of books which would have in America a sale insufficient to make it worth the author's or publisher's while to obtain an American copyright by printing it in that country. It was the view of the head of another leading firm, however, that the change must necessarily result in an extensive new field being opened up for the cheaper form of books. At present the export of books from this country was comparatively small, but the improved conditions now presented by the new tariff must, in his view, result beneficially to home publishers. The increased production, he thought, would be pretty considerable. Printing ink is also among the articles on which a reduction has been made, but a representative of a leading Scottish firm, which had for five or six years a branch in New York, but eventually found competition with American manufacturers under the old tariff too severe, was of the opinion that it was impossible to compete in that line profitably with the Americans under any tariff whatever. The papermakers in the Edinburgh district are not very sanguine as to any increased trade being done with the United States, but against that an important Scottish firm with a branch in New York, have found it profitable, even under the old tariff, to buy their paper in this country and send it out to America, and they expressed the opinion that under the new conditions it should be even more profitable for British manufacturers to export to America. It is almost too early yet, however, to gauge the feeling of the trade as to the business that may be done, but we incline to the opinion that the reduction in the tariff removes a great obstacle to our trading with the United States, and that there will now be plenty of opportunities for pushing business on the other side.

MESSRS. HARRILD AND SONS have been awarded a silver medal at the Ghent Exhibition for their exhibit of printing machinery.

Digitized by Google

GOVERNMENT

Contracts During September.

During the course of last month the following contracts where entered into by H.M. Stationery Office:—

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Binding 700 Memo Books, printing, binding, etc., 2,000 books "S, 1308," supplying 1,000 Portfolios, 16-in. by 10¼-in. by 2¼-in., Drake, Driver and Lever, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C.

Binding 10,000 ciphering books, printing, binding 2,000 Cash Books, Penny Bank, Fenner, Appleton and Co., Ltd., 77, St. John-street, E.C.

Binding 24,000 Rifle and Field Exercises for H.M. Fleet, J. Adams, 76-78, Grays-inn-road, W.C., Davison, Clarke and Co., Ltd., 16-20, Underwood-street, N.

Printing, binding, etc., 35,000 Army Book 153, supplying 35,000 covers for ditto, 500 Portfolios, 8,000 Portfolios, Army Book 234, 7,000 Army Form B. 2,067A, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Printing, binding, etc., 2,500 books T.E. No. 520, 5,000 books T.E. No. 518, 5,000 books T.E. No. 519, 1,500 Penny Bank Ledgers, 1,000 Guard Boods for "General Entry," 15,000 Registered Parcel Post Delivery Receipt Books, McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Printing, binding, etc., 5,000 Army Books (Nos. 29 and 29A), supplying 7,000 Army Form B 2,067A, J. Truscott and Son, Ltd, Tonbridge.

Printing Home Office Circulars, J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Suffolk-lane, E.C.

Printing Insurance Contribution Cards, Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, W.C., and Hayes; C. Straker and Sons, Ltd., 5-9, Bishopsgate-avenue, E.C.

Supplying complete, with Metal Fittings, 2,000 Cases, Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., 4, Lambert-hill, E.C.

Supplying 6,000 Army Form B 2067A, mounting 1,000 Warning Notices, Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., East Harding-street, E.C.

Supplying 65,000 copies Royal Naval Calendar, 1914, A. S. Mitchell, Classic Colour Press, Katesgrove, Reading.

Supplying 50,000 copies "The Army Calendar, 1914," supplying 30,000 Recruiting Poster, Stokers, Gale and Polden, Ltd., Aldershot.

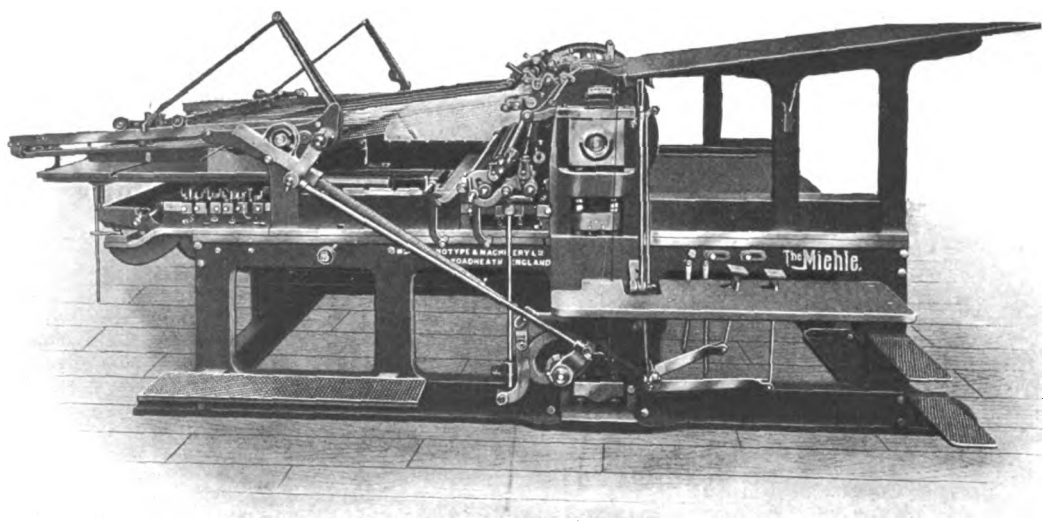
Messrs. King and Son, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, have been allotted the contract for the insertion of H.M. Office of Works Advertisements, in various London and Provincial papers.

DURING the nine months ended September 30th last, the changes in the rates of wages in the printing and allied trades resulted in a total net increase of £656 per week in the case of 8,369 persons, as compared with only £242, and 3,813 persons, in the same period of last year. During the twenty years, 1893-1912, the average annual number of persons employed in these trades whose wages were affected by the various changes was 3,477, the total net increase of their wages during that period being £5,431 per week.

The Miehle

TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22nd, 1913.

CONDITIONS in the short credit market remain unaltered, funds still being in abundant supply. Discount rates are firmly maintained. Yesterday about £800,000 was offered in the open market, of which India will take about £150,000, and the Bank of England will probably get half a million. Bullion movements to date have resulted in a net influx of £336,000, the largest movements being the receipt of £200,000 from Argentina and the withdrawal of a similar amount for Egypt, most of the balance being bar gold purchases. Stock markets have taken a turn for the better this week; in many directions prices have improved, and there is a more cheerful tone. Consols are a shade higher, quotations being 72 1/16 to 72 1/8 for money, and 72 1/16 to 72 1/8 for the account.

The better tone in stock markets has had a little stimulating effect on the miscellaneous industrial market, where the general tendency of prices is better, though the volume of business has not increased. Movements in our list of printing, newspaper and publishing shares have included rises in Associated Newspapers Ord. of 3d., in *Gentlewoman* Pref. of 1/8, in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. of 1/8, and in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. of 1/2. Falls have occurred in Causton and Sons Pref. of 1/4, in International Linotype of 2, and in Weldons Ord. of 1/16. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 6d. and 20s. 9d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. and 20s. 9d.; in *Daily Express* (1908) Deb. at 60 1/2 and 61; in Ilford Ord. at 13s. 9d. and 14s.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 13s. 6d., 13s. 1 1/4d. and 13s. 9d., and in the Ord. at 3s 3d. and 3s. 3d.; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at 9 1/8; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 54 and 52 3/8, and in the B Deb. at 37 1/2; in Edward Lloyd Pref at 21s. 6d.: in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. 3d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 99s. and 98s. 9d.; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 27; and in Weldons Ord. at 30s. 3d. and 30s. 7 1/2d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord.	1	—	7 1/16–7 5/16
ditto 5% Cm. Pref	1	1	1–1 1/4
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/–25/
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	20/–21/
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4 1/2–5 1/2
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4 1/4–5 1/4 xd
"Country Life," 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32–29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb.	100	100	59–69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98–101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4 1/2% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79–84
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref.	1	1	7/16–11/16
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord.	10/	10/	1/4–3/8
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/4–3/8
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord.	3	3	1/2–1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	3/8–1/2
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32–1 1/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	9/32–9/32
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/8–1/4
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62–67
International Linotype	Stock	100	70–75 xd
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9 1/4–10 1/4
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91–94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2 1/8–3 1/4
Lanston Monotype Corp.	1	1	7/16–9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4 1/2% A Deb.	100	100	51–56
ditto 4 1/2% B Deb.	100	100	35–40
Lloyd (Edward), 5 1/2% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16–1 1/8
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord.	1	1	1 1/8–2 1/8
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/4–1/8
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3 1/8–3 1/4
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	8 1/4–9 1/4
"Standard" Newspapers, 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1–2
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68–78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	1/4–1
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 1/8–5 1/8
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11–12
ditto Def. Ord.	10	10	25 1/2–27 1/2
ditto 3 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7 1/4–8 1/4
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5 1/8–6 1/8
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6 1/2–7 1/2
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 1/2–1 5/8
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16–1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32–29/32

NEW COMPANIES.

HIDES AND SPEIRS, LTD.—Registered on October 15th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of engravers in copper, wood, steel, zinc, brass and other metal or substance; process workers, printers, stationers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. E. Hides, and A. C. Speirs. The subscribers are R. E. Hides, and A. C. Speirs. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are R. E. Hides, and A. C. Speirs (managing director).

SHORTHAND ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Registered on October 15th, with a capital of £250, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of teachers of all commercial subjects, including preparation for the Civil Service examinations, shorthand, typewriting, etc. The subscribers are F. H. Hatchard, and Mrs. B. Hatchard. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are F. H. Hatchard (permanent governing director), and Mrs. B. Hatchard. Qualification £5. Registered office, Holborn Hall, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

WOOLRIDGE AND CO., LTD.—Registered on October 15th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, etc., to acquire the business carried on at Highgate, as "Woolridge and Co." The subscribers are E. Jackson and W. G. Clegg. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The subscribers are to appoint the first.

EXHIBITIONS OF BUSINESS SYSTEMS, LTD.—Registered on October 15th with a capital of £250, in £1 shares, to provide for the organisation of business Exhibitions in various towns in the United Kingdom. The subscribers are J. Hastings, G. F. Shubotham, A. C. McLellan, P. T. Smith and F. W. Payton. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five. The first are J. Hastings, G. F. Shubotham, A. C. McLellan, P. T. Smith and P. W. Payton. Qualification five shares.

JOHN BOND (LONDON), LTD.—Registered on October 10th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of marking ink, writing fluids and copying inks of all kinds, ribbons and carbons for typewriters, etc., and to adopt an agreement with A. B. Hichisson. The subscribers are A. B. Hichisson and Mrs. E. Hichisson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less that two nor more than seven. The first are A. B. Hichisson and Mrs. E. Hichisson (both permanent). Qualification 100 fully-paid shares. Registered office, 75, Southgate-road, N.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.—Registered on October 14th with a capital of £75,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 120, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., as the "Underwood Typewriter Co," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in typewriters, duplicators, cyclostyles and other printing, writing or copying machines, etc. The subscribers are A. L. Claften and J. Summer. Private company. The first directors are J. T. Underwood, A. L. Claften, J. Summer, C. W. Nand and De Witt Bergen. Qualification (after termination of original management), £100. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

BAY DU NORD PULP CO., LTD.—Registered October 14th, with a capital of £50,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of mining, smelting, wood pulp manufacturing, trading, and metallurgical company in all its branches. The signatories are C. R. Western and F. B. Scott. Private company. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than five) are to be appointed by the signatories.

MY FAVOURITE PRESS, LTD.—Registered on October 8th, with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper and magazine proprietors, newsagents, journalists and literary agents, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. Woollen. The subscribers are F. H. March and G. W. Eastham. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are not named. Registered office, 10, St. Helens-place, E.C.

WEBBERLEY, LTD.—Registered on October 8th, with a capital of £7,500, in £10 shares, to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, stationers, account book manufacturers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with A. Webberley and G. H. Phillips. The subscribers are A. Webberley and G. H. Phillips. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are A. Webberley and G. H. Phillips (both permanent, subject to holding 10 ordinary shares). Qualification of ordinary directors, 25 ordinary shares. Remuneration (except managing directors) as fixed by the company. Registered office, 28, Cheapside, Hanley.

FOREIGN LITHOGRAPHIC CO., LTD.—Registered on October 8th, with a capital of £100, in 2s. shares, to carry on the business of metal rollers, stampers and workers, tin plate and tin sheet makers, galvanisers, printers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are W. H. Bennett and W. H. Grazebrook. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four. The first are The Right. Hon. Viscount Cobham, H. B. Vogel, H. T. Williams and F. W. Gauntlett.

MAGNET PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER CO., LTD.—Registered on October 3rd, with a capital of £1,000, in £100 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of photographic papers, cards, materials and apparatus, dealers in chemicals, etc. The subscribers are J. Pryor and J. M. Sharp. Private company. J. Pryor is permanent managing director. Qualification, one share. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 9, St. Martin's-court, W.C.

P. SCROGIE, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh on October 4th, with a capital of £2,550, in £1 shares, to acquire the business of the *Buchan Observer* newspaper, carried on by the late P. Scrogie. The subscribers are J. M. Thomson, J. C. Booth, A. C. Martin and J. Reid. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are J. M. Thomson, J. C. Booth, A. C. Martin, J. Reid and W. Hacket. Qualification, £100. Registered office, 15, Chapel-street, Peterhead.

W. H. LLOYD AND SONS, LTD.—Registered on October 4th, with a capital of £8,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 100, Leeds-street and 15, Rumford-street, Liverpool, by W. H. Lloyd, W. A. Lloyd and E. Lloyd, as "W. H. Lloyd and Sons," to carry on the business of proprietors of journals, magazines, books and other literary works, general printers and publishers, etc. The subscribers are W. H. Lloyd, W. A. Lloyd and E. Lloyd. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are W. H. Lloyd (managing director, with £200 per annum as remuneration), W. A. Lloyd and E. Lloyd. Qualification, £50. Registered office, 100, Leeds-street, Liverpool.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

WELSHMAN NEWSPAPER AND STEAM PRINTING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created May 9th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

HUDSON SCOTT AND SONS, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £6,500 on October 1st, 1913, of debentures dated October 1st, 1908, securing £11,500, has been filed.

H. AND C. GRAHAM, LTD.—Particulars of £2,500 debentures, created September 23rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

WEST MIDDLESEX PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £300 debentures, created September 17th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior debentures. No trustees.

HUDSON SCOTT AND SONS, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £1,100

Digitized by Google

on October 1st, 1913, of debentures dated August 22nd, 1904, securing £2,500, has been filed.

Hudson Scott and Sons, Ltd.—Issue on October 1st, 1913, of £18,400 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed. Memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £10,500 on October 1st, 1913, of debentures dated August 31st, 1898, securing £42,000, also notified.

A. F. Thompson and Co., Ltd.—Particulars of £500 debentures, created October 3rd, 1913, filed pursuant to section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Brighton Herald, Ltd.—Mortgage dated September 29th, 1913, to secure £300, charged on certain land and premises in Regent-street, Brighton, subject to existing rights and easements. Holder—J. Little, Glenview, Preston-park, Brighton.

Field and Queen (Horace Cox), Ltd. Trust deed dated September 30th, 1913, to secure £10,000, charged on leasehold premises, Windsor House, Bream's-buildings, and 20-26, Cursitor-street, E.C., and company's other assets, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees—H. W. Richards, 26, Lincoln's-inn-fields, H. J. White, 5, Little College-street, and J. Powell, 34, Essex-street, W.C.

COMPANY NOTICES.

"STROUD NEWS," Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at Gloucester, on December 8th, to receive the report of the liquidator, showing how the winding-up of the company has been conducted and its property disposed of, and to hear any explanation that may be furnished by the liquidator.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

HILL, N. J., Jun., and C. J., trading as N. J. Hill and Co., 6, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, and Baldwin's-place, London, E.C., bookbinders' engineers, and manufacturers of bookbinders' materials. Debts by N. J. and C. J. Hill, at 6, Charles-street. The business has been transferred to Hampson, Bettridge and Co., who will in future carry it on at the same addresses and under the old style. June 30th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

LARRETTE, C. H., late of 105, Wood-street, Barnet, Herts, journalist. Claims by November 21st, to K. Brown, Baker, Baker and Co., Lennox House, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., solicitors for the administratrix.

BOURNER, G., late of High-street, Tenterden, Kent, stationer. Claims by November 21st, to W. G. Mace and Sons, Tenterden, solicitors for the administratrix.

SPIERS, J., late of 1, Bloomsbury-street, W.C., and 16A, North-hill, Highgate, London, N., publisher. Claims by November 21st, to F. B. Smith, 17, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C., solicitors for the administratrix.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated May 23rd, between H. S. Wilson, 36, Harbour-street, Ramsgate, 17, Washington-street, Workington, and lately of Market-place, Keswick, stationer, printer, bookseller, etc., and A. Willmott, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C. Claims by October 31st, to A Willmott, the trustee.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

BOVINGTON, F., trading as F. and E. Bovington, 57, Basinghall-street, London, E.C., wholesale fine art dealer, etc. Claims by November 5th, to E. L. Hough, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

HENDERSON, S. J. C., and SMITH, J. W., trading as S. J. C. Henderson and Co., at 22-24, Cleethorpe-road, Great Grimsby, newspaper proprietors and printers. Claims by November 5th, to J. F. Wintringham, official receiver, St. Mary's-chambers, Great Grimsby, who will also up to the same date receive claims against the separate estate of S. J. C. Henderson.

BLOMFIELD, A. T., 74, Carr-house-road, Doncaster, newsagent and stationer. Claims by November 7th, to J. C. Clegg, official receiver, 14, Figtree-lane, Sheffield.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

BRETT, F. S., 5, Pilgrim-street, London, E.C., wholesale bookseller and publisher. Trustee, E. L. Hough, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released September 11th.

HEWITT, A. J., 12, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C., paper illustrator. Trustee, W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released September 11th.

TUCKER, E. F. H., High-street, Titchfield, Hants, stationer and printer. Trustee, W. F. J. Hunt, official receiver, Cambridge-junction, High-street, Portsmouth. Released September 18th.

The Burning of the "Volturno."

Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, general manager of Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s, whose graphic account of the burning of the "Volturno" was flashed by wireless to the British Press, gave, on Tuesday night, at the Memorial Hall, some further stories of the great sea tragedy to an audience consisting of members of the staff of the great publishing firm. Mr. Spurgeon held his audience with rapt attention.

Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., who took the chair, referred to the surprise expressed in many quarters as to the amount Mr. Spurgeon received for his wonderful coup. The whole of the money, he said, that was paid for Mr. Spurgeon's messages he had allocated to charities.

In the course of his story Mr. Spurgeon said he was made editor for the week of the *Cunard Bulletin*, and, as such, all copies of wireless messages received by the liner were sent to him in his official capacity. An account of the disaster as seen from the "Carmania" was printed in the *Bulletin*. The £12 profit that resulted from the sale of the *Bulletin* was handed to the survivor Trentepohl—the man picked up by the "Carmania."

An interesting statement was made by Mr. Spurgeon regarding Captain Inch's last message, which was reported as "For God's sake come and help us or we perish." I will," said Mr. Spurgeon, "take you into my confidence so far as to say that that was not the actual message. What the captain did say was, "For God's sake can't you send us some boats? Do something." "I knew that every ship was doing its very best and lives had been risked in sending boats, and I knew that was simply the despairing cry of an agonized man. I did not think it desirous to send the message, which, had it been published, would have inferred that the boats were not doing their best." He then took it upon himself to curtail the message and to deliver it to the world in its modified form. "Everything that could be done, was done," he said.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spurgeon's story a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Thomas Young, the advertisement manager of Cassell's, which was seconded by Mr. T. W. M'Ara. The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Printers' Pension Election. — Votes are solicited for the election in March next, in behalf of Mr. Oliver Brownjohn, machine manager, aged 60 years. The applicant was apprenticed to the late Messrs. Virtue and Co., for whom he worked 15 years; National Press seven years; Witherby's six years; *Black and White* seven years; Hudson and Kearn six years; Church Printing Co. two years. He is a life subscriber to the Pension Fund 1879, and annual six years. He is suffering from nervous debility, vertigo, and failing sight. The recommending subscriber is Mr. Frederick Cumbers, and the applicant is also strongly recommended by a number of well-known gentlemen. Proxies may be sent to the candidate at 16, Chameleon-road, Park-lane, Tottenham.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

In Crown 8vo. With 6 Plates, and other Illustrations.
2s. 6d. Net.

OUTLINES OF STATIONERY TESTING.

By H. A. BROMLEY,
Assistant Examiner of Paper, H.M. Stationery Office, London

Detailed prospectus may be had post free on application

London: GRIFFIN & Co., Ltd., Exeter St., Strand.



SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS
(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),
and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

MACHINE-ROOM OVERSEER (progressive) seeks situation where Three-Colours and Half-Tone work needs specialising and improving (Midlands preferred).—Eborall, Orlando-drive, Carlton, Nottingham. 13263

Businesses for Sale.

LITHO BUSINESS for Sale; Plant includes Offset Machines, and the whole of Plant is practically new; price £2,250; or would let Plant on hire to responsible party; an absolute bargain. —Address, No. 13266, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13266

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING PREMISES to Let on Lease, with large piece of vacant land; Rental £100, or would sell Freehold for £2,500.—Address, No. 13267, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13267

FOREIGN STAMPS.—Collection of 2,650 varieties for Sale, including many rare and unused; mostly in fine condition; neatly mounted in a Whitfield King "Standard" Album.—Can be seen by appointment, if desired, at the office of this journal, or particulars furnished on application to No. 13261, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13261

PARTNERSHIP.—Young man, with small but growing established Business, Relief Stamping, etc., seeks Partner; a Die Sinker or one interested in Stationery for preference; capital not essential; must be a live man.—Write, Nemo, No. 13270, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13270

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

The Printing Crafts Guild.

The annual meeting of the Printing Crafts Guild was held in the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday last, when the President, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, occupied the chair.

After the passing of the minutes, the annual report was read by Mr. F. J. Hughes, and was in part as follows:—

The Committee has pleasure in presenting their report and balance-sheet for the session 1912-13, which has been in every way a phenomenal year. The membership has increased by 30 per cent.; the character of the meetings has been of a high order; and we are in the happy position of carrying forward to the next year a larger balance than has previously been the case.

The total subscribing membership roll is 109, representing an increase of 30 upon last session. The Committee hopes that the members will continue to spread the usefulness of the Guild by making it known further to any friends who are eligible for membership.

The lectures and visits had an average attendance of 60, and on every occasion the work has been of considerable technical value. The aims of the Guild are of a strictly educational character, and the efforts of the Committee in arranging the syllabus have been directed towards subjects of special interest to those engaged in the printing crafts. These subjects were outside the scope of ordinary knowledge in many cases, and were dealt with by specialists. We have been unusually fortunate in the character of the visits on every occasion.

The balance-sheet shows an income of £12 6s. 3½d., the expenditure being £8 9s. 4½d., leaving a balance of £3 6s. 11d. in the hands of the honorary treasurer.

The Committee tenders its thanks to the following: The Principal of the School (Mr. J. C. Maxwell Garnett) and the House Committee for the use of the school for meetings. Lecturers: Messrs. H. Cadness, F.S.A.M., Henry Guppy, M.A., T. W. Oliver, Julius Hübner, M.Sc. Tech., and F. W. Wright. Chairmen: Messrs. Chas. W. Gamble, C. B. Penwarden, J. C. B. Percy, and other gentlemen. Visits: The East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., the P.P. Press (Messrs. Bibby), Liverpool. Artistes: Mr. W. M. Menzies and his party. Provisional arrangements have been made for the work of the next session, so that there will be little delay in the completion of the syllabus.

(Signed) R. B. FISHENDEN, President,
F. J. HUGHES, Hon. Sec.

The report and balance sheet were passed, *nem. con.*

Election of Officers.

President: Mr. R. B. Fishenden.
Vice-President: Mr. John Taylor.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. Doughty.
Hon. Auditor: Mr. T. W. Oliver.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. F. Singleton, 113, Wood Bank-terrace, Turncroft-lane, Stockport.

Committee: Messrs. F. J. Hughes, W. M. Menzies, A. Edwards, Jas. Begg, Edward McVay, J. W. Webster, J. E. Cass, Jas. Worthington, W. R. Cannell, Jos. Mellor, J. Crook and —. Stevens.

Under the head of any other business, Mr. A. EDWARDS moved, and Mr. J. E. CASS seconded: "That the Committee discuss the question of increasing the number of Vice-Presidents."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. R. CANNELL, and seconded by Mr. F. BIRD: "That the Committee consider the advisability of assisting the President to form a guarantee whereby all lectures could be fully reported and printed and circulated amongst the members for a small charge." On being put to the meeting there was no further support beyond the mover and seconder.

The business being completed, the following excellent programme gave great delight to the 100 ladies and gentlemen present.

Pianoforte Solo	The Wedding Glide Mr. B. SUTTON.	... ...
Song... ...	Red Devon by the Sea Miss WITHECOMBE.	... ...
Song... ...	Down the Old River Mr. J. H. ROBERTS.	... ...
Impressions	Songs a Man "Sings" Mr. W. M. MENZIES.	... ...
Impressions of Students—	Mr. W. M. MENZIES.	
Song	Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold Mr. W. BUCKLEY.	... ...
Recitation ...	The Rehearsal ... Miss WITHECOMBE.	... ...
Song	... Without You ... Miss JESSIE MAYOR	... ...
Humorous Song	Father's Safety Razor Mr. H. KIRKMAN.	.. ..
Pianoforte Duet	Poet and Peasant Mrs. H. KIRKMAN and Mr. B. SUTTON.	... ...
Song... ...	... Awake .. Miss WITHECOMBE.	... ...
Song... ...	... Revenge ... Mr. W. BUCKLEY.	... ...
Humorous Song...	Woolamaloo ... Mr. H. KIRKMAN.	... ...
Waltz Song ...	Tom Jones ... Miss JESSIE MAYOR.	... ...
Recitation ...	Absolution ... Miss WITHECOMBE.	... ...
Song... ...	Wilt thou forgive Mr. J. H. ROBERTS.	... ...
Impressions	The Football Match Mr. W. M. MENZIES.	... ...

Musical Director—Mr. W. M. MENZIES.

The artistes acquitted themselves so well that in the second half, after Mr. W. Buckley had answered to an encore, the programme had to be strictly adhered to as the hour was getting late. The pianoforte duet by Mrs. H. Kirkman and Mr. B. Sutton was a real musical treat, and the mimicry of Mr. W. M. Menzies, particularly in "The Football Match," was excellent.

During the evening, through the kindness of the Committee, chocolates and fruit were served at intervals, and were greatly appreciated.

The Committee are making efforts to maintain the "high order" of lectures, visits, etc., and on Saturday, November 8th, Mr. Charles W. Gamble (Past-President) will open the winter session by a lecture demonstration on "Colour." On December 6th, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, organising secretary of the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, will explain "Cost Finding for Printers." By kind permission of Sir Jesse Boot a visit will be made to the Model Printing Works of Messrs. Boots, Ltd., Nottingham; also there will be a visit to the paper mill of Messrs. Wrigley and Sons, Bury.

FREE LANCE.

Papermaking in South Africa.

At a recent meeting of the Executive of the Pretoria Civic Association, Mr. Ashdown brought up a report of the Industries Committee, appointed to enquire into the subject of the establishment of industries suitable to Pretoria. The report stated that with reference to the papermaking industry, which gave promise of a great future, the committee had arranged for the sending of samples of veld grass and mealie stalks to Great Britain and America for the purpose of having them tested as to their suitability for papermaking. It had, said the report, been thought advisable for the present to confine the investigations of the committee to the manufacture of the rougher kinds of paper, paper bags, and strawboard, which is so extensively used for bookbinding and for the making of pasteboard boxes. The machinery manufacturers of England and America had been asked to send out samples of the paper manufactured from the material sent from Pretoria by the committee, together with the cost of machinery necessary to produce from ten to fifteen tons of paper and strawboard per week. A sample of the veld grass had also been forwarded to Holland with similar instructions and enquiries. The report of the sub-committee was adopted, and the thanks of the Association were tendered the members of the committee for the work they had done.

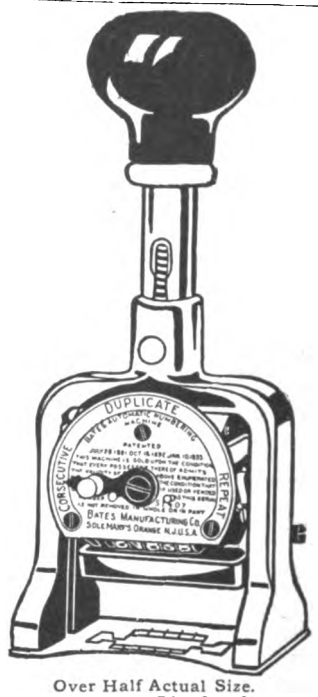
THE L.C.C. is at present experimenting with an automatic printing apparatus on one of the tramway routes. The machine, which is the invention of the Cologne engineer, weighs 4 lb., is hung on a strap worn by the conductor, and by a turn of the handle the ticket is produced clearly printed, containing the number, date (morning or afternoon), where available to and from, time issued, changing point where necessary, amount of fare, and some of the usual regulations. The machine also automatically calculates the number of tickets of each denomination issued during the day and the amount to be paid in by the conductor, thus doing away with way-bills and checking.



ACCURATE. EFFICIENT. RELIABLE.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

STYLE A
12345

STYLE E
67890

STYLE F
12345

STYLE G
67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G.		Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to 999 ...	46-
4 ,, ,, ,,	1 to 9,999 ...	52-
5 ,, ,, ,,	1 to 99,999 ...	60-
6 ,, ,, ,,	1 to 999,999 ...	68-
7 ,, ,, ,,	1 to 9,999,999 ...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

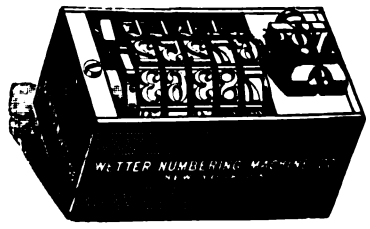
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE STANDARD "WETTER"
TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



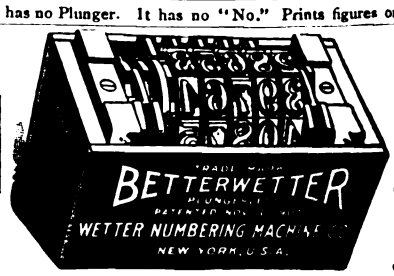
STEEL WHEELS.

Styles of Figures.
№ 12356
№ 12345

Prices.
5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each
6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each

THE PLUNGERLESS
"BETTERWETTER"
Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.
It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order.

STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:
1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-
1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 96/-

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 2635 City.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

ALWAYS READY TO WORK.

Digitized by Google

London and Provincial Reproduction Co., Ltd.,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
DESIGNERS.
Thornton Road, BRADFORD.
Telegrams: "Halftone, Bradford."
Telephone: 1877.
BLOCKS BY ALL PROCESSES.
Experts in Photo-Litho.

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.
MADE IN LONDON.
It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.
MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.



TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

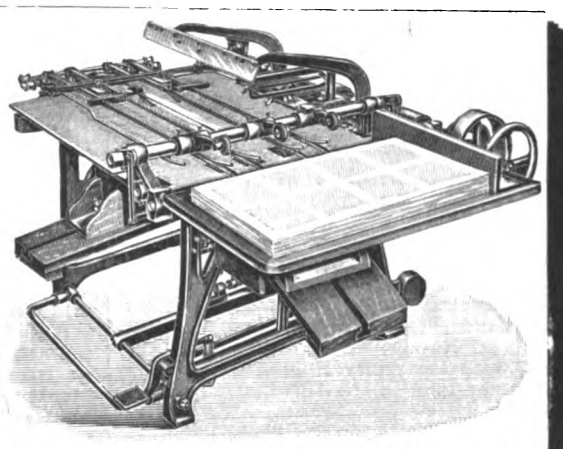
THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph
Several Editions Daily. One Halfpenny.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.

The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
Wednesday. One Penny.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times
Saturday—(54 Columns)—One Penny.
The Warwick, Leamington, and Warwickshire Times circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.
London Representative:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

More than
1,000 Folding Machines
Of our Manufacture are at present installed in



All Civilised Countries of the World.
On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.
A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.
Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM,
7, Water Lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.

W. J. CONNOLL & Co.,
Printers' Engineers & Complete Furnishers,
27 & 28, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.
Telephone: 5183 HOLBORN.
Repairs and Removals. Sundries. Second-Hand Machinery.
SEND FOR SUNDRIES CATALOGUE. W. J. Connoll.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Telephone: 3658 HOP.
Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.
Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.
E. J. HARRISON,
Maker and Refiner of
TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD
Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.
30 to 40 Tons (All Grades) Of TYPE METAL in Stock.
TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION
Rock Smelting Works
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

Washing-up RAGS
PER 20/= CWT. Perfectly Clean.
F. R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.
SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

Digitized by Google

A Dispute About Paper.

Paper Supplies for the "Midland Express."

Question of Priority of Charge.

In *re* the *Midland Express*, Ltd., Pearson *v.* the company, Mr. Justice Sargant had before him, in the Chancery Division, last week, an adjourned summons taken out by the liquidator of the *Daily Express*, Ltd.

Mr. Mark Romer, K.C. (with him Mr. Sheldon), said the *Daily Express*, Ltd., were debenture holders of the *Midland Express*, Ltd. The question now before the Court was whether the Darwen Paper Mills Co. was entitled to be paid their debt in priority to the debentures of the *Daily Express*, Ltd. The point was whether the latter company had properly postponed their debentures. On October 28th, 1910, a letter, signed by Mr. E H. Johnston, a director of the *Daily Express*, Ltd., and of the *Midland Express*, Ltd., was addressed to the Darwen Co., saying that, in consideration of the latter continuing to supply the *Midland Express* with paper, the *Daily Express* Co., as holders of debentures, undertook that they would postpone their debenture debt. This letter was signed,

"C. ARTHUR PEARSON,
"For the *Daily Express*, Ltd.,
"E. H. Johnston, director,"

and by the liquidator. But there was no evidence of any resolution of the directors either delegating their powers to Mr. Johnston or authorising him to enter into such an arrangement as this. On March 7th, 1913, the *Daily Express*, Ltd., was wound up, and before this judgment had been pronounced in a debenture holders' action, in which a receiver and manager had been appointed.

Mr. Grant argued that there was authority for Mr. Johnston to sign for the *Daily Express* Co., and that his action was ratified by a subsequent resolution of the company.

His Lordship said the summons raised the question as to who were the true owners of the 31 debentures issued to the *Daily Express*, Ltd., the proceeds of the sale of which had been set aside to a particular account. The question was whether that money formed part of the general assets of the *Daily Express*, Ltd., in liquidation. The *Daily Express*, Ltd., were interested in the *Midland Express* being supplied with paper, and the Darwen Mills had undoubtedly a good charge if Mr. Johnston had authority to write the letter referred to. What amounted to a clear ratification of Mr. Johnston's action occurred afterwards. Two years later, in October, 1912, this very question was raised, the solicitors then acting for the *Daily Express*, Ltd., questioning whether Mr. Johnston had power to bind the company in the way he had done by his letter of October 28th, 1910. At a meeting of the directors Mr. Harrison, solicitor to the company, was requested to inquire into the matter, and at a subsequent meeting it was proposed, seconded and agreed that the priority of the claim of the Darwen Co. be admitted. He (his Lordship) thought the charge of the Darwen Co. was a good charge, and the order would be for payment of the proceeds of the debentures to the Darwen Co., and the summons would be dismissed, with costs.

Trade with Newfoundland.

Imports and Exports of Paper.

The following were the imports into the United Kingdom (and retained therein) of reel paper from Newfoundland during the last three years:—

1912	793,653 cwts.	£394,764
1911	523,116 ,,	264,562
1910	340,365 ,,	169,608

The exports of British paper to Newfoundland were as under:—

1912	4,677 cwts.	£6,000
1911	4,056 ,,	5,322
1910	4,466 ,,	5,362

THE BINGLEY
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. PROMPTITUDE.
QUALITY. MODERATE CHARGES

THE Independent Thirteen-Em Compositor

The most independent man in the world today is the American farmer who has paid off the mortgage, bought an automobile and invested his surplus cash in some "soulless corporation." But next to him, without any doubt, stands the present day thirteen-em compositor, and if the farmer does not watch out he is going to have to come down a notch and let the compositor go up.

A thirteen-em compositor, by the way, is a man who operates a linotype machine while he is not keeping tabs on his lucky investments and the rest of the office force from the managing editor or job office owner down to the galley boy.

And this same compositor, whom you must address as an operator, owes his meteoric rise to affluence to a man named Mergenthaler. A few years ago compositors were calling Mergenthaler all the names they had seen blue pencilled in the hand-set days because he had invented a machine that would set more type than they ever dreamed of. They saw those machines glaring at them in their sleep and closing in on their jobs with a death-like grip. When they woke up they discovered that it took men to operate the machines and that a revolution was on in the printing trade. Since then they have been playing the keyboard sonato in memory of the man who jerked their high stools from under them and taught them how to operate a marvel that does all the work.

So to-day the thirteen-em compositor is the most independent man in a newspaper office or job office.

This compositor works eight hours a day. He goes out and looks after his real estate, drops in and has a talk with his banker or starts an argument with some college professor on style and diction.

Then he comes back fresh and strong and willing to edit copy, criticise the policy of the paper, tell the city editor where to head in, and take issue with the proof-reader, who has a faculty for finding errors. At the same time he is grinding out type at a rate to insure the paper going to press on time or for a form to catch the oo Miehle when she'll be ready.

Then he measures up his string and tells of the good old days when Henry Watterson was a young man and there was a prize coming to the printer who could decipher his long-hand editorials. He talks of the past—not because he wants to go back to it—but to assure himself that he has left it a long way behind. The thirteen-em compositor is a man of affairs. He holds the world by the tail and its up to him whether or not the people read the news. He handles lots of copy that is never read by anybody but himself and the proof-reader, but is all copy to him, provided it is not written in a way that gets on his nerves. He takes a chance now and then on making "English as it is spoke" out of copy that has got by the editor, and advises the man who wrote it to go to school.

The thirteen-em compositor is a power in the land. He and his machine have made it possible to make big papers and do it quickly and to produce books and pamphlets in a profusion never believed possible in the old days.—*Ogden Examiner.*

STATIONERY of the value of £2,021 was exported from the United Kingdom to Bermuda in 1912, compared with £966 in 1911, £1,072 in 1910, £1,004 in 1909, and £954 in 1908.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	SEPTEMBER.				JANUARY—SEPTEMBER.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	349,865	261,233	186,753	140,300	1,929,249	1,931,503	1,059,765	1,078,498
Not on Reels	77,389	88,497	60,545	73,439	680,412	748,630	621,862	652,300
Hangings	2,209	2,050	5,255	5,657	42,946	40,140	100,585	95,587
Other Printed or Coated	8,727	8,340	22,503	21,537	85,282	75,772	210,063	197,040
Packings and Wrappings	298,718	323,896	209,743	225,371	2,747,499	3,045,371	1,904,875	2,103,222
Strawboards	298,203	277,500	79,769	77,887	2,374,253	2,678,809	649,342	738,702
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	101,718	111,355	51,557	56,940	957,371	992,730	463,806	497,517
Unenumerated, etc. ...	12,065	13,263	34,599	40,233	96,347	111,146	281,035	328,741
Totals	1,148,894	1,086,134	656,784	641,364	8,913,359	9,624,101	5,291,333	5,691,607

Printings or Writings—On Reels.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	47,934	35,733	28,416	20,596	428,183	333,591	251,604	192,978
Norway	88,146	84,784	47,312	45,680	669,154	649,587	360,119	363,891
Germany	11,031	11,767	7,416	8,295	81,381	126,560	56,145	92,739
United States	962	4,380	513	2,228	43,801	31,776	23,201	16,644
Newfoundland	189,060	103,307	96,615	51,644	529,133	630,880	265,604	314,171
Other Countries	12,732	21,262	6,481	11,857	177,597	159,109	103,092	98,075

Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	12,290	10,526	7,906	6,898	108,363	114,234	69,277	75,520
Norway	24,895	35,218	16,782	20,995	184,898	253,143	120,053	159,394
Germany	21,430	26,684	18,549	24,702	206,814	227,260	179,086	215,002
Belgium	7,296	6,553	5,998	6,251	79,350	70,938	74,028	66,407
United States	6,300	2,683	8,132	5,419	47,945	30,248	78,569	57,356
Other Countries	5,178	6,833	9,178	9,174	53,042	52,807	82,849	78,621

Hangings.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	1,508	1,174	3,104	2,937	30,048	27,628	59,916	58,432
Belgium	354	670	890	1,645	8,806	9,304	22,004	23,720
Other Countries	287	200	1,261	1,075	4,092	3,208	18,665	13,435

Other Printed or Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	5,592	3,898	12,931	10,147	50,249	39,124	119,067	99,016
Belgium	2,208	3,109	4,902	6,910	23,582	24,001	45,404	51,542
France	417	245	2,166	1,173	3,809	2,667	19,353	14,795
United States	230	846	1,308	2,397	3,837	6,953	16,247	22,536
Other Countries ...	280	242	1,166	916	3,805	2,337	10,012	8,251

Packings and Wrappings.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	12,786	22,441	7,012	11,158	228,872	268,446	117,787	103,734
Sweden	103,245	94,461	66,745	60,252	896,349	1,017,506	578,673	648,082
Norway	76,463	92,120	48,283	57,180	654,470	707,610	406,899	483,603
Germany	65,519	77,550	52,300	63,894	600,674	634,488	492,278	531,082
Belgium	24,114	20,998	20,634	17,331	207,832	211,690	168,046	171,597
Other Countries ..	16,591	16,326	14,679	15,556	159,302	176,171	141,192	163,624

Digitized by Google

DAY & COLLINS

HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED

WOOD LETTER WORKS

TELEGRAMS "STREAMERS LEICESTER" WESTERN UNION CODE

FROM FANN ST. LONDON TO KING STREET LEICESTER

NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214

Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London**

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

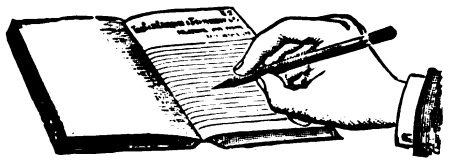
HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to:

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,
Printing Machinery Department,
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

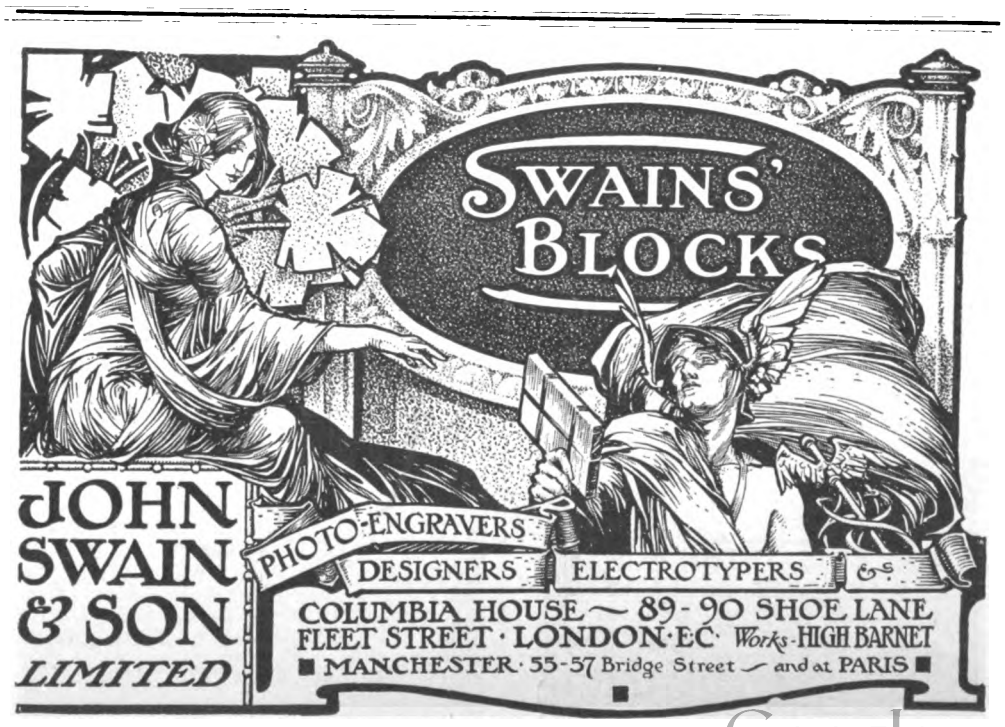
TELEGRAMS "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns



Digitized by Google

AMERICAN
Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

July—	1912.	1913.
Printing paper ...	$239,091	$654,331
Paperhangings... ...	35,988	47,544
Photographic paper ...	80,878	120,756
Coated paper	55,476	51,276
Wrapping	67,285	35,018
All Other...	225,968	237,924
January-July—		
Printing paper ...	$1,513,596	$4,407,839
Paperhangings	511,212	684,002
Photographic paper ...	572,859	704,295
Coated paper	329,964	346,623
Wrapping	519,800	382,502
All Other...	1,442,284	1,596,365

Exports.

July—	1912.	1913.
Printing Paper	$404,888	$341,215
Writings and envelopes...	90,599	92,496
Playing cards	22,727	23,496
Hangings	23,702	19,907
All Other...	270,375	256,460
January-July—		
Printing Paper... ...	$2,435,048	$2,297,377
Writings and envelopes	717,428	780,241
Playing cards	170,619	189,194
Hangings	294,826	360,151
All Other...	2,887,146	1,999,527

Treating Waste Papers.

An English patent has been granted to Messrs. J. Schimek and L. Kienzle, relating to a process whereby black and coloured printer's inks are eliminated from waste paper without deteriorating the quality of the fibre. It is claimed that the treated waste paper furnishes pulp from which fresh paper can be produced fully equal, in its qualities of colour and strength, to the paper originally manufactured. If high-class note paper or hand-made paper is treated, pulp is obtained, absolutely equal in quality to that from which the original paper was made. Whatever the quality of the paper treated, the same quality can be manufactured from the waste, the ink (printer's ink or writing ink, black or coloured) being eliminated. The process is applicable to papers sized in any way, whether half-sized, fully sized, or doubly sized, and the paper material may be of animal or vegetable origin. The original quality is also reobtained if the paper treated has become yellow with age.

The waste paper is subjected to a process which completely opens up the paper fibres. For this purpose the paper, without being beaten or ground, is treated in a bath of suitable lye, for example hydrate of potash (caustic alkali), this bath being heated to a temperature which must reach at least about 44° C., and may be increased from that value to within a few degrees of boiling point, but is in any case kept below boiling point. A small proportion of ammonia is added to prevent crystallisation of the soda.

As already mentioned, the paper to be treated is neither beaten nor ground, since this treatment causes the material to loose all its original strength. The fibres are opened without being damaged in the slightest degree, and the raw material reaches the paper vats or paper machine in a completely open condition. The patentees find that this opening up of the fibres is effectively performed by the treatment of the paper with an alkaline lye near but below boiling point, as described.

The use of heat, raising the bath to a temperature of about 44° C. or more, but below boiling point, increases the felting capacity of the fibre, and thereby enables paper to be manufactured of a strength at least equal to that of the original paper, besides recovering the original colour in all its purity. All qualities of paper, from the coarsest to the finest, can be treated in this manner with equal advantage, the pulp being adapted without material additions, to produce paper of the original quality. The ink, whether black or coloured, and other impurities, are wholly eliminated.

After being treated with the alkaline lye the pulp is washed in the vat in which that treatment has taken place, and is then directly transferred to other vats or to the paper machine.

The dry waste paper can be soaked, in any convenient vessel, and the lye then added. The washing is preferably performed in the same vessel, after the treatment with lye.

The average strength of the lye used varies from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., but the lye may be above or below these limits, according to the quality of the paper. The heating may be effected directly by a flame or indirectly by steam-pipes or the like.

It is not essential to sort the waste paper according to its qualities. Different qualities may be mixed and treated as described.

EMPIRE HALFPENNY POST.—A letter from the Postmaster-General to the Empire Press Union states that the recently-passed Post Office Act admitting any publication issued in any part of the Empire, whether within or without the British Islands, capable of being registered as a newspaper, to the benefit of the inland newspaper rate of ½d. per copy is now in force. This is the result of efforts made by the Empire Press Union. The Postmaster-General, in his letter, says the Government arrived at the opinion that the distribution in one part of the Empire of newspapers published in another part would usefully assist to strengthen Imperial ties and might be of some service in the promotion of Imperial trade. It was with the hope that these objects might be achieved that the Government had been ready to incur the loss which would result from the concession.

NEWFOUNDLAND imported British stationery in 1912 to the value of £6,502, compared with £5,591 in 1911, £4,299 in 1910, £3,848 in 1909, and £5,127 in 1908.

THE Liverpool stipendiary, in dealing with several cases under the Shops Act the other day, ruled that picture post cards were stationery within the meaning of the Act.





PAPER BAG
MAKING MACHINERY,
Latest Improvements.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.


Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:— Offices, 644 Central and 718 Bank. Works, 689 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS.
These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application.
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.



Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.	
15/-	CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/-	LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/-	WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4172.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for **Refining and Rejuvenating.**

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Tariff Changes

AND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

(From the "Board of Trade Journal.")

DENMARK.

It is announced that toilet paper, with a thin coating of varnish on one side, divided into sheets of the usual size by perforation, is dutiable under No. 214 of the Tariff at the rate of 30 öre per kilo., or nearly 2d. per lb.

ST. VINCENT.

Printed forms and labels have lately been added to the Free List.

FRANCE.

It has been decided that cellular paper in sheets or bundles, for the manufacture of garlands, etc., is dutiable under No. 401 of the Tariff, as "Fancy Paper, etc."

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

A recently promulgated Customs By-Law (No. 271) amends By-Law No. 170 regarding the free importation of certain paper for use in the manufacture of fly papers, with effect from July 15th, 1913—the amended by-law reading as follows:—

For fly papers—

Paper in rolls *or in the flat in sizes not less than* 20 *inches by* 30 *inches or its equivalent* (provided security be given by the owner that it will be used for that purpose only, and that evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the collector within six months after delivery by the Customs).

[The italicised words are new.]

Bag making, packeting, and labelling machines are in future to be admitted duty free. Match-boxes, other than of paper, bearing advertisements, are to be dutiable at 30 per cent. *ad val.*, according to a recent (revised) decision. Without advertisements, the rate is only 25 per cent., a rebate of 5 per cent. being allowed in either case as far as British goods are concerned.

NEW ZEALAND.

Gummed printing paper, in strips, perforated at intervals with holes along the middle, for the manufacture of tickets, is to pay a duty of 20 per cent. *ad val.*, unless of British origin, when it is admitted free.

Sensitised post cards, without letterpress, but with printed address lines, must pay 37½ per cent. *ad val.*, or 25 per cent. if British.

ITALY.

White paper in rectangular sheets, for registering machines, having pasted thereon, along one edge, a strip of tissue, pierced by eight circular holes, is dutiable as "manufactures of paper not specially mentioned" at the rate of 70 lire per 100 kilos., or about 28s. per cwt.

British Stationery Exports to AMERICA.

The exports of British stationery to America have declined considerably since 1908 and 1909, but it is satisfactory to know that the figures of 1912 are slightly above 1911. The following are the values of the exports for the past five years:—

1912	£82,502
1911	78,432
1910	93,383
1909	131,195
1908	107,091

The imports of American stationery into the United Kingdom have increased in the past five years, as the following figures show:—

	Actual Imports.	Retained in U.K.
1912	£204,860	£175,447
1911	197,643	160,164
1910	173,255	144,926
1909	132,860	101,252
1908	131,427	99,117

German Books in England.

The following figures show the importations of printed books, including music, from Germany into the United Kingdom during the past five years:—

	Total Imports.		Retained in U.K	
	Cwts.	£.	Cwts.	£.
1912	15,558	89,843	14,181	80,088
1911	13,768	88,700	11,913	74,950
2910	11,567	78,211	10,099	65,589
1909	12,999	83,384	12,373	77,741
1908	16,270	15,761	104,454	99,178



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

22,578 HARVEY, W. R., advertisement-displaying cash registers or tills.
23,588 GRUNEISEN, C. L., and HIRCOCK, J. T., casing-in machines used in bookbinding.
22,590 GOLBY, F. W., attachment for typewriting machines
22,601 PAYNE, H. E., typewriting machines.
22,666 LENNOX, A. B., and BREWTNALL, A. W., method of advertising.
22,677 HASLAM, W. H., book-holders.
22,711 CAMPIGLIO, A., method of typographic composition with movable types.
22,720 ELLIOTT, W. E., typographical composing and distributing machines.
22,734 HOLCOMBE, A., pencil sharpeners.
22,808 KLABER, E. H., means for advertising.
22,823 SOENNECKEN, A., fountain pens.
22,824 SOENNECKEN, A., paper rolls for roller copying machines.
22,833 BRETT, W. B., tray for printing type, printing blocks, and the like.
22,842 GORNELL, H., and WADE, O. B., stylographic pens.
22,851 WEYDE, H. V. D., writing appliances.
22,891 LEVI, E., automatic pocket stamp-moistening apparatus.
22,905 HILLIS, A. J., indexed books.
22,937 PARIS, E. K., type duplicators.
22,938 RHEINBERG, J. and E., colour photography and colour printing.
22,960 MARTIN, B. G., multiple-ring loose-leaf books.
22,982 SOMERVELL, A., clip for music sheets and the like.
22,992 LEHMANN, O., penholders.
23,016 MOORE, C. H., binders or covers for loose-leaf books and the like.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Drawing pens—Ferger; 22,219.
Apparatus for the developing of rollers for intaglio and like photo-mechanical processes—Bell and Bell; 23,411.
Machines for feeding sheets of paper—Rolier; 23,446.
Bronzing machines—Smith and Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co; 26,951.
Printing machines—Derriey; 28,460.
Advertising apparatus—Farkas; 29,892.

1913.

Rotary reproducing, copying or printing machines—"Rapax" Apparatenbau Ges.; 5,819.
Carbon sheets and duplicate and triplicate books, or the like, for use with same—Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Clark and Evans - 6,377.
Inking tables for printing machines—Mercanti; 7,087.
Processes and apparatus for producing printed music sheets—Hess; 8,755.
Containers particularly adapted for music rolls or the like—Savoye and Zacconi; 8,788.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

Advertisement or display apparatus—Fontaine and another; 22,328.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

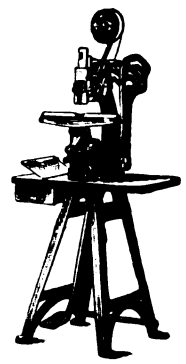
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND

SHOE LANE, E.C.

The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

17 & 18, PARADISE STREET, E.C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR and Tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

5 & 7, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

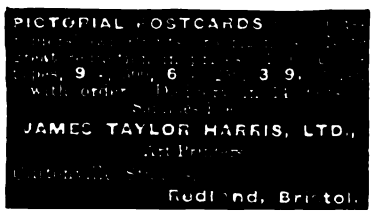
To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " 20lbs " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch,
Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Task Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B. **TRADE ONLY.**

BTF

TYPE

18

25%

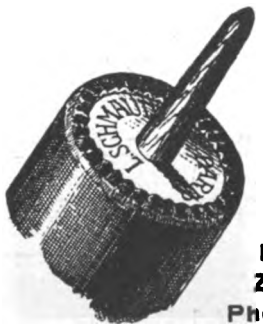
Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
SUPPLIED

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

SAFETY VACUUM Bronzing Machine

(MARK SMITH'S PATENT).

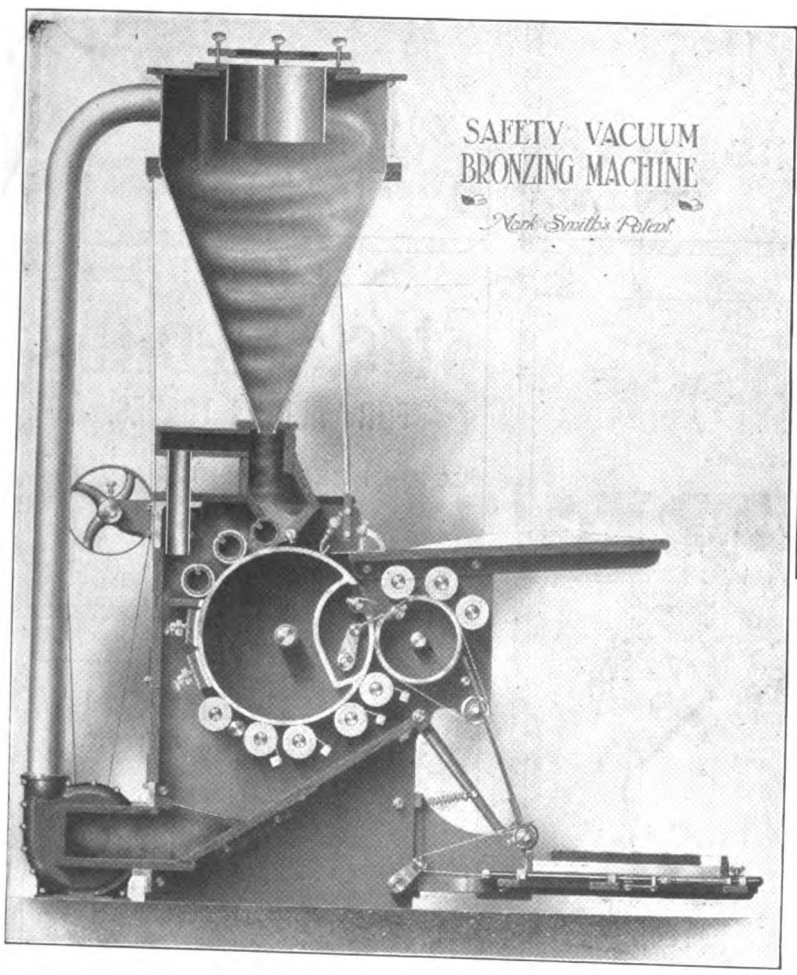
Speed - - 2,000 per Hour.

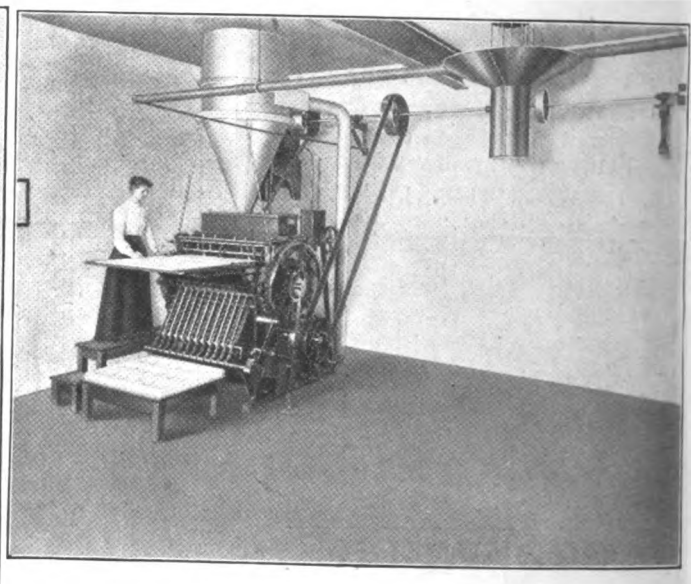
Amongst Repeat Orders are

24 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN ENGLAND

and

10 MACHINES FOR ONE FIRM IN AMERICA.





BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other countries.

Fulfils all requirements of the new Factory ACT Bronzing Regulations. Sheet Delivery and Jogger Output doubled by arranging Machine as a Two-Feeder

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America The United Printing Machinery Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass
Sole Agents for Canada: The J. L. Morrison Co., 445-447, King Street West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: John Dickinson and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras—India; Cape Town, Johannesburg Durban—South Africa.
Agents for Italy: Parker Sumner and Co., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

All Particulars from

Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd.,

C Dept. SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS, MOOR LANE, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc. MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONERY, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—October 23, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

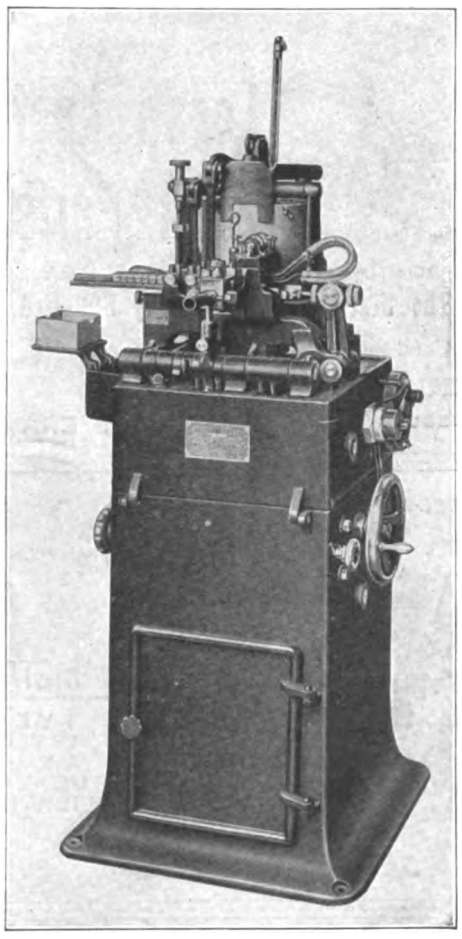
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 19.

LONDON: OCTOBER 30, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



THE TYPECASTER.

You should not confuse the product of the Thompson Typecaster with that of any other machine, and for that reason we will be glad to send you some samples of the kind of type it makes. Looks like foundry type, you will say, and it does. The type made by our machine will outlast much of the foundry type made to-day. When you make it yourself you can have it just as hard as you want it, and will know then why the type you buy does not last as long as it should.

When we talk about type quality we like to refer to that masterpiece of the printers' art—the "Inland Printer." Do you know that all the ad. type used in this handsome publication is made by their Thompson Typecaster? Fact. That is about all we need say on quality.

The advantage of making your own type is that you can have just what type you most need in as large quantities as you want it, and when changes are demanded, dump your old type into the metal pot and modernise it—recast it into new, up-to-date type.

More publishers are doing it every year—all will be doing so before long. When you get to the point of deciding between buying more type or installing a typecaster, call on us. We want a chance to show you.

It is the only machine which can cast type from Linotype matrices.

It is the only machine which casts type from 5 to 48-point.

It is the only machine which produces different combinations of nicks in any body.

It is the only machine which delivers the type on the receiving stick, ready for inspection or the case.

It is the only machine which can cast logotypes without special matrices.

It is the only machine which can cast mortised round corner pieces and the like.

The cost of any mould body is only £2 10s.

Matrices are exchanged at 12s. per fount.

The price of machine is inclusive, equipped to cast type of any eleven desired sizes from 5 to 48-point, and low quads and spaces in like sizes, together with motor, thermometer, gauges, and tools, we mean that you cannot spend another farthing to enable you to cast type from Linotype, Compositype, or our own make of matrices. Look over our matrix catalogue. We are adding new faces regularly.

The matrices themselves we loan to you from our libraries in London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco. No daily rental charges are made. Merely an exchange fee of 12s. whenever you secure a fount and return another. An inexpensive, economical and satisfying plan. It is all in the contract, and we live up to it.

No one who ever investigated the Thompson Typecaster ever decided on another machine. We are waiting to show you why.

P. LAWRENCE Printing Machinery Co., Ltd.,

JOHN MURRAY, Manager. 57, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. **REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.**

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic ROLLER WASHERS

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:—Messrs. E. S. & A. ROBINSON, of Bristol; THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd., of Manchester; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, Ltd., of London; Messrs. MARDON, SON & HALL (3 Machines); JOHNSON, RIDDLE & Co., London; DAVID ALLEN & SONS, of Harrow, THOMAS FORMAN & SONS, of Nottingham, and the ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. HUDSON & KEARNS of London—2 machines; TILLOTSON & SONS, of Bolton—2 machines; HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, of London—2 machines; WATERLOW & SONS, of Dunstable; THOMAS NELSON & SONS, of Edinburgh; TURNER & DUNNETT, of Liverpool; BUTLER & TANNER, of Frome; CASSELL & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; DAVID ALLEN & SONS of Harrow: CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, of Manchester; ABEL HEYWOOD; JAS. BROADLEY, Ltd., of Accrington; FOSTER CLARKE, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

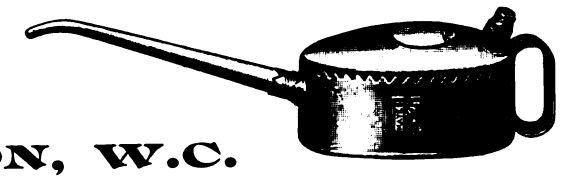
JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.

Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.

LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,

AND

93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONERY, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

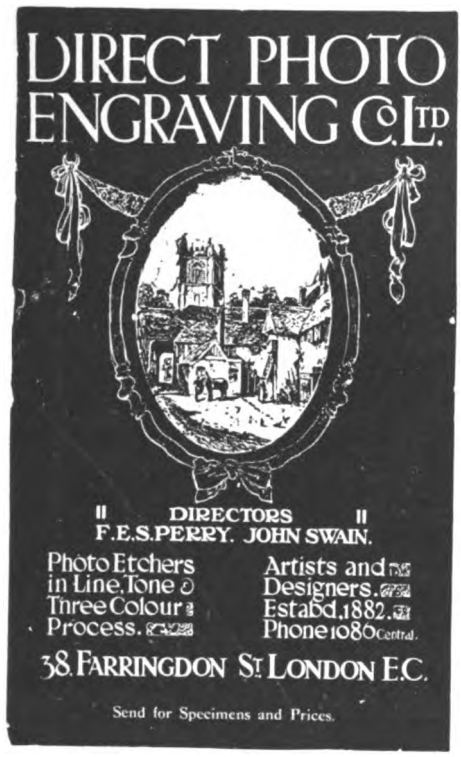
Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to** "Antetype Rothun" London

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process. Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.
38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
(Telephone—2428 CENTRAL) THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co., BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

ELECTROS for SALE

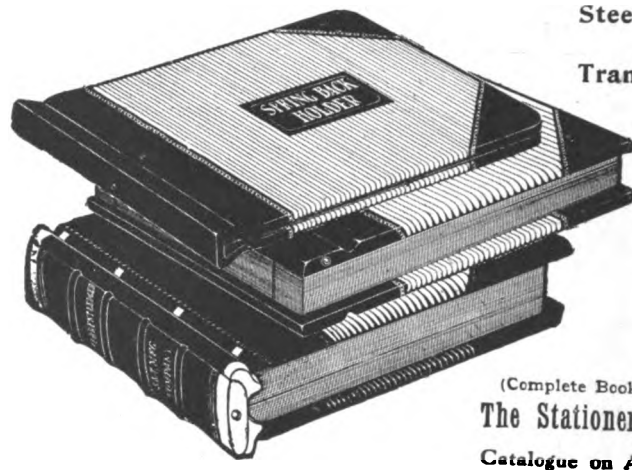
A large and first-rate selection of pictures suitable for Magazines, Books, etc., comprising the following subjects:—
SOCIAL LIFE, JUVENILE, NATURAL HISTORY,
DOMESTIC, BIBLICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Corner, Head and Tail Pieces, Borders, etc.

Electro Price 1/6
PROOFS SENT ON APPLICATION.

S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., Ltd., 21—22, OLD BAILEY, LONDON E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 3658 HOP.
Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.
Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

Maker and Refiner of
Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.
30 to 40 Tons (All Grades)
Of TYPE METAL in Stock.

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

THE PRINTING ART.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts
Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain
KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 19.

LONDON: October 30, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Surface Speed of Rollers.

A good deal of difference in opinion exists among machine-minders as to the setting of machine rollers, and the roller makers also have much to say about this difficulty, which, however, is not attributed directly to a change in the diameter of the roller but to the manner in which they are set. The following is republished from a pamphlet issued to the trade by a well-known roller maker:—"Care must be used in setting the form roller against the metal rider, or vibrator. It must be set lightly to the rider, as well as lightly to the form. The rider is driven by gearing from the toothed rack, and the form rollers are driven by the revolution and friction of the riders, and are not driven by the form. So, if the rollers are set too hard to the riders, then the axis of the rider will be nearer the axis of the form roller than it would be if set lightly. Consequently the rider drives the surface of the form rollers at a speed differing from the speed of the form. The roller in such a case must partly roll and partly slide or scrape over the form. That is apt to melt or injure the roller and 'fill up' the form. You can tear up or melt any good form roller by uneven or hard setting."

There are certain deductions, says the *American Pressman*, to be drawn from the above statements that have a direct bearing upon the general subject of the relation of roller diameters to surface speed. If any number of cylinders, of a non-resilient substance, regardless of diameters, are so arranged that they can revolve in contact with each other, the surface speed of any one of them will be found to be relatively the same with all of the others, although the speed on the axis of each will be different. But this law will only hold good when the substances of which the cylinders are composed are non-resilient.

A form roller on a printing press is decidedly resilient and the law of surface speed will not, under all circumstances, prevail. The radius of a circle, or of any cylindrical object, is the distance of half the diameter of the same, which in referring to a form roller is the distance from the centre of the roller stock to the surface of the roller. If the length of the radius on one side of the roller is shorter than on the other, which always happens when a roller is cast out of centre, and which condition can be duplicated by setting the roller harder against the vibrator than against the form, or *vice versa*, the result will be an uneven speed of the surface, and a dragging or scraping motion of the surface of the roller. The roller will readily heat and run down when set as above indicated. The motion of the body of the roller will really be cam-like or elliptical.

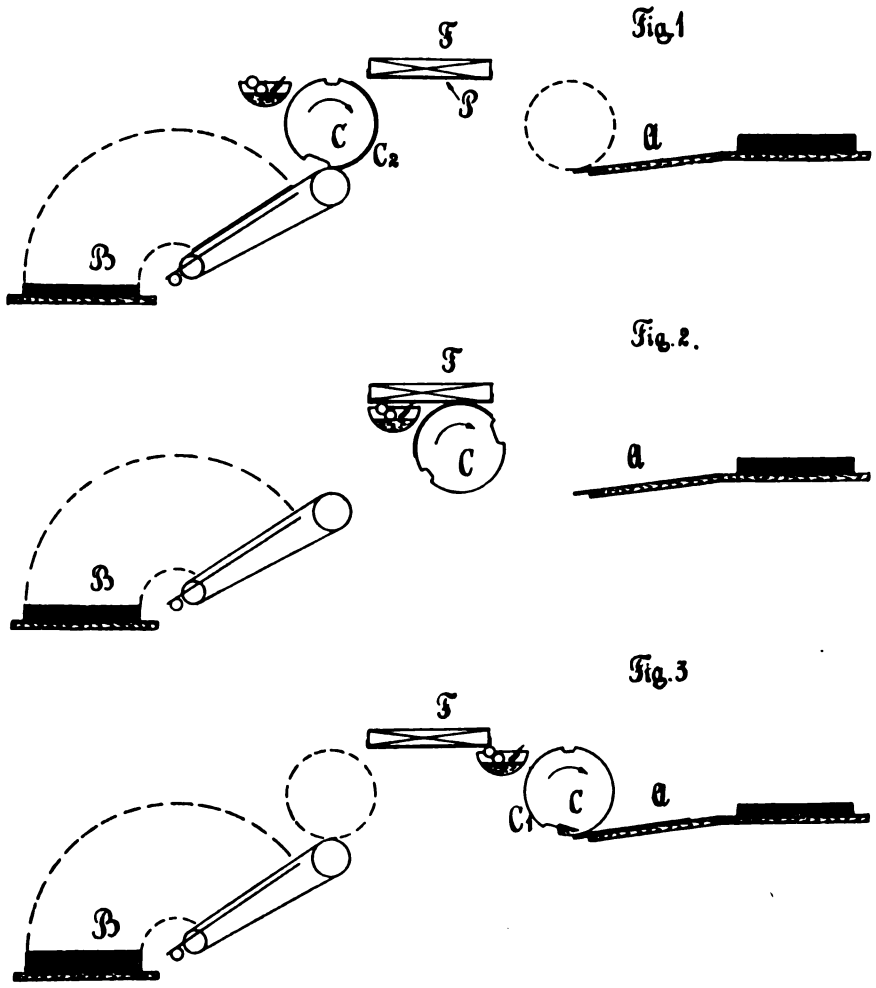
It frequently happens that when a roller is even a sixteenth of an inch larger than its cast diameter, due to the absorption of moisture, and is being used as an "inside" roller, that the limit of adjustment of the roller socket is not sufficient to permit of an even setting against the vibrator and form, and a drag results. It would be advisable to see to it that a smaller roller, if one is on hand, is used in that position. Be careful to observe the rule to set the roller lightly against both form and vibrator, and if necessary for any reason to set the roller hard against the form, then see to it that the roller is set the same against the vibrator, in order to insure the same surface speed of the roller in relation to the vibrator and form.

A properly set, well-seasoned and suitably-conditioned roller will not drag or be cut by the form; will return satisfactory service for the care bestowed upon it, and will last indefinitely, even being possible to be carried over from season to season.

Intaglio Printing.

Improvements in Flat-Bed Machines.

An invention that has been patented in this country by Mr. August Pels-Leusden, a Würzburg engineer, and Messrs. Koenig and Bauer, of the same town, relates to intaglio printing machines, and has for its object to improve the manner in which the form is inked. The patentees point out that in modern intaglio printing a very thin fluid ink is used, which is applied to the whole surface carrying the pictures or characters, and subsequently removed by a doctor from places where there are no illustrations or text and must remain blank in the proof. The doctor is an elastic steel plate and is moved like a scraper over the inked surface from which it removes the excess of ink by pushing the same in front of it. When the forms are complete cylindrical surfaces this operation is fairly simple. The ink reservoir is arranged under the cylinders constituting the form, and the ink is applied by a roller or brush. The doctor is arranged in such a manner that the ink it removes can readily return to the reservoir. In the case, however, of flat-bed intaglio presses, that is to say, printing presses having flat forms, the conditions are very much less favourable and the difficulties of carrying away the colour which is removed by the doctor are chiefly responsible for the absence of a good flat-bed press for intaglio printing. Previous constructions are substantially similar in form to typographic flat-bed presses and use an intaglio form, the printing surface of which faces upwards and the excess of ink applied to such printing surfaces is collected and removed by the doctor. During this process, as the form is moved under the doctor, the quantity of ink constantly increases, and at the end of the movement all the excess of which has been applied must be returned to the inking trough or reservoir. This, says the patentees, entails a waste of ink and makes the form carrier dirty, which renders continuous working impossible.



According to this invention this difficulty is obviated by the form carrier together with

Digitized by Google

the flat form being arranged above instead of below the impression cylinder, and either the form carrier is reciprocated above the impression cylinder and inking device, or the impression cylinder and the inking device are reciprocated under the form carrier. The form therefore faces the cylinder, that is to say, is directed downwards, and it is possible to arrange the inking device in exactly the same manner as the rotary intaglio presses.

In the accompanying drawings which show diagrammatically three forms of machine according to this invention. Figs. 1 to 3 illustrate the case in which the form-carrier is fixed and the impression cylinder and inking device are reciprocated below it. Figs. 4 to 6, a machine in which the impression cylinder and the inking device are stationary, while the form-carrier is reciprocated above the two, and Fig. 7 shows a machine employing an endless web of paper.

In the construction illustrated C is the impression cylinder on which a sheet is placed from the laying table A, B is the delivery mechanism which deposits the printed sheet

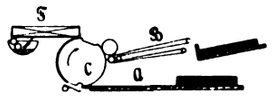


Fig. 5

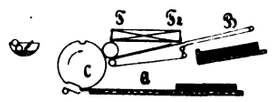


Fig. 6

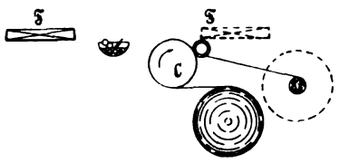


Fig. 7

on the delivery table. To the under surface of the form carrier F is secured by any suitable means the flat printing plate P, the text form of which faces downwards. The impression cylinder and the inking device in the example shown in Figs. 1 to 3 and the form carrier in the construction illustrated in Figs. 4 to 6, are reciprocated in the well-known manner by any suitable means. In each case the machine is shown in three positions, namely, in the initial, central and final positions. Below the form carrier is arranged the well-known inking device comprising the inking trough and roller or brush which applies the ink to the form from below during the reciprocation, and the doctor which removes or scrapes off the excess of ink from the surface of the form. It will be understood that the position of the doctor must be such as to preclude any damage to the form, and for that reason it must be suspended in an oscillating manner as usual and controlled by suitable links which produce the oscillation at exactly regulated time intervals. It will be seen at once that the ink removed by the doctor can easily flow away and return to the tank, so that ink can never accumulate behind the doctor, and the danger of making the form carrier dirty is avoided as completely as when cylindrical form carriers are used.

Instead of one doctor, two or more may be simultaneously used. Moreover, it is immaterial for the purpose of the invention whether the doctor removes excess of ink only during the movement in one, or in both directions, and also how and at what angle to the horizontal the reciprocation of the form carrier or of the printing cylinder is effected and the printing cylinder rotated. The proportion between the size of sheets and the circumference of the impression cylinder is also immaterial. It will be understood, however, that the form and the impression surface must coincide during the printing period and have the same direction and length of movement. The following are the patentees' claims:

In an intaglio printing press having a flat form-carrier and an impression cylinder mounting the form on the under surface of the carrier above the impression cylinder so as to face downwards and supplying this form with ink from below by reciprocating the form or inking mechanism relatively to each other as set forth.

In an intaglio printing press the combination with a flat form-carrier of a form mounted on the underside thereof and an impression cylinder, inking device and doctor arranged below the form and adapted to reciprocate relatively thereto in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

The flat-bed intaglio printing press for single sheets or continuous webs as described and illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3, or in Figs. 4 to 6, or in Fig. 7 of the accompanying drawings.

Our Paper Trade with Russia.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United Kingdom from Russia during 1912, and the four preceding years were as under:—

	Total Imports.	Retained in U.K.
1912	£351,595	£350,852
1911	389,892	388,907
1910	326,027	325,028
1909	257,462	256,313
1908	303,890	302,826

The following figures relate to the goods retained in the United Kingdom:—

PRINTINGS AND WRITINGS.

1912	67,056 cwts.	£42,397
1911	91,144 ,,	48,572
1910	26,813 ,,	15,806
1909	4,047 ,,	2,381
1908	7,719 ,,	3,202

PACKINGS AND WRAPPINGS.

1912	290,656 cwts.	£149,839
1911	305,759 ,,	182,560
1910	244,726 ,,	141,430
1909	177,847 ,,	107,332
1908	269,980 ,,	162,995

STRAW, MILL AND WOOD PULP BOARD.

1912	408,895 cwts.	£158,616
1911	393,639 ,,	157,775
1910	410,537 ,,	167,742
1909	366,678 ,,	146,666
1908	346,537 ,,	136,629

The exports of British paper to Russia were as under:—

1912	4,549 cwts.	£15,055
1911	5,155 ,,	17,664
1910	3,549 ,,	13,918
1909	2,511 ,,	11,571
1908	3,071 ,,	11,341

THE late Sir F. A. Eaton, editor of "Murray's Handbook on Egypt," etc., has left estate of the value of £2,870.

THE *Drapers' Record* has published a book entitled "Fighting the Enemies of the Shopkeeper," in which is pointed out the loss to the retailer through the competition of co-operative societies, the giving of special discounts, coupons, and other methods of reducing the profits of the shopkeeper. The writer is Mr. Maurice C. Moore, and he handles his subject in a convincing manner, pointing out the remedies for the evils he exposes. The book is published at 6d. net.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

23,039 LANG, A. B.D., and POWELL, J. A., apparatus for displaying announcements, advertisements, and the like.

23,072 FALLENSTEIN, R., method and device for the multiple reproduction of drawings, documents, or plastic bodies in the same or a different scale.

23,095 FORWOOD, S. B., files for papers or the like.

23,114 LYONS, I. N., tag for securing papers and the like together.

23,116 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., galley mechanism for repeating and non-repeating line-casting typographical machines.

23,125 DUTHIL, A., files for letters or the like.

23,128 TURKIN, N. W., manufacture of paints and printing colours.

23,129 TURKIN, N. W., processes for colour printing

23,141 SPIESS, G., paper sheet-feeding machines.

23,183 VICKERY, F. W., machines for cutting paper and other materials.

23,187 WALKER, A. H., typographical machines.

23,208 HIRCOCK, J. T., machines used in bookbinding.

23,212 HARTLEY, J. E., and HOWL, J. A., pocket cases, letter-cases and the like.

23,213 IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO., LTD., and HUNT, P. A., advertising devices.

23,288 GIL, J. D., printing processes and apparatus therefor.

23,310 KLEIN, A., and GREENBOWE, J. W., pen clip.

23,316 ROSSLER, H., ink blotter.

23,358 GILKE, K., automatic feed and delivery device for platen printing presses.

23,379 VALENTINE, H. J., cut out books.

23,391 GILBERT, F., bronzing apparatus.

23,392 GILBERT, F., bronzing apparatus.

23,408 CLOUGH, H., sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines.

28,419 THOMPSON, H. J., artists' sketch books.

23,469 HOULTON, W. AND S., machines for trimming paper, cardboard and the like.

23,475 BLAND, W. G., devices for affixing, cancelling and severing stamps and the like.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Holders for pencils and other utensils—Pancke; 22,711.

Method of and apparatus for manufacturing typewriter ribbon—Boult; 22,862.

Copy-holders for typewriting machines—Balaban, 23,129.

Pocket clips for fountain pens, pencils and the like—Brecknell; 24,401.

Holders for erasers—Yelf; 27,010.

1913.

Stencil duplicating apparatus—Dick; 4,167.

Card index and filing systems—Stillwell; 4,849.

Envelope making machines—Mathys; 6,350.

Inking mechanism for printing machines—Smith 11,451.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

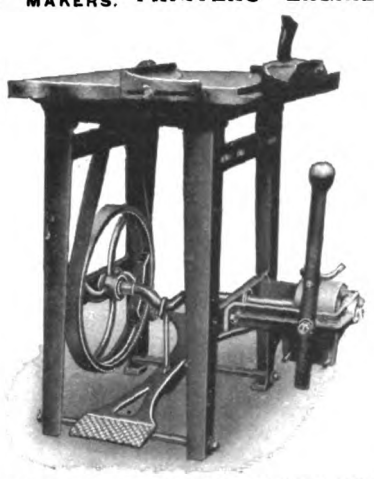
CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

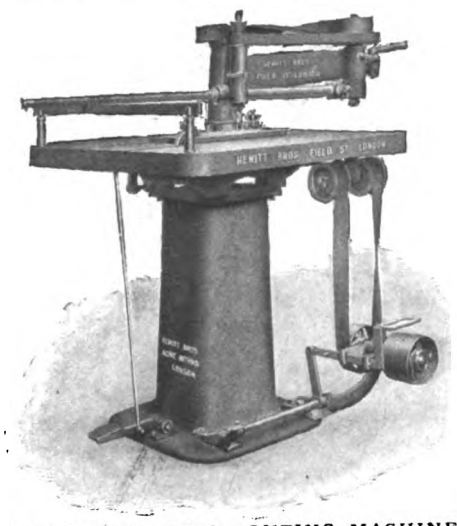
Digitized by Google

HEWITT BROS.,

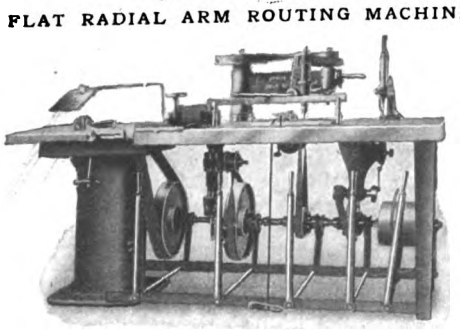
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.



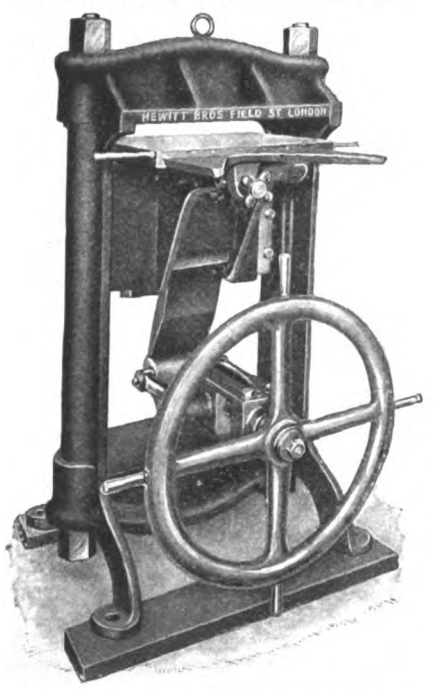
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH for Power or Treadle. Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.



Stereotypers' Toggle Press.
(New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS. FOR CHASES. Field St. Kings Cross, London, W.C.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.

Works: LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."



London Office: GLEN STEEL, 83 & 84, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

W. J. CONNOLL & Co.,

Printers' Engineers & Complete Furnishers,

27 & 28, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Telephone: 5183 HOLBORN.

Repairs and Removals. Sundries. Second-Hand Machinery.

SEND FOR SUNDRIES CATALOGUE. W. J. CONNOLL.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

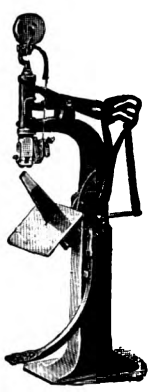
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.

FRY'S for METALS

"Fryotype"

Brands of

LINO STEREO MONO TYPO, etc.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Institute of Printers and Kindred TRADES.

Annual Conversazione.

One of the most successful meetings of many held by the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire took place on Wednesday evening, 22nd inst., on the occasion of the fifteenth annual conversazione. The headquarters of the Institute, St. Bride Foundation, was quite *en fête* with floral and other decorations, and a continuous programme of entertainment was provided from 6.45 to 11 p.m., one of the largest attendances of members and friends of both sexes testifying to the popularity of the institution and the energy and public-spirited enterprise of the joint hon. secretaries, Messrs. C. J. Drummond and W. H. Burchell, with their willing coadjutors on the executive council. A worthy object of the Institute is to furnish a social centre for employers and representative men employed or interested in the various associated crafts, and this side of the Institute is being well developed, as was instanced at this function with its excellent programme of music and dancing, etc., while the endeavour "to aid, promote, assist and extend and encourage the study and practice of the Art of printing and its kindred trades," found expression in a very interesting exhibition of some out-of-the-way types of printing.



Sir George Riddell, *President.*

The programme opened with some popular selections by the string band of the 7th City of London Battalion, in the large hall, during which a formal reception was held. Sir George Riddell, who is this year's president of the Institute, was present and received the company, which numbered about 200 ladies and gentlemen. The following capital programme of music was carried out under Bandmaster A. F. Day:—

March...	...	El Abanico ...	Jowaloyes
Waltz...	...	Nights of Gladness ...	... Ancliffe
Barcarolle from Les Contes D'Hoffmann			.. Offenbach
Intermezzo...	The Wedding Glide ...		... Hirsch
Selection ..	The Quaker Girl ...		...Monckton
Entract	March of the Mountain Gnomes		Eilenberg
Waltz...	... Amoretten Tanze ...		... Gungl
Two Step ...	Hitchy Koo ...		... Pether
Waltz...	... The Girl on the Film ..		... Sermya
March...	... Distant Greeting ...		... Doring

By 8 o'clock the hall had been arranged for a Café Chantant, and for two hours a large and appreciative audience, entirely filling the hall, seated at small tables and waited on with light refreshments, listened to the following excellent programme, carried out under the direction of Mr. Brett Plummer, Mr. H. J. Goss (chairman of council) presiding:—

Song... Blow, Blow thou Wintry Wind Sargent
Mr. JOHN G. DEAN.

Song... ... Beyond the Dawn ... Sanderson
Miss ETHELWYNNE WYATT.
(Accompanied by Miss MABEL WYATT.)

Humorous Song My Word ...Sterndale Bennett
Mr. WM. BRETT PLUMMER.

Interlude ... Miscellaneous Mimicry ... ...
Mr. JACK TREVAL.

Violin Solo ... Scotch Melodies Arr. by M. Seymour
Miss MOLLIE SEYMOUR.

Sleight of Hand Magic... ... ...
Mr. OLIVER DALY.

Song Somewhere a Voice is Calling ARTHUR TATE
Miss WINNIFRED SHEARS

Song ... ... The Lute Player ... Allitsen
Mr. JOHN G. DEAN.

Song ... ... The 11.69 Express ... R. Bagnall
Mr. WM. BRETT PLUMMER.

Song ... .. Beloved it is Morn ... Aylward
Miss ETHELWYNNE WYATT.
Accompanied by Miss MABEL WYATT.

Humorous Interlude The Party ... ...
Mr. JACK TREVAL.

Ragtime Song ... On the Mississippi ... .. Berliss
Miss MOLLIE SEYMOUR.

Humorous . The Night Watchman's Story ... ...
Mr. OLIVER DALY.

Song ...A Little Love, a Little Kiss Lao Soleser
Miss WINNIFRED SHEARS.

Accompanist, Mr. MARK ATWOOD.

For those who enjoy a quiet game of cards—and there proved to be a great many—a "Short Whist Drive" was held in the Small Hall, under the direction of Messrs. Alfred Langley and R. B. Brett, beginning at 9.30 p.m., and some handsome prizes were awarded to the winning ladies and gentlemen. The prize winners were Mrs. Pitman, Mrs. Watt. Mr. C. S. Yates and Mr. Dickerson. The latter part of an enjoyable evening was spent in dancing, the M.C. being Mr. Alfred Langley.

During the evening the Lithographic School, the Monotype Room, the Letterpress Printing School, the Linotype School and the Composing Room were open for inspecttion, and the Principal, Mr. J. T. Riddell, conducted parties through the Printing School, thus given them an opportunity of seeing the useful work that is being done.

In the Lower Hall the exhibition of Oriental, Slavonic and other types of printing from the St. Bride Foundation Collections, was held, all instructively arranged by Mr. R. A. Peddie, Librarian of the Typographical Library. The main section of the exhibition was arranged for the purpose of showing the various types (other than Gothic and Roman) which have been used since the invention of printing. Beginning with a collection of polyglot volumes, generally editions of the Lord's Prayer printed to show the many kinds of type possessed by a printing office, there followed some books in the italic letter first designed for Aldus by the great painter Francia. Next came a row of volumes in Greek, including the editions of Homer printed by Foulis in Glasgow and by Bodoni in Parma. Then a selection of Hebrew books showing the various forms and sizes of this character. The Irish letter next in order was interesting and the Library is very rich in books printed in this type. A considerable proportion of the books in Irish types were printed abroad, and books were shown from the Rome, Louvain and Paris presses.

One or two volumes in Anglo-Saxon showed types originally cut by John Day, the famous English typographer of the sixteenth century. Then in order followed specimens of Arabic, Turkish and Persian types, all very similar in appearance.

Of the other Oriental languages, specimens were shown of Armenian, Sanskrit, Ethiopic, Coptic, Samaritan, and others, while any variety not possessing a book to itself could be found in one of the polyglot editions of the Oratio Dominica or similar works.

The printing of music was illustrated by facsimiles and original specimens from the earliest period. The liturgical music printed in red and black was followed by the one impression method where the note and stave are in one piece. Later volumes showed lithographed and engraved music.

Down the centre of the Hall was placed a collection of documents illustrating the early history of organisations in the printing trade both of masters and men. This collection afforded an interesting study for comparison with the methods of such societies to-day.

Mr. A. H. Motley, Managing Director of the Printex Co., Ltd., Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C., exhibited various designs and characters of work printed from plates, engraved as well as lithograph and letterpress, which were produced by the Printex Process, also stamps printed from engraved plates for the British Government. Attendants at the exhibit answered the questions of curious inquirers and explained the features of the process.

British Imports of Paper.

Ports of Landing.

The following figures show the respective quantities and values of paper (all kinds) imported at the various ports named during the year 1912 as compared with 1908:—

ENGLAND.

Quantities.—Cwts.	1908.	1912.
Boston	24,806	34,892
Bristol	427,455	616,190
Folkestone	16,845	17,990
Goole	267,792	287,475
Grimsby	82,124	74,631
Harwich	102,404	161,745
Hull	1,195,863	1,389,128
King's Lynn	6,850	72,385
Liverpool	314,961	401,426
London	4,484,278	5,835,355
Manchester	1,069,556	1,482,824
Newcastle	96,049	111,113
Newhaven	11,242	18,283
Southampton ...	20,658	18,762
Yarmouth	9,300	—
Values.		
Boston	£24,037	£24,454
Bristol	646,700	356,168
Folkestone	90,383	101,640
Goole	110,883	142,014
Grimsby	76,171	85,711
Harwich	180,789	252,869
Hull	579,873	664,345
King's Lynn... ...	6,091	50,278
Liverpool	262,790	283,079
London	2,593,009	3,315,307
Manchester	613,073	782,927
Newcastle	71,705	71,486
Newhaven	44,180	57,183
Southampton ...	37,647	27,057
Yarmouth	2,790	—

SCOTLAND.

Quantities.—Cwts.		
Aberdeen	40,117	51,567
Dundee	57,860	57,745
Glasgow	203,289	300,344
Grangemouth ...	346,147	468,798
Granton	80,664	91,957
Irvine	2,684	3,283
Leith	269,239	339,241
Values.		
Aberdeen	£29,338	£35,099
Dundee	37,783	35,469
Glasgow	159,414	206,032
Grangemouth ...	199,009	255,928
Granton	42,346	39,984
Irvine	5,031	5,400
Leith	175,887	201,483

IRELAND.

Quantities.—Cwts.		
Belfast	108,634	123,001
Cork	14,466	17,991
Dublin	96,472	132,523
Values.		
Belfast	£75,862	£74,816
Cork	8,778	10,084
Dublin	54,080	77,628

THE October number of the *International Theosophical Chronicle* (illustrated, monthly, 6d. net, Theosophical Book Co., 18, Bartlett's-buildings, E.C). has several features of unusual interest. Dr. Gertrude van Pelt., B.Sc., writes on the question, "If a man die shall he live again?" and argues that as the atoms of our bodies live over and over again, and as energy is known to be indestructible and not even the crudest form of matter can die, surely man who is the synthesis of all on the earth must persist as a living entity although his body changes and passes away. An article on "The Small Things of Life," by Stanley Fitzpatrick, is interesting, and so are the reports of some of the delegates' speeches at the International Theosophical Peace Congress at Visingse, Sweden, with some excellent half-tone illustrations of the events at the Congress and the Raja Yoga students from Point Loma, California, who recently visited London, complete a very readable number.



Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a..d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

The printing world was very well represented at the Monday lunch party of the Executive Club at the Birkbeck Café in High Holborn, on October 27th.

o o o

It was an interesting occasion, as it was by way of being a welcome home to Mr. Sheldon, who has so carefully and serviceably addressed himself to investigate the "laws of business science," and of whose work in that direction the Executive Club is one outcome.

o o o

To be sure he is an author too. Witness his works on "The Science of Salesmanship" (1902), "The Science of Efficient Service" (1910), and "The Science of Business Building" (1911).

o o o

Some one had induced Mr. Reginald Lake, Secretary of the Master Printers' Federation, to join the company. I wonder if he could be induced to give one of the Monday half-hour talks at this lunch party (1.30 to two o'clock)? His exceptional experience should furnish forth very interesting matter; and he would be sure of an attentive audience, and one that knows a good thing when it hears it.

o o o

Mr. W. Gamble (of Penroses, Ltd.), and of the "Process Year Book," had also come to lunch—and to make a grave mistake. He forgot himself entirely.

o o o

For, when proposing a motion welcoming Mr. Sheldon back from his travels, he entered a half-pathetic lament—"If we can only encouiage our employees to think more deeply. . . . It is a thing we cannot teach ourselves. We must look to such institutions as this to do it for us."

o o o

I say he forgot himself because he has proved that he can do this. He has written a very capital little book dealing in his own practical and happy way with business science. I don't say he has co-ordinated a business philosophy. But it's been good for us all that he's thrown off these occasional sparks.

o o o

In the intervals, understand, of running a great, prosperous, and always freshly-branching out business, of issuing a yearly technical volume, of bearing a share of social and Church work out Finsbury way, and of photography galore. For he's a man of his hands, too.

o o o

Mr. Fry of Fry's metal was another of the lunchers, and by the way the Eyre and Spottiswoode foundry was represented, and so was the Monotype, and so were other departments of the printing world.

o o o

Mr. Sheldon's talk related to what he called the basic law of service.

o o o

Incidentally he said that, roughly speaking, 5 per cent. of the people in the world employed the other 95 per cent. But he too forgot just for a moment that not all the other 95 find employment at all. That's the trouble.

o o o

"No one who has his ears to the ground at all," he proceeded, "but hears rumblings heralding the approach of a storm among that 95 per cent." "There seems," he added, "to be among the 5 per cent. almost as great indifference to the matter of that oncoming storm as there was among the aristocracy of France, when the mutterings of the French Revolution storm fell upon their ears unheeded."

o o o

One need not travel. One need only read newspapers to be apprised of oncoming trouble, or the threat of trouble. Why was it unheeded? Was it that newspaper reports were discredited? Was it mere indifference as to what might happen? Was it a feeling of individual security in any event? Or was it a fatalist conclusion that there was no remedy and things must take their course?

Perhaps, however, his forgetting was more in form than in fact. For note how he followed on.

o o o

There *is* a remedy, says Mr. Sheldon.

o o o

It is that very unsensational and very old, but he believes quite adequate, remedy—more enlightenment, and particularly more enlightenment in regard to the basic laws of service.

o o o

"There is no crime but ignorance"—at any rate there is no mistake but ignorance.

o o o

Let, then, the reports of the mutterings be better accredited, for the common reproach of their being exaggeration may be an exaggeration itself.

o o o

Let the indifferent be aroused. Their indifference is probably at best partly a pose.

o o o

Certainly no one can maintain self-respect and be wholly unconcerned by disorder and disaster threatening the community.

o o o

There are, the Sheldon argument proceeds, three powers in business—money power, mechanical power and man power.

o o o

He referred to a man who told him he never dared to give a friendly recognition to any of his hands. "Afraid?" Mr. Sheldon asked. "No, not exactly; but if I give them an inch they'll take a mile. I must be boss here and let them see it."

o o o

He was afraid, I consider. He was afraid of his own weakness.

o o o

That man, said Sheldon, only realised one of the powers, the money power, and that power was a cause not an effect; for money power and mechanical power were merely effects, the cause of them both being the third power, the man power.

o o o

Just as fire is a cause and heat is an effect, so service rendered is, he said, a cause and payment received, an effect. He believed the degree of the heat (or the payment) was in direct proportion to the volume and intensity of the fire (or service rendered).

o o o

Speaking I suppose of the whole field of activity. He doubtless could cite individual cases which carry a very different suggestion. The man who served us all by inventing the life-boat died in the workhouse.

o o o

Mr. Sheldon declared he was not taking sides as between the 5 per cent. or the 95 per cent., but simply impartially noting things, when he said that there did appear to be a considerable amount of holding back of service on the part of the 95 per cent.; while also in the 5 per cent. the same thing could be noted.

o o o

I've often thought that more people preach Sabbath resting than preach (to themselves at any rate) "six days shalt thou labour."

o o o

Mr. Sheldon seems to be confident that sooner or later increased value of service will obtain increased payment. I even understood him to say that this "would take care of itself."

o o o

And certainly I do remember a man saying to me, "If Blank's health had not broken down I should never have let him go if I had had to give him half my business."

o o o

Proprietorship of a business carries with it, Mr. Sheldon urges, greater responsibilities than the mere handing out of the money bag at the week end. And he believes that business men can do much more than they do now to improve the relations of the 5 and the 95 per cent.

o o o

As to that I will interject that one very good way of making your workpeople believe you really do desire their well being is —— to really desire it.

o o o

Honesty's a good spokesman. It "states the case" well.

o o o

But I will say that I like the "man power" of the Sheldon argument. I understand, at any rate, I hope he means man power considered as a unit; one, a simple elemental integral thing. The "man of ability" of Mallock's superficial economics is, I suggest best looked upon as a multiple of an average man; rather than as a being of another order.

There is too much tendency to glorify and affirm the necessity of the man of Ability, with a capital A, as if we have not all of us germs of ability with a small but quite sufficient "a." We all have the germ but we have far too unequal chances of developing the germ.

o o o

I have no time to criticise Mr. Sheldon. I might add that Mr. Gamble made a capital short speech. Efficiency, he said, is the power to do; which comes from knowledge, and knowledge ought not to be confounded with mere amassing of information. Knowledge must be knowing—and knowing how. There is too much action which precedes thinking, Mr. Gamble also urged.

o o o

Any readers who would like to join that lunch party at 331, High Holborn, at the Birkbeck Café at 1 o'clock on Mondays would, I am sure, be welcomed. They would be committing themselves to nothing.

o o o

We have had, and still have, a costing reform in printing. The next reform must be an improvement in salesmanship. Mr. Howard Hazell was constantly implying or even expressing this at the Costing Congresses.

o o o

Attendance at these lunches would do no little towards that end; and incidentally would help, I think, towards other business reforms.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

British Imports of Paper
FROM BELGIUM.

The following were the British imports of paper from Belgium during 1912 and four preceding years:—

	Total Imports.	Retained in the U.K.
1912	£423,106	£420,881
1911	413,888	411,402
1910	406,122	403,802
1909	410,704	408,084
1908	468,408	464,813

According to the official classification the following goods were retained in the United Kingdom:—

PRINTINGS OR WRITINGS.

	On Reels.	
1912	5,515 cwts.	£4,720
1911	3,038 ,,	2,766
1910	6,481 ,,	6,407
1909	5,994 ,,	5,109
1908	15,232 ,,	11,655
	Not on Reels.	
1912	103,679 cwts.	£95,879
1911	104,146 ,,	110,773
1910	111,285 ,,	110,991
1909	152,485 ,,	145,126
1908	171,059 ,,	156,351

PACKINGS AND WRAPPINGS

1912	277,909 cwts.	£225,127
1911	261,218 ,,	210,765
1910	242,780 ,,	191,580
1908	194,587 ,,	150,460
1909	209,125 ,,	170,223

PRINTED PAPER.

1912	45,071 cwts.	£95,155
1911	43,000 ,,	86,594
1910	48,095 ,,	94,824
1909	55,594 ,,	107,389
1908	61,947 ,,	126,584

Belgian Demand for British Paper.

The following were the exports of paper —all sorts—from the United Kingdom to Belgium during the last five years:—

1912	76,678 cwts.	£107,397
1911	62,324 ,,	90,999
1910	54,862 ,,	83,497
1909	44,855 ,,	68,581
1908	37,095 ,,	57,071

British Paper in Egypt.

British exports of paper to Egypt during 1912 and the four preceding years were:—

1912	31,870 cwts.	£49,922
1911	33,769 ,,	47,856
1910	30,943 ,,	45,039
1909	30,914 ,,	44,985
1908	31,958 ,,	48,209

The exports of foreign paper from British ports to Egypt last year amounted to £1,562, and in the previous year to £2,393.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE death has occurred of Mr. David Kirkwood, of the firm of Messrs. Hill and Kirkwood, printers, etc., Moorfields, Liverpool.

WE understand that Mr. Herbert Standring, who has been connected with the *India-rubber Journal* for the past 28 years, has severed his connection with that paper.

THE death occurred last Sunday, at Berkhamstead, of Mr. Robert Gee, editor and principal proprietor of the *Accountant* and the *Accountants' Journal*, which latter was started by deceased in 1883.

The return golf match between teams representing the London and Provincial Press was played, on Tuesday, on the course of the Wallasey Club and resulted in a victory for the Provincials by an aggregate of 29 games to 10.

MR. R. H. BODGER, who has been on the staff of the *Peterborough Standard* for nearly three years, has obtained a journalistic engagement with the Eastern News Agency, the Associated Press of India, and the Indian News Agency, and is to sail for Calcutta on November 8th.

THIRTY-ONE Edinburgh printers' apprentices have come out on strike, as they object to being employed under piece-work conditions. The firm concerned is Messrs. Ballantyne, Hanson and Co., printers and bookbinders, Causewayside, and it is the lads in the case-room who have struck work.

THE current issue of the *West Ham Electrical Bulletin* contains an interesting illustrated description of the printing ink works of Messrs. Johnstone and Cumbers, at Sugar House-lane, Stratford, E. The motive power at these works is provided by electric motors driven by current from the West Ham Corporation's mains.

THE Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, announces that Robert Miehle has again associated himself with the company, under an arrangement which for a long terms of years insures to the company the benefit of Mr. Miehle's experience, inventions, and advice in connection with the development of its printing machinery.

MR. HENRY SYMONDS, general manager at the well-known firm of John Bellows, printers and publishers, Eastgate, Gloucester, died with painful suddenness on Saturday morning. Mr. Symonds was passing through the shop on his way into the works and was conversing with one of the employees, when he was observed to fall, and was found to be dead.

AT Crediton, Devon, last Thursday night, Harold Glanville, foreman printer, and Wm. Luxton, were in the works together when shots were heard, and on the building being entered, both were found lying on the floor with shot wounds. They were taken to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, where Glanville died shortly afterwards. Luxton is in a very serious condition.

AT the 52nd election of inmates of the Printers' Pension Corporation Almshouses at Wood Green, at the St. Bride Foundation on Monday, two male candidates were elected from twelve male and female applicants. There were four candidates for the orphanage, and three were elected. A gratuity of £1 was given to the unsuccessful applicants for almshouses by the North London Auxiliary and the South London Auxiliary.

WE understand that Mr. Sherwin is severing his connection with Messrs. Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., the makers of the Davis Typecaster, and that Mr. H. Gordon Webb has been appointed sales manager of the company as from November 1st next. Mr. Webb has been representing the firm for nearly two years past and is known personally to a good many of the customers, so that he has every expectation of being able to continue the policy of good service which has been so successfully carried out by Mr. Sherwin.

TENDERS ACCEPTED—For printing and stationery for three years for the Bermondsey Board of Guardians; C. Knight and Co., Ltd., Tooley-street, S.E.; S. T. Green, Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, E.C.; Simson and Co., Ltd., Market-place, Hertford. For supplying printing and stationery for the Guardians of Elham Union; printing, Kentfield, Tayler and Co., Ltd., Grace-hill, Folkestone; stationery, J. Lovick and Sons, High-street, Hythe. For printing, for the Thanet Board of Guardians; Haddon, Best and Co., St. Bride-street, E.C. For the supply of 10,000 attendance registers, for the Lancashire Education Committee; J. Heywood, Ltd. (recommended for acceptance).

THE death has taken place at Rutherglen, near Glasgow, of Mr. Thomas Miller, of the firm of Reid, Watson and Miller, wholesale stationers, Hutcheson-street, Glasgow.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was only one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, October 24th, the corresponding week in 1912 showed ten.

AT one of the Glasgow Police Courts two stationers were last week charged with offering for sale and selling indecent post cards. The magistrate characterised the offence as very objectionable and said he would do all in his power to suppress the exhibition of such pictures. He fined one culprit £1 1s., with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment, and the other 10s. 6d., the alternative being five days' imprisonment.

"ARE servants of servants the servants of those servants, or the servants of the original employer?" was the question involved in an appeal under the Insurance Act, heard in the King's Bench Division on Friday. The judges upheld the decision of the magistrates—that several girls employed by a Dartford printer were not the servants of a silk firm which employed the printer. The owners of the silk factory, therefore, were not bound to pay the girls' contributions under the Act. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

HISTORIES of several railways have been published, but so far no complete history of the "Premier Line," the famous London and North-Western Railway, has been published. Now the omission is to be made good, as the "History of the London and North-Western Railway" has been written by Mr. Wilfred L. Steel, who has spent much time in collecting and collating his facts. The volume, which will be of a size befitting the importance of the subject, is being published by the *Railway and Travel Monthly*. A feature of the book will be the large number of excellent illustrations.

IN the fourth yearly report of the North Wales Advertising Board, which is composed of twenty-one seaside and health resorts in North Wales, emphasis is laid on the value of newspaper advertising. The committee point out that during the past year they have concentrated their efforts on Press advertising, the scheme covering the whole of the kingdom. With increased support, there was no reasonable limit to which this method of publicity may not be carried out, thus proving advantageous to every resort in the district. The total cost of the board's advertising for the year amounted to £633 8s. 11d.

THE monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Newsagents', Booksellers' and Stationers' National Union was held in Glasgow, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Charles Young, president, occupied the chair. It was arranged that Mr. MacLaren should attend a conference in Edinburgh with a view to the federation of the trade associations in Scotland. Mr. Young drew the attention of the committee to the proposed legislation to limit the hours of shop assistants to 60 hours a week, inclusive of meal times. The meeting was unanimous that such a limitation in the case of newsagents' shops was quite unworkable.

THE DECLINE IN POST CARDS.—The decrease in the number of post cards sent through the post has led Sir Adolph Tuck, the head of the firm of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., the well-known Christmas, post card, and art publishers, to say that his experience is that: "People are spending just as much on picture post cards as ever, but they demand a better quality. Instead of buying two cheap, inferior cards, they buy one that is really good and artistic. Thus, though they spend as much on cards as before, the actual revenue to the Post Office is less, for people get one halfpenny stamp for their one good card instead of two halfpenny stamps for their two cheaper cards."

TENDERS WANTED—For the supply to the Walsall tramways department of passenger fare tickets with advertising rights and ticket-registering punches (on hire); particulars from the General Manager's Office, Birchills Depôt, Walsall. The Kent Education Committee invite tenders for printing monthly schedule of payments; particulars from the Kent Education Committee, Sessions House, Maidstone. For the Sligo Corporation's printing and stationery; particulars from Mr. J. M'Goveran, town clerk, Sligo. For the printing and stationery for three years for the Darlington Corporation. Form of tender from the Borough Accountant, Darlington. For a supply of printing and stationery to St. Thomas's Hospital for three years; particulars from Mr. S. Phillips, St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster Bridge. For aluminium sheets for photo-mechanical and lithographic work; and 1,725 reams of map-printing papers for the Egyptian Survey Department. Tender forms from the Director-General, Survey Department, Giza, Mudiria, Egypt.

WE understand that Mr. J. E. Wollacott, assistant-editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, has been appointed editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BRITISH Guiana imported British stationery in 1912 to the extent of £6,932, as against £8,641 in 1911, and £8,167 in 1910, £7,486 in 1909, and £7,433 in 1908.

THE death has occurred, at Aberdeen, of Mr. William Livingstone, J.P., printer, who was for many years a prominent figure in local labour circles. He was twice president of the Aberdeen United Trades Council, and for many years was a prominent official of the Aberdeen branch of the Scottish Typographical Association.

AMERICAN papers announce the death of Mr. Robert Greig Renton, a sub-editor on the staff of the *Scottish American*. Mr. Renton was a native of Crossgates, near Dunfermline. He began to practise as a solicitor in Glasgow in 1865, and followed his calling there until 1878, when he left for America, where he joined the staff of the *New York Sun*, and subsequently became a sub-editor on the *Scottish American*.

"SAINT BRIDE FOUNDATION PRINTING SCHOOL BULLETIN" (Students' Notes and Queries) is the title of a little 8-page demy 8vo. monthly publication "for school circulation," the first number of which has just been issued. Composed and printed by the students, it is to contain the official notices giving particulars of visits, examinations, and other matters pertaining to the work of the School. The present issue was composed by students on the linotype, and printed by members of the letterpress machine class, and is all that a printing students' magazine should be. We wish it every success in its laudable object to "cultivate a greater social harmony."

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appears in the *London Gazette* for the 21st inst., to the effect that the following companies have, as on that date, been struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, and thereby dissolved:—

Egyptian Daily Post, Ltd.
"Mercury" Publishing Co., Ltd.
Rudd Press, Ltd.

A notice also appears in the same number of the *Gazette* to the effect that, at the expiration of three months from the date in question, the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, and thereby dissolved:—

Britannia Publishing Co., Ltd.
British Electro-Ads, Ltd.
City of London Publishing Co., Ltd. (Registered March 27th, 1907.)
"Ideal" Advertising and Publishing Co., Ltd.
North Bucks Press Co., Ltd. (Registered February 18th, 1910.)
Savile Publishing Co, Ltd.
Sharp Scrap Press, Ltd.

THE *Windsor Magazine* for November is a very attractive issue, containing new features of importance as well as the latest instalments of the serial programme which has proved such a genuine success in the last few numbers. There is a long complete story by Robert Barr, which is one of the most interesting pieces of work ever written by that master of the art of the short story. The strenuous romance of modern life in Canada is represented by a story from the pen of Dolf Wyllarde. Among other complete stories, serious and entertaining, are contributions by writers of such varied talents as Fred M. White, Dornford Yates, and W. Outram Tristram, the author of Sir Herbert Tree's greatly successful play, "The Red Lamp," as well as of several notable books. There is also a large instalment of Gertrude Page's fascinating novel of Rhodesian life, "The Pathway," which has already made a marked success. The fine art feature consists of a survey of the Art of Anna Lea Merritt, the Anglo-American painter whose picture, secured for the Nation by the Trustees of the Chantrey Collection, "Love Locked Out," is one of the most popular of modern works.

The Bookbinders' Strike.

The dispute at the works of Messrs. Burn and Co., Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, has now entered upon its twelfth week, and there is as yet no sign of any settlement, the warfare being carried on with unabated determination on both sides. Messrs. Burns' premises are still picketed and the workers on strike, both male and female, may be seen in small groups in the vicinity.

The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation have issued a circular to all affiliated unions, calling attention to the attitude to be

Digitized by Google

adopted towards work belonging to publishing firms dealing with Messrs. Burn, and in order that the position in this matter may be strengthened a deputation from the London strikers is to visit the Scottish centres, beginning with Edinburgh.

In connection with the dispute Messrs. Methuen and Co. announce that they have been obliged to postpone till next year Mr. Conrad's "Chance," Mr. H. C. Bailey's "The Sea Captain," and "The Way Home," by the anonymous author of "The Wild Olive" and "The Street called Straight."

A Scottish Dispute.

A crisis has been reached in the bookbinding trade in Scotland with regard to the question of female labour in the trade. The matter has been the subject of negotiation between the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Allied Trades and the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers. The men demand a restriction in the employment of female labour and of unskilled male labour in the bookbinding shops in the principal towns in Scotland. The majority of the employers decline to accede to their request. Negotiations between the employers and the men's union have been carried on for about eighteen months, and at a meeting of the employers the other day it was again decided to refuse to grant the men's request. The Bookbinders' Union, on the other hand, have been considering the advisability of enjorcing their demands, and at a meeting of union representatives from the various districts held in Perth, it was resolved to declare a strike. The Glasgow branch of the Bookbinders' Union considered the matter the other evening, and confirmed the decision of the delegates of Perth, and resolved that all union members should tender their notices to cease work on Wednesday, October 29th, the stoppage to take effect a week or a fortnight later, according to the custom of the individual shops.

A meeting ot the Edinburgh branch of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers was held on Monday night, when the dispute in regard to the question of female labour with the trade was discussed. About two weeks ago a circular was sent to the masters for signature to the effect that on and after November 1st, 1913, "no further female learners or workers who have not served or are not serving a seven years' apprenticeship in conformity with trade custom shall be introduced at any of the following classes of work:—Leather work, stationery forwarding, machinery, cloth work, paper-ruling. This agreement shall not interfere with any worker, male or female, employed previous to November 1st, 1913, and the endorsement of the same is conditioned upon the foregoing conditions being made operative in all union establishments throughout Scotland."

It was intimated at the meeting that only one of the 30 firms in Edinburgh had replied agreeing to the conditions. The meeting resolved that all union members should tender their notices to cease work. The men hold that the work in the departments referred to in the circular should be reserved for men, there being plenty of work for women in quarter binding, flush work, folding, sewing, etc.



ROBERT AND ANDREW FOULIS AND THE GLASGOW PRESS, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GLASGOW ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS, by David Murray, M.A., LL.D., President of the Glasgow Bibliographical Society. 4to X + 144 pp. Illustrated. Glasgow: J. Maclehose and Sons, 1913. 10s. 6d. net.

It is not generally recognised by bibliographers and historians of the Press (is not, indeed by Dr. Murray in this work), that Scotland led the way in the revival of Fine Printing. For two centuries after the coming of the Reformation, the Typographical Art was in a very decadent state, and no one attempted to rival or excel the splendid work of Jensen, Aldus, the Estiennes, and the numerous other famous printers of the first century after the invention of the art, type, presswork and general get-up being alike poor and unattractive. In England, it is true, Caslon, by the introduction of his new founts from 1720 onwards, had made good work at least possible, but this led to no general revival of fine printing, the few well produced books of the period being lost amidst the vast crowd of ordinary ones. In Scotland, early in the eighteenth century, printers were few, and their work of little or no typographical importance. Under such circumstances, it is not altogether surprising that the revival of some of the past glories of typography should be due to a Scottish barber of literary and artistic proclivities, Robert Foulis to wit (1707-1776) who, about 1741, commenced to issue, from the Press which he and his brother Andrew had set up within the precincts of Glasgow University, a series of finely printed books, the excellence of which has been appreciated to our day. This, be it remembered, was quite sixteen years before the Englishman Baskerville made a start in the same direction. "Foulis Press" books still figure in second-hand booksellers' catalogues as items of some little importance, and the Foulis Exhibition at Glasgow, a few months back, was the means of stimulating interest in these books and their printers. Dr. Murray opened that Exhibition, and the present work is really an amplification of his inaugural address on the occasion. Hitherto, the available information about the career and work of the Brothers Foulis was somewhat scanty, but Dr. Murray has now provided admirers of the productions of their Press with a more copious biography of these printers—and particularly of Robert Foulis—than has hitherto been extant. The golden age of the Foulis Press practically came to an end almost at the same time that Baskerville's Press commenced its activities, *i.e.*, soon after the middle of the eighteenth century, when Robert Foulis, confiding the direction of the Glasgow University printing establishment mainly to his brother Andrew, set to work to realise what had been a pet scheme of his for some time previously, *i.e.*, the founding of an Academy of Fine Arts at Glasgow. He did actually found one, with some local assistance, and what is more carried it on for twenty years, plunging the while deeper and deeper into a sea of debt. The fact was that Glasgow showed itself more or less indifferent to his Academy, and the amount of support forthcoming after the start was but small. Andrew's sudden death in 1775 compelled Robert to close the Academy and sell off the stock of pictures, etc., to try and recoup himself for the expenses of past years. But in this hope he was wofully disappointed, as his highly prized canvases, though alleged to be by famous old masters, fetched but a mere song in a London auction room, and the old printer set out, broken-hearted, to return to Glasgow, but died soon after he had crossed the Border. The story of his unlucky infatuation for the Art that was to ruin him, and consequent neglect of the business that has made his name famous—though it is to be feared was far from making his fortune—is a very interesting one and is told in much detail by Dr. Murray, as is also the chequered career of his degenerate son and successor, Andrew Foulis II., whose "Rake's Progress" finally landed him in that Edinburgh Poorhouse in which he died. The Foulis Press was essentially a Scottish enterprise, as its books were printed with Scotch type (from the Wilson foundry at Camlachie) on Scotch-made paper, under the auspices of a Scottish University, and it is thus fitting that the first public act of the newly formed Glasgow Bibliographical Society should be to perpetuate its memory. Dr. Murray's book, together with the admirable catalogue of the Foulis Exhibition issued by Messrs. Maclehose in the same *format*, will serve to preserve to future generations, in a worthy manner, the story of the achievements of perhaps the most talented and public-spirited printer Scotland has ever had.

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY OF THE PAPER, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES. 8vo., 658 pp., cloth. Lockwood Trade Journal Co. (1913). London: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, E.C. 12s. 6d. net.

The present, or 1914, edition of this indispensable Directory of the Paper, Stationery, and Printing Trades of the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Cuba, etc., is the thirty-ninth, and like the previous ones, has been thoroughly revised to date of issue. All the old departments of this valuable annual publication have been retained, and a number of them enlarged. The principal change to be noted in this edition is in the division of "Watermarks and Brands," which has been carefully revised, and the matter reset in two columns, instead of one as heretofore. This section now includes practically all the titles in active use in the American Paper Trade. The department of "Paper Specialties," started in the 1913 edition, has now increased by 50 per cent., and takes place as one of the most useful departments of the Directory. We also notice that the method of indicating the character of the business done by paper and rag and paper stock dealers, paper box makers and stationers, is used in this edition to a much larger extent than in previous ones. It will be of interest to mention that the number of firms engaged in the papermaking business in the U.S.A. has decreased (no doubt owing to amalgamations, etc.) from 700 to 668 during the past twelve months, though the number of mills making paper is only nine less than before, viz., 754. However, as eight new pulp mills have been started up since the last issue of the Directory, the gross total is practically unchanged. The number of mechanical pulp mills has decreased by nineteen, viz., to 164, and sulphite mills by seven, being now down to 80, whilst, on the other hand, the soda pulp mills have increased by 50 per cent. to 27, and the sulphate mills from 7 to 18. The number of Canadian paper mills is now 62, against 54 last year, and of pulp mills 64, against 72, of which 51, as compared with 47, are mechanical. Two each of new sulphite and sulphate mills have been put up, but the number of soda pulp mills has dropped from five to three. Of the changes that have taken place in the numerous other allied industries that find place in the Directory we have no space to refer to here, but purchasers of the volume will find it a perfect mine of information on this and many other points. A series of carefully compiled indices facilitates its use. It will be noticed that the British agents for Lockwood's Directory are the publishers of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Businesses for Sale.

LITHO BUSINESS for Sale; Plant includes Offset Machines, and the whole of Plant is practically new; price £2,250; or would let Plant on hire to responsible party; an absolute bargain.—Address, No. 13266, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13266

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Machinery Wanted.

COPPERPLATE PRESS wanted, second-hand; Roller 12-in. (or over).—Condition and full particulars to 30, Glebe-place, Chelsea, S.W. 13271

Miscellaneous.

EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING PREMISES to Let on Lease, with large piece of vacant land; Rental £100, or would sell Freehold for £2,500.—Address, No. 13267, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13267

FOREIGN STAMPS.—Collection of 2,650 varieties for Sale, including many rare and unused; mostly in fine condition; neatly mounted in a Whitfield King "Standard" Album.—Can be seen by appointment, if desired, at the office of this journal, or particulars furnished on application to No. 13261, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13261

PARTNERSHIP.—Young man, with small but growing established Business, Relief Stamping, etc., seeks Partner; a Die Sinker or one interested in Stationery for preference; capital not essential; must be a live man.—Write, Nemo, No. 13270, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13270

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

Tenders for Government Printing.

TENDERS are invited from Scottish Firms for a total of about £6,500 in value of Bookwork Printing (divided into about 10 separate Groups) for certain Government Departments in Scotland. Certain of the Contracts are open to Edinburgh firms only.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application at H.M. Stationery Office, 25, Forth Street, Edinburgh. 14207

TEL. 4311.
RICHARDSON & Co
ELECTROTYPERS, & STEREOTYPERS,
26 & 28, UPPER MILL HILL, BOAR LANE,
LEEDS.
VIGNETTED & 3 COLOR ELECTROS, BY SPECIAL PROCESS, GUARANTEED EQUAL TO ORIGINALS.
Send for Specimens & Price List.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Illuminated Addresses:
By the Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
84, Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
Sternhall Works, McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1834.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
REICHWEINSGADE 4,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Surface Speed of Rollers	1
Intaglio Printing	1
Our Paper Trade with Russia	2
Patents	2
Institute of Printers' Conversazione	4
British Imports of Paper	4
Quads	5
Paper from Belgium	5
Belgian Demand for British Paper	5
British Paper in Egypt	5
Current Topics	6
The Bookbinders' Strike	6
A Scottish Dispute	7
Reviews	7
Reuter's Agency and the Press	8
Printers Facing the Facts	8
Trouble at a Technical School	8
Factory Notices	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Commercial Intelligence	11
Gazette	11
Boston and South Lincolnshire Printers	11
Canadian Paper	11
Reuter's Agency and the Press	12
A Claim for Photographs	12
P. M. and O. A., North Midlands Centre	12
"Winter's Pie"	12
Foreign and British Paper	14
Cheapening of "Revived" Printing	14
Tariff Changes	16
Condition of the Labour Market	16
Exports of British Paper	16

Reuters' Agency and the Press.

THERE has been a considerable flutter in advertising circles over the hot-house methods of forcing business employed by a certain news agency, which endeavoured to snatch the bread out of the mouths of the legitimate firms by promising prospective customers "extended editorial reference"—suggesting, in effect, that advertisers would obtain better value for their money by dealing with an agency which placed news as well as advertisements. It need hardly be said that it is not in the power of any news agency to fulfil promises of this kind so far as British newspapers as a whole are concerned, but the principle involved is destructive to the prestige and impartiality of the Press, and advertisers might be led to expect paragraphs and puffs under the cover of news service, to which they have no right. Legitimate advertising agencies would be placed in a position of unfair competition by this new venture, which, fortunately, has met with such a storm of disapproval that the offensive circular has been withdrawn. Reuters' Agency holds an honourable position with the Press and the public, and it is gratifying to know that it has taken the right course in withdrawing from the situation in which the issue of such a circular placed it.

Printers Facing the Facts.

IN the report of the organising secretary to the Costing Committee, after visiting Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington, Stoke, and Brighton, during the past month, is the striking statement that 75 per cent. of the principals interviewed assured him that action had either been taken, or was contemplated in the near future to carry out the recommendations of the Committee. Whilst this applies more particularly to the larger offices in these centres, it is encouraging to note that in quite a number of comparatively small plants the model cost system is being worked satisfactorily. Judging from this close survey of the conditions of the costing movement in these districts a large number are now waiting until the end of the year and the closing of their books to make a start with the installation of the system. To such a helpful suggestion may be offered. Though it is, of course, very desirable to work out the schedule of expenses from the latest profit and loss account, in many offices it is the difficulty of knowing the average weekly number of chargeable hours in each department which delays the installation of the system. Many are facing the facts, and are getting shocks when they see how different the hour rates work out to what they had thought they were. The next two months will undoubtedly be an important period in the costing campaign, but by the end of February, when the next big Costs Congress is to be held in London, there will be a host of printers ready to testify to the value of the system they have installed.

* * *

Trouble at a Technical School.

THERE has been trouble at the Bradford School of Arts in connection with the printing classes of that institution. It appears that it was an understood rule that no pupil was to receive instruction unless he were a *bonâ fide* apprentice or worker at the trades represented by the classes, this being defined under the following regulation: "These classes being entirely technical ones, only such students will be admitted as are engaged during the day-time as apprentices or journeymen." A breach of the rule has taken place by the admission of some boys to the classes who are stated to have no real connection with the printing trade. The teachers in the printing section are members respectively of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and the Typographical Association, and as the rules of these bodies provide that no member shall instruct in the principles and practice of the trade any youth who is not a *bonâ fide* apprentice or a journeyman, therefore the teachers have been called upon to withdraw if the Education Committee insist upon their teaching pupils who are not really connected with the trade, and the teachers, it is stated, intend to obey the ruling. Writing to the Press in connection with the matter, the President and Secretary of the Society of Lithographic Printers say that the policy of the Technical Education Committee means "that the policy of cultivating the existing craftsmen to the highest pitch of efficiency is disregarded in favour of a policy of flooding the trade with numbers of half-trained improvers, for whom employment cannot be found, thus inevitably leading to the utter degradation of the whole tone of the trade." It is also announced that arrangements are in progress to continue the theory lessons to the legitimate students for the rest of the session at this society's expense, but no resumption of classes at the school can be permitted until the objectionable new regulation has been rescinded. The Bradford bakers' organisation have also made a strong protest against two or three persons who, it is said, are not dependent on the baking trade for a living being introduced into classes which were understood in the beginning to have been arranged for the benefit of those in that trade only. It is generally the rule at most of the technical schools in the country that only those employed in a trade may attend their classes, and the sooner Bradford falls into line the better for its pupils. Technical classes, while doing excellent

Digitized by Google

work, can never supplant workshop experience, and the endeavour to let in lads to trades they have not been legitimately attached to can only lead to the production of workmen that would be neither a credit to themselves or the craft to which they have been admitted by back-door methods.

* * *

Factory Notices.

An interesting case recently came under our notice in the Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division, in which legal arguments turned on the point whether or not a notice under the Factory and Workshop Act could be removed from the place where it hangs in a building for the purpose of adducing evidence in a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. In every factory and workshop there is an abstract document specifying the period of employment and other information, and in the case under notice the employers were not requested to produce it in the lower court, but the Inspector of Factories proceeded to give secondary evidence as to the contents of the notice, which he was entitled to give according to law. The lower court held the notice could have been produced, but Mr. Justice Scrutton asked: What position would the employers be in if the notice was produced and an Inspector visited the premises and found no notice affixed? The employers were liable to a penalty if they removed it, and their Counsel replied that a second notice could have been secured to take the place of the one temporarily removed. The Divisional Court of the King's Bench, however, have disagreed with him. To remove the notice is a breach of the statute; but a man can take notes from it and give evidence according to his own knowledge as to what it contains. The point is an important one for printers and others engaged in manufacturing businesses, as it shows how easy it is for any employer to make an error when engaged in defending himself against an allegation under the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901.

At the Guildhall, last week, Mr. Ernest Arthur Mutch, trading as H. G. Rowe and Co., map publishers, of Devonshire-square, E.C., was summoned under the Copyright Act, 1911, for selling infringed copies of the four mile ordnance survey map, the copyright of which was vested in the Comptroller of H.M. Stationery Department. Mr. Giveen, for the defence, submitted that for years the ordnance survey maps had been the substratum of nearly all other maps printed. The Crown copyright has always been a disputed one. Mr. Mutch had acted in a mistaken view of the law. Alderman Moore said that, having regard to the circumstances, he should only impose a fine in respect of one copy—40s.—and costs £15 15s. All the copies and plates to be delivered up to H.M. Comptroller.

THE LINOTYPE FOR BOOK WORK.

Faces of Type, etc.	Linotype Users have the choice of over 400 faces of type; new faces are being added continually. Many of these faces have been specially cut for Book Houses. (Every Linotype User has also the choice of 84 complete borders, 73 varieties of rules, dashes, etc., and over 600 figure faces.)
Alignment.	Face alignment on the Linotype is quite automatic; no adjustment whatever is necessary. Type matter set twenty years ago would align with that set to-day on any Linotype machine.
Justification.	Line justification on the Linotype is perfect; this applies to corrected lines as well as the initial product.
Quality of Product.	The Linotype line is cast in one complete piece. This permits of slow and deliberate movement in alignment and casting, which obviously is the best way of obtaining a perfect printing surface. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that, owing to the comparatively slow movements made by the machine, the cost of upkeep is only a few pence per week.
Ease of Make-up.	The superiority of the Linotype unit of composed matter is apparent immediately the operator empties his machine galley; whether the slugs are put on a random or on a galley there is no danger of pie. Linotype matter is so easily handled that a saving of fifty per cent. is effected in makeup alone.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes.	The Linotype shoulder height and depth of strike are ideal for wax, lead, or flong moulding, with the result that the finest possible plates are made from Linotype-set matter.

A Booklet containing specimens of Linotype Faces specially suitable for Book work will be sent to anybody interested in the production of high-class printing.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet St., London, E.C.

MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street.
GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street. DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29th, 1913.

A STRONG demand has arisen in the money market for credit, and supplies this week not having been sufficient to go round borrowers had to go to the Bank of England on Monday and again yesterday for moderate sums for a week at 5½ per cent. This is due to the Treasury Bill payments and the calling in of funds by the India Council. Rates have substantially risen. Discounts are steady, the shorter dated bills having strengthened under the influence of the strong competition for the bullion in the open market. The net influx of gold to the Bank to date amounts to £361,000. Yesterday £950,000 came up for settlement in the open market, a large portion of which was purchased on behalf of New York, a smaller amount going to Paris, and this has brought about the possibility of a rise in the Bank Rate. Stock markets have not made much further progress this week, but an improved tone was noticeable with the commencement of the new account. Consols are stronger, quotations having advanced to 72⅛ to 72⅛ for money, and 72⅛ to 73 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been quiet and irregular, and there has been no increase in the volume of business with the opening of the new account. In our list of paper and print shares there have been three rises and no falls. Amalgamated Press yesterday rose ¼, making with last Friday's rise a gain of ⅛ for the week; George Newnes Pref. gained ⅜ on Saturday, and Waterlow and Sons Def. rose ¼ yesterday. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 21s. 6d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 7½d., 20s. 7½d., 20s. 3d., 20s. 9d., 20s. 9d. and 20s. 3d.; in Cassell and Co. at 96s. 3d.; in Sir Joseph Causton and Sons Pref. at 5xd.; in Carl Hentschel Pref. at 5s.; in Ilford Pref. at 19s. 4½d., and in the Ord. at 14s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 3s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 13s. 3d.; in International Linotype at 73½xd., 73, 70⅝ and 70xd.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 55½ and 53; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at acc. 21s. 9d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. 6d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 76s.; in *Standard* Newspapers Deb. at acc. 68½; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 98s. 9d.; in Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. at 11⅝, and in the Def. Ord. at acc. 28; and in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 3d., 30s. 3d. and acc. 31s. 3d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7⅞–8⅛
ditto 5% Cm. Pref	1	1	1–1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/–25/
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	20/–21/
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4½–5½
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4¼–5¼xd
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32–30/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	59–69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98–101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79–84
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	7/16–11/16
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	¼–⅜
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	¼–1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅜–½
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	29/32–1 1/32
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32–9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62–67
International Linotype	Stock	100	70–75 xd
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm.Pref.	10	10	9¼–10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91–94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm.Pref.	5	5	2⅛–3¼
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16–9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	51–56
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	35–40
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16–1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛–2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32–29/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅛–3⅜
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¼–9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1–2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68–78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	⅝–1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅞–5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11–12
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	26–28
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¾–8¼
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	5⅛–6⅛
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½–7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛–1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1 5/16–1 11/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32–25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WALL-PAPER MANUFACTURERS. — The directors announce that the profit for the year ended August 31st last is £189,674. After payment of debenture interest, preference dividend, and an interim dividend of 2 per cent. on the ordinary shares, they recommend a final dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares (making 5 per cent. for the year), placing £50,000 to reserve fund (increasing it to £500,000), and carrying forward £80,725.

In their forthcoming report the directors of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., will propose a bonus of three new ordinary shares, free of cost, in respect of every ten shares at present held. The present profits, it is stated, are sufficient to pay the usual 40 per cent. dividend on the whole capital thus augmented.

NEW COMPANIES.

ANGOLD'S, LTD.—Registered on October 17th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, book and print-sellers, bookbinders, art journalists, etc. The subscribers are S. R. G. Wood and H. L. Angold. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are S. R. G. Wood and H. L. Angold. Registered office, 10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

STELLAR SIGNS, LTD.—Registered on October 21st, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of advertising contractors, makers of and dealers in signs, facias, name plates and indicators, electricians, metal, glass and wood workers, etc. The subscribers are V. G. Morris and F. W. Bundy. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are V. G. Morris (chairman), and F. W. Bundy.

PRISMATIC ART CO., LTD.—Registered on October 21st, with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of advertising signs and designs, to acquire certain patents and inventions, etc., relating thereto, and to adopt an agreement with A. V. L. Dennys. The subscribers are J. B. Williams and A. V. L. Dennys. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are P. F. Chaplin, J. B. Williams, and A. V. L. Dennys. Qualification, £100. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

TINSLEY AND WILLIAMS, LTD.—Registered on October 20th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, advertisers, agents, contractors, advertisement novelty designers and manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are S. Tinsley, H. J. Williams, Mrs. M. Tinsley, and Mrs. J. K. Williams. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are S. Tinsley and H. J. Williams. Registered office, 29 and 31, Clifton-street, Finsbury.

"WIRRAL REVIEW," LTD.—Registered on October 22nd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to print, publish and circulate any newspaper or newspapers, and carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with F. E. Giles and W. Jones. The subscribers are W. Jones, J. McWilliam and S. Pope. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than ten. The first are F. E. Giles, J. McWilliams and J. Lytle. Qualification, £10. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

MARTIN ENGRAVING CO., LTD.—Registered on October 23rd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a process engraver and designer, carried on at 1 and 2, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C., by T. Martin. The subscribers are T. Martin and L. Posener. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five. The first are T. Martin, L. Posener and H. Harris (all permanent). Qualification, 50 ordinary shares.

HEALTH CULTURE CO. (1913), LTD.—Registered on October 22nd, with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to take over a business of promoting health culture by the formation of associations, and by journalism, etc., carried on at 100, Walworth-road, S.E. The subscribers are A. J. Bennett, and C. W. de Vear. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are A. J. Bennett, and A. B. Brown. Qualification, £25. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 100, Walworth-road, S.E.

PUBLISHING OWNERS, LTD. — Registered on October 23rd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the copyright, manuscript, publishing and other rights of, and in a certain publication known as the *Kitchen Magazine*, to carry on the business of journalists, newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, typefounders, booksellers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with C. Argles. The subscribers are H. E. Vardon and Mrs. M. Davies. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three; the first are W. Atkins, J.P., Major P. T. Westmoreland, Miss Margaret M. MacQueen and C. Argles (managing director). Qualification 25 shares. Registered office, 22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

W. CUTHBERTSON AND CO., LTD. — Registered in Edinburgh on October 18th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire and carry on the business of W. Cuthbertson and Co., stationers and printers, Edinburgh. The subscribers are J. M. Leslie, W. Lord, and F. Parkin. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are J. M. Leslie, W. Lord, and F. Parkin. Registered office, 17, Union-street, Edinburgh.

PATERSON AND CLUBB, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh on October 17th, with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares, to acquire and carry on the business of printers, lithographers, stereotypers, of Paterson, Clubb and Andrew Simpson. The subscribers are W. B. Paterson and A. Clubb. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four. The first are W. B. Paterson, A. Clubb and A. M. Paterson. Qualification, 100 shares. Registered office, 68, Parnie-street, Glasgow.

RUSSIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Registered on October 14th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on by Z. N. Preev, as the "Russian British Press Agency," to carry on the business of advertising contractors, commission agents, printers, newspaper proprietors, publishers, etc. The subscribers are Z. N. Preev and A. Longbottom. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office, 359, Strand, W.C.

MARTENS AND WYMAN, LTD.—Registered on October 14th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, retail and fancy stationers, publishers, advertising agents, newspaper proprietors, printers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. C. Martens, trading as "William C. Martens and Wyman." The subscribers are W. C. Martens, F. C. Martens and F. R. Marshall. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are W. C. Martens and F. C. Martens. Qualification £250. Registered office, 152, King's-cross-road, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

FAITH PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £1,500 debentures, created by resolutions of August 6th and September 1st, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £680. Property charged — the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

JOHNSTON ENGRAVING CO., LTD. — Particulars of £1,200 debentures, created October 14th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and
Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Napiers, Ltd.—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated October 11th, 1913, to secure £550, registered. Holders: A. Parr, 10, Ruthin-gardens, Cardiff; G. P. Roberts, Park House, Lanwood-road, Pontypridd; and W. Thompson, 87, Wingrove-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Memorandum of satisfaction in full on October 11th, 1913, of debenture dated October 14th, 1911, securing £550, also notified.

C. E. M., Ltd.—Mortgage dated October 11th, 1913, to secure £536 4s., and any further sums which may become due or owing, charged on book and other debts, and benefit of all securities therefor. Holders: J. G. Hammond and Co., Ltd., High-street and Moor-street, Birmingham.

Foreign Lithographic Co., Ltd. — Mortgage dated October 10th, 1913, to secure £5,600, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Viscount Cobham, Hagley Hall, Worcester, and H. T. Williams, Churchill-court, near Kidderminster.

Portsmouth Publishing and Printing Co., Ltd.—Three deeds of further charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated October 3rd, 10th and 17th, 1913, to secure £140, £100 and £80 respectively, supplimental to debenture, dated June 28th, 1913. Holder, G. Y. Aylen, 454, Commercial-road, Portsmouth.

Kent and Matthews, Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full, on September 29th, 1913, of debts dated October 15th, 1903, and January 11th, 1904, securing £1,000, has been filed.

Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., —A memorandum of satisfaction in full on July 31st, 1913, of mortgage and charge dated November 9th and 23rd, 1908, securing all moneys owing to or become owing on any account, has been filed.

Macrau, Ltd. — Debenture dated September 24th, 1913, to secure £125, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—T. W. Cole, 15, Matlock-lane, Ealing.

Sears Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on October 10th, of mortgage dated March 12th, 1913, securing £100 and further advances.

St. Paul's Printing Co., Ltd.—Issue on October 10th, 1913, of £100 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

Multiplex Advertising Machine Co., Ltd. —Issue on October 15th, 1913, of £1,150 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

Kent and Matthews, Ltd.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created September 30th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

London Waste Paper Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on October 9th, 1913, of debentures, dated April 11th, 1911, securing £500, has been filed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re J. COX and CO., Printers.

At the adjourned meeting of the creditors of John Cox, lately trading as above, at 33, Union-street, Borough, S.E., and residing at 29, Dukesthorpe-road, Sydenham, a resolution was passed for Mr. W. A. S. Oxborrow, I.A., 19 and 20, Temple-chambers, E.C., to act as trustee and administer the estate in bankruptcy with the assistance of the following committee of inspection, viz.:—Mr. Burnham, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. R. E. Loveless, general proxy for Tee and Whiten, and J. Mead, Ltd. Mr. Daniel Williams, official receiver, reported that the debtor was still an absentee under the proceedings, and there was no further information to hand regarding the estate. The bond to be given by the trustee was recommended to be for £100. Further particulars of this case appeared in our issue of October 16th.

Re ROSENE ADAMS, Stationer, etc.

This debtor, a stationer, etc., of 53, Erleigh-road, Reading, was examined at the Reading Bankruptcy Court on Thursday. She began business in April, 1910, with £75 of her own and £125 borrowed from Mr. A. T. Higgs, actuary of the Reading Savings Bank, whom she still owes £75. She bought the business for £200. Her liabilities are £152 18s. and net assets £80 9s. 0½d., leaving a deficiency of £72 8s. 11½d. The examination was adjourned till November 27th.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records. Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

LLOYD and TAYLOR, 77a, Market-street, Manchester, general lithographic printers. Debts by J. M. Taylor, who will continue to carry on the business at the same address under the style of J. M. Taylor. R. G. Lloyd will in future carry on business in partnership with A. A. Lloyd at 10, Wyre-street, Fairfield-street, Manchester, under the style of R. G. Lloyd and Son. October 10th.

PITFIELD, T. J., LOVELL, C. F., THOMPSON, J. O., and CREASEY, W. H., trading as Meggy, Thompson and Creasey, at Chelmsford, newspaper proprietors, publishers and general printers. Debts by J. Thompson and W. H. Creasey. June 30th.

MARTIN and CHEW, 1-2, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C., process engravers. Debts by T. Martin, October 16th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

COPLEY, C., late of 143, Buckingham-terrace, Whitham-road, Broomhill, Sheffield, formerly letterpress printer. Claims by December 8th to Benson, Burdekin and Co., 41, Norfolk-street, Sheffield, solicitors for the executors.

SCHOFIELD, T., late of 17, Finsbury-pavement London, E.C., lithographers' artist. Claims by December 15th to Ascroft, Maw and Shimeld, 22, Clegg-street, Oldham, solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 and 1890. RECEIVING ORDER.

WALKER, C., 46, Elizabeth-street, Blackpool printer and stationer. Date of order and adjudication order, October 20th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, November 5th, 3 p.m., at the official receiver's office, 13, Winckley-street, Preston. Public examination of debtor, November 11th, noon, at the Court House, South King-street, Blackpool.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

VICK, H., ASHWORTH, A. and F., PEARCE, W., and INGHAM, L., trading as Vick, Ashworth and Co., Dean-road, Salford and 28, Kennedy-street, Manchester, general printers. First meeting, November 5th, 3 a.m., at the official receiver's office, Byrom-street, Manchester. Examination, November 18th, 10.30 a.m., at the Court House, Encombe-place, Salford.

ADJUDICATION.

COX; J., lately trading as J. Cox and Co., at 33, Union-street, Borough, London, S.E., printer. Date of order, October 20th. Trustee, W. A. S. Oxborrow, 19-20, Temple-chambers, E.C. Appointed October 22nd.

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

NELSON, J. H. H., trading as Nelson and Son, 51, Broad-street, lately 4, Brunswick-square, Bristol, bookseller. Claims by November 11th to C. H. King, official receiver, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol.

AVERY, R. H., Market-place, Fordingbridge, Hants, stationer, etc. Claims by November 11th to T. Barton, official receiver, City Chambers, Catherine-street, Salisbury.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 and 1908.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF LIQUIDATOR.

THE LABOUR PIONEER PRINTING and PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., Williams-square, Glebeland-street, Merthyr Tydfil. Liquidator, E. Owen, official receiver and liquidator, St Catherine's Chambers, St, Catherine-street, Pontypridd. Released, October 16th.

Boston and South Lincolnshire PRINTERS Form Master Printers' Association.

Boston is a very interesting place for anyone connected with the printing craft to visit. You find in a prominent position a statue to the memory of Herbert Ingram, the founder of the *Illustrated London News*, and you are also shown the house in which Foxe wrote "The Book of Martyrs," and to come to more modern days, the new municipal buildings and the restored Guild Hall, in which some of the Pilgrim Fathers were for a time imprisoned, bear witness to the civic enthusiasm of the late Mr. J. Cooke, a worthy member of the craft and the journalistic profession.

Here then on historic ground it is good to record the holding of a meeting to consider the recommendations of the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, and to discuss what practical steps could be taken to improve the conditions of the printing trade in the district.

Fourteen printers assembled, and voted Mr. Robinson, of the *Lincolnshire Standard*, to the chair.

Mr. Robinson, in explaining the object of the meeting, said he believed it was the first occasion on which the printers of that town and district had ever met together in conference, He hoped it was the forerunner of many meetings, and that it would usher in a brighter era for the trade. The costing movement had been organised for the express purpose of impressing on printers not only the fact, which many knew too well, that they were not getting the best results out of their life work, but to show them how they could improve matters. Several present had attended the Peterboro' Cost Conference, but they might not have grasped all that had been set before them, though he thought the fog lifted considerably when they got down to the figures of their own business. Right at the back of it all was the idea that every printer must find out the actual cost of the work he was doing, and then they would soon see an improvement.

Mr. Joseph Cooke (president of the Peterboro' and District Master Printers' Association) spoke as to the practical benefits which Peterboro' printers had experienced since they had formed their organisation. The printers with comparatively small plants had unquestionably reaped most advantages from the movement, and they were rapidly securing greater uniformity in prices. He alluded to the general widespread interest taken in costs, and to the recent formation of numerous Master Printers' Associations. The question they should put to themselves could have but one answer. You cannot *know* your costs until you find these out yourself. He instanced several examples showing how more pleasantly and profitably business was being conducted in their district, whilst at the same time no prices were being charged which could not be fully justified.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary and organiser of the Federation Costing Committee, before explaining the Cost System in detail, referred to his encouraging experiences in Lancashire, and to the fact that in 75 per cent. of the offices he had called at they were doing something to carry out the recommendations of the Costing Committee. To demonstrate that the System could be worked in a small office, he showed a set of figures taken from an actual business where the sales were under £3,000, and a plant of £1,200 in use. He showed how simply it could be worked, and the little time involved in making out the various statements. How many years ago, he asked, were some of the prices fixed which you are charging to-day? Can you mention any other commodity which is sold to-day as cheaply as it was five years ago? Is it not absurd for printers to go on charging the same price, or a little lower, year after year, without attempting to find out the actual costs? To eliminate ignorance was the main object of the costing campaign, and it was gratifying to find it slowly accomplishing this purpose. He urged them to consider also the advantage of co-operating together, and to profit by the experience of their fellow printers in a neighbouring city.

A number of questions were asked and answered regarding the System.

Mr. J. Wood (secretary of Peterborough Master Printers' Association), said that he valued the title of "The Small Printers' Friend" which had been given him more than a knighthood, and proceeded to give case after case to show how costing and co-operation had materially improved the conditions of the smaller printers in this district. It was subsequently unanimously decided to form a Master Printers' Association for Boston and district, which would include Spalding, Skegness, and other outlying places.

Mr. H. Dodds was elected president, Mr. T. Wing vice-president, Mr. Robinson treasurer, Mr. T. Rogers secretary, and it was resolved to affiliate with the Master Printers' Federation.

Hearty thanks were accorded to Messrs. Cooke, Wood and Goodwin for their addresses, and a similar compliment was paid to Mr. Robinson for presiding.

A paper bearing the title of *New York Topics* is announced in New York. Theodore Lowe is the chief editor and publisher, and the art department is in charge of W. Lawson Guppy, an English artist.

A young lady visitor inquired of a little fellow: "Are you going to be a printer like your papa when you grow up?" "No!" said the little chap in a slow, serious tone, "I'm going to be a man!"

Digitized by Google

Reuter's Agency and the Press.

A circular issued by Reuter's Agency, seeking advertising business in return for "extended editorial reference" has caused quite a flutter in Press circles. It practically invited City companies and business houses to place their prospectus and general advertising with Reuter's, and in return to reap the advantage of free "puffs" in the Press, through the medium of Reuter's telegraphic news supply, and was strongly resented not only by newspaper proprietors but by the legitimate advertising agents.

A meeting of the Newspaper Proprietors Association was held on Monday to deal with the matter, when practically the whole of the daily and weekly newspapers were represented, and the following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

"That this council records its emphatic protest against the two circulars issued by Reuter's Financial Publicity Department (a branch of Reuter's Telegram Co., Ltd.), and published in the *Times* on the 25th and 27th inst., which imply that Reuter's Financial Publicity Department possesses special facilities for securing the insertion in newspapers of editorial paragraphs concerning companies applying to the public for capital, and resolves that a letter be written to Baron de Reuter, chairman of Reuter's Telegram Co., Ltd., calling for the immediate and unqualified withdrawal of these statements."

"That pending such withdrawal this council recommends its members to refuse to accept any advertisement from Reuter's Publicity Department."

Later in the evening is was announced "that, in view of the misrepresentation placed on the circulars issued by its Publicity Department on September 16th and October 8th, it has decided—in deference to the wishes of its friends in the Press—to withdraw the circulars in question."

A Claim for Photographs.

In the City of London Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Registrar Wild, the case of "Scriven and Co. *v.* Wakefield and Co." was again before the Court. The case came on by way of an adjournment, a report of the previous hearing appeared in the columns of this paper. The plaintiffs of 35-6, Hosier-lane, sued Messrs. J. Wakefield and Co., trading as the Applied Art and Antique Co., 9, Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, for the sum of 17s. 6d. for photographs supplied to the defendants. The plaintiff said that the case had been adjourned in order that the defendants might give an order for electros and pay £1 10s. and 13s. costs. If no order was given, judgment was to be entered for the amount of the claim and costs. They had heard nothing from the defendants until the day before when they received a letter to the following effect :—"Referring to the adjournment in this matter which took place on October 9th we are quite ready to carry out the contract and take the blocks you agreed to supply us with without prejudice to our right to return them if not satisfactory. We say without prejudice because we have several times informed you that satisfactory blocks could not be made from the photos submitted to us, and we have offered to afford you facilities for taking the photos, and as we did not and could not approve of the photos submitted the making of blocks therefrom must be entirely at your risk."

In answer to the Registrar the plaintiff said the claim was for making photos of objects in the defendant company's premises. They had supplied the photos, and subsequently they had to supply electros, but the defendants would not give them the order for the electros. The defendant, Mr. Wakefield, said he was willing to give the order for the electros, but the photos were so bad that they could not give any order. The plaintiff said that the photos now in Court had been considerably knocked about since they were delivered. The defendant said that the photos were cloudy and the plaintiff's operator had told them he would take the photos on another occasion, but the operator never came. The plaintiffs had not fulfilled their contract, and they thought that the whole matter was done with. Only two photos were supplied, and the plaintiffs were to make three blocks. There was to be a photo taken of the outside of the premises, and that had not been done.

The plaintiff said there were three photos supplied on two cards, one of the cards had two photos pasted together. This was the first he had heard of a photo of the outside of the building to be taken.

The defendant said that the arrangement was for two photos of the inside of the building and one of the outside for the sum of 30s. They had never refused to take the electros which they were waiting to use in a catalogue that was coming out. They could not take electros from the photos submitted because they were not good enough. He (defendant) had not appeared on the last occasion because he thought the case was so simple. They were prepared to go on with the matter if the plaintiffs were prepared to fulfil their contract.

The Registrar said he assumed on the former occasion that the plaintiffs had fulfilled their part of the contract by taking proper photographs. He thought the better way of dealing with the matter was to adjourn the case for the plaintiffs to take proper photographs.

The plaintiff said the photos supplied had had artist's work upon them and had been touched up.

The Registrar did not think much of them as they were.

The defendant said the whole of their place was at the disposal of the plaintiffs in taking the photographs.

The Registrar did not think those supplied were satisfactory. He would adjourn the case to enable the plaintiffs to take better photographs and supply electros. The case would be adjourned for a month for that to be done.

The parties expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Registrar, who in adjourning the case until November 25th said he hoped he would see neither of the parties again.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

At the monthly general meeting of this Centre, held last Saturday, at the Albert Hotel, Nottingham, there was a record attendance, comprising nearly 80 members and friends from Derby, Lincoln, Mansfield, Alfreton and the district. A most instructive lecture was delivered on "The Half-Tone Process," by Mr. P. E. Sutton.

Mr. BUDDEN, President, was in the chair, and in introducing the lecturer said they were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Sutton for this subject, knowing he was a practical and experienced expert, and having, in conjunction with his brother, the responsibility and working of the plant for producing and making the blocks for illustrating the *Nottingham Guardian* and other publications issued by that office, besides being a frequent contributor to many trade journals. He had also made a special study of every detail connected with the making of process blocks and their particular uses in printing, and was fully conversant with the latest and most up-to-date methods of producing half-tone and other process blocks.

Mr. SUTTON briefly described the camera and its many uses, and proceeding with his subject, the "Half-tone Process," it was dealt with in detail after a short outline of the principle governing the making of a screen block in relief for letterpress printing. Having explained that a relief block required hollow spaces for the lights of the picture, and solid metal for the shadows and between tones, and that dots of varying degrees of fineness would graduate the tones of the picture from the extreme light to the extreme shadow, the lecturer proceeded to carefully explain how this dot structure was formed. The sensitising of the collodion plate in silver nitrate and the subsequent stages of the negative were made quite clear. The sensitising of the metal, the print from the negative, and the hardening of the sensitive enamel until the insoluble dots become an acid resist, were also clearly explained. Finally the etching of the plate, which in every detail was explained, made the representative body of printers present eager for the questions which were to follow.

The questions may be literally described as a bombardment. The smallest detail in half-tone was soon brought to light and the three-colour process was practically pulled to pieces, as far as questions and answers go. Microscopic enlargements of the structure of the half-tone dot, and specimens of almost every conceivable screen made, were shown, the whole of which proved most interesting and instructive. The discussion was productive of numerous and varied enquiries in regard to both half-tone and three-colour process blocks. After various opinions had been expressed, it was agreed that a proper and definite standardisation of colours for the makers both of inks and blocks for three-colour work should be insisted upon by the printer, and that deviations therefrom should not under any circumstances be permitted.

The lecturer was warmly eulogised by the PRESIDENT for his very interesting lecture and answers to the various questions raised, and the vote of thanks moved by him was seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Moore), and fully endorsed by all present.

Mr. SUTTON suitably responded.

Some splendid specimens of blocks and prints were exhibited during the evening, showing the treatment of the process in the employment of different screens, from 55 to 200 lines per inch, and they were admired by many enthusiastic craftsmen.

"Winter's Pie."

We hear from Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode that the second issue of *Winter's Pie* is to appear on November 3rd. The usual large number of eminent authors and artists have contributed to this popular publication, and the list includes the following :—Stories by G. B. Burgin, Egerton Castle, Lt.-Col. Newnham-Davis, Walter Emanuel, Athol Forbes, H. Hamilton Fyfe, Tom Gallon, Harry Graham, R. S. Hooper, Keble Howard, Arthur Lambton, Sir Henry Lucy, Barry Pain, Mostyn T. Piggott, William Le Queux, W. Pett Ridge, Ethel and Adrian Ross, George R. Sims and J. Ashby-Sterry.

Drawings by Mabel Lucie Attwell, Lewis Baumer, George Belcher, H. M. Brock, Fred Buchanan, Dudley Buxton, Hilda Cowham, Charles Crombie, Hesketh Daubeny, T. C. Dugdale, Harold C. Earnshaw, Charles Folkard, Charles Grave, Dudly Hardy, John Hargrave, Charles Harrison, John Hassall, Chris Heaps, S. Hebblethwaite, L. Raven-Hill, A. E. Horne, E. Huskinson, Charles Ince, Gunning King, Arthur Lee, Harry Low, Savile Lumley, Wilmot Lunt, J. McWilson, Thomas Maybank, A. Wallis Mills, Hawley Morgan, Norman Morrow, Nibs, Will Owen, Charles Pears, Bertram Prance, Frank Reynolds, W. Heath Robinson, Harry Rountree, Tony Sarg, E. H. Shepard, G. L. Stampa, G. E. Studdy, Charles Sykes, Lance Thackeray, J. H. Thorpe, Louis Wain, Godfrey Wilson, Lawson Wood and Starr Wood.

Orders should be placed early by those desirous of securing a copy as there cannot be any reprint. *Winter's Pie* is published by the *Sphere* and *Tatler*, Ltd., Great-new-street, E.C., at 1s. net.

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones : Hop 83, 361, and 4472.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

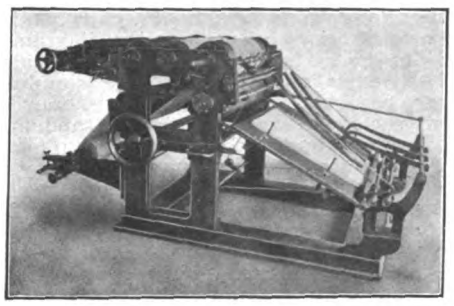
ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone : New Cross 1214

Digitized by Google



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.

MADE IN LONDON.

It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.

MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.

DAY & COLLINS
HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED
WOOD LETTER WORKS
TELEGRAMS: STREAMERS LEICESTER WESTERN UNION CODE
FROM FANN ST. LONDON
NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214
TO KING STREET LEICESTER

Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd.
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
ORIGINAL DESIGNS & SKETCHES
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON. E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

Washing-up RAGS

PER 20/= CWT.
Perfectly Clean.
F. R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.
SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 530, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.

The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct. FURNIVAL St. LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd. STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

Digitized by Google

Foreign and British Paper.

Our Foreign Trade.

There was a further falling off in the imports and exports of paper last month, although the returns for the nine months still show a substantial increase. The total values for September and also for January-September are as under, with increases or decreases compared with the corresponding periods of last year:—

SEPTEMBER.

Imports...	...	£641,364 —	£15,420
Exports ...	...	295,217 —	45,738
Re-exports	...	38,226 +	20,757

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER.

Imports	... £5,691,607 +	£400,274
Exports	... 2,795,448 +	205,212
Re-exports	... 224,099 +	95,961

Imports.

The feature of last month's imports was the heavy decline in the receipts of reel paper, there being a depreciation in value of £46,453 compared with September of last year. Shipments from Newfoundland show a drop of £44,971, from Norway £1,632, and from Sweden £7,820, whilst increases were registered by Germany and the United States of £879 and £1,715 respectively. In regard to the supply of reel paper to the United Kingdom last month's figures show that Newfoundland holds premier position, followed by Norway and Sweden. Printings and writings not on reels were in better demand to the extent of £6,894, the receipts from Germany and Norway being particularly prominent. Whilst hangings show an increased importation of £402, other printed or coated papers fell off to the extent of £1,026. Foreign packings and wrappings continue to find an expanding market in the United Kingdom, last month's value being higher by £15,628, due to increased imports from Germany, Norway and Russia. Boards mark an increase of £3,501, notwithstanding that strawboards were in less demand. Unenumerated and articles of paper show an improvement of £5,634. For the nine months ended September the only weak spot in the imports is printed paper-hangings showing a drop of £4,998 and other printed or coated papers a reduction of £13,023. Other qualities, compared with January-September of last year, show the following increases:—Printings or writings, on reels £18,733. and not on reels £30,438; packings and wrappings, £198,347; strawboards, £89,360; mill and wood pulp boards, £33,711; and unenumerated, £47,706.

Exports.

A check has been given to the exports of British printings. Last month, compared with September of last year, there was a decrease in value of £42,450. The shipments to British Possessions were of the value of £87,165, and to Foreign Countries £57,096, decreases of £33,206 and £9,244 respectively. Quite a slump was experienced in business with Australia, and Canada, New Zealand, India and South Africa were all weaker markets. The Colonial demand for writings has also fallen away, the supplies during September amounting to £28,643, a comparative decrease of £2,679; exports to Foreign Countries were of the value of £13,288, a decline of £531. The total reduction in the exports of writings, therefore, amounts to £3,210, Australia being responsible for £2,526. The demand for hangings evidences a falling off of £5,570, and envelopes £1,254, but the exports of other goods mostly show increased values. The figures for the nine months ended September, notwithstanding the setback last month, show a very healthy expansion in the exports of printings. British Possessions took £900,528 worth, and Foreign Countries £512,763 worth, increases of £88,805 and £54,196 respectively, a total of £143,001. Writings, however, show a drop of £1,172, due entirely to a lessened demand on the part of British Possessions. The latter's purchases were of the value of £240,965, a decline of £3,879 compared with January-September of last year, whilst exports to Foreign Countries amounted to £106,980, an increase of £2,707. The shipments of packings and wrappings show an increase of £41,219, and paperhangings an advance of £8,272. With the exception of a decline of £16,419 in other printed or coated papers, the exports of all other classes show increases in value.

THE Cheapening of 'Revived" Printing.

In one of his recent announcements, Mr. P. L. Warner, publisher to the Medici Society, says that English printing as an art was, perhaps, dead when in 1891 William Morris founded the famous Kelmscott Press. Many others have, since then, borne their part in what has been termed "The Revival of Printing." All such printers, Morris not excepted, have failed to make excellent printing anything less of a luxury than it had previously been. "Editions limited to 300 copies at £00 each are emphatically not for 'you and me.' Yet you and I are those who, the good Socialist maintains, are the true and only judges, whether of that which is fitting in taxation or true among the arts. The Riccardi Press is told by all the critics that its work may 'worthily stand beside' that which came from the Kelmscott Press. But the Riccardi Press claims that it, alone among all the revivalists of printing, has come down into the market place, where shillings to their holders possess a value as great as, or greater than, that of the sovereign in other hands." This latter remark refers to the "Riccardi Press Booklets," published at 5s. and 6s. net each. At the former price three works have already been issued, viz.: Omar's "Rubaiyat," Boccacio's "Story of Griselda" (the last tale in the Decameron), and "The King who knew not Fear," by an anonymous modern author. The 6s. books include Shakespeare's Sonnets, and the "Cupid and Psyche" of Apulius. Those who are interested in this most recent phase of "Private Press" typography should ask Mr. Warner for a prospectus of the 8vo. series of Riccardi Press books, which includes some specimen pages displaying the Riccardi types and presswork. There is evidently a fair amount of interest manifested in "The Revival of Printing," judged from the fact that Mr. Robert Steele's book with that title (which was really a bibliographical catalogue of the works issued by the chief modern English presses) is now quite out of print so far as the publisher is concerned, all the 350 copies having been disposed of. It will be remembered that we had an article on this subject, embodying references to the Riccardi Press books and type, in our issue of November 2nd, 1911.

"POATES WAX ENGRAVING SUPERIORITY" is the title of a pamphlet to hand from the L.L. Poates Engraving Co., of New York, containing specimen illustrations printed from plates engraved by this wax process. Judging by these specimens the process is capable of the finest and most delicate work and is adapted to many forms of application. It is not only suitable for map work of all varieties, but also for diagrams, forms, tabular work, drawings of machinery, architectural drawings and sketches, medical and chemical charts, stenographic text books, copy books, commercial script work, geometrical diagrams, etc. The process is claimed to be very simple, and the copy required is of the simplest character. Blue-prints, white-prints, or even pencil sketches may be used. Pen and ink drawings are not necessary, as with photo-engraving, nor is it necessary to employ a draughtsman to letter the copy. All reference letters, titles and descriptive matter may be written on copy with pencil, nor is it necessary to have special inks, paper, or presses. The plates made from wax engravings are deep, sharp, clean-cut, hard copper electrotypes, capable of producing thousands of impressions on any standard paper, and, with fair press work, the last impression will be as good as the first. By the wax process, the names, index letters and symbols are stamped into the engraved matrix with clean, new, perfect type, cast for this work in a great variety of styles and sizes, thus securing a uniformity impossible to attain in hand work.



DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.


Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:—Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. Estimates sent on Application.
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.



Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Hunslet, Leeds, Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and 36, Cornwall-street, Birmingham. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Offset Litho Machines, Direct Rotary, Tin Printers, etc.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines: Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches: Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 41, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

W. F. SEDGWICK LTD.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 to 4 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 39 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
× OUR SPECIALITY. ×

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Telephones:
HOLBORN 477,
Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Tariff Changes

AND

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

(From the "Board of Trade Journal.")

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a notice from the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa regarding the regulations as to the prepayment of duty on catalogues, etc., sent by post from the United Kingdom to the Union of South Africa.

It is stated in the notice that the Government of the Union of South Africa have notified, in connection with the tariff of Customs duty on advertising matter, including catalogues, price lists, almanacks, calendars, labels, posters and show cards, that when any of above-named articles are sent to any person or firm in the Union of South Africa through the medium of the post office, the duty payable thereon may be prepaid by means of stamps affixed to each separate letter, packet or parcel. Stamps of various denominations may be purchased at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union Government of South Africa, 32, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

The duty on the articles enumerated above is 2d. per lb. or 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever shall be the greater. In connection with the above, senders are reminded that a certain differentiation is made between catalogues of South African firms posted to persons or firms in the Union of South Africa and those of non-South African firms.

A South African firm is defined as a firm having a place of business in South Africa at which stocks are held for sale.

The following assessment is now in force for catalogues of non-South African firms:—

Up to 8 ounces ... ... Free
Over 8 ounces and up to 16 ounces ... 2d.
Over 16 ounces and up to 24 ounces... 3d.
Over 24 ounces and up to 32 ounces... 4d.

and, thereafter, at the rate of 1d. for each additional 8 ounces or fraction thereof.

The same scale is to apply to catalogues of South African firms, except that 1d. be charged on any catalogue weighing under 8 ounces.

The minimum duty payable by means of postage stamps is 1d. The stamps must be affixed to the top left-hand corner of the packets.

Under the Imperial Post Office Regulations packages or parcels of over 5 lbs. in weight must be sent by parcel post, in regard to which there are special regulations dealing with the question of Customs Declaration of contents and value. No duty can, therefore, be prepaid by means of stamps on packages of advertising matter over 5 lbs. in weight.

NEW ZEALAND.

It is announced that files or folios of cardboard, unprinted, used in technical schools for holding drawings, etc., are dutiable under No. 148 of the Tariff, at the rate of 30 per cent. *ad val.*, or 20 per cent. if British.

NETHERLANDS.

Carpenters' lead pencils are, in future, to be classed as "small wares," and thus dutiable at 5 per cent. *ad val.*

THE *Theosophical Path* (Point Loma, California, edited by Katherine Tingley) has for the principal features of its October issue:—"The Essential Truth of Christianity," by a Christian and a Theosophist; "The Romance of the Dead," by Henry Ridgely Evans, 33° (Hon.); "Man's Greater Self," by H. T. Edge, M.A., and "The Island Continent," by Rev. S. J. Neill. Shorter articles are: "James Macpherson and the Poems of Ossian," by P. A. M."; "Is there a Hell?" by H. Travers, and a poem by Kenneth Morris, the Welsh poet. For illustrations, which as always form a most attractive feature of this magazine, are a series of magnificent views of Yosemite Valley; Land's End, England; Australian scenery; Würzburg, Germany, and a very interesting series of the International Theosophical Peace Congress recently held at Visingsö, Sweden.



The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment with letterpress printers was fair on the whole during September, and better than a month ago and a year ago. (See Table.)

In London, employment with compositors was reported as slack, and worse than a month ago, though better than a year ago. In other branches it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

In other centres, employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was slack, however, with letterpress printers at Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham, Bristol and Dublin.

COLONIAL.

There is said to be no demand for workers in the printing trades of New South Wales. In New Zealand also, although employment has been fair of late, there is no demand for more labour.

FOREIGN.

From France, it was reported that during August there was practically no change in the volume of employment in the printing trades. In Germany there was a slight falling off, the percentage of unemployed trade unionists, out of a total of 66,300, rose from 6·1 to 6·9, as compared with 6·6 in August last year. In the Dutch printing trades, the percentage out of 7,443, was 0·7, against 0·4 in July, and 0·9 in September, 1912. In Norway unemployment increased somewhat, viz.: from 1·9 to 2·7, out of a total of 1,925. In August last year it was only 0·9.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Sept., 1913.	August, 1913.	Sept., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,805	6·8	7·4	8·3	— 0·6	— 1·5
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,913	3·2	3·8	3·0	— 0·6	+ 0·2
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,319	4·0	5·1	4·4	— 1·1	— 0·4
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,787	2·4	3·9	3·1	— 1·5	— 0·7
West Midlands	2,711	4·5	4·9	5·3	— 0·4	— 0·8
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales ...	4,068	2·2	3·0	3·1	— 0·8	— 0·9
Scotland	6,090	2·0	1·9	3·8	+ 0·1	— 1·8
Ireland...	2,493	7·4	6·3	7·8	+ 1·1	— 0·4
United Kingdom	53,180	4·8	5·4	5·9	— 0·6	— 1·1

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	SEPTEMBER.				JANUARY-SEPTEMBER.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	20,464	19,297	45,141	41,931	163,351	159,904	349,117	347,945
Printings	214,115	151,653	186,711	144,261	1,302,909	1,489,737	1,270,290	1,413,291
Packings and Wrappings	75,163	81,402	29,317	32,937	566,134	656,494	237,423	278,642
Hangings...	9,473	6,809	21,138	15,568	95,723	100,415	236,888	245,160
Other Printed or Coated	1,903	2,205	8,697	10,809	27,559	22,154	116,624	100,205
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	11,255	12,584	10,292	10,917	81,864	88,978	77,704	83,076
Manufactures of ,, ,,	4,624	4,468	9,409	10,182	40,340	43,972	75,183	80,316
Playing Cards	252	348	1,816	2,657	2,542	2,731	18,608	20,717
Envelopes...	3,335	2,731	8,297	7,043	25,480	27,151	61,370	64,119
Bags	3,530	3,718	3,617	4,240	32,707	38,530	36,778	42,235
Unenumerated	6,133	5,211	16,520	14,672	44,920	49,517	113,251	122,742
Totals	350,247	290,426	340,955	295,217	2,383,529	2,679,583	2,593,236	2,798,448
Writings.								
To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	383	304	1,879	1,434	4,792	4,030	18,726	15,946
United States	141	344	559	1,088	1,445	1,640	5,893	6,644
Other Foreign Countries	4,427	4,462	11,381	10,766	28,107	29,535	79,654	84,390
B. South Africa	1,186	1,606	2,554	3,648	13,120	13,169	25,472	26,510
B. India	2,029	2,076	4,653	4,892	19,457	19,415	41,403	43,123
Straits Settlements ...	306	478	756	934	2,901	3,939	6,950	9,188
Ceylon	237	304	532	677	2,017	2,636	4,330	5,288
Australia	7,234	5,768	13,629	11,103	64,238	57,061	110,690	100,783
New Zealand	3,004	2,738	5,295	4,463	16,227	16,673	28,676	27,775
Canada	518	574	1,440	1,275	3,953	4,929	10,219	11,589
Other British Possessions	999	643	2,463	1,651	7,064	6,877	17,104	16,709
Printings.								
To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	9,870	9,459	12,131	12,071	88,825	91,737	104,873	114,724
United States	1,446	712	2,146	848	18,078	23,981	24,667	34,455
Other Foreign Countries	49,170	40,028	52,063	44,177	293,184	332,969	329,027	363,584
B. South Africa	9,331	8,873	10,142	9,604	98,786	82,148	100,272	86,969
B. India	20,659	19,696	19,771	18,496	175,109	213,818	165,193	201,332
Straits Settlements ...	3,128	1,263	2,889	1,262	13,596	18,221	13,015	17,550
Ceylon	2,283	2,183	2,004	2,268	13,823	20,283	13,464	19,495
Australia	89,664	47,642	58,608	33,703	390,697	494,405	311,411	358,764
New Zealand	16,099	11,419	12,804	9,982	107,264	90,460	87,907	74,794
Canada	9,955	6,976	11,155	8,590	84,568	95,180	101,141	115,916
Other British Possessions	3,110	3,402	2,998	3,260	18,979	26,535	19,320	25,708
Unenumerated.								
To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	438	510	2,731	3,839	3,628	4,396	22,981	29,357
United States	413	113	1,814	412	1,368	1,419	5,467	5,324
Other Foreign Countries	2,031	2,245	4,413	4,841	16,321	18,060	37,803	39,369
B. South Africa	799	446	1,111	898	5,214	4,856	8,425	8,621
B. East Indies	654	587	2,039	1,412	4,842	4,940	10,840	10,573
Australia	866	894	2,058	2,054	6,970	9,021	12,046	14,286
New Zealand	431	190	823	354	2,398	2,880	4,519	4,826
Canada	354	202	1,150	749	2,854	2,906	8,118	7,937
Other British Possessions	147	24	381	113	1,325	1,039	3,052	2,449

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

17 & 18, PARADISE STREET, E.C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS IN TWO COLOUR, half-tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD STOCKED FOR 30 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&57, SINGER ST. LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 200lbs. " "

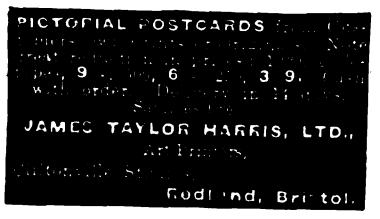
The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.

To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN

PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.

BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

(Telephone 2428 Central.)

Clyde Press & Rotalitho, Limited.

TO THE TRADE

RUBBER OFFSET SPECIALISTS

LOW PRICES. QUICK DELIVERY.

Dunbar Street, West Norwood.

Telephone: STREATHAM 1828.

METAL TYPE

ALL TYPE CAST ON THE AMERICAN POINT SYSTEM

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE FACES

WOOD MILES & Co

FROM HACKNEY WICK LONDON

26, KING STREET, LEICESTER.

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS

(Invented).

No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE

USED THE WORLD OVER.

Invented and Manufactured by

Trade Mark No. 270,725.] AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1^{s} to 5^{oss} cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.

Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.

Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER, 4th & Dickerson Street, Newark, N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Kloveniersburgwal, 99, Amsterdam.

LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.

Notice to Employees

The **BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER** is supplied at **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or **2/6** FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—October 30, 1913.

Digitized by Google

95.5
862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

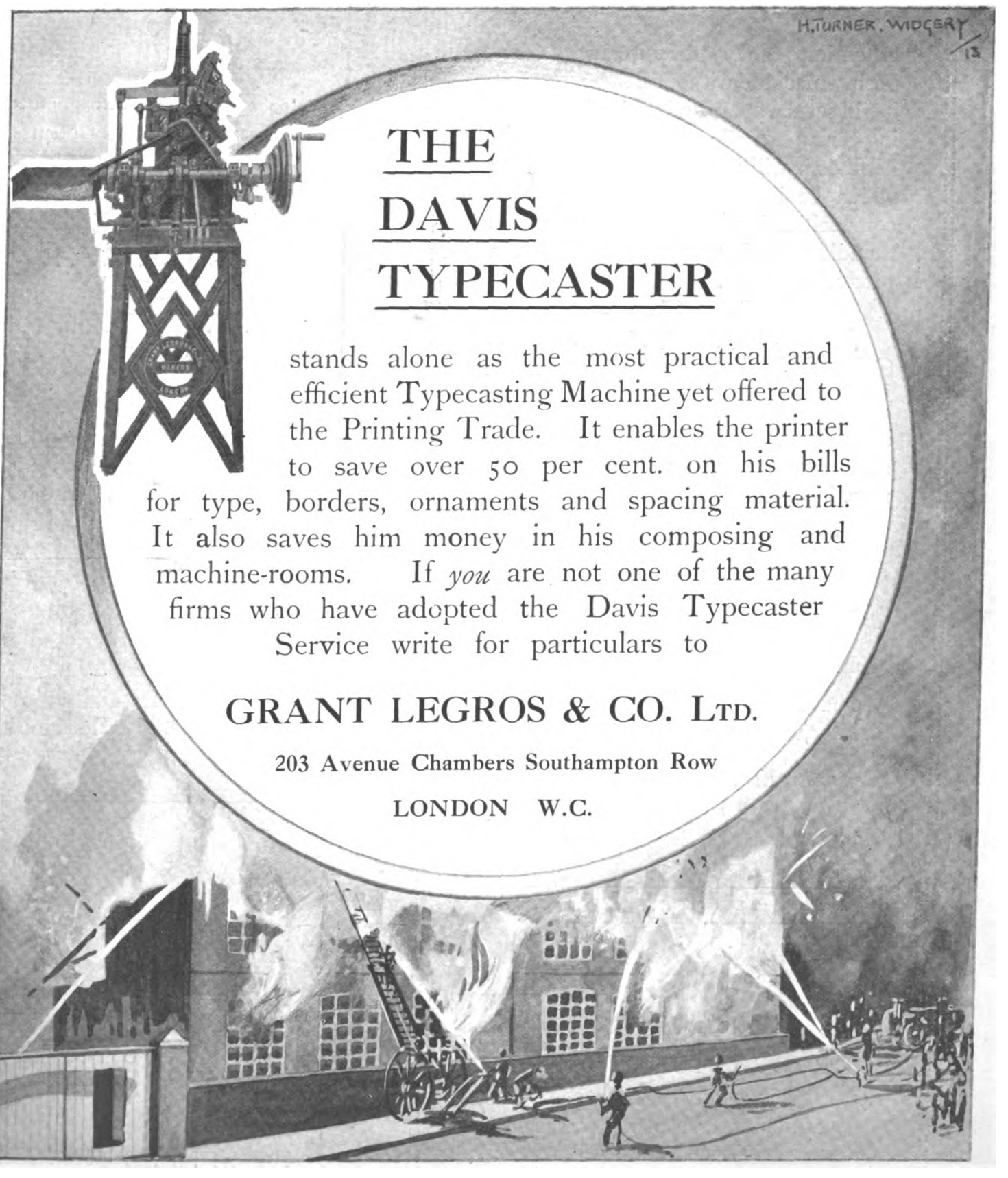
[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 20.

LONDON: NOVEMBER 6, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



Digitized by Google

?

Can I Adopt Machine Composition with Economy?

Oftentimes the Printer purchases a composing machine without being SURE that it will set the many and varied jobs passing through the house—and then when he finds it will *not* set the very work for which he bought it he says machine composition is not economical: because the idle hours have to be charged to the producing hours.

The Cost of Investigation is Nil

The MONOTYPE MACHINE does perform all that we say it will, which includes all the work done by other composing machines plus the work they *cannot* do

THE WORK THEY CANNOT DO is the work you may need to do, therefore

It is Costly for You to Experiment

We have done the experimenting for the Printer, who secures the beneficial results

Demonstrations can always be arranged

Composed and Cast on the Monotype Machine

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION · LIMITED

43 AND 43A · FETTER LANE · LONDON · E·C

MANCHESTER · DUBLIN · GLASGOW

WORKS—HORLEY · SURREY



ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— **Telegraph to "Antetype Rothus" London**

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden-A. Germany.

TO THE TRADE.
MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.
Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 20.

LONDON: NOVEMBER 6, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE

American Printers' Engineers.

Their Opinions on the New Tariff.

The reduction of 15 per cent. on printing machinery under the new tariff, although it paves the way for an opening for British firms to exploit their wares in the United States, is not seriously regarded as affecting the home trade by a number of the makers of printing machinery in that country, or at least they prefer to believe that their position will not be attacked by foreign firms in their own line of business. The matter was brought up the other day in the annual report of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., which states that the "newly enacted tariff law places Linotype machines on the free list, although protection of 20 per cent. is extended to general machinery, and as high as 45 per cent. to special classes of machinery which are largely exported from the United States. What will be the effect of this tariff, bringing an American company, forced to pay high prices for labour and material, into direct competition with Europe and its cheap labour, remains to be seen."

To obtain a definite expression of opinion from a few of the leading American firms our contemporary, the *Editor and Publisher*, of New York, caused a representative to interview them on the matter, and in its current issue publishes the results, from which we extract the following:—At the New York office of Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. the man interviewed said:—"It is altogether too early to say what the effect of the reduction will be. Some time must elapse before appreciable results of the new tariff can be gauged. Generally speaking, the American manufacturer should not have much to fear. With the exception of a few presses for lithographic work little printing machinery is imported at present. The presses shipped from Germany and France go generally to South America. They have found little favour in this country because of light construction. Since the cost of raw material needed in the construction of a press is only about 20 per cent. of the selling price, the advantage gained by the foreign manufacturer by the reduction of 15 per cent. is not great in that direction. However, there is the fact that wages abroad are from 33 to 45 per cent. lower than in the United States. But even with that American manufacturers of presses and printing machinery should be able to cope. There are no basic patents on printing presses in this country, and this factor of protection is, therefore, not in existence. I am sure that with a little adjustment the contingency can be met by the American producer of printing machinery."

Mr. Ralph C. Seymour, of the Goss Printing Press Co., expressed himself similarly. "There is still," he said, "a protective margin of 15 per cent. In addition there is the fact that so far no foreign presses are used by American newspaper publishers. The presses manufactured in Germany, France and England are too light as a rule, while I appreciate the great mechanical skill of the foreign designer and workman, I believe that very little of it has so far been given to the printing press. That the foreign printing machinery producer might have no difficulty in working up to the American standard is possible, but at the best his start would be late, and an invasion very expensive. The reduction made in the tariff on printing machinery is hardly great enough to warrant the effort he would have to make to become a dangerous competitor to the American manufacturer."

Mr. Benjamin Wood, of the Autoplate Co. of America, expressed himself to the effect that his own firm, protected by patents, would not be influenced by the tariff reduction, and that the fifteen per cent. margin of protection still maintained would be sufficient to protect the industry. He was inclined to think that whatever competition should arise between America and foreign manufacturers would have a beneficial effect upon the production of printing machinery in the United States. The new tariff, he said, would result in an increase of ten per cent. on flong, or about one cent per matrix.

From the Duplex Printing Press Co. no statement could be obtained, other than that at this time it would be impossible to speak of the effects of the new tariff with any degree of certainty.

The impression seems to prevail that the position of the American manufacturer is still secure. It is held that the foreign producer would be obliged to maintain in that country a very expensive base, and that the possibility of future revisions of the schedule is too great to permit him to re-standardise his presses and machinery. At present no parts of foreign make can be used in American presses, and *vice versa*, a condition which, it is said, would act as a deterrent to those inclined to save the difference between the foreign and American products.

The Views of the Paper Trade.

"The paper and pulp interests in the United States have hardly recovered from the shock of the proposed tariff revision, as affecting the paper and pulp industries," said Mr. Arthur C. Hastings, president of the American Paper and Pulp Association, when interviewed the other day. "Briefly, while Congress has left a duty on many of the materials they import, they have taken all the duty off of news-print paper and wood pulps, not for the benefit of the public, but because of the political pressure brought to bear upon them by the Newspaper Publishers of the United States, not all of whom, however, have taken as selfish a view of the matter as most of the metropolitan papers. There has also been pressure through the personal interest of legislators in their home papers, who believe a reduction in the duty would mean a large profit to the publications." He added: "Other than the gross favouritism shown in the present Underwood Bill, I should say as a whole, it is not unreasonable. Time will tell."

The effect of the reduction of the U.S.A. tariff on Canadian paper and pulp companies, according to local opinion, will be less than appears at first sight, owing to the provision already in force under the old tariff that the products of timber cut on patented or freehold lands crossed the U.S. border free. Practically all of the big Canadian companies own outright big tracts of timber lands. The Lake Superior Pulp Co. alone has cutting rights over 1,665,000 acres of the Algoma Central Railway grant, in addition to 3,000,000 acres of Government land. As in the case of the Spanish River and Ontario Pulp and Paper Companies, even the paper made from timber cut on Crown lands goes into the States duty free.

C. S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington, in a communication dated October 10th, says:—"The Tariff Act of October 3rd, 1913, operates to repeal Section 2 of the so-called Canadian Reciprocity Act of July 26th, 1911."

Regulations regarding the application of a countervailing duty on printing paper under the new tariff law have been issued. Collectors are instructed to collect a countervailing duty under paragraph 322 of the Tariff Act on printing paper valued above 2½ cents per pound, when imported from British Columbia, Quebec, Finland or Portugal.

Wood pulp manufactured in Sweden from wood grown in Russia is not entitled to free entry into the United States, according to a decision by Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury. This is in keeping with the States Treasury Department's policy in denying favoured-nation treatment to Russia in connection with wood pulp and paper because of the abrogation of the treaty of commerce between the United States and Russia.

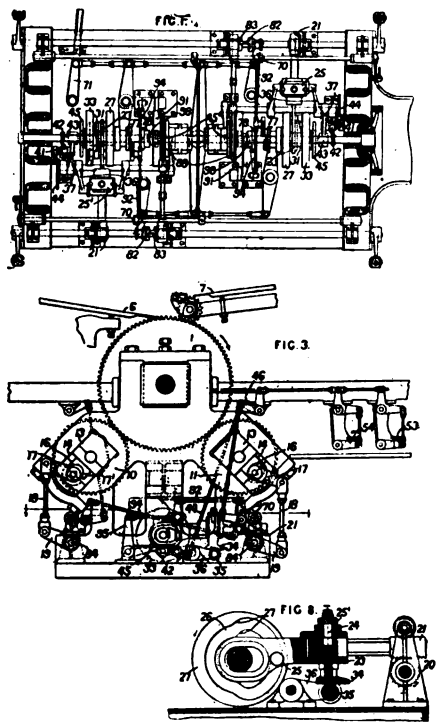
It is reported from Washington that the Treasury Department has refused the application of American manufacturers to prohibit under the new tariff the entry of British cotton bagging, which the manufacturers allege is partly made by convict labour.

Multi-Colour Printing.

Under an invention by Mr. W. S. Warnock, a printing machine is constructed with a number of impression surfaces on one cylinder and with means for feeding sheets separately to each surface, and with a corresponding number of printing cylinders which may each be arranged for printing in conjunction with one impression surface only, or for printing in several colours on each sheet carried by the impression cylinder. In the former arrangement, the printing cylinders may be tripped individually or collectively when required, and in the latter case they may be collectively tripped when desired. As shown, an impression cylinder 1 is fitted with two impression surfaces coacting with printing cylinders 10, 11, and receives sheets from two feed boards 6, 7. The printing cylinders are mounted in journal boxes 13, which can slide in guides 14 radial to the impression cylinder, and the cylinders are maintained in the printing positions by eccentrics 16, which can be rotated by arms 17, rods 18, and arms 19 on shafts 84 when the printing cylinders are to fall by gravity out of printing position. When the cylinders 10, 11 are each to print on one sheet only, they are arranged to be tripped for alternate revolutions, corresponding to semi-revolutions of the cylinder 1, by moving a hand lever 71 to its right-hand position, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to engage a roller 25 on a cam follower 23, Fig. 8, with a groove 26 in a cam 27 integral with a disc 33, cam 45, and clutch member 77 to be described, whereby the follower 23 is reciprocated. The mechanism is duplicated, so that each cylinder is normally tripped for alternate revolutions, by a rack 21 normally connected to the follower 23 by a pin 24 in a spring controlled yoke 25[1]. The rack 21 engages a pinion 20 on the shaft 84. When it is desired to trip the cylinder 10 or 11, an arm 36, Fig. 8, is raised to cause a roller 35 to act on a shoe 34 on the yoke 25[1], and thereby to break connection between the follower 23 and rack 21. The arm 36 is operated by moving a

Digitized by Google

pin 43 on an integral arm 37 laterally into the path of the cam 45. This pin is formed integral with a groove cam 42 operated by a spring controlled helical cam 41 mounted in the arm 37 and connected to an arm 44, which is connected by a bell crank 46 and other bell cranks and rods to a spring controlled treadle 53. Separate treadles 53 permit each cylinder to be tripped individually, but treadles 54 are arranged to trip both cylinders. The treadles 54 are not affected by movements of the treadles 53. When it is desired to print from each cylinder on to all the sheets carried by the impression cylinder 1, the lever 71, Fig. 1, is moved to the left, thereby moving the parts 27, 33, 45, 77 towards the centre of the machine, the cams 27 being disengaged from rolls 25 on the followers 23, and plain



grooves in the discs 33 engaging the rolls 31 on the other sides of the followers to cause the printing cylinders to remain in constant action. The movement of the lever 71 also throws in clutches 82, 83 for permitting the shaft 84 to be operated by racks 88 when it is required to trip the cylinders with this arrangement of printing. To effect this tripping, one of treadles 54 is depressed, and operates through an arm 70, a rod 92, a swinging arm connected with lost motion, a rod 94, and a bell crank 95 to remove a roll from a cam groove 98 in a clutch element 78, which, when the roll is removed, is moved laterally by a spring to cause the clutch elements 77, 78 to engage. The racks 88 are thereby moved by cams 91 to trip the cylinders, and cams 45[1] similar to the cams 45 break connection between the followers 23 and racks 21 to permit the shafts 84 to rotate to effect the tripping. A spring pressed detent is used to prevent the cam 91 from creeping.

The November issue of the *Royal Magazine* has on its cover a characteristic portrait of Harry Lauder, and appropriately its first article is from the pen of that popular Scottish singer. The fiction is as usual good and readable, and the other contents in the form of articles, poems, jokes, and pictures, are up to the usual high standard of this popular monthly.



"Photograms of the Year 1913." London: Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 52, Long-acre, W.C.

The publication of this pictorial annual for photographers, instituted by the late Mr. H. Snowden Ward, has always been a notable event in the photographic calendar during the past eighteen years. It is essentially a pictorial record of the year's work with the camera, and as such it is eagerly looked for and studied, not only by those who may be regarded as pictorial workers in photography (who represent a very large class indeed), but by all who use a camera and are lovers of pictures in any form. "Photograms of the Year" may be regarded as the only annual giving profusely illustrated reviews of the world's photographic pictorial work, and is now edited by Mr. F. J. Mortimer, F.R.P.S., the editor of the *Amateur Photographer*. This year's annual is an advance in its get up on all previous volumes. It is profusely illustrated and beautifully printed. The fine reproductions are in most cases exact *facsimiles* of the original pictures, and the book forms a volume of large proportions, containing upwards of 140 pages (demy quarto) of literary and pictorial contributions. Work has been contributed from leading workers in the United Kingdom, America, Canada, France, Holland, Germany, South Africa, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Russia, and many other places where pictorial photography is largely practised. The editorial contribution deals with "The Year's Work—Comments on Photographic Pictorialism and Pictures"; Mr. Anthony Guest, the well-known critic, writes on "The Need of an Artistic Standard"; Mr. F. C. Tilney gives a critical review of the Royal Photographic Society's exhibition and the London Salon of Photography; while other literary contributions include "Pictorial Photography in France," by Robert Demachy, of Paris; "Pictorial Photography in Germany," by F. Matthies Masuren, of Halle (editor of *Photographische Rundschau und Mitteilungen*); "Pictorial Photography in Russia," by N. Petrow (editor of *Photographitchesky Viestrik*); "Pictorial Photography in Austria," by Albin von Palocsay (editor of *Wiener Mitteilungen*); "Pictorial Photography in Hungary," by Victor Hoffmann (editor of *A Feny*); "Pictorial Photography in Canada," by H. Mortimer-Lamb, of Montreal; "The Year in Australia," by Walter Burke, F.R.P.S. (editor of the *Australasian Photo Review*). Undoubtedly "Photograms of the Year" is a book that every photographer who takes an interest in pictorial work should secure, and the hundred pages of illustrations, many of which take the form of specially mounted insets, including a fine three-colour reproduction from a screen-plate picture in natural colours, are all worth the attention of every lover of good pictures. The price of the volume is, paper covers, 2s. 6d. net; cloth boards, 3s. 6d. net.

The Ideal Code Condenser.—The Central Translations Institute, 16, Eastcheap, E.C., issue the "Ideal Code Condenser," of which a second edition has just been published. The object of the "Condenser" is by means of figures to condense two code words taken from a numbered code such as the A.B.C. into one artificial word, thus saving half the cost of transmission. The "Ideal Code Condenser," however, goes further, as it permits of several different numbered codes being employed in the same message at the rate of two phrases to one word, the recipient being at the same time informed from which code to read each part of the message, with a two-figure safety check against mutilations. In other words, thirteen figures are transmitted in one ten-letter word with absolute safety and clearness and with a minimum of trouble. The telegraph administrations of the United Kingdom, France and Germany have, on behalf of the International Telegraph Union, examined the "Ideal Code Condenser" and have issued a certificate in virtue of which the words compiled from same cannot be queried or rejected, which is a most important consideration. This handy and indispensable publication is sold at £1 1s. per copy. The Institute also issues a very useful set of "Standard Metric Equivalent Tables," giving the equivalent of foreign monies, weights, etc., in English; these tables are sent post free for 1s. 2d., and they will be appreciated by all who have to refer to metric weights and measures.

In *Pearson's Magazine* for November, there is a contribution from Mr. Michael West, summing up the peculiar merits and qualities of "Woman's Mind *v.* Man's." Mr. West is well known as an exponent of modern psychology, and his articles on "Measuring the Mind" earlier in the year will doubtless be recalled. In a lighter vein, there is an article on "The Latest in Hats," which is illustrated with special photographs of the newest Parisian millinery. Miss Margaret Morris, the dancer, gives her views on "Dancing for the Million" in lively fashion. The Marchioness Townshend figures as the author of some gracefully phrased verses on the subject of "Autumn." The fiction is bright and varied, and includes a pollyooly story by Edgar Jepson, an adventure story by F. St. Mars, "Prattle about Parties"—another instalment of the witty "Notions of a Nut" series, illustrated by Lewis Baumer — and contributions by Jessie Pope, O. Henry, and L. J. Beeston.

British Trade with Canada.

The importations of Canadian paper into the United Kingdom during 1912 and the four preceding years were as under:—

	Total Imports.	Retained in U.K.
1912	£137,584	£137,584
1911	141,137	141,086
1910	182,739	182,699
1909	221,226	221,084
1908	229,932	229,932

Canadian paper retained in the United Kingdom comprised the following:—

Paper for Printing or Writing.

1912	77,015 cwts.	£41,594
1911	99,545 ,,	55,811
1910	186,881 ,,	92,691
1909	326,141 ,,	161,790
1908	343,434 ,,	179,934

Straw, Mill and Wood Pulp Boards.

1912	217,771 cwts.	£95,990
1911	193,862 ,,	85,275
1910	199,276 ,,	90,008
1909	132,387 ,,	59,294
1908	122,667 ,,	52,998

The following figures show the exports of British paper to Canada during 1912 and four preceding years:—

1912	178,067 cwts.	£266,763
1911	152,854 ,,	233,063
1910	147,565 ,,	218,738
1909	105,337 ,,	169,164
1908	84,935 ,,	130,265

Printing (typographic and lithographic) works increased in St. Petersburg in 1912 from 156 to 167, and the workmen from 10,313 to 11,433.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

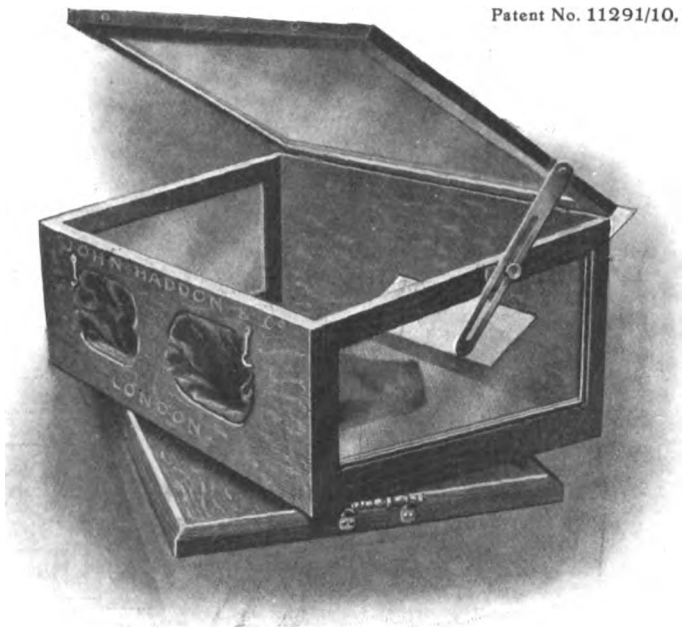
CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

Safety Bronzing Cabinet

Patent No. 11291/10.



Cabinet Open, and showing Detachable Tray.

BEST QUALITY WORK
NO DANGER TO OPERATOR
NO WASTE OF BRONZE
INCREASED OUTPUT

THIS Bronzing Apparatus has been introduced to enable Bronze Powders, etc., to be applied by hand without any particles of powder floating about the room, or being inhaled by the operator.

It consists, as shown in the illustration, of a box fitted with hinged transparent top and transparent ends. The side nearest the operator has apertures fitted with flexible sleeves with springs to close round the wrists of the operator, so that, although his hands and arms are free to move inside the box, no powder can escape.

The bottom of box is perforated and allows the surplus powder to fall into a detachable tray underneath. The sheets or cards to be bronzed are fed direct from the platen into a narrow horizontal slit fitted with sloping feed board.

This apparatus is made throughout in our own Works, and the edges of the lid and detachable parts are made dustproof. There is no waste of bronze and no injury to the health of the operator, and nothing to wear out. The bronzing is executed immediately under the eyes of the operator, ensuring finest quality work.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
SALISBURY SQ.
FLEET STREET.
LONDON, E.C.



Cabinet in use.

This Cabinet is designed to cope with work up to and including Foolscap Folio in size **Price £3-3-0**

Other sizes to order at proportionate prices.

ACCEPTED BY H.M. FACTORY INSPECTORS. **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. This appliance complies with the instructions contained in this Act and which reads as follows: "Regulations 2.B. Appliances so constructed as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of dust into the air of any occupied room."**

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4472.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS

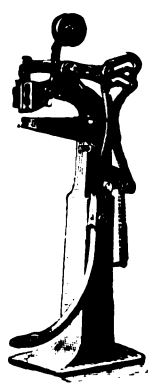
SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Cardboard Flat Stitching Machine.

Digitized by Google

Overtime Charges.

An Interesting Decision.

In the City of London Court, last week, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Messrs. A. H. Stanley and Co., printers, 17, Bouverie-street, sued Messrs. John H. Rudin and Co, 199, Strand, for £3 14s. expedition charges in connection with printing a pamphlet called "May Meeting Guide." Mr. Harry Strouts, plaintiffs' solicitor, said they charged £17 17s. 6d. for printing the book and that had been paid, but the sum now claimed was for extras. The proofs were not submitted in time and the last proof was not submitted to the plaintiffs until some time in April. On April 24th defendants' manager said they must have the job completed by the next morning. Plaintiffs said if that was to be done defendants would have to pay extra charges for expedition fees as the men would have to work overtime. Defendants now thought the extra work should have been done for nothing. Plaintiffs' traveller, named Humpage, said that the defendants told him they were getting into trouble with the Sunday School Union because the pamphlet was not out. It was not the plaintiffs fault, because the defendants had had trouble in getting advertisements and dates of meetings from some of the societies. That upset defendants' calculations and he told the defendants distinctly that they must pay for overtime if the job had to be turned out by the morning. The reason for defendants' hurry was because S. W. Partridge and Co. were also publishing a May meeting guide and defendants wanted to be out first. They had to put other work aside although the defendants had agreed that they should have a fortnight's time for delivery from the time the proofs were passed. Mr. W. H. Smith, plaintiffs' manager, said they had to pay one and a-half to twice as much for overtime. Mr. W. B. Smith, manager of the City Printing and Publishing Co., Farncombe-street, Bermondsey, said that where overtime was ordered although a definite contract had been made the customer had to pay for it. Hall, defendants' manager, said he never agreed to pay for any overtime. When he called on the plaintiffs he simply said he must have 100 copies by the next morning as the work was wanted. He had no power to contract to pay for overtime. It would have been in writing if he had done so. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., said he believed Hall. The bargain was for an inclusive price which had been paid. Everybody was getting put out about the delay and he did not believe Hall agreed to pay for overtime. He thought, however, it would have been reasonable to pay something because plaintiffs had been put to further expense. He thought the plaintiffs did the extra work with the reasonable belief that the defendants would pay, but there was no contract to pay and the defendants would not pay. They ought to pay something, but a legal claim was not made out. Judgment for the defendants with legal costs.

FIRE.—Fire broke out one day last week in the basement of the Sunday School Union's magnificent block of buildings, five storeys high, in Old Bailey, London, E.C., and when the alarm was given, the private escape of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., paper-makers, whose City premises are close by, was brought into use, and the lives of four persons were saved by it. So dense was the smoke that the firemen found it impossible to locate the fire until smoke helmets were brought into use. While the brigade were at work a gas meter exploded, and several men were hurled backward, but fortunately they escaped injury. The valuable library in the building containing 10,000 volumes also escaped damage.

AT the Worksop Urban Council meeting, last week, a lively discussion took place as to whether tenders for the Council's printing should be confined to printers in the town or given to outsiders. It was finally resolved to ask for a tender from an outside source to see how it compared with those of the Worksop printers.

CALENDAR TEAR-OFFS
Largest variety (over 500) printed in the English language, monthly, weekly, and daily; Date-cards, Perpetual Card Calendars with rims, &c. Next year's Sample Set free on request. Also list of Complete Calendars, Date-cases, &c.
JANUARY 3 Monday
ASHTONS LTD., SOUTHPORT

How Money is Lost.

Everyone who has sold printing knows that a job can be sold at a profit under ordinary everyday conditions of manufacture and delivery; but while a profit exists under these conditions, it would entirely disappear if the work was executed under other conditions. There are many times when profit disappears after the order has been sold at a price that carries with it, under normal conditions, a fair margin above cost of production.

I have in mind a shoe catalogue that was entered on the books of a large eastern printing concern, in which all ordinary precautions had been taken in securing the order, even to the extent of submitting a sample page of composition for style; the price was agreed on and the order went through; but when the customer received his page proofs of this job he insisted on having mitered rule borders around each page and changing the type from ten to eight point, which practically more than doubled the composition on the job. The result was a loss when completed, instead of a profit. The fault was, in selling the order the salesman did not state to the customer clearly that his catalogue was to be ten-point, and the price quoted did not include border around pages, although the sample page submitted for style which the customer O.K.'d was exactly according to these specifications. You may say that the customer was unreasonable and that the changes should have been charged as extra. I grant this is true; but where all details are not covered specifically in closing the order, it leaves an opening whereby either the profit in the job may disappear or the customer will disappear.

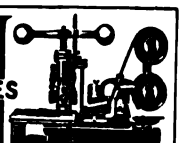
Another job, for a large refrigerator manufacturer: The price was agreed upon and acceptable to both buyer and seller; but when it came to the question of delivery, the customer was so exacting in his conditions that if the order had been entered it would have required overtime and the risk of spoiling the job, for it was run in four colours on coated paper. The house turned the order down after the salesman had accepted it.

Here is another illustration where the profit may disapper: A salesman took an order for a large catalogue from a shoe manufacturer. The price was fair, the account a new one and desirable; but after the order had been received and entered the customer insisted that a special face of type be used for this work; type, too, that was out of the ordinary run of type faces that are used in catalogue work. To accept this order at the price already quoted meant loss. To buy the new material necessary for this one job alone required an expenditure of a great deal more money than the profit which would accrue if the order was carried out. The sales manager turned the order down after failing to get assurance from the customer that if the printer bought the new material the customer would guarantee other catalogue work sufficient to justify this extra expense. These are some of the ways the profit disappears before the order gets through the house, often before it is even started.

No matter how efficient a plant may be, no matter how low the hour costs, unless the job is sold at a profit and under conditions that will enable that profit to be realised, these other things are of no avail.

One trouble heretofore has been that we have given too much information about our business to our customers. We have not treated our business as a business seriously; we have become absorbed in production and have lost sight of profit.—*American Printer.*

THE index and title-page to Volume seventy-two of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is now ready, and it being contrary to postal regulations to enclose it as a supplement to our usual weekly issue, a copy will be sent to any reader desiring it on receipt of a penny stamp.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD

The Guild of
PRINTERS' DESIGNERS
Designers & Illustrators
84 Atlantic Chambers
Brazennose Street
MANCHESTER

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

In AMERICA
There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—
Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.
It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.
We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.
PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

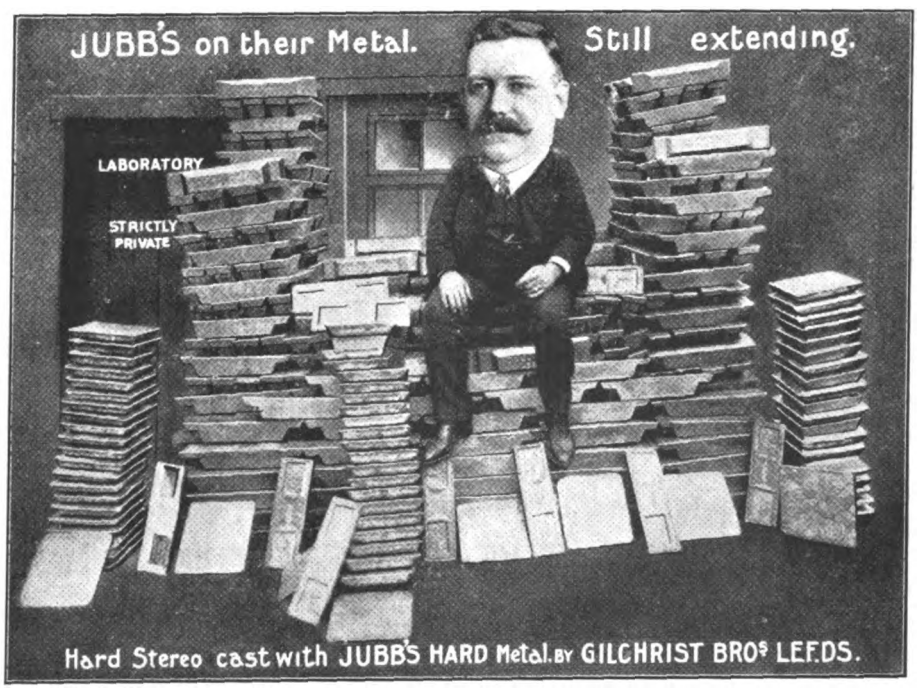
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works: **LEEDS.**

Telegraphic Address: **"Metals, Leeds."**



London Office: **GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane.**

Telephone: **5275 Central.**

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .

WE CAN HELP YOU

WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR

PRINTING ~ BINDING,

MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.,
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

SECOND ENGLISH EDITION—1913.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Fourteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

8vo., 242 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

Sole British Agents:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.

150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.

Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.

Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Washing-up RAGS

PER **20/=** CWT.

Perfectly Clean.

F. R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.

SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

Digitized by Google



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

28,529 McGILL, D., process for the treatment of vegetable fibre.
23,553 MELLERSH-JACKSON, W. J., apparatus for exhibiting pictures, advertisements and the like.
23,581 JONES, F. G., covers for cardboard boxes.
23,586 ALLDAY, A. D., device for binding together loose, damaged or torn leaves or pages, such as of music and the like, or for analogous purposes.
23,589 HALL, S. V., sound deadening or the like pads for typewriters or analogous machines.
23,627 WALKER, A. H., rotary web printing presses.
23,663 HYMANS, D. L., method of and means for propelling the leads of propeller pencils.
23,693 BROWN, E. W., contrivance for intermittently displaying posters and the like.
23,519 SOC. LEBON AND VERNAY, devices for binding removable loose leaves
23,842 MOHR, J., typewriters.
23,872 DAVIDSON, J. A., temporary binders for books and the like.
23,924 ALEXANDER, F. M., and GILLMAN, F. B., aërostat, toy, or advertising device.
23,939 DRYSDALE, H., and JAHN, F, means for making boxes or the like of paper or cardboard designed to contain cigarettes or other goods.
23,957 HANSEL, B., process for the production of waterproof bookbinding material.
23,963 HARRISON, F. W., and LEPARD AND SMITHS, LTD., paper bags and the like.
23,966 FLORSHEIM, L., typecasting apparatus.
23,981 W. BRIGGS AND CO., LTD., and ABERCROMBIE, C. M., process and means for producing transferable designs and such like on paper for transfer printing.
23,990 HASTINGS, J. B., and ENGLISH, H. D., advertising and display bills and posters.
24,017 SIEMENS'-SCHUCKERTWERKE, G.m.b.H., electric driving mechanism for rotary printing presses and paper calendering machines.
24,020 HOLMES, H. T., and KEMP-WELCH, J., apparatus for automatically displaying sheets of advertisements and the like.
24,060 KUBEL, S. J., feed gauges for printing presses.
24,068 AMALGAMATED PRESS, LTD., and BERRY, H., stereotype drying presses.
24,099 BURTON, J. R. and H. B., and STERRY, F. W., method of and means for use in advertising.
24,108 COUDURIER, J., apparatus for automatically exhibiting letters, signs, and other representations for advertising and like purposes.
24,111 WOOD, H. F. G., envelopes, postal wrappers, and the like.
24,119 BOUBNOFF, B., process of and apparatus for the production by photo-mechanical means of pictures in natural colours.
24,140 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., and PARKER, T. R. G., improvements in rotary offset sheet printing presses adapting them to perfect.
24,197 BUTTERFIELD, C., cylinder printing machines.

Specifications Published, 1912.

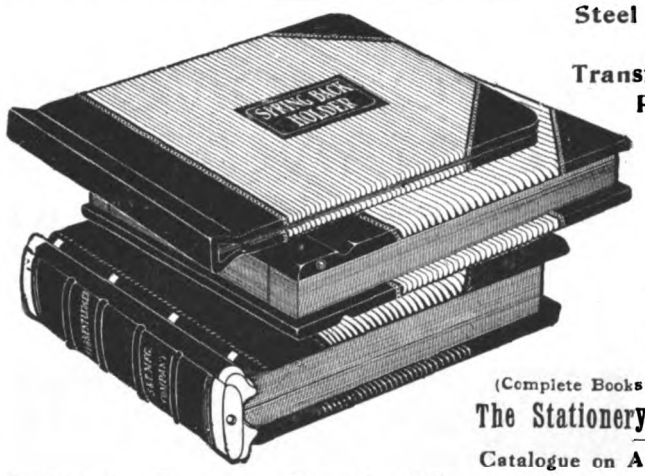
Apparatus or mechanism for displaying advertisements or other indications—Kennedy-McGeorge; 22,935.
Rotary offset printing presses—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce, Parker and Orrell; 24,115.
Cutting machines for paper, leather, fabrics, and the like—Helmsley; 29,472.
Sheet-conveying mechanism of platen printing presses—Waite and Waite and Saville, Ltd.; 29,676.

1913.

Cutting device for use in machines for making paper bags—Fischer; 3,034.
Printers' furniture—Stockall; 5,497.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. QUALITY. | PROMPTITUDE. MODERATE CHARGES.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

THE
Nordisk Boktryckarekonst
Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland
A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.
Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper
Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.
One Shilling per Copy.
ADDRESS:—
NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Price 6d. Net. Per Ann. 6s. Post Free.
THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY
THE PROCESS PHOTOGRAM ESTABLISHED JAN 1894
Foreign Subscription 8s. Post Free.
A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.
Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:
14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Necrology

Death of Mr. W. W. Fox.

With deep regret we record the death of Mr. William Waring Fox, of Lynmouth-road, Stamford-hill, for 33 years overseer of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' letterpress department, which took place last week. Deceased had a nervous breakdown about three years ago, and last June he met with a fall whilst out walking, which confined him to bed for several weeks. The shock resulting from this and a chill he subsequently caught terminated fatally on the 27th ult. Mr. Fox combined a sound practical experience in his craft with a gift of picturesque and forceful expression that won for him many admirers, and his numerous lectures on trade topics always attracted a large audience. He was the originator of a "new lay" of the case, and it was due to his pioneer work that the "point system" was established in this country. He lectured on printers' costs and charges long before the present cost movement in this country was thought of. He read a paper on this subject, in 1893, to the members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, of which body he was a much respected member, and it evoked so much interest that a deputation from that Association met the master printers by invitation at a conference at Stationers' Hall, and it aroused a great deal of interest in the trade at the time. Many other papers were read before this Association and other institutions, by deceased at various times, his life's aim being, as he once said, to improve the working conditions of both employer and employee, knowing that in studying the men by getting good material he was producing good work, increasing its production, saving time and the waste of material and leakage of labour. Mr. Fox edited *Caslon's Circular* for a number of years, and many instructive articles appeared in its columns from his pen. Two years ago he retired from the position he had held so long with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and was made the recipient of a 3-piece silver-plated and cut-glass epergne to mark the respect and affection in which he was held by the members of his department, and his apprentices at the same time presented him with a cut-glass silver-plated flower epergne to match the former. Testimony was given, by some of his colleagues, to his remarkable organising abilities and the amicable relations that had always existed under his jurisdiction. Mr. Fox was in his 66th year. The funeral took place on Saturday at Abney Park Cemetery.



The Late Mr. William W. Fox.

The death is announced of Mr. H. E. Fenn, for over 30 years a reporter in the Divorce Court. "Uncle," as he was affectionately known among journalists, was 63 years of age, and was the oldest member of the Council of the Newspaper Press Fund, and one of the original members of the Press Club.

Mr. James Thompson, for 35 years manager of the *Leicester Post*, died on Sunday at Leicester. Mr. Thompson was a native of Edinburgh, and was at one time on the staff of the *Scotsman*. He was a man of large journalistic experience.

The death has occurred at Cairo of Sheikh Aly Yousseff, founder of the leading Cairo Moslem paper *Al Moayad*, and until last year its editor.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Redpath, for many years manager and afterwards a proprietor of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*.

What is a "Fair Price?"

In the City of London Court, on Monday, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Mr. Henry F. Adlard, printer, trading as Henry Adlard and Co., 21, Nichol-square, claimed £25 7s. 10d. against Mr. John J. B. Cross, company promoter, Broad-street House, and the British Orto Tyres, Ltd., for printing supplied. The proceedings against the company had been discontinued after payment of £4 12s. 6d. Mr. Bray appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Edgar Dale for the defendant. Mr. Bray said that on October 26th, in consideration of the plaintiff taking up 400 5s. shares in the British Orto Tyre, Ltd., Cross guaranteed to give the plaintiff the printing order for the prospectuses, etc., and the work was done.

Mr. Dale said that the defendant did not know what fair prices meant in the printing trade in reference to company prospectuses. Plaintiff had estimated to supply circulars for the British Orto Tyres Co., Ltd., at £2 18s. per 1,000, and now that the work had been done defendant found that he could get the work done at Waterlow's or any other first-class printers for 16s. 10d. per 1,000. The quotation was in breach of the contract to charge fair prices. The work that the plaintiff was charging £65 for could be obtained elsewhere for £18 6s. 8d., which was such a difference that the defendant said the prices charged ought not to be allowed. Defendant had always been willing to pay the fair charges, and he had paid 16 guineas into Court.

Defendant, who said he was not a company promoter and never would have given the plaintiff the order if he had not accepted his assurance that the prices were fair. In cross-examination he said he was apprenticed to F. W. Potter and Co., Ltd., Queen Victoria-street, printers, on the stationery side of their business, but he knew nothing of printing matters. It took seven years to learn the printing trade. The work in dispute was not wanted in a hurry.

Mr. W. H. Rowsell, of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London-wall, and Mr. Reginald Potter, of F. W. Potter and Co., Ltd., gave evidence for the defendant's case. Mr. A. G. White, Whitehall Publishing Co., Ltd., said he would have done the work in dispute for 11 guineas. If the work had had to be done by the next day one third more would have been charged. Judge Lumley Smith said that people must take care of themselves nowadays. If plaintiff's charges were unreasonable defendant need not have given him the order. Defendant could not reduce plaintiff's charges unless he established fraud. Judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

Tariff Changes AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

(From the "Board of Trade Journal.")

Commonwealth of Australia.

The Board of Trade have received information from the Office of the High Commissioner of Australia in London with regard to the classification of various kinds of pictures for customs duty purposes on importation into the Commonwealth of Australia.

It is stated that the Commonwealth Comptroller of customs has given the following customs decisions, with effect from January 1st, 1914:—

Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.
Pictures.	
Engravings, prints, photogravures, and the like, also photographs—if coloured by hand in oil or water colour ...	£1 each or 25% ad. val. whichever rate returns the higher duty.
Machine printed pictures — if printed or mounted on canvas, and also stretched on a frame ..	" "
Otherwise, unless dutiable under No. 420, or some other heading of the Tariff (e.g., 356 (A) as advertising matter)*	Free.

* The rates of import duty leviable under Nos. 420 and 356 (A) of the Tariff are as follows:—

420. Pictures, being coloured supplements for newspapers, provided the Collector is satisfied that they are for use as supplements for newspapers	3d. per lb.
356 (A). Manufactures of paper, framed (including the weight of the frame) or unframed, having advertisements thereon, including price lists, n.e.i., trade catalogues, n.e.i., show cards, n.e.i., and all printed or lithographed matter, pictures, n.e.i., and posters of all kinds, used or intended to be used for advertising purposes; also all printed or embossed bags and cartons; calendars and almanacs n.e.i.	6d. per lb., or 35% ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty.

Sierra Leone.

It is prohibited to send stationery to this colony by letter post.

Union of S. Africa.

According to a recent decision, stamp albums are admitted duty free.

At a meeting of the Council of the Society of Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors held on Monday, it was resolved:—"That this Council desires to place on record its strong condemnation of the recent circulars issued by Reuter's Financial Publicity Department, in which it was indicated that the company possesses special facilities for influencing the editorial columns of the newspaper Press."

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE late Mr. John Turnbull Ross, of 10, The Grove, Gosforth, newsagent, has left estate valued at £15,124 7s. 4d. net personalty.

A DINNER is to be given shortly to Mr. Harold Hodge, the late editor of the *Saturday Review*, by his old colleagues on the staff and contributors to the paper.

THE apprentice compositors in the employment of Messrs. Ballantyne, Hanson and Co., Causewayside, Edinburgh, who, as we reported last week, had been on strike, have resumed work, the working conditions having now been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE dispute at the Bradford School of art continues. Three classes — the printing, lithographic, and bookbinding — are affected, and the trade unions who brought about the stoppage refuse to accept the invitation of the Technical Education Committee to allow the classes to resume pending negotiations.

MR. SAMUEL TINSLEY, the second son of the late Mr. Samuel Tinsley, and a nephew of the late Mr. Wm. Tinsley, two well-known publishers of the Victorian era, and who has been for many years general manager of Messrs. Roberts and Leete, Ltd., has started a printing and stationery business in partnership with Mr. Harold Justus Williams, formerly outdoor representative and West-end manager of Messrs. Truscott and Son, Ltd. The title of the new firm is Tinsley and Williams, Ltd., and the address, 29 and 31, Clifton-street, E.C.

AN exhibition of Japanese colour-prints, lent by Mr. R. Leicester Harmsworth, M.P., will be on view in rooms 71–73 of the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, from today until March 21st next. The collection contains a considerable number of examples of the earlier artists, and is particularly rich in the work of Harunobu Shunsho and other eighteenth century masters, the selection having been made specially to demonstrate the rise, development and possibilities of the Japanese method of colour printing from wood blocks. An illustrated guide to the exhibition has been prepared.

THE Russian Government having decided to participate officially at the International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts at Leipzig, 1914, and granted 260,000 marks for a national pavilion, Mr. Bellegarde, ex-director of the superior censorship, has been charged with the direction of the Russian section. An organisation committee has been formed in order to take charge of the whole arrangement of the Russian department. The Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences has also decided to make a special display. It is intended to arrange a special section devoted to Tolstoi.

A FIRE broke out last week in a four-storey building at Oswaldtwistle. On the second floor were the Christmas card works of the Alliance Art Co., and on the third Messrs. Arnold and Co. carried on the manufacture of Christmas cards. Before the fire brigades could reach the scene the whole of the four storeys were involved in flames, which were fed in part by the celluloid and other inflammable material used in the manufacture of the Christmas cards, and in less than an hour that section of the mill was entirely gutted. The damage is roughly estimated at over £10,000. The Christmas card firms had on hand large stocks in preparation for the busy season. Happily the outbreak occurred before the employees were in the building.

THE DANGER OF CELLULOID.—It is recommended by the Public Control Committee of the London County Council that Parliamentary powers should be sought to register and subject to regulations all premises (other than those actually licensed under the Cinematograph Act) in which more than 10 reels of cinematograph films are kept or stored, as well as all premises where raw celluloid in quantities of more than 112-lb. or celluloid goods in quantities of more than 560-lb., are kept. The committee also propose that the Council should obtain power to issue special notices to shopkeepers indicating necessary precautions in stocking celluloid, pointing out that the dangers inherent in the storage of cinematograph films have again been evidenced by a serious fire. They also hold that light celluloid articles worn on the person and toys made of celluloid should not be sold without some indication of their inflammable nature.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For printing and supplying the Rotherham Corporation year books; H. Garnett and Co. For printing copies of the abstract of accounts for the Bridlington Corporation; F. L. Lee. For the printing of minutes for 1913–14 for the Rochdale Corporation; Wrigley and Sons, Ltd., Acker-street, Rochdale. For the supply of 50,000 borrowers' cards for the Belfast Library Committee; W. Strain and Sons, Ltd.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was only one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, October 31st, the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.

IT has been decided to form a special Costing Committee for London, to follow up the campaign, and secure the more general adoption of the system. A public meeting at which the system will be fully explained and discussed is to be held on Wednesday next, at the L.C.C. School of Arts and Crafts, Camberwell, at 7.30, when Mr. W. A. Waterlow and Mr. A. E. Goodwin will speak, and Mr. J. T. Jacobi takes the chair. This will be an excellent opportunity for printers in the district to gain further knowledge on this all-important topic.

TENDERS WANTED.—For supply of books, apparatus, stationery, sewing materials, printing, etc., for 12 months, for the Whitehaven Education Committee; forms of tender from the Secretary, Town Hall, Whitehaven. For the supply of books, stationery, apparatus, kindergarten materials, etc., for the Middlesborough Education Committee; particulars from the Education Offices, Municipal buildings, Middlesborough. For the printing and stationery required during year ending December 31st, 1914, for the Chatham Town Council; specifications may be obtained from Mr. J. W. Halloran, town clerk, Chatham.

NEW POST CARDS.—A very attractive selection of picture post cards has just been completed by Messrs. C. W. Faulkner and Co., Ltd., 79, Golden-lane, E.C., embracing subjects that will appeal with particular appropriateness at this season of the year. They are in 6d. packets of six cards, all with the exception of one entitled "Love in Many Moods," which is a beautiful series of coloured figure studies published at 1s. per packet. This, along with the packets, "Lantern Light," "Dancing Tubbies," "Fifi," "The Trossachs," and "Corot," stand out for their originality, humour, and execution, although the other series—"Fairy Tales," "Playful Pets' Jolly Times," "Children of Another Land," "Sweet Songs of Schumann," "Mike," "Moonlight in Mid-Ocean," and "Merry England in the Good Old Days"—are very meritorious in point of execution and design. They are all in keeping with the fine artistic printing, whether in colour or monochrome, that this firm are celebrated for, and the variety of taste and sentiment that they appeal to should win for them wide popularity.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN BUSINESS.—In the City of London Court, on Friday, a claim was made by Joseph Asher and Co., pictorial post card publishers, 3 and 4, Ivy-lane, E.C., against G. Pitcher, stationer, Old-road, Great Clacton, for £11 2s. 6d. picture post cards supplied. The proceedings at a former sitting of the Court were reported in our issue of October 9th last. Plaintiffs' traveller now said that he took the order from the defendant's wife, defendant having told him that the business was his, being run in his wife's name. Mrs. Pitcher said she signed the order; but she did not know what the traveller wrote on it before she signed. Judge Rentoul observed that business could not go on if that sort of thing were encouraged. Mrs. Pitcher said she had only been in business for a very short time. Judge Rentoul advised Mrs. Pitcher never to sign anything else, and when she wanted goods to come to town for them. He did not doubt that Mrs. Pitcher did not know what she had done; but the traveller had treated her very fairly. He must give judgment for the plaintiffs for £3 and costs, goods to the amount of £10 being returned, the judgment being against both husband and wife.

FOR some time past there has been trouble in the offices of the *York Herald* on account of the alleged bad working conditions of the reportorial staff, and on Tuesday night a demonstration took place at York. It was held under the auspices of the York Trades Council, and the principal speakers were Mr. J. H. Harley, of London, ex-president of the National Union of Journalists, and Mr. W. N. Watts, of Manchester, secretary of that organisation. There were about 2,000 people present. Mr. Harley said that in no other city in the country had journalists been compelled to produce any stoppage of employment to obtain better conditions in a newspaper office. He spoke of the failure of interviews and representations to obtain better conditions, and said it was time the directors realised that people were not going to stand any longer York being held up to the scorn of journalists of the United Kingdom. A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to do all it could to support the National Union of Journalists in their endeavour to obtain better working conditions.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS have issued their retail catalogue for the use of the public, an innovation we intimated in our Christmas card review last May, and we learn they are despatching a quarter of a million copies by post to a quarter of a million homes throughout the United Kingdom. While produced in a necessarily condensed form, it gives an excellent indication of the immense volume of the firm's complete line of cards, calendars, gift books, painting and toy books, post cards, pictures, etc., and the practical arrangement of illustrating cards at one price on each page separately will no doubt be appreciated by the public. A novel little mascot is attached to each catalogue, a suggestion of one of the directors, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. It bears the motto, "I'm a Mascot, Keep me!" its object, of course, being to induce the recipient of the catalogue to keep it and study its pages, which is all in the direction of benefiting the trade.

A COLOUR PRINTING DISPUTE.—An action was heard, in the Derby County Court last week, in which Mr. Wm. S. Hepworth, trading as Messrs. Wills and Hepworth, artistic printers, of Loughborough, sued Messrs. Mansfield Brothers, Gresley Tile Works, for £96 damages for refusal to accept certain printing work for which a contract had been entered into. Plaintiff's counsel explained that the defendants had desired to have some coloured catalogues of their tiles, and had ordered certain work to be done by the plaintiffs. When the proofs were submitted they refused to accept them, and cancelled the order. When negotiations were in process the defendants submitted to the plaintiffs certain water-colour drawings of their tiles which were to be reproduced. They now complained that the reproductions were not in the same colours as the tiles themselves. They had, in the letter on which plaintiffs relied, mainly accepted their offer for tri-chromatic printing in accordance with the samples that had been submitted. For the defence it was contended that the contract was never really entered upon seriously, that although the work was to be finished in two months the contract was not cancelled until after five months, and that as a matter of fact the only sample of tile printing which was supplied to them as a sample of the plaintiffs' work, and upon which they gave the order, was not a sample of their work at all. It was a sample of the printing of another firm. When they accepted the contract and gave the order in accordance with that specimen sheet they cut the sheet in half, keeping one themselves and sending the other back. None of the proofs came up to the specimen sheet retained. Plaintiffs' counsel said it was quite true that the specimen of tile printing was not their own work, but the reason they sent it was that they had no specimens of such work, and thought the defendants would like to see what it was like. The principal complaint against them was not that the reproductions were not facsimiles of the water-colour drawings, but were not like the actual tiles. Witnesses having been called on either side, the expert for the plaintiffs being Mr. W. H. Burchell, his Honour, Judge Alan MacPherson, in giving judgment, said to his mind Messrs. Mansfield were quite unreasonable in their demands, and from a legal point of view he held that they had no right to reject the contract, because the only reason the catalogues were not delivered in bulk was that the defendants themselves cancelled the order before it was fulfilled. He thought the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, and he gave judgment for the amount claimed with costs.

The Bookbinders' Strike.

This unfortunate dispute still continues, no concession to the demands of the men being yet made by Messrs. Burn and Co., and the workers on strike still remaining firm and determined in the position they have taken up. The most important development in connection with the strike at Messrs. Burn's has been the sending of a deputation by the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation to Edinburgh for the purpose of endeavouring to induce the printing houses in that city to refuse any work from publishers who are sending their binding to Messrs. Burn and Co. It is hoped by the men, says the *Daily Citizen*, that if this move is successful it may lead to a speedy termination of the strike as the volume of trade emanating from the Edinburgh publishers and dealt with by Messrs. Burn is very large.

The Scottish Dispute.

Last week-end the notices of the men employed in the bookbinding shops of Glasgow and Edinburgh tendered their notices, some of which will expire this week, while those of

Digitized by Google

men requiring to give a fortnight will run on a week longer. There are about 400 men affected in Glasgow, and 300 in Edinburgh, while the numbers in other Scottish towns will bring the total to about 850. The dispute centres round the employment of women and non-apprenticed male workers, and Edinburgh has fallen into line with Glasgow. There is no question of the victimisation of the women at present employed, as the men's memorial states that the proposals "shall not affect any worker, male or female, employed previous to November 1st, 1913."

The dispute since our last issue has made no progress towards a settlement. A meeting of the Glasgow masters has been held, at which it was reported that the demands of the men had not been conceded by any large employer.

Mr. Alexander Dempster, secretary of the Glasgow Branch of the Union, states that the practices which it is sought to discourage are by no means general, but are confined to a few firms. The Union, he states, are anxious to frustrate the exploitation of female labour, and contend that in cases in which female workers do the same work as males they should be paid the same wage, and not, as at present, one-third of the wage paid to males. They are merely seeking to get uniformity of custom, which, generally speaking, exists to a greater extent in England and Ireland than in Scotland.

According to the latest issue of the *Trade Circular* of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, the consolidated balance of the union is £7,897 4s. 9d., and the superannuation balance £3,351 2s. 10d.—a total of £11,248 7s. 7d., which works out at the average of £1 11s. 6d. per "clear" member.

An Edinburgh firm which is not affected is that of Messrs. Nelson and Son, who are not in the Alliance of Masters. The employees of Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston and one or two other firms, numbering with those of Messrs. Nelson about 100, are not involved in the dispute. It is stated that in the event of the employers engaging non-union labour when the men are all out the federated trades—the typographical, lithographic, stereotyping, and cutting—may throw in their lot with the bookbinders.

The employees of Messrs. Blackie and Son, Ltd., Glasgow, will be the first to cease work, the number being about 70. The other members of the men's organisation will stop at the end of this week, with the exception of the men employed by Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co., Glasgow, whose notices do not expire until Thursday of next week. There are about 75 men in Glasgow who will not be affected by the strike, as their employers have granted the terms demanded. Of this number 22 are in the employment of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

(Special to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*)

The monthly general meeting of the members of the Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association was held on Tuesday evening, at the headquarters, "The Ship," Newgate-street, E.C. There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. J. Dixon (president), supported by Mr. J. Walker (vice-president) and Mr. Geo. A. Eden (secretary).

The minutes of the last general meeting were read, after which the correspondence bearing on Association matters was submitted.

New Members.

The Association considered applications from persons eligible for membership. These were fully gone into and the following elections were announced:—Honorary members: Mr. S. G. Hobbs (manager, publishing department, Messrs. W. H. Smith, 186, Strand, W.C.), and Mr. T. Turner (Messrs. Turner and Co., Commercial-street, E.C.). Members: Mr. W. C. Laurence (of Messrs. Wilkinson Bros., Green-lane, N.); Mr. R. Gardner (of Messrs. Poulter and Sons, Rupert-street, E.C.); Mr. Cleasby (of Messrs. J. M. Dent's, Letchworth); Mr. F. Jordan (of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Derby); Mr. W. V. Francis (of publishing department, Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Derby).

The President said he could assure the newly-elected members that they would find in the Association some very good friends. It was very nice—at least he found it out, and he was sure other members had the same experience—to be in touch with the various classes of members they had in the Association, not only for business reasons, but for social and other objects. Outside the "shop" the new members would find that the Association extended to them the hand of friendship, and members were expected to do their level best to help one another in time of trouble and distress. He hoped the new members would never regret the day they joined the Association, and in coming amongst them they were given a very hearty welcome. (Applause.)

When other business had been transacted, Mr. J. Walker read a short paper on.

Robert Burns, the Poet.

Needless to say, a more genial personage could not be seclected to expound the qualities of "Rabby" than Mr. Walker, who hails from north of the Tweed. He said he thought it highly expedient that he should preface his paper with a few remarks concerning the subject under consideration. Firstly, the effort was an education to those who had only heard the name of Robert Burns; secondly, while not pretending to extol Burns' virtues—because, he believed, he had many—nor yet seeking to minimise his failings—because no man was perfect—he wished to put before the Association, as well as it was possible, his character as a man. There were many conflicting opinions relating to Burns' life, and if he (Mr. Walker) could only make the members of the Association think that Scotsmen did not over-estimate what Burns had done for mankind in general—and Scotland in particular—he would be happy in his efforts to entertain the Association that evening. He reminded them that there were two nights in the year very dear to Scotsmen in whatever part of the world they might chance to be, viz., St. Andrew's night in November, and the poet's birthday on January 25th. He thought he was right in saying that January 25th was the most popular of the two. That was the night when Scotsmen the world over remembered the grand idea propounded by the National Bard, "That man to man the world o'er, should brithers be for a' that." That was the night when revelry was heard, and when mirth and merriment were carried into the sma' hours. Mr. Walker followed on with an historical sketch of "Rabby," and interspersed his instructive paper by quotations from some of the bard's best poems, which were given in the true Scotch dialect. At the conclusion of the paper,

Mr. A. W. Hunt expressed the appreciation of the members to their worthy friend Mr. Walker for his paper, and referred to the spirit of brotherhood that had always existed all the world over among Scotsmen. If Englishmen expressed it a little more than they did, he thought it would make them as well beloved as the Scotsmen. He was only sorry that the paper was not longer. (Applause.)

Mr. G. Logan said he enjoyed the paper thoroughly.

Mr. Ibbot also expressed his appreciation.

Mr. J. Lee said he thought Burns' was a politician throughout—in fact he could not see how Burns' could be separated from the political element.

Mr. Geo. Pavier said he could speak from experience and bear out what Mr. Walker had written, that the spirit of brotherliness so prominent in Scotsmen was conspicuous by its absence—particularly in London—amongst Englishmen.

Mr. Peacock promised that when he was perfect in the Scotch dialect he would give a paper on Bobby Burns—and not on Johnny Burns. (Laughter.) He congratulated Mr. Walker.

Mr. Walker having replied, the meeting ended.

A System Explanation.—"Don't tell me you can't remember things!" murmured Jobbs to Dobbs. "Memory is all a matter of system. Now, in what year was the battle of Agincourt fought?" Dobbs pleaded that his memory failed him on that interesting historical feat. "Exactly!" replied Jobbs. "Now, how many days are there in a week?" "Seven," came the answer. "Very well. Twice seven are fourteen. Multiply by a hundred—fourteen hundred. Number of days in June, thirty. Half of thirty, fifteen. Fifteen and fourteen hundred?" "Fourteen hundred and fifteen," hazarded Dobbs. "Right! That's the year of the battle. System, my boy. That's what does it—system!"—*Exchange.*

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

STATIONERY.—Energetic young Man, with wide indoor experience of Account Books, Litho, and General Stationery, seeks position as TRAVELLER with large Manufacturing Firm.—Address, No. 13276, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13276

Businesses for Sale.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Trade Litho Business for Sale, London; Plant cost over £3,000, and includes Offset Machines; price, for quick sale, £2,250; a bargain.—Address, No. 13277, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13277

PRINTERS (old-established) about two miles from Bank of England; turnover exceeds £3,000 per annum which could be easily increased; expenses very moderate; good results; suitable for energetic gentleman with capital.—Write, "B.Z.," c/o J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 5, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 13273

PRINTING BUSINESS (established 1812) for Sale; modern plant; turnover about £1,400 per annum; prosperous manufacturing town; price £2,000, including freehold building and cottage.—Apply to H. H. Horsman, 70, Burgoyne-road, Harringay, London, N. 13274

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

STEREO PLANT, second-hand, for sale; thrown out owing to removal of works; including Casting Box 19-in. by 14-in., Planing Machine 24-in. by 12-in. (Harrild), Casting Box with Melting Pot combined (Klimsch), Casting Press and Heating Plate, also Hand Bevelling Machine (Hogenforst).—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., at Army and Navy Stores Printing Works, Ranelagh-road, Pimlico. 13275

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN STAMPS.—Collection of 2,650 varieties for Sale, including many rare and unused; mostly in fine condition; neatly mounted in a Whitfield King "Standard" Album.—Can be seen by appointment, if desired, at the office of this journal, or particulars furnished on application to No. 13261, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13261

LEASE for disposal, with possession, of excellent premises, suit Printers; low rent; price £300; all L.C.C. requirements carried out costing £350; nearest offer accepted.—Address, No. 13278, Office of the British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13278

PARTNER-DIRECTOR required, with £4,000 to £5,000, in a well-established and prosperous Printing Business, with modern country works and London office; net profit £1,200 per annum, last six months £800; audited accounts; every investigation.—Particulars from Messrs. Arnold and Co., 76, Cannon-street, London, E.C. 13279

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietors of Patents Nos. 16918 and 16919 of 1910 relating to Printing Machines are open to enter into negotiations for the exploitation thereof. All communications to be addressed in the first instance to Hyde and Heide, *Chartered Patent Agents*, 2, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, London, E.C.

14195

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

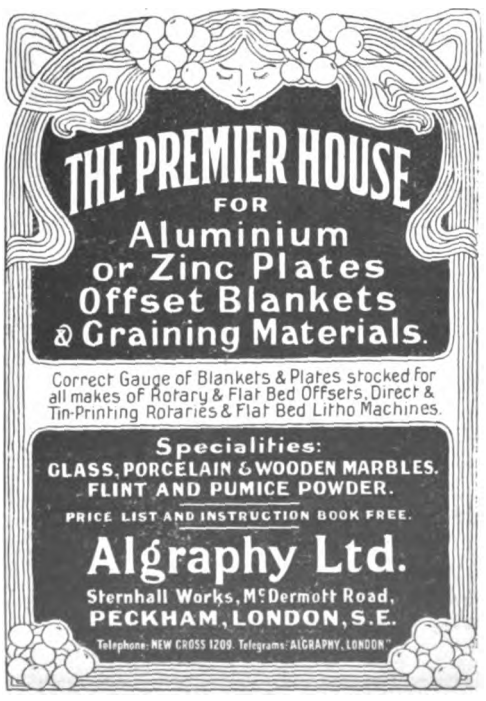
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road

LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London.



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1835.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
ERLING SKJALGSONSGT. 3,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
American Engineers and the New Tariff	1
Multi-Colour Printing	1
Reviews	2
Canadian Paper	2
Overtime Charges	4
How Money is Lost	4
Patents	6
Necrology	7
What is a "Fair Price"	7
Tariff Changes	7
Trade Notes	8
The Bookbinders' Strike	8
Bookbinders' Overseers Association	9
The Scottish Bookbinders' Dispute	10
Demoralising Literature	10
Australian Customs Tariff	10
The Newsvendors' Dinner	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Japanese Paper Imports	13
Company Notices	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
O.B. Dramatic and Musical Society	13
Is It Natural for Printers?	13
Quads	14
The Trade Journal	15
Canadian Imports and Exports of Paper	15
Stationers' Social Society	16
Scottish Paper Trade History	18
Dutch Strawboards	20
English as She is Spoke	20

The Scottish Bookbinders.

IT, unfortunately, seems inevitable that the Scottish bookbinders, not having their demands complied with by the employers, will carry the dispute to the arbitrament of a strike. The question of female labour is the cause of the disagreement between masters and men, the men claiming the exclusion of female and of non-apprenticed male labour from the bookbinding and paper-ruling trade, except as to one or two auxiliary processes. The employers are not prepared to submit to these restrictions, which, they maintain, would have the twofold effect of hampering the development of the trade, and excluding women from many branches of it which they have hitherto worked at successfully. In Edinburgh and Glasgow there are nearly 800 men employed in bookbinding, and in some of the smaller towns where binding is carried on nearly a hundred more will be affected. Strike notices have already been handed in, and the majority of these expire next week, when there will be close on one thousand men idle. So far there is no indication of the employers conceding the demands of the men; they point out that if the demands are granted, over 800 female workers would be displaced, and the trade hampered for labour, and while willing to redress any genuine grievances, they are not yet prepared to exclude female workers from their binding shops, where they have for so long worked successfully. The men's Union leaders say that there is no question as to the victimisation of any female workers at present employed, as their demand expressly states that the proposals "shall not affect any worker, male or female, employed previously to November 1st, 1913," but only provides that no new women workers shall be employed unless paid at the same rate as the men working at similar work. That such a dispute should have arisen in a section of the trade that has been comparatively free from labour disturbances is to be regretted, and we trust that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at, even if it causes a sacrifice on both sides. Strikes are disastrous alike to masters and men, and every effort should be made to avoid such a final arbitrament.

* * *

Demoralising Literature.

WE have heard a good deal lately about demoralising literature in the form of books, magazine articles and too full newspaper reports of unsavoury cases. In the matter of books the principal libraries have taken action to prevent their circulation, with the effect of increasing their sale to private individuals, for as soon as a book is censored as unfit for general reading there is a rush on the part of a very large section of the public to purchase it. Magazines and newspapers are more difficult to deal with, their contents are varied, and amid much that is good it is but seldom that their contents include matter that can be called demoralising, although there is an extreme section of the public that would attempt to censor even the mildest reports of divorce and kindred proceedings, and any article or sketches that in any way alluded to the sex question. With a view to discussing the control of reports and literature of a demoralising tendency a conference of publishers, editors, newsagents, librarians, etc., met in the Guildhall, London, on Monday afternoon, and listened to the speeches by bishops and others on the subject. It was stated that the Government had received favourably suggestions for legislation on the matter, and a Government measure was now in preparation which would have the effect of producing greater stringency regarding publications which might be looked upon as objectionable. There was, said one speaker, a good deal of literature circulating in the world, and also a great many public posters that offended against good taste, and it was the duty of those who had public interests at heart to try to minimise conditions which they thought evil. Another speaker said the books which did most harm were the books which suggested and not the books which dealt directly with difficult problems of morals. He held that State control should be used only when everything else had failed. Considerable discussion took place at the meeting, but no formal resolutions were passed. There is a considerable element of danger in such endeavours at suppression, and if legislation takes place a very great deal will depend on those who are appointed as censors. Some minds can detect evil where none exists, and it will be a bad day for the printer, newspaper proprietor, and artist when their work has to be submitted to men whose puritanical proclivities may unfit them to be fair judges.

* * *

The Australian Customs Tariff.

THE Board of Trade have issued a communication stating they are informed by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Australia that a Commission has now been appointed with wide powers to investigate, amongst other matters, "the effect and operation of any Tariff Act or other legislation of the Commonwealth in regard to revenue, Australian manufactures, and industry, and trade generally." The Commission will be prepared to consider evidence at an early date with regard to the operation of the tariff and the

Digitized by Google

preference accorded to British manufactures. It is accordingly recommended that British firms having representatives in Australia should at once communicate with these representatives if there are any matters that they may wish to submit for the consideration of the Commission. His Majesty's Trade Commissioner will be ready to render whatever assistance he properly can in connection with the matter. It has been ascertained that the Commission will be prepared also to consider the sworn affidavits of British firms who are not represented locally. Any such affidavits should be forwarded to H.M. Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, either directly or through the Board of Trade. It is understood that the Commission are likely to attach more importance to representations from individual firms affecting their particular business than to general representations from trade associations or Chambers of Commerce.

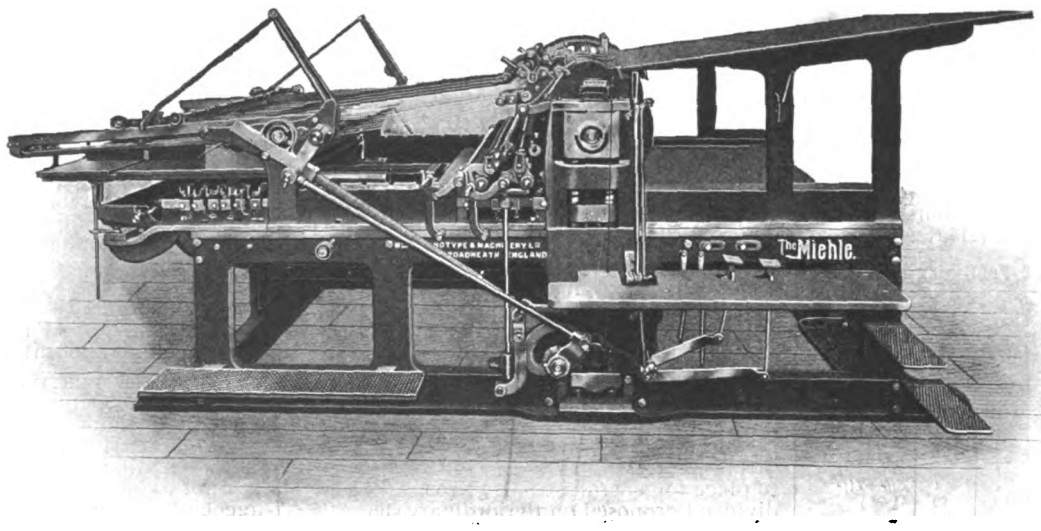
The Newsvendors' Dinner.

Sir George Riddell presided at the annual dinner of the Newsvendors' Institution, held on Monday night at De Keyser's Hotel, and in proposing the toast of the evening said that the shade of the great novelist could look down upon a gathering composed of newspaper proprietors, editors, and managers, wholesale agents, publishers, novelists, and poets. Amongst the company at the high table were the Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., and Mrs. Lawson, Sir Horace and Lady Marshall, Mrs. Marie Belloc Lowndes, Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, "Annie Swan," Sir Frank Newnes, Mr. T. Marlowe, Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. Ernest Parke and Mr. Charles Garvice. The newsagent of to-day, Sir George added, was no ordinary tradesman. His shop was the district terminal of a thousand wires that brought news from all over the world. He circulated daily, in the shape of leading articles, more wisdom than Solomon ever wrote. Every month the newsagents distributed over 300 million periodicals, magazines, and newspapers, contributing largely to the happiness of the community. Their Institution investigated every case of distress that came to its notice, and, whether the applicant was a member or not, granted relief as far as their funds would permit.

The Organising Secretary of the Costing Committee is having a busy time this week in Staffordshire. On Monday last he attended a meeting at Leek, when, after a discussion as to how conditions in the printing trade in that district might be improved, it was decided to form a branch of the North Staffordshire Master Printers' Association, and Mr. Hindley was appointed secretary. The majority of printers in the district were present and agreed to join, and several present stated they had introduced the Federation Cost System and found it a great help to them.

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th, 1913.

CREDIT was in insufficient supply to meet the demands down to the end of last week, and considerable business was done at the Bank of England in loans and discounts, but a marked falling off in the demand showed itself on Saturday, and on Monday loanable funds were considerably augmented. Loan rates have been easier, while discount rates are firm. Bullion movements this week have resulted in a net influx to date of £241,000. About £800,000 was available in the open market on Tuesday, of which trade requirements will absorb £150,000, and the Bank will probably secure the balance. The Mexican outlook continues to depress stock markets, and the general tone is very uncertain. Business continues dull, and prices are weak. Consols are lower, the quotations being 72 1/8 to 72 1/16 for money, and 72 3/16 to 72 1/8 for the account.

The general tendency in the miscellaneous industrial market has been adversely affected by the depressed conditions in other departments, and business is on a very restricted scale. There have only been two movements in our list of shares this week, Ilford Pref. falling 1/32 to 1/8—1 xd., and Waterlow Bros. and Layton rising 1/4 to 6—7. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at acc. 21s., 20s. 6d., 20s. 9d., and 20s. 3d. xd.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at acc. 20s. 9d. and 20s. 3d; in Cassell and Co. at acc. 97s. 6d.; in Ilford Ord. at 13s. 9d., and in the Pref. at acc. 18s. 3d. and 18s. xd.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 13s. 9d., and in the Ord. at 3s. 3d.; in International Linotype at 70 1/4 and 70 5/8; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at 9 3/4; in *Lady's Pictorial* and *Sporting and Dramatic* Publishing Pref. at 51s. 3d. xd.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at acc. 55, 53, and 52; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 3d.; in George Newnes Pref. at acc. 16s. 9d., 16s. 6d., 17s., 16s. 6d. and 16s. 3d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 18s.; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. at 6 3/4; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at acc. 28; in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 3d. and 30s., and in the Pref. at 20s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7 7/8—8 1/8
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1 1/8
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24/-—25/-
ditto 5% Cm. Pref...	1	1	20/-—21/-
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4 1/2—5 1/2
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4 1/4—5 1/4
"Country Life," 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	59—69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4 1/2% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79—84
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	7/16—11/16
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	1/4—3/8
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1/4—3/8
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	3/4—1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	7/8—1
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	1/4—1 xd
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	1	1	5/8—3/4
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62—67
International Linotype	Stock	100	70—75
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm.Pref.	10	10	9 1/4—10 1/4
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm.Pref.	5	5	2 3/4—3 1/4 xd
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4 1/2% A Deb.	100	100	51—56
ditto 4 1/2% B Deb.	100	100	35—40
Lloyd (Edward), 5 1/2% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1 1/8
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1 1/4—2 1/4
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—29/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3 3/4—3 7/8
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8 1/4—9 1/4
"Standard" Newspapers, 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4 1/2% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	1/4—1
ditto 5 1/2% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4 7/8—5 1/8
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11—12
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	26—28
ditto 3 1/2% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7 1/4—8 1/4
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	6—7
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6 1/2—7 1/2
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1 1/2—1 5/8
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"LADY'S PICTORIAL" AND "SPORTING AND DRAMATIC" PUBLISHING CO.—Profit £16,300. Dividend at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, making a total dividend for the year of 3 per cent., and to carry forward £2,374.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY.—The half-yearly meetings of the Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., of Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and London, were held at the two latter places on Saturday and will be concluded at Manchester on the 8th inst. The work done at the three branches for the past half-year was reported as follows:—Manchester, sales £21,213, stock-in-trade £3,014, and work in progress £1,203, a total of £25,431; Newcastle-on-Tyne, sales £9,746, stock-in-trade £2,045, work in progress £1,200, a total of £12,992; London, sales £27,362, stock-in-trade £1,430, work in progress £2,060, a total of £30,853. The total profit was £6,653, for which share capital had a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 2 1/2 per cent., £776 was given as dividend on trade and £456 as bonus on wages, benevolent funds, and special depreciation being credited with the remainder. At the annual dinner of the employees at the London branch at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday night, Mr. A. W. Tyler, the manager, presided, and was supported by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., who, in the course of a speech of congratulation, declared that the conditions of employment at the Society's three establishments were among the best in the printing trade.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE.—The report of Mergenthaler Linotype Co. for the year ended September 30th last states that the net gain for the year is $2,767,936, the amount being somewhat larger than that of the preceding year and the largest in the past five years. The number of machines built during the year was the largest in any one year of the company's life. There are now in existence in various parts of the world approximately 30,000 Linotype machines. The Brooklyn works have been extended and improved, and now contain 343,000 square feet of floor space, almost entirely of the latest fire-proof construction; the tool equipment has been enlarged and modernised and many new tools produced, all with a view to securing economy in production, excellence in workmanship, and healthful conditions for the workmen. During the year an insurance system was established under which all the factory employees have their lives insured for the benefit of their families for an amount equal to one year's pay, not exceeding $1,500, wholly at the expense of the company. The operations of the German company for the year have been very satisfactory, and those of the English company somewhat better than in the previous year. The value of the Canadian business has increased during the year, largely because of the removal of the Canadian duty.

"IRISH TIMES."—The report for the year ended September states that the profit was £32,921, plus £5,774 brought forward. The directors have written off as depreciation on premises, plant, machinery, furniture and fittings, horses and vans, £2,018, and propose to place to general reserve £1,000. The final dividend proposed on the ordinary shares is 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, and £6,582 is carried forward.

"LONDON OPINION."—An interim dividend of 200 per cent. has been declared for the half-year ended September, being the same as for the corresponding period of last year.

NEW COMPANIES.

J. T. BOOTH, LTD.—Registered on October 24th, with a capital of £2,000, in 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 500 cumulative preference shares of £2 each, to take over the business of J. T. M. Booth carried on by him at Electric Printing Works, High-street, Heckmondwike, as "J. T. Booth," as a printer, publisher, bookbinder, engraver, lithographer and manufacturing stationer. The subscribers are J. T. M. Booth, Mrs. E. A. Jubb and C. Blackburn. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are J. T. M. Booth (permanent managing director), Mrs. E. A. Jubb and C. Blackburn. Qualification, 25 preference or ordinary shares. Registered office, Electric Printing Works, High-street, Heckmondwike.

JAMES WATSON AND SONS (PRINTERS), LTD.—Registered on October 24th, with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares (3,850 preference), to take over the business carried on in Manchester, as "James Watson and Sons," to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, photographic printers, engravers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. Watson and J. H. Watson. The subscribers are R. F. Harker, J. Watson, J. H. Watson and E. W. Davis. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are R. F. Harker (chairman), J. Watson, J. H. Watson and E. W. Davis.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

E. J. TAYLOR PRINTING CO., LTD.—Registered on October 25th, with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of letterpress printers carried on by E. J. Taylor and J. Neill, of Manchester. The subscribers are E. J. Taylor and H. Hargraves. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are E. J. Taylor and J. Neill (both permanent), and H. Hargraves. Registered office, 71, Cumberland-street, Deansgate, Manchester.

MORRIS PRINTING CO., LTD.—Registered on October 27th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of publishers, general printers, stationers, advertising agents, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, engravers, envelope and account book manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are P. F. Robertson, R. F. Calver, J. R. Bales, W. A. Morris and W. Hagg. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are P. F. Robertson, R. F. Calver, J. R. Bales, W. A. Morris and C. W. Hagg.

"WORLD'S WORK" (1913), LTD.—Registered on October 30th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to take over the English monthly magazine known as the *World's Work*, and the business thereof carried on at 20, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C., and to adopt an agreement with the *World's Work*, Ltd., and H. Chalmers Roberts. The subscribers are C. D. D. McMillin and J. Powell. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The subscribers are to appoint the first.

OFFICIAL REPORTING ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Registered on October 30th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of shorthand writers, typists, etc., for official, legal, scientific, journalistic or other purposes, but not to be interested in the business of an agency for the collection and distribution of news, photographs and pictures in competition with the London News Agency, Ltd., and the London News Agency Photos, Ltd. The subscribers are A. W. Thorpe and C. H. Mawson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are A. W. Thorpe (chairman) and E. H. Wroughton (nominees of the London News Agency, Ltd.), and E. L. Humphreys (managing director). Qualification £100 on being a director of the said London News Agency, Ltd. Registered office, 46, Fleet-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

NORTH EASTERN PAPER MILLS, CO., LTD.—Particulars of £65,000 second debentures, created by resolutions of August 6th, 1912, and October 3rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £6,200. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

ARNOTT AND CO. (LEEDS), LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on October 18th, 1913, of second debentures, dated June 29th, 1911, securing £3,500, has been filed.

J. SLACK AND CO., LTD.—Debenture dated September 30th, 1913, to secure £200, the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, Mrs. A. A. Ayrton, 174, Oakland-road, Hillsborough, Sheffield.

Digitized by Google

London Rapid Filing Co., Ltd. — Debenture dated October 15th, 1913, to secure £300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder, G. Lortimer, 67, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W.

Vacuum Transfer Syndicate, Ltd. — Particulars of £6,000 debentures, created October 13th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future. No trustees.

My Favourite Press, Ltd.—Particulars of £1,500 debentures, created October 10th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £250. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Lockett Printing Co., Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on October 20th, 1913, of debenture, dated November 18th, 1911, securing £245, has been filed.

Vacuum Transfer Syndicate, Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full, on October 13th, 1913, of debenture, dated September 4th, 1913, securing £6,000, has been filed.

Intaglio Patents, Ltd.—A memorandum of satisfaction in full, on October 3rd, 1913, of debentures, dated September 5th, 1906, and February 12th, 1913, securing £1,000, has been filed.

Intaglio Patents, Ltd.—Particulars of £8,000 debentures, with bonus of 10 per cent., created April 23rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £4,765. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

MARRIOTT and STEWART, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at 6, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., on December 5th, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before the meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

"BEDFORDSHIRE STANDARD" NEWSPAPER CO., Limited.

At a meeting of the company, held at Bedford, on October 10th, the following resolutions were passed; and at a subsequent meeting, on October 28th, were duly confirmed: —"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908." "That Mr. G. C. Walker be appointed liquidator for the purpose of the winding-up at a remuneration to be hereafter fixed by the directors of the new company."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re CHARLES J. FORWARD and SON, Ltd. Wholesale Bookbinders, etc.

The creditors and shareholders of this company (in liquidation) met last week at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C., to elect a liquidator and committee of inspection under the compulsory winding-up order recently made against the company, which carried on business at 27, Sayer-street, New Kent-road, and 6, Blackfriars-road, S.E., also at Hatfield-street, E.C. Mr. W. J. Warley, official receiver, presided. The company was formed in May, 1898, to acquire and carry on the wholesale bookbinders' and fancy leather case makers' business established by Mr. J. Forward in 1852, and then being carried on at 6, Blackfriars-road, S.E. Debentures were issued in part payment of the purchase-money, and as security for loans obtained for Mr. C. W. Forward, the vendor and managing director. At the date of the winding-up order, £3,375 was due in respect of the debenture bonds and interest, and Mr. C. H. Dommes, I.A., was in possession of the business on behalf of the bondholder. The failure of the company is attributed to loss in trading, heavy establishment expenses, increased cost of labour and materials, and to the reduced prices charged by the company through competition. Mr. Naylor, on behalf of the trade creditor, moved that Mr. Harry Wingfield (Fairbourn, Wingfield and Co.), C.A., 67, Watling-street, E.C., should act as liquidator. The motion was opposed by Mr. Forward, but on a vote being taken the chairman declared it to be carried by a large majority both in number and value. A committee of inspection was next chosen, and Mr. Forward was nominated as a member thereof. Mr. Naylor objected to the nomination on the ground that Mr. Wingfield would have to determine upon the respective right to Mr. Forward as the debenture holder, and upon those of the creditors. The official receiver observed that as the matter now stood, and assuming that the debentures were in order, they would absorb all the assets, and there would be no margin for the unsecured creditors. A discussion ensued, but eventually Mr. Naylor withdrew his objection and the following committee were elected, viz.:—Mr. T. O. Hart, Mr. S. T. Gardner, Mr. John Bowstead and Mr. Chas. Walter Forward.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

RATTENBURY, W. S., late of 18, Morice-square, Devonport, retired printer. Claims by December 13th, to Goldsmith and Peck, 26, Ker-street, Devonport, solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. RECEIVING ORDER.

SMITH, F. G., High-street, Broadstairs, Kent, stationer, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, October 25th, made on the debtor's own petition.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

TATCHELL, C. J., 171-172, Snargate-street, Dover, stationer, etc. Claims by November 19th, to J. O. Morris, official receiver, 68a, Castle-street, Canterbury. Date of order of discharge, October 7th, subject to the following condition to be fulfilled before his discharge takes effect, viz.:—He shall, before the signing of this order, consent to judgment being entered against him in the County Court of Kent holden at Canterbury, by the official receiver, for the sum of £50, being part of the balance of the debts provable in the bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of the order. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were proofs of facts (A.) and (B) under sub-sec. 3 of sec. 8 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

CHARLEY, F. H., lately of 31, Hilldrop-crescent, Holloway, London, N., journalist. Trustee, E. L. Hough, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released September 25th.

BLIGH, W. H., Caxton Home Works, Broad-street, Ramsgate, printer. Trustee, J. O. Morris, official receiver, 68a, Castle-street, Canterbury. Released September 29th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908. NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR.

THE "DAILY HERALD" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Ltd., Victoria House, Tudor-street, London, E.C. Liquidator, H. W. Head (with a committee of inspection), Queen Anne's-chambers, 41, Tothill-street, S.W. Appointed October 20th.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF LIQUIDATOR.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS, Ltd, 37A, Clerkenwell-green, London, E.C. Liquidator, H. V. Brougham, senior official receiver and liquidator, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. Released October 24th.

O.B. Dramatic & Musical Society.

An enjoyable two hours' entertainment was provided at the Cripplegate Theatre, Golden-lane, E.C., on Monday evening, by the O.B. Dramatic and Musical Society, which is entirely composed of members of the two London houses of the firm of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Old Bailey, and Upper Thames-street. The piece chosen for dramatic representation this time was a more modern one than hitherto—James H. Darnley's farcical comedy, "Facing the Music," which was most creditably presented by a caste of nine characters, notwithstanding some re-arrangement of the characters caused by an important absentee. The plot of the piece turns on the humorous and most awkward situations caused by two families, both John Smith by name, occupying neighbouring flats, and the young wife of one, returning from a journey during the absence of the other lady, mistaking her neighbour's for her own new flat, and causing extraordinary confusion all round, in which a fussy duffer of a detective, Sergeant Duffell, makes confusion worse confounded. All the characters were so well sustained that it would be invidious to single out any for special mention. The cordial reception the piece gained from a crowded audience was well merited, and adds a further triumph to a growing list of successful performances.

The following was the caste:—

Rev. John Smith (The Curate of St. Andrew's)	Mr. Albert A. Peart
John Smith (The other Mr. Smith)	Mr. V. Hornby Merry
Dick Desmond (The other Mr. Smith's Guest)	Mr. Charles R. Gill
Colonel Duncan Smith (The other Mr. Smith's Uncle)	Mr. E. Hawtrey Plested
Sergeant Duffell (Attached to Vine-street Police Station)	Mr. Reginald E. T. Bell
Mabel (The Curate's Wife)	Miss Dorothy Flanders
Nora (The other Mr. Smith's Wife)	Miss Mabel Wagstaff
Miss Fotheringay (Of the Bijou Theatre)	Miss Edith Craik
Mrs. Ponting (The other Mr. Smith's Housekeeper)	Miss Hilda M. West

Scene:

The Other Mr. Smith's Flat, No. 19, Mona Mansions Kensington.

Act I.	Before breakfast	10 o'clock.
Act II.	After breakfast (same morning)	10.40 o'clock.
Act III.	Before lunch (same morning)	11.30 o'clock.

The efforts of the dramatic performers were ably supported by an excellent orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Ernest A. Dupé, which rendered the accompanying selections:—

March, "The Uhlan's Call"	K. Eilenberg
Overture, "Esmeralda"	H. Hermann
Entr'acte, "Das Herz"	W. Vanderwell
Intermezzo, "Secrets"	C. Ancliffe
Idylle, "Salut d'Amour"	E. Elgar
Waltz, "Les Sourires"	E. Waldteufel

Is it Natural for Printers.

To say the "other fellow" cut the price when you lose the job.

To blame the ink man when the job doesn't look right.

To have something else very important "on the string" when you should attend the Typothetæ meeting.

To tell the customer "the proof is on the way."

To hear the paper house tell you, "It's on the waggon—left here two hours ago.

To see the bindery girls doing the "powder act" by the mirror and charging it as Productive Bindery "C."

To always think you are right, and feel sorry for the ignorance of the other printer.

For the collector to return with all bills marked "Out, call again."

To let the printing buyer set the price for his printing, by "shopping," and playing you against your competitors.

To believe all the bad things you hear about the other men in the business, instead of putting it up to them frankly.—*Typothetæ Bulletin.*

U.K. Imports of Japanese Paper.

Imports of paper from Japan into this country were as under during the periods mentioned:—

	Total Imports.	Retained in U.K.
1912	£31,532	£25,746
1911	38,429	32,980
1910	33,825	28,796
1909	25,229	19,088
1908	37,315	32,975

Of the goods retained in the United Kingdom the following are classified:—

Printings and Writings.

1912	3,331 cwts.	£20,182
1911	3,571 ,,	23,985
1910	2,771 ,,	19,698
1909	2,288 ,,	16,054
1908	3,925 ,,	24,175

Printed Paper.

1912	574 cwts.	£1,769
1911	754 ,,	3,620
1910	819 ,,	3,135
1909	589 ,,	3,034
1908	1,727 ,,	8,800

Unenumerated and Articles of Paper.

(Included in "Paper for Printing and Writing" and "Goods Manufactured, Unenumerated," prior to 1910).

1912	1,217 cwts.	£3,795
1911	1,866 ,,	5,375
1910	1,834 ,,	5,965

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a-d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

I have had several instances brought to me lately of the long time during which some employees may work on happily in the printing world. One of the most interesting is the case of Mr. William Bull, who has put in sixty years' service with the firm of J M. Kronheim and Co., colour printers, now of Tottenham Hale, London; but who were first established in 1846 at Paternoster-row, E.C.

o o o

There have been some congratulations and confabulations at Tottenham Hale of late, for the firm is naturally not a little proud of its own long record, and of the fact that it has been able to retain the hearty services of one and another through the decades.

o o o

I do not want to detract anything from the possibly unique character of Mr. Bull's record, in that connection, but I have a recollection that when once visiting Kronheim's, another old friend was pointed out to me whose coming to the firm was an event of a misty past, as to which all that could be said was that it was anywhere you liked from fifty to sixty years ago. It is some time since I heard this story. I don't know if that worthy old servant is still alive and still in harness. I do know that he was very considerately treated during his working hours.

o o o

There is nothing misty in Mr. Bull's case. It is definite that he joined the firm in November, 1853. At that time Kronheim's removed to their large works in Shoe-lane. They were then, as they have remained, a very notable house in the printing world. They were perhaps the best known, I certainly believe they were by far the most prolific and successful, of the licensees of George Baxter's beautiful colour printing.

o o o

Mr. Bull had extensive experience in the handling of Baxter colour prints, and well remembers the period when machine lithography was introduced, involving the gradual decline of Baxter work.

o o o

Mr. Bull made good headway at Kronheim's. For many years he has had control of the cutting, finishing and forwarding departments. He has been blessed with a fine memory. The way he can give the smallest details regarding jobs which were first done many years ago is little short of marvellous.

o o o

Mr. F. W. Seeley, the manager of Kronheim's, declares that a chat with Mr. Bull is a liberal education to anyone interested in printing; and for Mr. Seeley to say that, is in itself remarkable. Not to be sure that he grudges recognition, for I know his magnanimity, at all times. But the fact is, he is himself so widely informed in the technique of the craft and its general affairs, that if Mr. Bull has been able to give points to Mr. Seeley, he has most certainly every right to plume himself upon his knowledge of the craft.

o o o

But there has been more in Mr. Bull than mere craft and specialist knowledge, valuable and essential as of course that is.

o o o

Mr. Bull is a man who, for all the intentness of his work in Kronheim's business, has yet managed to keep well abreast of the general literature of his time.

o o o

He is so well read a man that there is a charm in discussing with him almost any subject that may arise.

o o o

His sixtieth anniversary was very pleasantly marked by a friendly gathering at the works and a present was made to him. I believe it took the form of a purse, whose contents it was thought he would best know how to apply so as to embody in a tangible form a memento and assurance of the general good will, while at the same time gratifying some strong desire, or even, if he liked to call it so, some weak desire of his own.

o o o

We have all our little weaknesses or penchants which ordinarily we hardly feel justified in gratifying; but occasions of this sort come along when a little out-of-the-way expenditure becomes more than legitimate. I hope and I don't doubt that Mr. Bull will exercise that happy freedom in the use he makes of the gift.

o o o

Here's to him; honour for his long service and honour for the good name he has so obviously won. May he find that the best is yet to be.

o o o

I think too much is said and written and too little is thought regarding the beautiful, the mutually solicitous regard, of the old-time individual employer and his faithful servant. I can't see that it existed to any great extent.

o o o

To be sure, Dickens did meet up Manchester way two men whom he afterwards perpetuated for us as the brothers Cheeryble.

o o o

But take note first that such fatherly or brotherly interest as they seemed to have in their employees quite startled Dickens.

It was something worth noting; worth giving forth to the world in a book as an example. It was not an every-day spectacle but a phenomenon.

o o o

Dickens worked in the thirties for a manufacturer of blacking by Hungerford Stairs, on the Thames-side; and a very little more wretchedness than he then experienced would have made the child throw himself into that river.

o o o

He never could bear to speak or think of that time even when he became a prosperous and famous man. His intimates, too, never dared to speak of it to him.

o o o

There is no hint of any kind word to the child by that employer.

o o o

What a golden chance he missed!

o o o

Take note, too, that the Cheerybles were depicted by an artist in words, and a licensed and legitimate exaggerator.

o o o

There is no reason too in the mere form of things why we should not encounter Cheeryble, Ltd.—even in these days when we have limited companies everywhere. The Cheerybles of to-day, or the men who might be Cheerybles, know more and think more, and are possibly more human than the employers of fifty to a hundred-and-fifty years ago, who, it seems to me, were upon the whole, at any rate the larger employers among them, among the lowest types this country has ever produced, in any grade of life.

o o o

It's true directors don't meet their staffs enough or know them intimately enough. When they meet man to man the great truth becomes clear which Sam Slick expressed in his philosophy that "there's a wonderful lot of human natur in mankind." Human nature hasn't changed greatly.

o o o

Years ago I was on the staff of a London electrotyping house, and now speaking from a distance of many years and from "greater freedom and less responsibility," I will simply say that the "impersonal" board of directors in my house dealt with an old servant, and one who had been well paid too, with a largeness of heart and mind which quite paralleled anything attributed in fiction to the Cheerybles. And no Dickens came along to note the incident. Nor was it a good time in electrotyping just then; very far from it indeed.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

We understand that the master printers of the Hartlepools have conceded an increase of 2s. per week on the minimum wage paid to jobbing compositors, machine-minders, bookbinders, machine rulers, etc. This settlement, it is stated, accords generally with those made in a number of northern towns.

P. LAWRENCE PRINTING MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,

Director-Manager - JOHN MURRAY.

57, SHOE LANE
(Holborn Circus),
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 1503 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: "LIQUEFY FLEET," LONDON.

Should you be in the market for any Printers' Supplies, we shall be pleased to send you our New Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

If you will pay us a visit to our Showrooms, you can see in operation the following well-known Machines:

JOHN THOMSON PRESS Co.'s "LAUREATE" and "COLTS' ARMORY" PRESSES;
HUBER-HODGMAN Co.'s Latest Two-revolution Machine "THE HODGMAN";
The THOMPSON TYPECASTER, and various Machines for Glueing, Gumming, Box-Covering and Edging, etc.

Digitized by Google

The Trade Journal.

Elbert Hubbard, the American printer, sometimes called the East Aurora philosopher, who turns out beautiful and original work from his Roycroft Press, has been letting himself go on the subject of the trade paper in an article in the *Inland Stationer*, from which we extract the following:—

"If the latest isn't out yet—keep a weather eye peeled on yer trade journal, my hearty!

"The man who knows is the man who goes—up in the world of dollars and sense—in the estimation of others and in his own. He reads his specialised journal.

"Trade journals are the heralds of industry and prosperity. They are the radicals in the convention of progress. They are experimenters, builders, systematisers, organisers, pioneers, in their own particular fields—

"They are the consecrators and conservators. They are the cats that pull the chestnuts out of the fire—for our delectation. So there!

"They are the Courts of Last Conjecture. They know! It is their business to know—that is why they exist. And we learn all we know from them. For journals are nothing but crystallised fact—predigested food of Experience. You may apply the sauce of disbelief *ad liberatum*. I always take mine dry. Waiter, a White Rock, if you please. And Experience is the Universal Educator.

"Trade, Class and Technical Journals make it a business to tell the Truth. They do not deal in hearsay, rumour, misinformation or hypocrisy. Life is too short, and they know it. They taboo the nebulous. They omit the intangible. They venture to verify and verily—they do.

"They give a man courage, animation, ambition. They are not published for mummies.

"If you would savvy of the new wrinkles in your business or profession; if you would know how other folks are progressing, thinking, what methods they employ to achieve their ends—and how to improve your condition and position—if you would converse with the men who are headliners in your field, who have already made good, but who are still discontented, still striving, hoping, aspiring to greater things, and who have worked out their own salvation—if you would continue to be such a man yourself—read your Specialised Journal!

"The man who refuses to get out of his shell is a Lobster—And who wants to be a Lobster?—Nix on the Miserere Lobscouse. I hear you almost saying to the man behind the procession: 'Quit hibernating! That recluse stuff don't go.'

"Get out and meet the world. Absorb animation, amity, animal-heat, love of work, charitableness, vim, vigour, and vitality. Resolve to do, or die doing. Absorb, like a lusty bull calf, from that big, blessed, beneficent enterprise—The Trade Journal."

CANADA'S
Imports and Exports of Paper.

Statistics issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce show Canada's exports and imports during the twelve months ending June last.

The imports were: Paper and manufactures of paper, total in 1913, $8,671,686, as compared with 1912 total of $6,806,707. Of this $5,919,353 came from the United States, and $1,904,137 from the United Kingdom.

The exports were as follows: Paper, total in 1913, $7,902,433, as compared with 1912 total of $4,080,362; wood blocks for pulp, total in 1913, $7,161,220, as compared with total in 1912 of $5,848,298. Of the exports of paper $5,814,273 was sent to the United States and $521,118 to the United Kingdom.

We are informed that the *Oxford Fortnightly* is henceforth to be published monthly at the Athenæum Press.

The late Mr. Simeon Leadbeater, of Blackpool, newspaper proprietor, for several years associated with the *Dewsbury District News*, has left estate of the value of £1,097.



ACCURATE. EFFICIENT. RELIABLE.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"
AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

STYLE A 12345
STYLE E 67890
STYLE F 12345
STYLE G 67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G,

		Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to 999 ...	46-
4 " " "	1 to 9,999 ...	52-
5 " " "	1 to 99,999 ...	60-
6 " " "	1 to 999,999 ...	68-
7 " " "	1 to 9,999,999 ...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

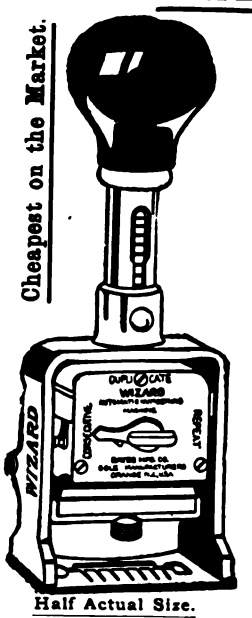
Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE "WIZARD"

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machine.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT.

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "Duplicate," or "Repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE E 67890
STYLE G 67890

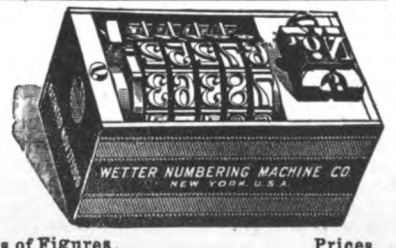
Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.
Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink Extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each; 6s. 6d. per dozen.

THE STANDARD "WETTER"
TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



STEEL WHEELS.

Styles of Figures. Prices.

Nº 12356 5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each
Nº 12345 6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each

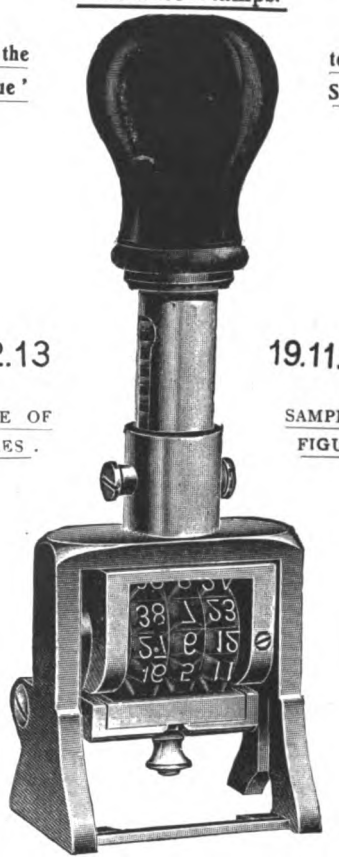
National Health Insurance Act.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."

"Use the 'Unique' to cancel Stamps."



SAMPLE OF FIGURES. SAMPLE OF FIGURES.

ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Easily set for immediate operation.

Price 14/6 each in Box complete.

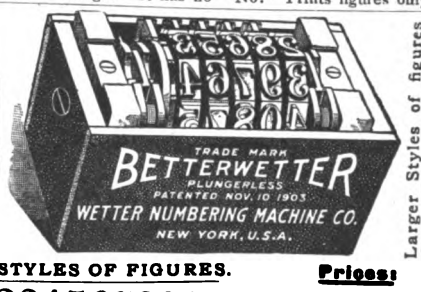
Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

The above MACHINE is made by the "Bates Manufacturing Company," of Orange, N.J., U.S.A., who for twenty years have enjoyed an enviable reputation in the sale of the "Original Bates Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines."

THE PLUNGERLESS
"BETTERWETTER"
Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.

It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.

Machines to Number Backwards made to order.



Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES. Prices:

1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-
1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 96/-

The MIDGET "WETTER"
AUTOMATIC TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINE.
To Number and Print at one impression.



Made in two sizes only, five wheels with Title figures, and six wheels with Gothic figures.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

Size ¾-in. by 1⅜-in.

STYLES OF FIGURES

32356 (Title) 5 Wheels Price 75s.
123687 (Gothic) 6 Wheels Price 85s.

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone; 2635 City.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google

Stationers' Social Society.

Successful Autumn Dinner.

The seventh annual autumnal dinner of the Stationers' Social Society was held the other evening, in the Throne Room, at the Holborn Restaurant, when the chair was occupied by Mr. W. Börnecke (president). There was a very large attendance, and amongst those present were Mr. John A. Kidd (vice-president), Major Craster, V.D., and Mr. C. D'Oyley Mears (trustees), Mr. J. Atkins (auditor), Mr. E. Bradshaw, A. E. Brown, F. L. Cayzer, W. E. Green, Matthew Henry, P. S. Porteous, Chas. Newell, G. S. Weeks, W. W. Bruce (New Zealand), D. Vale, A. F. Kidd, E. M. Fells, R. V. Bowater, N. V. Bowater, J. H. Henry, Henry Burgess, Fred. Wrigley, G. Kirshaw, J. C. Lake, J. C. Lake, jun., T. Olsen, Henry Ling, E. H. Raynham, Robert K. McKenzie (hon. secretary), and A. E. Mist (hon. assistant-secretary), etc.

A more sociable function in the yearly programme of the Society than the autumn dinner could not be conceived. It is purely an informal affair, and is specially arranged that all men in the paper and stationery trades may have a few hours in each other's company in a convivial way. That object is fully achieved, and to add to its pleasure a nice menu is provided, the following being last Friday's:—

Croute au Pot.
Cream of Hare.

Filleted Turbot Duglere.
Whitebait.

Sweetbreads. Villeroy.

Saddle of Mutton.
Rissolees Potatoes.
Cauliflower au Gratin.

Roast Pheasant with Watercress Salade.

Saxon Pudding.

Strawberry and Vanilla Ice Wafers.

Dessert.

The Throne Room is an ideal meeting place for the Society's dinner, and on Friday night it looked its best with the neatly decorated tables, dressed with chrysanthemums, fruit and garlands of small leafed evergreens.

The Blessing was asked by the president, and after full justice had been done to the menu, Grace was sung by a specially engaged quartette party. When the tables were cleared there was the usual

Toast List.

The President, in submitting the toast of "The King," referred to the hospitality members of foreign nations enjoyed in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the loyalty to His Majesty. "Long live the King for the good of his subjects; long live his Majesty," concluded the President, in asking the company to be upstanding and drink the health of King George V.

The toast was received with musical honours, Mr. Vincent O'Reilly being the soloist.

The health of "The Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family," was next proposed by the president, who made a happy allusion to the marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife, and said he was sure every member of the Society wished them happiness in their married life.

Musical honours were accorded the toast, amidst much enthusiasm.

In submitting the toast of the evening, "The Stationers' Social Society," the President said he had to bid a hearty welcome to all members and their guests. They had amongst them that night some old members of the paper trade, and he was very glad to see them there and hoped they would have a good time and become strong supporters of the Society. It was a source of great satisfaction to all of them to know that the society continued to grow. They were there that night in record numbers. Seventeen new members had joined the Society, and he felt that as the Society grew older numerically it would become larger and enhance its importance in the trade. The aims of the Society were only social, but he was sure they would all agree in the view that the Society had done a wonderful amount of good in the trade and had assisted in creating good fellowship amongst all its members. (Hear, hear.) He would take that opportunity of referring to the great honour that had been bestowed on one of their vice-presidents, Sir Thomas Vansittart Bowater, the Lord Mayor-elect of the city of London. (Applause.) Sir Vansittart had written expressing his regret at being unable to be present that night. Before sitting down, he thought he should make a passing reference to the conditions of trade. Trade was not as good as it might be, but he did not think it was bad, and as far as he could see, they were likely to see better times in front of them again. "You know," added the president, "we live in such a fast living age that the slow, long swing of the pendulum will not do to-day, the same as it did in the past. In any case, let us hope we will see a revival." He hoped the Society would go on progressing, as it was a Society that everyone connected with the paper trade should belong to. (Applause.)

Mr. Matthew Henry (Messrs. John Henry and Sons) proposed the health of "The Visitors." He said that he was sure they were all pleased to see so many guests that night, and they were greatly indebted to the members who invited the visitors. Now, he was a great believer in advertising, and the members of the Society should always show what a fine body of men they were. He hoped that those visitors who were eligible would next year become members of the Society. (Hear, hear.) There was one other little toast he would like to couple with that of "The Visitors," and that was "The Press." They were very much indebted to their trade papers



Photo, Arthur Watson, London, E.C.

MR. W. BÖRNECKE
(*President*).

for the little notices given to the meetings of the Society and the social gatherings, as they went a long way toward helping the Society in the way of membership. They had members, as the worthy president had said, from the Lord Mayor-elect down to the ordinary footpath traveller, like himself. (Laughter.) They had men who were making paper from 1d. to 2s. 2d. in the pound—("Oh!" and laughter)—and also men who were making wrappers for papers. He hoped the visitors would come and see them again. They had some distinguished ones there that night. One gentleman came all the way from New Zealand—Mr. Bruce, who represents Messrs. Spicer and Sons—and there were other representatives to whom a great many of the poor papermakers like himself—(laughter)—were indebted. He had pleasure in proposing the health of "The Visitors," coupled with the names of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Greaves.

The toast was received with the familiar "They're jolly good fellows."

Mr. Bruce, in reply, said as a visitor from the farthest part of this great Empire, it was very pleasing to him to meet the trade in London, and to see the social side of the stationery trade. He was afraid that out in New Zealand they could not rise to a gathering such as he saw before him that night, but he could assure them that if they could they would gladly do so. If that was the way the Stationers' Social Society greeted visitors, as was his experience that night, he could only say that they must come more often. On behalf of the visitors, he was quite sure he was expressing their sentiments when he said that it was a pleasure to be there that night.

Mr. J. L. Greaves (*Papermaker*) returned thanks on behalf of the "Press."

Mr. F. L. Cayzer proposed the health of "The President." He said that was the last official function of the Society at which their president would take the chair; but he would remind those present of a somewhat non-official function which would take place next month, and that was a Bohemian concert, and as they had well supported the president on this occasion he hoped they would well support him on the next occasion, and also bring their ladies to support Mrs. Börnecke. The Stationers' Social Society, he was glad to say, did not make any distinction in regard to any nation. They were all a great cosmopolitan trade in the great City of London, and they had done honour to others, as well as to Mr. Börnecke,—(applause)—in asking them to be presidents of the Society. They must acknowledge the tact and dignity with which Mr. Börnecke fulfilled the office of president, and they all thanked him for the good that he had done the Society, and they ventured to wish him in the future every happiness and prosperity. He had heard it said that at the end of the president's year of office, when he was admitted to the great position of past-president, that he looked like a curio placed upon the shelf of a museum. Well, the Stationers' Social Society had a good many curios—(laughter)—on the shelf of their museum, and no doubt Mr. Börnecke would add a great deal to that collection. (Laughter.) He would ask them to stand and drink to the health of the President with musical honours.

The toast was most cordially received.

The President, in reply, said he was very thankful to Mr. Cayzer for his kind words, and to those present for the reception accorded the toast. It was, indeed, a great honour to him to preside over the Society, but he did not think he deserved all that Mr. Cayzer had said of him. But they could rely upon it that whatever he did, no matter how little it might have been, he tried to do his best. (Applause.) The president of the Society could do little, because they had a committee of old and trusted members who did the bulk of the work. He must also refer particularly to the services of Mr. McKenzie and the splendid work done by him. If it had not been for the secretary those splendid functions would not pass off so successfully, and in such splendid style. Finally, he would like to thank Mr. Bradshaw for the excellent entertainment he provided. The Society was growing and he hoped the support would grow also. The committee was doing its best and relied upon the general body of members to do their best to raise the membership of the Society and raise its importance. It was an important society already and in future years it would be of greater power in the paper trade. (Applause.)

The Musical Entertainment.

A feature of the dinner—indeed, of all the dinners of the Society—is the musical entertainment. Mr. E. Bradshaw was responsible for this section of the programme and he left nothing undone. Mr. Vincent O'Reilly, an Irish baritone, sang several favourite songs, as also did Mr. Charles Morton. The humorous element was sustained by Miss Roda Loader and Miss Winnie Harbor and Mr. Wilson Martell. Miss Elsie Birkinshaw was a pleasing contralto and her contributions were greatly enjoyed. Miss Lily Gover was also a great success in all her songs. Mr. William E. Manton made an ideal pianist. From start to finish the musical arrangements were extremely popular, and afforded excellent enjoyment.

At a late hour the company separated after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

EMBOSSING.—Mr. G. Moncany has patented a method whereby ornaments and other objects in imitation of engraved or chased metal plates are obtained by embossing a material obtained by glueing together layers of metal foil and paper or paper pulp and then coating the paper side of this with a layer of gold, silver, or copper powder. The material is embossed between a negative metal die obtained by moulding or electrolysis from an original engraved, etc., copper or steel plate, and a positive die obtained from the negative one by pressing against it a layer of cardboard, leather, or preferably a plastic layer composed of sealing-wax, gutta-percha, or the like, spread over a sheet of leather, cardboard, etc. This positive die is preferably coated with a layer of gutta-percha and again pressed against the negative side. The embossed product may be printed in the hollow parts, and may be coated with a transparent material such as collodion, acetate of cellulose, etc.

THE Board of Education announce that the Victoria and Albert Museum will, in future, be open on Sunday afternoons from 2 till 6 p.m. throughout the year, instead of from 2 till 4, 5, 6 or 7, according to season, as hitherto. This arrangement began on Sunday last.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset, Direct and Tinplate Printing.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester, Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset. Direct and Tinplate Printing.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

W. F. SEDGWICK, Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 to 4 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE "HOP."

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS.
GENERAL ENGRAVERS.
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS TO

Scottish Paper Trade History.

XII.

The last mill we shall notice in connection with the eighteenth century is Dalsholm (No. 37) at Maryhill, a suburb of Glasgow. Exactly when it was founded we are unable to say, but that its beginnings date back at least to the close of the century in question is proved by the fact that it is mentioned in the Glasgow Directory for 1801, when its proprietors had a warehouse in Bell-street in that city, where also Mr. Collins, of Dalmuir, had one. In 1825 Messrs. Russell and McArthur were in occupation of this "Upper Dalsholm" mill, which must have been of fairly large dimensions even then, as it contained three vats. Before 1832, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. James McArthur continuing the business on his own account, manufacturing browns, etc, the Glasgow warehouse (the firm were also wholesale stationers) being then in Glassford-street, where Mr. McArthur —whose residence, as usual, was beside his mill—attended on Tuesday and Friday. By 1845, blottings had been added to the previous makes and the firm name was James McArthur and Co.

In 1857, Mr. Alex. McArthur, of this mill, patented a special form of rotary boiler or bleacher for fibrous materials, having several chambers, into each of which in succession the water or bleaching liquour was admitted as the boiler revolved in it. In the case of gas, such as chlorine, being employed, it was of course admitted to a closed vessel, in which the receptacle containing the fibrous material revolved. In 1875, Mr. William Cleland, one of the partners in the firm, retired, and three years later Messrs. McArthur and Co. gave up the mill altogether, retaining their wholesale stationery business, which is still carried on at the old address in Glassford-street, Glasgow. Mr. John Craig then took a lease of the mill, and proceeded to make extensive alterations and additions with the view of adapting it to the production of coloured cartridge and blotting papers, casings, etc. Later on, he took his son into partnership with him, so that the firm name has since been John Craig and Son. In 1901 the business was converted into a company, with a capital of £15,000. The mill was then turning out 30 tons of paper a week from its 60-inch machine. The present makes are white and coloured blottings, biscuit caps, M.G. manilla envelope papers, glazed casings, manillas, hoisery, cartridge, pressing and stereo papers; small hands, brown and coloured parcellings; friction and other glazed and unglazed sorts. A second machine (76-inch), for the manufacture of M.G. papers, has lately been put in, and electricity has also been installed in the mill, improvements which will no doubt give a considerable impetus to the business in the near future. There is a siding into the mill from the North British Railway, the station at Maryhill being within a few minutes' walk The firm's London agents have been successively G. and J. Prince, Upper Thames-street (in Messrs. McArthur's days), and R. Drennan, in King-street, and are now Messrs. Bruce and Co., 145, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Having regard to the fact that the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was essentially a Scottish enterprise, one would have expected that the detailed article on "Paper" appearing in that publication would throw some light on Scotch practice in the manufacture of that commodity. But neither in the first (1771) or second (1784) edition is there any mention of it. In the third edition (1797) one might almost say that the same is the case, although the article in question is very much longer than before, the only reference to Scotland in it is to the fact that Scotch-made pressing paper and boards were then so much appreciated that large quantities were exported to England.

Whilst the obnoxious and long abolished newspaper tax was in force, Scottish journals had of course to be printed—at any rate in part—on stamped paper. There being no stamping office in Scotland, this paper was imported from London by the revenue authorities (as mentioned in a previous article) who paid £400 a year for its carriage. Should the stock at Edinburgh run short at any time, then the local newspaper proprietors would have to curtail their issue accordingly, and it was equally unsafe to plan a change of size without first making sure that the Stamp Office could supply paper of the desired dimensions. In No. 4 of the *Reveur*, an Edinburgh periodical issued at the end of 1737, it is stated that "As the Stamp Office here was not furnished with better paper for our *Reveur*, we are obliged to put up with the present, but have commissioned from London a large fine paper . . . which we may expect very soon." Judging, however, from the quality of the material used for succeeding numbers, the new supply apparently promised by the Stamp Office never arrived. The increase of the Paper Duty from time to time of course led to a rise in the price of paper, and a corresponding increase in the price of newspapers. That of the *Scots Magazine*, for example, was raised from 6d. to 9d. in May, 1794, owing to the heavier duty then imposed, whilst in 1799, when the prospectus of the Edinburgh *Farmer's Magazine* was issued, it was mentioned that the price would be 1s. 6d. The first number (January, 1800) was so priced, but it was then stated that the "great advance upon paper" would necessitate the price being raised to 2s. in future.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century there were several prosecutions of Edinburgh newspaper proprietors for printing their journals on unstamped paper for one reason or another. There was an idea current amongst these gentry that the Stamp Act only applied to newspapers published at intervals of seven days or under, and that those issued less frequently were not required to be printed on stamped paper. Therefore the *Edinburgh Eighth Day Magazine* was started in September, 1779, and issued only every *eight* days in order to get round the Act. But the revenue authorities soon threatened a prosecution, and from May, 1780, the paper only appeared fortnightly. In 1785 a meeting of newspaper men and others was held at Edinburgh, when a petition to the Treasury was prepared, asking for the establishment of a Stamp Office at Edinburgh. The application was refused, the Commissioners of Stamps stating, among other objections, that the paper supplied from London was as good and as reasonable in price as could be supplied anywhere, although they agreed to lower the price and improve the quality in future. In view of this unsatisfactory reply, the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to enquire into the whole subject, and its report was presented in the autumn of 1789. The committee considered, *inter alia*, that so far from the paper sent from London being reasonable in price it was much dearer than an article of similar quality could be purchased for in Scotland, was indeed often such poor stuff as to be totally unfit for use. One reason for its dearness was the fact that it was brought by land at far greater expense than it could be shipped from England by sea. The Chamber therefore framed the following, among other resolutions:—"That by the present mode of stamping paper at London only the inhabitants of Scotland are deprived of the advantages that would arise from using paper of their own manufacture, and are compelled to accept of what is sent from London, which is generally bad, and much over-charged." The renewed agitation had no effect, and it was not until 1828 that the paper for Scotch newspapers was allowed to be stamped in Edinburgh.

Prior to the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act in 1852, inventors who desired to protect their inventions in Scotland or Ireland, as well as in England, had to take out separate Patents for those countries, the ordinary English Patent only conferring protection in England, Wales, and Berwick-on-Tweed. It would have been manifestly absurd to patent in Scotland only an invention of any importance, and as a matter of fact hardly any case of the kind appears to be recorded in the Patent office annals, so far as papermaking is concerned. All the more important English inventions relating to that branch of industry, such as those of Fourdrinier, Dickinson, etc., were also patented in Scotland. Down to the end of the eighteenth century about twenty-five inventions in this line are recorded, but only two of them seem to have been of Scottish origin. The first of these was a "a method of heating the water and stuff in vats for making paper by steam," patented in Scotland and England in 1793, by Wm. Scott, a plumber, and Geo. Gregory, a tin-plate worker, both of Edinburgh. In the ordinary way, at that period, the stuff was heated by introducing a pan of fuel into the vat, and the patentees' idea was to pass steam from a boiler into the vat by means of pipes, which was considered to be a great advantage in every way. The second invention, a new process of bleaching, was due to Wm. Cuningham, an Edinburgh chemist, who patented it in both countries, in 1794. It was "A method by which, in the manuture of paper, rags known by the name of grays and ropes can be made into tea crown paper, and rags known by the names of tea crown and Bible crown rags and thirds can be made into paper called pot, small post, demy, royal inferior, or papers of similar qualities, and rags denominated seconds into paper called fine imperial, royal, super-royal, writing-royal and medium, writing demy, thick post, thin post, fine foolscap, and all other papers which have been hitherto reckoned of the finest qualities, and by which paper can be made from fine rags of a finer and more beautiful quality and colour than was ever before manufactured." According to the specification, the pulp or rag was boiled for a certain time in a potash ley, the making of which is described. This was performed in a copper having "a false bottom made of wood bored full of small holes." The water was allowed to drain out of the pulp or rags placed upon a drainer, when it was put upon "wooden moveable grates" "into a steam chest, or any vessel that will contain gas"; to this box was fixed a retort, in which gas was evolved from a mixture of manganese, sea salt, and oil of vitrol, and passed through the pulp or rags. When the gas was all "brought off" from the materials in the retort the goods were washed, again boiled in the potash ley, washed and submitted to gas as before, only the materials for obtaining the gas differed in strength, and muriate of lime was substituted for sea salt. It might be necessary to repeat the operation upon some goods a third time, and much in the same way. Coloured goods were to be "soured" before boiling with the ley. "This sour destroys the particles of iron contained in printed cloths, which, if allowed to remain, render the bleaching process imperfect." Owing to the then great expense of patenting an invention, some may not have been protected in this way. This was perhaps the case with one that we only know of through the medium of the *Annual Register* for 1770, where it is stated that "Charles Saing

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.

Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

DAY & COLLINS

HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED

WOOD LETTER WORKS

TELEGRAMS "STREAMERS LEICESTER" WESTERN UNION CODE

FROM FANN ST. LONDON

NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214

TO KING STREET LEICESTER

Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GUAGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



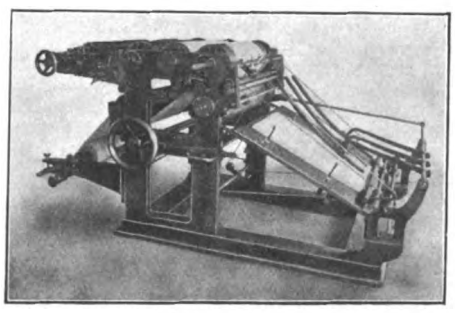
PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.

MADE IN LONDON.

It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.

MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,

1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,

11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

W. J. CONNOLL & Co.,

Printers' Engineers & Complete Furnishers,

27 & 28, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C

Telephone: 5183 HOLBORN,

Repairs and Removals. Sundries. Second-Hand Machinery.

SEND FOR SUNDRIES CATALOGUE. W. J. CONNOLL.



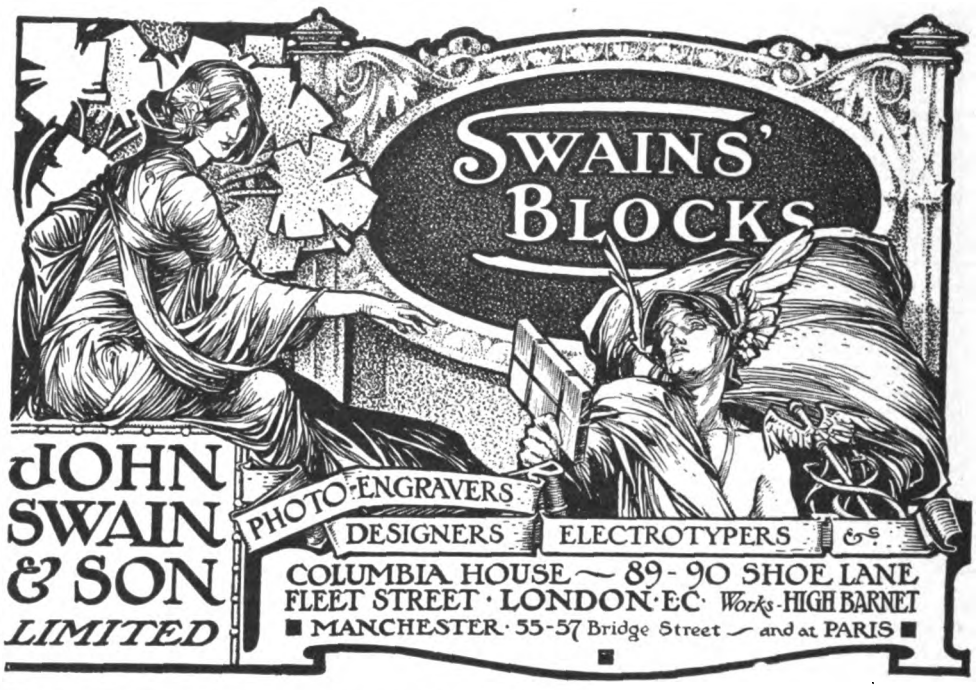
Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.



Telephone: 3658 HOP.

Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.

Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

Maker and Refiner of

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

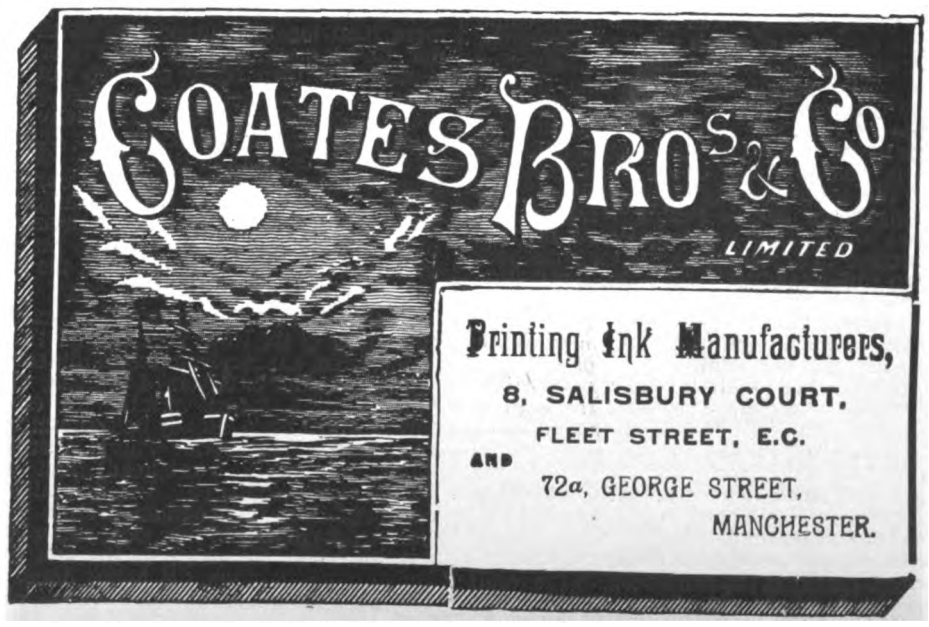
Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.

30 to 40 Tons (All Grades) Of TYPE METAL in Stock.

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works

523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)



Digitized by Google

(? Laing), a papermaker of Galston, in Scotland, has invented an engine for cutting rags, which will cut more in one day than eight men can do in the same time."

The introduction of new fibrous materials for papermaking, in place of rags, was still in the womb of the future. A few experiments of this kind were made on the continent in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but the idea seems not to have been taken up in Scotland. Not that encouragement was wanting, for about 1790 the (London) Society of Arts extended the scope of their offer of a substantial money prize for paper made "from raw vegetable substances,"—which for some years previously had been confined to England and Wales—so as to include Scotland, but without result so far as that country was concerned, down to the close of the century.

There were not, it is true, many Scottish paper mills then, probably not more than thirty or so, and even the majority of these seem to have made little else than wrapping or other coarse sorts. Only in a few instances were writings and printings turned out, and most of the output in this line was probably consumed locally. There was a fair amount of paper exported from the Scottish mills in the Lowlands to England then, particularly of certain special sorts, but the bulk of what found its way over the border was probably dispatched in the form of books printed by such firms as Jas. Ballantyne and Co., of Edinburgh, as the Scottish capital had for many years prior to the end of the eighteenth century assumed an important place in the ranks of great British printing trade centres. Occasionally one finds definite evidence of the use of Scottish paper in books printed there about this period. For example, the second edition of Bland's "Edwy and Elgiva," 1809, was printed by Ballantynes on a rather poor variety of toned wove paper, watermarked "D. and A. C., 1808," evidently manufactured by D. and A. Campbell, who occupied the Millholm Mill, at Cathcart, before it was taken over by the John Webster mentioned in our second article, who put in an extra vat there. He had a Glasgow warehouse in Wilsons-court, Argyle-street, whilst Mr. Weir, proprietor of the older Cathcart Mill (No. 19), had his residence and warehouse together in Miller-street. Weir likewise put down an extra vat on taking his mill over, about 1830, from the previous owners, Archibald Muir and Co. The next occupant was David Wilson, and then came Lindsay, referred to in our former article. In 1870 Millholm Mill employed 162 hands, and used 360 tons of rags and 650 tons of esparto annually, the output being 750 tons of writings. The Cathcart Mill was on a much smaller scale, employing only 13 hands. It used 300 tons of rags per annum, and produced 200 tons of millboards.

These last few notes rather anticipate future events, but they are included here as comprising such additional particulars as we have been able to glean concerning the two Cathcart mills, one of which certainly, and the other most probably, was at work in the 18th century.

The end of that century found the operation of making paper conducted on practically the same lines as it had been at the beginning of it, or, for the matter of that, at the commencement of the fifteenth century, or it may be centuries earlier still, the only improvement of any importance being the introduction of the "Hollander" beater in place of the old "pestle and mortar" type of apparatus illustrated in our second article. The papermaker's engineer was practically non-existent in the eighteenth century, as most of the plant and fittings—often, indeed, the mill itself—were of wood, so that the furnishing of a paper factory was a job that came within the powers of an ordinary carpenter, assisted by a millwright and a labourer or two. The papermaking machine, though actually invented a year or so before the close of the century, was still in its experimental stage in the country of its creation (France), and it was not till 1807—see third article—that the proprietor of the Culter mill, by putting down one of the new-fangled machines there, laid the foundation of that revolution in Scottish papermaking methods which ultimately led to the entire extinction in that country of the old process of papermaking by hand.

The stationer was of course in evidence, but he was generally a bookseller as well, and often dealt in writing materials, etc., the "wholesale stationer," as distinct from the town depôt of a paper maker, being a product of the future, at any rate so far as Scotland was concerned. The rag and paper stock merchant, too, was likewise to come into being in the next century, as most of the materials of this sort collected for paper mills were gathered by humble rag pickers, mostly of the female sex, as the result of house to house visitations. Such public institutions as existed, and even large private families, then sent their rags to the mills, whose proprietors were always anxious to enlist the services and sympathies of the public at large in their efforts to establish the papermaking industry on a sound basis, and thus give local employment to those who stood in need of it, by putting them on to the collection of the necessary raw materials.

In default of railways, the manufactured paper had of course to be despatched from the mills to customers by waggon, often only at intervals of a week or two, or in the case of export to England, by small coasting vessels. The motive power then used in the mills was probably always a water wheel, the few steam engines set up in the country being chiefly used for pumping purposes. And over and above all the other disabilities which the Scotch papermaker of the eighteenth century laboured under, there was the exciseman, spinning his web of red tape round nearly every operation that entered into the manufacture of paper. However urgent an order might be, the paper could not be sent out of the mill until he had seen, weighed and labelled it, and made multifarious entries of the parcel in the books kept for the purpose by himself and the mill owner. Although it appears tolerably certain that the pair of them were on pretty good terms with each other in Scotland, this was mainly due to the upright and careful methods followed by the Scottish papermakers. Not having anything to conceal, they had nothing to fear from the periodical visits of the representatives of His Majesty's Excise, but nevertheless there can be but little doubt that upon the whole, and in his official capacity, the exciseman was regarded by paper manufacturers as an unspeakable nuisance.

It is questionable, however, whether, had he been banished from the mills a century earlier than he actually was, the paper trade would have made very much greater progress, as several factors militated against such a possibility. For one thing, the demand for paper, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was a mere fraction of what it is now, as a large proportion of the population was more or less illiterate, often unable to either read or write. Even had they been possessed of those accomplishments, or either of them, the paper trade would have been probably but little the better for it. As regards writing, the postage on letters was so heavy, except for local circulation, as to be almost prohibitive to the humbler classes, with their low wages and scanty means. This difficulty was experienced until a much later period. Not long before the adoption of penny postage in 1840 1s. 1½d. was charged between London and Edinburgh for a letter under an ounce in weight, containing no enclosure. To cope with the consequent demand for a thin letter paper, Messrs. Cowan and Sons introduced, soon after 1835, a make in sheets 4 by 3½ feet in superficies, but still less than an ounce in weight, so that upon a table 4 feet square several persons could write upon the sheet at the same time. The bulkiness of the packets formed by folding up such a letter often deceived the postal officers into charging excess postage in error. Indulgence in reading was also very circumscribed, for a variety of reasons. In the first place, books were few, apart from those of a professional character, treating of the law, medicine or theology—dear, and dull to the last degree, judged by a twentieth century standard. Of general popular literature there was but little, and of fiction even less. Fielding, Smollett and Richardson already belonged, at the end of the eighteenth century, to a past generation, and writers like Scott were yet to make their appeal to a future one, whilst the appreciation of authors such as Burns was still little more than local. Newspapers, which we in our day sometimes dub the "poor man's Bible," were then nearly as much out of his reach as books, owing to the high price at which they were issued, due chiefly to the three-fold tax, on the paper, the advertisements, and the journals themselves. When all these points are taken into account, it can hardly be wondered at that the majority of Scots papermakers, a hundred and twenty years or more ago, found their profit to lie chiefly in the production of wrappings or the like.

A PERNICIOUS PRACTICE.—The executive committee of the New York Master Printers' Association, has received complaints concerning the practice of buyers of printing of submitting to a second printer for estimate proofs which have already been submitted for correction and approval. This is a pernicious habit, and more widespread than would commonly be supposed. The committee recommends that the members decline to consider work coming in this way, and wherever possible secure the name of the first printer and advise him of what is being done. It is also recommended that occurrences of this nature be reported to the business manager.

Dutch Strawboards.

An Increasing British Demand.

The following figures show the British imports of paper, etc., from the Netherlands during the last five years:—

	Total Imports.	Retained in the U.K.
1912	£1,119,942	£1,084,237
1911	1,084,040	1,070,561
1910	1,018,651	998,356
1909	907,339	892,408
1908	859,927	840,590

Large quantities of strawboards find a market in the United Kingdom. The following classification relates to goods retained in this country:—

STRAWBOARDS.		
1912	3,212,772 cwts.	£873,462
1911	2,819,371 ,,	767,783
1910	2,752,687 ,,	726,878
1909	2,590,296 ,,	674,755
1908	2,255,677 ,,	616,613
MILLBOARD AND WOOD PULP BOARD.		
1912	80,223 cwts.	£32,516
1911	166,755 ,,	78,535
1910	205,661 ,,	99,464
1909	159,444 ,,	78,734
1908	153,240 ,,	75,092
PRINTINGS OR WRITINGS.		
On Reels.		
1912	60,871 cwts.	£3,176
1911	82,375 ,,	40,668
1910	19,178 ,,	9,817
1909	17,257 ,,	10,646
1908	21,827 ,,	14,027
Not on Reels.		
1912	35,217 cwts.	£34,359
1911	30,692 ,,	28,238
1910	69,397 ,,	54,382
1909	65,062 ,,	58,229
1908	69,256 ,,	63,274
PACKINGS AND WRAPPINGS		
1912	158,887 cwts.	£133,446
1911	171,308 ,,	135,785
1910	93,541 ,,	77,398
1909	53,783 ,,	41,086
1908	47,763 ,,	37,787
PRINTED PAPER.		
1912	3,534 cwts.	£7,278
1911	9,595 ,,	19,552
1910	9,618 ,,	30,417
1909	8,578 ,,	28,358
1908	11,104 ,,	33,097

The shipments of British paper—all sorts—to the Netherlands during the last five years were as under:—

1912	48,735 cwts.	£66,698
1911	43,318 ,,	56,536
1910	42,385 ,,	51,449
1909	37,344 ,,	46,537
1908	40,395 ,,	47,156

English as She is Spoke.

Here's one about an American printer whose vicissitudes took him across the ocean last year and landed him in the town of London. The printer is back in Cleveland now, and tells the story himself.

This printer bethought him of starting a little paper in the heart of England. So he rented a little building and then went to purchase his type and presses. For the type he stopped at a typefounder's place and explained his needs.

"I want some type," he said.

"We don't sell type here," answered the clerk, blankly. "You might get it at the draper's shop over the wye."

"How should I get type at a draper's shop?"

"How should you get it anywhere else, may I awsk, think you, sir?"

"Well, in my country type is sold at a typefounders, not at a dry-goods store."

"Aow? Did y' wish toype, sir? I thought you wisht type, such as they have in type measures and type worms. You didn't wish type to bind on the edges of frocks, then, but toype to print a paper with? Step this wye, thenk you, sir."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE late Mr. Wm. Frederick Paxton, music publisher, of Macfarlane-road, Hammersmith, W., has left estate of the value of £56,743

THE late Mr. Charles Thomas Weatherby, of Messrs. Weatherby and Co, publishers of the *Racing Calendar*, has left estate of the value of £49,062.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12**s. **6**d.; *13 insertions,* **£1 10**s. *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

24, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 7355 London Wall.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

17 & 18, PARADISE STREET, E.C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&57, SINGER ST. LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

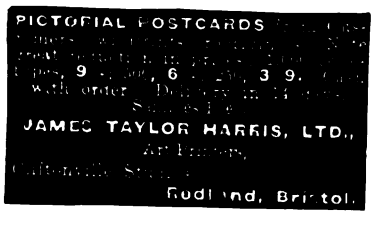
To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
,, ,, ,, 200lbs ,, ,,

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch,
Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in **2** Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.- TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's { 9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

JOHN BLACK,

Type Founder

54, Wedmore Street,

Holloway, London, N.

12 point Cheltenham Old Style and 12 point Cheltenham Bold, in founts of 8lbs. at 1/2 per lb. 72 pt. Cheltenham Old Style and 72 point Cheltenham Bold in founts 30lbs. at 7d. per lb. 72 pt. Cheltenham Bold Condensed in founts of 30lbs. at 8d. per lb. All other sizes at correspondingly low prices. Leads, Quads, Spaces, Chases, Cases, and all requisites supplied. Complete founts from 3/-. Half-founts supplied. Catalogues post free. Nearly HALF-A-MILLION FOUNTS have been sold.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

Several Editions Daily. One Halfpenny.

The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.

Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.

Wednesday. One Penny.

The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.

Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times

Saturday—(54 Columns)—One Penny.

The Warwick, Leamington, and Warwickshire Times circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

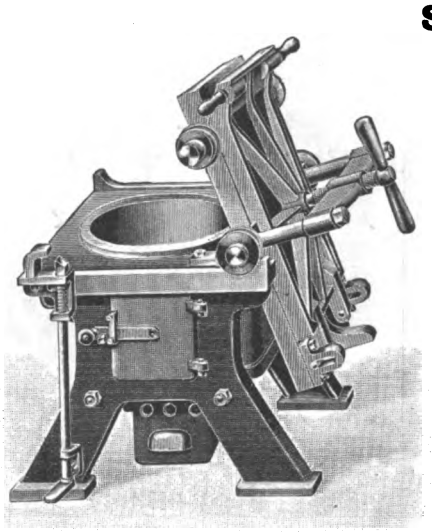
London Representative:—

Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.

HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Output Since 1889

OVER

24,000 Machines.

Yearly Production

ABOUT

1,800 Machines.

FRY'S for METALS

"Fryotype"

LINO STEREO Brands of MONO TYPO, etc.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

TELEGRAMS: "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Cotton Samplings	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
Pure Rope Brown	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers.

Estabd. 1882.

Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

Clyde Press & Rotalitho, Limited.

TO THE TRADE

RUBBER OFFSET SPECIALISTS

LOW PRICES.

Dunbar Street, West Norwood.

QUICK DELIVERY.

Telephone: STREATHAM 1828.

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—November 6, 1913.

Digitized by Google

195.5
862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 21.

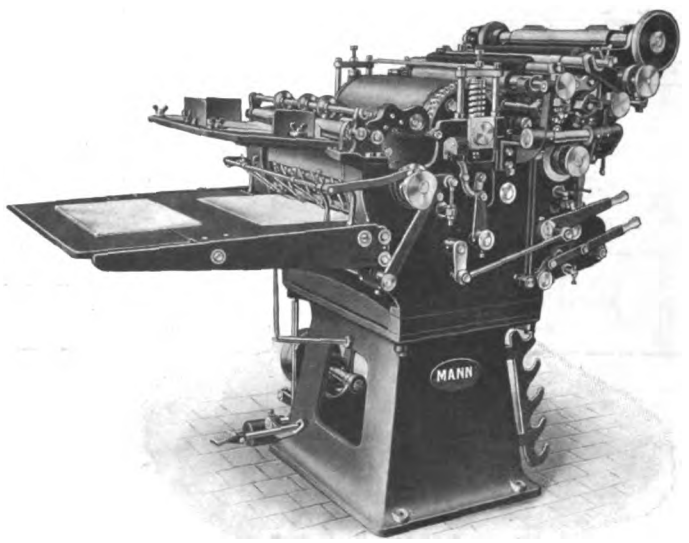
LONDON: November 13, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

This is the Offset Age

AND IT BEHOVES EVERY LITHOGRAPHER TO KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES BY INSTALLING THE WORLD'S MOST RELIABLE PRESS—

The Mann Offset.



Particulars from GEO. MANN & CO., Ltd.,

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

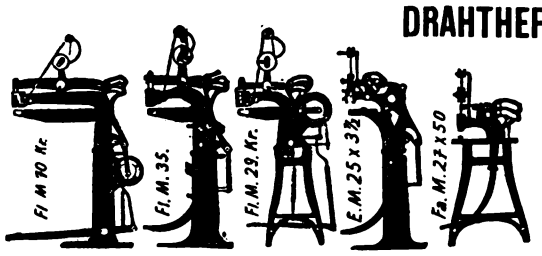
Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. **REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.**

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic ROLLER WASHERS

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers :—Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson, of Bristol; The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., of Manchester; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., of London; Messrs. Mardon, Son & Hall (3 Machines); Johnson, Riddle & Co., London; David Allen & Sons, of Harrow, Thomas Forman & Sons, of Nottingham, and the Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. Hudson & Kearns of London—2 machines; Tillotson & Sons, of Bolton—2 machines; Hazell, Watson & Viney, of London—2 machines; Waterlow & Sons, of Dunstable; Thomas Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Butler & Tanner, of Frome; Cassell & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; David Allen & Sons of Harrow: Co-operative Wholesale Society, of Manchester; Abel Heywood; Jas. Broadley, Ltd., of Accrington; Foster Clarke, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

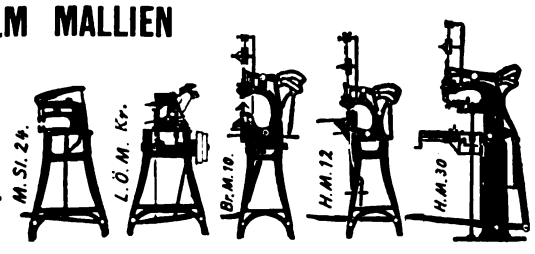


DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN

Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.

CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.





BUKAMA 101

Combined Hole-Eyeletting Machine.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.

LEIPZIG 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

Perfectors

In THREE SIZES (From Extra 8-CROWN to QUAD-DEMY.) Speed up to 1,900 per hour.

Two-Colour Presses

In THREE SIZES (From Extra 8-CROWN to QUAD-DEMY.) Speed up to 1,700 per hour.

Single-Cylinder Two-Revolution Presses

In ELEVEN SIZES (From 8-DEMY to DOUBLE-CROWN.) Speed up to 2,700 per hour.

MANUFACTURED BY THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO. LIMITED,

85, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 4493 CITY.

W. J. CONNOLL & Co.,

Printers' Engineers & Complete Furnishers,

27 & 28, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C

Telephone: 5183 HOLBORN.

Repairs and Removals. Sundries. Second-Hand Machinery.

SEND FOR SUNDRIES CATALOGUE. W. J. CONNOLL.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothas" London

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,

WINSTONE'S

BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND The Best of Everything for the Printer

SHOE LANE, E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GUAGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, or New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 21.

LONDON: November 13, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

A FEW Reflections on Offset Machinery.

By Mr. Frank Heywood.

A Lecture and Discussion Before Members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

Another technical lecture, on a topic that is engaging the serious attention of every modern printer — offset machinery — again attracted a large attendance of members at the monthly general meeting of the Parent Body, P. M. and O. A., at headquarters, the Old Bell, Holborn, E.C., on Tuesday evening, 4th inst. The walls of the room were covered with a large and instructive collection of offset printing, showing the wide range of its applications, and the lecture was further illustrated by lantern views of diagrams and offset machines.

The President, Mr. C. J. Gray, was in the chair, and in opening the meeting briefly referred to the death of one of their oldest members in the person of the late Mr. W. W. Fox. They all knew, he said, what a hard worker he had been in the past. It was his (the President's) lot to preside at a costing meeting at the Salisbury Hotel recently, when he mentioned that Mr. Fox was the pioneer of the Costing Campaign which the employers had been conducting with such avidity. He was sure this meeting would pass a vote of condolence with the widow and family in the loss they had sustained in common with them.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. Burchell, the following new members were elected, viz.:—Mr. A. Morrison (Messrs. Grant and Co., Ltd., litho), and Mr. H. H. Saltinstall (Messrs. Seargeant Bros., Ltd., Abergavenny, letterpress overseer.)

The following candidates were nominated, according to rule, for the various offices stated:—President, Mr. C. J. Gray; vice-president, Mr. J. C. Pugh (Mr. T. A. Catling retiring from that office); trustees, Messrs. W. H. De Wilde, and F. W. Seeley; treasurer, Mr. C. Durston; secretary, Mr. E. C. Moyce; assistant secretary, Mr. G. Phillips and Mr. W. Hermon Gill; council, Messrs. T. A. Catling, A. J. Rowley, T. B. Lapworth, B. C. Albert, A. W. Hart, H. J. Forder, and A. H. Wilson.

Mr. C. Morley, in tendering his resignation of the assistant-secretaryship, said he wished to retire from official life in the Association, his health and years being against him giving it the attention that would bring satisfaction to the Association and credit to himself. He took the opportunity of thanking the members very sincerely for the confidence they had placed in him in the past, and for the favours they had granted him during his assistant-secretaryship. It had been a wish of his that he might put in 21 consecutive years of official membership, but he found he would have to go down at 20. (Applause.)

Mr. E. H. Berryman said he joined in the general regret they all felt that Mr. Morley had found it necessary to retire. Mr. W. H. Burchell also expressed his regret at Mr. Morley's retirement.

Mr. Berryman, as Chairman of the Committee for Revision of Rules, announced with regret that Mr. V. Ives had retired from the Committee owing to an entirely private matter, which prevented him giving up the necessary time to the Committee. He asked the meeting to appoint a member who had had some experience in committee work to take his place.

Messrs. Phillips and Hardy were proposed, and on a vote being taken Mr. Phillips was elected.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Heywood to read his paper, which in the main was as follows:—

The Lecture.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—My first word to you this evening must be one of appreciation of the honour you have done me, not only in asking me to address you, but to do so on such a subject as



Mr. Frank Heywood.

(Junior Director, Messrs. Geo. Mann & Co., Ltd.).

offset machinery, and I trust that I may deal worthily with a subject of such importance. My chief difficulty is not what to say, but what to leave out. I also appreciate and rejoice in the fact that I am talking to practical men, who in their daily vocation are responsible for, and have the oversight of, the printing which is turned out day by day in London.

If I understand matters correctly, the functions of your Association are not only of tremendous value in the labour world, as being the means of holding the balance evenly between the employer and the manual labourer or journeyman, but also of great assistance because of the opportunity the Association gives of meeting together and talking over matters which vitally concern your daily work. And the fact that you from time to time arrange lectures on all the different aspects of the printing trade, shows that you are men who are keenly interested in your craft.

As you are no doubt aware, I am a member of the firm of George Mann and Co., Ltd., and I wish to make it perfectly clear at the outset that I have come here to talk to you of their machines and theirs only. I am honestly of the opinion that the worst salesman is the one that runs down his competitors' machines, and I can assure you that I have not come here to do that. In talking of the merits of Mann's machines I am fully conscious of the good points of others, because whether you are building an aeroplane, Dreadnought, or a printing machine, it is impossible to eliminate the element of compromise. Everything in this world has its limitations; nothing is perfect. I am no believer in that axiom of the legal profession, "If you have no case, abuse the opposing counsel."

In the March issue of the *Imprint*, Mr. Daniel Powell, writing an article on Offset Machinery, said (I quote his exact words): "Next in alphabetical rotation, though in importance it might reasonably have claimed first place, is George Mann and Co., Ltd., for there are more machines of this firm's construction at work in this country than any other, and they are even well received after paying import duties in Canada, America and Germany. They construct a greater variety of offset machines than any other firm of engineers that we know of, both as regards size and work, and it is largely due to the persistent energies of this firm that the offset process is where it is."

You will believe me when I tell you that this was not inspired by us, but, whilst confessing to its truth, I wish to emphatically add that the result, of which Mr. Powell speaks in that article, could not possibly have been obtained unless we had received the loyal and enthusiastic support of men such as yourselves, who not only do their share in bringing offset machines into successful operation in printing establishments, but also in their spare time devote their brains and energies to perfecting those processes, by means of which the peculiar merits of the offset machine and process can be still further taken advantage of, and I take this opportunity of publicly expressing the thanks and appreciation of my firm to those enthusiasts—many of whom are to be found here to-night. An engineer may make the most perfect machine in the world, its mechanism may work in perfect unison, but unless that machine receives the intelligent support of the printer into whose hands it is placed, the chances are it will be a failure.

Having thus introduced myself, and as it were both of us knowing where we are, I will now proceed with my lecture proper, and I shall divide it into

Three Main Sections.

1st.—A Brief Outline of the Origin of Offset Printing;

2nd.—Offset Machines as such;

3rd.—A discussion of what the Offset Process can and will do, or in other words, its value to the printer;

and I trust I shall not elaborate too much nor fail to make my meaning perfectly clear.

My first point, as I said, will be dealt with very briefly, but as there are, I take it, a large number of you who are interested purely in letterpress matters and have not that keen interest in lithography which has enabled you to know exactly what offset printing is, I am taking the liberty of explaining first of all that offset printing is the art of printing from rubber upon paper or tin.

Digitized by Google

That last word may perhaps surprise you, but I use it because I do not agree that offset printing was discovered upon a paper printing machine.

As the old saying goes, "There is nothing new under the sun," and offset printing is simply a new method of applying a very old process, and I am convinced that the lithographic art, as applied to paper in offset printing, owes much to its older sister, the tin plate decorating trade, in fact its origin can be traced directly to it.

It is obviously impossible to print from one very hard surface like a lithographic stone or metal plate direct upon a tin plate (except under abnormal conditions), so a suitable medium—in the shape of a rubber blanket—was devised to do the printing, and although this has been in use for over thirty years,

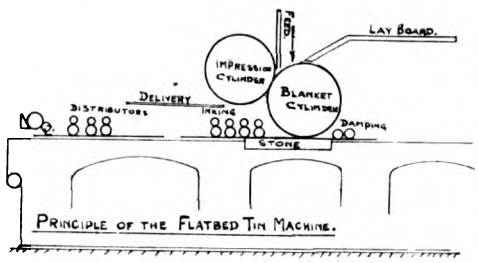


Fig. 1.

strange to relate it was never applied to paper printing, commercially, until about six or seven years ago.

Tin plate printing, or decorating as it is more technically termed, dates back some forty years, and the romance of this process lies just here, that the tin printers had the offset process in their hands for practically all these years and never realised its enormous value and the possibilities attached to it when applied to paper.

A member of your Association whom I have heard lecture here, namely, Mr. A. J. Rowley, twenty years ago produced delightful chromo printing upon paper, cardboard, silk and satin from a tin printing machine using this rubber blanket as a medium, and as a Britisher I deny the claim of our American cousins that offset printing was invented in that land, where they believe all the genius of the universe springs from. To be quite fair, however, one must recognise that Rubel, in America, was the first to realise the real merits of offset printing, and to endeavour to put them into practical operation.

I take it, of course, that everyone in this room is acquainted with the elementary principles of lithography, namely, the antipathy of water and grease, and although the offset process is in this way a very great achievement, yet its success has very largely grown out of the fact that it adapts the same old principle, only under slightly different conditions and in an extended manner.

I believe it is recorded somewhere, what Senefelder once wrote, that one of the main difficulties of his discovery was that the design had to be written or drawn upon the

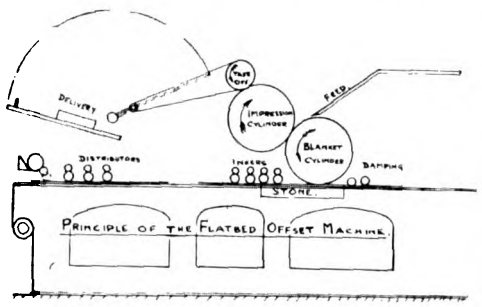


Fig. 2.

litho stone backwards, or negative. The Chinese or Japanese artist may think that this is quite in the true order of things, but to their Western brethren it certainly came as a drawback, although it is one which is overcome by practice. Had the offset process been in use in Senefelder's time no one would have rejoiced more than he.

For offset printing the design has of course to be laid down on the litho stone or zinc or aluminium plate, the right way round, reading what is termed positive. The design is then transferred to the rubber blanket, which will read negative, and this, printing upon paper will produce a result in the correct position for reading.

To trace the origin of the word itself is simple. The merest novice in the printing trade knows what the word "set-off" is, and it is an open secret that this abomination to all overseers has done more to spoil their chances of reaching Paradise than anything else that happens in a printing office. All of you, I know, love set-off like the devil loves holy water, and therefore you will have no difficulty in recognising how the word "offset" has been universally adopted to describe the method of an ink design being set-off

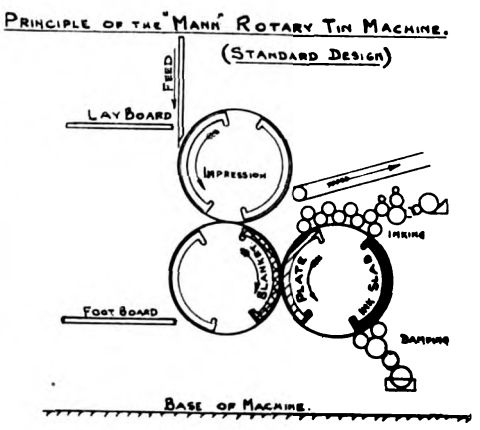


Fig. 3.

upon the rubber blanket, and the rubber blanket in its turn setting it off upon paper.

I leave this section of my lecture at that because I shall elaborate in the third section as to what remarkable results may be obtained, but I thought it necessary to make the process, in itself as a process, quite clear before coming to my second section, namely,

Offset Machines as Such.

Contrary to the usual practice, and I trust you will not blame me for this, and also recognising that I am not addressing the Ancient Order of Old Fogies, nor an Antiquarian Society, but the parent body of the P.M. and O.A. which, it has been most emphatically impressed upon me, is a very live and up-to-date collection of those interested in what is happening in 1913, I propose sparing you the painful process of going through the wearisome details of what has happened—say, during the last fifty years—in the way of machine construction, in order to arrive at litho printing machines as they are to-day.

I do not believe for one moment that you are a bit interested in hearing that Mr. So and

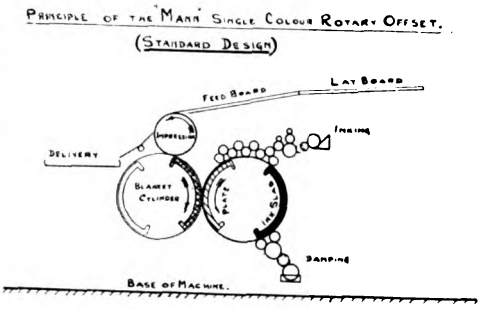


Fig. 4.

So, in the year 1800 and something or other, inflicted upon your long suffering ancestors an old mangle of a machine which, after much coaxing and a great expenditure of manual labour, produced what they termed a "Lithograph."

The only bit of ancient history which I will refer to is an incident which occurred about eighteen months ago. My firm had sold to a Reading client a new tin printing machine, taking an old one in part payment. This ancient piece of mechanism was being broken up by our engineer, when the senior partner of the firm—a true printer, a man who evidently has a warm corner in his heart for his machines—said he could scarcely bear to see the old machine broken up because it was the first tin printing machine that they had installed in 1879, and he believed that it was the first one of that type ever manufactured and run by power.

This I claim was

The First Real Offset Machine.

In order to enable you to better comprehend what I am saying I have arranged—I trust with your approval—to throw some diagrams upon the screen, for they will show in concise form what I wish to emphasise.

Offset machines can be divided into two main sections, flat-bed and rotary, and I take the flat-bed machine first, for it naturally came to be used first, seeing that it is simply an adaptation of an ordinary litho machine by the addition of another cylinder to the existing one.

The illustration (Fig. 1) shows the type of tin printing machine which has been in almost universal use since twenty-five years ago. The sheet of tin is fed in a vertical manner its own weight bringing it up to the front lays automatically, ensuring dead register along the gripper edge. The sidelay register, of course, depends upon the accuracy of the feeder.

When I explain that the bottom cylinder has stretched round it a rubber blanket, it is perfectly easy to follow the process, by means of which the design is "setoff" or offset from the stone or the metal plate to the blanket, which in its turn prints upon the tin when it is taken round by the top or impression cylinder. The ability in the tin to spring itself straight effects the necessary delivery action.

In order to make my technical terms quite clear to you, I must explain that when I use the word direct, I mean printing from the litho stone or metal plate direct or straight upon paper. I should explain here that the word direct as applied to litho printing is used in this way in this country. In America the custom is to call them straight presses when they wish to distinguish the flat-bed or the rotary machine printing in this manner, from the offset machine.

You will at once recognise the similarity of principle of this flat-bed offset machine (Fig. 2) to the one previously shown, viz., the tin printing

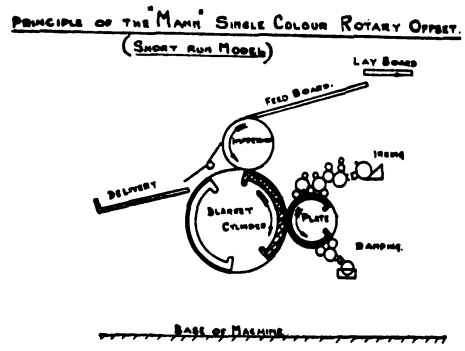


Fig. 5.

machine. The method of printing is at once obvious after the explanation given previously of the tin printing machine. The sheet is carried round by the gripper on the top main cylinder, the impression being received from the rubber covered cylinder immediately beneath it, and it is taken off by the flyer drum in the usual Wharfedale manner.

As a matter of fact, it is a very simple matter indeed to convert a flat-bed tin printing machine into a flat-bed offset machine. The only difference being that you make the feeding mechanism and delivery apparatus for paper instead of for tin.

Comparing it with a rotary offset machine, one advantage of this type of machine is that it can be used for printing either from litho stones or plates as desired. It also has the additional advantage in that you can print by the direct or straight method on to the paper, or by the offset method, as desired. Beyond these advantages, in the competitive commercial world to-day it stands no chances whatever with the high speed rotary machine, although, strange to relate, the flat-bed offset machine did not come into general use for a year or so after the rotary machine had to a large extent proved the value of the process.

The Rotary Tin Printing Machine.

The first design of this machine (Fig. 3) was conceived by Mann and Co. in 1903, and was

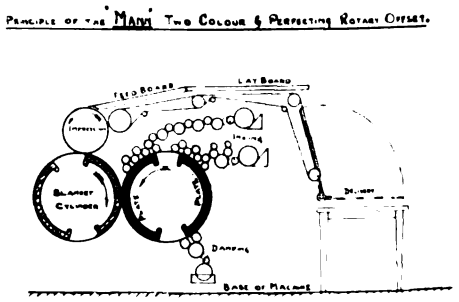


Fig. 6.

shown at the 1904 Printing Exhibition in London, when they received a medal for its great novelty, and as many of you know, this rotary tin machine is now universally adopted by the great majority of tin printers in this country, and a large number in all other parts of the world, including the U.S.A. You will notice it is similar to the flat-bed, but that instead of the flat reciprocating bed carrying a stone, a third cylinder of equal diameter to the other two, takes its place, round one half of which is an ink slab, the other half carrying a plate which is inked and damped in the usual manner, the design then being trans-

Digitized by Google

ferred to the rubber blanket and from thence on the tin in exactly the same manner as on the flat-bed machine previously described.

The top cylinder round which the tin is taken is what I particularly wish you to look at and bear in mind, for out of a modification of its proportionate size was evolved the Rotary Offset machine.

The Rotary Offset Machine.

To illustrate the principle of the machine I now throw upon the screen a simple outline of the main principles (Fig. 4), from which you will be able to gather the ease with which one can be converted to the other, viz., rotary tin to rotary offset. All that has been done is to reduce the diameter of the top or impression cylinder to one half,

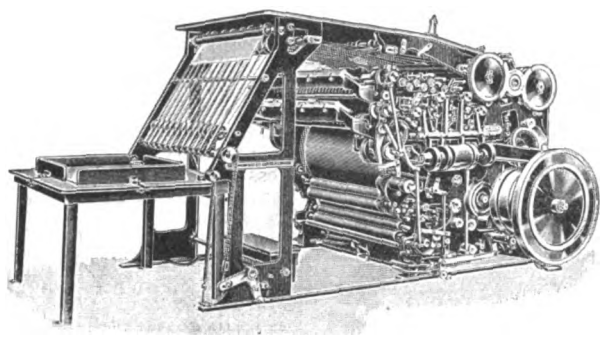


Fig. 7.

and arrange the feeding mechanism and delivery apparatus for paper instead of tin.

Now I desire to call your special attention to this combination of cylinders, which I might say in passing is a master patent and fully protected throughout the world. As you will see the general arranagement of things is very practical, and the advantages of this special combination (of two full sized and one half size cylinders) may be summed up as follows:—

1. The zinc or aluminium plate upon which the design has been transferred is accessible between the damping and the inking. To the practical lithographer this will appeal very strongly indeed. Should the work thicken at all, and on the best of plates it will do so at times, the operator can by simply using his water sponge pass it over the defaulting section as the plate comes round, clean away the surplus ink, and the plate travelling on its course goes immediately under the inking rollers to receive its supply of ink before it passes again on its course on to the rubber blanket.

2. The delivery of the sheet is at a most convenient height, immediately under the eye of the operator.

3. The inking rollers are also at a most convenient height, the ink duct being just above breast high, and the damping rollers below, near the ground with the printing plate immediately between.

The operator sitting on a stool at the back has therefore everything he desires under his control. He sees his plate in front of him with all the adjustments for ink and water necessary to his hand.

4. The damping is right away from and not immediately above the feed board, and particular attention has been paid to this damping motion, for it is a well-known fact that brilliant results in lithography, whether printing direct or by the offset method, depend upon keeping the amount of water down to the very minimum so that it does not overcome or destroy the brilliancy in the ink.

5. Large plate cylinder, enabling one section of it to be used for the printing plate, and the other for an ink slab for giving depth of colour and solidity of impression. This ink slab is a great boon.

6. The impression cylinder being half size makes two revolutions, which gives a longer period for feeding than on the single revolution machines which take a sheet every impression. The first takes the sheet round to get the impression from the rubber blanket, and the second is occupied in delivering the sheet. This is identical, of course, with a two-revolution letterpress machine.

Rotary Machine for Short Runs.

I might mention just here that a slight variation of this combination of cylinders (Fig. 5) is utilised for building the smaller sizes of rotary offset machines, the principle being that the plate cylinder is reduced to the same size as the top or impression cylinder. The rotary machine is often accused of taking too long for changing over when printing short runs, and in this little machine you see a method adopted whereby the inking rollers are reduced by about 33 per cent., thus saving a great deal of time in "wash up," yet the printing qualities are not impaired because the plate cylinder makes two revolutions, or in more well-known language, gives double rolling for every sheet printed. With the machine running at high speed it is claimed that this is a very profitable one for short runs.

For Colour Work.

I have mentioned previously how the rotary offset machine has been obtained from the rotary tin printing machine, and you may have thought I laboured the tin printing side of it rather much, but the tin printers had first of all to solve the difficulty of getting good colour printing from a very unfavourable surface. The hard non-absorbent surface which the paper printer finds so hard to deal with is ever present with the tin printer, and in order to obtain any satisfactory results he has to overcome the highly polished surface of the tin by printing first of all as the base a good white printing, whilst for the best effect sometimes two, and even three, are printed.

On this foundation the printer builds up his subsequent colours, and in nearly all decorated tin work you will find the very densest of solid colours being required. In fact, tin printers pride themselves on being good colour printers, and as their machines have, of course, to give them what they want, particular attention was paid to the rolling power of them.

Owing to its evolution from the rotary tin printing machine, Mann's Offset Machine was thus equipped with the necessary for producing good colour printing from a rubber blanket, and it is in this sphere of the printing art that these offset machines are used so extensively. The samples of heavy solid colour around the room bear me out in this.

You may perhaps wonder why we term these Single Colour Rotary Offset Machines. We do so because this same combination of cylinders has enabled us to build what we claim without boasting to be not only a remarkable machine, but the only one of its kind in the world, viz., our

Patent Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine.

I said the machine (Fig. 6) was a remarkable one, and when I describe the three specific functions that it will perform I think you will agree with me. It is able to print at one operation in any of the following ways:—

Two colours on the front of the sheet.
The same colour front and back.
A different colour front and back.

With reference to the first the procedure adopted is this: the plate cylinder carries instead of an ink slab as on the single-colour machine, another printing plate making two, one on each sectlon of the cylinder; the middle cylinder has two blankets on it in corresponding positions, and the top or impression cylinder being two-revolution, all it has to do to print two colours at once is for the gripper to hold it for these two revolutions just as in an ordinary Wharfedale two-colour machine. Two distinct inking arrangements are provided, but curious as it may appear one set of dampers has been found quite sufficient. The first machine of this kind which was built had two sets of damping rollers, but we always found that the operator worked with one set quite satisfactorily.

Strange as it may seem no disturbance or tinting of colour takes place through the super-imposing of one colour upon another. Then, as I said, the same machine can be used for perfecting, and the time taken to change over from one to another is only a matter of a few minutes, the alteration required being that the impression cylinder makes its first revolution empty, thus getting the impression from the rubber blanket upon itself, and taking the sheet of paper upon its second revolution, both back and front are printed simultaneously.

I trust I have made this quite clear, although I have often found this ingenious though simple device for perfecting is not always understood. The top or impression cylinder is, of course, always fitted with a rubber blanket.

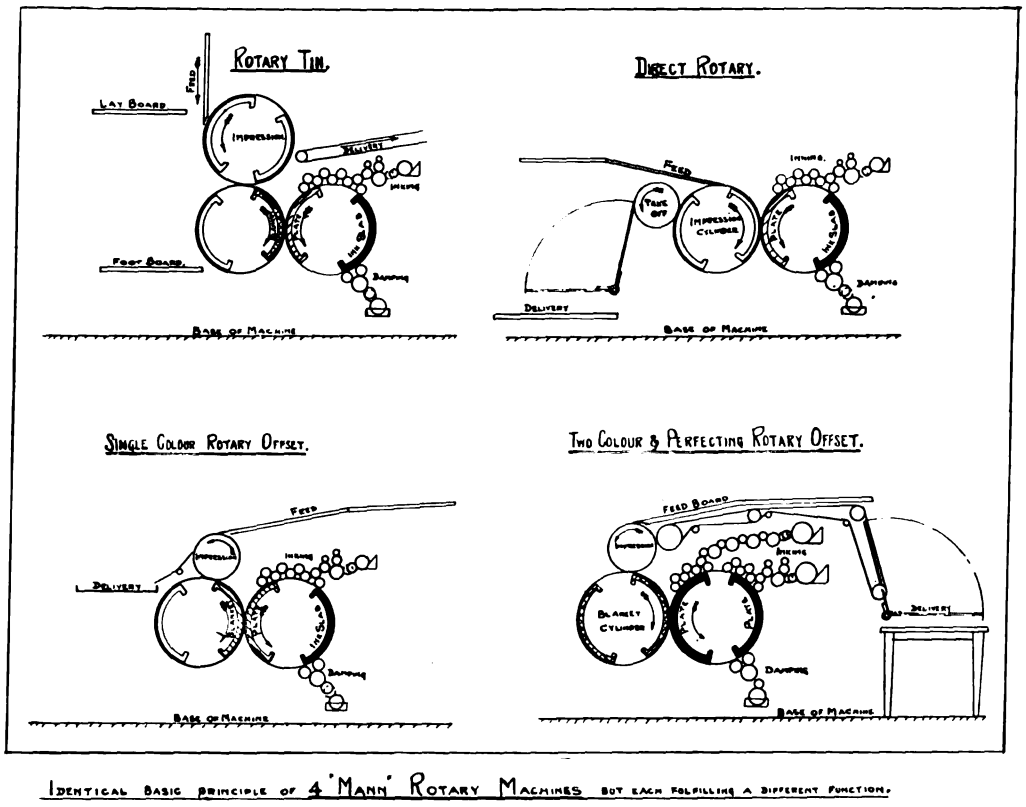
The value of this machine (Fig. 7) to those who have work, say, in an odd number of colours on the front and type matter on the back, such as post cards, cigarette stiffeners, or jobs of that character, is tremendous, owing to this unique combination of either printing two colours or perfecting as required.

The sizes in which this machine is built range from quad crown to eight crown, with a printing surface of 64-in. by 48-in., and in spite of its size and what it performs one operator and one feeder are all the staff necessary for its working.

It is not a machine to be recommended for short runs, but, of course, for long runs its output is simply enormous.

I will complete the machinery section by briefly referring to that useful little adjunct to offset printers, viz., the Offset Proving and Reversing Press. With the work on the litho stone or plate having to be positive, a proof pulled in the ordinary litho transfer press of course is not altogether practical, and looking at the reflection of it in the mirror is not, of course, so good as seeing the actual proof itself the right way round which this little press effects in quite a simple manner. The cylinder is covered with a rubber blanket and is rolled first over the stone or plate and then a sheet fed into the grippers of the cylinder which travels on to the other end of the press, using the flat table it passes on its journey thereto for giving the necessary impression to the paper. It is also extremely handy for reversing transfers from negative originals.

The next diagram (Fig. 8) is self explanatory and its practical value is obvious—if an operator has been used to either a Rotary Tin or Direct Rotary machine he has practically nothing to learn when coming to an offset machine, for their main principles are identical. With that I now complete in as brief a manner as is possible the main manufactures in offset machinery. Needless to say I could tell you a great deal more about them if time permitted.



Identical Basic principle of 4 'Mann' Rotary Machines but each fulfilling a different function.

Fig. 8.

Digitized by Google

They are, of course, fitted with all the latest and most up-to-date appliances for efficiently and economically enabling the operator to turn out work rapidly and of a uniform quality.

Its Practical Value to Printers.

I pass to my third and last section, and I venture to prophesy that this will prove the most interesting to you gentlemen to-night.

It is all very fine for engineers to talk in their technical way of this combination of cylinders or that mechanism or inking arrangement, but after all what you really want to know is what the offset process is doing and what it can do, or in other words it practical value to you as printers.

There are printers who say—I won't say they believe, but they say the value of offset printing is practically "nil," but I feel convinced that their number is, in the language of the poet, growing "small by degrees and beautifully less."

There are others who say it is only a passing fancy and will die a natural death like "ping-pong" or futurist drawings, but, gentlemen, is it possible, I ask you, to believe anything but that offset printing has come to stay, and has to be seriously reckoned with when one firm alone is sending practically one machine every working day to some part of the globe, when we know that many of the largest firms in this country have adopted it, when we know that in that English speaking and hustling land of America every lithographer and many typographers have offset machines as an integral part of their plant?

If necessary I can produce documentary evidence from lithographic firms of repute who intend as opportunity offers to gradually replace every printing machine they have, even including direct or straight rotary litho machines, laid down only two or three years ago. This may seem a startling fact, but we live in an age of rapid evolution and the printing craft is bound to get its share of the shocks and uprootings which are being handed round.

On analysis, however, the value and the advantages of offset printing can be better realised and understood. Let us analyse them and see then what these merits are.

First and foremost is the remarkable quality of printing that can be obtained, combined with the fact that the surface to be printed upon is perfectly immaterial.

The extraordinary beauty of line work, the wonderfully artistic softness of screen, chalk or chromo work produced by the offset method is getting to be more generally recognised, and its commercial value realised as it becomes better known.

For instance, paper which has hitherto had to be damped before printing can now be printed upon with perfect ease even when quite dry. This in itself effects an enormous economy in production. Extremely hard or bond papers offer no difficulty at all to the perfect resiliency in the rubber itself. Work of a very fine line or screen character can be printed with perfect ease without smashing or breaking up at all, giving perfect results.

I do not mean to say for one moment that you should print on *any* sort of paper that may be handy, for *every* job upon the offset machine. An offset job has to be studied as to which paper will produce the best results.

You know even better than I do the difference in effect you get on different paper, even when every other condition is exactly the same, but very often a great saving in the cost of paper can be effected by the offset because of its adaptability in printing upon practically any surface from coarse canvas to fine art paper.

The Second Valuable Asset

in the offset process for printers is the remarkably small quantity of ink required. Compared with the straight or direct method, a saving of anything up to seven-tenths, or even more, can usually be effected, although naturally the saving varies with different jobs, but in any case those who have taken the trouble to get actual figures are often more than surprised at the results.

This saving is again explained by the resilient properties in the rubber, which enables every pore and crevice of the paper to be thoroughly searched, and where necessary a film of ink to be deposited, thus giving depth and density to the work.

This is of course in direct contradiction to the method adopted in direct printing where the ink is deposited on to the paper., and squeezed in under heavy pressure, and carries an additional advantage in the fact that so little ink being used the danger of "set off" is reduced to almost vanishing point, and also, requiring very little time for drying, subsequent printings can be proceeded with in astonishingly quick time.

The next point of value to the printer is that by using a rubber as a printing medium there is no necessity at all for the heavy pressures which are well known to be required in the direct or straight method of flat-bed or direct rotary machines. In fact to be correct, just one-third of the pressure is necessary so that the saving in wear and tear is considerable. You will notice that I said that this point (*i.e.*, saving in wear and tear), will be of value to the printer.

But whatever the poor printers' engineer thinks, his client rejoices in this light pressure, because it helps him tremendously in obviating that great bugbear of the printers, *stretching of paper*.

Furthermore, the fact that the paper does not come into direct contact with the wet stone or plate prevents a lot of moisture getting into the paper, and thus increasing a tendency to stretch.

Therefore in two ways, light pressure and the paper getting only in contact with the dry blanket, shows that the offset process can do a great deal to alleviate the trouble of printers, especially for tight register work and colour printing.

It can also accomplish something which I fancy all letterpress printers would consider a long way towards reaching the millenium, and that is, the longer you print, under proper conditions, of course, by offset, the sharper and clearer your work. No type to wear out—and again, no rules to cut through your paper, no spaces or quads to rise up and spoil your work, and incidentally your temper also.

Within limits, the longer you print by offset the better your work.

In order, however, to show you that I am trying to be impartial, one of the disadvantages of offset printing is that where gold or bronze printing has to be done, this invariably has to be done last, on account of the tacky nature of the surface of the rubber blanket. This blanket tends to pull the bronze in subsequent printings if it is printed first, although before long I have no doubt that this difficulty will be overcome.

For Litho Work.

In conclusion, and speaking generally and taking a broad view of the offset process since its introduction some six or seven years ago, and what it has accomplished up to date, I make a bold statement, but I venture to make it because I speak of that which I know is happening, when I say that the offset process is an ideal one for lithographic work.

I believe everyone is now practically agreed that it is quite the right thing for every kind of commercial work, such as letter headings, bonds, cheques, etc. Even the most convinced opponent of offset printing when it was first introduced will now admit this, and the prejudice which existed to begin with against reversing so as to get the design on the printing plate positive, is now fast disappearing, and it is looked upon as a very ordinary thing indeed.

I invite your critical inspection of the samples around the room to verify this, and also to prove my claim that there is no difficulty in getting good solid depth of colour printing from our offset machine, and I might mention that all the colour samples which you see have been produced by means of single, not double, rolling. Many people are still unconvinced that offset will print solid colours. Well, here is proof positive that it will.

In London, in the provinces, and in that country which has sometimes been called the home of lithography (Germany) you will find the Mann machines dotted everywhere, producing colour work. When I say colour work, of course I include everything under that heading, whether it be beer labels, cigarette stiffeners, show cards or the highest class of chromo work.

If I may give you British printers a friendly hint, it will be that you must look to your laurels very keenly indeed, otherwise your Continental brethren will, on account of their readily adopting the offset machine for every class of colour work, beat you in the commercial race.

I am speaking, of course, to those of you who are lithographers pure and simple. I am glad, however, to realise that those of the more up-to-date and progressive spirits in our own land are gradually assimilating the many processes which have been, and still are being, perfected for putting work on zinc or aluminium plates, and are doing much to hold their own.

With reference to processes, as the old saying goes, "of the making of books there is no end," so one might say with perfect truth to-day, "of the introduction of new processes there is no lack," and although they are obviously not within my lecture to-night, yet as offset machine makers we welcome them all.

The inspiration for the zeal in this direction has been largely brought about, in my opinion, by the superior printing qualities of the offset process.

I have it on the best authority, from experts in lithographic and offset printing, that whatever you can put upon zinc plates the offset machine will print perfectly, and they see

A Tremendous Future For It.

For the faithful reproduction of old masters, for instance, in my opinion the offset process has no equal. Given the same length of time, experience and ability, which has been applied to the tri-colour process, in my opinion the offset process will prove superior.

For the reproduction of water colour drawings, so as to almost deceive the experts, the offset process is doing wonderful things, one of the main advantages being of course that the rubber will print on exactly the same paper as used by the artist himself.

There is no question at all that the tri-colour process has for a great many years robbed the lithographer of a large amount of work which originally belonged to him, and the offset process has come to his rescue, I believe, to enable him to at least hold his own again. But I am not here to-night setting class against class, but in an impartial spirit to point out to the letterpress printers that in offset machines they have a very valuable adjunct to their letterpress plant.

I can tell you of many houses who to-day are doing economically and with profit to themselves, every-day "bread and butter" jobs—as one might term them—(work which has hitherto been done on their letterpress machines) on their rotary offset machines.

The work I refer to, of course, is of the jobbing duplicate character, such as circulars, headings, order forms, and advertising matter of all kinds, where the subject matter can be set up and then transfers pulled from this and laid upon the plate for the offset machine up to any required number.

You then bring your plate to the offset machine, and beyond setting your ink and water, and getting your lay, there is nothing else to be done before commencing printing.

Make ready, as understood by the letterpress printer, is done away with entirely. You can easily see where the economy comes in, not only in this way, but also where you have half-tone work to be done. No electros or stereos are required, the transfer being simply taken from the original block or photographed on the plate itself, and the stock of type you need carry can be very substantially reduced.

Of course the argument may be brought forward that instead of making ready you have the cost of transferring, etc., but I would point out that the plate can be prepared away from the machine itself so that an expensive machine is not kept standing idle whilst the transferring is being done, this giving you so many more working hours per week for the running of your machine, and of course, gentlemen, profit is being made whilst the machine is actually printing, because you are then actually producing the commodity for which your customer pays.

To those of you who are lithographers, despite the detractions which you hear concerning the offset process, believe me it is

Your Best Friend.

To those of you who are letterpress men—look into the merits of the offset process with an open mind.

I speak sincerely when I say you will find very much that you can use with advantage in your business, and as one who has at heart the true welfare of the reproductive arts just as much as you printers have, although my energies find a different expression to yours—I venture the humble opinion that real progress is only made and the utmost benefits derived from what is undoubtedly a remarkable process, when the energies, the abilities, and the inventive qualities of the lithographer and typographer, and also including the process worker, are applied collectively and in combination, for therein is strength. I want to give you ample opportunity for asking questions if you desire so to do, and I therefore leave it at that.

I have omitted to touch on many things I would like to have mentioned, and the subject is such a vast and fascinating one that I could talk shop with you all night, but, if what I have said has helped you to understand this subject better, then I am satisfied.

One last word, with reference to the samples shown around. I don't want you to think that they represent the last word in—what shall I call it—I am tired of saying offset printing or offset process. I will coin a word, *i.e.*, "Offsetography."

I have picked out of our huge collection of samples what I thought would be of the greatest interest to show you that offset machinery is tackling successfully to-day not only the highest class of commercial and colour work, but the commonest as well.

And the great majority of them are not what I would call manufactured samples, but work turned out in an every-day competitive manner. What I want to bring home to the members is that Offsetography is

Digitized by Google

just as successful in dealing with every-day common or garden work as in printing the 14-colour chromo job from Milan or this rainbow-tinted Austrian Bank Note.

Offsetography, or the art of printing from rubber, although it has accomplished many remarkable things, is only in its infancy, and I commend it to you, gentlemen, as worthy of your earnest consideration.

Particularly with regard to half-tone work, only a commencement has been made, but to a certain extent the engineer has now to await the next step, for his machine is as near perfect as it can be made, and he looks with confidence to you and others I have mentioned for that move.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening a discussion, said that those of them who knew a little about offset printing knew a little more now, and those of them who flattered themselves that they knew a lot probably had learned something also. His impression of the offset process was that it was very limited—speaking as a practical letterpress printer—in so far as its application to letterpress was concerned. He had never yet seen anything produced on an offset machine which had not had a somewhat flat appearance, and when type was introduced, it had been flatter still. He did not think it compared with letterpress process work, but he did marvel sometimes at what had been possible by the offset method with the paper on which some of the half-tone work had been printed. The detail was more brought out, but still there was that flatness present. To the lithographer it had no doubt been a great boon. It had helped him commercially, and he was able to do more now than he could on the old flat-bed presses. He invited the members to put any questions they wished to Mr. Heywood.

Mr. KEATS asked, in the case of the two-colour or perfecting rotary, when they were printing red and black, how they prevented the red being deposited on the black plate, or the black on the red plate.

Mr. GYNGELL, referring to the lecturer's statement about the saving in ink by the offset process, said that while he was prepared to say they saved about 10 or 15 per cent. in the quantity used, at the same time they had to pay a little more for the ink to get the required density for working on the rubber in order to obtain a good result.

Mr. AMER asked how Mr. Heywood proposed to overcome the offset in perfecting.

Mr. MAISEY said they had heard the lecturer speak in glowing terms of what it was possible to do with the offset printing machine, but was there any evidence to show how they could print, by an offset machine, blocks equally as well as were printed in such papers as *Country Life* or the *Engineer*.

The LECTURER, in reply, said, with reference to the chairman's remarks, he admitted that the offset process was limited as regarded letterpress printing. He never for a moment claimed that it was going to entirely supersede letterpress machines. Some enthusiasts said letterpress was dead; he did not say that for a moment. What he said was that the offset process was a very valuable adjunct to the letterpress printer. With regard to the flat appearance complained of, he admitted the chairman's criticisms somewhat, but he also said in his lecture that, given the same amount of experience, ability and time that half-tone or tri-colour work had had, then his point was that offset would approach very nearly to what letterpress would do in that line. He did not say it would, but very possibly it would. As regarded the flatness, his artistic friends called it artistic and soft, and naturally he would prefer that interpretation. (Laughter.) But of course letterpress printing depended entirely on its handling.

Having pointed to a specimen of an offset catalogue produced three or four years ago by one of the members of the Association, which, he said, would compare with any other matter, the lecturer remarked that offset printing was of course limited, but a tremendous lot depended on "the man behind the gun" every time. If they examined the specimens before them critically, especially some of the half-tone ones, the appearance of flatness would disappear, and they would admire their appearance.

With reference to Mr. Keats' question as to whether the red rollers, in the two-colour and perfecting machines, get on to the black plate and *vice versa*, he apologised for having omitted to mention that the red rollers lift when the black plate comes round, and *vice versa*.

He admitted what Mr. Gyngell had said about the saving in ink and paying more for it to get the required density, but when they used, say, only half or a quarter the quantity, or only one-tenth, they had got something up their sleeve to play with as regarded the price. There was a tremendous difference. As an illustration, a printer who had always used 10 lbs. of red for a twenty-ream run, put down a quad demy offset machine, and the minder worked the same with only 1½ lbs. of ink. The overseer thought the minder had made a mistake, but on checking it he found it was quite correct. With experience—and the practical lithographer would bear him out—the ordinary everyday ink which they used could be used for the offset machine, and give them the desired result, the only difference being that they manipulated it in a different manner.

Mr. Amer had spoken of the offset difficulty in perfecting. He presumed he meant the set-off difficulty. He (the lecturer) had said that the front and the back sheet were printed simultaneously. The top side cylinder printed one and the bottom printed the other, and so they were printed at the same moment. It was not like the letterpress printing machine, which just prints one side and then turns the paper over and prints the other side. There was no question of set-off at all in the offset machine because it did not arise.

In answer to Mr. Maisey, he said straight away that the offset process would not print like the illustrations he referred to. Again, he fell back upon what he had said, that the offset process was an adjunct to the letterpress printer. There was a desire unquestionably on the part of the general public to get away from art paper on account of its glaze and the tendency of the leaves to stick together. He thought the offset process came in here. As it was perfected—and every day people were applying their brains to that end—so illustrations would be printed on paper which had not that glazed surface which was so objectionable. Again, they got lighter paper. While not intended to print in the manner of the illustrations in *Country Life*, the offset process performed valuable functions in a different direction.

The CHAIRMAN said they were much indebted to Mr. Heywood for the lucid manner in which he had described the offset process and replied to questions, and he asked Mr. Seeley to propose and the Secretary to second a vote of thanks to him.

Mr. F. W. SEELEY said it gave him great pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Heywood for the very lucid lecture he had given to them. As one who was closely connected with lithography, he felt a great amount of pleasure that the litho section had come forward and given the Association two such interesting lectures as they had had at the last meeting and that night. It was now up to the letterpress side to follow up and see if they could not go one better. A good deal had been said of the limitations of offset printing, and it had been thrown up against it that half-tone work by the offset process did not equal the letterpress half-tone. Naturally it did not. He thought the specimens of half-tone printing exhibited round the walls showed the litho and the letterpress printers what was really capable of being done by offset printing, and that nothing like it had been attempted in the past, or could be attempted, on the ordinary flat-bed machine, either by plate or stone. Looking round the walls at the various classes of specimens shown, he said that rubber offset printing had come to stay and had a great future in front of it. (Applause.)

Mr. E. C. MOYCE heartily seconded the vote of thanks to the lecturer. As a mere letterpress man he could not touch on the technical side of the subject; all in the machine department knew that the commercial overseer must not know anything about that. (Laughter.) He had listened to many lectures in that room, but he had never heard a lecturer place his views before his audience more lucidly than Mr. Heywood had done. They were much indebted to him, therefore, for coming there and giving them the benefit of his knowledge and experience, and also for his kindness in undertaking to give the lecture at such short notice. (Applause.)

Mr. BLENKINS, as a letterpress man, also spoke in support of the vote of thanks, which was cordially carried.

Mr. HEYWOOD, in replying, thanked the Secretary for the able way in which he had arranged for the lantern, and the meeting ended, many members prolonging their stay in order to examine the specimens and discuss the subject with the lecturer.

Books Exported from United KINGDOM.

The following figures give an idea of the trade in printed books:—

	October		Jan.-Oct.	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
1913	46,121	280,139	385,908	2,278,193
1912	50,105	303,646	389,539	2,303,369
1911	47,002	302,428	357,788	2,252,065

Stationery Exports.

The following are the exports of stationery, other than paper, from the United Kingdom for the month of October, compared with the corresponding month of the two previous years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
To Germany ...	£9,705	£12,978	£12,462
„ France... ...	4,469	4,159	4,387
„ United States of America...	9,445	11,749	11,792
„ British India...	25,461	28,242	24,836
„ Straits Settlements ...	2,849	3,785	5,426
„ Ceylon ...	2,778	3,525	2,829
„ Australia ...	25,833	27,578	27,022
„ New Zealand	9,453	9,467	6,762
„ Canada ...	10,355	11,518	13,312
„ Other Countries... ...	95,051	104,899	107,234
Totals	£195,399	£217,892	£216,062

For the ten months, ending October, the total exports reached £1,636,922, an increase of £71,283 over the same period of 1912, and an increase of £246,774 over the corresponding period of 1911.

"WINTER'S PIE."—Although 25,000 extra copies of *Winter's Pie* were printed this year, the publisher had not a single copy left on the day of publication. The same evening several of the bookstalls at the great railway termini had practically disposed of their available supply and no reprint is possible.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,
Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.
196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS
For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:
News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.
Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.
CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.
If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

The Association's Future Policy.

A special meeting was held at the Albert Hotel, Nottingham, on Saturday, 8th inst., to consider the Report of the Special Committee on "Future Policy."

Mr. C. BUDDEN (president) took the chair at 7 p.m., and introduced the subject in brief and chosen words of earnestness. It was a strictly business gathering, he explained, at which the rules and principles governing the future activities and progress of the P. M. and O. A. were to some extent in the melting pot. The Council had requested their vice-president, Mr. A. E. Moore, to handle the case in their behalf, and from what they knew of his thoroughness and earnestness in the cause he felt sure they would have the matter placed before them in such a manner as would materially help them in their decisions He asked for their careful attention, and called upon the speaker.

Mr. A. E. MOORE said: I should like first of all to propose: "That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the members of the Special Committee on Future Policy for the splendid work they have performed on behalf of the Association."

Criticisms and Suggestions by the Vice-President.

This having been seconded, and carried unanimously,

Mr. Moore, continuing, said: Our Association is a splendid movement of which I am sure we are all proud. Let there be no mistake about that. The Future Policy discussions are to cement our interests and improve our possibilities. Those members who have followed the discussions on Future Policy, as reported in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, will perhaps have noticed that several speakers have been having some amusement at the expense of the North Midland Centre; *some* have understood and supported our recommendation on the Death Benefit clause. Anyhow, it stands incorporated in a modified form in the adopted report of the Parent Association—I believe, the *only* suggestion accepted from a provincial centre.

The study of the Committee's suggestions, with the adopted report placed before you, discloses some anomalies in our constitution. The two reports do not entirely agree, and the provincial centres are really only asked to consider such suggestions as the London meeting has decided to accept. The paper before you contains paragraphs numbered in the original report as 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34 and 37, so that suggestions 10, 25 and 35 have been deleted and others altered without reference to the provinces. (Other missing numbers are Committee's comments.)

The Manchester Centre are recommending a *National Council* to deal with *Policy*, so they have evidently had similar experiences and desire firmer ground. In the London Circular, dated September 2nd, page 6, a Revision of Rules Committee has already been appointed by the London members and composed of London members only, and it might help the Manchester proposal if the North Midlands Centre—with the modesty due to itself—respectfully enquires if the "Future Policy" is to eliminate provincial representation in such important matters. It may be said that standing rule 24 supports the present action, but I submit that with the separating of the accounts (par. 20) and the delicate apportioning of balances now in hand, a new situation is created which requires a more direct representation from provincial centres.

Paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 34 and 37, apply primarily to London and may be passed *nem. con.*, unless we with Manchester ask—How are the officers' salaries to be apportioned, and support their idea of a National Council for the Imperial Funds, etc.

Paragraph 20 should obtain the unanimous support of the members. The pooling of the benefit funds is a principle so self-evidently just that one wonders how it could ever have been otherwise. Yet we must not overlook the fact that it may mean a re-adjustment of article 6 if the extra payment per member is to reach the pool.

This brings us to paragraph 24 proposing 2s. advance in subscriptions with a proportion to Unemployment Benefit and Benevolent Fund. Here again Manchester propose 1s. to Benevolent Fund, and 1s. to own centre. I feel that whatever sums are centrally pooled should be in the care of a National Committee, though I have some doubt as to whether the present moment is opportune for raising additional calls upon the members.

Paragraph 27 must be taken to apply strictly to the local funds of the Parent body if it is to convey any meaning; otherwise the pooled funds should be protected by the powers of the proposed National Council or a ballot of the whole Association.

Paragraph 29 refers to a kindly consideration for the older member *in necessitous times*, according to speeches made in debate, but there is no qualification of this kind in the wording, and may lead to trouble in practice unless made more clear.

Suggestion 31—or as I may term it—"Our Suggestion," raised the Death Benefit to members up to 50 years of age. I am pleased to see it was well discussed, well attacked, and well defended—as it deserved to be. My only regret was not to have been present to have advocated the North Midlands point of view. Some opponents had gone for the suggestion tooth and nail, because of expense or because the Association couldn't afford to be generous. Such observations were wide of the mark. What we asked for, and I hope will continue to ask for—is the application of *every rule* and *every benefit* to *every member in proportion to his status*. It is not a case of begging doles or favours. We ask the Association to be broad in its principles, considerate to every member who joins, believing him to have accepted their motto of "mutual help and good fellowship," in good faith. The penalties of age overtake all quite soon enough without their being made an excuse for ostracism in the P. M. and O. A. For over fourteen years there was no age limit at all in this Fund, yet no calamity overtook it. To-day with a safe sliding scale it is working admirably and raising much more money than is required. We ask that under the same safeguards the benefits be extended to every member, and the best criticisms advanced by opponents is that in certain quarters there may be a few old men who will see an advantage to be gained and take it. If the argument were true the position taken up would be too paltry for words, but it is not true, for a sliding scale makes everybody's claim and liability proportionate and the member's age doesn't affect the situation. *There is a danger* in the proposal to augment Unemployment and Benevolent pay, under suggestion 24, open alike to old or young to come in and take advantage of, but the Parent Body were so engrossed with "Pension" matters that they passed the other part without a murmur, and so created the danger they fear.

Suggestion 33 brings my review to an end. It is "that a combined meeting of the Association be held every Whitsuntide at each Centre in turn." A national council might do it—the Association never. The only feasible move would be a Council on the Friday at the same Centre as the summer outing is arranged for on the Saturday.

The words "each Centre in turn" means throwing much more expense on the provinces than upon London, because of the disproportion of numbers. Would the decisions of a meeting, say, in Edinburgh be binding upon the London members whose representatives at the meeting might be in a minority?

Views and Resolutions.

Items 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 34 and 37 were agreed to on the proposition of Mr. A. E. MOORE (vice-president), seconded by Mr. C. HOLLINGSWORTH—on the supposition that Provincial Centres are not affected in their elections, etc.

Items 20 and 24 were agreed to, "subject to the suggestion that some control of these funds be given to Provincial Centres." Proposed by Mr. A. E. MOORE (Nottingham), seconded by Mr. J. OLDHAM (Loughborough).

It was further proposed by Mr. J. T. WELLS (secretary), seconded by Mr. A. E. HUDSON (Mansfield)—"That the original suggestion of 16s. subscription, including the Pension Scheme, is the better proposal, and should be recommended," but the President pointed out that pension matters had been deleted from the report.

With regard to Item 27, Mr. A. E. HUDSON proposed, and Mr. H. W. EVERARD seconded, "That consent to this proposal be governed by the question: 'How does this affect the Provincial Centres' contributions, and in what manner will their consent be obtained?'"

Item 29.—Mr. T. BARRADELL, Derby, proposed, and Mr. A. MANN, Nottingham, seconded, "That the word 'National' be inserted before the word 'Council' in the third line of paragraph."

Item 31.—It was proposed by Mr. J. T. WELLS, and seconded by Mr. W. LONGSTER, "That retrospective payment should carry with it retrospective benefit, and members paying up subscriptions should be entitled to the present payments of £30 and £15, not £20 and £10 as given in the Report." It was also proposed by Mr. A. E. MOORE, and seconded by Mr. G. Low, "That with the brilliant success of the Association before us, and 'mutual help and good fellowship' as our motto, this Centre appeals to the whole body of the Association to put its professions into full operation by opening the death benefit to all managers and overseers who join the movement, being convinced that the principle can be put into operation, *upon a sliding scale*, without any increase in liability."

In respect to Item 33, it was proposed by Mr. C. G. BUDDEN (President), and seconded by Mr. H. W. EVERARD, "That this proposal should carry with it the formation of a National Council on the lines suggested by the Manchester Centre, and apply particularly to that Council." The Manchester suggestion was:—"That a National Council be formed of representatives from each Centre, the representation consisting of the President and Secretary of each Centre, with an additional member for each fifty, or its fraction, beyond the first fifty members." "That this proposal has the hearty support of the North Midlands Centre, subject to a proviso that where the President and Secretary are unable to attend, two members of the Council may be elected to represent them."

A special vote of thanks to the Vice-President for his analytical notes concluded the meeting.

The Linotype in Libraries.

A representative of Linotype and Machinery Ltd., who has been visiting the United States, supplies us with the following interesting information regarding two of the great libraries in that country. The visitor found in the New York Public Library what he considered to be a really model printing plant. It is a great up-to-date printing office in miniature. There are several platen presses, but only one rotary and one cylinder press in its press-room. Its bindery is complete in every detail, and its composing-room is equipped with five Multiple-Magazine Linotypes upon which 90 per cent. of its catalogue, book, record cards, and miscellaneous work is composed. The Director of the Library, in drawing up the specifications covering the equipment of the printing plant with his superintendent, insisted that Linotypes exclusively should be supplied, not only because of the quality of the work demanded, but because of the time and labour saved in the handling of Linotype bars and the making-up of the forms. Indeed, he says, it has been found among the four great libraries in the United States, which are operating their own printing plants, that the intricate composition called for in their catalogues can be most effectively and economically produced on the Linotype.

The printing office in the Congressional Library in Washington was also visited. It is under the control of the Government Printing Office, and is rated as a branch of that larger institution. Nothing but work relating directly to the Library is executed, yet the office is one of the most thoroughly equipped, as to detail, of any printing establishment in the world—this compliment having been paid to Mr. Putman, the librarian, by a British printer who visited the Library Printing Office while on a tour of the United States. Forty different languages are used in indexing the record cards. The cards call for the use of many accented letters, superior letters, inferior figures, and special characters of different sizes and styles. The Linotypes here have been equipped to meet any and all demands in this complicated work.

BRITISH Exports & Imports of Printing Type.

The following figures show the exports and imports of printing type into the United Kingdom for the periods mentioned:—

Imports:—

	Oct.		Jan.-Oct.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	11	1,639	57	9,758
1912	4	882	40	7,261
1911	4	884	51	10,320

Exports:—

	Oct.		Jan.-Oct.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1913	42	7,584	462	78,248
1912	53	8,197	430	62,397
1911	51	6,759	417	64,944

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was only one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, November 7th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed seven.

THE late editor of the *Saturday Review*, Mr. Harold Hodge, was entertained to dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Friday last by the staff and contributors of the *Review*.

Digitized by Google

Necrology

The Late Mr. Henry Escritt.

The death has taken place at Grantham of a gentleman who for many years has taken an important part in the business life of that town. Mr. Henry Escritt was a typical Yorkshireman who went to Grantham in 1860, fully equipped with a thorough practical knowledge of the printing trade, and for the particulars following we are indebted to the *Grantham Journal*, a paper of which he was proprietor. After arriving in Grantham Mr. Escritt entered into partnership with the late Mr. Joseph Rogers, proprietor of the *Grantham Journal*, becoming sole owner of that paper in 1862. At that time the *Journal* was a four-page sheet of limited circulation. Not many people remember those early days, but a glance at the file copies plainly reveals the infusion of fresh energy and enterprise. The record of Mr. Escritt's career is practically the history of the paper itself. Not only was it enlarged and improved, but its influence was widely extended throughout the countryside. It is interesting to note how eagerly the tradespeople of that time took advantage of its columns as an advertising medium. The business announcements—long or short, closely set or moderately displayed—were practically a trade directory of Grantham fifty years ago. Mr. Escritt, we believe, also established the *Lincoln Journal*, which became a very flourishing concern. He found it, however, difficult to manage so far from the city, and eventually disposed of the property to Lincoln gentlemen. It ultimately became merged into another paper which at present enjoys a large circulation. Under his fostering care and unceasing energy the *Grantham Journal* grew rapidly in popularity, not only on account of its merits as a news sheet, but also because of its strictly impartial attitude on all public questions. The proprietor established a corps of correspondents throughout the district, and by degree its circulation covered not only South Lincolnshire, North Leicestershire, South Notts, but the entire county of Rutland and North Northants, with special agencies at Melton, Bourne, Oakham, and Uppingham. The greater demand for the paper, and the increasing quantity of news to be dealt with week by week necessitated several enlargements, until in 1885 it became absolutely essential to erect a rapid rotary machine, printing from stereotyped plates. In the Diamond Jubilee year of Queen Victoria (1897) he made a gift of the newspaper to his only son, Mr. H. Manners Escritt, most of his own time being taken up with the business of auctioneer, valuer and estate agent, in which he was eminently successful, and went to reside at Bournemouth. In February, 1910, his only son died in very sad circumstances, and the bereavement was a great blow to him. His one desire seemed to be to again acquire possession of the *Journal*, and after negotiations with the executors the property once more became his own. Until quite a recent period he regularly came down to the office at 9 a.m. daily to interview the heads of departments, thus keeping in closest touch with the business. He realised that the time had arrived to bring the composing-room into line with modern requirements. The introduction of typesetting machinery, of course, meant the displacing of a certain amount of hand labour, and Mr. Escritt naturally hesitated a great deal before he adopted a policy which would mean the dismissal of men who had served him faithfully for many years. But he could not help recognising the fact that the *Journal* was practically the only paper within a very wide area that was set by hand compositors, and reluctantly he gave the order for the installation of the latest and most improved pattern of Linotypes. Those who knew him best can bear witness to the fact that the parting with several of his old employees was a great grief to him, and nothing pleased him better than to hear they had obtained other employment. About the same period he resolved to form the *Journal* into a private limited liability company, and this scheme was carried out under his supervision at the end of this year. Possibly the strain of these two important schemes had an adverse effect upon his health. Gradually he became weaker, and passed quietly and painlessly away.

The death is announced of Mr. Ernest Alfieri, a well-known journalist who was editor of *Music* from 1895. He was a lineal descendant of Alfieri, Italy's great dramatic poet.

The death has taken place of Mr. Edward Wildman, printer, of Redcross-street, Liverpool, who was found dead at his business premises. The deceased gentleman was 80 years of age.

Printers' Roller Composition.

The composition manufactured by "The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, E.C., has long occupied a high position in the estimation of those printers who have used it on their machines, and is in use to-day in all parts of the world where printing machines are to be found, and it answers the requirements of various climates and the conditions of different offices, as well as the varying needs of machines of every grade. To assist printers in deciding upon the proper class of composition to use for their rollers, the firm has just issued a chart giving particulars of the various qualities, which will be sent, together with samples, prices, terms and all other information, on application, and printers interested in getting the best work out of their machines should apply for the same. The company are contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, and others, for the past thirty years, and have been supplying their roller composition to the trade for forty years. We may add that for nearly thirty years we have used "The Durable" rollers on our own machines, and they have given us the utmost satisfaction.

British Paper in Japan.

The following figures show the exports of British paper to Japan during the last five years:—

1912	188,980 cwts.	£191,794
1911	113,698 ,,	120,854
1910	142,097 ,,	114,084
1909	102,143 ,,	109,103
1908	72,163 ,,	77,647

SCREENS Our "Diamond" Screens for Process Engravers are the best and cheapest high-grade, permanently engraved Screens. In competition with others, they have been chosen by the principal Process Houses. We are actual makers with more than 20 years experience and our prices are lower than others because we sell from our factory to you direct.

Send for Price List and see what you save:

F. E. BROWN & Co., Screen Works,
5½ Guthlaxton St., LEICESTER, Eng.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process. Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:— Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS,

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application*

23, ABCHURCH LANE. LOMBARD ST., E.C.

T. E. BINGLEY
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. QUALITY | PROMPTITUDE. MODERATE CHARGES

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C,
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.
TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- "6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

A NEW quarterly paper, the *Journal of Egyptian Archæology*, is to be published by the Egyptian Exploration Fund. The first number will appear next January.

THE printers of Burnley, Blackburn, Nelson, Accrington and Darwen are agitating for an increase of 3s. 6d. a week, but have been refused. The masters have offered 1s. 6d. a week, and the matter is to be submitted to arbitration.

THE premises of the *Dunfermline Journal* printing works were entered by burglars the other night and a safe in the counting house was opened, a cash box was forced open, and money amounting to about £6, besides a quantity of stamps, stolen.

THE Cleveland Guild of Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders and Kindred Arts and Crafts, has an excellent syllabus for the winter session, that includes lectures, discussions, practical demonstrations, and visits to printing works, paper mills, etc.

AN excellent concert was given at the Liverpool Press Club on Monday night, under the presidency of Mr. Wallace Coop. The programme, which had been arranged by Mr. E. Stanley Redfern, was sustained by several members of the Hallé Orchestra.

A FIRE broke out last week in a warehouse in the basement of Messrs. William Heinemann's, the publishers, premises in Bedford-street, which contained many thousands of books. The fire was soon got under, but a large number of books were damaged by water.

THE highest award obtainable at the International Graphic Arts Exhibition, Amsterdam—the Diploma of Honour—was given to the L and M Offset Litho Rotary, the L and M Two-Revolution Press, and the L and M Automatic Metal Furnace, manufactured by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited.

ON Saturday last, Mr. Chas. W. Gamble, M.Sc. Tech. (Manchester), Director of the Photography and Printing Crafts Department, lectured on "Colour," before a large assembly of members of the Printing Crafts Guild, in the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester. In his two hours' discourse he intelligently, by demonstrations and lantern slides, showed the usefulness of colour to the printer, and how by means of a special lantern three-colour subjects were obtained.

TIN SIGNS WANTED.—A trader in Montreal wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom makers of tin lithographed or enamelled signs for advertising purposes, plain and in relief. The enquirer, who claims to have received several enquiries for large quantities of these signs, desires to be in a position to have his customers' designs manufactured in large quantities in the United Kingdom. The name and address of the above enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

AT the quarterly meeting of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland District of the Institute of Journalists, held in the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on November 6th, Mr. A. D. Macara presided over a good attendance. Mr. William Bertram Dunbar gave an interesting statement of his first attendance at the Council Conference as a delegate. Mr. Thos. Kemp, J.P., Dalkeith, also dealt with several matters before the Conference. Both gentlemen agreed as to the useful work accomplished by the Institute, and special reference was made to the great service rendered by Mr. Hodgson, the past president, in connection with the bye-laws.

TENDERS WANTED.—For the supply to the Felling Education Committee of books, apparatus, and stationery; tender forms from Mr. R. Hall, Council-buildings, Felling-on-Tyne. For the printing and supply of minute, account, and other books, stationery, etc., for the Carlisle Corporation; particulars may be had at the Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle. For printing for the House Committee of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; information from the Secretary. For supply of printing and stationery, for the Salford Guardians; forms of tender may be obtained at the Poor Law Offices, Eccles-new-road, Salford.

MR. JOHN GIBSONE, the general manager of Messrs. Ballantyne, Hanson and Co., printers and bookbinders, Causewayside, Edinburgh, has just completed fifty years' service with the firm, and to mark the event, the employees have presented him with a mahogany clock with side ornaments. Mr. Gibsone started his career with Mr. James Nichol, publisher, Edinburgh, in November, 1863, and that gentleman amalgamating his business with that of the Ballantyne Press in 1870, went with him, and after passing through various positions was appointed general manager in 1893.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN AND SONS have issued a new penny weekly entitled *Pitman's Magazine of Business Education.*

A NEW halfpenny paper has just made its appearance in the *Huddersfield Journal of Entertainments and Sports*, which, as its title suggests, deals largely with theatrical, variety and picture matters.

MESSRS. CH. LORILLEUX AND CO., printing ink manufacturers, of Paris and London, etc., inform us that, commencing from the present month, the firm will be under the joint management of Messrs. Gabriel G. and Pierre C. Lorilleux. The assistant-managership remains in the hands of M. Raoul Hussenot-Lorilleux, with whom, in that post, will in future be associated his son, M. Jos. Hussenot.

BURNISHED LEADS. — The proprietors of Fry's Metal Foundry, 25-30, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E., announce that they have now an arrangement with Messrs. William Ullmer and Son, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, whereby in the future they will supply that firm's burnished leads to customers, either in lengths or in cut sizes. Orders will be promptly filled and free delivery given in London, country orders of 1 cwt. are also delivered free.

TENDERS ACCEPTED. — For the supply of printing and stationery for the Bermondsey Board of Guardians, C. Knight and Co., Ltd., S. T. Green, Simson and Co., Ltd. For the supply of school stationery and apparatus for the Chorley Education Committee, books, stationery, kindergarten materials, etc., T. Hope, Devonshire Works, Ardwick, Manchester; needlework materials, J. Crowther, Market-street, Chorley. For the supply of the school requirements for the Dover Education Committee (schedule A, books, etc.; B, stationery; C, needlework), Arnold and Co., A and B; and Leighton, Baldwin and Co., C. For the supply of tramway tickets and the hire of punches for the Cardiff Corporation, Bell Punch and Printing Co., Tabernacle-street, London.

LEATHER BOARD. — A patent has been granted to the Hideite Leather Co., in which the shredded leather stock for leather-board is mixed with a cellulose compound to render it waterproof, firm, pliable, and capable of taking a finish suitable for covers, etc. In one method, three per cent. sulphuric or hydrochloric acid is added to 400 lb. of cellulose of any kind in sufficient quantity to cover it, say 800 to 1,000 lb., preferably in the presence of heat. To the resulting paste, a chrome salt, preferably 100 to 300 lb. of bichromate of soda, is added, and the compound is thoroughly mixed with 1,200 lb. of leather stock which has been separately shredded in a beater. In another method, 300 lb. of cellulose are converted into hydrocellulose by treatment with acid, and an emulsion is added containing 50 lb. of mineral oil, 75 lb. of resin, 25 lb. of fatty acid such as red oil, and 25 lb. of soda ash with water to render it sufficiently fluid. A precipitant such as ammonium sulphate is added, and the resulting mass is thrown into 1,200 lb. of leather stock in the beating-machine.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE presided at the first festival banquet of the National Advertising Society and General Benefit and Benevolent Institution, held on Thursday evening last, at the Hotel Cecil, and in the course of an interesting address said that it was estimated that 100,000 persons were connected with advertising in this country. Speaking of the science itself, he said there was nothing new about advertising, and cited the case of Rameses, who stamped his mark on the national monuments of Egypt. The Normans, who duplicated castles throughout England, were also publishing the fact of power. Science was developing publicity just as it was improving agriculture, and King Charles's advertisement in the *London Gazette* for his lost dog—one of the earliest English announcements—had been developed into newspaper advertising in which specialists, writers and artists of the highest talents were engaged. Advertising was certainly attracting the world's best brains. The idea that advertising was merely a method of puffing the pinchbeck and the catchpenny had long passed, and only the best ideas and the best manufactures would stand the test of advertising.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.—"I see you have a new man making up the classified advertisement page?" said the visitor, to the composing-room. "Yes," answered the foreman. "What became of Jones who had the job?" asked the visitor. "Oh!" replied the foreman. "We had to let him go. Jones was a good man but he got rattled in the rush the other night and put the advertisement of an undertaker under 'Amusements.'"

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

ADVERTISERS, by paying an extra fee of Sixpence, can have the replies addressed to the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer" Office under a number, and such replies will then be forwarded post free.

PAYMENTS must be made in advance, except where the Advertiser has a running account, in which case the cost can be debited thereto.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

YOUTH (age about 19 to 21), with some experience of Printing and Allied Trades, required by Printers' Supply House, with a view to training as Salesman; exceptional opening for reliable youth. —Apply, in own handwriting, stating experience, to S. W., No. 13,280, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13280

Situations Wanted.

STATIONERY.—Energetic young Man, with wide indoor experience of Account Books, Litho, and General Stationery, seeks position as TRAVELLER with large Manufacturing Firm. —Address, No. 13276, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13276

Businesses for Sale.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Trade Litho Business for Sale, London; Plant cost over £3,000, and includes Offset Machines; price, for quick sale, £2,250; a bargain.—Address, No. 13277, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13277

PRINTING BUSINESS (established 1812) for Sale; modern plant; turnover about £1,400 per annum; prosperous manufacturing town; price £2,000, including freehold building and cottage.—Apply to H. H. Horsman, 70, Burgoyne-road, Harringay, London, N. 13274

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

LEASE for disposal, with possession, of excellent premises, suit Printers; low rent; price £300; all L.C.C. requirements carried out costing £350; nearest offer accepted.—Address, No. 13278, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13278

LONDON AGENCY for Colonial House wanted by a Gentleman with many years' experience of the Printing and Stationery Trade; can devote the whole of his time.—Address, No. 13282, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13282

REQUIRED, by an experienced man with an influential connection among Principals and Buyers in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, SOLE AGENCY or Selling Commission for London.—Letters, in the first instance, to No. 13281, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13281

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

The Ghent Exhibition.

Some Notes on the Exhibits of Printing and Allied Trades.

The Ghent Exhibition was rather a disappointment to a searcher after new ideas in typography. There are very few exhibits inside those of Belgium and France, as the German and English sections are not trade exhibits at all, but collections of artistic workmanship, to a large extent removed from commercial conditions.

The Belgian section is naturally the most important in the Exhibition, and we will start with a description of the principal exhibits in the printing and kindred trades staged in the Belgian pavilion.

The Société Anonyme des Papeteries de Saventhen have a large show of paper of all kinds and for all purposes from news to to wall-paper, and in the same section is a collective exhibit showing all varieties of stationery and box-making. The Société Belge de l'Ondulum have specimens on view of their corrugated paper and boards for box-making.

The only type foundry exhibiting is the firm of Van Loey-Nouris, of Brussels, who have an interesting collection of types and rules. They specially emphasise their hard metal.

The machines shown were very few. Two Platens, of the Dressdner Schnell-Pressen Fabrik, a "Margeur-Automatique," by Schroeder, Spiess and Co., of Leipzic. An offset litho machine by the same firm, a mammoth Reliance hand press with a 6-foot handle, and the Lanston Monotype, complete the list.

Turning to the specimens shown, photo-engravings are exhibited by Mangnoy and fils, of Antwerp, Dietrich and Co., of Brussels, whose reproductions are excellent, and J. Malvaux, whose two-colour work is quite good, and a four-colour reproduction of a Detaille picture quite equal to the best German work.

Very little chromo-lithography is to be seen. The best work is shown by J. G. Goffart, of Brussels, whose natural history work is very good, and by J. E. Goossens, who specialises in commercial work, but has done some reproductions of miniature paintings which are really excellent.

The Letterpress Section is the largest, and here we find a tolerably representative collection of Belgian printing on view. Among ordinary printers showing good sound work without an overplus of new ideas, may be noted F. and R. Büyck, who are official printers; J. E. Goossens, whose litho work has been already mentioned; and De Rüjker and Mendel, whose commercial booklets are worth notice. The art printers, whose work inclines to the German or Flemish style are Vroonant and Cie., of Brussels, and the Maison d'Edition, of Ghent, both of whom show good bookwork. On the other hand C. van Oest, of Brussels, the principal publisher of art books in Belgium, inclines towards the French style, and his books might well have the Paris imprint. Remy Havermans, also of Brussels, belong to this school, but are striking out new ideas for themselves.

The publishers of Belgium have a collective exhibit, to which all the Ghent firms and many of those at Brussels contribute.

The Société Royale Belge de Géographie has placed on exhibition a very interesting collection of old atlases and ancient and modern maps, showing the development of geographical research.

In the French pavilion the most striking exhibit is that of the French publishers, such as Baillière, Hachette, Colin, Larousse, etc., etc. each of whom has a large stand filled with their recent publications.

The Imprimerie Nationale shows a collection of books printed at their Press from the seventeenth century to the present day, and also a special series of letterpress designs in colour, produced for the purpose of exhibiting. The only other French printer showing is C. Herissey, of Evreux, who has some very good, work in a style which shows appreciation of recent developments in printing outside France. Lefranc, of Paris, and Detourbe, also of Paris, the printing inkmakers, are the only exhibitors in their line.

Machines are shown by Alauzet, of Paris, who have a flat-bed perfecting machine at work, and by Marinoni, whose machines are staged and in use by F. and R. Büyck, of Ghent. Two are shown—one a large litho flat-bed and the other a letterpress flat-bed perfector.

There is also on view the Orsoni stencilling machine, which is used to put flat colours on fashion plates and cheap coloured journals after printing. Water colours are used, the brushes take their ink from rollers, and have a lateral action as well as a continuous one. Two brushes are used to each colour.

The German collection is housed in one of those strikingly artistic buildings that we have come to look for at international exhibitions. There appear to be only two private exhibitors, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, both displaying methods of producing machine photogravures, and the resulting prints. Both papers use the rotary machines coupled up to the ordinary newspaper press.

A general collection of recent German books illustrates modern German book production

The most effective show from our point of view is that organised by the Deutsches Museum für Kunst in Handel und Gewerbe. A large collection of recent sheets of type specimens, and specimens of job printing, have been mounted on sheets of dark brown cover paper and ranged round the walls. From this it is easy to get an idea of modern German style, both of type and work. A collection of recent posters is arranged as a frieze below the cornice.

The one exhibit in the English machinery section is that of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., who have staged a three-magazine Lino, a Centurette, and an L. and M. Offset, as well as their other specialities.

The great strength of the English exhibit is in the Arts and Crafts section, where there are many books and prints. These, however, have been fully described in our issue for September 18th last.

THE late Mr. Edward Holden, of Messrs. Isaac Holden and Sons, Ltd., of Bradford, formerly proprietor of the *Liverpool and Southport Daily News*, has left estate valued at £72,788 gross.

DAY&COLLINS

HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED

WOOD LETTER WORKS

TELEGRAMS "STREAMER LEICESTER" WESTERN UNION CODE

FROM FANN ST. LONDON

NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214

TO KING STREET LEICESTER

Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

BERGER & WIRTH, London, Limited,

Telegraphic Address: BERGWIRTH, LONDON."

MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE PRINTING INKS AND FINE DRY COLOURS

National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.

CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.

OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Clyde Press & Rotalitho, Limited.

TO THE TRADE

RUBBER OFFSET SPECIALISTS

LOW PRICES. Dunbar Street, West Norwood. QUICK DELIVERY.

Telephone: STREATHAM 1828.

FRY'S for METALS

"Fryotype"

LINO STEREO Brands of MONO TYPO, etc.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:—HOP 3754.

Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

TEL. 4311.
RICHARDSON & Co
ELECTROTYPERS, & STEREOTYPERS,
26 & 28, UPPER MILL HILL, BOAR LANE,
LEEDS.
VIGNETTED & 3 COLOR ELECTROS, BY SPECIAL PROCESS, GUARANTEED EQUAL TO ORIGINALS.
Send for Specimens & Price List.

THE
UNIVERSAL TYPE CASTING MACHINE
produces type of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY from 5 to 48 point at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.
If this interests you, write for particulars of the machine and samples of type it produces to
THE STRINGERTYPE MFG. CO., LTD.,
LADBROOK ROAD,
SOUTH NORWOOD, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone 1945 Croydon.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

METAL TYPE
ALL TYPE CAST ON THE AMERICAN POINT SYSTEM
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
NEW AND UP-TO-DATE FACES
WOOD MILES & Co
FROM HACKNEY WICK LONDON.
26, KING STREET, LEICESTER.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1836.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
ERLING SKJALGSONSGT. 3,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Reflections on Offset Machinery	1
Exports of Books	5
Stationery Exports	5
P. M. and O. A., North Midlands Centre	6
The Linotype in Libraries	6
Exports and Imports of Type	6
Necrology	7
Printers' Roller Composition	7
British Paper in Japan	7
Trade Notes	8
The Ghent Exhibition	9
Technical Education in Australia	10
An "Open Price Policy"	10
The Paper Industry	10
The Japanese Paper Industry	11
Financial	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	12
Company Notices	12
Gazette	13
The Scottish Bookbinders' Dispute	13
Addressing Machines	13
Quads	16
American Paper	16
Embossing with Sealing Wax	18
Patents	18
Russian Paper and Pulp	20
Not Afraid of Boggs	20
American Paper	20
The Paper Trade of Melbourne	20

Technical Education in Australia.

THE need of technical education for the young printer is being felt in our Colonies as well as in the Mother Country, where the problem of training the young idea in the technicalities of the trade is being solved by well-equipped schools in nearly every large town and city. In Australia the employers are experiencing difficulties in securing a suitable number of apprentices, and having secured them, in how to train them suitably so that they may turn out competent and reliable workmen. An Australian workman, especially in the newer settlements, must possess resourcefulness and the power to adapt himself to the means at his disposal, having the faculty of ingenuity and the genius to contrive; there is no typefoundry close at hand, no printers' supply house where any material or device can be obtained at a moment's notice, and so he must be a man that can turn his hand to almost anything and evolve material from the most unpromising items of existing plant. A good start has, however, been made in the larger Australian cities and the fine technical schools of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide provide excellent means for educating the youth of the Commonwealth who desire to be good printers. Unfortunately the printing trade is not benefitting so much as it ought from the provision made for instruction, for a writer in the *Australian Printer* says that:—"There is an apparent disinclination on the part of apprentices to avail themselves of the opportunity to improve their knowledge of both the theory and the practice of their trade. That an improvement is needed is very apparent from the class of men who seek positions as journeymen. Not that all are indifferent workmen, but a very large proportion of them are—they lack the artistic temperament so necessary in the printing of to-day; they are lethargic in their movements; they need system in their work; there is a great want of originality and initiative in all they do; and in some instances there is an objection, even to resentment, at being told how their work should be done in order to save time and produce the best results at the least cost." The same evils are apparent to a certain extent in some of our home schools, but that need not discourage us in the good work of technical instruction, for there are black sheep in every fold. Some youths do not grasp the importance of gaining knowledge, but the majority of the lads are really anxious to improve themselves, and a considerable proportion of them turn out capable workmen, while many rise to posts that command a respectable salary.

* * *

An "Open Price Policy."

IN the olden days when buyer and seller met in the market place to exchange wares, craftsman bargained with tradesman; farmer haggled with housewife; foreign trader vied with native merchant, it was a battle royal of wits, for no one expected to quote or to be named the correct selling price. Merchandise, if it were priced at all, had a cost mark in cipher, and the best salesman was the man who could make the most profit on that cost. In these latter days, however, bargaining has taken on another complexion, but the customer still endeavours to best the seller, if he can. So estimates are asked for, and when got they are taken round to others in the same line of business, and endeavours are made to get the first low price quoted cut down still lower. To prevent this method of cutting down the seller's profits being practised with impunity an "open price policy" has been adopted by the Kansas City Printers' Association. Under the provisions of the "open price policy," not only will bids on all work be made known to the trade, but investigation into the bids will be actually courted. The "open price policy," a distinct innovation in the printing trade, has been tried and found not wanting in other lines. The committee adopted the "open price policy" on the following basis: "That each member of the organisation, upon giving a price on any order to a customer who takes the price away from the office, should call the central office, giving a description of the job and the price bid, reserving the right to change his bid when desired, and that special blanks be prepared by the central office to register these bids, and that the central office be authorised to furnish to any member of the organisation, upon call, the name of the customer, the description of the job, the price bid, and the name of the bidder. That, in addition to the other provisions of this resolution, each bid be stamped as follows: 'This estimate is registered with the central association.'" We believe something of this kind has been tried in a provincial town in this country, and that it has been successful in discounting the methods of the would be price cutter.

* * *

The Paper Industry.

BRITISH paper mills could do with more orders at the present moment, as there is an apparent dullness which must be got over very quickly. But this dullness of trade in our industry appears to be very general. The paper trade of Norway is reported to be in a

Digitized by Google

badly depressed condition, and papermakers experience difficulty in disposing of their output at anything like remunerative prices. In Sweden the effects of the depression are also felt. The Canadians are talking of raising their prices as a result of the United States tariff. One papermaker at Ottawa has said: "Canadian paper companies are not making the money people think. It is costing about as much now with present prices to lay down paper f.o.b. as it is worth, and prices will have to go up, that's all." The Germans are also complaining bitterly, whilst in America the situation in the paper industry is gradually improving, though it has not yet reached the point that was expected immediately following the enacting of the new tariff. Many of the mills report plenty of orders on hand, and with the improved water conditions it is unlikely that they will suffer for some time to come. All lines are gradually picking up, and it is expected that the remaining months of the year will record a very good volume of business. Though trading compares favourably with corresponding periods of previous years, there is still room for improvement. Jobbers' stocks are low now, as they have been holding off for so long, and it is only a question of a short time before they will have to begin anticipating their wants.

* * *

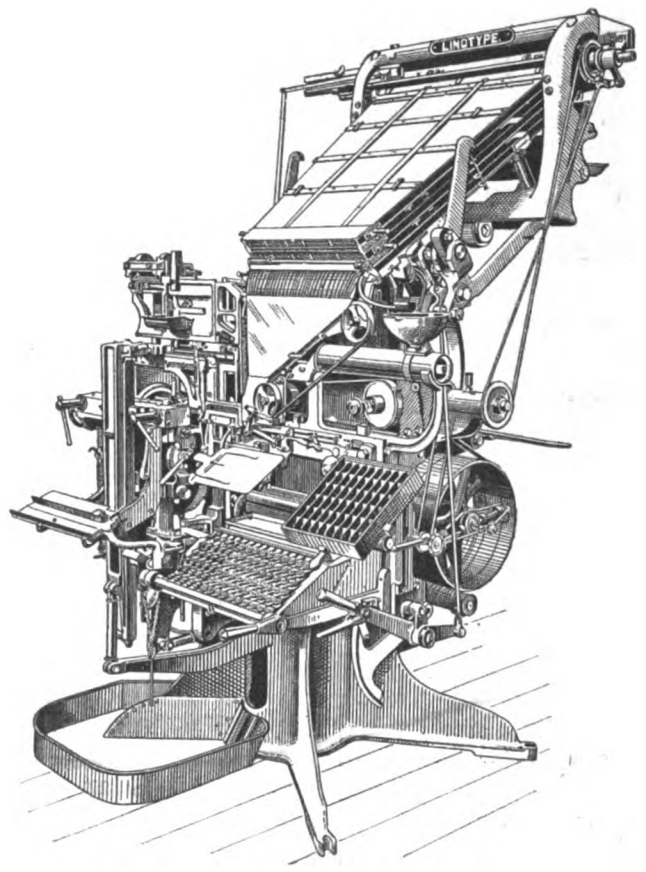
The Japanese Paper Industry.

The paper industry in Japan seems to be making good headway on the whole. This is attributable to the growing demand within and harmony that now exists among the manufacturers, who, hitherto, have had a setback in consequence of the lack of understanding and cohesion among themselves. In order to meet the new situation that has arisen paper mills are being expanded and equipped in an up-to-date style. British papermakers should take note of the increased demand for paper in Japan and see that the requirements of that market—and the Chinese, which are about similar—are properly studied. Other nations are studying them. Therefore, we may do the same, because we are not behind other countries in equipment. Cheap imported printings we are told, have keen competition with the output of the local mills. Then the import duty is to be contended with, but looking at things broadly we believe that for high-class papers of all sorts a demand will be found in Japan. The Oji paper mill is one of the most successful concerns in the country, and the net profits for the first six months of the year are reported to be equal to £56,000.

The index and title-page to Volume seventy-two of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is now ready, and it being contrary to postal regulations to enclose it as a supplement to our usual weekly issue, a copy will be sent to any reader desiring it on receipt of a penny stamp.

QUALITY

Where
Quality
accompanied by
Speed
and
Economy
is considered,
the Linotype
becomes
imperative.



A MULTIPLE-MAGAZINE LINOTYPE (MODEL 4).

No other kind of composing machine can produce

QUALITY COMPOSITION

with the Speed and Economy of the

LINOTYPE.

No other composing machine can produce better type matter than the Linotype.

Write for full details of the best means of producing High-Grade Composition.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
Northern Office: County Bldgs., 4, Cannon St. MANCHESTER.
197, Howard Street, GLASGOW. 17, Crow Street, DUBLIN.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12th, 1913.

MONEY has kept in sufficient supply for all needs, but there is no surplus. Call loans yesterday were generally arranged at 4 to 4½ per cent., and weekly advances at 4½ per cent. Discount rates remain about the same, the market being firm. Gold movements have resulted in a net influx to date of £178.000, the balance of bar gold purchases by the Bank after the export of £100,000 to Egypt. Stock markets have continued dull, and for the most part inactive. Consols are a shade weaker than a week ago, the quotations being 72½ to 72⅝ for money, and 72 11/16 to 72 13/16 for the December account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has displayed a firm tone this past week, but there is no material increase in the volume of business. In the section relating to paper and print movements have occurred both ways. Amalgamated Press Ord. have fallen ¼, Carl Hentschel Ord. have dropped 1/16, and Ilford Ord.are down 3/32, whilst C.Arthur Pearson Pref. have risen ¼, and Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. have gained ¼. Business has been done during the past seven days in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 7⅓d. and 21s.; in Sir Joseph Causton and Sons Pref. 91s. 3d.; in Carl Hentschel Ord. at 1s. 9d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 14s.; in International Linotype at 73 and 70¼; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at 9¾; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 6d., 21s. 3d., 21s. 9d. and 21s. 3d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 71s. 3d. and 76s. 3d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 98s. 9d., 101s. 3d., 100s. 7½d., 99s. 4½d., and 98s. 9d., and in the Ord. at 18s. 1½d.; and in Weldons Ord. at 31s. 3d., 30s., and 31s. 3d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7⅞—7¾
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛xd
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	24-/—25-/
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	20/-—21/-
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4½—5½
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4½—5½
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	59—69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79—84
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ...	1	1	7/16—11/16
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	1/16—5/16
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¼—⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	¾—1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	¼—1xd
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	29/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62—67
International Linotype	Stock	100	70—75
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm.Pref.	10	10	9½—10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm.Pref.	5	5	2⅞—3⅛xd
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	51—56
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	35—40
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	11/16—1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛—2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—29/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅞—4⅛
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8½—9½
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	¼—1
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅛—5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11—12
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	26—28
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼—8¼
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	6—7
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛—1⅜
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—11/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

NEW COMPANIES.

ART FABRIC MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Registered on November 4th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares (2,000 preference), to take over the businesses carried on at 75, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., as the "Art Fabric Mills," the "Textile Novelty Co.," the "British Rag Doll Co.," and the "Shy Nall Rag Doll Co.," and to adopt an agreement with G. W. C. Kirkham. The subscribers are G. Withers and S. Jukes. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are G. Withers (chairman), S. Jukes and H. Dupre.

CASTLE, LUCK AND CO., LTD.—Registered on November 6th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the journal about to be published as the *Paint, Varnish and Allied Trades Merchant and Manufacturer*. The subscribers are A. Casson and J. G. Hubback. Private company. The first directors are A. Casson and J. G. Hubback (both permanent). Registered office, 47, Manchester-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

LONDON PEN CO. (1913), LTD.—Registered on November 3rd, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets of the London Pen Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of makers of and dealers in pens and other writing implements, stationers, vulcanite turners, makers of leather goods and ink, etc. The subscribers are F. C. Jarvis and T. H. Turner. Private company. The first directors are not named. Registered office, 21, Holborn, W.C.

SPORT AND TRAVEL EXPEDITIONS, LTD—Registered on November 3rd, with a capital of £10,000, in 2s. shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, journals and books, printers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are G. W. Cox and H. V. Bishop. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification, £100. Registered office, 6-8, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.

WILLIAMS AND STRAHAN, LTD.—Registered on November 3rd, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business carried on at 74, New-cut, S.E., and at 7, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C., to carry on the business of printers, lithographers, stationers, dealers in toys and fancy goods, etc., and to adopt an agreement with M. W. Randle. The subscribers are H. Reynolds and A. Wapshere. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are R. J. Blackadder and others to be appointed by the subscribers.

PHOLEO, LTD.—Registered on November 3rd, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (2,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference), to carry on the business of colour process and half-tone engravers, stationers, printers, paper and ink manufacturers, publishers, advertising agents, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. W. Davis, P. H. Bray and F. Palmer. The subscribers are F. Palmer and G. E. Hodgkinson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven. The first are G. E. Hodgkinson, F. Palmer, J. W. Davis and P. H. Bray. Qualification, £100. Registered office, 14, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

ED. H. BURROWS AND CO., LTD.—Mortgage on Pomfret House, Columbia-place, Winchcombe-street, Cheltenham, etc., dated October 14th, 1913, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Threadneedle-street, E.C.

TRADERS' PRESS, LTD.—Issue on October 16th, 1913, of £20 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

PREMIER LINOTYPING AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £600 debentures, created October 24th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPTON PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created by resolutions of July 22nd and August 19th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £700. Property charged — the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

WATKINS (CARDIFF) PRINTING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £550 debentures, created September 15th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

SEARS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated October 13th, 1913, to secure £1,242 10s., charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder, J. S. Smith, 140, Harlaxton-drive, Nottingham.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor

TO THE

Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALE BY AUCTION.

1.—PORTSEA.

130, Queen Street, Portsea, Portsmouth.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions by the Proprietor, who is relinquishing the Printing Business, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises as above, on Monday, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1913, at one o'clock, valuable LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, comprising:—Nearly new Double Demy Art Extra Swift Cylinder Printing Machine, by A. Seggie, with geared inkers, etc.; nearly new Royal ditto; Quad Crown, Double Crown, Crown and Demy Folio Wharfedale Printing Machines; Crown Folio Platen Machine; Guillotine Paper Cutting Machine; Treadle Perforator; 2 Relief Presses; Reel Wire Stitcher; Electric Motors; Shafting, etc.; 3 Tons Book and Jobbing Type; Chases; Galleys; Frames; Wood Letter; Fixtures; Fittings; Office Furniture; 2 Typewriters; Stock of Paper, Cards, etc.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

BENN AND CRONIN, LTD.—Issue on October 14th, 1913, of £525 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

ALBION PRINTING CO., LTD.—Particulars of £750 debentures, created July 7th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and leasehold property in George-street, Oldham (subject to prior mortgage). No trustees.

"LONDON MAIL," LTD.—Issue on October 30th, 1913, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

ANDREW DICKSON, LTD.—A memorandum of satisfaction to the extent of £200 on October 1st, 1913, of debentures, dated October, 1906, securing £1,000, has been filed.

F. J. PARSONS, LTD.—Mortgage dated October 22nd, 1913, to secure £700, charged on freehold premises No. 14, Claremont, Hastings. Holder, Miss M. Noakes, Battle.

ANDREW DICKSON, LTD.—Issue on October 17th, 1913, of £50 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

JOHN F. SHAW AND CO., LTD.—Issue on October 11th, 1913, of £1,420 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

E. BAYNES AND CO., LTD.—Issue on October 24th, 1913, of £300 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

COMPANY NOTICES.

"BEDFORDSHIRE STANDARD" NEWSPAPER CO., Limited.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A meeting of the creditors (if any) of the company will be held at 1, St. Paul's-square, Bedford, on November 15th.

JONES and EVANS BOOKSELLERS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on December 15th, for the purpose of receiving the report of the liquidator, showing how the winding-up has been conducted and its property disposed of, and to hear any explanation that may be furnished by the liquidator.

Digitized by Google



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

HOUGHON AND BOURDIN, 110, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.C., booksellers. November 1st.

NIX AND WATTS, 1, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C., die-sinkers and engravers. Debts by H. Watts, who will in future carry on the business. October 31st.

GROUT, A., WATSON, F. G., and ABBOTT, A. F., trading as The Grout Engraving Co., 7, Bridewell-place, London, E.C., die-sinkers and embossers. Debts by A. Grout and F. . Watson, who will continue to carry on the business at the same address under the old style. November 3rd.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

KIRK, J. H., 20, Fawcett-road, Rotherhithe, London, S.E., copper and steel plate printer. Date of order and of adjudication order November 3rd. made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors November 18th, 11.30 a.m., and public examination of debtor January 16th, 1914, 11.30 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

JONES, E. H., 14, Highfield-street, Leicester, stationer and newsagent. First and final dividend of 1s. 4½d. November 21st, at the official receiver's office, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester.

HARTNALL, A. J., The Colonnade, Ryde, Isle of Wight, newspaper proprietor. First dividend 4s. November 15th, at the trustee's office, W.C., Black, Newport, Isle of Wight.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

BIDDULPH, L. S., 10, Hampton-court-road, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, journalist. Date of order July 29th. Immediate discharge on bankrupt's consent to entry of judgment against him for £50. The grounds named in the order for refusing an absolute order of discharge were proofs of facts mentioned in Section 8, sub-section 3 (A), (B) and (C), Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED AND RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

HARDING, S. D., trading as Harding and Son, 14, Kinderton-street, Middlewich, Cheshire, printer. Date of order and of adjudication order May 30th. Date of recession and annulment October 22nd, on the grounds that since the date of the receiving order and the order of adjudication, all debts have been paid in full, together with the costs of all proceedings in this matter.

Scottish Bookbinders' Dispute.

The strike in the Scottish bookbinding trade began on Wednesday of last week, when some 70 members of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers in the employment of Messrs. Blackie and Son, Ltd., Glasgow, ceased work, and on Saturday practically all the bookbinders in that city were out.

In Edinburgh, too, the men are all out, with the exception of about 30 men whose notices expire to-day. In this city about 130 men are working on the terms demanded by the union. The trouble has arisen over the claim of the men for the exclusion of female and non-apprenticed male labour from the trade by prohibiting the future introduction of more learners. This claim is being strenuously resisted by the employers, who at their last two meetings passed unanimously a resolution to adhere to their refusal. The number of men affected by the dispute in Scotland is about 900.

At a meeting of the Glasgow employers there was a large and representative attendance, and the meeting was unanimous in abiding by the former decision to resist the demands of the Bookbinders and Machine Rulers. At a meeting of the Edinburgh masters it was unanimously decided that the employers should adhere to the position already taken up by them in regard to the employment of women in the shops.

The Aberdeen bookbinders have also come out on strike. In Perth and Dundee the campaign against women workers has been successful, the masters having granted the men's demands, but the Aberdeen employers are resisting strenuously what they regard as unwarrantable concessions.

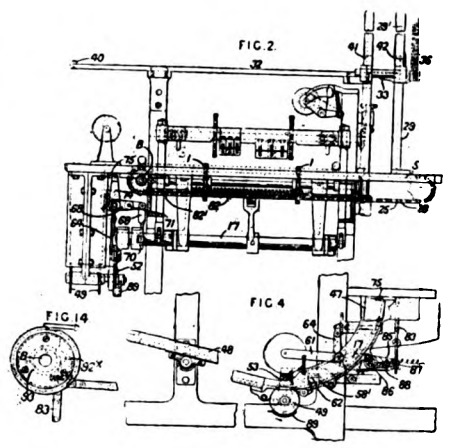
Up till the time of writing both parties in the great centres of Glasgow and Edinburgh are standing firm, and there is no talk of concessions on either side. The Glasgow employees held a meeting on Monday and elected certain of their members to the branch committee, which will act as the strike committee during the dispute. The Glasgow employers have taken no formal step since their meeting last Friday, when they endorsed unanimously the policy which they had taken up previously of resisting the men's demands.

The London Strike.

This dispute still goes on and there is no sign of an end of the struggle. Messrs. Burn's works in Kirby-street are still picketed, and the police are always present in force. This strike is now in its thirteenth week and there is, as yet, no sign of a settlement.

Addressing Machines.

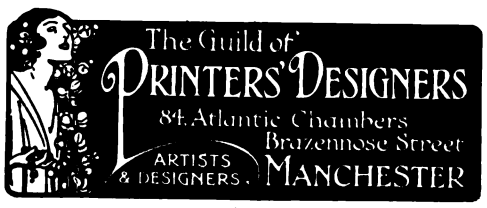
In an addressing machine, the invention of the Montague Mailing Machinery Co., the address plates are fed across the printing position by an intermittently actuated chain 25 from a hopper 29, the upper part 29^1 of which is slidable into position for filling without stopping the machine. The type-plate delivery devices 49 are actuated by mechanism controlled by the height of the pile in the delivery trough 47, and pass the plates into a removable receiving trough 48 by which the hopper 29^1 is refilled. Means for stopping the machine in case an address plate sticks, or when no machine is fed by chains 1, are provided. The address plates travel in a path across the path of magazines, and have depressed margins engaging with grooves in the table 5 to guide the plates. One of the grooves is made sufficiently deep to carry the driving chain 25 which has lugs 28 to engage one margin of each plate, the plates being pressed down on this side by a spring-pressed frame. The chain 25 is driven intermittently through a shaft B on which a



free-wheel clutch 93 is mounted. Round the loose part of this clutch, a chain 82^1 is partly wrapped and attached at the other end to a spring 82. Another chain 83 is wrapped round the loose part in the opposite direction, so that when a lever 85 on the shaft 17, to which the chain is attached, pulls the chain 83 downwards, the spring 82 is extended, but on the upward movement of the chain 83, the spring 82 turns the clutch, and through the pawl 92^x drives the shaft B unless an address plate sticks and thereby prevents the movement of the clutch. In this case, the chain 83 slackens, and allows two portions of the operating lever 85 on the shaft 17 to move relatively to each other at the pivot 86, and close an electric circuit at the contacts 87, 88, by which the machine is stopped. The plates, after the printing operation, are delivered into a curved trough 47, by which the pile is turned from a vertical to an horizontal position. The pile increases in height until the top plate engages a pin 75 oscillated by a lever 74, link 69, and lever 70 on the shaft 17. When this pin 75 is prevented from moving inwards by the presence of a plate, the lower portion of the bell-crank lever 74 bends at 71, and allows an auxiliary arm 68 to lower the link 64. This link lowers an oscillating hook 61 which engages another hook 62 on a lever 58^1 engaging with the ratchet wheel 52 which is thus turned and drives the toothed wheels 49 engaging the edges of the plates, thus moving the horizontal portion of the pile forward and allowing the remainder of the pile to drop. The plates are pushed into a removable receiving trough 48, having spring catches to prevent the plates falling out. To put the toothed wheels 49 out of action, a circular mask 89 may be turned into position to separate the pawl 53 and the ratchet wheel 52. To refill the hopper from the receiving trough, the upper portion 29^1 is slid along the bar 32 to the stop 40. The receiving trough is then passed into the hopper 29^1 until the inclines 41, 42 force the spring catches apart so that the pile of plates can drop on to the holder 33. The portion 29^1 is then moved back above the main portion 29, and the holder 33 is lowered against the action of a spring 36 until it rests on the pile in the hopper 29. It is then turned so as to be free of the plates, and raised again.

OUR readers may be interested in the following description of the invitation card to the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, on Monday last:—The design is principally of a heraldic nature, embodying the arms of the City of London, the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs, amongst which are entwined oak leaves, laurels and roses. The arms of the City appear in the centre at the foot, and those of the Lord Mayor, surrounded by the famous collar of SS. with pendant jewel (1607), the emblem of the Lord Mayor's authority, at the head; on either side of these are the arms of the two companies of which he is a member—the Loriners' and the Girdlers' companies. Suspended from the Ionic columns are the arms of the Sheriffs, those of Lieut.-Col. John Humphery, Alderman, appearing on the left, and those of Mr. Deputy Frederic George Painter being placed on the right. Emblems of their wards are depicted in the border above, and the arms of their respective Companies, the Tallow Chandlers and the Framework Knitters, appear underneath. On either side of the City arms appears a vignette of the facia of the Guildhall and a view of Baynard's Castle, representing the ward of which the Lord Mayor is Alderman. The design was produced by photogravure engraving, and was designed, and printed on fine hand-made paper by Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, 23, Abchurch-lane, E.C. The card is a fine example of work and is executed in a most artistic style.

HOW MANY merchants appreciate the value as advertising mediums of the packages sent out to the trade? No bundle should go out of the store without having some sort of advertising matter wrapped up with it. The cost is trifling for printing isn't expensive, and there are instances where the results have been enormous from the advertising thus distributed. It is a good plan, too, to have some good advertising matter enclosed with your monthly statements.



LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

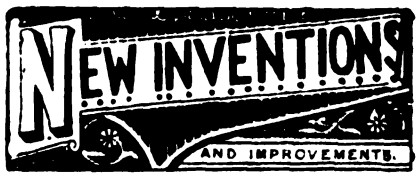
Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

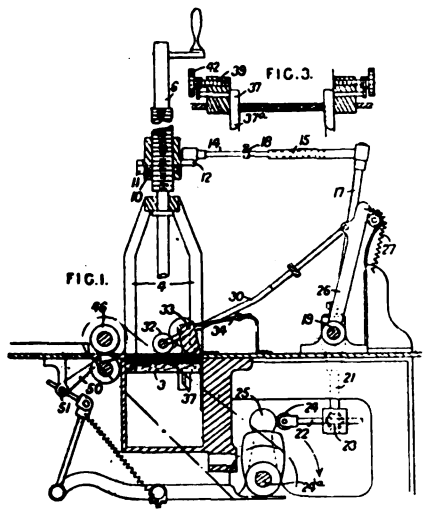
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

Digitized by Google



Sheet Feeding Apparatus.

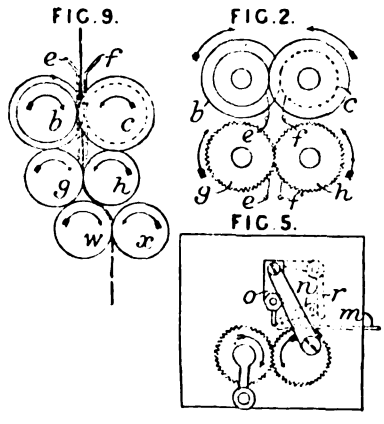
An invention by Mr. G. H. L. Parsons relates to sheet feeding apparatus of the kind wherein the top sheet is fed off from a pile, which is kept at a constant level, by a travelling roller revoluble in one direction only, removal of more than one sheet being prevented by knife edges engaging the top of the pile. The pile of blanks is placed on a table 3 carried by a frame 4, which is elevated by a screw 6 as the blanks are fed off. The screw 6 passes through



a nut 10, which is rotated by a pawl 11 on an arm 12 rocked by a telescopic rod 14, 15 from an arm 17 on the shaft 19. The amount of movement of the rod 14 into the tubular part 15 is determined by the position of the adjustable collar 18. The shaft 19 is rocked by an arm 25 fixed on a shaft 2 "and engaging a roller 24 carried by a rod 22 adjustably secured on the arm 21 by a screw 23. The shaft 19 is returned by a spring 27 connected to an arm 26, which, by means of the link 30, operates the feed roller 32. The feed roller is prevented from turning on the forward stroke by a ratchet wheel and pawl. A weight 33 on a pivoted arm 34 rests on the rear of the pile. At the sides of the pile are knife edges 37 for holding all but the top sheet. The knife edges are rounded at the lower end 37", and are adjustable in brackets 39 to and from the pile by screws 42, Fig. 3. Instead of the weight 33, a spring needle may be employed for retaining the rest of the pile. The separated sheet is drawn off the pile by rollers 46, and may be further conveyed forward by a pusher 50 on a shaft 51 rocked by a cam on the shaft 24".

Destroying Documents.

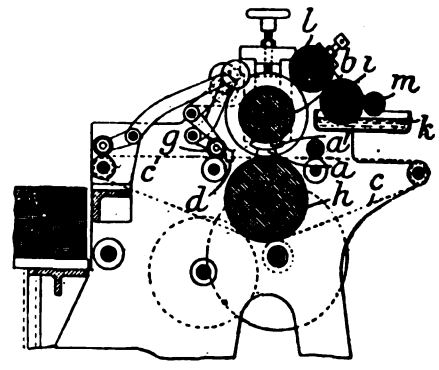
In apparatus for destroying documents such as letters, printed matter, cheques, etc., patented by Mr. F. Güettler, the materials are cut longitudinally by inter-engaging disc cutters *b*, *c*, Fig. 2, the discs of which may be toothed or milled, and are torn transversely by one or more pairs of smooth or toothed tearing rolls *g*, *h*, rotating at a higher speed



than the rolls *b*, *c*. The paper is guided through the rolls by combs *e*, *f*, and a rotary beater beneath the tearing rolls mixes up the pieces. In a modification, the papers, fed along the table *m*, Fig. 5, are cut by a shearing device *o*, and by inter-engaging disc cutters, the paper being fed by a spring pressed finger *n* rocked by a bell crank lever *r*, which is struck by the shearing device *o*. In another modification, the paper, cut by disc cutters *b*, *c*, passes between two rolls *g*, *h*, Fig. 9, which may be rubber covered, to rubber covered or toothed tearing rolls *w*, *x*, rotating at a higher speed and set aside so as to increase their grip. Slotted plates *e*, *f* guide the papers through the rolls.

Coating Envelopes.

In a machine for locally coating envelopes with varnish to render a portion of the surface transparent, the invention of W. Mailänder, the blanks are conveyed between the printing cylinder *b* and the impression cylinder *h* by endless bands *c* on to which the blanks may be fed by hand or automatically. The feed of the blanks is controlled by a



timing stop *d* and a rising and falling feed-roller *g*. The printing surface *a* is made of roller composition cast on a metal base *a*¹ for attachment to the cylinder. The printing surface is supplied with varnish by a roller *l* supplied by rollers *i*, *m* from a trough *k*.

THE first number of *Mackirdy's Weekly* is to be published on January 24th. Its high and serious aims will be presented in a cheery and hopeful style. The movings pirit of this new weekly is Mrs. Mackirdy, author of "The Soul Market."

The World's Paper Trade Review.

THE RECOGNISED MEDIUM FOR

Papermakers, Wholesale Stationers, Paper Stock Merchants, Mill Furnishers, and Engineers.

FEATURES.

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS AND STATISTICS of IMPORTS OF ALL RAW MATERIALS USED IN PAPER MANUFACTURE.

NOTES of TRADE and FINANCE At HOME and ABROAD.

The Circulation of the **World's Paper Trade Review** covers not only the entire Papermaking Industry of Great Britain, but the Principal Paper and Pulp Mills throughout the World.

FEATURES.

NEW INVENTIONS, NEW WORKS, ETC., DESCRIBED and ILLUSTRATED.

TECHNICAL ARTICLES.

Full Reports of all matters connected with the Papermakers' Engineering, Paper Stock, and Wood Pulp Trades.

IT PAYS

To Advertise in the "MACHINERY" Column all kinds of Surplus and Second-Hand Plant.

TO ADVERTISERS: *THE WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW is Subscribed for not only by Home, Foreign, and American Papermakers, but by the Workmen in Paper Mills, from whom Subscriptions are accepted at a cheap special rate.*

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION £1 per Annum (Post Free) to all Countries.

SINGLE COPIES SIXPENCE. SPECIMEN GRATIS and POST FREE.

Offices—58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium
or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.

Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.

Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.

Algraphy Ltd.
Sternhall Works, McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON.

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.
MADE IN LONDON.
It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.
MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON. E.C.

TO THE TRADE.
MANIFOLD BOOKS

For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.
Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

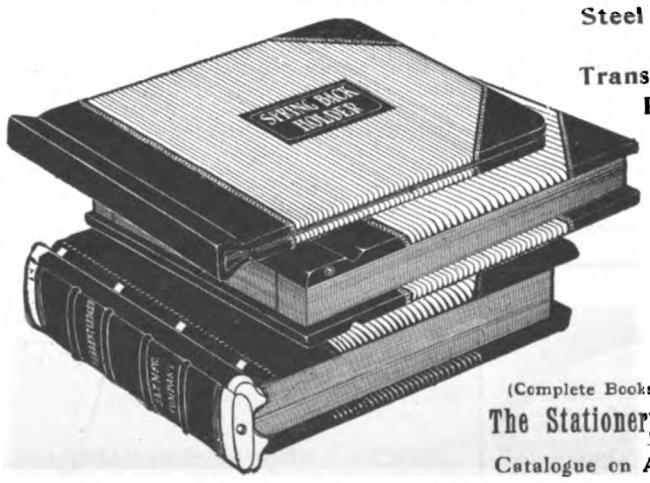
A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.
Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.
per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.
Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.
A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.
A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

T. G. & J. JUBB,
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPO-GRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, LEEDS.
Works: LEEDS.
Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS."


London Office: GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."
One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of
PRINTING INK
IN THE WORLD.
TRADE MARK.
Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.
CH. LORILLEUX and CO.,
2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,
New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.
Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.
GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

Washing-up RAGS
PER 20/= CWT.
Perfectly Clean.
F.R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.
SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES


Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a-d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

The tit for tats of London and Manchester in matters of print are very interesting to watch. London opens a *Daily Mail* office at Manchester, and later follows with the printing in Manchester of *Daily Mirror*. *The Manchester Guardian* then tries to capture a morning delivery circulation in London. It may have succeeded. For weeks it was delivered by cycle at my Highgate home about 9 o'clock, but I ceased taking it because that arrival, wonderful as it was, was a bit too late for me.

o o o

The *Daily News* follow the *Mail* in setting up a Manchester establishment. And the Hulton firm come south and erect a quite notable addition to London's newspaper homes; and thence issue forth the *Sketch*, not to speak of other Hulton sheets. The war between the various London halfpenny dailies and the *Sketch*, and certain apparent efforts to "peacefully persuade" newsagents to boycott that invading northerner was a very curious episode in modern newspaper story.

o o o

The powerful co-operation of Hannen Swaffer, one time art editor of the *Mirror*, has now been secured by the Hulton proprietary.

o o o

It is in the *Daily Sketch* building now, and for the daily building of the *Sketch* that you may now see him scanning the news and planning the views. Our dear Scots Rabbie best describes that fruitful ferment of ideas. "My barmy noddle's workin' prime," wrote Rabbie, shrewd child of nature that he was. Swaffer could say the same. But coiner of happy phrases and epigrams that he is, he has, I'm sure, some quite original and characteristic phrase to body forth the same assurance.

o o o

By the way, he escaped from the United States a year or so ago. I mean that he went there on a journalistic mission, and I can only call his return an escape; for proprietors who met him must have wished to induce him to remain.

o o o

And now back to the thought of long business connection. Instances are beginning to crowd on me.

o o o

I have, I think, already mentioned the 60 years career of Mr. William Tempest, printer and publisher, whom I lately met in Dundalk, between Dublin and Belfast.

o o o

At Middlesborough I have more recently met old friends in the Appleyards, the encounter furnishing another long connection story.

o o o

The business jubilee of Mr. Appleyard, senior, was lately celebrated. I will tell later something of the newspaper and printing tale therewith connected.

o o o

Mr. Walter Hazell's business jubilee was lately recorded, and the gift of £7,000 to the firm's workers by which the day was made memorable in craft annals.

o o o

Last week it was a tale of two old friends of the Kronheim firm.

o o o

I could add more than one other instance, but will speak of only one this week, that of Harry Simmons (of Bellows's), as he seemed to like to be called, and as indeed I always heard him called.

o o o

Who is there that knows the printing world with any thoroughness and has not heard the name and fame of John Bellows, the sturdy Friend, and the accomplished printer and publisher, of Gloucester city.

o o o

It was he who wrote that delightful little letter to the Clerk to certain Guardians of the county: "Dear Friend, I have the forms for tendering for the printing for thy Union and return them, as I am of opinion that this work should be done by a printer paying rates to thy Union. Thy friend, John Bellows."

o o o

Who, knowing the craft, has not heard of the quite distinctive French and German dictionaries compiled by John Bellows. I have always declared that printing is a learned profession. The early printers' readers were fine language scholars. I believe they included Erasmus. John Bellows was a blend of various old qualities of the old great craftsmen.

o o o

As proud of his craft as a Plantin or an Aldus, as vigorously and independently minded as old Baskerville of Birmingham, as ambitious in terms of letter casting as Georg Goschen, or I might even say Didot or Bodoni, since I am concerned not with the total material output, but with identity of spirit.

o o o

The very "printing house," to use the fine old term which seems fitting in the case, was such as accorded with the simple strength and endurance of his personality. No modern gimcrack vibrating building, with stucco and dabbed on decorations, but plain square or oblong substantial premises, set on a main street of old Caer Gleow, that Roman city now called Gloucester; and with a many yards length of the stout old Roman wall of the City actually included in and along the west side of the works.

o o o

The wall, to be sure, is shut off from the main machine-room; but the engineer is constantly at the wall, for there is underground shafting, and the wall in its enclosed portion is not left solitary, but has been introduced to the permanent company of some shafting and a motor, and very interesting chats the wall and motor often have together.

o o o

I recall a very ancient Assyrian tablet, whose weird-looking inscription being done into English, proved to be a letter from some old fellow to his son at school or college.

o o o

The old story—things were not as they were in Assyria in his young days, and the country was going to the dogs.

o o o

The wall was telling the motor the other day that if the Romans didn't smarten up they'd lose Britain and all the Colonies. The motor replied that that had actually happened; that England herself had lost three Empires since Rome's downfall — its Scandinavian (Canute's time), its French, and its mid-American possessions; but that it still had a tolerably large place in the sun, and always would have so long as its race was served by men like John Bellows and his sons and Harry Simmons.

o o o

Mr. Simmons joined Bellows's in 1863. It tells us much of the man he was that it was no word of his, it was simply the happening of his death, which brought to light the fact that this year was his business jubilee.

o o o

As to his early education, he was an old British School boy; but education in the later fifties and early sixties did not mean, except in Scotland, and perhaps in Wales, education as we understand the term to-day.

o o o

Gloucester had then no Council Schools. To-day it has even a printing instruction class, and one of the Bellows staff is the instructor of that class.

o o o

But, however slender young Simmons' book knowledge equipment may have been, and I suppose it to have been just a boyish average, he certainly began a liberal education when he entered the Bellows workshops.

o o o

After all, the best educated man is the one who has most points of contact with men and things; and in a large and live and a rightfully ambitious printery such points of contact are always numerous. Besides, there were the Bellows' foreign dictionaries to be "seen through the press."

o o o

Outside the Universities and the one or two specifically polyglot printeries, like Clowes and Wertheimer and Lea's, I doubt if any other firm has more matrices for casting foreign letters than are to be seen at Bellows's.

o o o

Mr. Simmons was a teacher in his time. For many years he had his class in the Sunday School of St. Michael's Church, hard by the famous Cross—the Carfax of Gloucester. The Church and Cross are near the Bellows' works.

o o o

It all seemed near together. Although his interests as a printer's manager reached out on every hand, the plane on which he operated seemed so close restricted. The distances, the travel delays, the strangerhood of the great city were all unknown to his life of repetition of familiar things, and familiar tasks and familiar responsibilities.

o o o

No wonder if he developed in that sphere the facile mastery so often associated with the ease and the impulse of habit.

o o o

He even lived in one house for 54 years. Think of it, ye printers' travellers, who live in 54 houses in one year.

o o o

I haven't much space, and really there is little to say. But that is why I dwell on it. So strong and serviceable and friendly a life, and so little to say of it! These men whose voices are not heard in the street—we are apt to forget how they aid "to drive on the scheme of things." They at least injure none; and to the degree of the high utility of their service they help us all.

o o o

Harry Simmons died in harness. He came one morning at his usual hour and had a seizure on the premises and very soon expired. He drew his last breath in the workshops whose labours, whose repute, whose humanities and personal associations through fifty years had been everything to him.

o o o

He was a bachelor and without many surviving relatives. Bellows's was wife and family, friends and almost the world to him.

o o o

And how much he was to the house we learnt from the simply worded letter in which the firm announced their loss and the grief it had occasioned them.

o o o

They wrote rather like sons who had lost a father than employers who had lost a servant.

FRANK COLEBROOK.



AMERICAN
Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

August—	1912.	1913.
Printing paper ...	$305,552	$726,031
Paperhangings... ...	36,694	36,114
Photographic paper ...	130,111	86,103
Coated paper	52,573	46,023
Wrapping	64,977	81,774
All Other...	282,103	240,140
January-August—		
Printing paper ...	$1,819,148	$5,133,870
Paperhangings	547,966	720,116
Photographic paper ...	720,970	790,398
Coated paper	382,537	392,646
Wrapping	584,777	464,276
All Other...	1,724,387	1,836,505

Exports.

August—	1912.	1913.
Printing Paper	$212,802	$147,044
Writings and envelopes...	130,857	122,329
Playing cards	23,343	29,777
Hangings	30,066	21,317
All Other...	306,573	294,448
January-August—		
Printing Paper... ...	$1,868,751	$1,486,631
Writings and envelopes	848,285	902,571
Playing cards	193,962	218,971
Hangings	324,892	381,468
All Other...	3,193,719	2,293,975

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium—the

INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal

An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.

The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.

The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.

You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER*—BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.

INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
632, South Sherman Street,
Chicago, U.S.A.

London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London E.C.

Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.

A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.
OLD BAILEY LONDON

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Embossing with Sealing Wax.

The following method is given by our American contemporary, the *National Lithographer*, in a recent issue:—After locking up a type high board in a chase, and putting same on the bed of the machine, a sheet of hard pulp board is stuck down on the platen (quite free from grease) by means of fish glue or hot bookbinder's glue. Then one turns the machine by hand with the impression on, so as to press the pulp board strongly against the platen, the machine being allowed to stand under pressure for some minutes. When the pulp board is firmly fixed to the platen the embossing plate is put into the machine, and an impression is made on the pulp board in order to see where the matrix comes. Then ordinary packer's sealing wax is melted with a sealing lamp, having a horizontal flame. Sufficient of the sealing wax is allowed to drop on the place where the matrix is to come, as shown by the impression. With a flat piece of iron (for instance a gripper) made hot, the sealing wax is made smooth. After that the embossing plate is made so hot that a drop of water on it will hiss and evaporate (if made too hot, however, it will burn the wax). Before putting the plate in the machine it is well greased. Plates which stick to the sealing wax must be pressed over again. Whilst the plate is being heated, a piece of thick packing paper free from knots, should be well oiled and placed over the sealing wax to prevent sticking. The heat embossing plate being in its place, the machine is turned with the impression on, the same as when the pull was made on the pull board. After a few seconds the machine is turned again and the impression gradually made stronger, until all the details of the design come out. Then the machine is allowed to run for half a minute. If the matrix now appears free from faults all that is necessary now is to trim off the margins, with light pressure of a sharp knife; the wax cutting very easily. Should there be any faults they may be remedied by running sealing wax on to the spot to be repaired, but small faults may generally be made good by reheating the plate and running the machine again a few times with heavier pressure. When the matrix appears all right the embossing plate and matrix are freed from oil, and a few sheets of paper are stretched over the platen, after which, when the plate is cold, the embossing can begin. Of course, hot stamping with such a matrix is out of the question, but such work is not often required to be done on platen presses. The sealing wax matrix is much more simply, quickly and cleanly worked than that with matrix powder, and may be employed with quick thick carton paper.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

24,301 MARKS, E. C. R., paper-folding machine.
24,331 CHAMBON, L., cases or holders for tickets or other sheets of paper.
24,345 SCOTT, D., and HINDLE, T. T., feeding ink, colour or such like to rotary lithographic printing machines.
24,424 BROOKES, A., process and means for imparting to flat prints the superficial appearance of an oil painting.
24,432 MILLS, C. K., addressing machines.
24,435 BRUCE, J. S., fastening devices for show cases and the like.
24,454 STEIN, H., fountain penholders to be filled by vacuum.
24,482 BOHM, L., screens for use in photographic reproducing processes.
24,487 GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO. OF ENGLAND, LTD., RAABE, O. L., and FERREY, A., printing machines.
24,510 NELSON, I. T., and MURRAY, J., book glueing machine.
24,618 CLINT, H. and F. W., pencil sharpeners.
24,546 SOENNECKEN, A., copying machine, with means for cutting off sheets of any desired length.
24,553 PIERPONT, F. H., and LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., moulds for type-casting machines.
24,592 ATHERTON, J. B., advertising apparatus.
24,598 SMATHERS, J. F., typewriting machines.
24,607 ULLMAN, M., method of manufacturing printing plates.
24,712 FORMSTECHER, A. AND O., method of preparing imitation engravings and etchings.
24,723 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., PEARCE H, AND WRIGHT, F. W., belt-driving mechanism
24,727 BRIAS, A. P., AND M. P., machine for copying letters and other documents on strip paper.
24,736 SIMPSON, J., advertising and displaying apparatus.
24,757 HAMMOND, J. F., method of and means for producing stereograms by photography.
24,812 PORTMANN, S., post cards.
24,831 KENNEDY, D. S., typographical machines.
24,897 WOOD, J. G., direct photo offset process and means for carrying out the same.
24,945 CAMPBELL, C. S., GORDON, L. L., WIDDLESS, R. W., and SIMPSON, J., advertising devices.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Typewriters—Mohr; 17,007.
Moulds of typographical line-casting machines and the slugs or devices cast therein—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Whittaker and Holliwell; 23,836.
Mechanism for cutting and feeding sheets of cylinder printing machines—Annand; 23,859.
Envelopes and the like—Boult; 24,258.
Foldable cardboard or wooden boxes—Adam; 24,303.
Line ruler and blotter—Harper and Moody; 24,324.
Means for cleaning the rollers of paper folding and other machines—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Goulding; 24,628.
Envelope—Wells; 24,684.
Typesetting and distributing machines—Decker; 24,692.
Book covers—Eyre and Spottiswoode; 24,785.
Device for creasing and bending cardboard, paper or other material—Lines; 25,206.
Type-distributing and typesetting machines—Thompson; 27,346.
Creasing or bending machines for paper, cardboard, textile fabrics or analogous materials—Hircock; 27,638.
Automatic advertising machines—Crisp; 29,931.

1913.

Typesetting and distributing apparatus—Dick; 2,874.
Means for reciprocating the distributing rollers of printing presses—Williamson; 3,776.
Machines for making stereotype printing plates—Hopkins; 3,812.
Rotary offset printing machines—Middleton; 3,879.
Feeding machanism for blanking and forming machines for paper, pasteboard and the like—James; 4,559.
Machines for affixing and cancelling postage stamps—Michelius Ges. and Steine; 8,059.
Multi-colour printing machinery—Nelson and Murray; 10,446.
Stereotype matrices—Williamson; 11,581.
Rotary cutters for cutting paper and like sheet material—Fairbrother; 12,084.
Photo-mechanical printing—Tellkampf; 12,585.
Pencil cases—Chiger; 16,305.
Advertising devices—Soulages; 16,457.

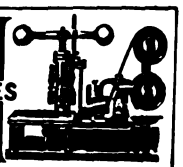
COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

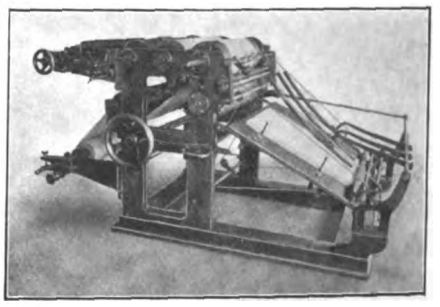
1912.

Printing processes and apparatus therefor—Gil; 23,288.

1913.

Printing or lithographic and similar machines or presses—Wright; 7,552.
Files for letters or the like—Duthil; 23,125.
Devices for binding removable or loose leaves—Soc. Lebon and Vernay; 23,819.
Electric driving mechanism for rotary printing presses and paper calendering machine—Siemens Schuckertwerke Ges.; 24,017.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES
For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.
TICKET ROTARIES
For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.
SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS
For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.
H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Telephone: 3658 HOP.
Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.
Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.
E. J. HARRISON,
Maker and Refiner of
TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD
Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.
30 to 40 Tons (All Grades) Of TYPE METAL in Stock.
TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION
Rock Smelting Works
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset, Direct and Tinplate Printing.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester, Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset. Direct and Tinplate Printing.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

W. F. SEDGWICK LTD.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 or 4 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP

CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Russian Paper and Pulp Industries.

British Consul's Report.

The British Consul (Mr. A. W. Woodhouse) in his annual report on the foreign commerce of Russia and the trade of St. Petersburg in 1912, states that the Russian paper trade during the past year was characterised by considerable progress accompanied by a fairly large increase in the output, especially of wrapping and wall-paper, for which the demand has largely increased. During the past year several new factories were founded, mainly for the manufacture of cellulose paper, which is little by little taking the place of the paper made out of rags. Notwithstanding the growth of the paper manufacturing trade, Russia is far from able to supply her own demand for paper, and she imports about £1,685,000 worth of paper from the Grand Duchy of Finland and about £84,000 from abroad. About 60 companies, with a capital of £15,790,000 are engaged in the manufacture of paper in Russia. The largest of these possess a capital of £1,052,000; 19 other companies have a capital of from £100,000 to £200,000; the capital of the remaining companies does not reach £100,000. During the past year £94,840 worth of vegetable fibre and rags were imported and £201,058 worth of paper pulp, principally cellulose and wood pulp; the latter is imported principally from the Grand Duchy of Finland, next from Germany and Austria-Hungary. At the same time the import of paper from Austria-Hungary has fallen from £22,222 to £16,931. The import of paper and paper goods in the year 1912 was valued at £2,582,010, three-quarters of which came from the Grand Duchy of Finland, whence comes almost all the wrapping paper imported into Russia, and likewise cardboard and the more common kinds of white and coloured paper. From Germany a considerable quantity is imported of paper linen, heliographic paper, paper flowers, lamp shades, and so forth. The value of the imports of cardboard drawings and books has fallen, having amounted to £412,698. The principal imports of these goods are from Germany, and Austria-Hungary stands next. Bound and unbound books in paper covers, post cards with pictures, engravings and drawings, pictures and other such articles on paper and linen are mostly imported.

In St. Petersburg the export trade of pulp wood increased all round, including the supplies to the United Kingdom.

Cellulose was exported from European Russia during 1912 and the preceding year as follows:—

1912	21,467 tons	£142,857
1911	24,698 ,,	138,624

From St. Petersburg-Cronstadt, the following were the exports of pulp wood:—To United Kingdom—1912, 4,408 tons; 1911, 3,718 tons. To all countries: 1912, 240,264 tons; 1911, 231,093 tons.

During the same period wood pulp was imported at St. Petersburg-Cronstadt to the extent of 9,903 tons, compared with 7,548 tons in 1911, and the cellulose imported reached 2,806 tons, as against 306 tons in 1911.

Not Afraid of Boggs.

I come into the offis the other day, said the Office Boy, an' said to Dick, "Well, we got a new competitor in the field."

An' Dick he sez, "Who it is?"

An' I sez, "Boggs, the bum printer, has come to life again."

Dick jest says, "Hell, Boggs ain't a competitor; he's just a remote circumstance."

Mame, the stenog, looked horrerfied when Dick swore, but I say a woman ain't got no business in business unless she can stand for manly langwidge, although I cuss very little myself, becoz in ain't gennelmenly and don't get you nothin' but maybe a rap in the map.

This Boggs is a nut who failed about a year ago, an' he's been makin' a livin' ever since tellin' how it happened.

Ain't it funny the allybis a has-been can spill to anybody that'll listen? If he could make good as fast as he can make excuses he'd have John D. Rockyfeller's bank roll lookin' like the contents o' a Salvation Army tamborine in a dry town.

Who'd ever thought that a false alarm like this here Boggs party could ever get any one to hand him actual money? As the poet says, "Will wonders never sneeze," or sumpin' like that.

But there are allus a lot of simps to furnish a livin' for the wise ones, ready to buy a chunk of blue sky at the top price.

Boggs' angel was a feller named Eliphalet Skinner, who has just come back from bein' a furrin missionary. When the board planted their soul savers they played safe with this guy an' sent him out to the Solomon Islands where the cannibals live, coz they figured that a fat missionary would be temptin' Providence, an' this Eliphalet person havin' the general shape of a bamboo fish pole an' not carryin' any more meat than a 10-cent soup bone, he could fearlessly go where a nice pink one would have to be charged up to profit and loss. Well, there was an insurrection in these here Solomon Islands, and Eliphalet snaked a big chief into the woods and saved sumpin' more important to him than his immortal soul—he saved his everlastin' bacon. The chief was mighty grateful when he got the upper hand again and the rebels got theirs, so he handed out a bucket o' jools, making the missionary rich beyond the dreams o' Avy Rice, whoever that is. Eliphalet immediately contracted a hackin' cough an' a desire for home, so he landed in our midst, an' Boggs seen him first.

Eliphalet was warned, but he'd been among cannibals so long that he wasn't the least afraid o' Boggs, so he went to the bank an' drew out the kale, sayin' it was "bread cast upon the waters and would return an hundred fold."

Mebbe so; I never tried it with bread, an' maybe it might work, but believe me, real money cast that way is goin' to sink.

Boggs started in the printin' business first in eighteen seventy-six and his coco is full o' ideas that were in fashion when Horace Greely was learnin' the trade.

So he takes this poor simp's money what he worked so hard to get an' buys a cylinder an' a Gordon, a lever paper cutter, old style twenty-four case news rack, no labour savin' rule, leads or furniture. Boggs don't believe in savin' labour, he believes in makin' 'em work.

Now, how can he compete with a modern joint like ours?

He can't. The man that's backin' him is takin' a burglar's chance, an' in about six months when he lobs around lookin' for dividends he'll find old Boggs settin' in the middle of a deficit a singin' "Somebody else is gettin' it, gettin' it."

I sez, "Dick, what'll you do if Boggs does perk up and get some o' our business?"

Dick says, "No use figgerin' on what ain't a-goin' to happen. My eyesight is good, but I can't see Boggs. If a real live one should drift in here, why I should worry and get another Harris press."—*Harris Monthly.*



The Paper Trade of Melbourne.

The Wholesale Paper Merchants' Association.

It is not often that such a friendly understanding is found in the ranks of paper and print as that which exists in Melbourne. At the thirty-first annual dinner of the Victorian Master Printers' Association, Mr. D. Macdougall (senior vice-president), in proposing the toast of the "Wholesale Paper Merchants' Association," said he was pleased to know that they (the wholesale stationers) had now followed the good example of the master printers, and had formed a very successful organisation of their own; in doing so they were working on right lines by issuing what he considered a very fair price list for their papers, and in adopting the open-door policy, that is, of allowing all genuine paper merchants to join their Association and participate in the advantages that will naturally follow. In the past some of the blame for the printers slaughtering prices was due to the paper merchants for the way in which they had afforded the printers facilities for obtaining paper at reduced rates; for instance, if a printer made a mistake in a job of any consequence, he would go to his paper merchant and inform him of his trouble, and he invariably reduced the price of the paper, of course to his own loss, to help the printer; and also if a printer was quoting against a rival who obtained his supplies from another paper house, or against a well-known house, who was its own paper merchant, he was very often assisted. This sort of thing was no good to the trade as a whole, and fortunately was now at an end. However where our paper merchants had offended in the past they have more than made good during the last twelve months. Some considerable time before there was any talk of an Association of their own, their President (Mr. J. C. Gates) and Mr. John Cook had both personally spent no end of time in explaining the objects and advantages of the Master Printers' Association, and generally inducing printers to join in the movement, especially as they considered that the lines as laid down were fair and considerate to the printer and public alike and that we were only fixing fair conditions and selling prices for our labours. They were all very grateful indeed to the Paper Merchants' Association, and especially to their President (Mr. Gates) for the loyalty, help, and generous consideration which they had at all times extended to the printing trade of Melbourne; they realised rightly, in his opinion, that the printers' success was their success; and for this good feeling he could assure them on behalf of the Master Printers' Association their efforts in the past were very much appreciated by one and all of his fellow members. Mr. J. C. Gates (president of the Wholesale Paper Merchants' Association) responded on behalf of the Paper Merchants' Association.

American Paper.

The Imports into the United Kingdom.

The following figures show the total values of the British imports of paper, etc., from the United States, and the amount retained in the United Kingdom during the last five years:—

	Total Imports.	Retained in U.K.
1912	£248,210	£222,819
1911	258,738	237,831
1910	275,120	252,825
1909	361,129	339,045
1908	248,979	232,299

The imports—for consumption in this country—comprised the following:—

PRINTINGS OR WRITINGS.

On Reels.

1912	52,688 cwts.	£27,786
1911	124,097 ,,	67,267
1910	156,770 ,,	85,878
1909	216,393 ,,	121,135
1908	72,641 ,,	43,109

Not on Reels.

1912	58,361 cwts.	£87,568
1911	44,580 ,,	66,221
1910	73,227 ,,	69,045
1909	126,382 ,,	106,915
1908	49,267 ,,	69,016

PACKINGS AND WRAPPINGS.

1912	7,378 cwts.	£8,532
1911	4,813 ,,	7,721
1910	16,602 ,,	11,293
1909	16,018 ,,	12,727
1908	22,606 ,,	19,339

PRINTED OR COATED PAPERS.

1912	6,300 cwts.	£26,298
1911	6,569 ,,	30,916
1910	6,747 ,,	32,656
1909	16,794 ,,	76,461
1908	19,516 ,,	79,256

STRAW, MILL AND WOOD PULP BOARDS.

1912	33,547 cwts.	£30,980
1911	30,579 ,,	23,304
1910	23,039 ,,	19,742
1909	27,748 ,,	21,807
1908	34,036 ,,	21,679

UNENUMERATED AND ARTICLES OF PAPER.
(Included in "Paper for Printing and Writing," and "Goods manufactured, unenumerated," prior to 1910.)

1912	23,567 cwts.	£41,655
1911	20,939 ,,	42,402
1910	15,203 ,,	34,211

MR. H. A. GWYNNE, the editor of the *Morning Post*, read a paper the other evening at the Royal United Service Institution, on "The Press in War." Mr. Gwynne suggested that a small committee of not more than ten be formed, composed of eminent journalists, and elected by the profession, or selected by the Government, as the case may be. This committee should enjoy to the very fullest extent the absolute confidence of the newspapers of England, and not only that, they should be names which would carry respect with the general public. To this committee should be given a place in the Admiralty or War Office on the outbreak of War, and they should work in close co-operation with either one officer or a committee of officers appointed by the authorities.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

34, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 2635 City.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

17 & 18, PARADISE STREET, E.C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half Tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD STOCKED FOR 30 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

5,6&7, SINGER ST. LONDON, E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch. 20lbs

" " " " "

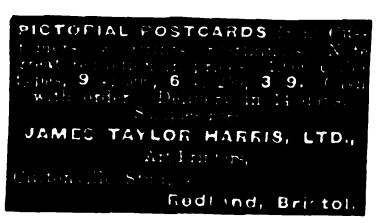
The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.

To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS. of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

TO THE TRADE . . . . . .

WE CAN HELP YOU WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR PRINTING & BINDING,

MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone: 2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

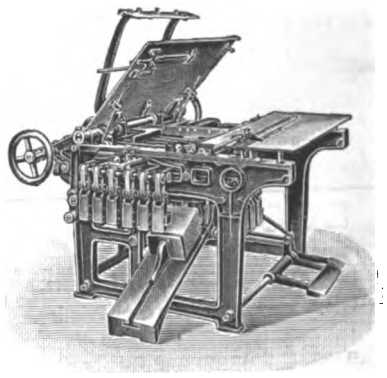
SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.



Sheet and Newspaper Folding Machine.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

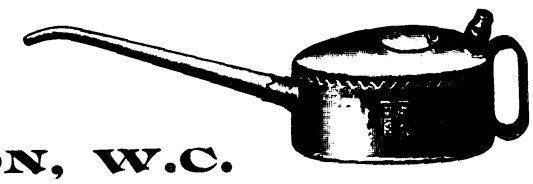
SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.



JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.

Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.

LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,

AND

93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc. MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.

MOOR LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—November 13, 1913.

095.5
B86v

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 22.

LONDON: NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.

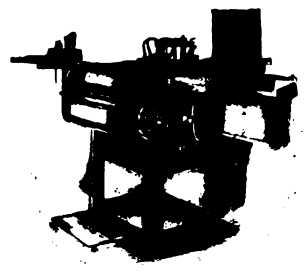
Over 3,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines in use.



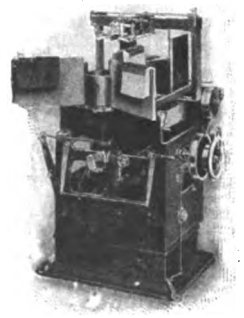
Improved No. 3 Sewer.



Nos. 4, 5, & 6 Sewers.



No. 1 Smyth Casemaker.



Casing-in Machine.

SMYTH Bookbinding Machines are the: Greatest Labour Savers,

have the: LONGEST LIFE
and are the: MOST SIMPLE TO OPERATE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

19, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN. Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

KAMPE & CO.

2, Sandland Street, London, W.C.

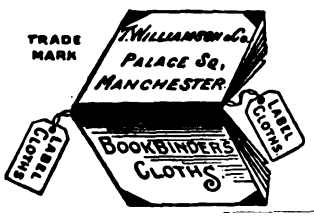
Speciality:

HIGH-GRADE MACHINERY

For Bookbinders, Printers, Stationers, etc.

Guillotines, Backing and Rounding Machines, Nipping Presses, Blocking and Embossing Presses, Folding Machines, Wire Stitching Machines, Platens, Disc Ruling Machines, etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS for KARL KRAUSE, LEIPZIG, etc.



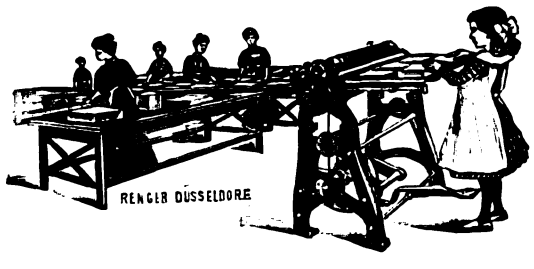
BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

T. WILLIAMSON & Co.,

8, PALACE SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Telephone No.: City, 4164. Telegrams: Williamson, Palace Sq., Manchester.



Gluing Machine with Transporter.

Don't Buy

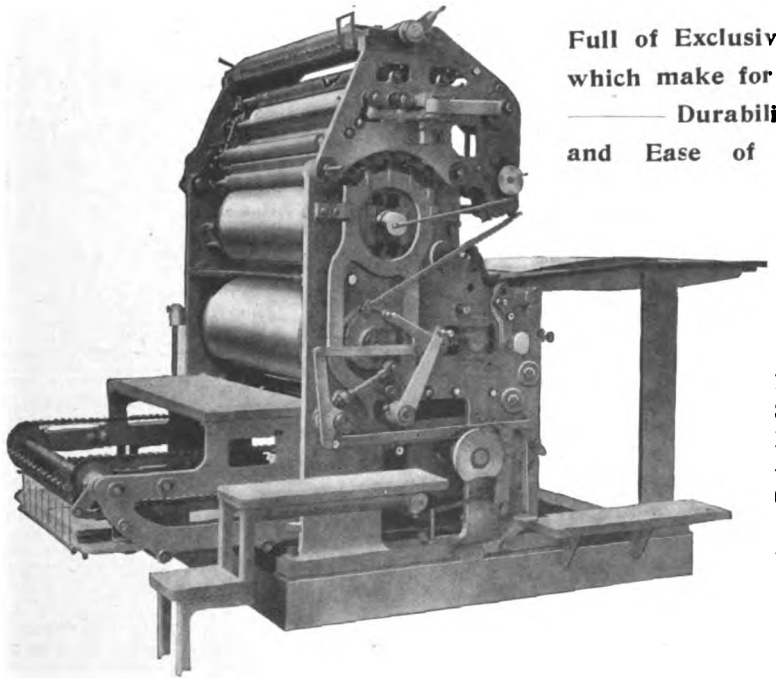
Gumming, Varnishing or Pasting Machines,

Cardboard Cutters, Slitting and Rewinding Machines, Cross Cutters, Bookbinding Machines, and Boxmaking Machines, etc., Cold Glues, Gums, etc., without offer from:

RENGER Machines and Glue Works, **Dusseldorf** (Germany).

Digitized by Google

WAITE ROTARY OFFSET.

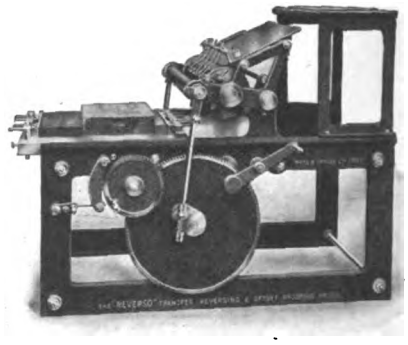


Full of Exclusive Features which make for Efficiency, Durability and Ease of Operation.

Made in Six Sizes from Royal Folio to Quad Demy.

The REVERSO

Transfer Reversing and Offset Proofing Press.



A REAL LABOUR-SAVER.

Reverses Transfers.
Takes Offset Proofs.
Proves Offset Work in Colours.
Proves Tin Printing Work in Colours.
Takes Direct Proofs from Stone or Plate.
Takes Letterpress Proofs.

WAITE and SAVILLE, Ltd.

FALCON WORKS, OTLEY, ENGLAND.

THE
LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS
IN THE MIDLANDS.

CHEAP,
POPULAR,
EFFECTIVE
ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph

SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.

The Coventry Times

THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.

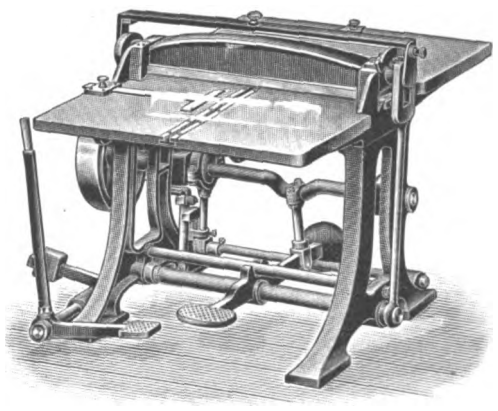
Warwick and Leamington Times

SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, its circulation is constantly increasing.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, Leipzig-Paunsdorf, GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.

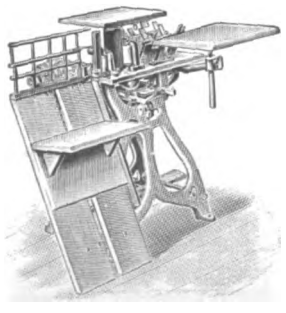


Perforating Machine Dept.

Over
12,000
Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output

ABOUT
800 Machines



BREHMER'S END-SHEET PASTING MACHINE No. 62.

The Machine is suitable for pasting end-sheets, plates, maps, etc., to sections, and the output of it is up to 2,500 sections per hour. It may also be had for folding the end-sheets round the sections and pasting the fold on, thus strengthening the end-sections considerably.

Over 400 Machines Sold.

QUOTATIONS AND OTHER PARTICULARS FROM

AUG. BREHMER, 12, City Road, London, E.C.

Manufacturer of Wire and Thread Book-Sewing and Stitching Machines, Folding, Glueing, etc. Machines for Bookbinding and Box-making Purposes.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII.
NUMBER 22.

LONDON: November 20, 1913

EVERY THURSDAY.
PRICE TWOPENCE

THE FORGERY AND Imitation of Historic Bookbindings.

I.

The rapid growth of present day interest in what the boooksellers term "fine and rare books," on the part of connoisseurs of taste and knowledge, and also on that of the ignorant and blundering newly-rich, is largely responsible for the continued existence of the "book faker," who aims at supplying, by his own handiwork, what the second-hand book market cannot genuinely furnish in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

During the last few decades the methods and technics of forgers of old art works have surprisingly increased, but on the other hand the knowledge and capability for distinguishing the same, on the part of those who either in a professional or amateur way are engaged with the collection of such things, have increased in the same proportion, says Dr. Schinnerer, in a recent issue of the *Archiv fur Buchgewerbe*.

The trade in antiquities is controlled by experts of all kinds, and a heaping up of old art objects without any criticism of their value or genuineness, as was possible only a decade ago, exists very rarely nowadays. The museums have gradually expurgated their collections from all that they had acquired in former times in the way of forgeries, and in most cases the only places where such doubtful treasures are still to be found are the homes of private collectors, especially when these are of somewhat old standing.

It is no longer a secret that the collection of H. Klemm, which at present, as "the Royal Saxon Bibliographical Collection," is one of the most valuable parts of the Leipzig Museum for the Book Industry, could supply material for many a chapter under the heading of "book forgeries," but trouble has not yet been taken to go into this matter in a systematic way. He who views this collection only superficially will at once be struck by the fact that almost all the old printed works are newly bound, for the larger part in exceedingly tasteless bindings, but how far Klemm had attacked the bindings themselves, to what extent he had them restored, newly-painted and embellished with all kinds of unnecessary ornament, only becomes clear to one who takes time to study these volumes a little more carefully. It would lead us too far to treat of this matter of book forgeries on general lines, so we will only deal here with the forgeries in binding which the museum in question possesses. As Klemm evidently did not have the slightest notion of the bibliopegic art, he had no interest in collecting old bindings, so that the forgeries do not belong—with one exception—to the old Klemm collection. The larger part of this was only bought in 1896 through the medium of Dr. F. Boek, of Aix la Chapelle. Of the 20 bindings bought, half were forgeries, and for the future these can be recognised by the year mark "1896."

In the seventies or eighties of the last century, the forging of bindings was quite a favourite pastime, and especially well known in this connection are the painted Siennese bindings.* The Eldorado of these forgers seems to have been Italy, from which country came the larger part of the forged bindings that are in the Museum of the Book.†

Through the purchase of the Becher collection some time ago, an interesting binding came into the museum, which gave rise to a good deal of speculation. It is in brown leather, the front and back shows a design which has evidently been obtained by means of a block pressed into the board, and consists mainly of four medallions of Biblical subjects. Above and below is a sort of frame with mythological animals, and the ornamentation on the sides consists of tooled branches and leaves. It is not certainly known to which century this piece of work is to be attributed; the embellishments and medallions point to the middle ages, but the technical treatment indicates a later date. In addition to that, the impressions are lacking considerably in sharpness, a certain sign of a decadent period. The binding must therefore



Forged Bookbindings, No. 1. Showing a Modern Design of mixed 16th and 17th Century Styles built up round a Genuine Coat-of-arms of about 1780.

have been executed in modern times, and it has been copied freely from the ivory-covers of the Psalter of Queen Melisandra in the British Museum. But certain details have been changed, and the medallions inserted. Whether it is a question of outright fraud or a matter of what we might term archæological sport, the Museum authorities have not been able to decide yet.

It seems more difficult still to give a definite opinion regarding another somewhat dubious binding in the Becher collection. Amongst the valuable series of needlework bindings which Becher brought together, there is one in red satin, which seems to originate from Venice (11,889) and bears on the front and back a coat of arms, underneath being the inscription: "Hie (ronymus) Priolus Venetiarum Dux." A simple border frames both sides. This somewhat remarkable inscription, the satin on the front, and the relatively new work lead to the suspicion that the covers are modern, although the binding itself is old and the printed work it enclosed has been torn out.

The most primitive forgery—which indeed hardly deserves that name, so obviously has it been copied without any reference to genuine old specimens—envelops "Les Familles de la France," Paris, 1636 (1896–18). The artist who has made it has tooled on the old brown leather covers a series of gold-lined pictorial designs. A queen on a throne with a curtain made up of lilies; at the left hand side a female figure with sword and sceptre, and on the right a winged genius, handing her a box; above is a coat of arms, which looks just like that of the Farnese family, underneath being a peacock and the inscription: "Dive junoni armorice sacrum." All this proves, clearly enough, that the whole is the work of a modern practiser of the so-called "romantic" style, as is also a second binding from the same source, which encloses a book of 1625, "La Pratica Prospettiva del Lor Sirigatti," Venice (1896–20). This is a large design, framed with a scroll work border, enclosed in gold lines as before, and painted with oil colours. It represents King Tarquinius Superbus with the Cumaic Sibyl, who carries the three sibylline books in her hand; the heads of the figures have been cut out of paper.

Most of the forgeries, especially those which have—albeit with great care and refinement—obviously been produced for fraudulent purposes, have been made in such a way that a really old, but very little decorated binding has been greatly raised in value by adding a coat of arms, emblems and other ornamental embellishments.

Old bindings with the arms of well-known personages or renowned collectors, *e.g.*, Grolier's, or the French Kings of the sixteenth century, have a much higher value than bindings without these marks of former ownership, although otherwise looking nearly the same; similarly, a binding showing arabesques à la Maioli is of much higher value than one showing only a plain border, although it may be in quite as good taste. The arms of Henry II. of France seem to have been often used on such forgeries. In the Museum of the Book are two of these works. The one (1896–10) is in a brown leather binding with rich decoration à la Grolier, which is absolutely new work. This is especially the case with the centre-piece, in which, on front and back, is the coat of arms of the King, surrounded by arabesques worked with azured tools. The twined crescents, the device of the King's beloved one, Diana of Poitiers, have not been forgotten by the forger. The whole composition does not by any means make a bad impression, and we can easily imagine that many have been deceived by it.

The other volume of this kind, which has been presented by an antique dealer, Herr Hess of Munich, (10/164) is not so pompous in style. The coat-of-arms is simpler, and has been impressed into the leather in a much clumsier way; the crescent die has been partly made wrong, and the H surmounted by a crown, which means so much to the connoisseur, does not make a very good im-

*An article on these, with illustrations, appeared in our Bookbinding Number of January last.

†More about Italian bookbinding forgeries can be found in the work of Fumagalli on Demetrio Canevari (page 15 ff.), where also the literature of the subject is referred to.

Digitized by Google

pression in this case. The really old part in this black leather binding is, apart from the small circular dies and the enclosing lines, only the scrollwork enclosing the arms. This forgery comes probably from Bologna, as well as a few others that are not so easy to locate, two of which try to imitate the Aldine type (10/163 and 165). The additions in both cases consist mainly of a scroll work design and small leaf and other dies. The old part in binding 10/165 is no doubt the cartouche in the centre and the outer border. The discrepancy in style between the ornaments is clearly visible. Very suspicious also is the binding of another, a little volume (1896/21), which came with the Boek collection, and is also in the Aldine style. The decoration is, it is true, fairly homogenous, but the work is not very good. The curved lines have often ripped up the leather altogether, and the gold has that bronze-paint like colour so often seen in modern gilding, moreover the lines of the decoration have been drawn somewhat unsystematically; the leather of course is old. Modern work can be recognised more easily in the case of a black leather binding, enclosing a Neapolitan work of 1572 (1896/22). This had originally on the covers a tooled border made up of acorns, and enclosed by lines, and in the centre the coat-of-arms of an Abbé or Bishop, in a cartouche. The forger tried to make his work appear to date from the period when Italy's bookbinding art was at its zenith, by filling up all the empty spaces with scrolls à la Grolier, and the borders with little dies of eagles. After the same principle, but with much more difficulty, a large light-brown leather binding has been altered (also presented as a forgery by Mr. Hess, 10/166), and in many respects this is of great interest, see illustration No. 1. The enclosed book is of the year 1535, but the ornaments of the cover, however, do not furnish sufficient information to enable one to find out their date definitely. Besides the coat-of-arms we see here a somewhat peculiar scroll-work design on a background provided with a series of small circular dies and occasionally a laurel branch, in the style known as "Fanfare." Very prominent also are the two-horned ornaments above and below the centre, of a type which only came in vogue in the middle of the seventeenth century. The most peculiar part of all is, however, the coat-of-arms, which is supposed to be that of the Marquis of Turinetti, who lived around 1780.* An investigation of the technical part of the work proved, furthermore, that the modern dies have been impressed on damaged parts of the leather, which would hardly have been possible had this part of the gilding been done simultaneously with the binding. All these contradictions prove clearly the forger's work. The coat-of-arms is the only old part; all the rest has been put in by a modern bookbinder, who was not even well versed in the styles used by the older ones. Generally speaking, however, the modern forger is very careful in this respect, either sticking to old specimens or copying them direct, thereby avoiding errors of style. Besides, he does not have much difficulty in securing any old dies which are required for his forgeries, and then it is only a matter of using them in the same way as the old bookbinders. As old unembellished leather bindings are easily "faked" up, a well versed forger, with good taste, is theoretically able to deceive even the best experts.

* Compare that figured in the "Nouvel Armorial du Bibliophile" of J. Guigard, Paris, 1890, page 459.

(To be continued.)

THE death is announced of Mr. J. W. T. M'Dougall, the founder and managing director of the well-known Edinburgh schoolbook publishing firm of M'Dougall's Educational Co., Ltd.

Camberwell Printers and Students

AND THE

COST FINDING SYSTEM.

A lecture on "The Printers' Cost Finding System" was delivered at the L.C.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, organising secretary of the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, preceded by an address by Mr. W. A. Waterlow, vice-president of the Master Printers' Federation. The chair was taken by Mr. C. T. Jacobi, of the Advisory Sub-Committee of this School, and there was a number of students and local printers present.

In opening the meeting the CHAIRMAN introduced Mr. Goodwin, referring to the large amount of missionary work he had accomplished up and down the country on the subject of cost finding. Printers were beginning to realise that there was something after all in the suggestion for a better and more uniform system of estimating, and charging according to the true value of their work. The subject should therefore be of the utmost interest to the master printers present, and especially to those young students from whose ranks were recruited their future managers and employers. He was also glad to learn that cost finding was going to be made one of the subjects taught in many of the technical schools in London. Introducing Mr. Waterlow, the Chairman said he was an active member of the Costing Committee in London and the president-elect of the London Master Printers' Association.

Mr. WATERLOW, in an interesting address, remarked that the subject of costing did not much interest their ancestors, the people who founded some of the businesses with which they were connected to-day, because in those days profits were undoubtedly larger. At the present time, when profits go down to a very fine point, it was most essential that they should know exactly what their cost of every job was, and be sure that every hour's work they had to sell bore the proper proportion of the establishment cost. That was the basis of their system. There was as little as possible left to chance. The subject of costing was brought prominently before the Masters' Association some twelve or fifteen years ago, and Mr. W. W. Fox then took a prominent part in bringing the matter forward, and he was very sorry to notice the announcement of his death a fortnight ago. The present movement originated two years ago, when at a meeting of the Master Printers' Federation it was generally expressed by all the master printers present that the cost of production was going up so much that something must be done to increase the price of the article they were selling. It was felt that the proper way to tackle the subject was to take up the scientific costing side, for if they could bring home to the printer—if he could bring home to himself exactly what his article cost he was not likely to sell that article below cost price. If on his cost dockets he only had a portion of his costs, and then wrote a rough percentage to cover all the general expenses, he did not know where his profit began and his cost ended. They claimed for their system that if the printer's business was running on its normal lines, that was if the business they were doing was approximating pretty closely to the previous year, or a series of years over which they based the system on instituting it into their office, then everything over and above what appeared on their cost docket should be profit. He had found in practice that it worked out very satisfactorily and did give them an accurate idea of what their profit was. The Federation of Master Printers, after the Costing Committee of the Federation had held a very large number of meetings extending over about twelve months, put out the present system as being the best they could recommend. It was somewhat on the lines of the system in force in America, which had worked very well indeed, and they were informed had improved the position of the trade in the States. They had brought the system to the notice of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association throughout the country, because they could do very much towards getting it into general adoption, and the Committee had approached Sir Philip Magnus, and after hearing what they had to say he took the view that it might be usefully put into the syllabus of the technical schools. Now they were endeavouring to bring the benefits of the costing system home to the younger generation who would in time attain to positions of responsibility in the printing trade, some perhaps becoming employers. They wanted to impress upon everyone the importance of getting the system into general adoption. There should only be one system of costing, because the disproportion that at present occurred in so many estimates that were given was not always through people not having any proper system of costing, but it very often arose from the fact that the costing was carried out on different principles. One house would put more and larger establishment charges on to their materials, while another would put more on to labour, so that the buyer always had the advantage that he could take the lowest estimate. It also created in the minds of the buyer the feeling that the printer was rather a thief or a robber, because he got such extraordinary variations in his estimates, and that led the buyer also to put out numerous enquiries to a lot of firms, which caused a deal of labour in printing offices. They believed if they could get a universal costing system adopted it would very largely reduce the number of estimates they had to get out, and therefore would give them more time to devote to their businesses and in a better direction. Mr. Waterlow then pointed out the wrong ideas that prevailed on the cost of production, and the mistaken impression that some trade unionists had with regard to the dockets. He expressed his conviction that a costing system such as this was for the benefit of the printing trade and for the benefit of the employer, and if the employer was going to be able to make better profits it was going to be for the benefit of the workmen.

Mr. A. E. GOODWIN then delivered a very clear exposition of the approved cost finding system, aided with a collection of lantern slides illustrating the various forms, and at the close he replied to a number of questions invited by the chairman.

Mr. W. H. AMERY, the instructor of the classes, announced that a lecture on "Costing and Management" would be given at the School by Mr. R. J. Elliston, general manager of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney's Aylesbury Branch, on January 21st, followed a month later by a lecture there by Mr. Jowett, the assistant manager.

On the motion of Mr. COOPER, jun., a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Waterlow for his address, and on the motion of Mr. R. J. LAKE, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, a vote of thanks was cordially passed to Mr. Jacobi for presiding.



Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

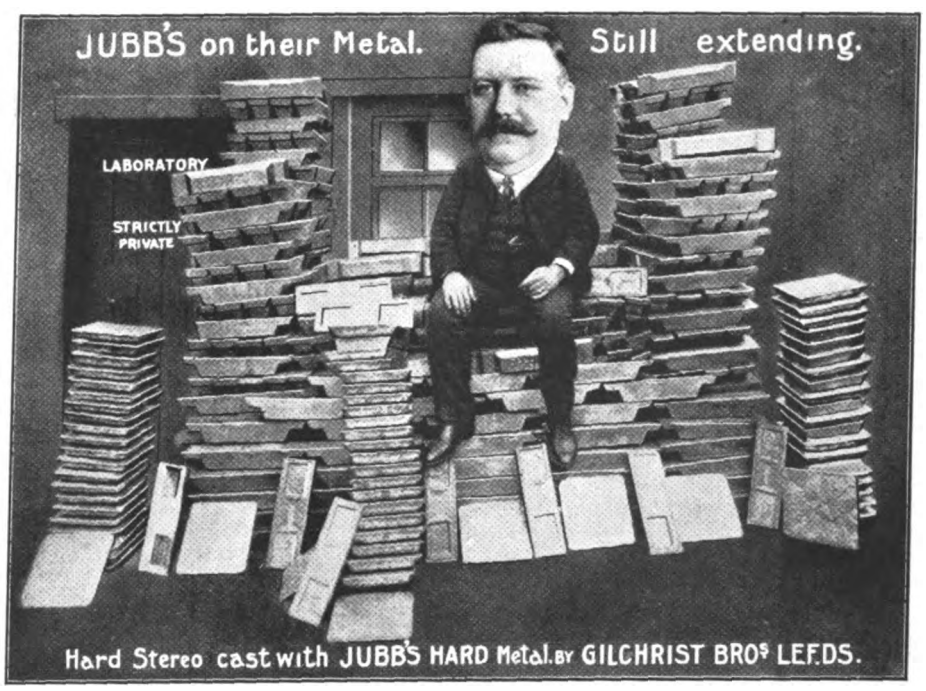
STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

DAY & COLLINS

HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED

WOOD LETTER WORKS

TELEGRAMS "STREAMER, LEICESTER" WESTERN UNION CODE

FROM FANN ST. LONDON

NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214

TO

KING STREET LEICESTER

Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GUAGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

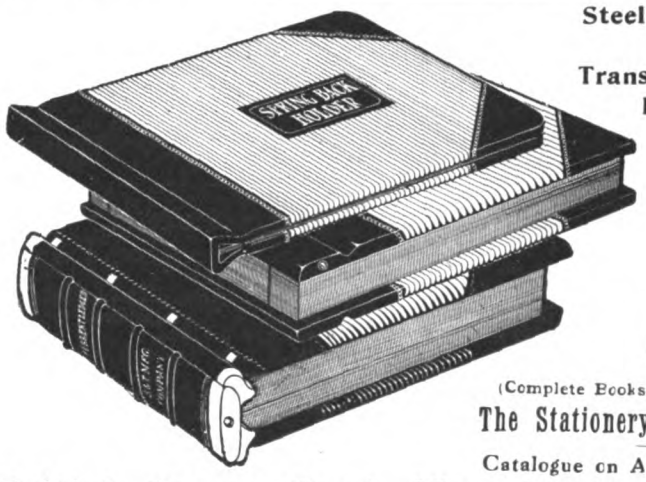
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, 01 New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

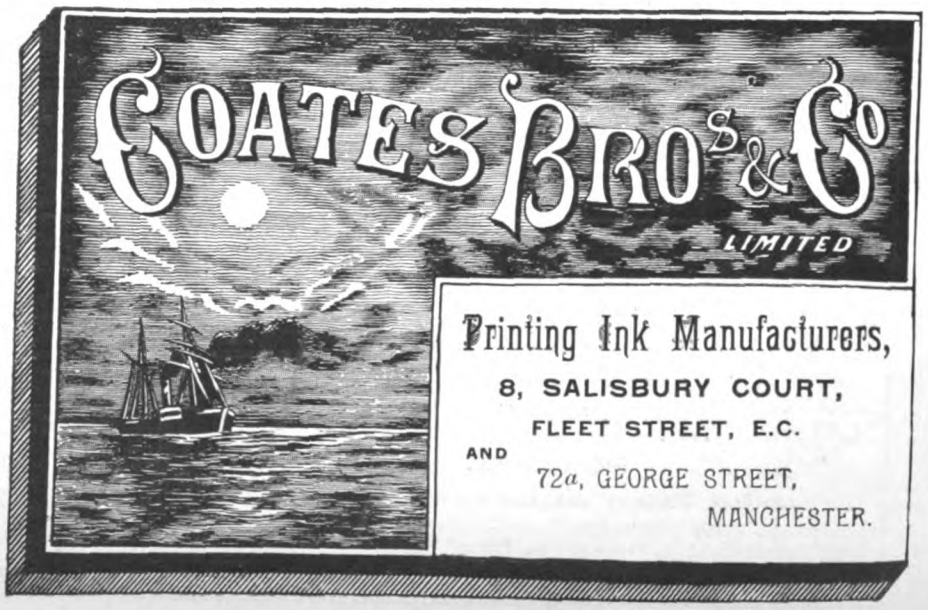
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,

25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.



Digitized by Google

SOUTH African Customs Invoice Regulations

The South African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated), and the South African Merchants' Committee have recently made representations to the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa relative to the Regulations under the Customs Management Act of the Union of South Africa, under which it is laid down that invoices shall contain :

(1) A statement in a prominent place as to the current value for home consumption in the home market for similar goods at the place of purchase, bought in the ordinary manner and manufactured or supplied in analogous quantities ; and

(2) That the invoice shall also clearly show the cost of packing and packages.

As a result of the correspondence with the High Commissioner referred to, it is recommended (except as regards definite contracts, to which reference is made later), that suppliers should give effect to these regulations in the following manner :—

(a) In cases where the price charged on the invoice and discounts allowed and the Home consumption value are alike, sign a declaration to the following effect :—

"I declare that the values appearing on the body of this invoice represent at the date of the invoice the open market value of the goods if sold for Home consumption in Great Britain, and that the discounts shown are the same as those granted on similar quantities sold for consumption in Great Britain."

(b) In the instances where the price charged on the invoice and discounts allowed and the Home consumption value are divergent, enumerate the latter on the invoice in a parallel money column and declare that "the discounts for similar quantities for Home consumption are .. .."

Where the price charged the consumer is a contract price, the invoice must clearly indicate the current value for Home consumption at the date of the contract, thus :—

	Current value for Home Consumption	Selling Price to Purchaser in South Africa.

and the words "at the date of contract" substituted for "date of the invoice."

In all cases the cost of packing and packages must be given. The declarations must be signed, and the figures given authenticated, by either manager, principal, director, or secretary of the firm or company making the same.

From communications with the Commissioner of Customs of the Union of South Africa, it is understood that if the above recommendations are carried out by the suppliers, they will meet the requirements of clause 103 of the Regulations published under the sections of the Act referred to.

The Commissioner of Customs intimates that should any general laxness become apparent in the signing of such certificates, the value and discount for home consumption will be insisted on in the body of the invoice for the several items thereon.

Dont's for Rulers.

Don't rush—but keep moving.
Don't clean the pens over a job.
Don't use your jackknife on the pens.
Don't forget to start right—then go ahead.
Don't pinch double pens to make finer lines.
Don't leave the machine too much to the feeder.
Don't use the cheapest flannels ; the best are none too good.
Don't use a hard scraper on the pens, or you'll split them up the back.
Don't bother to read instructions after a job is done ; read them carefully before starting.
Don't hesitate to ask questions when in doubt ; better be snubbed occasionally than go wrong.
Don't shift guides or pens in the midd e of a job which has to be printed ; the printer has troubles enough of his own.
Don't under-estimate when asked for time or price on a job, especially when the job is intricate.—*Printing Trade News.*

THE Board of Trade Umpire appointed under the Unemployment Insurance Regulations has decided that contributions under that Section of the National Insurance Act, 1911, are not payable by workmen engaged by envelope manufacturers to trim and sharpen envelope cutters.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams : Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

24,978 ROLLAND, R., HENDERSON, J. A., JUN., and D., printing machines.
24,990 JAMES, R. W., typewriting machines.
25,009 REYNOLDS, F. R., machines for creasing paper fabrics and the like.
25,038 CRAWLEY, M. C., typewriter and computing machine.
25,069 MYERS, L., pencil-sharpening machine.
25,077 WADE, H., type line-casting machines.
25,089 TITCHENER, O., typecasting machines and moulds.
25,096 BERRY, W., writing pads and the like.
25,152 BROWN, E. W., advertising contrivance.
25,168 WILLIS, P. R. J., loose-leaf binders.
25,173 MELLERSH-JACKSON, W. J., process and apparatus for treating printing plates and the like.
25,202 SLOGGER AUTOMATIC FEEDER CO., LTD., and STYLES, T. F., feeding sheets to printing and like machines.
25,240 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., PEARCE, H., and PARKER, T. R. G., rotary offset printing presses.
25,280 ZURCHER, E., copying mechanism for use with typewriting machines.
25,295 LOCKWOOD, M. H., typewriting machines.
25,296 STORCK, F. W., envelope-sealing machines.
25,359 WALKER, A. H., typographical line-casting machines.
25,401 GREEN, V., card cases and the like.
25,440 HEATH, H. M., clips for securing fountain pens and the like.
25,468 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., PEARCE, H., and BILLINGTON, J. E., means for adjusting the moulds and trimming mechanism of typographical line-casting machines.
25,580 BRANDSTETTER, O., apparatus for producing the marginal guide holes in record strips for use in single-type composing and casting machines.
25,540 POTTER, C. R., diaries and the like for desk, office, or pocket use.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Apparatus for composing and casting type—Earle and Druitt ; 21,662.
Show cards, window tickets and the like—Darley ; 24,187.
Positioning, adjusting, or centreing mechanism for typecasting or typecasting and composing machines—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. ; 25,114.
Method of fixing type in the head of a self-inking cancelling stamp or stamp cancelling and affixing machines for postage and insurance stamps—Brown ; 25,432.
Binders for pamphlets and the like—Paul ; 26,006.
Loose-leaf binders—Hill ; 26,400.
Pocket clips for holding fountain pens, pencils and the like—Myers and Myers ; 28,556.
Stop-cylinder printing machines—Elliott and Elliott and Co. ; 29,791.

1913.

Delivery mechanism of printing machines—Dawson and Nancarrow, Ltd., and Hudson ; 1,246.
Method and means for adapting certain Chinese characters, syllabaries, or alphabets for use in typecasting or composing machines, typewriters and the like—Grant and Legros ; 2,483.
Rotary offset lithographic printing machines—Payne ; 2,867.
Metallic frames for hand bags, cigar and like cases, edge binding of books, and for other purposes—Glass ; 2,915.
Typewriting machines—Fairweather ; 5,276.
Type chases—Goss Printing Press Co. of England ; 9,161.
Typographical casting machines—Mergenthaler Setzmaschinenfabrik ; 10,449.
Paper fasteners—Klein ; 10,699.
Binders or files for filing documents—Bodlaender ; 11,606.
Means for attaching plates to printing cylinders—Smith ; 12,447.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Letter files, loose-leaf binders and the like—Timmler ; 10,372.
Stamping device—Donner, A. ; 11,663.
Cases or holders for tickets or other sheets of paper—Chambon ; 24,331.

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD

G H MADDIN & CO Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST ALDERSGATE ST LONDON E.C.

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE
OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS
Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.
TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams : "Almanac" Leeds. Telephone 461. LEEDS.

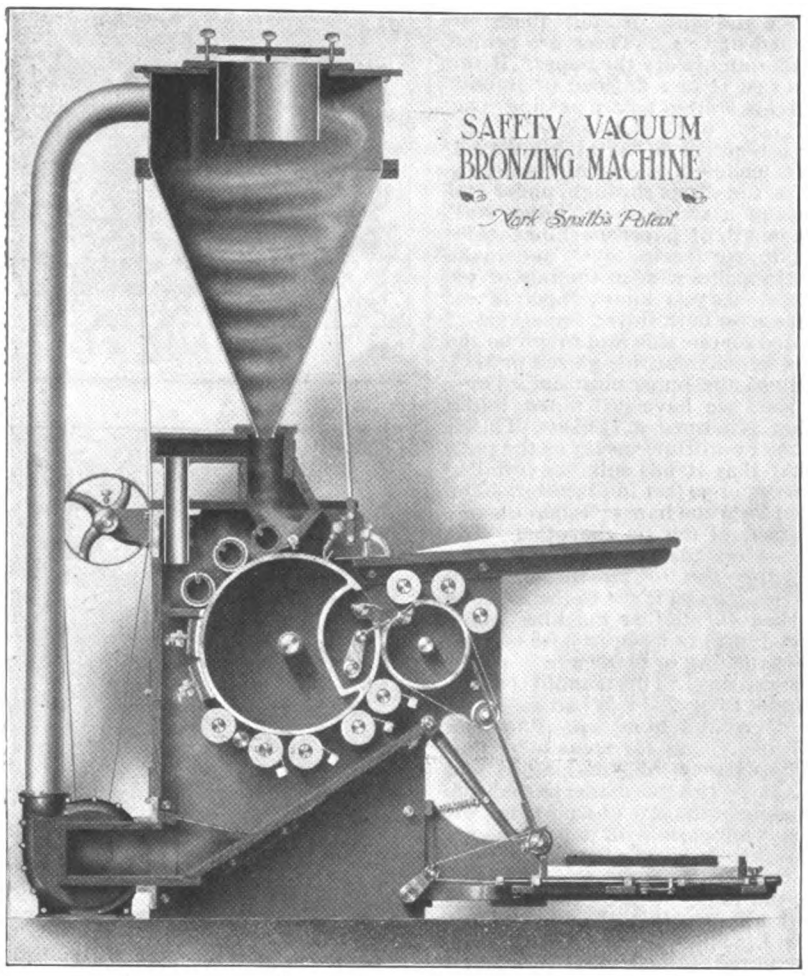
Digitized by Google

Safety Vacuum
Bronzing Machine

(Mark Smith's Patent.)

Patented in England, America, Germany, France, and other Countries.

Speed - - 2,000 per hour



Fulfils all the requirements of the Home Office.

One attendant only required.

Sheets Bronzed and dusted on both sides and left perfectly straight on the Delivery Board.

Most Economical in the use of Bronze.

Keeps the Room ventilated and free from Bronze Dust.

Machine can be cleaned whilst running.

Patented in 1903 and covered by several later patents.

Repairs. *One firm write:*—"The Vacuum Bronzing Machine (Mark Smith's Patent) which you put down for us in February, 1909, is in constant use every day on all classes of work, and is working as satisfactorily now as ever. The cost of upkeep has only amounted to a few shillings, after over four years' constant running."

All Particulars from:

TAYLOR, GARNETT, EVANS AND CO., LTD.,

SOUTH REDDISH, STOCKPORT.

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the United States of America: ... ... THE UNITED PRINTING MACHINERY CO., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.
Sole Agents for Canada: ... ... THE J. L. MORRISON CO., 445/447, King Street West, Toronto.
Agents for India and South Africa: ... JOHN DICKINSON & CO., at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras (India); Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban (South Africa).
Agents for Italy: ... ... PARKER, SUMNER & CO., Via Moscova 35, Milan.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN

PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS



Cardboard Corner Stitching Machine.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The annual general meeting was held at the Crown Hotel, Booth-street, Manchester, when Mr. Thos. Kirkwood, president, occupied the chair.

The minutes of October meeting were read and confirmed. The election of officers was as follows:—President, Mr. Thos. Kirkwood; vice-president, Mr. F. Burnett; trustees, Messrs. Jas. H. Burton and Edward McVay; treasurer, Mr. Jas. E. Mayo; hon. secretary, Mr. F. J. Hughes, 424, Moston-lane, Manchester; executive council, Messrs. A. Bartlett, W. E. Dalby, J. McCosh, T. Rignall, G. E. Shirra, G. E. Shearsmith, R. F. Singleton, D. Wain. Messrs. Jas. H. Burton and Robt. Marshall were the scrutineers.

Mr. ROBT. MARSHALL moved, and Mr. F. H. A. FRANCIS seconded a vote of thanks to the retiring officers.

The question of a levy of sixpence per member per quarter for 1913-14 was discussed, when Mr. Robt. MARSHALL moved, and Mr. F. WHEELDON seconded: "That no decision be made until the annual report and balance sheet are presented at the December meeting." Carried.

The question of honorarium to the treasurer and hon. secretary was referred back to the council.

At the conclusion of the business the President called upon Mr. J. Pollitt, of Oldham, to deliver his lecture entitled:

"What Becomes of Our Old Clothes."

Mr. POLLITT proceeded to give a brief sketch of the history of paper and the process of its manufacture. He began with the earliest attempts at recording events, as practised by the Jews and the Egyptians, and in tracing the development of writing from the hieroglyphics and cuneiform characters to the writing of the Greeks and Romans, he dealt with the material on which they wrote, mentioning the invention of paper by the Chinese, and its introduction into Europe by the Arabs. He then proceeded to answer the query adopted as the title of his lecture. He described the processes through which the cloth we wear has to go, before it is sent to the tailor or dressmaker and is made up into clothes, the waste cuttings being sold to the rag dealer. Then he spoke of the latter's arrival at the paper mill and proceeded: The rags have arrived at the paper mill, they have been sorted out, all buttons cut off, all seams slit open, and after going through the cutting machine and the willowing machine, or devil, as it is termed, where all the dust is thoroughly beaten out, it is taken to the boilers. All the different materials go through the same processes exactly, the only difference being in the time taken. Straw is boiled for about 2 to 3 hours, wood and esparto 6 hours, rags 8 to 10 hours. After boiling it is brought to the hollander where it receives its first breaking up. This is a large oval tank, with a centre division called the midfeather, of such a length as to form a channel of equal width all round. On one side is a revolving cylinder fitted with steel knives, which meet with other steel knives on the bed of the hollander. The boiled stuff is added gradually, and the combined action of the knives break it up into very small stuff. This breaking is continued for three hours, and after this it is washed until the water runs away from it quite clean. It is now taken to the potcher, exactly the same kind of machine, but much larger. The cylinder in this machine is fitted with wood paddles instead of knives. These do not cut up the pulp, but thoroughly agitate it, and make it susceptible of being freely and uniformly acted upon by the bleaching agent, which is here added. When the pulp goes into the potcher it is called half stuff; when it leaves the potcher and is carried to the beater it is called stock.

The beater is another similar machine, but since it is required to beat the pulp still finer, it is fitted with more knives than the hollander and the cylinder revolves at a greater speed. In this machine they first add an antichlor to neutralise the effect of the bleaching powder. They also add here the loading, sizing and colouring materials. In this machine the pulp receives its final beating, and when it leaves here it is ready for the paper machine. The pulp, which is now called stuff, is pumped into the stuff chest, like very thin gruel. The stuff chest is fitted with constantly revolving agitators, which prevent the fibres and other material settling to the bottom. It is pumped from the chest into the wet end of the machine, first flowing over a series of sand traps, then under a leather apron, which is raised or lowered to regulate the flow and consequent thickness of the paper, and, leaving the apron, the stuff runs on to an endless and constantly travelling wire for about 50 feet. Whilst the wire is travelling forward there is an arrangement called the shake, which gives it a shaking or jerking motion to distribute and knit the fibres together. If it were not for this shake the fibres would all be in one direction, and all the strength would be in the lengthway of the paper, and none at all in the crossway. The pulp is prevented from running off the wires by the deckle straps, which run along with the wire but come back by the overhead route. At the end of the wire the pulp runs under the first press roll. Here all the water is pressed out, and the pulp assumes the form or body of paper. Under the second press roll, or dandy roll, to give it its correct name, the pulp receives whatever distinguishing mark is required, whether water mark, trade mark, or lines which distinguish a laid paper from a wove. Leaving the dandy roll, it passes between two felts and under and over every one of the drying cylinders. On some machines there are only 10, but there are various numbers up to 24. These are heated by steam to thoroughly dry the paper. If the paper is required to be a finished or smooth surface it is again wetted before passing over the last two.

If a paper is required to be highly glazed, burnished or calendered, on leaving the drying cylinders it is run direct through, under and over everyone of a series of 22 chilled steel rollers. The length of paper machines varies from 75 feet to 150 feet or over, and make paper up to 150 inches wide at the rate of 500 feet per minute. As you know, paper is not always the same on both sides; sometimes it is highly glazed on one side and rough on the other. This is termed machine glazed or M.G. To get this finish the paper must not go over all the cylinders we have just noted, but is made on what is termed a Yankee. This is exactly like the Fourdrinier as far as the press rolls, but after that it has only one cylinder, which may be 25 or 30 feet in diameter. The paper runs between the bare cylinder on one side and a sheet of felt on the other. The pressure on the cylinder gives it the glossy finish. Art paper has to go through still another process; the reel is slit to the required width and taken to another machine, where it is unwound and run through a bath of satin white, pearl hardening or blanc fixe to give it the required coating. This cannot be run round a cylinder to dry, so it is carried along hooks or runners and hung up. Paper for newspaper printing and for some other purposes, including that of bag making, is sent out in reels. Bags can be made, pasted and finished complete at the rate of 220 per minute—but everyone cannot do with paper in reels; it must be cut into sheets of given sizes. After cutting it is taken downstairs to the sorting room, where the paper must undergo an inspection and all defective sheets put out. After sorting it is taken to the packing room where, if required folded, the sheets are counted out into quires and packed in reams of 480 or 504 sheets.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Pollett for his interesting lecture and Mr. W. E. Dalby for manipulating the lantern, both gentlemen suitably replying.

WEE MACGREGOR.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium
or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
Sternhall Works, McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: "ALGRAPHY, LONDON"

A. JOSEPH, Estd. over Sixty Years.
Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.
per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED NEAT CLOTHS.
Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.
A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4578.
A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

W. J. CONNOLL & Co.,
Printers' Engineers & Complete Furnishers,
27 & 28, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.
Telephone: 5183 HOLBORN.
Repairs and Removals. Sundries. Second-Hand Machinery.
SEND FOR SUNDRIES CATALOGUE. W. J. CONNOLL.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

METAL TYPE

ALL TYPE CAST ON THE AMERICAN POINT SYSTEM

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE FACES

WOOD MILES & Co

FROM HACKNEY WICK LONDON

26, KING STREET, LEICESTER.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAMS: BRINDLE HOGHTON TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES

BRINDLE & SON - LIMITED

CABLES MOCCASIN PRESTON ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:
Cotton Samplings
Pure Rope Brown
Kraft Papers
Cash Bag Manillas
Chalk Drawing Papers
Catalogue Covers
Twist Casings
Bag Browns

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

Clyde Press & Rotalitho, Limited.

TO THE TRADE

RUBBER OFFSET SPECIALISTS

LOW PRICES.

Dunbar Street, West Norwood.

QUICK DELIVERY.

Telephone: STREATHAM 1828.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co LTD

DIRECTORS
F.E.S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

TO THE TRADE

WE CAN HELP YOU

WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR

PRINTING ~ BINDING,

MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.

DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2425 CENTRAL)

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45. Dresden—A. Germany.

FRY'S for METALS

"Fryotype"

Brands of

LINO STEREO MONO TYPO, etc.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE Leicester Master Printers having agreed to give an increase in wages of 1s. 6d. per week to their men, the advance duly came into force on the 4th ult.

NEXT week the Organising Secretary of the Federation Costing Committee is spending the first few days in Nottingham, attends a meeting of the master printers in Manchester, on Thursday, the 27th inst., and then proceeds to Scotland, where meetings are being arranged in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen.

THE other evening the Council and members of the Empire Press Union entertained at luncheon, at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Mr. J. O. Fairfax (Sydney *Morning Herald*), Dr. Stanley Reed (*Times of India*), Mr. James S. Brierley (Montreal *Herald*), and Mr. E. Horton (New Zealand *Herald*). The Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., presided.

MESSRS. JOHN KIDD AND CO., the well-known printing ink manufacturers, have opened a branch warehouse at 40, Church-street, Birmingham, where a full stock will be held and orders promptly supplied for their newspaper, jobbing, poster, litho and offset inks, printers' rollers, blankets, brushes, oils, and other requisites for the printer. This new branch should prove of great convenience for Midland printers.

ON Saturday night Sir George Riddell delivered an address at the Jewish Institute, Mulberry-street, E., on "Newspapers and Periodicals: How they are made and distributed." He described a newspaper as practically a living thing, creating as it did ideas and developing the human brain to an extent that was perhaps not fully appreciated by the 45 millions of population in this country. The modern newspaper, he declared, disseminated more wisdom in a day than ever Solomon did, and would in time replace Dreadnoughts in public estimation, power and influence.

THE action by Mr. William Lotinga against the *People*, Ltd., for alleged wrongful dismissal was concluded before Mr. Justice Bankes on Saturday. Mr. Lotinga alleged that an agreement lasting until 1916 under which he was to write for the *People*, and to receive a salary rising to nearly £1,000 a year had been broken by his summary dismissal. The defendants justified their dismissal on the ground that he had broken his contract by disclosing his identity with "Larry Lynx." They also counterclaimed for damages for this breach. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants. The counterclaim stands over for the present.

JUBB'S METALS.—The excellent qualities of the monotype, linotype, stereo and other metals manufactured by Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, of Leeds, are so well known in the trade that it is almost superfluous to mention them here, but it is gratifying to the firm to know that they are appreciated wherever used. A repeat order for monotype metal has just been received from a firm in Montreal, Canada, who remark in their letter to Messrs. Jubb: "The previous order you filled for us in April last was very satisfactory." The firm has also had numerous new and repeat orders for their metals from New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and America, in all of which countries they are highly appreciated.

INSTITUTE OF PRINTERS.—With a view to afford the members an opportunity of inspecting an important and up-to-date printing machinery factory, and also with a desire to mark the election of Mr. Frank H. Taylor, general manager of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., to the office of vice-president of the Institute, members who are printers have been invited by the Board of the above-named company to visit its extensive Works at Broadheath, near Manchester, on Friday, 28th inst. Carriages will be reserved for members to travel by train to Manchester on the Thursday evening, and an interesting programme has been drawn up of the visit to the different departments of the works, including luncheon there, presided over by Sir Joseph Lawrence, and at which Sir George Riddell, president of the Institute, and Mr. Frank H. Taylor, are announced to speak.

A MAN named Walter Rhodes Hardy, described as an advertising agent, was sentenced by the Bolton magistrates last week to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for frauds by means of home employment advertisements, and to ten weeks for frauds by means of loan advertisements. The sentences are to run concurrently. Counsel on the prisoner's behalf, said that when the cases against him were boiled down it would be found that there was only a sum of £10 18s. 6d concerned. The prisoner's mother was prepared to pay in full all the people who had written complaining.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., will preside at the twenty-second quarterly meeting of the Printers' Medical Aid Association, on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at the L.S.C. offices, St. Bride-street, E.C., at 7 p.m.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were five failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, November 14th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed two.

ON Tuesday, at Bromley (Kent) Police Court, the first case under the Advertisements Regulation Act was heard. The Kent County Council summoned Messrs. Strong and Son, printers and bill posters, for exhibiting an advertisement visible from the public highway and so placed as to disfigure the natural beauty of the landscape at Farnborough. For the defence, ignorance of the Act was urged. After hearing counsel, a fine of 40s. and 13s. costs was imposed.

THE Newcastle-on-Tyne Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., held its annual dinner at the Co-operative Hall, Newcastle, the other night. Mr. Thomas Wallace presided, and the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. F. Thomas. The toast of the "Co-operative Printing Society" was proposed by Mr. William Crooks, who mentioned that the Society he represented had been connected with the Printing Society for more than 40 years. They had always found it turned out satisfactory work. It was almost unique with regard to the distribution of the wealth it created in the north-eastern part of England, for it recognised the worker and gave him a share in the profits according to his wages, representing the highest principle of co-operation. Their employees worked 48 hours per week compared with 50 hours worked by competitive undertakings. Ideal conditions were afforded, and they had succeeded because they believed in co-operation, which was good, and in co-partnership, which was better.

TENDERS ACCEPTED. — For printing and supplying the stationery, books, etc., required by the Corporation of Sunderland: Sunderland Post Co., Ltd., West Wear-street, Sunderland, general printing, printing voters' lists, and year books; E. Moran and Sons, Villiers-street, Sunderland, education printing, supplying books, etc.; Hills and Co., Fawcett-street, Sunderland, stationery. For printing and stationery for the Proposal Committee of the Londonderry County Council: D. Irvine, Waterloo Printing Works, Londonderry; J. C. Glendinning, *Standard* Printing Works, Londonderry. For the supply of books, stationery, and furniture for the elementary schools, for the Lancashire Education Committee: Books, etc., E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Leeds; T. Hope, Ardwick, Manchester; furniture, Kingfisher, Ltd., West Bromwich. For school supplies for the Barnsley Education Committee: E J. Arnold and Son, Leeds (recommended for acceptance). For supply of school requisites for the local Education Authority of Swinton, Lancs: T. Griffiths and Co., 65, Bridge-street, Manchester.

TENDERS WANTED. — For the supply of school books, stationery, etc., and kindergarten materials to schools within the city of Sheffield, for the Education Committee; forms of tender from Mr. G S. Baxter, secretary, Education Office, Sheffield. For the supply of printing and stationery for the Salford Guardians; particulars from Poor Law Offices, Eccles New-road, Salford. For printing the minutes of the Portsmouth Council and of the Education Committee, etc.; particulars from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Portsmouth. For the supply of books, apparatus, stationery, and sewing materials required at the several Rotherham Council and voluntary schools, for the Education Committee; forms of tender from Mr. J. A. Mair, Education Offices, Rotherham. For the supply of graphs, graph composition, etc., for use in the public service; particulars from the Comptroller, H.M. Stationery Office, Westminster, S.W. For the supply of books, stationery, apparatus, kindergarten, sewing materials, etc., for the Macclesfield Education Committee; forms of tender from the Education Office, Town Hall, Macclesfield

THE Bodoni Centenary Celebration Committee ask us to mention that copies of the monograph issued by them in connection with the centenary (see our issue of October 23rd last) can still be obtained at the price of 1s. 3d. per copy. The Bodoni Number of *L'Arte Tipografica* is also on sale at 5s., as well as Sig. Bertieri's interesting work on the "Art of Bodoni," which we dealt with fully in our issue just referred to. It is also of interest to mention that a few copies are still available of the beautiful facsimile of the first edition (Foligno, 1472), of Dante's "Divine Comedy," produced at the Fifteenth Century Printing office in the Turin Exhibition in 1911. The edition consisted of only 200 numbered copies, ordinary ones, plainly bound, being priced at £10 10s., and special ones illuminated and bound in leather with protective studs, etc., at £16. Particulars of all these publications can be had from the Royal School of Typography, 37, Via Carlo Alberti, Turin.

LEAD POISONING.—Two cases of this nature were reported to the Home Office last month from printing establishments, making a total of eighteen since the commencement of the year, as compared with twenty-eight in the corresponding period of 1912.

A PIONEER COSTING SYSTEM.—As long ago as 1830 Chas. Babbage wrote as follows:—"The great competition introduced by machinery, and the application of the principle of the sub-division of labour, render it continually necessary for each producer to be on the watch to discover improved methods by which the cost of each article can be reduced; and, with this view, it is of great importance to know the precise expense of every process, as well as of the wear and tear of machinery which is due to it."

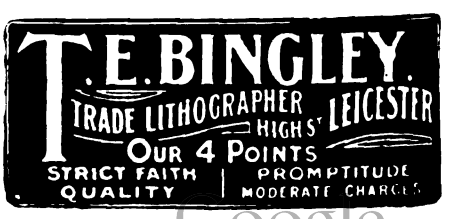
"PITMAN'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING YEAR BOOK AND DIARY FOR 1914" is brought quite up-to-date with all the latest information regarding the subjects of the title. There is an excellent diary, a week to a page, descriptions of the various typewriters on the market, particulars of shorthand and other associations, and a vast fund of matter of interest to those who practise the kindred arts. Nicely got up and well bound in stiff covers it is an excellent shilling's work. It is published at 1, Amen-corner, E.C.

THE Labour Exchanges of the Board of Trade during the five weeks ended October 17th, received 2,064 applications for employment in the printing, stationery, paper and allied trades, of which 983 were from men. The number of vacant situations notified in those trades during the period in question was 1,141, of which only 425 were for men. The number of vacancies actually filled through the Exchanges was 839, of which 288 were taken by men. In the juvenile branch, 1,084 vacancies were notified, including 625 for girls, and 820 filled, of which 527 were taken by girls.

UNDER the auspices of the Institute of Bankers Mr. Charles Duguid gave the first of a short course of lectures, the other evening, on "The Daily Money Article." Mr. Duguid pointed out that the money article, City page or financial section, whatever it might be called, was a comparatively new department in the newspapers, a department which had grown with enormous rapidity during the past few years. He attributed the growth in the space devoted to the money article in newspapers generally to the remarkable increase in the intelligent interest which the community takes in financial affairs, especially in Stock Exchange affairs.

LONDON printers are to have another opportunity of meeting to discuss the Costing Committee's recommendations. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. A. E. Goodwin are the speakers at the Aldenham Institute, Goldington-crescent, on Friday next, and Mr. G. Eaton Hart takes the chair at 7.30, and under his guidance the discussion will certainly be of a thoroughly practical character. The special committee appointed to further the movement in London will hold its first meeting this week, and as it consists of keen enthusiasts, who have experienced the benefits gained from correct costing methods, its plan of campaign will be noted with interest.

THE Board of Education announces that reproductions of two specimens in the Textile Collections at the Victoria and Albert Museum, printed in colours on sheets measuring 15 in by 12 in., have been placed on sale at the catalogue stall in the Museum, price 1s. each. The specimens selected for reproduction are (1) a linen panel embroidered with silk, English work dated 1730, and (2) part of a linen bodice embroidered with silk, English work of the early eighteenth century. Special care has been taken to give a true rendering of the texture and colours, as it is thought that the reproductions may be useful to students and workers who are unable to examine the originals.



Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset, Direct and Tinplate Printing.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester, Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset. Direct and Tinplate Printing.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers Southampton-row, W.C., Patentees and Manufacturers of Setting-up and other latest model Typecasting Machines; Non-Rubbing Moulds Punches; Matrices in Copper, Bronze or Nickel for Western, Oriental or Classical Languages. Precision work of all kinds; tools, gauges. Telephone, City 2784.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

W. F. SEDGWICK LTD.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS (2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS (3 or 4 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TENDERS WANTED.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites tenders for the supply of about 325 tons of PULP for TRAMWAY TICKETS during the twelve calendar months commencing approximately 1st January, 1914 Particulars of the material required, Form of Tender, and Conditions of Contract, may be obtained from the Chief Officer, London County Council Tramways, 62, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Tenders must be upon the Official Forms, and the instructions therein must be strictly complied with. No tender received at the County Hall after 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 2nd December, 1913, will be considered. The Contractor will be bound to pay all workmen employed by him in and about the execution of the Contract, or any part thereof, wages at rates not less, and to observe hours of labour not greater, than the rates and hours set out in the Council's list, and such rates of wages and hours of labour will be inserted in and form part of the Contract by way of Schedule. Full particulars of the Council's Standing Orders on these matters are given in the London County Council *Gazette*. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and it will not accept the Tender of any person or firm who has withdrawn a Tender after the same has been opened, unless the reasons for the withdrawal were satisfactory to the Council.

LAURENCE GOMME,
Clerk of the London County Council.

County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.,
17th *November*, 1913.

14229

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 27,058, of 1906, relating to "Improvements in Paper Folding Machines," desire to enter into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the sale of the Patent rights, or for the grant of licenses to manufacture under royalty. Enquiries to be addressed to D. YOUNG AND CO., Patent Agents, 11 and 12, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

14232

THE

UNIVERSAL TYPE CASTING MACHINE

produces type of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY from 5 to 48 point at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

If this interests you, write for particulars of the machine and samples of type it produces to

THE STRINGERTYPE MFG. CO., LTD.,
LADBROOK ROAD,
SOUTH NORWOOD, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone 1945 Croydon.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1837.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY
by STONHILL & GILLIS,
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
ERLING SKJALGSONSGT. 8,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Forgery of Historic Bookbindings I.	1
Camberwell Printers and Cost Finding	2
African Invoice Regulations	4
Don'ts for Rulers	4
Patents	4
P. M. and O. A., Manchester Centre	6
Trade Notes	8
The Apprentice and the Small Printer	10
Industrial Unrest	10
Costing Educational Campaign	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Commercial Intelligence	12
Gazette	12
The Scottish Bookbinders' Strike	12
Borders on the Linotype	14
Quads	14
(BOOKBINDING SECTION.)	
Bookbinding Notes and News	15
Bookbinders' Overseers Association	18
Modern Italian Bindings	18
Co-Operative Bookbinding	19
The Elimination of Electricity	19
The "Lipsonia" Rounding Machine	20
Hints on Ruling	20
An Indexing Scale for Books	20

Costs, the Apprentice and the Small Printer.

"THE apprentice is father to the master printer," is a paraphrase of a familiar saying, which provides a sound reason for the recent endeavours of the Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers to convey a knowledge of the cost finding system they are advocating to the students in the printing craft. The latest meeting held in London in the interests of this movement appealed to two important sections of the printing community—the small local printer and the students or apprentices in the trade, the latter the potential printers of the future. The small printer is the most numerous, and we believe, the most difficult to convince of the need for having a scientific system of costing in his business. The large firms have invariably had some sort of system of cost recording—frequently it has been found to be very little different from the Costing Committee's ideal one, and the process of making it practically identical has presented but little difficulty. But it is otherwise with the small local printers who have paid little attention to the accountancy side of the business, and have a rooted objection to innovations in this department. The system looks very complex to them at a first glance, and they recoil from the idea of employing extra assistance on the non-productive side, which they at once conclude it must require. The meeting at the Camberwell School of Arts paid special attention to this class, an instructive set of lantern slides being shown, illustrating the various forms used in the system as applied to a small business. The lecturer, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, as organising secretary of the Costing Committee, has travelled extensively throughout the country during the past few months, calling upon provincial printers of all grades, and as a result he possesses a most interesting fund of information and anecdote, as was evident by many little incidental remarks he let drop in the course of his lecture. He scouts the rather prevalent idea that the majority of printers have no proper system of bookkeeping. The bankruptcy courts occasionally show us that there are some, but Mr. Goodwin, who has been told by some pessimist that 90 per cent. of printers have no books at all, contradicts this by asserting that he has been in many printing offices up and down the country, and has not found one where there are no books at all. He found printers very much dissatisfied with conditions as they are, and everywhere, he says, there seems to be an idea that this costing campaign is giving them a glimmer of hope that the printing industry will be much better in the future. The students at the Aldenham Institute are to have the system explained to them on Friday evening.

* * *

Industrial Unrest.

THE Labour Department of the Board of Trade has issued the annual report dealing with strikes and lock-outs, and the work of conciliation and arbitration boards in the United Kingdom during 1912. From it we gather that the number of disputes was 857, the number of people affected 1,463,281, and the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress during the year 38,142,101. It is estimated that the aggregate duration of the coal strike last year was 30,800,000 working days, an unprecedented figure. Of course the majority of the disputes arose through demands for higher wages and recognition of trade unions. Glancing down the report the conclusion any sane person might come to is, that there is a great wave of unrest passing over the United Kingdom, and when the figures for 1913 are presented to the public by the Board of Trade it will be found that the records of the past ten years will be beaten in most instances. Indeed, the returns for the first eight months of the present year show that the disputes between employees and employers have reached 960 and 500,000 workpeople were involved. In these returns the differences that have arisen in the printing industry are recorded. Frankly, the feeling of unrest is on the increase. Sir George Askwith (chairman of the Industrial Council), during his recent visit to Bristol looked at this state of affairs depressingly, and he said:—"Unrest will increase. In a short time there may be other events coming to a head to which recent events have been quite a small forecast. Therefore, it is not good for men of the puplic school and university type to stand by and do little or nothing and take no interest in the concern. I don't believe that any movement of the kind I have referred to can be stopped by force. What I do think is that their effects upon the community can be mitigated by a better understanding between persons and persons, and this understanding young men from public schools might do much to assist." The forecast in this speech is not very encouraging for manufacturers, and it also appears that all the machinery the Government set up has proved futile in settling disputes. According to the report of the Board of Trade, a great majority of the differences between

Digitized by Google

parties were settled by negotiation between themselves. That has been the policy in the printing industry, and when the government recognises it as a happy medium out of a difficulty, we feel sure that manufacturers and their employees will never resort to other agencies.

Costing Educational Campaign.

Men of Dorset Consider Costing.

Dorset's claim to produce the best men in the British Isles was a recent subject of discussion in a leading London daily, and on the occasion of Mr. Goodwin's visit to Weymouth on November 14th he alluded to this as one reason why he was pleased to have been invited to meet the printers of that district, so that he could form his own opinion.

The interest of Mr. Ling, of Dorchester, and Mr. Byles, of Weymouth, in the costing movement was responsible for the visit of the Organising Secretary of the Costing Committee, and they secured the attendance of representatives of the other principal firms in the district to hear the system explained.

After the Federation methods of cost finding had been fully explained and a number of questions replied to, the advantages of organising an association for the master printers in the district was discussed, and those present warmly supported the idea.

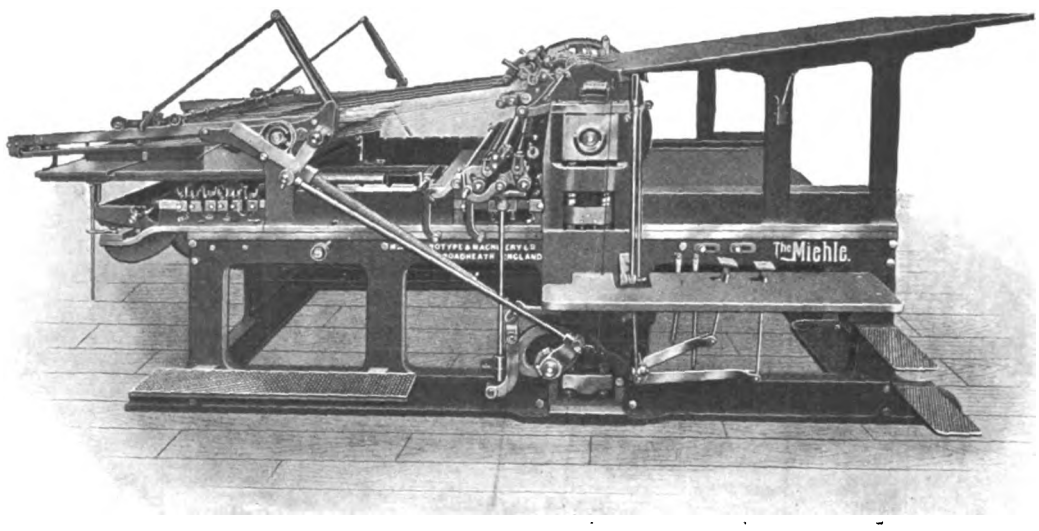
In thanking Mr. Goodwin for his lucid exposition, several speakers expressed their determination to adopt the recommendations of the costing committee, and also to do anything they could to further the movement.

It was decided to call another meeting at an early date to form a local Master Printers' Association, Mr. Byles undertaking to convene the meeting.

AN accident which narrowly escaped serious results occurred in the machine department of the Isle of Wight *County Press* during the printing of last week's issue of the paper. The rotary web machine had been started about half an hour and was running smoothly under electric power, when without warning a corner of one of the circular ½-inch thick stereotype plates suddenly flew off and was thrown through the web of paper on to the next cylinder, passing on the face of page 6 between this and the impression cylinder adjusted to take only the thickness of the paper being printed, and fell clear into the pit under the machine. It speaks well for the quality of the material of which the machine was built and the workmanship of Messrs. Hoe, the makers, that the cylinders carrying the plates safely bore this excessive sudden strain. If they had collapsed or jammed, as might well have happened, the consequences with the high speed at which the heavy machine was running would have been disastrous. As it was, the machine was promptly stopped by means of one of several electric "stop" pushes placed about the machine, for use in emergency, two new plates were cast, and the machine was started again within an hour.

The Miehle
TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19th, 1913.

BEGINNING with the end of last week, money has been in keener demand, and the supply of credit has been affected by heavy calls. There has been enough to meet current requirements, however, and yesterday there was a better supply, the late American mail being then first available. Rates for call loans range from 4½ to 4¾ per cent., and advances for seven days command 4½ per cent. In the discount market rates are firm for two and three months' bills, but there is an easier tendency for the longer dated maturities. Bullion movements have resulted in a net influx to date of £101,000. Stock markets have exhibited a more confident tone this week, and the outlook is viewed more favourably. Consols stand at the same quotations as a week ago, viz., 72¼ to 72⅝ for money, and 72⅝ to 72¾ for the account.

There has been a distinct improvement in the miscellaneous industrial market, firmness being maintained. Business shows no expansion, however, in the section relating to paper and print, and movements have been both ways. Linotype and Machinery Deb. have risen 1 in both the A and the B shares, and Amalgamated Press Ord. have gained ⅛. Falls have occurred in Carl Hentschel Ord. of $\frac{1}{32}$, in Kelly's Directories of ⅛, and in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. of $\frac{1}{32}$. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 20s. 9d. and 20s. 3d.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at acc. 20s. 3d.; in Cassell and Co. at 97s. 6d., 92s. 6d., 93s. 9d., 95s., 97s. 6d., and 93s. 9d.; in Sir Joseph Causton and Sons Pref. at 95s.; in John Dickinson and Co. 1st Pref. at 99; in International Linotype at 72; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at $9\frac{31}{32}$ and 9⅝; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 56 and 57, and in B Deb. at 37⅛ and 38; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 10½d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. 3d. and 17s.; and in Weldons Pref. at 21s., and in the Ord. at 30s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7⅞–8
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1–1¼
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/6–24/6xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6–20/6xd
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4½–5½
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4¼–5¼
"Country Life," 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25_{32}–29_{32}
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	59–69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98–101
Eyre & Spottiswood, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79–84
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	$\frac{7}{16}$–$\frac{11}{16}$
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	1_{32}–5_{32}
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	¼–1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅜–½
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	⅛–1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/	2_{32}–9_{32}
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62–67
International Linotype	Stock	100	70–75
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9⅜–10⅛
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91–94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2⅝–3⅛
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	$\frac{7}{16}$–$\frac{9}{16}$
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	52–57
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	36–41
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	$1\frac{11}{16}$–1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅞–2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25_{32}–29_{32}
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅝–4⅛
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ..	10	10	8¼–9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1–2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68–78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27_{32}–31_{32}
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅝–5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11–12
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	26–28
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼–8¼
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	6–7
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½–7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1½–1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15_{16}–$1\frac{1}{16}$
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21_{32}–25_{32}

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AT the annual general meeting of the Lady's Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic Publishing Co., Ltd., held last week. Sir William Ingram, Bart., presided, and in the course of his address said that the company had now reached its seventeenth financial year, and had never yet omitted to pay a dividend, not only on the preference shares, but on the ordinary shares, and even although the profits at the present time were not quite so large as they had been on other occasions, it was a question whether the soundness of the financial position of the company was not as good, if not better, than it had ever been before.

A. B. FLEMING AND CO. have declared an interim dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, less tax on the ordinary shares.

ILFORD.—The directors of Ilford, Ltd., recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. on the ordinary share capital for the year ended October 31st, 1913.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY. — Interim dividend of 8 per cent. per annum (8s. per share) on the ordinary shares for the half-year.

NEW COMPANIES.

INTERNATIONAL CHECK BOOK CO., LTD.—Registered on November 10th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on in Birmingham and elsewhere, the business of stationers dealers in office, shop, warehouse, factory and other books, and stationery, printers, etc. The subscribers are F. A. Greenwood and J. O. Constable. Private company. The first directors are not named.

J. A. RENNIE PUBLICITY CO., LTD.—Registered on November 13th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of advertising agents, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary and patent goods and medicinal, pharmaceutical and chemical articles, etc. The subscribers are J. A. Rennie and H. Dennis. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are W. Shakespeare, jun., H. Dennis and J. A. Rennie. Registered office: 8, Bouverie-street, E.C.

COMPANY NOTICES.

STAR and MORNING LEADER (1909), Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on October 16th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting, on November 12th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Ernest Parke, of 21, Bouverie-street, E.C., be appointed liquidator of the company. Notice is given, that a meeting of the *Star* and *Morning Leader* (1909), Ltd., will be held at 21, Bouverie-street, E.C., on December 2nd.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

J. COX and CO.,
Printers.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held on November 12th, before Mr. Registrar Hope, for the public examination of John Cox, lately trading as above at 33, Union-street, Borough, S.E., and residing at 29, Dukesthorpe-road Sydenham. The receiving order was made on September 22nd, upon the joint petition of Spicer Bros., Ltd., and Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., the act of bankruptcy alleged being the departure of the debtor on or about July 31st last with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. Mr. Walter Boyle, official receiver, reported that the debtor had not surrendered to the proceedings, and so far as could be ascertained he had left the country. Under those circumstances he asked for the sitting to be adjourned *sine die*. His Honour made an order on those terms.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

ROBINSON, T. J., DENBY, G. F. and F., trading as the Northern Photographic Co., at 3, Westgate, Bradford, photographers and post card manufacturers. Debts by G. F. and F. Denby, who will continue to carry on the business under the old style. July 22nd.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

CNOOPS, J., lately trading at Holland House, Gainsborough-road, Felixstowe, stationer, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, November 13th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of oreditors, November 26th, 2.30 p.m., at the Official Receiver's Office, 36, Princes-street, Ipswich. Public examination of debtor, December 11th, 10.30 a.m., at the Shire Hall, St. Helens, Ipswich.

GRAHAM, W. H., 21, Bexhill-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, stationer, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, November 12th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, November 26th, 11.30 a.m., at the Official Receiver's Offices, 12a, Marlborough-place, Brighton. Public examination of debtor, December 16th, 11 a.m., at the Town Hall, Hastings.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

GRAHAM, J. D., 145, Gray's-inn-road, lately 47 Oxford-street, London, W.C., journalist. Second and final dividend of 8d., November 24th, at the offices of Moore, Partridge and Co., C.A., 2, Gresham-buildings, Guildhall, London, E.C.

HAKE, W. H., lately trading as the South Coast Emporiums Co., 23, Sea-road, Boscombe, Hants, stationer. First and final dividend of 1s. 5¾d., November 21st, at the Official Receiver's Office, Midland Bank-chambers, High-street, Southampton.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1880 AND 1908.
NOTICE OF RELEASE OF LIQUIDATOR.

UNITED PRESS, LTD., 19, 21, and 23. Tudor-street, London, E.C. Liquidator, H. V. Brougham, senior official receiver and liquidator, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. Released November 7th.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALE BY AUCTION.

1.—PORTSEA.

130, Queen Street, Portsea, Portsmouth.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions by the Proprietor, who is relinquishing the Printing Business, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises as above, on Monday, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1913, at one o'clock, valuable LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, comprising:—Nearly new Double Demy Art Extra Swift Cylinder Printing Machine, by A. Seggie, with geared inkers, etc.; nearly new Royal ditto; Quad Crown, Double Crown, Crown and Demy Folio Wharfedale Printing Machines; Crown Folio Platen Machine; Guillotine Paper Cutting Machine; Treadle Perforator; 2 Relief Presses; Reel Wire Stitcher; Electric Motors; Shafting, etc.; 3 Tons Book and Jobbing Type; Chases; Galleys; Frames; Wood Letter; Fixtures; Fittings; Office Furniture; 2 Typewriters; Stock of Paper, Cards, etc.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Scottish Bookbinders' Strike.

This strike has now become general, the men who gave their notices in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other towns having left work on their expiration. At a mass meeting of the men in Glasgow last week, it was agreed by those in work and unaffected by the dispute to levy themselves 5s. a week until the conclusion of the strike. It was also agreed to give generous support to the females who have been dismissed since the commencement of the dispute for refusing to do men's work.

On Friday afternoon a meeting of the Glasgow employers was held, when the situation in Glasgow and the other parts of Scotland affected by the dispute was considered, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this meeting of the

Digitized by Google

employers in the bookbinding and paper-ruling trades in Glasgow receives with satisfaction the reports of the unanimity prevailing among the employers, resolves to maintain the position already taken up, and leaves the proposal for a conference, made by the men's Federation, to be dealt with by the Executive Board of the Scottish Alliance, in whose hands they have already placed the whole matter.

The secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the United Kingdom, in a communication to the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades, has suggested that an early effort should be made to bring the parties involved in the bookbinders' strike together in the hope of reaching a settlement. It was stated that the Bookbinders' Society were willing to take part in a conference. The secretary of the Masters' Federation, in reply, stated that his board of officials would be in a position to decide as to a conference when they learned the views of the men's Federation on certain points. They asked an assurance that the proposed conference had been suggested with the approval of the Federation's Executive, the Central Executive of the Bookbinders' Union, and of the Scottish District Council of the Union.

It is announced that within the past few days eight firms in Edinburgh, employing altogether 150 men, have agreed to the men's terms and four firms in Fife have settled. One of the firms in Edinburgh which employs 30 bookbinders was considered to be a very unlikely one to fall in with the men's request. Mr. James Kelly, general secretary of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, has arrived in Glasgow from Manchester and met the local Executive Committee. The situation which has arisen out of the request made by Mr. A. E. Holmes to the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades for a conference, and the answer of the employers, was discussed fully. Interviewed after the meeting, Mr. Kelly said that Mr. Holmes had been in Edinburgh as secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation to act as an intermediary between the two parties in an endeavour to bring about a peaceful settlement. In requesting a conference he had acted, however, without the authority of the National Union of Bookbinders.

Several London publishers who employ Scottish binders have been compelled by the London Consolidated Society of Binders, before they can have books bound in London, to give a guarantee that they will not send any more work to Scotland until the dispute is settled.

The London Strike

is still going on, the only new feature being the withdrawal of the ban on the London publishers by the Federated committee of the National Union of Bookbinders. This decision affects eighteen houses, and will greatly facilitate the late autumn and Christmas book trade.

According to the *Labour Gazette* employment in the bookbinding trade in London was good and better than a month ago, a considerable amount of overtime being worked. In other centres it was fairly good, except at Dublin, where it continued slack.

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.

MADE IN LONDON.

It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.

MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,

1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.

THE CHURCH ARMY PRESS

London Offices: 55, Bryanston Street, W.

TRADE PRINTING

We have special facilities for the production of long runs, and solicit your inquiries and orders.

ROTARY, PERFECTOR, TWO-REVOLUTION, WHARFEDALE AND PLATEN MACHINES

ready to do your work at

MODERATE PRICES consistent with good work and —fair conditions of labour.—

Please send particulars of your needs to D. R. WATKINS, Secretary and Manager,

THE CHURCH ARMY PRESS

Printers, Lithographers, Binders and Stationers,

COWLEY, OXFORD.

Telephone: 34 Oxford; 3440 Paddington.
Telegrams: Battleaxe, Oxford; Battleaxe, Edge, London.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London City and Midland Bank, a/c Church Army Press," Payable to PREBENDARY CARLILE, Founder and Honorary Chief Secretary.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

OVERSEER, Miscellaneous Binding and Warehouse or Working Foreman, seeks change; present position ten years.—G. A. E., 9, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E. 13283

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.—A thoroughly experienced Man seeks Agencies for above goods or would invest in a sound Business.—Address, F. H., 114, King's-road, Camden Town, London, N.W. 13289

STATIONERY.—Energetic young Man, with wide indoor experience of Account Books, Litho, and General Stationery, seeks position as TRAVELLER with large Manufacturing Firm.—Address, No. 13276, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13276

Businesses for Sale.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—A Bargain, Letterpress Business for Sale, London; profits £150; all at £650, or near offer.—Address, No. 13,284, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13284

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Trade Litho Business for Sale, London; Plant cost over £3,000, and includes Offset Machines; price, for quick sale, £2,250; a bargain.—Address, No. 13277, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13277

PRINTING BUSINESS (established 1812) for Sale; modern plant; turnover about £1,400 per annum; prosperous manufacturing town; price £2,000, including freehold building and cottage.—Apply to H. H. Horsman, 70, Burgoyne-road, Harringay, London, N. 13274

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

BOOKBINDERS.—For Sale, MARBLER'S OUTFIT of 3 Troughs, Combs, Stoppered Jars, Pans, 190 Glazed Boards, £6.—Gibson, c/o McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., at Army and Navy Stores Printing Works, Ranelagh-road, Pimlico. 13285

ROTARY PRINTING MACHINE, all-size, with Folder, by Pardoe; inspect any time.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 6, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, E.C. 13286

Miscellaneous.

LEASE for disposal, with possession, of excellent premises, suit Printers; low rent; price £300; all L.C.C. requirements carried out costing £350; nearest offer accepted.—Address, No. 13278, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13278

LONDON AGENCY for Colonial House wanted by a Gentleman with many years' experience of the Printing and Stationery Trade; can devote the whole of his time.—Address, No. 13282, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13282

REQUIRED, by an experienced man with an influential connection among Principals and Buyers in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades, SOLE AGENCY or Selling Commission for London.—Letters, in the first instance, to No. 13281, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13281

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

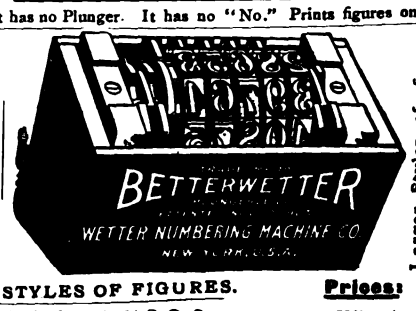
ACCURATE. EFFICIENT. RELIABLE.

THE PLUNGERLESS

"BETTERWETTER"

Automatic Type-High Numbering Machine.

It has no Plunger. It has no "No." Prints figures only.



Machines to Number Backwards made to order.

Larger Styles of figures made to order

STYLES OF FIGURES. **Prices:**

1234567890 5 Wheels (Style A or B) 85/-

1234567890 6 Wheels (Style A or B) 98/-

The Betterwetter is made of the best materials throughout, and all parts are hardened where necessary, insuring great durability, perfect accuracy, and long life.

The pressure of the platen or cylinder on the figures operates the mechanism which changes the numbers and also brings into action ingenious bearers which raise automatically and hold the printed sheet off the figures while they are changing.

These bearers do not print on or indent the paper.

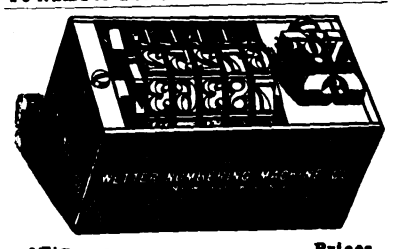
It is the only typographic numberer that prints nothing but the figures, without a "No.," a period, or any other prefix or suffix intended to act as plungers or to prevent the printed sheets from being smeared by the revolving figures.

THE STANDARD **"WETTER"**

TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



STEEL WHEELS.

Styles of Figures. **Prices.**

№ 12356 5 Wheels (J or K) 42s. each

№ 12345 6 Wheels (J or K) 52s. each

The WETTER is constructed of the best materials; parts are hardened where necessary; workmanship the best, and is superior to any numbering machine now on the market.

The SIDE-PLATES are "roughed" or "knurled" in place of being smooth, highly polished or "damaskeened," which prevents the machines from "riding up" or falling out of the form. Don't have to be "locked up" so tightly.

The DROP CIPHER is of new construction, and is the only one that can be guaranteed not to get low even under very hard usage—the life of a machine depends on this detail of construction.

A DISTINCT ADVANTAGE.—Each machine is equipped with a "hold-down" screw for rigidly holding the plunger inoperative, so that any number can be printed a definite number of times.

The PLUNGER is lower than others, permitting working on any cylinder press and it is not necessary to remove the Plunger at any time. Plunger is so arranged that the "No." Slide can be removed without taking the machine from the form, and a letter or character of any kind inserted to precede the figures.

The Cheapest "Wetter" Machine on the Market.

The MIDGET "WETTER"

AUTOMATIC TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at one impression.



Made in two sizes only, five wheels with Title figures, and six wheels with Gothic figures.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

Size ¾-in. by 1⅜-in.

All parts are made of steel. The smallest machine on the market.

STYLES OF FIGURES

32356 (Title) 5 Wheels Price 75s.

123687 (Gothic) 6 Wheels Price 85s.

"Wetter" Cash Sales Slips Machines kept in Stock.

Numbering from 1 to 50, and 1 to 100.

"Wetter" Machines made to number backwards.

Dating, Numbering (combined), Perforating, Cancelling Machines and Stamps supplied. Estimates given for large quantities.

For further particulars of the above Machines write to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,

GENERAL EUROPEAN AGENT,

34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,

CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Dealers and Shippers Supplied *Liberal Discounts.*

Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."

Telephone: 2635 City.

Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

ALWAYS READY TO WORK.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a. d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

So W. W. has gone. Redoubtable old W. W. I didn't even know that his name was William Waring. He was always just W. W. to me, and I think to all his associates of the Printers' Managers' Association. W. W. —the individual man, very practical and very confident; and withal very serviceable to the craft.

o o o

I said he was an in*divid*ual, and I've italicised the root of that word. An individual, strictly speaking, is one who has something in his personality, in his composition, in his temperament, which is not divided with any other; someone who has a soul that really is his own, and who dares to call it his own.

o o o

I've not met many individuals. But W. W. Fox was one of them. Not an egotist, but an individual.

o o o

As between an egotist even and an echo-tist, give me the egotist all the time. You can knock his nonsense out of him. You can't knock anything out of or into an echo-tist.

o o o

I can see and hear W. W. now, rolling out some of those, truth to tell, rather portentous sentences of his, for perhaps he almost overdid it a bit at times.

o o o

He had a caustic style, and could use it well, and liked to use it. I think if he had not been so afflicted with deafness, if he could have mingled freely and easily with us, his very style would have been better. But we took him for just what he was—a very able, very devoted, very progressive type.

o o o

Certainly he was not a man to ignore. He got things done. He made men come along with him. Seven times, I think, he addressed the P. M. and O. A., and not one occasion but was notable.

o o o

I believe I heard all seven talks; and I attended the memorable gathering ten years ago at the Stationers' Hall which was the outcome of Mr. Fox's addresses at the P. M. and O. A. and his general pioneering work in scientific pricing. Employers arranged that meeting, but a deputation from the P. M. and O. A. attended it. The deputation included Mr. Fox, for all his deafness.

o o o

The great bone of contention then was not what was the correct system of ascertaining all your costs; it was the more restricted enquiry as to what was the real cost of the compositor hour. And in that restricted but none the less vitally important matter Mr. Fox was unquestionably the chief protagonist. He must have made house after house advance its rates.

o o o

Some prominent master printers have in the last few weeks referred to his immense contribution to the uplift the whole craft is now at last receiving. These words I feel sure were not prompted by any knowledge of his being ill at the time; they were simply the thing which justice obviously required.

o o o

I attended his lecture on case-room equipment; and particularly noted his new lay of a case. I might add that he was a stalwart in trade journalism, speaking to the craft through the medium of *Caslon's Circular*, and I've no doubt there were many fruitful colloquies between him and the heads of that ancient and most modern foundry. I've no doubt that there too he got things done.

o o o

At Waterlow's (whose great house he served as case-room overseer for about 33 years), I cannot doubt that it was a fortunate thing for many men and boys to be under his influence and training.

o o o

No doubt he had his foibles; but the only one I know of was that he over-laboured some of his causticisms. And at least he was far removed from that unspeakably boring man the fellow who is perpetually complimenting this one and that one. He thought for himself; and he told folk what he thought of them. And that some folks didn't always like.

o o o

The craft is greatly his debtor. We, who knew him, shall be grey headed ourselves and forget much about ourselves before we forget him.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

Borders on the Linotype.

Messrs. Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., have just issued a new specimen book showing the various borders, rules, dashes, special signs, etc., that may be cast on that versatile machine and for which they supply the matrices. Since the publication of the last specimen book numerous additions have been made, and many combinations can be made up in the way of borders that may be anything in size from nonpareil up to quite a respectable width, and by the use of a little taste and discrimination the printer who has installed a Linotype may make quite an artistic display. A new feature in the use of these borders is that they may be used in curved shapes, the bending and mitreing being done quite easily, and on this point the book has the following remarks:—

"Only those who have gone closely into the matter can have any idea of the amount of time occupied and the large quantities of material used in setting advertisements and display work when the Linotype is not employed for the purpose.

"The mitreing of Linotype slugs is a simple and easy matter. The slugs are equally satisfactory whether the mitres are cut separately or the left and right angles obtained in one operation, but obviously the latter method is a labour-saver.

"As regards curved designs, it is surprising that even greater use is not made of Linotype slugs for this purpose, for there is apparently no limit to the number of designs which can be shaped from slug borders.

"In this way, not only can almost any design be made up, but a valuable addition to the stock of ovals, circles, etc., is thus created at the mere cost of the metal. Two examples are shown in the book.

"Linotype slugs of rules and borders form an ideal material for bending. They are certainly the most economical material for the purpose, and there are the further advantages of having a large number of faces and designs to choose from and the low cost of standing matter.

"The only tool required is a rule curving machine—quite a small affair—the correct use of which can be learned in a few minutes. The one point it is necessary to mention regarding the use of the tool is that, whereas when bending brass rule the material is taken to a smaller radius than the finished product requires and is then brought out to the size required, the Linotype slugs are handled in the reverse way (that is to say, the slugs are gradually reduced to the radius already determined upon)."

Another new feature is the addition of braces, which are shown in a wide variety of lengths. A perusal of this book will give the printer a wider idea of the capacity of the Linotype composing machine and its general usefulness in the jobbing office.

FROM the commencement of last month, the weekly wages of about 550 compositors and machinemen at Bradford, employed on jobbing and weekly news, have been raised from 34s. to 35s.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

To City Stationers AND OTHERS.

PRINTING
Long or Short Runs
At TRADE PRICES.
GOOD TYPE. GOOD MACHINING.

You can depend upon the strictest confidence.
We work for you, and not your clients.
NO COMMON HANDBILLS UNDERTAKEN.

ADDRESS—
H. VINTON,
Confidential Trade Printer,
143-5 Dames Road, Forest Gate, E.

Telephone: 3658 HOP.
Bank—London City and Midland, Old Kent Road Branch.
Refs.—Any Process Engravers, Electrotypers or Stereotypers.

E. J. HARRISON,

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CLEANED AND BROUGHT UP TO STANDARD

Maker and Refiner of
Lino. Mono. Typo. Stereo and Electro Metals.
30 to 40 Tons (All Grades)
Of TYPE METAL in Stock.

TYPE METALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE UP TO SAMPLE OR SPECIFICATION

Rock Smelting Works
523, Old Kent Road (Corner of MARLBOROUGH ROAD, S.E.)

Washing-up RAGS
PER 20/= CWT.
Perfectly Clean.
F. R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.
SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

Digitized by Google

BOOKBINDING SECTION.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

The strike of bookbinders in Scotland forms the most absorbing topic of the trade just now. As this "Section" goes to press in advance of the rest of the journal, the latest strike news will be found on another page. The position is one that is best described by the expression "marking time," which applies to each of the contending parties. As regards the London dispute, now apparently nearing its end, the Federated Committee of the N.U.M.B.R. sent out to the leading publishing houses, on the 22nd ult., a long circular appealing to them to fall into line with those firms who had agreed not to send any work to Messrs. Burn and Co. pending a settlement of the dispute. One passage runs:—"We regret that during the dispute certain publishers have been put to some inconvenience. They have so far resented the action of the workpeople as to throw all their influence on the side of the firm; and here we respectfully submit that you could help us by insisting that your books shall be produced under fair conditions of hours and wages. After all, 35s. for a week's wages can hardly be regarded as exorbitant. Many in your sphere of life spend as much or more in cab fares." The following are the names of the publishing firms who, up to the date of this circular, acceded to the request of the Union in the matter: Amalgamated Press (Harmsworth), Cambridge Bible House, Chapman and Hall, Educational Book Co., Everitt, Frowde (Oxford House), Gay and Hancock, Grant Richards, Griffin (Portsmouth), Hodder and Stoughton, Iliffe and Son, John Walker and Co., Joint Committee (Frowde, Hodder and Co.), Kegan Paul and Co., John Long, Newnes, Nisbet, Pearson, Partridge, Putnam, Reeves, Routledge, Sampson Low, Sands, Shaw, Sherratt and Hughes, Sidgwick and Jackson, Smith, Elder and Co., Temple Press, Truelove and Hanson, Watts and Co. (Rationalist Press), Wells, Gardner and Co., Williams and Norgate. It will be seen that many of the leading firms in the trade figure in this list, but, on the other hand, the list of those who declined to give the desired assurance included some equally well-known names, such as John Murray, Chatto and Windus, Constable, Bell, Heinemann, Macmillan, Methuen and Rivington. A printed leaflet was also issued for circulation amongst the non-union workers employed in Messrs. Burn's Royal Mills at Esher.

The Scottish strike has given rise to some correspondence in the Glasgow *Evening Citizen* and other periodicals. A "Stationer" began it in the *Citizen* of October 28th, by a letter in which he championed the cause of the women binders. He was backed up next day by "Another Stationer," who was of opinion that "these girls do their work well, keep regular time, and give an honest day's work for their pay, which is what cannot be said about many of the male members of the Union. Why, therefore, should 700 or 800 such workers be thrown on the street to swell the unemployed? If the societies had men to take their place, there might be some grounds for the demand, but they cannot offer any, and if these girls are put out, business in many factories would be practically stopped. Much of the work they do has developed from their presence in the trade, and would never have been developed had men only been employed. Cheap memo. books, cheap account books, cheap publications of all sorts cannot be provided at a price to ensure a large sale if made by high-paid men. Yet, beside all this class of work, there are more men employed than ever before, and the work these girls are doing does not interfere in any way with the employment of the men. There are practically no unemployed capable men in the trade." A writer with the initials J. J. C. considered that "it is the girls who keep these men in practically constant employment. The small wage paid to the females, and the society wage paid to men, enable stationers of this country to compete against the Germans, otherwise, with only male employees at the society wage, they would not be in it. Thus, if female labour is demolished, it will absolutely ruin the trade."

On the other side, "A Finisher," alluding to the "employers who are posing as the champions of the women," asked, "will any of them explain why they introduce sewing-machines and folding-machines to displace women, and how, with production trebled, are women's wages as low if not lower than 30 years ago, and why the formerly recognised apprenticeship of four years for girls is now unheard of? This is an old dispute, as could be proved by an agreement drawn up many years ago, and could easily be brought up-to-date but for the uncompromising attitude of employers. Bookbinders' wages (34s. for 50-hour week) show an advance of 6s. in 40 years (54-hour week then). Is there another skilled trade in Glasgow with so poor a record? Yet we are denounced for trying to get fair conditions of labour." Some of these statements were disputed by "Morocco Bound," who pointed out that it was not the case that women's wages are "as low if not lower than 30 years ago." On the contrary, "women's wages are very much higher. In 1883 hand-sewers had 10s. to 11s, 56 hours; at machines they have now 14s. to 16s., 50 hours. When I was a member of the Union, some 12 years ago, the control was in the hands of clever and sensible men. Who is in power now? Why, the Socialistic element, who are never absent, never late, and never silent. I know very many of the members who never attend the meetings, and the dispute is the result. It is the members themselves who are to blame. When there was plenty of good work they themselves refused to do what they termed 'tripe,' or the cheap class of books."

In the *Glasgow Herald* of October 31st appeared a letter from a "Librarian," in which he complained that: "Much letterpress binding is degenerating into a cheap-jack fake. I have before me a well-known, most expensive, standard book which has been twice bound. The general get-up in calf and gold is most impressive, but the sewing and the back fixings each time would not have been adopted by a penny toy maker. Cheap cotton thread now takes the place of linen, and the inevitable weakness of the sewing is provided for by hidden slobberings of paste or glue that would horrify a billsticker. I may be told to change my binder, but when I do I find that I have only changed the girls and unskilled workers who are set to the work. Evidently their employers believe that books, like trees, should shed their leaves every autumn. I have read the employers' statement. When they complain that the men will not tell them how to provide for their work should they return to giving the public value for what they pay, the innocent seems once more to have got abroad among us. I would respectfully suggest that part of the present excessive profits might be utilised in encouraging lads to enter once more on the terrifying length of a bookbinder's apprenticeship. It is an outrage on men from whom the employers insisted on the long apprenticeship to tell them now that girls and unskilled lads are quite good enough for most of the work. They may be good enough for increased dividends, but they are not good enough for the book-handling public, who are paying longer prices for badly bound books than they used to pay for those that were a joy to handle."

This anonymous Librarian came in for a severe castigation at the hands of Messrs. Gowans and Gray, Ltd., a well-known Glasgow trade bookbinding house. After pointing out that "Librarian's" letter was ludicrous and "written with little knowledge," Mr. A. L. Gowans (a director of the firm in question) proceeded to remark that in letterpress binding, "Librarian" confused two different branches. "In purely hand work, which includes the half-calf binding to which he refers, cotton thread should not be used. If 'Librarian's' binder has used it, then 'Librarian' should stipulate that linen thread be used, or go to a respectable firm. In publishers' cloth work, however, double cotton threads have been used ever since the book sewing machines came into general use. No bookbinder can afford to use anything else in this class of work, and machine sewing is quite strong enough for any ordinary purpose. In most cases the cheap paper which is so much used nowadays by publishers gives way before the thread. The length of apprenticeship in the bookbinding trade is seven years. This is the same period as in the printing trade, and we have never heard a single employee complain of its 'terrifying length.' In fact, the men are not all anxious to have more apprentices in the shops, and the number allowed in each is strictly limited by the men's union."

A strong denunciation of the local trade union binders, and their methods of forcing the hands of the employers, appeared in the Edinburgh *Evening Dispatch* of October 28th. Said the writer of the article: "Edinburgh bookbinders are proposing to attempt the impossible: they wish practically to exclude women from the trade. Their demand at present is for restriction, but as one of their number has publicly declared, they 'want to keep the craft to themselves.' Women are largely employed in bookbinders' shops, and the work they undertake is, as a rule, as much suited to them as to men. In Scotland some establishments have freed themselves from the yoke of the Union, and, being in a position to conduct their business as they please, they find it to their advantage to employ a much larger proportion of female labour than formerly. Even the men themselves, who are demanding the restriction or entire discontinuance of female labour, admit that women are better adapted for some portions of the work than men, and yet they insist that the opportunity of doing that work is not to be allowed them. . . . Such a demand, if enforced, may, for the time being, prove a serious hardship to the women at present employed, and may even deceive the men into the belief that they have scored a victory, but in the long run they are sure to be the sufferers. A trade in which women can be employed to such advantage will not long allow itself to be tied down in this fashion. It is too late in the day for men to adopt any such policy."

The Secretary (Mr. W. W. Marr) of the Aberdeen Branch of the N.U.B.M.R. has issued the following statement of the position, as it affects that city. "In a footnote issued with the employers' statement and refusal, they distinctly say that if the men have a grievance they are quite willing to remedy it. The true position of matters in Aberdeen, I am sorry to state, has never been put before a meeting of the Alliance of Masters, else they could not afford to make such a statement. As to the general work of bookbinding, I would have to go into bewildering technicalities and details before I could enumerate the encroachments which have been made in the trade, especially during the last few years, and I defy anyone to deny that the amount of work done by females in some of the establishments in Aberdeen is unknown in the worst places of Scotland and England. In the paper-ruling trade, every branch is being done by females in Aberdeen. There is no other town in Great Britain where this is to be found. Regarding the guillotine, which, as everyone must know, is one of the most exacting and dangerous machines in existence, as far as Aberdeen is concerned there is not a single man that we are aware of who works this machine in a printing or bookbinding establishment—of course omitting the actual books which the bookbindinder is working at. We have no wish to stop this, so far as printing work is concerned, but we insist upon all bookbinding and paper-ruling work being cut by men. In Edinburgh and Glasgow the men complain that females employed at our work are only paid about half the wages paid to men. In Aberdeen the average wage paid to females would not exceed a third of the men's wages. The employers claim that some of the work is better done by females. Then pay them at the same rate as the men, and we shall not object. Now, we are to make a determined fight, *not to exclude the females*, as stated by the employers, *but to keep the females from ousting the men from their legitimate work;* also to put the trade on a more equal basis, preventing the unfair—and, may I say—unscrupulous cutting which at present prevails. We do not wish any female to be thrown out of work, but are requesting that those who are doing the men's legitimate work be eliminated. Two employers in Aberdeen have agreed to work their establishments on the lines suggested by the Union."

The statements made in Mr. Marr's letter were challenged by a writer in the Aberdeen *Evening Gazette* of the 8th inst., who denied that paper ruling was entirely done by females in that city (it being generally carried on under male supervision), also that the wages paid are lower than in Edinburgh or Glasgow, the contrary being the case, *i.e.*, 6s. a week against 4s. 6d. Mr. Marr, in a further letter, practically admitted this, but stated that although about 50 ruling machines were operated in Aberdeen by females only two journeymen were employed, and their minimum weekly wage was only 32s.

Having regard to the attitude taken up by the Scottish bookbinding trade unionists towards female labour in the trade, it may be of interest to quote the following from a recent issue of the *International Bookbinder*,

Digitized by Google

the official organ of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of the United States and Canada. The writer is of course a thorough-going trade unionist. He says (the italics are ours):—"For the benefit of those who have not given the matter a thought I wish to remark that where there are girls employed, unorganised, and the male members of the same place are, that the males should do all in their power to organise the girls. For instance, *the bindery girls' trade is one which does not interfere with the males in any way whatsoever, and it should be the place of the males to look after their interests.* We all know of how our sisters, wives, and mothers have suffered, due to the conditions of the workshop. This is all due to our males' gross neglect in not looking into their affairs. I wish further to remark that the girls have lost ground through the introduction of machinery of simple types, which are now being installed and operated by the girls for a very small wage, which results in a large profit for the employers, and if we let such go on it will not be long before we will be in a critical condition. I would like to read the opinion of other members in regard to a closer affiliation with the girls." It seems tolerably evident from this that American bookbinding trade unionists look with very different eyes upon some of the points touched by the Scottish dispute. In America, the bindery girls and women have their own special branches of the Brotherhood, managed by female officials, and are always able to air their views in the Union's official organ. Mr. Sovey, the President of the Brotherhood, in the course of a recent tour, paid a visit to Cambridge (Mass.), where the local women binders branch of his organisation got up a formal reception for him. In that town an agreement was lately signed by the secretary of the branch in question, providing for a minimum weekly wage of 38s. for the female workers in the trade. Even this is considered little enough, having regard to the cost of living, the original demand being for £2 1s. 8d., which the employers said competition would not allow them to pay. The union rate for male binders at Cambridge is £3 15s.

One of the latest things in the way of bookbinding strikes was that of the students of the Bookbinding Class at the Bradford Art School, who came out at the end of last month in support of a protest against the attendance of costing clerks at the Lithographic Class. The Bookbinders' Union local committee considered the matter, and resolved "that we ask the instructor of the class in bookbinding at the School of Art to withdraw from teaching the students pending a settlement of the present trouble."

We understand that negotiations are proceeding with a view to a revision of the existing wages scale for bookbinders in several Lancashire towns, including Burnley and Blackburn.

The Federated Committee of the four London branches of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers have now entered into occupation of their new premises at 21, John-street, Theobald's-road, W.C., where their offices are located on the first floor.

Representatives of trade union approved societies having head offices in and around the city met in Holyoake House, Manchester, on the 3rd inst., to consider the desirability of forming an association of trade union approved societies with a view to exchanging opinions on the administration of the National Insurance Act and taking combined action where necessary. The President, Mr. W. Mellor, of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, said that it was absolutely necessary for trade union approved societies to have behind them some kind of organisation for consultative and other purposes. He was a member of the trade union section of the Manchester Insurance Committee, and it was his experience that while the friendly society section and the collecting society section combined to keep their views before the Committee, the eight trade union representatives had no means of knowing the organised opinion of trade union approved societies, and had to form their own judgment. It would be useful if they could consult an association of the kind which it was now proposed to form. A resolution was passed to form such an Association, and a sub-committee was elected to formulate rules.

During last year, the various changes in rates of wages in the bookbinding trade affected 416 workpeople, and resulted in a total increase of £41 per week, or an average of about 2s. The largest increase amounted to 2s. 6d., which was obtained by the bookbinders and machine rulers at Swansea, whose original wage was 30s.

Employment in the London bookbinding trade was reported to have been fairly good during September, although the percentage of unemployed Trade Unionists rose from 2·6 to 2·8, out of a total of 3,403. In the provinces the percentage increased from 3·0 to 3·5, out of 2,981. In September, last year, the percentage was in each case 3·2. At Edinburgh and Glasgow trade was very good, but in Dublin it was slack. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London it continued bad, but remained fair with other fancy leather workers.

The imports of book cloth during October amounted to 33,050 yards, value £858, as compared with 45.152 yards, value £1,138, in the same month of last year, and 57,026 yards, value £1.458, in October, 1911.

A London firm of account book makers has lately been exhibiting in a shop window in Holborn a tanned and dressed pigskin, with the view of demonstrating the kind of leather which they recommend for covering ledgers, cash books, journals and other office books from which hard constant wear is demanded. The skin has attracted a good deal of notice, and will, it is to be hoped, assist in creating amongst the users of heavy business books a desire to use more durable leathers than some of those which are all too often devoted to the purpose.

The Hon. Miss Norah Hewitt, one of the most skilful amateur lady bookbinders, had an exhibition of her work at the Dudley Gallery last month. Miss Hewitt, who is a daughter of Lady Lifford, had the honour of binding the Coronation service for Queen Mary and the Archbishop of Canterbury. She also bound a presentation book for the German Emperor, and Queen Alexandra has a specimen of her workmanship. She was specially invited to exhibit at Ghent.

"Easy Bookbinding," a course for amateurs, is the title of one of the chapters in a new serial publication, the *Amateur Mechanic*, published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. There is an illustration of a woman operating a sewing frame in a trade binding house.

A short-lived strike of bookbinders took place in Christiania a few weeks since. A new scale of wages was under discussion between employers and employed, and the representatives of the latter inserted in the proposed agreement a clause providing that they be allowed a week's holiday every year on full pay after one year's service. The employing bookbinders were mostly willing to concede this, but the General Federation of employers, to which the Bookbinding Section was affiliated, and to which it had to refer the matter, refused to sanction the clause. Indignant at the idea of being deprived of their long-sought-for annual vacation owing to the action of people outside the trade, about 600 male and female bookbinding employees quitted work. Ten days later the General Federation of Employers gave in, and the strikers accordingly resumed work. The new scale lasts until the end of August, 1919. Under it the nine hours day obtains in the trade, and the minimum weekly rate of wages is, during the first year following apprenticeship, about 23s. 6d., being an increase of about 1s. 1d.; the second year, 29s. 6d.; the third and fourth years, 33s., against 29s. 6d. previously, rising finally to the maximum of 35s. Female hands get 6s. 6d. during the first six months, and 8s. 9d. during the second six; the second year, 12s. (previously 11s.); the third year, 15s. 3d., instead of 13s.; and the fourth year 17s. 6d., in place of the former 15s. 3d. Assistants and labourers will in future have a minimum of 20s. 9d., instead of 19s. 6d., going thence up to the former maximum of 30s. 6d. in the fourth year. Those who already received more than the maximum when the new scale came into force had their pay raised, the men by 2s. 3d. a week, and the women by 1s. 8d. Piece work rates were increased by 15 per cent. Overtime, previously paid at rates varying from 40 per cent. to 75 per cent. extra, will in future be charged at 50 per cent. extra for the first four hours following the conclusion of a normal day's work; Saturday overtime, 75 per cent.; and double pay for work at other times.

The wages and hours agreement between employers and employed in the bookbinding trade of Sarajevo, Bosnia, expired on the 6th inst. The employees trade union was dissolved some months since, by order of the police, but the late members have been since trying, by concerted action, to obtain a betterment of their lot, notably in the direction of a minimum weekly wage of 23s. 4d.; proper payments of overtime and work on holidays, the regulation of apprenticeship, etc.

The Committee of Commerce of the French Chamber of Deputies having reported favourably on the business prospects of the International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts, to be held at Leipzig next year, the Chamber has voted a sum sufficient to equip a representative French section. The Report of the Committee contains a reference to Bookbinding *de luxe*, which, it is stated, is not usually much in evidence at these gatherings. However, Parisian work of this class always shines with the greatest brilliance, being inimitable, and carrying on, in one direction, the traditions of the work of Chambolle, Gruel, and Lortic. Another of the most marked tendencies of modern French high-

BRITISH FOLDERS, high-speed for all requirements in several sizes Automatic Register Milled Steel Rollers, etc., 2nd, 3rd and 4th fold delivery, also Insetting.
OSWEGO BROWN and **CARVER CUTTERS**, 90 styles and sizes. Also Specialities for Printing and Allied Trades.
CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,
8 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.

Do you ever print Catalogues?
Then you will save Cost on your first order by
The Production of the Printed Catalogue,
BY ALEX. J. PHILIP
5/- Net.
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

ACID FREE.
MOROCCOS & PIG SKINS
To Suit Requirements of Society of Arts.
NICKERSON BROS.,
Makers of all Classes of Leather for Bookbinding.
99-101, Worship Street, London, E.C., and Alscott Road, Bermondsey, S.E.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

THE FINEST FLEXIBLE GLUES ON THE MARKET.
WINSTONE'S
DRY & PULP MARBLING COLOURS, BLOCKING INKS AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Bookbinder.

Digitized by Google

class art binding is the use of pictorial representations, such as is frequently exemplified in the work of Chas. Meunière, Kieffer, Blanchetière, and the School of Nancy. In addition to these two distinctive types of binding, France has that of the "greatest master of our epoch," Marius Michel, which is especially noteworthy for its solid style, ingenious composition, and harmoniously arranged colour-mosaics. Abroad, according to the Report, there is very little to approach French work, even in that of the Belgian house of Desamblanx, or the English ones of Rivière and Zaehnsdorf. In Germany, there is still less *de luxe* binding rivalling the French, so that the latter is always triumphant at the Exhibitions.

The graphic trades school at Utrecht, which has been giving instruction in type composing and presswork, will shortly install machinery and apparatus to use in teaching bookbinding.

One of the largest binderies in the world is that of E. A. Enders at Leipzig. This concern employs from 450 to 500 people and has about 200 machines. A daily average of 700,000 printed sheets is worked up, or 210,000,000 per year. In finished shape this represents about 20,000,000 books and pamphlets.

At the end of September the Berlin School of Bookbinding celebrated the 25th year of its foundation by an Exhibition of its work during the last quarter-of-a-century. Although started in quite a small way, it has now some 300 pupils, and sixteen instructors. The Art Binding section dates from 1904, Herren P. Arndt and P. Kersten being the first teachers in this branch. Under the careful oversight of the latter, this is now one of the most important departments of the School, and the value and interest of its work can be judged from the examples frequently illustrated in the *Archiv fur Buchbinderei*. Herr Kersten is one of the officers of the Jakob Krausse Club of Art Binders, and is working energetically to get that organisation to make a united display of binding work at the International Graphic Arts Exhibition in Leipzig next year. The cost to each exhibiting member is estimated at 10s., which it is hoped to cover by the sale of a catalogue of the exhibit in an edition of from five to ten thousand copies.

Following the example set at the Turin Exhibition a year or two ago, it is intended to have an old-time bindery in operation at the International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts Trades at Leipzig next year. The workers will be arrayed in costumes imitating those of ancient date.

A writer in the *Printing Trade News* gives an interesting account of how the selling price of trade bookbinding work was brought up to its present level in New York. About 1897, what was known as the "Forty Per Cent. Method" was introduced. The binder added the cost of labour to the cost of the material, and added 40 per cent. to the result. A little later, in cases where the costs of material and labour were about equal, 50 per cent. was added to the former and 25 per cent. to the latter. So far, the general expenses of running a binding business had not been taken into account, but in 1907, after giving careful consideration to this point, a canvass was made of the larger binding firms, in order to ascertain what proportion the expense account bore to the pay roll. It varied from 45 per cent. to 55 per cent. The average was a little over 50 per cent., but this percentage was selected as near enough for practical purposes. The labour cost (not the productive hour cost as we now understand it, but just the pay roll cost) was known. The material cost was known, and the expense cost was now said to be 50 per cent. of the labour cost. Hence, these three items added together gave the total cost of a job. So far the New York binders had set the pace on cost finding for the purpose of estimating and charging. And they realised that the result they had arrived at was simply cost, and that so far no profit had been provided for. The consensus of opinion was that such a manufacturing business as binding should warrant a clear net profit of 10 or 11 per cent. Hence, they decided to add 12 per cent. to the cost, in order to get about 11 per cent. on the selling price of the entire output. It was further understood that where buyers habitually deducted 2 or 3 per cent. for cash, this sum should be added to the estimate. In spite of all this careful estimating, however, it is said that New York binders make smaller profits than binders in any other part of the United States.

By a recent decision of the American Federation of Labour, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders is given jurisdiction in all establishments in which a bindery exists, whether they are termed "printing offices" or otherwise. It is now some time since the Brotherhood adopted and registered a label known as the Bookbinders' Union Label, to be used on such books, desk pads, memoranda books, minute books, journals, ledgers and other stationery, as contain no printing. Such stationery is now largely used by international organisations, central and federal unions, and has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labour, the Union Label Trades Department and the Board of Governors of the Allied Printing Trades Association.

A competition in "Printshop Knowledge" was recently instituted by our contemporary, the *American Printer*. One of the questions set was "What is meant by half-bound?" and the following is the answer sent in by the first prize winner, Mr. William A. Woodis, Instructor of Printing at the Baron de Hirsch Trade School at New York. "Half-bound is a style of bookbinding of German origin, wherein leather is used only for the backs and covers—the parts receiving the most wear. The common method, as specified to-day, is as follows:—Half-binding: Book sewed with kettle-stitch or whip-stitch, tarboard sides covered with cloth; smooth roan leather tight back; paper turned over edges; cover, with or without leather corners, extending over edges of book; lettered on back in gold. Books sewed with kettle-stitch, which is the method used for folded sections, allows the book to open flat. Books sewed with whip-stitch allows the book to open almost flat, and is the method used for books consisting of many single leaves. Roan leather is the inside of a split sheepskin, coloured (generally reddish brown, hence the name roan). It is sometimes grained in imitation of other leathers. The cloth is a woven material pressed and embossed in several kinds of finishes, and is the most used of any binding material. It is made in numerous colours and shades. The lettering is placed on the back with heated dies (binder's stamps) in an embossing press. Brass type is also used in the lettering. This operation is generally done before the covers and back (technically known as case) are placed on the book."

A woman bookbinder at New York, Elizabeth Troudle, persistently refuses to wear the costume usual to her sex, preferring instead to go about clad in male attire. For this reason she has been imprisoned several times, and on the last occasion addressed a letter to President Wilson, from Brooklyn Prison, asking his formal permission to wear male

BOOKBINDER

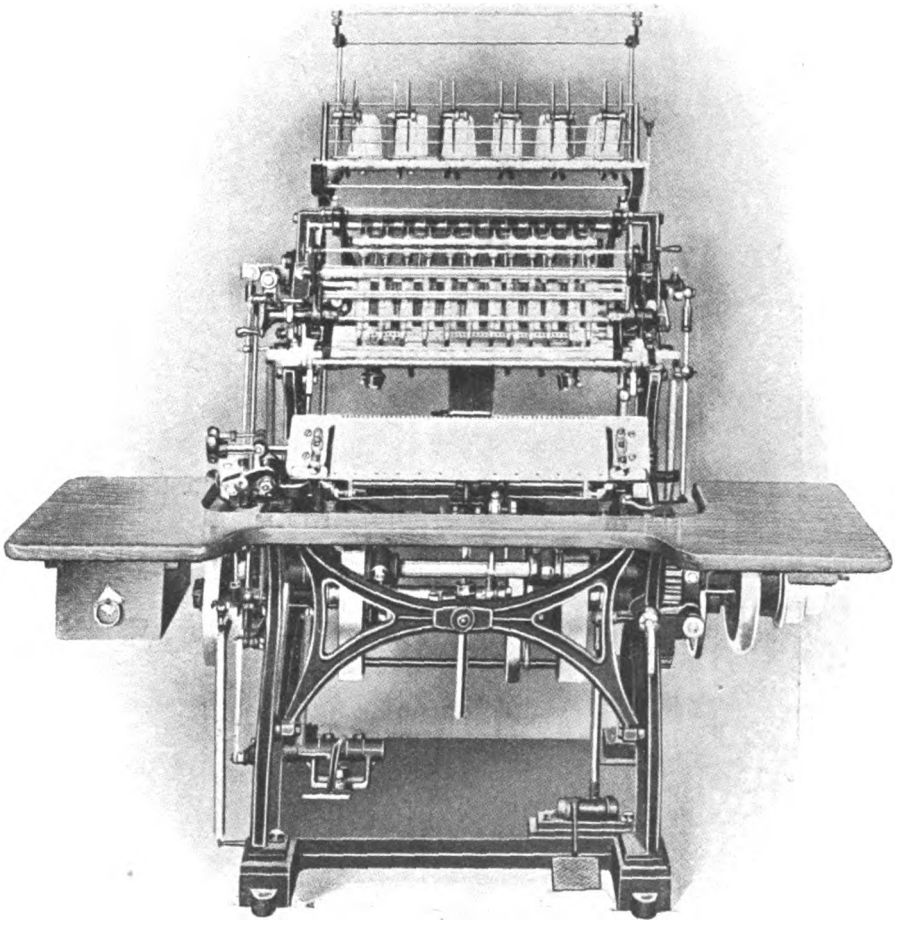
Author, Publisher, Librarian, General Reader,

"BUSINESS OF BOOKBINDING,"
By ALEX. J. PHILIP
6/- Net
STANLEY PAUL & CO., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "FRIEDHEIM," LONDON. Telephone: CITY, 9751 and 9752.



BOOKSEWING MACHINE

FOR LETTER PRESS OR ACCOUNT BOOKS
FOR ALL VARIETIES OF SEWING.

Call at Showrooms:
AND SEE THE MACHINE IN OPERATION.

425

Digitized by Google

costume in future. She explained that as a woman she could not earn above 23s. a week at her trade, whilst if she were able to pass herself off as a man she could make £3 2s. 6d.

A Master Bookbinders' Association has recently been formed in Melbourne. On the occasion of the 31st annual dinner of the Victorian Master Printers' Association, Mr. J. McLaren (President of the Bookbinders' Association) said on behalf of his Association he had to thank them for the cordial manner in which they had honoured the toast of the "Allied Trades," and he was sure their good wishes were heartily reciprocated. As most of them were aware, his Association had only recently been formed, and he would take that opportunity of saying that it was formed without a particle of antagonism to the Master Printers' Association, and he believed he was expressing their sentiments when he said that they hoped to work harmoniously with the master printers, and, if the occasion should arise, to lend support to that Association in anything that may be considered proper for the welfare of the trade in general whether it be a matter of aggression or defence.

The Australian Customs authorities have decided that bookbinders' sewing presses are dutiable under No. 306A of the Tariff, at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 30 per cent. if of British origin.

MORE ABOUT
Modern Italian Binders and Binding

In the September number of *Il Risorgimento Grafico* (Milan), Sig. G. Guido Giannini continues his interesting series of articles on the Italian bookbinding of the nineteenth century. After some remarks on the so-called "Gothic" style, noticeable chiefly for the extraneous ornaments affixed to the bindings before they were covered, the borders of medallions of ecclesiastical type, etc., he goes on to speak of the incised leather covers which a few Italian artisans in Italy, on leather intended for the ornamentation of bags, jewel cases, etc., as well as books, but mostly in bookbinding establishments. A good example of these cut leather bindings is the one illustrated herewith, executed by the firm of Aristide Staderini, of Rome. Most of the high-class art binders of Italy are either at Rome or Florence. One of the best establishments in the former city is that of Enrico Andersen (who was one of the first foreign binders to settle at Rome in the latter part of the nineteenth century) though to-day its style of work is almost entirely Italianised. Staderini was among the first to introduce the modern Italian style of binding in gilt parchment, and was also the founder of one of the most important trade binding houses in the country. The modern revival of the art at Florence was mainly due to French immigrants, but practically all traces of their style have disappeared from the Florentine bindings of to-day. Two of the oldest firms in this line in that city are those of Tartagli, founded in 1832, and of Siannini, dating from 1856, and well known for the excellence of their work in parchment. Siennese art binding is naturally influenced by the many extant examples of the ancient local style (see our Bookbinding Number of January last), whilst Milanese work is largely confined to edition binding, although the firm of Torriani and Co. turn out some excellent art bindings.

In a further article Sig. Giannini proposes to deal with the work of that "little cohort of youths," to whom, he says, is due the new direction which Italian art binding has taken since the commencement of the present century.



A Modern Italian Cut Leather Binding.—By Staderini, Rome.

made a specialty of from about 20 years ago, although this class of decoration is not confined to the cover of books, but also applied to furniture leathers, a branch of art which was once the glory of Italian craftsmanship. A good deal of this sort of thing is still done

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

(Special to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*)

The Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association is one of the most enterprising and progressive bodies we have in the City of London. One could hardly believe that an association could rise to importance so quickly within a decade and fulfil the following objects: (a) Members are afforded by means of periodical meetings opportunities for mutual intercourse, combined with entertainment and social relaxation; (b) members are assisted when temporarily out of employment; (c) legal assistance is given to members in cases of dispute; (d) a sum is provided for a widow, or nominee, of a deceased member. Added to these, there



Photo: E. Van Trolga, London.

Mr. J. E. Dixon, *President.*

is the educational value, and these features about sum up what the Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association has accomplished. Naturally the success of the Association is due to the interest the officials and members have always manifested in it—and therein lies the secret of its progress.

The President for 1913-14 is Mr. J. E. Dixon, and a more impartial and painstaking official could not have been elected. Mr. Dixon has a happy way in conducting the proceedings of a meeting, and, of course, where there is a good chairman,

Manufacturers of
CAST BRASS TYPE,
HANDLE-LETTERS, TOOLS, ROLLS, BLOCKS, TYPE-HOLDERS, ETC.
L. NETTLETON & SONS,
St. HELENA ST., FARRINGDON RD., LONDON, W.C.
All Kinds of Re-Cutting. Phone: 8434 CITY.
DEALERS AND EXPORTERS SUPPLIED.

The Librarian and Book World
is the
Largest Sixpenny Library Monthly
in THE WORLD.
And is All about Books.
SIXPENCE Net, Monthly.
Send Sevenpence in Stamps for Specimen Copy to—
STANLEY PAUL & Co., 31, Essex Street, W.C.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

Bookbinders' Estimating, Recipes, Hints & Wrinkles.
By H. E. CORNWALL.
Containing invaluable aids to all engaged or interested in Bookbinding or the Kindred Trades, and dealing with estimating, binding, finishing, ruling, blocking, stains in paper and leathers, marbling, edge-gilding, burnishing, gum, paste, gall, ink, varnish, size, etc., etc.
A Handy Volume in Vest Pocket Size, 6d. net.
Post Free 7d.
Copies may be had from
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58 SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

with a little humour, and one that can gauge his vocabulary as to the extent the length of a speech should be, pleasantness is ensured. Needless to say, Mr. Dixon is filling his office admirably, and he is a favourite. He commenced his business career at the Army and Navy Printing Works, and since then he has had a good "schooling" at many well known establishments. He is now head of one of the large departments of Messrs. Richard Clay and Sons, Ltd., Brunswick-street, E.C., where his disposition and his resources as a business man have won the admiration of those engaged under him and the confidence of his superiors. Mr. Dixon has also a warm heart for those who have



Mr. Geo. A. Eden, *Secretary.*

fallen on evil days, as is instanced by the fact that in the most inclement season of the year he is usually to be found in the extreme end of London presiding at charitable concerts, and in many cases pays the expenses of the artists out of his own pocket. Then, again, in the season we have only to recall the concert in the City organised by him on behalf of his own association, and the happy nights spent in the cause of charity. But Mr. Dixon is still young and in the hey-day of his energy and progress.

The Secretary of the Association is Mr. George A. Eden, who served his apprenticeship at H. Richardson's, an old established firm in Greenwich, principally to the vellum binding. Here he also obtained a good knowledge of warehousing and general work, besides letterpress binding and finishing. At the end of seven years he was in charge of the binding and warehouse departments at the Acme Tone Engraving Co., Watford, but the attractive work of London appealed more to him, so he returned to the metropolis and joined the staff of Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Sons' Tonbridge Branch for a short while until he eventually became head of a large department in another firm in the Fleet-street region. Mr. Eden is an ideal secretary. He is full of energy, vim, and work, and his courteous manner has made him hosts of friends. The membership has about quadrupled since he took up the office of secretary, and it is very doubtful if his equal will be found when the post becomes vacant.

Co-operative Bookbinding.

The Editorial of a recent number of our Californian contemporary, *Bindery Talk*, consisted of a long suggestive article on co-operative bookbinding, from the American standpoint, which should not only appeal to the American librarians for whom it was intended, but should also interest English ones. The writer estimates that over five per cent. of the gross income of American libraries is paid out for bookbinding, and this means three-quarters of a million dollars (£150,000) of which amount probably not over a third goes to first binding of periodicals, leaving a half million for rebinding alone. After pointing out that small libraries cannot find a solution of the economical binding problem in the provision of a private bindery in each library, it is suggested that several libraries should pool their bookbinding appropriations to a guaranteed total of not less than $4,000 (£800) per year, and contract with some binder to devote himself exclusively to their work at an agreed scale of prices, the binder to furnish a plant located intermediate between the contracting libraries. "No difficulty," says the writer, "will be experienced, under proper arrangements hereafter explained, to obtain a binder who will contract at prices which will net him only good wages and fair interest on his investment; especially in view of the fact that he will receive an assured quantity of work, and is in no danger of losing anything through bad collections. The contracting libraries will be protected through proper specifications, and will obtain the best of service by restricting the binder to their exclusive work, or, at most, to library work." It is suggested that two per cent. of the money allocated by each library for bookbinding should be spent as an investment. "The two per cent. of the three quarters of a million dollars would be $15,000 a year (£3,000), and here are some of the things it would do":—

1. "It would pay for an executive, office assistant, a monthly publication, miscellaneous printing, and maintain an office, located probably near the geographical centre of the United States.

2. "It would pay for a travelling field man, an organizer to start binderies and set them going wherever desired, both in libraries and for groups of libraries, as suggested above.

3. "It would pay for one or more expert binders and repairers, who would at times assist the field man, on other occasions conduct demonstrations before gatherings of librarians in various parts of the country, and for the remainder of their time would carry on experimental work in a model bindery in connection with the executive office. These all forming an organization under the direct charge of the executive, and answerable to directors selected from among librarians, would be able to return many times their cost to the contributing libraries." After outlining the work which could be undertaken, another suggestion is made for the raising of the necessary $15,000, viz., to make a fixed contribution of one dollar per month (4s.) from each of 1,250 large and small libraries; or, a scale of annual contributions might be graded in relation to total income.

THE ELIMINATION OF

Electricity in Ruling Rooms.

By John J. Pleger.

Under certain conditions pressmen and rulers have experienced considerable trouble with electricity, which is generated in the paper during its manufacture, and remains while stored in bulk until dissipated or released. In small lots of paper the trouble is not as pronounced as in large lots. The friction incidental to the handling of the sheets and the rotary motion of the press and ruling machine add to the static electricity. This causes the sheets to stick together, adhere to the feedboard, and gives trouble in delivery. It also causes offsets when the paper is printed, and subsequently the sheets stick together when fed into the folding machine.

It is the experience of rulers in some localities that on cold, dry, wintry days the friction caused by the passing of the blanket over the segment board charges the machine with electricity. Consequently, the sheets, instead of being carried by the lower cords to the apron,

Bookbinders' MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

We have a very fine range of machinery for the Binding Trade, and solicit your enquiries. We can meet all your requirements whether large or small.

Caxton-Beatrice Blockers

Made in England from the original patterns —not a German imitation. Four supports to head, sliding feed table, powerful inking system.

Caxton Rotary Perforator

For run-through and stop work. Gives a clean reliable, slot-like perforation. Easy to adjust, speedy in operation.

Stitchers, Cutters, Presses

Large and small, hand and power.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Specialists in Labor-Saving Machinery.

SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

follow the upper cords or blanket. This trouble is so pronounced that as soon as the machine is started, to touch any of the steel parts gives a shock; besides, it draws the ink from the pens. Under such conditions it is difficult to stop the double or triple pens from running blind.

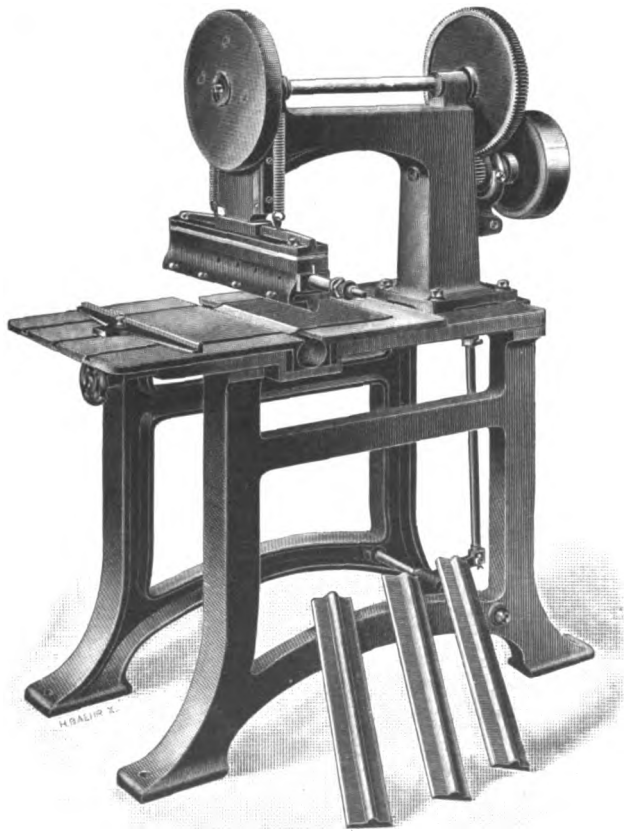
Weather conditions are largely responsible for this trouble. The cold, dry atmosphere of the winter makes it more difficult to get rid of the electricity than in the moist air of the summer. Various methods to eliminate this trouble have been devised, but have not proved successful under all conditions. To draw the electricity, copper wires are sometimes placed against the bed cylinder and delivery table of printing presses, and run into the ground. On the ruling machine the wire is placed above the feed table across the machine and back of the beam. Equal parts of glycerine, wood alcohol and raw linseed oil rubbed on the draw-sheet, packing and feed tables, and segment board are sometimes efficacious in eliminating friction and attracting and holding moisture, which offsets the static electricity.

In addition to the above, two or three cords should be put around the ruling machine to hold the sheets in place until they pass to the apron. This will prevent the "dog-earing" of the corners, which frequently happens when ruling paper that does not absorb the ink as fast as the speed of the machine requires. To do this, feed the end of the thread, which is attached to a pin stuck in the blanket, into the machine until it reaches the lower cords; then remove the pin, and follow the lower cords with the thread to the apron. Pass the thread around the blotter covered roller, around the apron, roller near the lay-boy, and to the apron adjusting the roller; then tie the ends together.

A gas heater, consisting of a pipe in which holes are drilled the entire length, and a shield to protect the cords and blankets, attached above the apron near the lay-boy, is likewise an efficacious remedy.—*International Bookbinder.*

THE "Lipsonia" Rounding Machine.

An appliance that deserves the attention of the trade is the "Lipsonia" Rounding Machine for forming the backs of book cases and that will be found of the greatest use in every bindery. The machine rounds the backs of finished cases in all sizes, and not only supersedes the old method of rounding by hand over heated pipes, but gives far greater output and perfect work. It is simple in construction and can be operated by a boy or girl, the cases being laid on to an adjustable gauge, so that the centre of the back corresponds with the centre of the "former" as it descends for the purpose of rounding the back. The head into which the "former" is fixed can be heated by gas, steam or electricity. While in operation the "former" moves quickly up and down, but ample time is allowed while the case is under pressure to make the rounding effective and complete. The speed can be regulated by a step pulley, and the machine can be stopped in any position by means of a friction clutch. Spoilage of cases is obviated, provision being made for the carrying off of any moisture which might result when rounding newly-made cases. Any size of book may be worked up to $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness. Those interested should apply for further particulars to Messrs. A. Edler and Co., Bath-place, Rivington-street, E.C.



The "Lipsonia" Rounding Machine.

Hints on Ruling.

Printing before ruling can be done on the ordinary run of work, especially large runs, but on small runs and small size sheets ruling first is preferable, says Mr. J. J. Pleger, late of the United States Government Bindery, Manila. If a job can be ruled eight, ten or twelve to the sheet, and it is deemed expedient to print it two, three or four on, it would be preferable to rule before printing. There can be no fixed procedure for this, as it depends on the character of the work; and the staff should take into consideration the cheapest and best way to complete the work. If an extra hour spent in the composing-room saves two or three in other divisions, that extra hour should be spent; and if by spending an extra hour in the press-room, three, four or five hours can be saved in the bindery, it ought to be done. Lack of binding knowledge is responsible for many improper make-ups in the composing-room. In the making up of all book forms, the method of handling the job in the bindery must be taken into consideration. Forms are improperly made up when they cannot be handled expeditiously in the bindery. A close study of binding methods will produce better results, as well as greater profits for the printer.

When customers require proof of ruling, mark a sheet with pencil and indicate the colours to be used thereon. It is neither advantageous nor profitable to furnish a sheet when pens are set, as holding the machine is a loss to the owner, and few customers are willing to pay the cost of waiting. Then, too, if changes are made they virtually require resetting of pens and making ready; or if the ruled proof submitted is passed, considerable time is lost in restarting the pens. The ink becomes dry and a scraper must be drawn through each pen to make an opening. The ruler must exercise great care in ruling, as the ink does not flow as readily through pens in which it has become dry. If proofs are desired on printed forms, it is advisable to set the type in the composing-room, draw a proof, and indicate ruling with pencil thereon. This gives the customers a chance to change copy before the paper is spoiled.

If you want your pens to strike evenly at the head and lift at the foot lines, says Mr. R. S. Engle, of Youngstown, Ohio (U.S.A.), you must have the pens set perfectly to the line from which you are going to strike; then see that all pens touch the paper evenly, and be very careful that the pens do not touch at the toe, or extreme point, while at the same time daylight is showing under the heel, or back of the ruling surface. After your pens are set, draw a sheet of fine sandpaper under the pens at an angle of about 90 degrees; this will round off any sharp points that appear. If the entire ruling surface of your pens rest on the paper, and the points of your doubles and triples are of the same length, then you should have good results. To obtain a lift and strike in a short space, I have secured good results in the following manner: First, remove the thumbscrew that holds the toe-plate in position, and see that the sharp (not the rounded) end of the plate will come in contact with the cams. The beam should be adjusted so that the end of the toe-plate will be over the centre of the cam-head. Now make a small wooden wedge about $\frac{1}{4}$-inch on the thick edge, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch wide, and as long as the toe-plate is wide, and place it between the toe-plate and its support at the end farthest from the beam, and fasten the toe-plate by using a $\frac{1}{4}$-inch machine screw about 1 inch long. A small wedge-shaped washer can be made from a $\frac{1}{4}$-inch nut filed to a thin edge, leaving the other edge its full thickness. This should be placed between the screw head and the toe-plate support. It will require about 30 minutes' time to make these, and they will last a long time. The whole philosophy of this arrangement is to bring the toe-plate nearer to a right angle to the cams, thus shortening the point of contact. A specially made toe-plate, bent to an obtuse angle of about 150 degrees, would produce the same results. By adopting this method on our machine we are enabled to lift and strike in a $\frac{3}{8}$-inch space, with the machine running at an average speed. The cams used for this kind of work should be filed down to at least $\frac{1}{16}$-inch surface or less.

Scale for Indexing Blank Books.

The following scale for indexing blank books is the one in use in the United States Government Printing Office at Washington, and is worthy of being standardised by binders, allowance being made for names running heavily on certain letters (Mc, Mac, etc.) in some localities:—

NUMBER OF LEAVES ALLOTTED TO EACH LETTER IN INDEXING BOOKS FROM 50 TO 150 PAGES.

Index Letters.	50	60	70	80	100	120	132	150
A	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	6
B	3	4	5	5	7	9	10	12
C	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12
D	2	3	2	3	4	5	5	5
E	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5
F	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	5
G	2	3	2	3	4	5	5	5
H	3	4	6	6	7	9	10	12
I	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
J	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3
K	6	8	9	10	11	11	13	16
L	6	8	9	10	11	11	13	16
M	4	4	6	6	7	9	10	12
N	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
O	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
P	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6
Q	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
R	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6
S	3	4	6	6	7	9	10	12
T	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6
U	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
V	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
W	4	4	6	6	7	9	10	12
X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Y	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Z	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2

NUMBER OF LEAVES ALLOTTED TO EACH LETTER IN INDEXING BOOKS FROM 176 TO 400 PAGES.

Index Letters.	176	200	222	256	274	300	350	400
A	6	8	10	10	11	12	14	16
B	12	15	16	18	20	22	27	30
C	12	15	17	18	20	22	27	30
D	6	8	8	10	10	10	13	16
E	6	7	8	10	10	10	12	14
F	6	7	8	10	10	10	12	14
G	6	8	8	10	10	10	13	16
H	14	16	18	18	20	22	28	32
I	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
J	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	8
K	6	8	9	10	11	11	13	16
L	6	8	9	10	11	11	13	16
M	14	16	18	18	22	25	28	32
N	6	6	6	8	8	8	10	11
O	6	6	6	8	8	8	10	11
P	7	8	8	10	10	12	13	13
Q	1	2	2	3	3	5	5	5
R	7	8	9	12	12	12	13	14
S	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	32
T	6	7	9	10	10	10	14	14
U	3	2	2	3	3	5	5	5
V	3	2	2	3	3	3	6	6
W	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	32
X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Y	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6
Z	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6

A NEW company, known as the Dominion Tactile Press, has been granted a charter by the Ontario Government. The head office is in Toronto and the corporation is without share capital. The company is empowered to print and publish books, magazines and papers for the use of the blind, and to establish, maintain and conduct a free library for the blind. The provisional directors are Arthur Gate, George Joseph Gate, and Charles Elliott, all of Toronto.



Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

34, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 2635 City.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

17 & 18, PARADISE STREET, E.C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half tone. more charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, *65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.*

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE SOLD STOCKING FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER ST. LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " 200lbs. " "

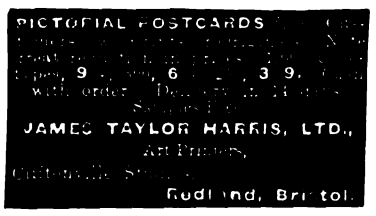
The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.

To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

PICTORIAL POST CARD PRINTERS.



DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.- **TRADE ONLY.**

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES.

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

Telephone: 3431 CENTRAL.

A. EDLER & CO.,

Telegraphic Address: "UNADULTERATED."

New Improved Power "Edler" EMBOSSING MACHINE

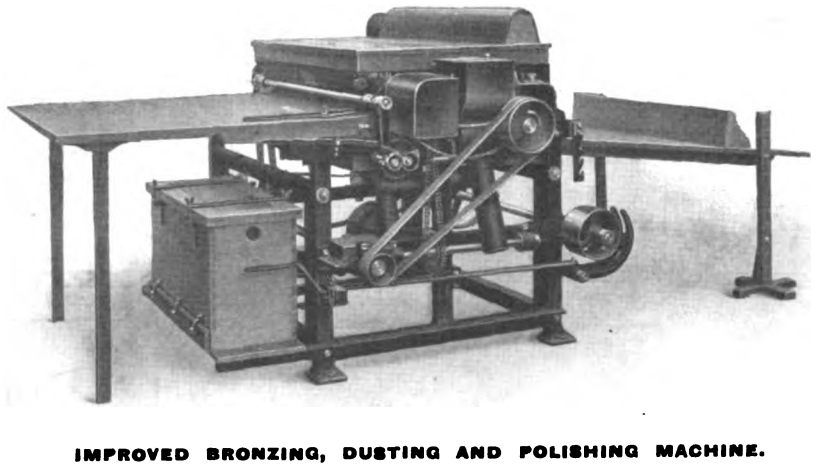
CASH BLOCK Machines of various styles, suitable for medium up to the largest runs, printing both front and back.
ROTARY Machines for printing Tramway and 'Bus **Tickets.**
ROTARY Machines for printing ordinary work, as **Wrappers, Bags, etc.**
ROTARY Machines . . . . . for printing **Newspapers.**
ROTARY Machines . . . . . for printing **Catalogues, Magazines,** and other high-class work.
BOOK SEWING Machines for all classes of work. Suitable for very *short runs*, and also for the largest Bookbinders and Account Book Makers.

Prices from £60 upwards.

REEL SLITTING and REWINDING Machines.
BACK ROUNDING Machine for Back of Book Cases.

The finest Bronzer on the market.

Guaranteed to meet the most stringent requirements of the Factory Inspector.



Patent Kohlbach Model 1913. Huge Success!
No gripper marks!
The only Bronzer that is equally adapted for the thinnest paper and the thickest board.

IMPROVED BRONZING, DUSTING AND POLISHING MACHINE.

Machines can be inspected in actual operation on the Premises.

Bath Place, Rivington Street, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. **Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London** —OR—

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Telephone: New Cross 1214



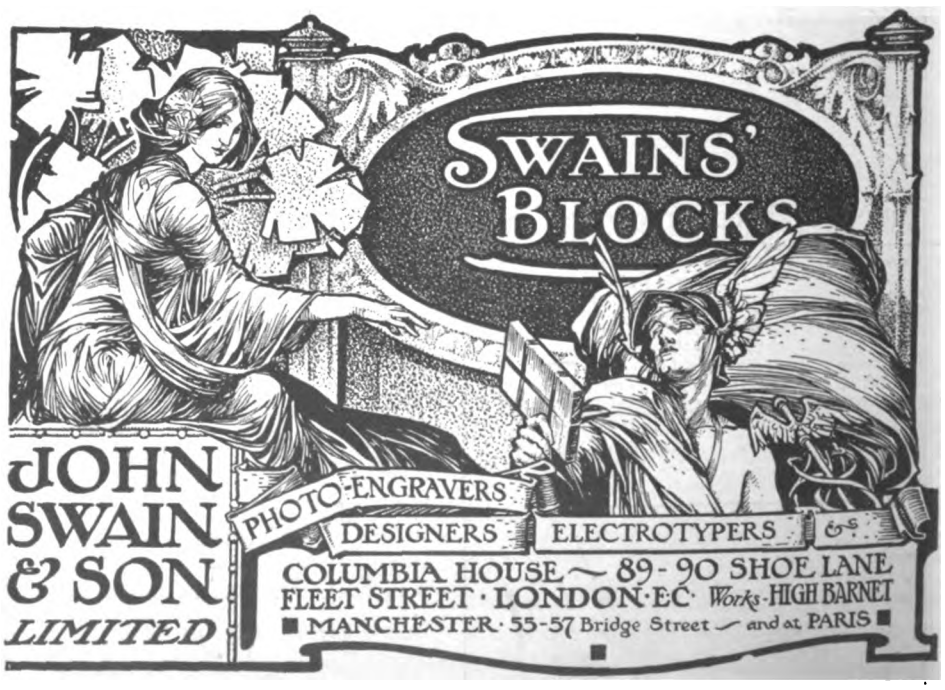
Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:—"Identical, London."
Telephone Nos:—Offices, 644 Central and 722 Bank Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—November 20, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 23.

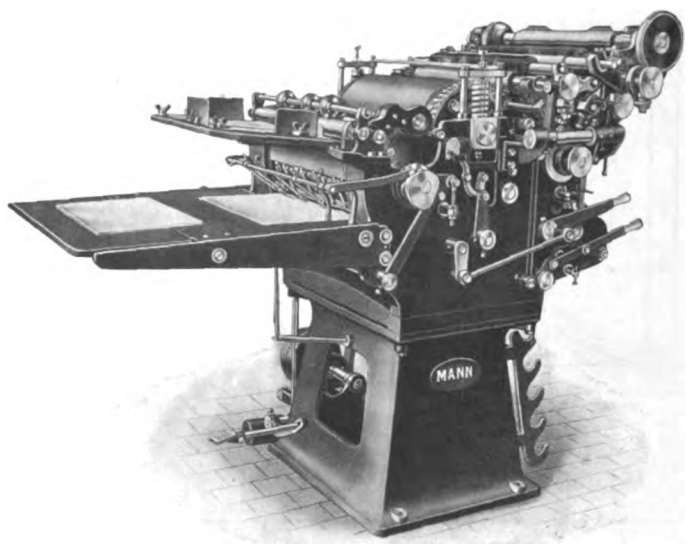
LONDON: November 27, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

This is the Offset Age

AND IT BEHOVES EVERY LITHOGRAPHER TO KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES BY INSTALLING THE WORLD'S MOST RELIABLE PRESS—

The Mann Offset.



Particulars from GEO. MANN & CO., Ltd.,

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"

Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "Gatling" Process ensure the best results on **All Classes of Printing Machines.**

Maker:

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.

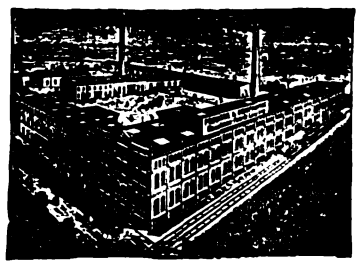
"Inkermann" Works,

HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,

And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.

LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4,000 Folded Sheets. Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES, Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring, Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines.



Wire Stitchers and Eyeletting Machines.

Trade 

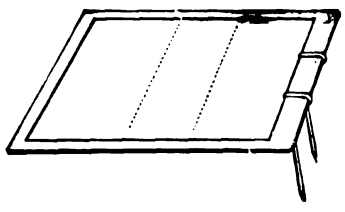
Mark.

A Speciality of C. L. LASCH and CO., Machine Works, Leipzig 86.

FOUNDED 1882.

Apply for Catalogues to LOTZ, ABBOTT and CO., Ltd., 21, Ropemaker-street, Finsbury-pavement, London, E.C.





BUKAMA AUTOMATIC MACHINES

For the making of

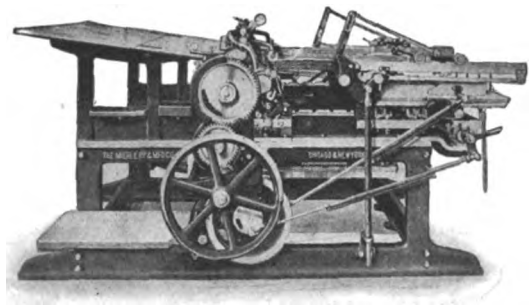
Needle Engraved Labels, Adhesive Labels, and Fashion Labels.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO. NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

Digitized by Google

HIGH SPEED
TWO-REVOLUTION TWO-ROLLER PONY PRESS



MANUFACTURED BY THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MFG. CO., CHICAGO

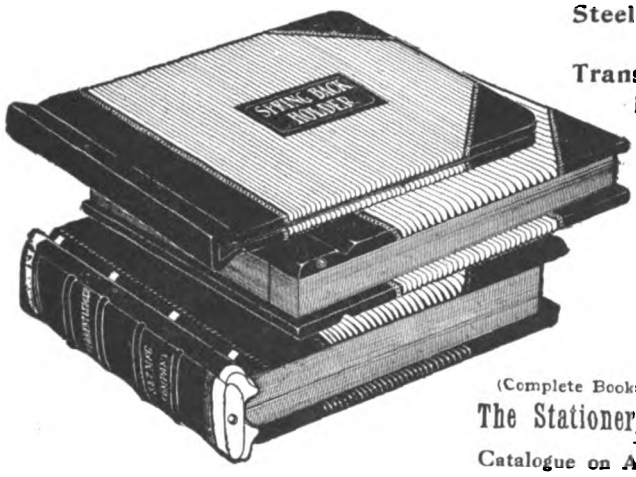
Size of Bed	Type matter locked in chase	Largest sheet which can be delivered	Guaranteed practical speed per hour	Horse Power	Over-all dimensions. Height to top of Fly Sticks raised	Length with sheet delivery	Width
Inches	Inches	Inches					
26 × 34	21 × 30	22½ × 33½	2700	1½	5′ 8″	9′ 7″	6′ 7″

THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MFG. CO. LIMITED

CABLE: MIEHLEPRES. PHONE: CITY 4493

85 FLEET STREET, LONDON E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals, Transfer Metals, Pocket Book Metals, etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

FRY'S for METALS

"Fryotype"

Brands of

LINO STEREO MONO TYPO, etc.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden-A. Germany.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 23.

LONDON: NOVEMBER 27, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

The Choice of a Manager.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Take a look inside any of the busy commercial printing offices in Great Britain and you will find all is bustle and hurry from the message boy to the manager. Clerks and typists, male and female, pushing through their respective duties in the counting-house, while in the factory the same busy air is about the workers, composing by hand and machine, letterpress and lithographic, stereotyping, ruling and paging, guillotines, etc., all at top speed. When you come out to the street you take a look at the building and find a sign-board announcing the fact that the firm you have visited are stationers, printers, lithographers, bookbinders and rulers. On making enquiry we find that each department is carried on under the supervision of an overseer, who is a practical man in the business he supervises, and this being a big concern, whether privately owned or belonging to a company, requires a manager who is, or should be, the business director of the whole establishment. But what are the qualities necessary in a man to fit him for management. The first great essential is capacity for organisation; he should be a good disciplinarian, firm, yet kind, and aim at taking the greatest amount of work possible out of men and machines with the least possible expenditure of energy. Like Napoleon, he should be possessed of the power to discern character so as to be able to choose as generals, or we may say overseers, men best fitted for the particular duties he wishes them to perform. He should not be above giving a word of praise to any of the heads of his departments when they have accomplished some difficult task. I do not mean that he should make a habit of this, but —putting a time limit on it—if perhaps once in twelve months you heard the words "Well done good and faithful servant," you would not be so far left to yourself as to turn round and request an advance in your salary on the strength of the remark.

Another erroneous idea exists in the minds of some managers. They happen to be under the impression that they ought to be always finding fault. A continuation of such treatment robs a man of any initiative or constructive ideas, and puts his mind into such a confused state that he is in time totally unfit to do anything without the fear that he may be going the wrong way about it, knowing perfectly well that he will be told at the finish that he has done some part, if not the whole job, in a very stupid fashion. You can at once see that the manager is thus defeating his own ends in pursuing such short sighted policy.

Don't for a moment imagine that because a man is nagged at he is useless, because there is no manager under the sun charitable enough to keep a useless assistant. Next to organisation, is what might be termed confidential tact. He ought to have every confidence in his overseers, and treat them with the respect which their position demands, never forgetting that his own position would be quite untenable if he had not their undivided support. Snubbing, discourtesy, or studied insults, which some managers stupidly glory in, should be of his life a thing apart. It is not essential that he be a good workman, but if he is possessed of that rare quality combined with a general knowledge of the business he is in charge of, his value as a manager would be greatly enhanced.

When a vacancy for an overseer occurs in any of the departments already mentioned, there is no doubt in the minds of those who have the filling up of the appointment as to the calling of the person chosen, for he must be of the same craft as the department he is to supervise, but should a vacancy occur in the management, those responsible for the selection of a manager are faced with the problem, shall we appoint the head clerk or the cashier or the stationer, or any of the overseers, or shall we advertise, and if we decide to do the latter we will include in the advertisement that applicants must have held a similar position, and must state in what particular branch of the printing trade they have been trained? Supposing they choose one of the applicants. He comes to them with knowledge gained at the expense of the other firm or firms with whom he has been employed; his knowledge would depend greatly on his ability to see things with the observant eye. A good and retentive memory would be a great asset to him, thereby assisting to keep before his mind's eye his previous failures, and failures will certainly occur, even in a printing office which may be governed by a manager who has been voted an unqualified success. I do not infer that failures are necessary to a man's education, but they are certainly always useful as a study when looking for the weak joint in the armour. If we were all born to be infallible during our strenuous existence on this old earth of ours there would be no such thing as sorrow, despair, or any one of the thousand little evils with which we are afflicted at present. But the scheme of life was not ordained that way, and every day, in one way or another, we are constantly the victims of our own folly. Little acts of indiscretion, opportunities passed by, misjudgment, and, above all, carelessness, go to make up the reason for that word—mistakes.

There are no exceptions; it leaves its mark on us all. From the time we are able to talk and walk we go blundering along, and it is only a few of us that are clever enough to perceive the cause of our errors, and in a measure to prevent them. To this chosen few is allotted the privilege of fame and glory. They are the men who rise above the common crowd, the men whose judgment is sought for the weightier problems of life.

And yet they have only attained their superiority by careful, concentrated attention to their work, and at all times endeavouring to be accurate in their methods. There are men in the working world to-day who possess just as great brain power as those higher up, and are every bit as capable.

In a former paragraph I said that a doubt might exist in the minds of those responsible for the filling up of the manager's post, whether the head-clerk, cashier, or any of the overseers might be chosen. As an overseer, addressing overseers, I do not expect to meet with any opposition when I give it as my opinion that an overseer would make the most suitable manager, and in support of my opinion I will, without being in any way derogatory to the other professions mentioned, endeavour to establish the claim. Now then, we will first take a look at the business qualifications of the head clerk. He may or he may not have to meet the customers at the counter, it would be better for his own peace of mind if this was not included in his duties, unless the order happened to be a repeat one. Should a customer happen to ask a job in an impossible time he is not in a position to say offhand that it can't be done, he has to ask the question at the proper quarter. He is all right at making out dockets, can write or dictate a courteous and grammatical letter, and he might even be good at making out an estimate with a certain amount of guidance. But we know that the head clerk has not had the opportunity of gaining the necessary knowledge for management, and I don't see that he can lay any justifiable claim to be in a position to direct the intricacies of a printing office on an economic basis and secure profitable results.

We will now deal with the cashier. I may at once say that we reverence this gentleman more than any other in the office, and we give him a cheerful "thank you" once a week, and proceed to count what we have received in case he may have given us too much. He is a cool, calculating gentleman, you never see him bustling around, the very nature of his occupation demands surety, caution and deliberation, his mind is mostly concerned in getting money from customers, seeing that accounts are properly rendered, that the various insurance schemes or funds are paid at the proper time, wages, rates, rent and gas and electricity paid, not too soon, but just at the right time. He knows all the technical terms of the various materials used in the business, but he might not know some of them when he saw them, his duties are varied, he is an excellent servant as a cashier but his mind has never been allowed to get into the groove of running risks, and printers (letterpress and lithographic) are running risks with their work very frequently as regards folding, fitting, paper stretching, work drying, etc. Also our friend the cashier has not had his temper tried with the never ending worry of the machine-room, composing-room or warehouse, as I said at the beginning, his is not a mind accustomed to the bustle of the commercial printing office of to-day.

I am sorry to scratch this gentleman off the list, he is a good man at figures, but it would not be to the advantage of the printing office to have him at the head of affairs.

We now turn our attention to the stationer, he may have been trained in a paper mill, he knows all about tissues, carbonics, rags, grass or wood pulp papers, he can tell you when handling a sheet the weight per ream, he knows all the best mills for the various classes of papers, but unfortunately he looks on the best mills as the ones from which he can buy the cheapest paper.

An eight per lb. less than last time is a big consideration to him, he is placed where he is to make his department pay (just as others are), and it does not trouble him whether the paper he gets in is suitable for the working or not, the printer may complain about paper picking, the lithographer about creasing, stretching or soft coating, the binder and ruler pour their troubles into his deaf ear, but the stationer comes up smiling and tells you it is the same paper as the job was done on last; you certainly doubt it, but you can't prove otherwise, and you go back to your struggles with a heavy heart, while he (the stationer) turns up his books to see whether he got that paper an eight or a $\frac{1}{4}$d. cheaper by taking a larger quantity. The

Digitized by Google

stationer would make a good manager if he would pay more attention to the necessities of the printer and lithographer; if paper was bought for the requirements of the job the time lost mixing and concocting colour to get the work done would be saved. I have seen two reams of paper take five hours to lithograph because of the paper splitting, when passing round the machine cylinder. I learned later that this paper was 1s. 3d. per ream less than the previous time, so on paper there was a saving of 2s. 6d., but in time a loss of about 6s. total loss 3s. 6d. in five hours. Now this loss is not put against the stationer as it ought to be, but the printer's output or his income is down, and he bears the loss of the stationer's indifferent buying, and this fallacy of buying cheap paper is repeated day by day, complaints are lodged as usual, and with the usual result. You all know that there are more troubles with paper than I have mentioned here, and I feel you will agree with me, that this gentleman, who is largely responsible for the grey-haired, weary hollow-eyed printers, is not a person capable of filling the position of manager in a printing office.

We now come to a more interesting part of the selection. None of those who answered the advertisement were thought worthy of the post, the head clerk, cashier and stationer have been disposed of, and we learn that one of the overseers is to be appointed, but which one.

We will just glance briefly at the claims of the binder and the ruler, the former, as far as machinery is concerned, has generally a few guillotines, paging and perforating machines to arrange for, and our friend the ruler never appears to have a job in a hurry, his easy-going machines have a most soothing effect on the jaded nerves of the printer, but I am not here to offer any defence to the objections raised as to their ability, so far as business qualifications go, to fill the manager's chair, we will leave them in their present positions. The choice is now narrowed down to the compositor, letterpress printer and lithographic printer. You will observe I have placed them in alphabetical order.

Now for the compositor, he is generally looked upon as a man possessed of more than the average amount of brains than are to be found in most printing offices—in fact it is a common phrase in most offices that the composing department contains the brains of the establishment—but I credit the comps with the good sense to pass this quietly, for I know they are well aware that brains, and the intelligent use of them, are as necessary in other departments as their own. The comp, in the nature of his business, must at an early stage of his career fit himself by a study in grammar, spelling, punctuation and all that goes to the making of a good man, knowing when an article is proper in all its grammatical points and his eye trained to discern how an advertisement or bill should be displayed to advantage.

But the overseer, what are his duties and do they fit him for a manager? He frequently has to interview customers, but whether he does or not, he is the first to handle the work which is to be letterpressed and therefore has a grasp of the job at the start, he sees to the composition of the work, decides the size of the sheet, he may or may not consult with the letterpress machine overseer, who should have the most to say about the size of the sheet, but the work is imposed according to the instructions of the comp overseer, the job is read, alterations marked by a reader, corrections made, a proof pulled for revising and if no further further corrections are necessary, the work is handed over to the letterpress overseer.

That is roughly an outline of all work handled in the case-room, the overseer not being responsible for the printing or time of delivery, he might take an interest in a few of the jobs, but he is not the responsible man for the output or quality, so that the compositor's part really ends when the work is handed over to the machine department.

The letterpress machine overseer now tackles the work, up to now he has not had very much interest in it, he knew it was coming along but whether it would be in time to go into a certain machine or not, he is unable to say and perhaps when he does get it, the machine most suitable for the work will not be clear for a day or two, and, as it is urgently wanted, the printer feels himself getting into a mess and goes into overtime, if he has already worked his compliment he must run the risk of getting the work done in common time and get it finished before the customer clamours for it. As the work comes along from the case-room the letterpress machine overseer goes ahead planning the machines and the men for the various classes of work. He may not get the jobs from the compositors as he would like to get them, if he desires long runs, he possibly gets short ones or *vice versa*, thus his output suffers because the proper planning of the work is not done by the man who ought to do it. I hold that in an office where type printing only is carried on, the printer is the man who should be at the head of the printing department, and it should not, as at present, be carried on under two heads.

Why? you say, well the proprietors have sunk somewhere about two-thirds of their plant capital in the machine-room, and it is there that money can be made or lost more readily than in the case-room, and if the printer who knows how to plan his work and to keep his machines going profitably was in charge of the case-room, with an overseer subservient to him and carrying on work according to his wishes the amount of time lost by the present method would be lessened, because the work would come along more suitably for machines that it does by the present system, because one man would be entirely responsible, and that man knows exactly how to arrange for machines being worked profitably, but as matters stand meantime we see that the composing-room overseer does one half of a job and is responsible for that half only, the same state of matters exists with the machine overseer, and if letterpress printing only was carried on in this establishment, I would cast my vote in favour of the letterpress machine overseer as manager.

It was noted at the commencement that we have also a lithographic plant in the establishment, so the claims of the overseer in that department have to be reckoned with. If the order placed in his hands has been executed before, he, like the compositor, is the first to handle the work, but with this difference, he is the only one responsible for the whole lithographed job, he is thus saddled with a dual responsibility as compared with the compositor and printer.

The lithographic overseer decides the size of sheet, and the number of labels or pages on the sheet, he passes this sheet, after his transferer, or we might call this man the compositor, has patched his transfers in proper position, the overseer here reads the job, the work is transferred for the lithographic printer, who in his turn pulls a proof from his machine in what he considers to be the proper colour and position, this is shown to the overseer, who is again responsible for passing the machine proof. He (the lithographic overseer) has thus arranged and decided on the size of the sheet, passed the composing, imposing, reading, revising, printing and colour, and all the while he is planning to keep his machines fully employed, he thus takes the place of the composing and letterpress machine overseers in his own department. Let us look at the number of machines under his control, we will put the letterpress room at 30 machines, where we have the composing and letterpress overseers looking after their respective portions of the work, also an assistant in the machine-room, a specialist in three-colour work. You have thus three men responsible for work at certain stages in the letterpress department. Now the litho overseer is all alone. If anything goes wrong he can't blame the other fellow, and if he has only twelve machines he has a great deal more responsibility than all the three men in the letterpress department, with 30 machines. He has certainly far more trouble with his paper, he mixes all his own inks, and is not dependent on the ink maker for his proper shade for the work in hand; he has to fake ink to lift solid on hard or soft papers; he has to stretch or shrink paper which has become affected by atmospheric conditions; his temper and resources are tried every hour of the day, but the knowledge he has gained in his own business, his frequent intercourse with the compositor, printer, binder, and ruler makes him, I think, the best fitted to fill the manager's chair, to organise and conduct the everyday work of a modern up-to-date printing office.

I know that a large proportion of managers' situations are filled by compositors, the reason perhaps is use and wont. A manager who was a comp naturally chooses a comp for an assistant; he gets the opportunity of learning (shall I say) management which are denied the printer or lithographer. He next goes out into the world a full-fledged manager, and so the ball rolls on.

Now, I have mentioned the compositor, but my grievance is not with him. So long as he is offered the good situations, let him keep a hold of them; but I think those who are responsible for filling the vacancies in management might give the printer or lithographer an opportunity of showing the stuff he is made of. Healthy rivalry is good for trade, and I, for one, should like to see a printer or lithographer getting a plum just now and again.

Those who are not managers would, I am sure, be quite pleased to draw a manager's salary, and the best way to do so is to qualify one's self for that position by endeavouring to know more to-day than yesterday, thus becoming more indispensable, and should there be no one in this ungrateful world sensible enough to offer you a manager's chair, you will not have lost anything, because the greater knowledge acquired will make it much easier for you to hold your present post as overseer, always remembering that others equally deserving are not in such a fortunate position as yourself, and when you feel in the dumps, or fancy that the fates are against you, remember Shakespeare's stanza on adversity:—

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head;
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

A CLUB for the study of and instruction in the Printings Arts has just been formed in Milan, under the title of the Circolo di Studi Tipografic. One of the principal objects aimed at is the improvement of technical education, and the raising of the professional standard in all branches of the printing trade. The need of such an institution has long been felt in Italy, and Milan is the first city in that country in which the idea has been realised. Proposed future arrangements include lectures on technical subjects by leading authorities; theoretical and practical courses for instruction in the various branches of typography; competitions in typesetting, draughtsmanship, etc.; and the establishment of a technical library of books and trade papers. We wish every success to the enterprise.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there was one failure in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, November 21st; the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

THE CHURCH ARMY PRESS

London Offices: 55, Bryanston Street, W.

TRADE PRINTING

We have special facilities for the production of long runs, and solicit your inquiries and orders.

ROTARY, PERFECTOR, TWO-REVOLUTION, WHARFEDALE AND PLATEN MACHINES

ready to do your work at

MODERATE PRICES consistent with good work and —fair conditions of labour.—

Please send particulars of your needs to D. R. WATKINS, Secretary and Manager,

THE CHURCH ARMY PRESS

Printers, Lithographers, Binders and Stationers,

COWLEY, OXFORD.

Telephone: 34 Oxford; 3440 Paddington.
Telegrams: Battleaxe, Oxford; Battleaxe, Edge, London.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London City and Midland Bank, a/c Church Army Press," Payable to PREBENDARY CARLILE, Founder and Honorary Chief Secretary.

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.

MADE IN LONDON.

It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.

MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,

1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38 FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker.'

Monthly Publication about 100 Pages and many Artistic Supplements.

Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades.

☞ Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers' Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.

Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number.

15/3 POST FREE.

SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'

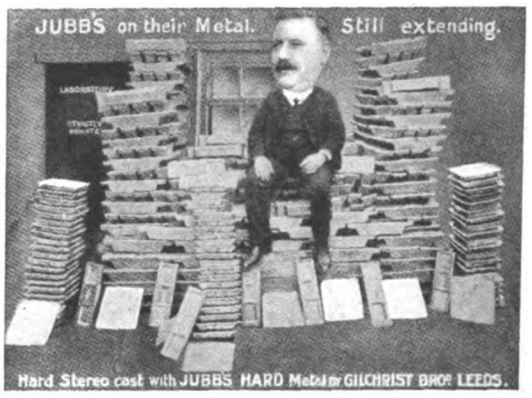
19 Dennewitzstrasse, BERLIN W. 57.

T. G. & J. JUBB, LEEDS.

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS,

Works: **LEEDS.**

Telegraphic Address: **"METALS, LEEDS."**

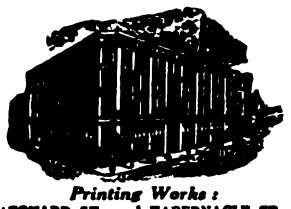


London Office: **GLEN STEEL, 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.**

Telephone: 5275 CENTRAL.

Telegraphic Address: "NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.



Printing Works: LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."

Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central and 723 Bank. Works, 469 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE PRINTING ART.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain

KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.

Washing-up RAGS

PER 20/= CWT.

Perfectly Clean.

F. R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.

SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

To NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Notice: Copies of this Journal may now be obtained both at our PUBLISHING OFFICES as under, and also from **Messrs. W. H. EVERETT & SON,** Newsagents, 11, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. Copies will, under ordinary circumstances, be on sale on Thursday mornings at 10 a.m. Office of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONERY, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

H.M. Stationery Office.

Contracts During October.

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookwork Printing Contracts, 1914: Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4, Darling and Son, Ltd., 24-40, Bacon-street, and 11-17, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, E.

Group 5, Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

Group 6, Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter-lane, E.C.

Printing Contribution Cards for National Health Insurance Commission (Scotland), Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh.

Printing "Suspense Lists" for National Health Insurance Commission (Scotland), Ballantyne, Hanson and Co., 212-224, Causewayside, Edinburgh; R. and R. Clark, Ltd., Brandon-street, Edinburgh; T. and A. Constable, 11, Thistle-street, Edinburgh; Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh; F. and E. Murray, 9-11, Young-street, Edinburgh; Neill and Co., Ltd., Bellevue Works, Edinburgh; H. Paton and Sons, 5, St. James-square, Edinburgh; J. Skinner and Co., 27-33, Thistle-street, Edinburgh.

Printing Workmen's Compensation Forms, A. and E. Walter, Ltd., 13-17, Tabernacle-street, E.C.

Printing 504,000 Pamphlets "Advantages of the Telephone," Barclay and Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.

Printing 400 Memoranda to London Maintenance Contract, Charles and Dible, 4, Emerson-street, E.C.

Binding 4,911 "King's Regulations, Vol. I.," M. Bell and Co., Temple Works, Cursitor-street, E.C.

Binding, etc., 8,750 "Instructions regarding Radio telegrams," binding, etc., 4,989 "King's Regulations, Vol. II.," supplying complete 16,000,000 N.H.I.C. Form 136, supplying complete 16,000,000 N.H.I.C. Form 99/I.C., Harrison and Sons, 45-47, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

Binding 9,940 "Military Engineering (Part IIIA), Military Bridging," W. Neil, 9, Hill-street, Finsbury, E.C.

Binding 5,000 "King's Regulations, Vol. I.," A. Straker and Sons, Smith Bros., Ltd., Wheatsheaf Works, Whitefriars, E.C.

Binding 5,000 "Torpedo Manual for H.M. Fleet, Vol. I.," printing and binding 20,000 "Army Book 43," printing and binding 4,000 books "D 264," ruling, printing, binding 1,000 "Contract Officers' Note Book," supplying 800 pair Millboards 14½-in. by 9⅜-in., J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Dowgate Works, Tonbridge.

Binding, etc., 8,750 "Instructions relating to Radio-telegrams," supplying 1,000 Canvas Covers 44 in. by 28½ in., Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., East Harding-street, E.C.

Printing, binding, etc., 1,000 books "L. Seamen's Allotment Book"; printing, binding, etc., 20,000 books "Mines and Quarries Form 42," Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C.

Printing and binding 2,500 books "Telephones No. 36"; ruling and binding 2,500 Engineer's Pocket Note Books; ruling, printing and binding 1,500 Engineer's Correspondence Books; ruling, printing and binding 5,000 Ship's Rotation Books No. 237; ruling, printing and binding 1,200 Supplementary Registers; supplying 2,000 "Split" Millboards 14 in. by 9⅓ in.; supplying 2,000 Strawboards 13¼ in. by 8⅜ in., McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Ruling, printing and binding 9,000 books "S. 353 E."; supplying 3,000 File Covers 13½ in. by 17 in.; supplying 6,000 Spring Portfolios "S. 163," Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Supplying 37,000 cases (Army Form "B. 2,067A"), J. Adams, 76-78, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

Supplying 36,000 cases (Army Form "B. 2067A"), Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 52, Long-acre, W.C.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Brushes, Damping and Gum, Sandle Bros., 19, Paternoster-row, E.C.

5,000 Cardboards, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Old Ford, E.

150,000 Cardboards, 20,000 Cards, White, 23 in. by 32 in., 10,000 Cards, Buff, 23 in. by 32 in., J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., Red Cross-street, S.E.

Drawing Pins, Setten and Durward, 117, Livery-street, Birmingham.

1,000 Filing Boxes, A. E. Walker, Ltd., Canonbury, N.

Millboards (Covered Blue), Millington and Sons (1908), Ltd., Crown Works, South Tottenham, N.

Rulers, G. Waterston and Sons, Commercial-street, Birmingham.

Treasury Tags, Clarke and Hammon, 11, New Gravel-lane, Shadwell, E.

Water Pans, Setten and Durward, 117, Livery-street, Birmingham.

PARCHMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.

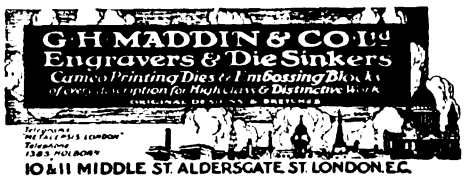
H. Bond and Co., Brentford; W. Cowley, Newport Pagnell; G. J. Dilley, Potton, Beds., and 8, Ashley-road, Canonbury, N.; H. Gibbs and Son, Mitcham; G. W. Russell and Son, Hitchin; W. J. Turney and Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.

India Office.

PRINTING MACHINERY.

Harrild and Sons, Norwich-street, E.C.

GUILDFORD PRINTING CLASSES.—We have received the effectively got-up specimen book of "Examples of Work done by Students in the Letterpress Printing Classes during the Session 1912-13," at the Guildford Technical Institute. Enclosed in a grey cover with red panel title, the book contains a good variety of examples of display and solid letterpress work, and machine printing in colours and monochrome that is exceedingly creditable. In some "Notes upon the Work" we are told that it has been adversely affected by the absence of the instructor (Mr. S. W. Hartley), who was seriously ill practically the whole of the session, though a competent substitute was found after a short interval. In the three sessions during which the classes have been held 68 individuals had joined, seven having attended each year, 21 for two years, and 40 for one year only. Regret is expressed that more students (especially the young apprentices) do not survive the first year's work. The total weekly average attendance for the past session was 39. Five of the senior students secured Technical Exhibitions, awarded by the Surrey Educational Committee, value £1 10s. each, with additional £2 for travelling expenses in the cases of three of the exhibitioners, and the City and Guilds Typography Examination results were again satisfactory.



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

SCREENS Our "Diamond" Screens for Process Engravers are the best and cheapest high-grade, permanently engraved Screens. In competition with others, they have been chosen by the principal Process Houses. We are actual makers with more than 20 years experience and our prices are lower than others because we sell from our factory to you direct.

Send for Price List and see what you save:

F. E. BROWN & Co., Screen Works,
5½ Guthlaxton St., LEICESTER, Eng.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the **NEWS** come to **YOU** every week. Europe **$5.00** per year; Canada **$3.00**. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

COLONIAL and FOREIGN PAPER and PRINTING TRADES REQUIREMENTS.

To Colonial and Foreign Wholesale Paper Houses, Manufacturing Stationers, Newspaper Owners and all Printing Machinery Users, etc.

INDENT ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

For over 20 years we have represented as Purchasing Agents large Colonial Houses in regard to their requirements of all classes of Paper, Printing Machinery and Supplies, etc., and being papermakers offer the exceptional facilities at our command for the benefit of firms seeking prompt attention, expert knowledge, and the most favourable market conditions.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED. HIGHEST REFERENCES.

JOHN HENRY & CO., LTD. (Papermakers), 6, Ludgate Square, London, E.C.

Works: Colthrop Paper Mills, THATCHAM, BERKS.

Digitized by Google

Ambulance Work for Printers.

COMMUNICATED.

"Nothing new under the Sun." So said the ancient cynic. But like most axioms, this has different facets. That this is true may be deduced from the fact that while ambulance work is no new thing, the very latest and newest thing among the many useful offshoots of the practical printing world is the formation of a division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in the City of London. We believe the division to be the only one in the "Square Mile," and its official designation is No. 68 (City of London) Division. This division has evolved from the ranks of the members of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, an organisation that recruits its membership from all grades of the craft, and which now musters something like 5,000 members. As soon as the printers own medical aid society became an accomplished fact, a demand arose for first aid classes in connection with its operations. At first it was not deemed opportune to launch the new departure, but last year it was found possible to accede to the members' requests, and as a result of the course of instruction under the well-known Dr. James Cantlie, twenty seven first aid certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association were obtained out of 39 sitting for examination. From this group of first aid men the new division of the Brigade has started, aiming at securing a body of trained certified men, qualified to render first aid on any of the numerous occasions which occur during the storm and stress of life, whether such occasions be a minor accident in the daily venue of print, or one of the "crowded glorious hours" in national life when some part of the British metropolis is the cynosure of all the peoples.

That the division will be in good hands will be appreciated when it is mentioned that its divisional surgeon is Dr. Jas. Godding, of Leadenhall-street, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th County of London Territorials, and holder of other important appointments. The headquarters of the Division are at 68, Fleet-street, E.C., where the secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) will be pleased to reply to any enquiries not only with regard to the new Division, but also with reference to the first aid classes that the Association still organise. The men drill at the office of the Correctors of the Press, 83-85, Farringdon-street, at present, but it is hoped that arrangements will shortly be completed for more commodious drilling facilities. The energetic Ambulance officer, Mr. Edwin D. Callick, will be pleased to welcome any first aid member any Monday evening, and this should especially appeal to the men already holding certificates in first aid, irrespective of whatever position they may hold in the printing and allied trades. We need hardly say how heartily we endorse this excellent work, and commend it to our readers whether employers or employed.

SCREENS FOR PROCESS WORKERS.—We have at various times in these columns called attention to the excellence of the engraved screens manufactured by Messrs. F. E. Brown and Co., of the "Diamond" Screen Works, 5½, Guthlaxton-street, Leicester, and to the extremely reasonable prices at which they are offered to the trade, being supplied by the firm direct to the user without the intervention of the dealer. They are in use in many leading houses in this country and abroad, who regularly give repeat orders, the latter in itself testifying to their good qualities for the work that is demanded of them. An additional recommendation is that they are entirely British made, the firm being the only one engaged in the screen-making industry in this country. A new catalogue has just been issued giving sizes and prices of these screens, from 50 to 250 lines per inch, and this should be in the hands of every user of line screens, who will receive a copy on application at the address given above. Messrs. F. E. Brown and Co. also supply specially ruled screens for three-colour work, and make rulings up to 500 lines per inch, if required, and also repair screens of any make or size.



Ceylon's Demand for British Paper.

During the past five years the following were the quantities and values of paper, "all sorts," exported from the United Kingdom to Ceylon and dependencies:—

1912	62,750 cwts.	£44,118
1911	44,303 ,,	36,826
1910	47,073 ,,	42,075
1909	20,179 ,,	27,711
1908	21,892 ,,	31,279

British Paper in Straits Settlements.

The following figures show the exports of British paper of all sorts to Straits Settlements (including Labuan) during the past five years:—

1912	119,312 cwts.	£49,789
1911	100,138 ,,	42,925
1910	119,070 ,,	50,640
1909	14,811 ,,	20,931
1908	11,531 ,,	17,624

To City Stationers
AND OTHERS.

PRINTING
Long or Short Runs
At TRADE PRICES.
GOOD TYPE. GOOD MACHINING.
You can depend upon the strictest confidence.
We work for you, and not your clients.
NO COMMON HANDBILLS UNDERTAKEN.

ADDRESS—
H. VINTON,
Confidential Trade Printer,
143-5 Dames Road, Forest Gate, E.

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to: . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,
Printing Machinery Department,
43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

"The Editor and Publisher."

Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.

Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.
Send for Sample Copy.

Subscription Price $3.00 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS:
THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, World Building, New York, U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE printers of Leeds are agitating for an advance of wages. The employers offer an advance of 1s. 6d. per week, bringing the minimum wage up to 37s., but this does not meet with the acceptance of the members of the Typographical Society, who have already voted for handing in notices failing a satisfactory offer.

Mr. M. C. RITCHIE, late of 107, Clifton-street, Finsbury, informs us that owing to the extension of his business he has removed to larger premises, at 145, Farringdon-road, E.C., where he will have spacious showrooms, and machines will be shown in operation that will be of interest to the bookbinding, box-making and kindred trades.

A CONVERSAZIONE in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Borough Polytechnic Institute will be held on Friday and Saturday evenings (November 28th and 29th), at the Institute. About £2,000 are wanted to provide increased facilities for the students and members, and towards this purpose donations are invited, and should be sent to Mr. W. M. Richardson, secretary, 103, Borough-road, S.E.

A FIRE broke out last Thursday on the premises of Messrs. Hunters, Ltd., printers' engineers, St. Bride-street, E.C. It appears that some bottles of nitric acid, stored on the ground floor, became ignited, and caused dense fumes which the firemen had great difficulty in coping with. The fire was confined to the place of outbreak, and the damage will cause no hindrance to the carrying on of the firm's business.

MR. JOSEPH PENNELL, lecturing at the Victoria and Albert Museum the other evening, said there was scarcely an effect—etching, mezzotint, washed drawing, or photogravure—which could not be obtained by means of lithography, provided the artist was engaged in the reproduction of his own work. He believed that we are likely to see lithography once more to the front, as an ideal method of illustration.

THE *Cambria Daily Leader*, the first daily newspaper published in Wales, has issued a special number consisting of 44 pages. Twelve pages are devoted to the day's news, and a special supplement of 32 pages, gave a record of the industrial history of Swansea and district. The paper was published at the usual price, one halfpenny. The *Cambria Daily Leader* is an evening newspaper, published at Swansea. It was founded in 1861 by Mr. David Morgan Thomas, J.P., of Caterham.

A FIRE that caused considerable damage broke out, on Friday morning last, at the works of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Blackburn-street, Salford. The Fire Brigade worked from about four in the morning until seven o'clock, when the flames were eventually subdued. Though the full extent of the damage cannot at present be ascertained, a representative of the firm said it might be put down at £20,000. The front of the gutted building has collapsed and quantities of brick and stone work fell into the narrow street but no one was injured.

ON Monday, Mr. Justice Bankes gave judgment on the counter claim raised by the *People*, Ltd., in the action brought against them by Mr. William Lotinga, seeking to restrain the plaintiff from breaking his agreement by disclosing his identity with "Larry Lynx," under which pseudonym he formerly wrote in the *People*. His Lordship granted an injunction with costs, to restrain the plaintiff from using the name of "Larry Lynx" at all in connection with the publication known as *Lotinga's Weekly*, or in any way to the prejudice of the defendants' proprietary rights in the name.

LAST week, at a general meeting of the Dramatic and Musical Critics' Circle of the Institute of Journalists, a resolution was unanimously passed as follows:—"That the number and activity of so-called 'Press agents,' receiving payment from theatrical and musical managers and artistes for procuring the gratuitous insertion of laudatory articles and paragraphs in newspapers, elsewhere than in the advertisement columns, is detrimental not only to the interests of the newspapers concerned and of drama and music, but also to those of the public.—That the Circle of Dramatic and Musical Critics recommends that theatrical and musical news should not be published unless received from a source responsible to the newspaper or from the official representative of a recognised manager."

MR. CALDER AND MR. GEDDIE, the two journalists who were on board the burning "Scotsdyke," last week, are members of the Press Gallery. Both are Scotsmen. Mr. Calder, whose father was on the *Liverpool Mercury* under Mr. Maitland half-a-century ago, has been in the Gallery for many years. Mr. Geddie is one of the staff of reporters employed by the *Scotsman*. Journalists are behoved to be ubiquitous, but this is probably the first occasion in which they were right on the spot when a fire has occurred at sea.

THE revenue derived from the Austrian State printing press in 1911—the latest return furnished, was £46,222—the gross revenue being £361,319, and the expenditure £315,097. In 1910 the next revenue was £33,167. The estimated receipts for 1912 are £366,666, and for 1913 £35 ,525.

TENDERS ACCEPTED—For supply of books, forms, and stationery for the County Constabulary of Warwick; Leamington Spa Courier, Ltd., Leamington. For supply of 10 tons of toilet paper and 1½ tons of greaseproof wrapping paper, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board; Drayton Paper Works, Ltd., College-hill, E.C. (recommended for acceptance).

MESSRS. J. G. SCHELTER AND GIESECKE, of Leipzig, have issued a new specimen book, in which is shown an elaborate combination border that is capable of being used in an infinite variety of ways, and from which designs may be composed to suit almost any description of work, from the light narrow ornamental outline to an artistic groundwork that will cover the entire paper. The border is also useful for working up with blocks and ornaments, and combinations of several colours may be achieved by its use. The specimen book gives many examples of its adaptation, and it should be seen by all printers who aspire to execute original work.

TENDERS WANTED—For general printing for alternative periods of five or seven years for the Camberwell Borough Council; forms of tender, schedules, etc., may be obtained from the Printing Office, Town Hall, Peckham-road, S.E. For the supply of paper, stationery, etc., for the East Indian Railway Co.; particulars at the Company's Offices, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C. Tenders will be received by the Postmaster-General until noon on January 5th, for the supplying, fixing in telephone silence cabinets, and maintaining free of charge, during a period not exceeding three years, writing pads exhibiting advertisements to be approved by the Postmaster-General; forms of tender from Mr. G. Morgan, Stores Department, General Post Office, 17-19, Bedford-street, W.C. For the supply of printed books and forms required during three years for the Hampton Urban District Council; particulars from Mr. E. Cozens, Public Offices, Hampton.

THE *Journal of Commerce* (Montreal) with which has been incorporated the *Shareholder*, is now one of the finest publications that Canada possesses. The combination is edited by Mr. J. C. Ross, M.A., a clever journalist, and the publishers are the Industrial and Educational Press, Ltd., Read Building, Montreal, a firm that is notable for progressive ideas in printing and journalism and one of the most flourishing concerns in the Dominion. The *Journal of Commerce and Shareholder* is beautifully printed, and covers a wide range of subjects of interest to business and professional men, the text being nicely classified and shown up in 8 and 10-point type. Of course the success of a journal depends on the way "copy" is handled editorially, combined with a good make-up and decent sized type. and it is these features that have gained a reputation for the *Jonrnal of Commerce and Shareholder* and the energetic firm behind it. Condensation is an art in itself, and in this respect Mr. Ross is not lacking, due attention being given to all salient points which none other than a capable and successful editor could deal with. Englishmen interested in Canadian commerce and finances should do well by a persual of this successful publication.



The Future of the P. M. and O. A.

SIR,—I am satisfied that my proposals for future government of the P. M. and O. A. have the support of those members of our provincial centres who take any interest in the Association's welfare. What I am waiting to hear is, what have the Parent Association's members to say about the suggestions? I do hope that before the revised rules are adopted London will speak out. It is a members' question, one on which the members should not necessarily look for a lead to the officials, who, being a changing body every year, do not *at one time* comprise *all* the Association's best men!

Members should not be alarmed by the largeness of the representation on the National Council suggested by the Manchester and North Midlands Centres. I should think the proposal was framed much in the same hope as that of a well-known trade union, which recently gladly accepted one-half that they had asked for!

I am for a National Council numerically small, but proportionately representative, freely elected by the members of each Centre, and dead against an official position in any Centre carrying the right to a seat on the National Council. Whether a Centre's representation is one or more, let us have free choice.

If London will agree to consider the question, now is the most opportune time. The revised rules, at present before the Association for consideration, can very easily be adapted for slightly changed conditions of government.

Yours, etc.,
THOS. SHAW.

Manchester,
November 24th, 1913.

The Late Mr. W. W. Fox.

SIR,—The news of the death of Mr. W. W. Fox came to me as a great shock, for I had not heard of the events which led up to it. Now I understand the shaken and all but unreadable caligraphy of a letter which I received from him in the spring of this year.

For nearly 20 years Mr. Fox was in the forefront of printer's craftsmen and reformers. How much more service he had in him, but was prevented from rendering by his unfortunate deafness, we can only surmise. When we started the Manchester Centre of the P. M. and O. A. about nine years ago he readily came down and gave us one of his characteristic practical lectures, which was followed by a (to us) profitable discussion.

Turning to me, in the chair, he said: "It is nearly all a blank to me. How I wish I could hear!"

The writer of "Quads" in your last issue has not said one word too good of our late friend. It was a pleasure also to read on another page Mr. Waterlow's testimony to Mr. Fox's worth and service.

It may be that the letter I received was Mr. Fox's last one to a fellow craftsman. As it ended with a greeting to the Manchester Centre, not yet conveyed, will you insert it? After a kind personal reference, he wrote: "I have not lost my interest in the dear old trade. I believe I was born to be a printer. I have given some blows in her defence, but I do not think I have any enemies. If they choose to be enemies, they are fools for their pains. . . . I have not forgotten your (the Manchester Centre) kindness when I spent a few pleasant hours in your company. Give my best wishes to the boys" (the Manchester members).

It is with the feeling that we have lost one of the best of our "boys" that I add my humble tribute to his memory.

Yours, etc.,
THOS. SHAW.

Manchester, Nov. 24th, 1913.

THE Scottish Bookbinders' Strike.

At the end of last week a well-attended meeting of the Glasgow master bookbinders was held. Mr. J. Monte Wilson presided. Mr. J. S. Waterston, president of the Edinburgh Master Bookbinders, was present, and reported on the position in Edinburgh. The Scottish District Council of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, in whose control the conduct of the dispute has been placed by the men, also met in Glasgow. Mr. Alexander Dempster presided, and delegates were present from the different branches of the Union in Scotland. At the commencement of the meeting, which lasted over five hours, reports were submitted affirming that the private agreements which had been made with certain employers were confined wholly to those firms whose conditions of employment are entirely in keeping with those demanded in the memorial of the men, and in each case a declaration had been made by the firm on their official notepaper guaranteeing the continuance of these conditions. The meeting decided to homologate the terms of the letter, repeating the request for a conference, which was sent on November 17th to the secretary of the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades by the secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, and also to accept the suggestion

Digitized by Google

of a conference to review the whole question in dispute. On Friday, the Executive Board of the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades met in Glasgow. The letter from Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom, suggesting a conference was considered, and it was decided to send a reply to Mr. Holmes agreeing conditionally to a conference for the discussion of the present position. Mr. J. Kelly, general secretary of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, and Mr. A. E. Holmes were present.

The masters' reply to the request for a conference was as follows:—"My board notes that the National Union of Bookbinders, including their Scottish District Council, unite with your Federation in asking for a conference. My board will be prepared to meet your representatives to discuss the present situation, but, as they have already informed you, they cannot rediscuss the memorial of April 28th, 1913, which has already been amply and repeatedly considered."

The next move must come from the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the United Kingdom, who have been asked by the Masters' Alliance to fix a suitable date for the conference which they requested. The secretary of the Aberdeen Branch of the National Union of Bookbinders and Paper Rulers has received a communication from the Board of Trade, asking him to supply information as to the employment of girls at guillotine machines in the bookbinding trade in Aberdeen and also as to their wages. A bookbinder states that female guillotine operators are paid an average wage of 6s. per week in Aberdeen.

The managing director of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh, writes:—"To-day our bookbinding department is worked exactly under the same conditions as existed long before there was any thought of a strike. The Union has sanctioned our men remaining in because they have no complaints to make against us; and have no reason to anticipate any."

The London Dispute.

There is little to report in connection with the strike at Messrs. Burn's. The City factory in Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, is still picketed by the men, while groups of the girl workers are daily seen discussing the situation, and a considerable number of police are stfll in evidence.

A meeting was held last week under the auspices of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, at the Club Union Hall, Clerkenwell-road. Mr. G. Harraway presided, and made presentations to Miss May Hampden and Mrs. Mary Friend, who were tried at the Old Bailey for alleged intimidation during the dispute. A letter was read from Mr. George Lansbury, wishing the strikers success, and speeches were delivered by Mr. F. Knee, Mr. A. McLeod, and others.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The November meeting of the above Centre was held at the Hanover Hotel, Liverpool, the President, Mr. Harry Firth, presiding over the business meeting. Mr. J. Sutton Jones was elected to membership. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. N. Poole, reported on the Conference of the P.M. and O.A. with the Typographical Society and the Lithographic Society at Manchester, on October 11th, paying a tribute to Mr. E. C. Moyce, the General Secretary, for the manner in which he conducted the case of the P. M. and O. A. This concluded the business meeting

After a short interval, the first bohemian concert of the session was held, the Vice-President, Mr. G. Watson, presiding over an assembly of close on 200 ladies and gentlemen, a tribute to the popularity of the President, whose Concert Party supplied the entertainment.

The following is a copy of the programme:—

Pianoforte Solo	Alice, where art Thou?	Miss Elsie Roberts.
Song	Sea Life	Mr. Herbert Jones.
Song	Little Grey House in the West	Miss Myfanwy Jones.
Recitation	The Old Maid	Miss May Williams.
'Celle Solo	Passe-Pied	Mr. Chas. Leeming.
Song	The Toreador	Miss A. Thomas.
Humorous Song	Alice	Mr. Leslie.
Recitation	The Bald-headed Man	Miss Megan Matthews.

Interval of Five Minutes.

'Cello Solo	Lost Chord	Mr. C. Leeming.
Song	My Dear Soul	Miss M. Jones
Humorous Selection	The Talkative Two	Messrs. Leslie and Osborne.
Song	Betty's Way	Mr. H. Jones.
Recitation	The Obstructive Hat	Miss M. Matthews.
Song	Absent	Miss A. Thomas.
Recitation	My First Recital	Miss M. Williams.

At the Piano—Miss Elsie Roberts, L.R.A.M.
Musical Direction—Mr. Harry Firth.

Miss A. Thomas, who has a good voice and charming expression, sang in response to the demand for an encore, "Farewell." Miss Myfanwy Jones' sweet mellow voice was heard to pleasing effect in her two songs, and gave as an encore "Two Eyes of Grey." The contributions of Miss May Williams and Miss Megan Matthews, elocutionists, were very popular, and both these ladies were recalled on each appearance. Mr. Herbert Jones, who is the happy possessor of a fine baritone voice, gave splendid renderings of "Sea Life" and "Betty's Way," with "Young Tom o' Devon" as an encore. The skilfully played 'cello solos of Mr. C. Leeming met with deserved appreciation, and in response to a request he played "The Rosary." Messrs. Leslie Brothers greatly added to the evening's enjoyment with their songs and patter. Miss Elsie Roberts, L.R.A.M., was the accompanist, and right well did she carry out her duties.

Mr. Wm. Stephenson, in proposing a vote of thanks to the artistes, complimented the President on gathering together such an array of talent, and also on the splendid manner in which he had acted as musical director. He felt sure the large audience present testified not only to the popularity of Mr. Firth, but also to his ability to provide an evening's enjoyment of good music.

These remarks were supplemented by Mr. Wm. Stewart, who seconded in a humorous little speech, and by Mr. H. Edwards, who supported.

Mr. Firth, in reply, said he felt gratified at the remarks expressed, and pleaded that personally he was the mere figure-head of the concert; it was Miss Thomas who had got all the artistes together, and to her the praise was due. However, the evening had been a very pleasant one to him, and he felt sure the artistes had enjoyed themselves too, and he must also express his thanks to the Vice-President, Mr. Watson, for so ably filling the chair.

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King" brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

At the December meeting Mr. C. W. Russell will lecture on "Scientific Management! Would it benefit the Printing Trade?"

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH. | PROMPTITUDE.
QUALITY. | MODERATE CHARGES.

Get to know Premier Black.

It gives beautifully black and lustrous impressions, surface-dries immediately on art and imitation art papers, and needs no slip-sheeting. Make its acquaintance now, for that urgently wanted job. . .



PRICE
2/-
PER POUND.

Telegrams: "Inkholder, Fleet, London."
Telephone: City 1414 (two lines).

JOHN KIDD & CO., LTD.,
11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.
Midland Branch:—40, CHURCH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Digitized by Google

TENDERS WANTED.

Borough of Camberwell.

TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

THE Council invite Tenders for carrying out their General Printing, for alternative periods of five or seven years from December 26, 1913. The value is estimated to amount to about £1,500 per annum, and tenders will be upon a basis of a discount from the printed schedule of prices. All work must be carried out within a radius of 15 miles from the General Post Office. Specimens may be seen, and forms of tender, schedules, etc., obtained, with any other information required, from the Printing Office, Town Hall, Peckham-road, S.E. Telephone: Hop 1205. Tenders must be delivered by Monday, December 8, 1913.

C. WILLIAM TAGG, *Town Clerk.*

14238

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of Patent No. 29,386 of 1900, for "Improvements in and relating to Duplicating Books and Blocks," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of License and otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country.—All communications to: HASELTINE, LAKE AND CO., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 14240

THE Proprietors of Patents Nos. 16918 and 16919 of 1910 relating to Printing Machines are open to enter into negotiations for the exploitation thereof. All communications to be addressed in the first instance to Hyde and Heide, *Chartered Patent Agents*, 2, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, London, E.C.

14195

THE

UNIVERSAL TYPE CASTING MACHINE

produces type of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY from 5 to 48 point at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

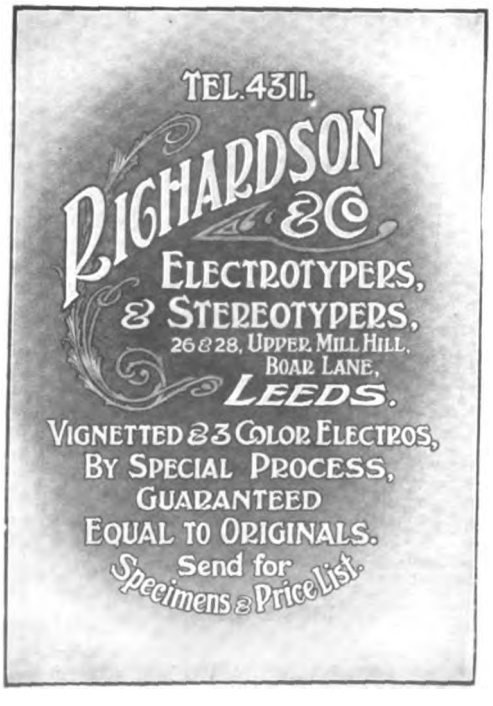
If this interests you, write for particulars of the machine and samples of type it produces to

THE STRINGERTYPE MFG. CO., LTD.,

LADBROOK ROAD,

SOUTH NORWOOD, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone 1945 Croydon.



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

35th YEAR.—No. 1838.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
ERLING SKJALGSONSGT. 3,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
The Choice of a Manager	1
Stationery Office Contracts	4
Ambulance Work for Printers	5
British Paper in Ceylon	5
British Paper in the Straits Settlements	5
Trade Notes	6
The Future of the P. M. and O. A.	6
The Late Mr. W. W. Fox	6
The Scottish Bookbinders' Strike	6
P. M. and O. A., Liverpool Centre	7
Building up a Printing Job	8
An Employers' Defence Union	8
Reviews	9
Financial	10
Dividends and Reports	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Company Notices	10
Commercial Intelligence	11
Gazette	11
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Annual Meeting	11
Quads	12
Exports of British Paper	14
Foreign and British Paper	14
Patents	16
British Imports of Paper	16

Building up a Printing Job.

TOO LITTLE attention is often paid to the finish and general style of a job of printing, both by the customer and the printer who executes it. The customer is looking for the cheapest work, and the printer, having quoted him the lowest price, uses all his energies to get it rushed out with the least labour possible, with the result that it is creditable neither to purchaser or seller. If buyers of printing would pay more attention to the style and appearance of their printed matter and less to cutting printers' prices, their printed matter might be of immeasurably better quality, and so appeal more directly to the final customer whom it is intended to attract. An American printer, Mr. Frank Hubbell, the head of a large establishment in Cleveland, Ohio, has been talking on this subject, and gives his opinions thus:—"Building a printing job is like erecting a house. The ideas constitute the general formation, and may be compared to the architect's plans, The space occupied by the copy is the ground upon which the building is to stand. The type, cuts and borders stand for the separate pieces of brick, stone, lumber, glass and other materials. The type in which a printing job is displayed is as much a part of the message the advertisement carries as are the thoughts contained in it. The type appeals to the eye, and is responsible for the first impression made on the type. If this impression is good, the matter is more likely to be read and a favourable result obtained. If the first impression is not favourable, the reading of the advertisement, if done at all, will be unsympathetic. There will be a rebellion of the mind against the thoughts expressed. This is true of all printing, such as booklets, pamphlets, catalogues, mailing cards, house organs, and all matter that is set in type. Seventy-five per cent. of the printing could be greatly improved if the proper display was used. Proper type means the proper filling of valuable space. Type is talk. It represents thought. The study of printing means a careful study of type, its sizes, styles, names and uses. When to use light face, when to use heavy face, when to use a condensed or extended type, when to use italics—these are important questions which the printer has to decide. A careful consideration of these points gives printing distinctiveness. It means a stronger appeal than common typesetting. A proper use of type gives a distinction and character to your printing." These remarks are worth consideration by all who use or provide printed matter. Appearance should be put before price, and it should always be remembered that the best is the cheapest in the long run.

* * *

Employers' Defence Union.

THE Employers' Defence Union, which will have a guarantee fund of £50,000,000 sterling, is gradually coming into existence. Last Saturday the prospectus was issued and the objects of the Union are fully set out in it. These include the preservation of employers rights to engage whom they like as employees—in other words the right to employ free workers—and the right to carry on their business free from mischievous interferences. Practically speaking the Union is formed to counteract, or prevent, unrest in the industrial world or in transport circles. So far substantial sums have been guaranteed and all calls on the fund will be made on the whole of the members *pro rata* according to the amount each guarantees, and calls in any one year will not exceed 7½ per cent. on the amount guaranteed. Now there is no earthly reason why employers should not be banded together the same as trade unionists. Employers are, therefore, only safeguarding their own interests by establishing a union, and we venture to suggest that if medical men, lawyers, journalists and various trades can have their defence funds there is no excuse to prevent employers combining and forming theirs. Some people think that this union will irritate the trade unions; but as a matter of fact trade union leaders like to deal with an employers' federation in time of unrest, and they like the conferences to be of the round table nature where, as they say in Lancashire, "steam can be blown off" on both sides. We have only to look at what the masters' federation and other similar bodies have done in the recent cotton trade crisis. They were to a large extent responsible for averting a very serious strike—a strike in which individual negotiations would have been out of the question. The bitter experience of the last big coal strike, and then the railway men's, has wakened up employers, and it remains to be seen now how the new defence union will tackle matters when things are got into working order. There is no doubt it will be a fighting organisation, as the prospectus says: "It will protect the right to work of free workers against tyranny and coercion on the part of trade unionists. It will also endeavour to protect the public against the inconvenience and loss caused by strikes without due notice or without reasonable cause on the part of railway or tramway men, dock workers, miners, postal employees, or others. It is intended to promote the peaceful carrying on of business with due consideration for all."

Digitized by Google



FIFTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS, A GUIDE TO THEIR IDENTIFICATION, by R. A. Peddie. 89 pp., 7½ by 5, cloth. London. Grafton and Co. 5s. net.

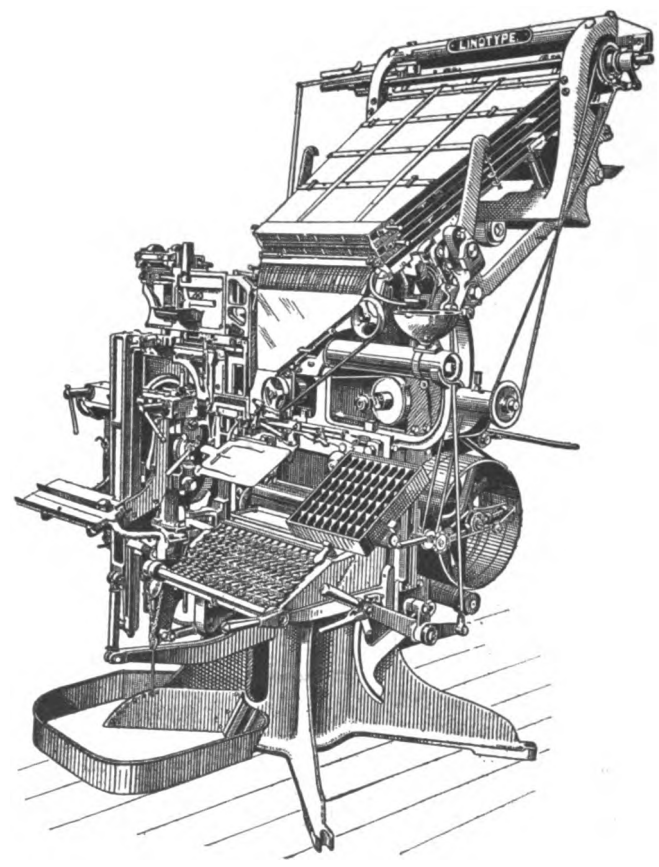
As Mr. Peddie says, the collection of incunabula is almost impossible for any one but the millionaire, but nevertheless the study of the work of the printers who flourished during the first half century of typography is rendered easy, owing to the very numerous collections of fifteenth century books which exist in public libraries.

But although easy so far as the accessibility of the books themselves is concerned, this branch of study, fascinating as it is to many, abounds in pitfalls for the uninitiated, due to the frequent disregard of such matters as dates, printers' names, places of production, and the like, in the imprints of those books, and the quite common absence of an imprint of any kind, save, perhaps, some such pious but uninforming phrase as "Laus Deo." The literature of incunabula is already a considerable one, but it has long been felt that some plain and simple guide to its use was desirable, and such a one Mr. Peddie, the well-known keeper of the Typographical Library at the St. Bride Foundation Institute, has provided in the work under notice. The text of the first portion of the book is arranged in twenty-two numbered sections, each dealing with some point of interest in connection with the study of the early phases of Printing, such as Types, Hebrew Printing, Music Printing, Woodcuts and Engravings; Block Books, Single Prints, Book Illustration, Initials, Printers' Marks, Title Pages, Signatures, Watermarks, etc. Under the heading of every section is a list of the books that deal with that particular branch of the subject, together with brief explanatory notes. Then follow three Appendices, viz.: (A.) an index of the Latin names of towns in which printing was in operation some time in the fifteenth century, together with their vernacular equivalents, the whole forming an interesting little etymological exercise; (B.) a list of catalogues of collections of fifteenth century books, arranged in alphabetical order by places; and (C.) a list of books on the History of Printing in the fifteenth century in particular countries and towns, including typographical gazetteers like Cotton's. Armed with Mr. Peddie's useful little book, even the most ignorant student, collector or librarian can hardly fail to find a means of identifying any fifteenth century book in which he is interested, or that is in his possession or custody. Incidentally, the work illustrates to how great an extent German, now so largely the language of scientific investigation, has superseded Latin as the "universal tongue" of bibliographers.

THE *Royal Magazine* for December has an appropriate design on the cover of a couple kissing under the mistletoe, and the contents generally are of a Christmassy character. Readable articles, interesting fiction, and good pictures go to make up an excellent number.

QUALITY

Where
Quality
accompanied by
Speed
and
Economy
is considered,
the Linotype
becomes
imperative.



A MULTIPLE-MAGAZINE LINOTYPE (MODEL 4).

No other kind of composing machine can produce

QUALITY COMPOSITION

with the Speed and Economy of the

LINOTYPE.

No other composing machine can produce better type matter than the Linotype.

Write for full details of the best means of producing High-Grade Composition.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
Northern Office: County Bldgs., 4, Cannon St. MANCHESTER.
197, Howard Street, GLASGOW. 17, Crow Street, DUBLIN.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26th, 1913.

LAST Thursday there was heavy borrowing at the Bank of England, and a strong demand for credit has been maintained since. Though sufficient funds were available yesterday, rates were firm. The discount market is a shade easier. A considerable amount of gold has been bought this week, the result to date being a net influx of £226,000. There has been little doing in stock markets this week, but the tone has been satisfactory on the whole, They presented a cheerful appearance at the close yesterday. Consols have steadily improved, and are firm, the quotations being 73⅛ to 73¼ for money, and 73 1/16 to 73 5/16 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market is uncertain, and business has been restricted, though it showed signs of broadening yesterday. In the section relating to paper and print rises have occurred in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. of 2 and 3, and in the B Deb. of 1; in Waterlow and Sons Def. of 3 and 1; and in International Linotype of 1. Falls have taken place in *Lady's Pictorial* Pref. of ¼. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 20s. 3d.; in Cassell and Co. at 97s. 6d., 98s. 9d., 98s. 9d., and 100s.; in Sir Joseph Causton and Sons Pref. at 92s. 6d.; in *Financial News* Pref. at 15s. 3d.; in Ilford Pref at 18s. 9d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 3s. 3d., in the Pref. at 13s., 13s. 3d., 13s., and 13s. 6d., and in the Deb. at 62⅛ and 62½; in International Linotype at 75 and 72½; in *Lady's Pictorial* and *Sporting and Dramatic* Publishing Pref. at 50s. and 51s. 3d.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 54 and 57, and in the B Deb. at 40; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 21s. 6d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 17s. 3d. and 17s.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 80s. 7½d.; in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 9 3/16 and 9; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s. 6d., 17s. 9d., and 17s. 6d.; in Waterlow Bros. and Layton Ord. at 6⅛, and in the Pref. at 7 and 7⅛; in Weldons Ord. at 30s., and acc. 31s. 10⅛d., and in the Pref. at 20s. and 20s. 9d.; and in Wyman and Sons Pref. at acc. 15s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7⅞—8
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/6—24/6xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6—20/6xd
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4½—5½
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4¼—5¼
"Country Life," 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	29/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	59—69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswoode, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79—84
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	7/16—11/16
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	1/32—5/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	½—1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	⅛—1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅜—½
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62—67
International Linotype	Stock	100	71—76
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9⅜—10⅛
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2⅜—2⅞
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57—62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	37—42
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛—2⅜
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	29/32—29/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—4⅛
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8¼—9¼
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	4⅛—5⅛
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11—12
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	28—30
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼—8¼
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	6—7
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6¼—7¼
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1½—1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD.—The report states that, after providing for depreciation, interest charges, etc., the accounts for the year to June 30th show a profit of £70,140, increasing the credit balance to £163,087, which the directors propose to carry forward. Last January six per cent., in the form of B debentures, was paid on the preference shares, and a year before that 10 per cent. was paid on them, in the form of A debentures.

"THE GENTLEWOMAN."—Dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year ended July. £1,000 to the reserve fund (making £15,000), and £731 carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

M. SURKART, LTD.—Registered on November 19th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of chemists, general and advertising agents and newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are M. Massaquant and A. Massaquant. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the first are M. Massaquant and A. Massaquant. Qualification, £50. Registered office: 31 and 33, High Holborn, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL ART AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on November 14th, with a capital of £100, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of books, magazines, journals and newspapers, printers, booksellers, stationers, advertising contractors, etc. The subscribers are R. W. Dodd, B. W. Johnson and A. W. Crosse. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

ASH RUBBER STAMP CO., LTD.—Registered on November 12th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of india rubber stamp manufacturers, printers, lithographers, engravers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with H. S. Ash. The subscribers are H. S. Ash and T. G. St. Johnston. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are H. S. Ash and T. G. St. Johnston and their nominee. Qualification, £100. Registered office: 19, Constitution-hill, Birmingham.

AUTHORS' SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on November 7th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of literary agents, to act as advisers and agents for the valuation, sale, purchase, registration and management of literary and dramatic copyright property in England, Europe, U.S.A., Canada and elsewhere, to enter into a contract with W. M. Colles for the acquisition of the business of a literary agent carried on by him at 3-7, Southampton-street, W.C. The subscribers are J. W. Gilmer, and W. M. Colles. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are J. W. Gilmer, and W. M. Colles (permanent managing director). Qualification 100 shares. Registered office, 3-7, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

FRANK HOWARD, LTD. — Registered on November 7th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of music publishers, music and musical instrument dealers, etc. The subscribers are W. Allen, and W. Grierson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than six; the first are Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., W. Grierson, H. S. J. Booth, and W. Allen.

FARLEY AND CO., LTD.—Registered on November 12th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a process engraver carried on by J. C. Farley, at Mount-street, Nottingham, as "Farley and Co." The subscribers are J. C. Farley, A. Streets, and H. Scott. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; J. C. Farley is the permanent managing director.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL WALL-PAPER CO., LTD.—Registered on November 11th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of wall-paper, oil, colour and varnish manufacturers and dealers, decorators' sundrymen, etc. The subscribers are W. J. W. Sheret, F. G. Love, and R. E. Love. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are W. J. W. Sheret (managing director), F. G. Love, and R. E. Love (all permanent, subject to holding 100 shares each. Qualification £100. Registered office, 21, Hartfield-road, Wimbledon, S.W.

S. HILL AND SON, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a stationer, printer, bookbinder, paper and fancy goods dealer, carried on by G. A. Hill, at Bury, Lancs., as S. Hill and Son. The subscribers are G. A. Hill, J. H. Hill, and Mrs. A. Hill. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are G. A. Hill, J. H. Hill, and Mrs. A. Hill. Qualification £150. Registered office, 170, Bolton-street, Bury.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ANTI-CREASER CO., LTD.—Registered on November 10th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares (800 7 per cent. non-cumulative preference), to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and contractors for the sale of apparatus for use in conducting paper or the like in cylinder printing machines, etc., and to adopt an agreement with C. R. Heiser. The subscribers are C. R. Heiser and S. R. Callard. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are C. R. Heiser and S. R. Callard. Qualification, 50 ordinary shares. Registered office: 9, New Union-street, E.C.

J. A. NORDBERG, LTD.—Registered on November 12th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (3,000 preference), to take over the business of wood pulp and paper merchants, carried on by Alsing and Co., Ltd., at 110, Cannon-street, E.C., and to adopt an agreement with the said company and J. A. Nordberg. The subscribers are G. A. N. Buchanan and E. Nordberg. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are J. A. Nordberg (permanent) and W. A. Hence. Qualification of J. A. Nordberg, 500 shares. Registered office: 30 and 31, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

WORLD, LTD.—Issue on October 17th, 1913, of £2,000 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

MAXWELL PUBLISHING CO, LTD.—Particulars of £350 debentures, created October 20th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £50. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

BRITISH SYSTEMS, LTD. — Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created November 4th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged — the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

LADIES' WEAR PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £500 debentures, created October 28th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £250. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). No trustees.

SALTER AND CO. (Woking), LTD.—Particulars of £800 debentures, created October 18th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged - the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

STAR NEWSPAPER CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on October 16th, the following resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on November 12th, was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Ernest Parke, of 21,

Digitized by Google

Bouverie-street, E.C., be appointed liquidator of the company. Notice is given, that a meeting of creditors of the Star Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held at 21, Bouverie-street, E.C., on December 2nd.

NEW CARD CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on October 23rd, the following resolution was passed and at a subsequent meeting on November 8th, were duly confirmed, viz.:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and that Mr. Ernest A. Harris, of 11, Cromwell-grove, W., be appointed liquidator for the purpose of the winding-up."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re JOHN OVEREND, Printer and Stationer.

This debtor, whose liabilities were £235, and deficiency £196, appeared for examination at the Bradford Bankruptcy Court on the 19th inst. The debtor said he commenced business as a printer and stationer in Cookelane, Keighley, in December, 1885. He had never prepared a balance-sheet and never kept proper books. His net profit in Cookelane was £1 a week, but he took to gambling in stocks and shares and "differences," losing about £1,000 up to the time he removed to Cavendish-street. That was after six months in temporary premises in 1898. He lost £2 or £3 a week during the time he was in temporary premises, his business being crippled. In 1907 he removed to his present premises. He had lost a considerable sum of money on the purchase of land at Wibsey. The Registrar remarked that the new law would be more strict with regard to the keeping of proper books.

Re CHRISTOPHER WALKER, Printer and Stationer.

At the Blackpool Bankruptcy Court this debtor, carrying on business as a printer and stationer, at 46, Elizabeth-street, Blackpool, came up for examination. The liabilities expected to rank amount to £159 3s. 8d., with assets £16 12s. 4d., leaving a deficiency of £142 11s. 4d. In answer to Mr. Plant, the debtor stated that prior to commencing business on his own account, in January, 1908, he was a foreman printer, and his wages were about £2 5s. a week. When he commenced business he had about £20, which he had saved, and he bought a small hand machine. The business paid him for the first three years, but afterwards began to go down. Material increased in price, and he could get no more for his work. He began to go to moneylenders, which made his position worse than before. He first commenced to borrow about twelve months ago, and had continued to borrow from one moneylender to pay another. When he borrowed money in June, 1913, he was not aware he would not be able to continue the business. Debtor further said he had not worked all summer owing to blood poisoning, and his wife was an invalid. The examination was adjourned until next month.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

LIPSETT, H. C., late of Kingsclere, Wickford, Essex, journalist. Claims by February 3rd, to Vandercom and Co., 23, Bush-lane, London, E.C., solicitors for the administrator and executrix.

ROWLEY, J., late of 18A, Watling-street, London, E.C., printer and stationer. Claims by December 18th, to Bolton, Jobson and Yate-Lee, 2, Temple-gardens, Temple, London, E.C., solicitors for the executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

ACKLAND, T. J., trading as T. J. Acland, 32, North-street, Bridgwater, Somerset, stationer, bookbinder, etc Claims by December 6th, to C. H. King, official receiver, 26, Baldwin-street, Bristol.

SEATH, H., 110, Park-street, Luton, publisher. Claims by December 11th, to A. Ewen, official receiver, The Parade, Northampton.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BLOMFIELD, A. T., 74, Carr-house-road, Doncaster, newsagent and stationer. First and final dividend of 2s. 8d., November 26th, at the official receiver's office, 14, Figtree-lane, Sheffield.

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

CLARKE, A. F., 77, Vinery-road, Mill-road, Cambridge, lately trading at 41, Green-street, Cambridge, stationer. Trustee, H. W. Cox, official receiver, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge. Released October 27th.

EDWARDS, C. F., 11, Cumbergate, Peterborough, printer and stationer. Trustee, H. W Cox, official receiver, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge. Released October 27th.

GIBSON, R. J., 68, Clarence-gate-gardens, London, N.W., advertising contractor. Trustee, W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released November 3rd.

HOLT-WHITE, W. E. B., formerly St. James-road, Sevenoaks, Kent, now 13, Champion-grove, Denmark-hill, London, S.E., journalist and author. Trustee, W. P. Bowyer, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. Released November 3rd.

RASMUSSEN, J., 3, Southwark-bridge-buildings, Southwark-bridge, London, S.E., printer Trustee, A. Willmott, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C. Released November 18th.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR.

C. J. FORWARD AND SON, LTD., 27, Sayer-street, New Kent-road, London, S.E. Liquidator, H. Wingfield (with a Committee of Inspection), 67-9, Watling-street, E.C. Appointed November 4th.

Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.

The Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., was held on Monday at the offices, 188, Fleet-street, E.C. Sir Joseph Lawrence presided, and in the course of his address said that their net available profits, although £3,000 in excess of last year's, would have been larger still but for the fact that they had to bear their share of the liabilities under the Insurance Act. They also had an increase of debenture interest in respect of the issue of debentures last year, which they gave the shareholders. At present there was a large amount owing to the company by customers due to the increased trade. They had increased their stock, and altogether they were £70,000 in cash results better off than they were last year. The business was going on soundly. New markets were being opened, and new developments taking place, which they hoped would be sources of increasing revenue.

Mr. Greenhall said it was disappointing that, after making a larger profit than last year, they did not propose to pay any dividend. Compared with a few years ago their debenture debt and loans were higher, and the cash at the bank considerably less. While the company had made profits for the past five years, none of it had come to the shareholders. No doubt the money had gone into the business, but for whose benefit.

The Chairman, in reply, stated that since the business began they had paid more than the whole of the cash capital they had received from the shareholders in dividends. The total amount of cash put into the concern was £1,513,000, and the actual sum paid in dividends was £1,679,000. They had only paid the dividends in debentures because they needed the cash for capital purposes.

Another shareholder said he did not exchange his shares for those of the International Linotype Co. or of the Mergenthaler Co., because if they were good enough for the Americans to buy, they were good enough for him to keep.

The Chairman, in reply, said the American company was not going to get from this company a farthing more benefit than any other shareholder. If the company earned a dividend they would receive the due amount on their shares; if it did not pay they would suffer just the same as anybody else.



LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE,
MACHINE RAGS,
POLISHING RAGS,
DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

OVERSEER, Miscellaneous Binding and Warehouse or Working Foreman, seeks change; present position ten years.—G. A. E., 9, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E. 13283

Businesses for Sale.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—A Bargain, Letterpress Business for Sale, London; profits £150; all at £650, or near offer.—Address, No. 13,284, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13284

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Trade Litho Business for Sale, London; Plant cost over £3,000, and includes Offset Machines; price, for quick sale, £2,250; a bargain.—Address, No. 13277, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13277

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

ROTARY PRINTING MACHINE, all-size, with Folder, by Pardoe; inspect any time.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 6, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, E.C. 13286

Miscellaneous.

LEASE for disposal, with possession, of excellent premises, suit Printers; low rent; price £300; all L.C.C. requirements carried out costing £350; nearest offer accepted.—Address, No. 13278, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13278

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a-d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Apropos, just as I am thinking of Mr. Fox and his time—his long and strenuous time—the post brings me a letter suggesting how much work is still to be done in costing reform.

o o o

J. A. N. writes me:—

o o o

City, Nov. 11th, 1913.

MY DEAR QUADS,—

Sane competition in prices *may* be the life blood of trade, but the experience of the past few years' trading has convinced many printers that there is a large amount of absurd and reckless "estimating" abroad. It cannot all be put down to ignorance of costs, especially after the admirable and energetic manner in which the Master Printers' Association has lately devoted itself to our education on the question of "What is Cost."

No good purpose can be served by reticence at the present moment, and I am sure that the worthier part of the master printers' body will agree that much of the cut-throat "estimating" is prompted by greediness and dishonesty. It ought to be recognised that printers who designedly quote for work at a lower price than the actual wages outlay are trading dishonestly. And I have come across many such quotations, chiefly in work consisting almost entirely of composition.

My charge is deliberately made and there is no question here of the point of view; "*less than the actual wages paid*" is surely plain enough; and the offenders are firms generally in a large way of business. It is all very well to say that such trading, if persisted in, is the straight road to the Bankruptcy Court; but that is small comfort to the honest printer who tries to pay his way.

o o o

How can printers save their trade from the unscrupulous attacks of the dishonest trader? The employees have their Unions; why should not the employers also have their Trade Union? "Any act done in pursuance of a trade dispute" . . . . you know the rest! To my mind, a very objectionable "legality," and I am sure the bulk of the trade is of that opinion.

I do, however, sincerely hope that some means may be suggested of dealing with this canker at the heart of the trade. Might it be suggested that any printer who becomes cognizant of any instance of dishonest trading, where the amount involved is anyway considerable, should in strict confidence give the "chapter and verse" to a special committee of the Association, who would consider the statement as practical men and take such action by way of remonstrance that might seem just. If repeated complaints were found to be justified, some more drastic action would follow in the interests of the whole trade.

I have written as above in the hope that you may be disposed to voice the feeling of the trade upon this matter. It is pitiable to have to fight against "ignorance," but *you* must fight downright dishonesty with the pen-sword of the doughty warrior. And who can do this better than Quads"?

o o o

If a man is selling work for less than cost while he is not thoroughly and amply solvent, he is clearly dishonest.

o o o

If he does this when he has a comfortable margin of assets, he is not dishonest; he is either very wily or very stupid; and possibly he may be both.

o o o

Monopolists, or would-be monopolists, are reputed to be often ready to sell under price in order to freeze out a competitor. It is "greedy," as "J.A.N." would say; it is mean, and oppressive as any act of a tyrant. Dishonest is perhaps not quite the term, since there is in dishonesty an implication of broken faith. And you can't dishonestly break an agreement you've never entered into.

o o o

I agree with "J.A.N." that the worst offenders are at times men in a large way of business. I have an extraordinary instance in my mind at the moment.

o o o

"J.A.N." asks: "Why should not employers have their trade union?" Well, many business men have; lawyers and doctors for conspicuous examples; though to be sure they are not employers in the ordinary sense. They might not like even to be called business man. But they are in business just like the rest of us.

o o o

The foundry proprietors of London three years ago formed themselves into a specific trade union. It was much easier for them to do that than it would be for master printers. That, however, is not to say that such a master printers' trade union could not be formed.

o o o

"J. A. N." makes a fairly specific suggestion at any rate fairly specific up to the "remonstrance" point. Even "remonstrances" are commonly disliked. "The applause, sir, of a single individual is of great consequence," said old Johnson in one of his most candid moments. The applause of many is of more consequence. and conversely the remonstrance of many cannot be ignored; whatever affectation of ignoring it one may make.

o o o

The "more drastic action" might take the line of influence brought to bear upon the houses supplying such an undercuttlng printer with type, ink, presses, or paper.

o o o

I must leave the subject for this week; in hope of cutting in at it again.

o o o

The *Evening News* and the *Star* have been very entertaining of late. The *News* reached its 10,000th issue, on Friahy, November 19th.

o o o

As I write I am passing the "Pindar of Wakefield," a licensed house in the Grays-inn-road. I see on its facia "Established 1517; rebuilt 1878." What on earth will the *Evening News* do when it can celebrate its quar-centenary as "The Pindar of Wakefield" will be able to do in four years time.

o o o

It will no doubt manage better than it has done now. It wont give away silver rattles to all babies born in its "great day"—one of the *News's* little oddities. Its methods will be less babyish altogether.

o o o

I went into so many little arrangements for showering presents upon us (presumably in conjuntion with advertisers) that it became the current gossip that if only there'd been a bit of news in its issues during its joy week, there'd have been a bit of everything.

o o o

Of course that chip exaggerated, we all exaggerate on joy days; all the same the *Star* was quite happy in its poster of the week, "We Sell News."

o o o

One of the cleverest parodies I ever read appeared in the *Star* on Saturday; *apropos* of its own 8,000th issue, which was presented on that day.

o o o

Do get it; send for it. Its a thing to pass on from friend to friend.

o o o

Its parting shot is *apropos* of the Frank Brangwyns impressionist picture which was to occupy two pages in the *Evening News* It was a splendid thing undoubtedly as a solid deep black and white impressionist study. It didn't look well in grey, and the *News* announced in later issues that it had been cut down by one half, and that the rotary process did not permit of justice being done to the artist.

o o o

So the *Star* announced that it had had a Brangwyn picture, but had had to cut it down; "it was using too much ink."

o o o

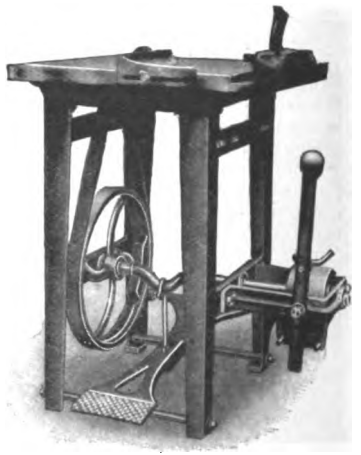
I should perhaps make plain that the *Star* made no other attempt to mark its 8,000th number than by way of this delightful parody.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

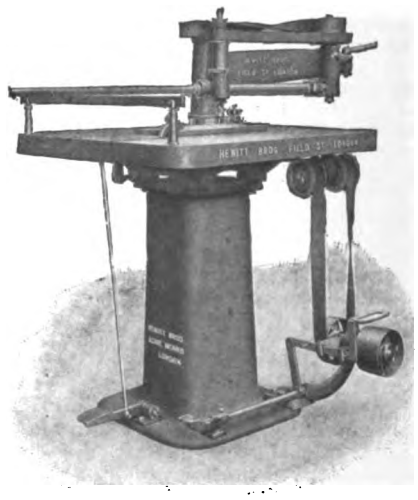
THE revenue derived from Austrian official newspapers, according to 1912 report of the British Consul, which has reached us, was £407—the gross revenue being £155,912, and the expenditure £115,505.

HEWITT BROS.,

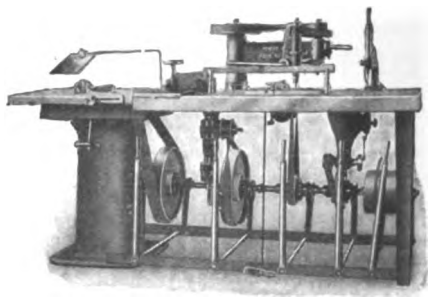
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. **STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS**



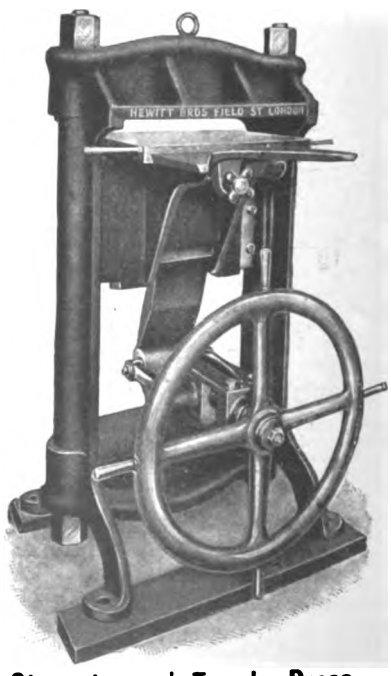
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH for Power or Treadle. Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.



Stereotypers' Toggle Press.
(New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS
FOR CHASES.
Field St. Kings Cross. London

Digitized by Google

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

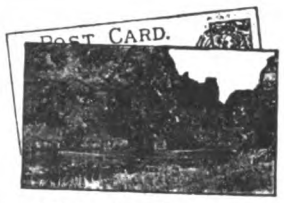
HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

W. J. CONNOLL & Co.,
Printers' Engineers & Complete Furnishers,
27 & 28, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C
Telephone: 5183 HOLBORN.
Repairs and Removals. Sundries. Second-Hand Machinery.
SEND FOR SUNDRIES CATALOGUE. W. J. CONNOLL.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

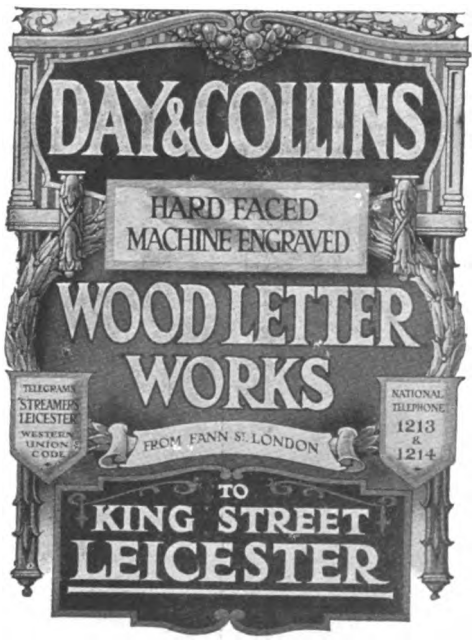
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.
WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON, E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD, E.
TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890&6891 HOLBORN"



Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 530, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON. U.S.A.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
The Best of Everything for the Printer
SHOE LANE, E.C.

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied at **HALF-PRICE** (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, OR **2/6** FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Digitized by Google

Foreign and British Paper.

Our Foreign Trade.

THERE was an increase in the imports of paper, and a decrease in exports last month. The total values for October and also for the ten months ended October are as under, with increases or decreases compared with the corresponding periods of last year :—

OCTOBER.

Imports	£720,121 +	£54,260
Exports	300,802 —	35.474
Re-Exports ...	24,260 +	4,504

JANUARY-OCTOBER.

Imports ...	£6,411,728 +	£454,534
Exports	3,099,250 +	169,738
Re-Exports ...	248,359 +	100,465

Imports.

PRINTINGS or writings show an increased importation last month, the value being higher by £4,379. This was due to an improved demand for the class "not on reels," as the receipts of reel paper show a falling off. The imports under the latter heading were chiefly from Newfoundland, the value standing at £57,119, as compared with £45,304 credited to Norway and £22,865 to Sweden. It is noteworthy that Germany is sending more reel paper to this market. A prominent position in the import list is held by packings and wrappings, the value last month being £259,232, an increase of £32,546 compared with October of last year. Sweden and Germany, particularly, have considerably enlarged their shipments of packings and wrappings. Although the receipts of hangings have declined, other printed or coated papers have been in more active demand, with the result that the total value shows an increase of £2,629. Boards mark an advance of £13,795, and unenumerated £911. With the exception of decreases of £6,527 in hangings, and £8,865 in other coated or printed papers, the imports during the ten months ended October, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show the following increases :—Printings or writings, on reels, £12,935, and not on reels, £40,615; packings and wrappings, £230,893; strawboards, £88,492; mill and wood pulp boards, £48,374; and unenumerated, £48,617.

Exports.

THE decrease in the exports last month included a drop of £28,992 in printings. There was a heavy reduction in the shipments to British Possessions, particularly Australia. The value was £82,269, a decline of £28,217 compared with October of last year. Printings of the value of £54,396 were purchased by Foreign Countries, a depreciation of £775. In writings, the demand was less active last month, British Possessions taking £30,900 worth and Foreign Countries £13,479, decreases of £1,516 and £299 respectively compared with October of last year. Packings and wrappings were in better request to the extent of £2,901; paper-hangings show a decrease of £6,276, and other printed or coated papers an increase of £1,320. The shipments of paste, mill and cardboard and manufactures thereof were well maintained, but all other articles evidence declining values. Taking the ten months' figures, it is satisfactory to find a substantial advance in the exports of printings, the increase in value amounting to £114,009. Writings, however, showed a small decline of £2,987. A satisfactory business is recorded in packings and wrappings, the value being up £44,120. Hangings also show an advance of £1,996, but other printed or coated papers evidence a reduction of £17,739. Other articles of export show a favourable expansion.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	OCTOBER.				JANUARY-OCTOBER.			
	1912	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	21,071	21,296	46,194	44,379	184,422	181,200	395,311	392,324
Printings	163,846	128,456	165,657	136,665	1,466,755	1,618,193	1,435,947	1,549,956
Packings and Wrappings	92,033	102,650	35,663	38,564	658,167	759,144	273,086	317,206
Hangings...	9,305	6,722	22,408	16,132	105,028	107,137	259,296	261,292
Other Printed or Coated	2,245	2,201	11,853	10,533	29,804	24,355	128,477	110,738
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	8,377	12,248	9,058	11,995	90,241	101,226	86,762	95,071
Manufactures of ,, ,,	4,771	5,241	9,294	10,761	45,111	49,213	84,477	91,077
Playing Cards	379	304	2,963	2,592	2,921	3,035	21,571	23,309
Envelopes...	4,053	3,331	9,468	8,983	29,533	30,482	70,838	73,102
Bags	5,280	4,018	5,855	4,907	37,987	42,548	42,633	47,142
Unenumerated	7,546	5,178	17,863	15,291	52,466	54,695	131,114	138,033
Totals	318,906	291,645	336,276	300,802	2,702,435	2,971,228	2,929,512	3,099,250

Writings.

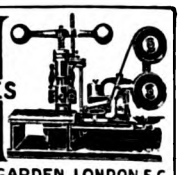
To—								
France	585	433	2,655	2,215	5,377	4,463	21,381	18,161
United States	118	107	666	541	1,563	1,747	6,559	7,185
Other Foreign Countries	3,651	4,017	10,457	10,723	31,758	33,552	90,111	95,113
B. South Africa	2,243	2,030	4,506	3,805	15,363	15,199	29,978	30,315
B. India	2,435	3,227	5,091	6,059	21,892	22,642	46,494	49,182
Straits Settlements ...	563	425	1,243	897	3,464	4,364	8,193	10,085
Ceylon	189	265	471	636	2,206	2,901	4,801	5,924
Australia	7,028	6,959	13,225	12,462	71,266	64,020	123,915	113,245
New Zealand	3,083	2,441	5,239	3,840	19,310	19,114	33,915	31,615
Canada	473	665	1,081	1,578	4,456	5,594	11,300	13,167
Other British Possessions	703	727	1,560	1,623	7,767	7,604	18,664	18,332

Printings.

To—								
France	10,527	11,587	11,873	14,676	99,352	103,324	116,746	129,400
United States	1,329	1,132	1,837	1,601	19,407	25,113	26,504	36,056
Other Foreign Countries	37,192	32,933	41,461	38,119	330,376	365,902	370,488	401,703
B. South Africa	11,898	8,002	12,045	9,064	110,684	90,150	112,317	96,033
B. India	26,184	24,247	25,075	23,057	201,293	238,065	190,268	224,389
Straits Settlements ..	1,083	1,893	1,076	1,959	14,679	20,114	14,091	19,509
Ceylon	2,004	2,556	2,160	2,540	15,827	22,839	15,624	22,035
Australia	41,840	23,646	38,610	21,669	432,537	518,051	350,021	380,433
New Zealand	16,800	10,492	14,001	8,660	124,064	100,952	101,908	83,454
Canada	12,604	9,607	15,148	13,076	97,172	104,787	116,289	128,992
Other British Possessions	2,385	2,361	2,371	2,244	21,364	28,896	21,691	27,952

Unenumerated.

To—								
France	632	491	4,327	3,611	4,260	4,887	27,308	32,968
United States	211	263	923	765	1,579	1,682	6,390	6,089
Other Foreign Countries	2,917	1,923	5,851	4,900	19,238	19,983	43,654	44,269
B. South Africa	693	335	1,169	726	5,907	5,191	9,594	9,347
B. East Indies	471	446	1,146	1,177	5,313	5,386	11,986	11,750
Australia	1,721	732	2,269	1,342	8,691	9,753	14,315	15,628
New Zealand	137	384	232	767	2,535	3,264	4,751	5,593
Canada	644	503	1,577	1,756	3,498	3,409	9,695	9,693
Other British Possessions	120	101	369	247	1,445	1,140	3,421	2,696

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & Co LTD

METAL TYPE
ALL TYPE CAST ON THE AMERICAN POINT SYSTEM
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
NEW AND UP-TO-DATE FACES
WOOD MILES & Co
FROM HACKNEY WICK LONDON.
26, KING STREET, LEICESTER.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
,, RULING, NUMBERING,
,, WIRE STITCHING & &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co,
(Telephone-2428 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
Sternhall Works, McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: "ALGRAPHY, LONDON"

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset, Direct and Tinplate Printing.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester, Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset. Direct and Tinplate Printing.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, London, Patentees and Makers of the DAVIS TYPECASTER, which produces better type at less cost than any other machine on the market. Particulars and proofs on request. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

W. F. SEDGWICK, Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 to 4 Colour)
257 & 258
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP.

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
× OUR SPECIALITY. ×

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Established 1876.
Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.
Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

25,658 MOON, D., thread ribbon or similar attachment to facilitate the opening of envelopes.
25,674 GOLDSCHMIDT, B. B., erasers.
25,724 ASMUSSEN, O., rotary machines for intaglio printing.
25,732 MYERS, A., display clips, letter clips and the like.
25,772 BAILEY, J. R., file for household accounts and the like.
25,777 DUNNE, J. P., eraser-shield and eraser and paper debris receptacles for typewriters.
25,804 HEWITT, J. H., loose-leaf books.
25,826 BENTLER, G., machines for cutting and printing tickets.
25,858 DREWELL, H., and Schnellsetz-Maschinen G.m.b.H., mechanism for forming perforated bands for use with typecasting and similar machines.
25,876 HINCKLEY, C. F., postage stamp damper.
25,880 WAITE, F., and WAITE AND SAVILLE, LTD., gripper mechanism of printing machines.
25,905 FAIRWEATHER, W. C., typewriting machines.
25,912 ILLING, M., ink-pots.
25,924 TURNER, F., and PRICE, T. E., letter files or the like.
25,939 QUADRUPLEX, LTD., typesetting duplicators.
26,011 FERRABEE, J. H., and W. H. DORMAN AND CO., LTD., platen printing presses.
26,025 SNELL, S., devices for filing cards, letters and the like.
26,027 GESSLER, M., paper-fastening punches.
26,054 BULLOCK, C. A. H., and INTERNATIONAL STAMPING MACHINE CO., stamp-affixing machines.
26,163 REGINA MACHINE CO., LTD., and SPOONER, J. D., registering and counting mechanism, more particularly for ticket-printing machines.
26,211 LARGE T., business enquiry record appliance.
26,216 GILL, F. J., gear-driven machine for affixing postal stamps, insurance stamps and cancelling.
26,272 YELF, H. H., stationery pads and holders therefor.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Printing machines—Furnival, Furnival and Furnival; 25,123.
Preparation of sheets of celluloid and the like for receiving prints, drawings and the like—Miller and Millergraph Co.; 25,256.
Plate-clamping devices for printing machines—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce, Parker and Carverhill; 25,361.
Printing telegraph systems—Western Electric Co.; 25,382.
Implement particularly adapted for use as a paper-cutter, scale, edge rule, and for other purposes—Mainzer; 25,969.
Typographical casting machines—Walker; 26,448.
Ring paper fastener and file-Gaudet and Zeitlin; 27,098.
Process and means for the production of electrotypes for letterpress printing-Nelson and Murray; 27,911.
Process and means for the production of printing surfaces—Nelson and Murray; 28,335.
Printing ink—Wolff; 30,037.

1913.

Machine for making pointed or cone-shaped paper bags—Denman; 529.
Typewriters—Merlin; 4,027.
Paper feed mechanisms for printing telegraph and similar apparatus—Western Electric Co.; 6,768.
Filing cabinets and the like—Marks; 8,131.
Locking type forms in a chase—Hewett; 9,775.
Rulers—Quiros; 11,197.
Manifolding sales books and the like—Mellersh—Jackson; 12,487.
Automatic pen-ejecting holder—Kehl; 16,475.
Re-inking mechanism for use in printing telegraphs—Western Electric Co.; 19,124.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Machine for making paper bags—Sinclair; 8,253.
Automatic feed and delivery device for platen printing presses—Gilke; 23,358.
Typographical machines—Kennedy; 24,831.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	OCTOBER.				JANUARY—OCTOBER.			
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	299,884	280,336	157,791	151,993	2,229,133	2,211,839	1,217,556	1,230,491
Not on Reels	84,433	93,257	71,688	81,865	764,845	841,887	693,550	734,165
Hangings	5,360	3,945	11,101	9,572	48,306	44,085	111,686	105,159
Other Printed or Coated	9,255	8,981	22,214	26,372	94,537	84,753	232,277	223,412
Packingsand Wrappings	323,628	371,071	226,686	259,232	3,071,127	3,416,442	2,131,561	2,362,454
Strawboards	306,569	294,291	82,832	81,964	2,680,822	2,973,109	732,174	820,666
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	107,331	126,557	51,233	65,896	1,064,702	1,119,287	515,039	563,413
Unenumerated, etc. ...	13,557	14,217	42,316	43,227	109,904	125,363	323,351	371,968
Totals...	1,150,017	1,192,655	665,861	720,121	10,063,376	10,816,756	5,957,194	6,411,728
Printings or Writings—On Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	59,943	41,761	33,434	22,865	488,126	375,352	285,038	215,843
Norway	82,004	80,706	44,240	45,304	751,158	730,293	404,359	409,195
Germany	9,620	16,647	5,958	13,397	91,001	143,207	62,103	106,136
United States	4,964	2,744	2,481	1,380	48,747	34,520	25,682	18,024
Newfoundland	124,000	117,160	60,690	57,119	653,133	748,040	326,294	371,290
Other Countries	19,371	21,318	10,988	11,928	196,968	180,427	114,080	110,003
Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	11,390	11,523	7,217	7,407	119,753	125,757	76,494	82,927
Norway	35,828	35,588	22,602	22,164	220,726	288,731	142,655	181,558
Germany	21,616	24,630	19,965	24,464	228,430	251,890	217,051	239,466
Belgium	6,128	9,180	5,350	8,728	85,478	80,118	79,378	75,135
United States	2,924	6,396	6,582	7,933	50,869	36,644	85,151	65,289
Other Countries... ...	6,547	5,940	9,972	11,169	59,589	58,747	92,821	89,790
Hangings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	3,577	2,459	5,977	5,627	33,625	30,087	65,893	64,059
Belgium	1,448	1,200	3,667	2,820	10,254	10,504	25,671	26,540
Other Countries ...	335	280	1,457	1,125	4,427	3,494	20,122	14,560
Other Printed or Coated Papers.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	5,479	4,273	12,225	12,661	55,728	43,397	131,292	112,577
Belgium	2,808	3,610	4,953	8,246	26,390	28,301	50,357	59,788
France	476	325	2,501	1,747	4,285	2,992	21,854	16,542
United States	328	498	1,668	2,256	4,165	7,451	17,895	24,792
Other Countries	164	275	867	1,462	3,969	2,612	10,879	9,713
Packings and Wrappings.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	22,953	24,003	12,071	12,433	251,825	232,449	129,858	116,167
Sweden	108,634	130,073	69,660	84,539	1,004,983	1,147,639	648,333	733,221
Norway	76,879	89,423	49,486	54,535	731,349	887,033	456,385	538,438
Germany	69,099	85,064	56,801	72,374	669,773	719,552	549,079	604,056
Belgium	26,823	20,960	20,322	17,24	234,655	232,050	188,368	188,839
Other Countries	19,240	21,548	18,346	18,109	178,542	197,719	159,538	181,733

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Son.,

34, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 2635 City.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

17 & 18, PARADISE STREET, E.C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, Half-Tone, make Charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD STOCKING FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
,, ,, ,, ,, 200lbs ,, ,,

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.
To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director. Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GUAGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

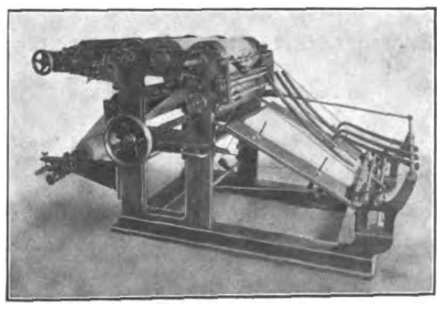
FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

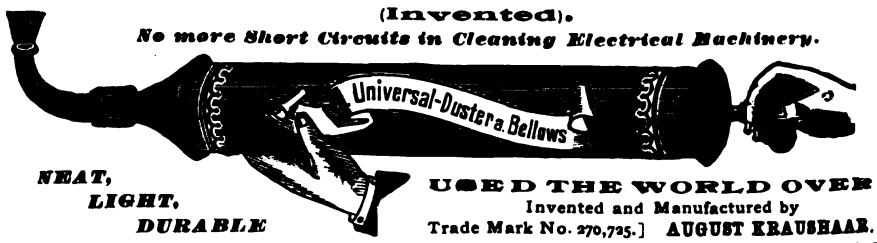
H. NEDDEN & CO.,

11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS

(Invented).

No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE

USED THE WORLD OVER.

Invented and Manufactured by Trade Mark No. 270,725.] AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1ˡᵗ to 5⁰⁰⁰ cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.

Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.

Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER. 4th & Dickerson Street, Newark. N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Klovenierslurgwal, 99. Amsterdam.

LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.

Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.

LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,

AND

93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—November 27, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

GENERAL LIBRARY
DEC 18 1913

BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 24. LONDON: DECEMBER 4, 1913. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Brand-New Type—perfect in every respect—any face—any body size from 3 point to 30 point—at 6d. to 8d. per lb.

¶ This is what any printer can obtain by installing a DAVIS TYPECASTER, the most complete and economical typecasting machine in the world

¶ It casts perfect type at less than half the prices charged by typefounders, and it pays for itself in a few months

¶ It is priced lower than any other perfecting typecaster on the market, a complete equipment consisting of machine and moulds for casting letters, spaces and quads in five different body sizes, costing only **£152** net

WRITE US WITHOUT DELAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE DAVIS TYPECASTER

Grant Legros & Co. Ltd.

204 AVENUE CHAMBERS

SOUTHAMPTON ROW LONDON W.C.

Digitized by Google

"Until type founders make type of steel, depreciation on foundry type is a needless waste of real money."

To Those who Buy or Sell Type Composition

We advertise the advantages of "Monotype" Composition:

Because foundry type, when used, is old type, and old type is not so good as new "Monotype" type—which is new for every job.

Because the correction of matter set in foundry type involves the waste of compositors' time and of your money, changing bad letters for good letters. When "Monotype" matter goes to press it is all new type.

Because the cost of composition in foundry type does not end with the compositor, but with the pressman, who shares with the compositor the labour of changing bad letters for good letters.

Because the use of foundry type requires more make-ready on press. "Monotype" type saves make-ready because every type is new and accurate in height-to-paper.

Because the very highest grades of printed matter—catalogues, books and magazines—printed in the United Kingdom and on the Continent are "Monotype" set.

Because "Monotype" economy, versatility, and quality, are evidenced by the eminence of Monotype users.

Between "Monotype" composition and the product of "slug" machines there is no comparison.

The Monotype Machine sets type in justified lines, from 5 pt. to 18 pt., and casts type for the cases from 5 to 36 pt. A large range of faces to choose from.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.
48 and 48a, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.
Manchester : Dublin : Glasgow
Works—Horley

SET IN NO. 36 DISPLAY SERIES, NOS. 1 AND 46, 6 PT. BORDERS 79 AND 140.

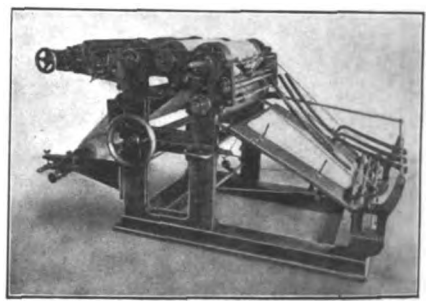
ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all **Printing Metals**

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothus" London

STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES
For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES
For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS
For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,
11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden-A. Germany.

TO THE TRADE.
MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.
PLAIN OR WITH OWN
PRINTED HEADINGS.
Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.
(Telephone 2428 Central.)

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 24.

LONDON: DECEMBER 4, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

"Electricity as Applied to the Printing Trade."

By MR. G. E. PHILLIPS, M.I.E.E.

The members and friends of this Centre who attended the above lecture held at the Albert Hotel, Nottingham, on Saturday, November 22nd, were for more than an hour and a half intensely interested in a practical, theoretical, and lucid explanation of the value of electricity for power, lighting, heating, telephonic communication, and many other uses applicable to the printing trade. Mr. C. G. Budden (President) occupied the chair, and, introducing the lecturer, assured those present the subject was one demanding the attention of all desiring to be in touch with the latest and most up-to-date means of scientifically illuminating their works, driving power for machinery, and methods of communication. Besides knowing Mr. Phillips personally, and having had practical experience of his many installations at the works of Messrs. Boots' Cash Chemists Printing Department, he was sure the lecturer would give them the results of his study and experience.

Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded with his lecture on

Electricity as Applied to the Printing Trade.

Probably the printing trade has made as remarkable a progress during recent years as any other industry in this country, and in certain directions I think it must be acknowledged that electricity has played a most important part in this progress, as it has entered into the lighting, heating, driving, and many other special departments of the trade, and revolutionised the methods till then obtaining, reduced the cost of manufacture, increased the output of the machines, and greatly improved the conditions of the worker.

When your President invited me to give this Society a Paper, it was with these thoughts in my mind that I accepted, and I trust that our experience may have been such that one or two points may be raised to-night which may more fully prove that electricity is the most flexible, convenient, and ready servant that the master printer has at his command, and also that its field is practically unlimited, and that the electrical engineer is only waiting to know of your problems and difficulties to at least assist in the solving and removing of these barriers to still further progress.

I would first point out that the printing trade has certainly not proved one of the easiest of "nuts to crack," as it is very generally acknowledged in the electrical world that if a piece of apparatus can be designed to withstand the strain and hard work which a machine hand can place upon it, that it is capable of "standing up" to almost anything.

In the designing and laying out of a printing works the electrical engineer should be called in as early as possible, as many of the points raised will require incorporating in the actual building itself, if the greatest efficiency and utility is to be obtained.

The efficient general lighting of the various rooms should in all probability be quickly settled, immediately it is known for what purpose the rooms will be used. To many individuals this is a matter easily and quickly settled. "Oh! one here, and another there, and I think perhaps another just there," is the common method in selecting the desired positions. Now, illumination of any area has developed to

A Very Exact Science,

and should be treated as such, if such things as eye-strain, headaches, and efficiency in both work and cost is to be considered.



Mr. G. E. Phillips, M.I.E.E.

The eye must be regarded as somewhat of an automatic camera, in which the iris is represented by the diaphragm and the retina by the sensitised plate. Now in photography, in the presence of very "high" lights, to obtain detail it is necessary to diminish the aperture of the diaphragm, and thus exclude a large portion of the light, while in the reverse case the diaphragm is opened to its very fullest extent, and as much light is absorbed as is convenient. The diaphragm of the eye, "the iris," is automatic, and opens and closes as required, very similar to that of the cat, but not to so appreciable an extent. The working of the iris is not very rapid, and does not alter half so rapidly as the source of light differs in many cases.

The reason I mention all this is to convince you of the necessity of avoiding "high" and "low" lights with the consequently automatic working of the eye diaghragm, which naturally will eventually become tired, and you then suffer from eye-strain and eventually perpetual headaches. From this I think you will readily see the necessity of even and diffused illumination throughout the room. There are three easy ways of obtaining this desired effect:—

Firstly, by placing the source of light sufficiently high to be well above the eye level, and in scientifically designed reflectors, which will reflect the light in *known intensities* over *definitely known areas*. This might be termed "direct lighting:" I will return to that later.

The second way is to enclose the lamps in a semi-transparent container, which diffuses the light evenly, and prevents "glare," due to the actual filament being in the line of vision. This is the "semi-indirect" method of lighting.

The third method is known as the "Fully-Indirect" system of illumination, and is by far the most scientific way of obtaining ideal lighting. In this system, the lamps, or other sources of illumination, are placed in entirely opaque bowls hung from the ceiling, and the light directed by means of reflectors to the ceiling, and then again from the white ceiling it is reflected evenly and absolutely without shadow throughout the area to be illuminated.

Now, naturally, the height of the room, the position of the worker's eyes, the colour of the furniture and fittings, must all be taken into consideration before deciding upon the system to be employed. All the above refers only to the general lighting, and special circumstances and special machines require special consideration and methods.

The compositors' room is probably the most difficult room to economically light with success, and many, many schemes have been brought forward to deal specially with this problem. The colour of the metal is such that it gives no assistance by reflection.

The Amalgamated Press Company's new premises, Fleetway House, are lighted by inverted arc lamps, in which the reflector is under the lamp, and all light is thrown to the ceiling.

Here the compositors spoke in high praise of the lighting, but personally I think it is not ideal, in view of the fact that the whole room is illuminated to one intensity, and the eye is inclined to wander, which is not the case when the rest of the room is kept in comparative darkness with a high concentrated light on the type.

Scientific reflectors, which almost "hood" the light, hung just above the eye-line, are successfully used in Station-street; a slide will be shown shortly illustrating this method, taken entirely by artificial light.

The press-rooms are best lighted with high candle power units, placed as high as possible, with local lights fixed under the feed-boards, etc., to assist in making ready.

It is useless to try and definitely say exactly how and why a department should be lighted, as I have already pointed out that so many conditions have to be considered and decided separately in each case.

Power.

Having roughly outlined the advantages to be obtained by scientific lighting, by electricity, we come to the "Power" question. Here, the electric "juice" makes even greater advances towards increased efficiency, output, and high-class work.

The old-fashioned method of installing a steam or gas engine, and then transmitting the power by numerous lengths of shafting, counter-shafting, pulleys and belting, has numberless undesirable features. In the first place,

Digitized by Google

the engine had to be of sufficient power to be able to run all the machines at one and the same time in case of necessity, and yet was only called upon so to do at very infrequent intervals, as nearly always some machines would be "making ready," others would be standing waiting for a suitable class of work to come along, and meanwhile the engine would be running at a load varying perhaps anywhere between half load and full load.

Now all prime movers, whether gas or steam, run more efficiently at full load than at any other. Take the following instance of a well-known make of steam engine at 100-b.h.p.:—

The makers' figures are as follows:—Full load, 91 per cent.; three-quarter load, 84 per cent.; half load, 72 per cent., and so on, so that for this instance only the engine would cost 20 per cent. more for fuel, etc., when running at half load, than when running fully loaded. With gas, these figures are even more inefficient.

We then come to the losses in transmission, and these by means of ordinary shafting, etc., may be anything from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. These figures may appear exorbitant, but actual experience has proved than even the 50 per cent. can be exceeded in exceptional cases.

A glaring instance of where losses can occur came before my notice some five years ago, when I was called in as a consultant to a large flour mill, to advise how best to obtain a larger output with the then obtaining steam plant. The building had originally been constructed as an oil cake mill, and was built in seven floors, all supporting columns being 12-in. square oak posts and beams. The shafting was run close up to the ceiling, and the belts were taken upwards through the ceiling to the machines above. Thus the driving centres were short, and necessitated tight belts. The shafts were driven at the far end in each instance by means of ropes.

Upon indicating the engine it was found that 51 per cent. of the total output of same was required to simply turn the shafting and bend the belting, then running idle on the loose pulleys.

To shorten a long story, the shafting was re-lined, self-oiling bearings were installed, the diameter of the pulleys on the main shafts were increased, also on the machines; the driving centres increased from about 4-ft. to 12-ft., with the result that the loss was reduced from 51 per cent. to 19 per cent.

Even this last figure greatly varied, and shows how easily power can be wasted without easily anticipating same. The shafting had been re-lined when the stocks had been fairly normal, and well distributed over the floors; when the stock became abnormal the floors sagged, and up went the power losses, and when the stocks were low the same thing occurred owing to the floors rising.

This miller was able to put in extra machines, milling five sacks per hour more, and in addition, to generate all his own electric current for lighting purposes, instead of purchasing same from the Corporation. This totalled a saving of £800 per annum, without any increase in his engine power.

To revert to the printing trade. At times it is necessary to work overtime on one or two special machines, but the engine must be run as before, and all the transmission losses remain just as high as when the works were running full load. All this is immediately obviated as soon as electricity is installed in the most efficient method, namely:—

A motor connected to each machine (directly); under this arrangement only power is used by the machines in actual operation, and perfect control over the speed of the machine can be obtained without interfering with others. In the event of a breakdown only one machine is affected; the cost of working overtime is only just exactly as much as the machine requires, and what is of even more importance the operator has the machine under control to a much greater degree than is possible under any other method.

When I say a "motor to each machine," of course this refers to the presses and large plant, this method being too expensive for driving the "Croppers," sewing machines, and various small machines: these should be grouped as found most convenient, and a motor directly connected to the shafting of each group.

For Driving the Ordinary Flat-Bed.

The electric driving of an ordinary flat-bed reciprocating machine would probably be considered quite an easy matter, but I can assure you that many points require considering. I should like to take you through these one by one.

In the first place the motor itself should be very carefully selected. Some motors are what we term "shunt" wound, and run at a fairly constant speed between "no load" and "full load," but tend to drop in speed as the load increases.

A second type is the "Series" machine, which is so wound that its speed is inversely proportional to its load: for instance, a 10-h.p. Series machine might run at only 300-r.p.m. at full load, 800-r.p.m. at half-load, and would probably run so fast as to fly to pieces if allowed to run light. This type of motor is one of little use to you as printers, except for running cranes, hoists, etc, where this characteristic is very valuable.

But a third type is the "Compound" wound machine, which is a combination of the "Shunt" and "Series" machines, and can be constructed to give almost any speed characteristic required; it has the advantage of a higher starting tongue than the shunt machine, and can be "compounded" to give an absolutely constant speed throughout its fluctuating loads. This is, of course, very frequently an advantage in printing work.

Having selected the type of motor most suitable for the machine in question, it can be put down right under the press, and coupled up either by means of belts, gears, or silent running chains. Your President is an enthusiast for the chain drive, and is having the majority of his machines converted from the belt drive to this form of transmission.

The next point to be settled is the Controller, and it is here that so many fatal mistakes are made. The controller is the "brain" of the electrical side of the machine, and can easily "make or mar" the whole scheme, and must consequently be chosen with care and thought.

The perfect controller has to be capable of the following functions:—Starting the motor easily, and without demanding excessive current; the accelerating must be even, and as rapid as is consistent with the machine controlled; it must be capable of "inching" without burning the contacts; it must prevent the motor being overloaded, and shut it down if this should occur; it must be capable of preventing damage to the machine in the event of the electric supply being discontinued, and must replace the conditions for restarting whenever it is switched off; it must allow of speed regulation being carried out at will, and above all must be extremely robust and strong mechanically, and simple to operate.

The whole of the above operations must be as automatic as possible, remembering that the machine attendant is a printer, and not an electrical switchboard attendant. Now the chief difficulty of the functions just referred to is in

The "Inching."

The operator, when making ready, is continually requiring to move the cylinder an inch, or a fraction of an inch, and to do this with an ordinary starter means that he would carry the starter arm on to the first contact, and immediately the machine commences to revolve, would bring it back again to the "off" position. This would cause an "arc" to be formed on the edge of the contact, which would burn and spoil the contact in a very short time.

The only way to prevent this mischief is to so arrange things that it is impossible to actually break the circuit on the contact itself, but must break it on a special mechanism built for that purpose.

A very delightful controller for hand operation, built specially for this type of work, is manufactured by the Igranic Electric Co., of Bedford. Here the whole of the making and breaking of the main circuit takes place on a special circuit breaker, and is mechanically actuated, in so far that all the while the handle continues to be carried forward, the circuit to the breaker is still complete, but immediately the handle is brought backwards at all the circuit breaker opens the main current, the contacts are dead, and no possible burning can result.

This instrument is, of course, hand-operated, and is suitable for small machines, where the operator does not necessarily require two hands immediately the machine commences to revolve, but the fully automatic is by far the most suitable for larger machines, and is so exceedingly simple to operate, only the pushing of a button being necessary either to start or stop, and it leaves both hands of the operator free to attend to the feeding of the machine, etc., even before the machine commences to revolve.

In the fully automatic operation the circuit breaker is essential, and is so designed as to act as the main switch as well as the circuit breaker. These breakers are so made that all the wearing parts are renewable, and are provided with a magnetic blow-out, which materially reduces the sparking and burning.

A great advantage of this type is that the controller itself need be nowhere near the machine, but can be placed on the wall or in any other suitable position most out of the way, and only the pilot or controlling switch wires led to the machine itself.

All the previous remarks have had reference to flat bed machines, and the smaller and more common type of presses, but it may be of interest to augment these by reference to some of the special applications of electricity to

The Mammoth Newspaper Printing Machines,

such as are used in the production of the large London newspapers. Of course it will be generally recognised that each type and make of rotary newspaper press will have special features which will require special consideration, but the general conditions required are as follows:—

Complete control over every movement, from all the places where attendants are stationed, often as many as eight positions; all control buttons must be so inter-locked that it is impossible for the machine to be started by any one of the attendants until released by the operator, who had cause to stop the machine. One position occupied by the foreman of the gang is known as the Master Station, and in some of the London offices the foreman is always made responsible for the starting again of the machine after stopping, and has then at his station an extra button, marked "Free." This button is in addition to the six buttons which each operator has, namely:—"Inching"—"Start"—"Accelerate"—"Retard"—"Stop" and "Lock." By this method it is possible for the machine to be stopped and locked by any of the numerous operators, but when locked, no one can start it again until the foreman has pressed his "Free" button.

The functions of the various buttons is interesting:

The "Inching" button causes the press to start and run at its very slowest speed, and to remain at that speed as long as the finger remains on same, and stop as soon as released.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS.

LEADS, CLUMPS, and METAL FURNITURE.

LEEDS.

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64, Chancery Lane.

Telephone:
5275 Central.

ONE WEEK'S OUTPUT OF STEREO METAL.

PRINTED ADVERTISING TAPE.
MADE IN LONDON.
It advertises your goods. Looks neat. Very strong. Can be printed with any wording and in any colour. Soon repays small cost. Delivery usually in ten days. Samples and Prices Free.
MAIR'S PRINTED TAPE Co.,
1, Lime Street Square, LONDON, E.C.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

THE LEADING ADVERTISING MEDIUMS IN THE MIDLANDS.
CHEAP, POPULAR, EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.

The Midland Daily Telegraph
SEVERAL EDITIONS DAILY. ONE HALFPENNY.
The only Daily Newspaper published within a radius of 18 miles.
Established 1854.

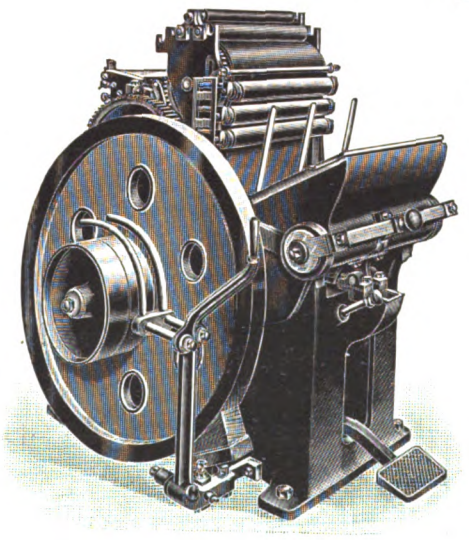
The Coventry Times
THE WARWICKSHIRE JOURNAL.
WEDNESDAY. ONE PENNY.
The Oldest Penny Weekly Newspaper Published at Coventry.
Established 1857.

Warwick and Leamington Times
SATURDAY—(54 COLUMNS)—ONE PENNY.
The WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, AND WARWICKSHIRE TIMES circulates largely throughout the towns and villages of South Warwickshire; is read by all classes, and being by far the largest and best Penny paper published in the district, ts circulation is constantly increasing.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:—
Mr. SMALE, 58, FLEET STREET.
HEAD OFFICES: COVENTRY.

EMIL KAHLE Machine Factory, **Leipzig-Paunsdorf,** GERMANY.

PLATEN PRESSES,
PERFORATING MACHINES,
STEREOTYPING PLANTS.



Platen Press Dept.:
Over
9,000
Machines Made Since 1889.

Annual Output:
700
Machines.

A Machine can be seen at the Show-rooms of Messrs. HEWITT BROS., Field Street, King's Cross, London, W.C.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

The "Start" button does the same, with the exception that it continues to run at this slow speed even after the finger is released.

Pressing the "Accelerate" button causes the motor to generally accelerate until the top speed is attained, or until the finger is removed. Should the finger be removed before the maximum speed is reached, the machine will continue to run at just the speed at which it was running when the finger was removed.

The "Retard" button has exactly the opposite effect, the machine retarding until the minimum speed is reached, or until the finger is released.

Pushing the "stop" button immediately cuts off the supply of current to the motor, applies the brakes, and is master of all other pushes, that is, the machine will stop when this button is pressed, even if another operator is pushing any other button.

The "locked" button locks all other buttons, with the exception of the "stop" button, and when so arranged, can be operated by the foreman in such a way that having commenced actual printing, and the most efficient speed having been obtained, according to the paper, or ink, or necessity of getting out the edition, he operates one of the "locked" buttons, a red disc appears over each set of buttons marked "locked," and everything is then unoperative except the emergency "stop" button.

The "locked" button would, of course, be used by any operator before going into the machine to adjust or alter anything, or whenever he has to place himself in such a position that the starting of the machine would be likely to cause him bodily harm. Having described the method of control, we will refer to

The Actual Driving of the Machine.

The motor for such large machines must be capable of tremendous variation of speed, and yet be able to develop its full power at whatever speed it is running.

The most popular type of control is known as the Holmes-Clackworthy System, and consists of two motors, one known as the subsidiary motor, and the other as the main motor, the subsidiary machine is a small machine about 12-h.p., which is directly connected to the main motor shaft by means of a worm gear through a self-releasing clutch. When starting up, the small motor takes up the load, and is run from "dead still" up to about 1,500-r.p.m., this being transmitted through a 10—1 reduction gear; this means that the main motor is running at 150-r.p.m. before any current is connected through it.

When the rheostat has taken the sub-motor up to top speed, current is then connected to the main motor, and this accelerates gradually, and eventually over-runs the subsidiary motor, and both electrically and mechanically disconnects itself from it, and the whole of the work is then done by the main motor.

Upon the machine being shut down, the subsidiary motor is again automatically replaced, ready for starting up again.

This method allows of perfect acceleration, from "standing" to full speed, without "jerks," and without excessive demands for current. This system is installed in almost all the main newspaper offices.

A fairly well-known American method is the "Bullock" Teaser System, which consists of as follows:—

Between the main motor and the supply is placed a small motor directly connected to a dynamo, and is termed the "Teaser."

The duties of the "Teaser" are numerous, but all having the same object, namely, the easy regulation of the speed of the main motor; for instance, the motor at first is not connected at all to the full voltage supply, but is supplied by a low voltage generated by the motor-driven dynamo. Seeing that the speed is directly proportional to the voltage, a low voltage means a low speed. This is gradually increased by increasing the dynamo voltage, and eventually connecting the full supply, but in series with the "Teaser." The "Teaser" is then connected to the main motor field, and a very heavy current passed, still keeping the field very strong, and as again the speed is inversely proportional to the strength of the field, this keeps the speed down. Decreasing the current flowing round the field now, gradually weakens the field, and the speed increases, until the motor is running at normal speed. It is now switched right across the mains, and the "Teaser" shut down, any further increase being obtained by weakening the field of the main motor itself. Of course all these operations are carried out quite automatically, and in the correct rotation by the controller.

This system is now considered too complicated, and is being rapidly replaced by the system previously mentioned. Of course there are other systems, but time does not permit of going into them.

(To be continued.)

THE annual prize-giving and concert of Pitman's Schools will take place at the Queen's Hall, Langham-place, W., on Friday, December 12th. when the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, D.L., will present the numerous awards, and Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart., will preside. A first-class concert has been arranged to follow the presentations. Admission free, by ticket only. All applications should be made to the Secretary, Pitman's School, Southampton-row, W.C.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

26,314 PONTON, G. AND G., machines for embossing paper and the like.
26,319 BRADLEY, J. W., ruling and blotting device.
26,330 MULLER, H., machine for making crimped paper cups.
26,375 BEYER, B., casting lines of type.
26,383 HORSNAILL, H. F., process for preparing dissected post cards.
26,465 BONG, M., machines for covering oartons or pasteboard boxes with paper, cloth, or the like.
26,466 BONG, M., machines for covering cartons or pasteboord boxes with paper, cloth, or the like.
26,480 CAMPBELL, A., newspaper vending machines.
26,552 ROGERS, J. R., typographical machine.
26,620 SPRINGER, W. L., type-spacing elements for use in printing.
26,621 SPRINGER, W. L., dividers for forms of tabular quads for use in printing.
26,641 KATH, A., stamp-affixing apparatus.
26,644 LINCOLN, W. S., method of and means for use in detecting or deciphering paper watermarks and the like, particularly in postage stamps.
26,680 ADAMSON, J. W., quick-printing adjustable post card printing frame for use on an enlarging easel.
26,699 SMITH, T., and O'BRIEN, A. H., machines for affixing and dating stamps.
26,782 TRESS, H., and KELLY, A. R., machine for printing, punching, and issuing tickets from a strip or roll.
26,786 DIXON, J. F., loose-leaf clips or binders.
26,823 SOC. ANON. DES ARTS GRAPHIQUES, process for copying, transferring, and engraving text and illustration.
26,878 READE, C. J., show cards.
26,885 HARCOURT, F., file-binders and the like.
26,911 ANNAND, R. C., web-printing and folding machines.
26,935 GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO., LTD., printing plates.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Self-filling and non-leakable pen—Yan; 25,828.
Printing machines—Goss Printing Press Co., of England, and Terrey; 25,967.
Treatment of photo prints and the like for reproduction purposes—Hay; 26,023
Machines for affixing postage stamps and the like—Burrows and Marsh; 26,202.
Machines for making envelopes or the like—Staude; 26,559.
Mounting board for use in stereo printing and the like—Hurcum and Lawrence; 29,245.

1913.

Fillers for fountain pens and the like—Weguelin; 1,176.
Distributors for typographical machines—Linotype and Machinery Co.; 4,839.
Typewriting machines—Fairweather; 6,110.
Adjustable bearing for printing machine rollers—Mertens and Elsassiche Maschinenbau Ges.; 10,405.
Stamp affixing machines - C. Lindstrom A.G.; 10,528.
Refilable books, letter cases, and the like—Bessemer; 11,570.
Draughtsmen's pens—Mellersh-Jackson; 13,095.
Printing machines—Goss Printing Press Co., of England, and Raabe; 14,240.
Blotters—Dieck; 18,678.
Bookbinder's press—Osterwalder; 20,493.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Composing escapement for a typographical machine—Kennedy; 17,422.
Pile feeders for printing presses—Brandstetten and another; 20,737.

LEATHER PAPERS
IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

W. J. CONNOLL & Co.,
Printers' Engineers & Complete Furnishers,
27 & 28, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C
Telephone: 5183 HOLBORN.
Repairs and Removals. Sundries. Second-Hand Machinery.
SEND FOR SUNDRIES CATALOGUE. W. J. CONNOLL.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

WEISE BROTHERS
5.6.7 SINGER STREET, LONDON E.C.
SHOWCARDS
EMBOSSERS Manufacturing Stationers AEROGRAPHERS
CALENDARS
SHOW CARD MOUNTING

Digitized by Google

Institute of Printers' Visit

TO THE

WORKS OF LINOTYPE & MACHINERY, Ltd.

Another New Linotype Model.

A party of a hundred printing members of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades of the British Empire and their friends journeyed from London to Manchester on Thursday evening, for the purpose of paying a whole day inspection of the extensive works of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., at Broadheath, near Manchester, on the following day. Many visits of different sections of the printing community have been made at various times to the Broadheath Factory, which is one of the largest in Europe occupied exclusively in the making of machinery for the printer, but last week's visit was by one of the largest parties of printers that have availed themselves of the courtesy of the Board of the L. and M. Company, numbering, with further additions on Friday, 120 gentlemen associated with the art preservative.

The interesting occasion was seized upon by the I.P.K.T. to mark the election of Mr. Frank H. Taylor, general manager of Linotype and Machinery Ltd., to the office of Vice-President of the Institute of Printers. Special reserved saloon carriages took the large party to Manchester on Thursday by the 4.30 p.m. train from St. Pancras Station, dinner being served on the train, and on arrival at Manchester the party repaired to the Midland Hotel, where bed-rooms were reserved for them, a sitting-room also being set apart for their use.

On Friday morning, after breakfast at the hotel, a special train conveyed the party to Broadheath, where the guests were formed into convenient parties in charge of Works officials, who were most assiduous in their efforts to convey a clear understanding of the many intricate and delicate operations involved in the making of linotype and printing machinery. The inspection of the works commenced with the Linotype Department. Here the visitors witnessed the making of matrices, each of which goes through some 45 different operations, from the stamping of the little rectangular pieces out of narrow strips of brass by automatic machines that cut up the hard metal as though it were cardboard, to the mathematically exact cutting of the little saw-like teeth in the wedge-shaped incision in the top-edge. Then came the making of the moulds and space bands, each space band necessitating as many as 82 to 83 operations to complete it, whilst to ensure the accuracy of the mould it is tested to the ten-thousandth part of an inch. There are some very fine grinding operations in this department, and, in fact, the number of detailed operations and the exactitude obtained was quite a revelation to the uninitiated. When told that a machine was cutting to the quarter of a thousandth of an inch one could only stare in amazement. In this department the making of automatic screws and studs was seen taking place, also type designing and punch-cutting, and the linotype erecting. In this connection the party had the unique advantage of seeing the latest new model linotype, Model 67, being worked for the first time. It is intended for the book work trade, and has four magazines and two distributors, and is the last word, *as yet*, in linotype construction. The interesting process of manufacture of these machines was seen right through from the pattern making and moulding of the framework to the completed machine.

The General Machinery Department contained much of particular interest to the visiting printers, as well as much to admire in the beautiful workmanship entailed in the manufacture of Miehle, Centurette, Litho Rotary, and Offset Litho Rotary presses, the Autoplate and the Rotary Web Press, many of which were in the course of erection for eminent firms, and some were complete and running at their maximum speed. The fitting of printing machinery parts was another interesting process taking place in this department.

The Machining and other departments inspected were: the gear cutting, milling, drilling, turning and planing; the Power House, where from 3,000 to 3,500 h.p. is generated by several different types of engines; the Foundry and Smithy, where in the morning the visitors saw the process of making the moulds for the parts of machinery from start to finish, and in the afternoon they saw the molten metal conveyed from the furnace to the moulds and poured therein, one of these being for the cylinder of one of the large printing machines; the Testing Department, where some very delicate and fine work is done; the Drawing Office, where it was seen how exceptionally perfect the formation of the letters for the moulds of the linotype has to be, as proved by various special apparatus; and the Pattern Making and Joinery department, quite a woodworker's art in itself.

One of the remarkable features of these extensive works, which was the source of general comment, was the wonderful mechanical ingenuity shown in the numerous machines that were running and accomplishing their particular work quite mechanically, with no attendant, apparently only needing their attention when the work was finished, in order to remove it and supply the machine with fresh material. For instance, there were many machines cutting the cogs in cog wheels, the wheels, when one deep cut had been made into its periphery, mechanically revolving to the exact position for the next cut to be made, and so on till completed. And so it was with other machines, each also mechanically feeding itself with oil, with a liberality characteristic of the Company, but also tempered with a wise economy in the prevention of needless waste, as the plentiful flow of oil is afterwards collected, strained, and used over again. Other interesting features will have appealed to the attention of other individuals, and certainly all came away delighted with what they had seen, and holding the printing trade in much higher estimation than hitherto.



Mr. Frank H. Taylor,

General Manager, Linotype and Machinery Ltd.

A pleasant break and welcome rest was provided at noon by the provision of an excellent luncheon in the Works. Sir Joseph Lawrence (chairman and managing director) presided, with Mr. Edgar Waterlow on his right and Mr. George Eaton Hart on his left, there also being seated at the head table Messrs. Frank H. Taylor (general manager), W. H. Lock, C. Eves, A. H. Pollen, H. J. Goss (chairman of Council of Institute of Printers), C. H. Roud (deputy chairman of Institute of Printers), T. E. Wells, H. Pearce, J. Vernon, and W. E. Hebditch. The following is a list of the guests at the luncheon:—Messrs. E. R. Alexander, the Era Press, Leyton; J. Amoy, City Trade Printing Works; A. Bennett, J. Truscott and Sons, Ltd.; H. W. Birdsall, Birdsall and Son, Northampton; E. J. Booker, Press Printers, Ltd.; W. Boutall, Herne-hill; R. B. Brett, R. B. Brett and Son; F. R. Briant; F. W. Bridges, *Caxton Magazine;* E. J. Brown, Lake, Sison and Brown, Ltd.; W. H. Burchell, Caxton Press, Ltd.; E. W. Carter, W. Speaight and Sons; J. H. Coleman, *News of the World;* H. A. Clarke, F. W. S. Clark and Co., Ltd., Leicester; C. R. Cook, Avenue Press, Ltd.; E. R. Cooke, Badoureau and Jones, Ltd.; J. A. Corey, Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd.; C. J. Drummond, Secretary, I.P.K.T.; H. Featherstone, R. L. Lundgren; T. W. George, *Daily Mail;* J. Goozzee, *Field and Queen;* H. J. Goss, H. J. Goss and Co., Ltd.; H. Gravestock, W. Cooper and Nephews, Berkhamsted; A. G. Gronow, Waterlow Bros. and Layton; A. L. Harber, J.P., Hughes and Harber, Ltd., Longton, Staffs; A. Donald Harber, Hughes and Harber, Ltd., Longton, Staffs; F. W. Harcourt, Heneage-lane; D. Harding, Suffolk and Watts, Ltd.; H. J. Hardingham, W. H. Smith and Son; C. Harrap; G. E. Hart, St. Clement's Press, Ltd.; J. Hayes, Hayes and Matthews; W. E. Hebditch, Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd.; H. R. Heyward; T. J. Hunt, Garlick-hill; J. J. Jagelman, United Newspapers, Ltd.; A. E. Jarvis, Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd.; G. W. Jones, Gough-square; H. W. Jordan, Jordan and Sons, Ltd.; W. Keating, Alfred Berridge and Co.; E. C. Keliher, J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd.; C. Keliher, J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd.; A. Langley, Langley and Sons, Ltd.; E. C. Langley, Langley and Sons, Ltd.; A. Legg, Darling and Son, Ltd.; G. H. Limbrey, Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd.; W. Marshall, Allen and Hanburys, Ltd.; W. A. Masters, Ernest Nister; Alex. Smith Mitchell, Classic Colour Press, Reading; J. Mortimer, Printers' Pension Corporation; G. K. Naylor, L.C.C.; R. A. Peddie, St. Bride Institute; W. Penman, W. Penman and Sons; G. Phillips, Odhams, Ltd.; O. Pickford, United Newspapers, Ltd.; W. Brett Plummer, J. Swain and Son, Ltd.; J. R. Riddell, St. Bride Institute; N. T. Riddle, Riddle, Smith and Duffus; M. C. Ritchie, Farringdon-road; C. H. Roud, Bank of England; E. H. Rudd, *Illustrated London News*; C. Salter, Blades, East and Blades; T. Sanders, Newspaper Proprietors' Association; W. D. Sarjeant, Eastern Press, Reading; J. Sharp, Lake, Sison and Brown, Ltd.; J. E. Shaw, Hayman, Christy and Lilly; J. J. Smith, Comptelburo, Ltd.; P. G. Smith, *Newspaper World*; R. E. Thomas, R. E. Thomas and Co.; J. Vernon, Waterlow and Son, Ltd.; Toye Vise, *Stationer and Printer*; E. H. Walker, Usher and Co; W. R. Walker, Roberts and Leete, Ltd.; W. H. Wardley, *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*; Edgar Waterlow, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.; E. W. Watkins, The Vandyck Printers, Ltd.; W. T. Welfare, W. H. Smith and Son; T. E. Wells, Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd.; H. Whetton, *British Printer*; H. P. White, H. P. White and Co.; F. H. Williams, W. Cooper and Nephews, Berkhamstead; W. S. Wilson, Menpes Printing Co., Ltd., Watford. Amongst other officials of the Company were Messrs. G. W. Davis, C. W. Shortt and W. M. Bower.

After luncheon each guest was presented with a souvenir of the visit in the form of a handsome leather sovereign purse with the date stamped in gold inside, and a few toasts were honoured.

The CHAIRMAN expressed how glad his colleagues and he were at having the members of the Institute of Printers with them as guests, and said they welcomed them there because they believed that closer intercourse between the manufacturers of machinery and those who used it in their daily avocations would be beneficial to all parties concerned. (Hear, hear). They did not regard that day's function in any sense as a business engagement; they valued it for the sake of the social intercourse it was the means of promoting. He was instructed to say that those responsible for the organization of this visit, especially his friend Mr. Drummond—(applause)—had received a large number of replies to the invitations sent out, in which the writers expressed regret for their inability to attend, notably from their friend Sir George Riddell, who was kept in town by circumstances of an important and urgent character; also from their old friend, Sir Thomas Bowater, now Lord Mayor of London; Lord Hamilton, Sir Adolph Tuck, Sir Frank Newnes, Mr. Alfred Blades, Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode and others. They also regretted the absence of Sir Philip Waterlow, a vice-president of the Institute of Printers, but they were pivileged to have amongst them his son, Mr. Edgar Waterlow. (Applause). He hoped after what they had seen in the Works that they had found evidences that the Company, founded twenty-five years ago, had not been asleep in the meantime—that it had been going on from point to point in the great process of evolution that was going on in the printing world. There was no finality about it. And the machines they bought to day they hoped would be out of use in four or five years' time. (Laughter). In fact the number they were turning out of all classes of machinery was so great now that the officials of the Company—including their friend Mr. Frank Taylor, to whose initiative and brilliant forethought this gathering was entirely due—were finding some difficulty in cataloguing all the machinery they were making, as they would have observed in passing through the erecting shops where there was a Miehle machine to which they had been unable to give a number and had therefore given it six noughts. (Laughter.) What it would be like in five or ten years time it was impossible to say; it would probably be a long string of noughts. He regretted the weather had been so inhospitable for them that day, but assured them that the Company's welcome was none the less warm. They had had a foretaste of the kind thought of Mr. Taylor in the shape of the gift of a sovereign purse as a souvenir of the visit. (Applause.) Referring to the co-operation of the Company with the kindred companies of America and Germany, the chairman remarked that this had not impaired their finances in any way, nor had it led to an increase in prices. During the last ten years they had had to bear heavier expenses in the payment of higher wages and the greater cost of materials. There was, however, perfect freedom of trade and they all

Digitized by Google

benefited by the brains of the companies with whom they interchanged improvements without cost to each other. This combination of the human intellect, of capital and of energy in the three most progressive nations of the world must be for the benefit of the whole country. He hoped this day would be the fore-runner of many other similar gatherings with his friend, Mr. Frank Taylor. He asked them to join with him in drinking to the health of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades, coupled with the name of Mr. Edgar Waterlow. (Applause.)

Mr. EDGAR WATERLOW expressed sincere thanks to Sir Joseph Lawrence and the Company he represented for the great hospitality that had been shown to them. Having accepted this hospitality, could they go back without leaving something behind? Two members of his own company were there that day, Mr. Vernon and himself, and they had put their heads together and had decided to buy two printing machines to show that they both appreciated their hosts' hospitality. He hoped each one present would do the same. (Laughter.) They were indebted to Mr. Frank Taylor for the idea of enabling the members of the Institute of Printers to visit these works. Most great ideas emanated from America; they were colossal in everything they did. This building was colossal, and everything they supplied to the buyer in England. They could not in the neighbourhood of London have anything like such a structure. The huge vista of machinery to be seen in the Miehle department would be impossible in London. They were exceedingly obliged to Mr. Taylor for the idea, and to the Company for the handsome manner in which they had carried it out, and he therefore asked the visitors to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and Board of Directors of the Linotype Company. (Applause.)

Mr. FRANK H. TAYLOR, in returning thanks on behalf of his colleagues and himself, said the occasion of the visit arose from the honour that had been conferred upon him when he was elected a junior vice-president of the Institute of Printers. He desired to do something in recognition of that honour, and it occurred to him that it would be as useful for them to come to the Broadheath Works, as it would be to the company to have them. He wished to correct a wrong impression that seemed to prevail, that the Yankees had something to do with the growth of these Works. All the machinery in the place, the buildings that had been erected, and the advances that had been made there—except the use of patents and the privilege of doing certain things—were not only initiated and bought, but entirely planned out by an English force. When he came over here he made up his mind there should be no other Yankees here. (Laughter and applause.) He had seen lots of failures—men from America coming over to England to change them and generally making the mistake of bringing men to help them, especially men possessed of things they themselves recognised they were weak in. (Laughter.) He found such men over here as were to be found in these Works to-day, and they had as good an organisation and staff here as could be found anywhere in the world. (Applause.)

Mr. H. PEARCE, works manager, also replied, remarking that the Works were run entirely for the benefit of the printing trade. It gave him much pleasure to have had the opportunity of showing them the Works and the way the machinery was built there, in the hope that they might convince them that they did their utmost to supply machinery that was perfect when it left the Works and that would keep perfect ten years afterwards. They did not stand still; no sooner had they finished one design than immediately they were thinking how they were going to better it. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think they should separate without a word from Mr. Drummond, whom he had known for long as a sterling good friend in anything connected with the printing trade.

Mr. C. J. DRUMMOND acknowledged the compliment paid to him by the chairman, and thanked those present for the appreciative way they had received him. In an interesting speech he referred to the introduction of the Linotype and the difficulties that were surmounted with so little friction, considering the revolutionary nature of the invention, and paid tribute to the enormous advantage it was to the printing industry. The visit, he said, had been very interesting, and the part of the building that had impressed and interested him most had been that portion which dealt with the Linotype machine. They had seen a new machine about to be placed on the market, and they would agree with him that it was a wonderful production. He took the opportunity of proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to their chairman, testifying to the great ability with which he had dealt with the management of the Company for so many years, and spoke of his many-sidedness, characterising him as one of the best friends the printing trade had ever had.

The health of the Chairman having been drank with musical honours, Sir JOSEPH LAWRENCE replied, and proposed the health of Mr. W. H. Lock and other members of the staff who had contributed to the enjoyment of the visitors.

The toast was cordially received and Mr. LOCK briefly returned thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

The inspection of the works was resumed after luncheon, the first thing to attract attention being a newly-invented machine, the Auto Trimmer, which is an improvement on the one previously in use for this purpose, performing the work of trimming the curved stereo plates more automatically and more perfectly.

A photograph of the large party was taken in front of the entrance to the works, and the visitors left about five o'clock for Broadheath Station, from whence a special train conveyed them to London-road, Manchester, and they returned to London by the 6.15 p.m. train, in specially reserved saloon carriages, dinner again being served in the train, which reached Euston Station exactly to the minute, after a very comfortable run.

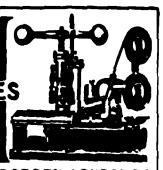
THE index and title-page to Volume seventy-two of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is now ready, and it being contrary to postal regulations to enclose it as a supplement to our usual weekly issue, a copy will be sent to any reader desiring it on receipt of a penny stamp.

A NEW monthly review, entitled the *International Review of Commerce and Industry*, has made its appearance. A foreword informs us that it "will be written for the principals of great commercial firms having business interests in all parts of the world." The publishers are L. Upcott Gill and Son, Ltd., Drury-lane.

LIABILITY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—In the City of London Court, the other day, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., Messrs. Ward Lock and Co., Ltd., publishers, Warwick House, Salisbury-square, E.C., sued Mr. J. D. Wertheim, lately trading as the Puttagoff Manufacturing Co., Gamage-buildings, Holborn, for £7 16s., advertisements inserted in the *Windsor Magazine*. The defence was that the A.C.S. Syndicate, Ltd., were liable. One of the plaintiffs' canvassers said that he took the order from Caffery, defendant's then manager. He knew nothing about the A.C.S. Syndicate, Ltd. Caffery was called by the plaintiffs, and he said he gave the order on behalf of the defendant. He was the defendant's sales manager. All he knew about the A.C.S. Syndicate was that defendant told him it would take over the Puttagoff Manufacturing Co. Sometimes he was told to put a rubber stamp on the letters that went out with the name of the A.C.S. Syndicate, Ltd., on them and sometimes with the names of other companies on them. There were half-a-dozen rubber stamps of half-a-dozen companies in the defendant's office. Witness signed as manager of all or any of them but it did not make him such. Defendant paid him his salary. In cross-examination he admitted that he had sworn affidavits describing himself as the manager of the A.C.S. Syndicate. Defendant said he never carried on business as the Puttagoff Manufacturing Co. and he never gave Caffery authority to give the plaintiffs the order for the advertisements except on behalf of the A.C.S. Syndicate, Ltd. The A.C.S Syndicate, Ltd., was liable for the amount of the plaintiffs' account. He owned 20 shares in the company—his qualification shares as a director. Mr. S. Jones, plaintiffs' solicitor, said that the plaintiffs knew nothing of the A.C.S. Syndicate, Ltd. Judge Rentoul said he was sorry that the law required him to find for the defendant, although the decision according to justice, would go the other way. He was bound to hold that Caffery gave the orders to the plaintiffs on behalf of the syndicate.

ACCORDING to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, 1,914 persons were employed last year by co-operative consumers' societies, their total annual wages amounting to £107,920. In addition, 1,066 persons were employed by similar associations of workers, their total wage being £70,352.

GOUGH



DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO. LTD.

METAL TYPE

ALL TYPE CAST ON THE AMERICAN POINT SYSTEM

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE FACES

WOOD MILES & Co

FROM HACKNEY WICK LONDON.

26, KING STREET, LEICESTER.

THE CHURCH ARMY PRESS

London Offices: 55, Bryanston Street, W.

TRADE PRINTING

We have special facilities for the production of long runs, and solicit your inquiries and orders.

ROTARY, PERFECTOR, TWO-REVOLUTION, WHARFEDALE AND PLATEN MACHINES

ready to do your work at

MODERATE PRICES consistent with good work and —fair conditions of labour.—

Please send particulars of your needs to D. R. WATKINS, Secretary and Manager,

THE CHURCH ARMY PRESS

Printers, Lithographers, Binders and Stationers,

COWLEY, OXFORD.

Telephone: 34 Oxford; 3440 Paddington.
Telegrams: Battleaxe, Oxford; Battleaxe, Edge, London.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London City and Midland Bank, a/c Church Army Press," Payable to PREBENDARY CARLILE, Founder and Honorary Chief Secretary.

TO THE TRADE.

Mono and Lino Composition.

Wire and Thread Sewing Machines.

Card Index Cutting.

All the Latest Machinery.

Best Work Guaranteed.

BIRDSALL & Co.,

Electric Printeries,

STANNINGLEY, LEEDS.

EST. 1881. TEL., STANNINGLEY 81.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,

LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a-d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Mr. Goodwin, the organiser of the Federation Costing Committee, is visiting Scotland just now.

o o o

It's no special business of his to recapture a lot of the book work Edinburgh long ago sto—no, no, no—captured from London; but if he could just melt the hearts of a few printers across the border and get them to let us have just a wee bit of it back, the gift would be received with the most heartfelt surprise.

o o o

Poor old London. It's always getting buffetings of some sort. It's always being killed. It almost seems to like it.

o o o

Dutch typefounders were once battering upon London. Certain Bishops used to stipulate that books they published must be printed in Dutch type.

o o o

Caslon recaptured that position for us nearly 200 years ago. It's a tougher job to recapture London's book trade.

o o o

What a Noah's dove our costing organiser is. East, West, North and South Mr. Reginoah Lake (I hope that's not libellous) sends him forth from the ark on Mount Buchanarat to see whether any printers are getting any firm ground firm under their feet.

o o o

He improves on the earlier dove's solitary olive leaf performance. He keeps coming back with olive leaves and evidences of this peak and of a man here and that craggy old Caxtonian yonder who have sturdily refused to be submerged; whose heads are and have always been well above water.

o o o

He was at Dorchester lately. The country has one very notable printerian association. I am thinking of the large Butler and Tanner printery at Frome. I write as one who in other days had cause to acknowledge much friendliness from some members of the Tanner family. Those whom I knew well are not, I think, financially connected with the printing firm; but never mind about that. I cannot feel indifferent to any bearer of the name of Tanner. It would please me particularly to see one or more of the partners in the Frome establishment taking a prominent place in the forward movement in the craft consonant with the scale and importance of their enterprise.

o o o

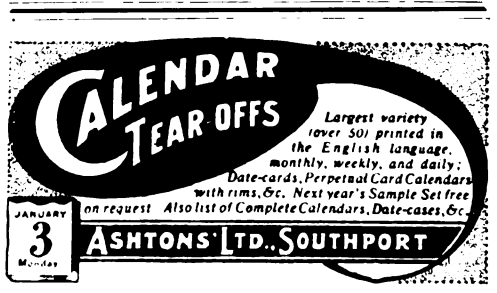
So far as giving a lead in technique is concerned, there is not much to ask of them that is not already forthcoming; they do notable things now, and my impression is they are going in 1913 to give a rather special lead to the craft in one particular technical direction.

o o o

But I want to see them come into the open. I want them to be right in the forefront of all associated effort making for the craft's amelioration. We can possibly do without the help of this or that large employer, but we could do much better with it.

o o o

More contact with them would do us good; more contact with some of us might do them good. By which I mean no more than that iron sharpeneth iron. In my unofficial and unofficious way, I put it to these gentlemen with very real respect for the name they bear, to co-operate in this cost reforming, and in any craft reforming movement, to the extent not of what they feel they must do but to the extent of all they can do.



But that dove's been fluttering about near the window. I must pull it in, and go on with its story.

o o o

Mr. Goodwin went lately to Dorchester, and Dorchester is sound on costs, and so, I think, is Weymouth so far as indications go.

o o o

By the way, one of the Byles family has apparently bought the good old business of of Mr. Sherren. I judge that no one has more worthily upheld the good name and fame of the printer than Mr. Sherren.

o o o

"Troops of friends" appear to have been among the rewards of his advancing years, and another solace has been the satisfaction of seeing a son well established as a practitioner in the inner circles of the medical profession in the West-end. Mr. Sherren must have studied his costs.

o o o

From Dorchester to Norwich, there's a stretch for you; and its all the same tale. Forty-five master printers recently turned up at a Norwich meeting. Fletcher's have the Federation's Costing System going very well; and he with both his frank admissions of defects discovered and the outstanding evidence of business competence, has been a great help.

o o o

Then Mr. Goodwin met a few printers in Stoke-on-Trent a short while since. Ten of them were either installing the system or just about to do so. One firm was disposed to seek rather special assistance from the Federation, which was readily forthcoming.

o o o

At Leek, hard by, six of the nine master printers in the town recently met, and decided to form a Leek branch of the Federation.

o o o

The Johnson brothers, of York, have done yeoman service; alluring to brighter balance-sheets and leading the way. They've prepared charts showing how different allocation of expenses affect the price of jobs.

o o o

Mr. J. E. T. Allen is naturally a tower of strength in Manchester district.

o o o

Mr. Goowin, as I understand, speaks at the Manchester School of Technology on December 6th.

o o o

In Liverpool fourteen or more printers have intimated that they are altering their own systems, or are about to do so.

o o o

A fresh Costing Committee has been appointed. It consists of Messrs. Howard Hazell, Austen Leigh, W. A. Waterlow and Herman Lea, who were stalwarts of the old body, and the additions are Mr. J. T. Cooper (of Cooper and Budd), an exceedingly fine printer of more than national repute, M. Geo. Eaton Hart, Mr. Keliher, Mr. J. H. Johns (Finsbury), Mr. J. R. Burt, Mr. Matthieson (of Burrup, Matthieson and Sprague), and Mr. Harold Curwen.

o o o

Those who know these gentlemen (and that surely means all live printers) will recognise what a very great access of strength these appointments represent.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

A VERY fine calendar for 1914 is being sent out to customers by Messrs. Taylor and Watkinson, of the Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, Leeds, the well-known printers' lead and clump manufacturers. It is 18 by 12 inches in size, and consists of a heavy card with sunk panel, on which is a reproduction of one of John Noble Barlow's paintings, "Evensong," a picture that is a typical and excellent example of the art of this noted landscape painter. With wonderful fidelity to nature the artist has painted the deepening shadows and the soft hazy atmosphere. The old church, surrounded by fine trees, fast losing their foliage as winter's reign draws nearer—with its warm glow of colour, gives a pathos and wealth of sentiment to the picture. In the gradually deepening shadows may be observed the simple country folk on their way to church. It is as though all nature had sought and found a moment of complete rest. The firm's business announcement appears on the margin of the mount, and the calendar is a very fine one. A smaller calendar accompanies the large one just mentioned, on which is a pretty picture entitled "Twilight on the Orwell," from a painting by F. G. Cotman, R.I. This picture is also in colours, and is mounted on a wide-margined card, with the dates on tear-off sheets at the foot. Both calendars are got up in a very tasteful manner, and will be appreciated by recipients.

Love and Malcomson's Compositors' ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner organised in connection with the compositors' chapel of Love and Malcomson's Printing Works, Dane-street, High Holborn, was held on Saturday last, at "Ye Olde Mitre," Chancery-lane. A company numbering about seventy sat down to a capital spread under the chairmanship of the manager (Mr. A. C. Gronow), with Mr. E. H. Campling (overseer) in the vice-chair. Among others present were Mr. Stuart Malcomson (representing the firm), Messrs. Alway and Geale (overseer and accountant respectively of the firm's Redhill establishment), Messrs. Mitchell (overseer of the warehouse), W. A. Perkins (head reader), H. E. Kelly, A. Nicol, F. Coleridge ("Imperial" Father), W. H. J. Symons ("Lino" Father), and A. Young (Clerk of the Chapel).

After dinner, the time was profitably occupied in song and speech, a short toast list being interspersed with the musical items.

Mr. Coleridge, in giving "The Firm," welcomed the presence of Mr. Stuart Malcomson at that gathering, and hoped on a future occasion to see more of them there—perhaps the whole board.

Mr. Stuart Malcomson thanked the company for the reception of the toast, and assured them of the pleasure he had in being present.

The Chairman, in replying to the toast of his health, which was drunk with much enthusiasm, commented upon the increasing prosperity of the firm, and remarked that it was his earnest wish to maintain good relations with everybody engaged in the house.

Mr. Alway replied on behalf of "The Visitors," and said the thing which he liked about the gathering was the good fellowship which seemed to exist among those present without distinction of grades.

Another toast which was greeted with great heartiness was that of "The Vice-Chairman," and Mr. Campling, in reply, said that was the third of their dinners he had attended. He hoped he would be spared to work with them and to attend those annual functions for a great many years.

"The Health of the Stewards" having been duly honoured, the Chairman gave "The Father of the Chapel," and in doing so referred to the amicable manner in which everything was arranged between those gentlemen and the representatives of the firm.

Mr. Coleridge, in reply, gave an instance of the way in which the manager considered the interests of the men. While that kind of spirit prevailed they could not but get on well together.

Mr. Symons also replied.

Those who contributed to the musical programme included Messrs. E. Thorne, W. G. Baker, J. Dougherty, Andy Gemmell, C. Pope, R. Dowling, A. Mitchell, T. Long, and R. Smith, some excellent "local" talent being included among them. Mr. Will Seymour acted as accompanist. The arrangements were carried out in an excellent manner by Messrs. W. A. Hooper and A. Hanson who acted as stewards.

The menu card was an artistic production in red, green, and gold, which reflected great credit upon its designer (Mr. A. R. Ambrose), also upon the pressman (Mr. W. Barker).

The gathering was highly successful in every way.

MUCH excellent colour printing is in evidence in the December *Pearson's Magazine*, and there are stories and articles well designed to appeal to every possible taste. The Hon. John Collier is an artist who enjoys wide popularity, and it is a pleasure to find all his well-known "problem" pictures assembled together as illustrations to an article on "Life's Little Tragedies." This is followed by a contribution in lighter vein from Mr. Arthur Collins of Drury-lane fame, who writes on "Pantomimes and Players." Miss Jessie Pope's advice as to "How to Amuse the Boys and Girls" will come as a boon to many a distracted hostess, and "Fortunes in Furs" should appeal to every feminine heart by reason of its captivating illustrations of fair Parisiennes in the latest of "furry" garments. Miss Beatrice Grimshaw has an adventurous romance called "The Sorcerer's Stone." Captain Harry Graham is represented by the first of a new series under the heading "The Complete Sportsman." "Fancy Dresses and Fancy Dances," by Mr. Philip O'Farrell, manages to convey some helpful hints in light, amusing style, and the coloured illustrations by Mr. W. E. Webster are a feature of the number. Other authors and artists whose work appears to advantage are Dr. R. Austin Freeman, Lady Sybil Grant, Messrs. Edgar Jepson, J. J. Bell, Gilbert Holiday, Christopher Clark, R.I., Heath Robinson, Réné Bull, Dudley Buxton, Edmund Blampied, Lewis Baumer, and Treyer Evans.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE City reporters' third annual dinner was held at the Trocadero, on Saturday. The gathering was presided over by Mr. W. Chisholm (*Mining World*), one of the oldest City journalists.

ON Monday, at the French Embassy, Mr. Frederick W. Emett, of Reuter's Agency, was presented with the insignia of the Chevalier Etoile Noire, which has been conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic.

THE Christmas *Bookseller* is a finely printed issue containing particulars of, and illustrations from all the principal books that have been got ready for the Christmas trade, and will be of great service to all who deal in literature.

THE annual staff dinner of the Argus Printing Co. and the *Sunday Times* was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. The gathering numbered close on 200 persons, and was presided over by Messrs. H. Schmidt, W. Miles and A. Rowland Harris. The proceedings throughout were most enjoyable.

A LECTURE will be given at the Victoria and Albert Museum, on Thursday, December 11th, by Mr. G. H. Palmer, on "Early Printed Books." Admission will be free, by ticket only, for which application must be made before the date of the lecture either at the Museum entrances, or by letter addressed to the director and secretary.

ON Tuesday Messrs. Cerebos, Ltd., salt manufacturers, were awarded £100 damages, in the King's Bench Division, for libel against the *Winning Post*, which in March last printed the following paragraph: "Romano's is to be congratulated. It is one of those restaurants that have discarded Cerebos for real salt." As stated, the jury, after a hearing, returned a verdict for plaintiffs, and judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

A USEFUL calendar desk pad is being sent out to customers by Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., printing ink and roller manufacturers, 11, Wine Office-court, E.C. It is 10 by 6 inches in size, each sheet containing a week's dates with space for memoranda, engagements, etc. The firm's business announcement is blocked in white on a red ground at the top of the pad, and there is a complete calendar for the year on the back.

ON Thursday evening last about 200 members and friends of the Society of Authors met at the Criterion Restaurant on the occasion of the annual dinner, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Hesketh Prichard. Field-Marshal Earl Roberts was present, and the guests included Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Miss Marie Corelli, Mrs. Elinor Glyn, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Bullock Workman, and Messrs. Francis Gribble, W. W. Jacobs, E. Temple Thurston, E. Phillips Oppenheim, and Douglas Sladen.

"PENROSE'S PICTORIAL ANNUAL" (the "Process Year Book"), which will be published shortly, has this year been greatly enlarged and improved. It reviews the progress made during the year in all illustrative methods, and, for this reason alone, should be in the hands of every progressive man. Besides being a beautiful picture book it contains a host of exceedingly interesting articles on many subjects intimately associated with the graphic arts, and is of special interest to printers, engravers, photographers, artists, advertisers, and all lovers of beautiful pictures. The price is 5s. net, from Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., 109, Farringdon-road, E.C.

TENDERS WANTED.—For general printing for five or seven years for the Camberwell Borough Council; forms of tender from the Printing Office, Town Hall, Peckham-road, S.E. For the supply of books and general stationery for the Guardians of West Ham Union; forms of tender from Mr. T. Smith, clerk, Board Room, Union-road, Leytonstone. For printing rate books for the Wandsworth Borough Council; forms of tender from the Council House, East-hill, Wandsworth, S.W. For the supply of exercise books, foolscap papers, drawing books and papers, stationery, reading books, charts, and general publications, kindergarten materials, etc., for the Wolverhampton Education Committee; particulars from the Accountant, Education Offices, Town Hall, Wolverhampton. For a supply of books, printing and stationery for three years, for the Prescot Guardians; specifications may be obtained from the Union Offices, Whiston, Prescot. For printing the registers of Parliamentary, County Council, and parochial electors for three years, for the Isle of Wight County Council; particulars from Mr. J. Dufton, County Council Offices, Newport, I.W.

THE "Engineering Directory," issued by *Engineering*, Ltd., Bedford-street, W.C., has now attained to its fifty-seventh number, and contains a classified list of the leading firms in the engineering world together with their telegraphic addresses, codes and telephone numbers, as well as glossaries for the use of foreign buyers. The "Directory" is distributed gratis, over 100,000 copies being sent out every year to all parts of the world.

A DEBENTURE JUDGMENT.—A motion was heard last week by Mr. Justice Sergent, sitting in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. It was listed in *re* The Ludgate Printing Co., Ltd., Oliver *v.* The Company, and was a motion for judgment in default of defence in a debenture action. The plaintiff held 16 debentures out of 20 authorised, and 19 of which were issued, the bonds being for £50 each, and it appeared that he had paid £280 2s. 8d. in cash in respect of them. There was no opposition, and an ordinary judgment in a debenture action was entered.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—For various supplies, for the Whitehaven Education Committee (recommended for acceptance), stationery, etc. (section A), W. H. Moss and Sons, Ltd.; kindergarten (section B), R. Burlington; reading books, W. H. Moss and Sons, Ltd.; printing and office stationery, T. Brakenridge and Co, Ltd. For printing work, for the Bridlington Corporation (accepted), Jowett and Sowry, Leeds, 118 copies of the year book, six calf-lined russia cases. A. J. Brown, printing 75 copies of the Council minutes each month. C. Forster and Co., printing 100 copies of the committee minutes each month.

FROM May to October in 1914 an Anglo-American Exhibition is to be held at Shepherd's Bush, to celebrate the hundred years of peace and progress between the English-speaking people of Great Britain and the United States. A century's advancement in education, science, art, literature, inventions, the manufacture of all kinds of goods, transport, light, heat, power, etc., will be demonstrated in the most attractive manner, and be a special feature. The Duke of Connaught is acting as the patron of the Exhibition, and the Duke of Teck has consented to be the president. The Earl of Kintore is chairman of an influential Executive Committee. With regard to trade exhibits as well as historic objects of interest the Earl of Kintore says that they are likely to be more numerous and better organised than at any previous show within the metropolitan area.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSEMEN'S PENSION.—The first concert of the season was held on Monday, at the "Red Lion," Red-lion-court, E.C., when the chairs were taken by Mr. R. Apps (*Gentlewoman*), Mr. J. Southey (*News of the World*), and Mr. W. H. Hillman (Fleet Printing Works), who were supported by Mr. J. Rawlings (Odham's), and Mr. H. Budd (Eyre and Spottiswoode). Quite a host of talent appeared, and included Miss Amy Orchin, a sweet soprano; Mr. John Regan, the popular baritone; Mr. G. Biss, a pleasing tenor; Mr. H. Chalk, Mr. H. Berry, Mr. Lionel James, Mr. A. Dent, Mr. Frank Carlton, an entertaining raconteur; Mr. Len Austin, a capital comedian; the Three Gees, with their ragtime melodies; Mr. Fred. Vernon, a popular favourite at these gatherings; Messrs. Lester and Harvey, patterers, and other entertaining items. The "plate" realised £18, and the chairman and their supporters heartily thanked their many friends for their splendid help. Praise is due to Mr. Geo. Scotter, who was a painstaking pianist, and the whole ehtertainment reflected the highest credit upon the energetic hon. secs., J. S. Edwards and H. Whitlock, who, together with the hon. treasurer, Mr. T. McCaffrey, and Mr. J. F. V. Bennett, the musical director, attended to every detail for the comfort of their patrons.

A CLAIM FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.—In the City of London Court, last week, the case of Scriven and Co. *v.* Wakefield and Co. was before the Court and finally disposed of. The plaintiffs, of 35 6, Hosier-lane, sued the defendants, trading as the Applied Arts and Antique Co., 9, Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, for 17s. 6d. for photographs supplied. The case had been before the Court on several occasions, the proceedings at the time being reported in the columns of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. Upon the case being called, the Registrar said he thought the matter had been settled. The plaintiff, Mr. Scriven, said that was so. He had made some new photographs for the defendant which had been accepted, and some part of the order it was agreed should be cancelled. The Registrar said he did not know why, if the parties had settled the matter, they should appear at Court. The plaintiff said he thought he had to put in an appearance. The defendant said that the plaintiffs had made two fresh photographs for him which he had accepted. The plaintiffs, he understood, were willing to accept £1 to settle the matter, and that sum he was prepared to pay. He did not think he should be called upon to pay the costs of the previous attendances at Court. The Registrar said he was not going to make any order as to costs. There had been a fresh bargain made, and the parties had settled the matter. The defendant said he would give £1 to settle the matter. The plaintiff said he would accept it. The Registrar: Then why come to the Court wasting your time like this.

ADVERTISING IN FRANCE.—It will be noticed from an announcement on another page that we have been appointed the London agents of *Le Courier du Livre*, a bi-monthly Parisian journal, devoted to the printing and kindred trades, which is now in its fifteenth year of publication. It is one of the most newsy and practical of our many Continental trade contemporaries, gets into the best French printing establishments, and amongst the right people, and thus constitutes an advertising medium of unusual value to all those who are intending to enter the French market with any plant or machinery appealing to firms engaged in the printing and kindred industries. We shall be pleased to furnish, on application, a specimen copy of, and scale of charges for advertising in, the *Courier du Livre*.

THE special Christmas number of the *Auckland Weekly News*, which is just to hand by the New Zealand mail, is quite up to the usual high standard of that publication, to which in past years we have referred in terms of highest praise. The contents deal with New Zealand life and scenery, and the large half-tone illustrations with which the issue is filled are most beautifully reproduced. Many of them being worked on tints, and having artistically designed and appropriate borders. The cover is in colours, and two coloured pictures of New Zealand scenery accompany the number. The whole of the work has been done in the establishment of Messrs. Wilson and Horton, the proprietors of the *New Zealand Herald* and the *Auckland Weekly News*, and is a credit to all concerned, the whole issue being of a high-class character, and equal to anything ever produced in the old country.

THE Christmas double number of the *Windsor Magazine* is an excellent issue. The fine art subjects include facsimile coloured plates reproducing important pictures by Sir John E. Millais, P.R.A., B. W. Leader, R.A., Sir John Gilbert, R.A., and Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A., accompanying a survey of the pictorial treasures of the Guildhall Art Gallery of the City of London. Many famous novelists contribute their latest stories to the fiction programme of the issue, and other writers of note are responsible for important features, among them Sir H. Rider Haggard, Anthony Hope, Halliwell Sutcliffe, Beatrice Harraden, "Q.," H. B. Marriott Watson, Charles G. D. Roberts, Edgar Wallace, Arnold Bennett, Eden Phillpotts, E. F. Benson, S. Macnaughtan, Barry Pain and other authors almost equally well known. This number of the *Windsor* is an uniqne Christmas annual of the utmost attractiveness.

ARE COLOURED ADVERTISEMENTS PREFERABLE?—In the City of London Court, on Friday last, before His Honour Judge Rentoul, K.C., the Phono Press, 40, Fleet-street, claimed £11 19s., against Mr. Gabriel Parés, manufacturer, 15, New Oxford-street, for advertisements inserted in the *Phono Record*. Mr. Collyer appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. W. J. Williams, 15, New Oxford-street, had been added as a co-defendant and he alone defended the action. He said he gave the order as agent for Parés, who was in Paris. Mr. Collyer said they knew nothing about Parés other than through Williams. Judge Rentoul did not think it probable that the plaintiffs would trust a Frenchman in France. Williams said that the invoice was made out to Parés. Mr. Collyer pointed out that Williams had paid £1 1s. on account and had never disclosed his principal. They thought he was Parés until they got into Court. Williams was liable in law to the plaintiffs. Judge Rentoul thought that Williams was undoubtedly liable. He gave the order on behalf of his firm of Pares who would pay Williams. If the firm was a valid one it would pay Williams, who had given the order as an undisclosed principal. Williams said that he objected to the amount. The advertisements had brought him nothing. Judge Rentoul said that did not matter. Williams further said that he ordered the advertisements to be inserted in colours. That had not been carried out with some of the advertisements. Plaintiffs said they made the defendant an allowance of 10s. in respect of that on the next advertisement. Judge Rentoul said he could quite understand that an advertisement in colours in say the *Daily Telegraph* would be worth 40 times more than in black. In the end he found for the plaintiffs for £6 and costs.

Digitized by Google

THE MEANEST MAN.—The meanest man has been located, says *Geyer's Stationer*. He went into a stationery store and asked the proprietor for a cheap note-book. The small package was made up and the price, a nickel, handed to the merchant, when the customer asked if the purchase could be sent to his home. The merchant assented, and calling a boy, handed him the parcel and a dime, saying, "Here, sonny, take this parcel to Mr. Blank's house." "What!" exclaimed the customer, "are you going to give that boy a dime to take that parcel up?" "Why, certainly," said the merchant. "I would not think of asking him to go for nothing." "Well," said the meanest man, "if you would just give me my nickel back, I will take it up myself, and save five cents."

THE current issue of *International Theosophical Chronicle* gives the reader some excellent food for thought. Dr. Herbert Coryn (formerly of London and now resident at Point Loma, California) writes on "The Playground of the Mind," and shows how we live in our likes and dislikes. "Cheerless Theosophy," by a London Student, is the subject of a good article dealing with some adverse criticisms on Theosophy, by the Rev. Dr. Horton, and in the section devoted to the "Survey of the movement," there are records of press notices and of a special interview with Mrs. Katherine Tingley, just after her return to the United States from the extensive tour she has recently made in Europe in the cause of International Peace. Further records of the activities at the International Theosophical Peace Congress at Visingsö are published, and numerous fine half-tone illustrations bearing on the Theosophical work combine to make a very enjoyable number.

Lithographic Three-Colour Process.

According to a German technical paper, an artist lithographer in Munich has been successful in making a three-colour printing process direct from stone quite practicable for large editions. This he has done by means of special retouching methods on the half-tone prints, making the screen points weaker or stronger as desired. He makes three or four colour plates in a photo-mechanical way by means of fundamental positive and negative retouching, and the high lights are quite blocked out during the exposure of the plates. The prints can be made direct from the screen negative on to stone if a suitable whirler for coating the stone, and the necessary printing frame are available. If such apparatus are not at hand the print must be made on aluminum, and retransferred to stone. The stone may be of the blue or gray variety, according to the hardness desired. If local correction or strengthening is necessary, the stone is etched slightly into relief, and by this means the clean printing of the stone is ensured as the ink will not attach itself between the dots. For this reason also the printing may be done on any kind of paper. Then three or four colour stones thus prepared with the screen or grain prints will yield just as long editions as the colour stones prepared hitherto by the chromo-lithographer.

Indian Paper Trade.

Mr. William Raitt, F.C.S., the cellulose expert, attached to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, in one of his recent official reports to the Government of India, deals with the problem referred to as follows:—

"The local mills have long since reached the limits of economic radius from which they can draw supplies in the raw state, a state which means freight and handling charges on 2½ tons of raw material for each ton of product, and rather than extend their radius further it suits them to import European wood pulp to the amount of 8,000 tons per annum at a high cost for freight. To put the Indian paper industry on a satisfactory basis, its system must be revolutionised on similar lines to the change of methods which has taken place in Europe, *i.e.*, the raw material must be partly manufactured at or near the source of supply and the 50 to 60 per cent. of waste there got rid of. Besides the present local demand and the large expansion of it which may be expected as soon as our paper mills are in a position to undertake it, there is a rapidly growing market in China and Japan which may be tapped, and which is represented by a present annual import of 30,000 tons of European wood pulp, and on which there is, to pulp manufactured in India, what amounts to practically a bonus of Rs. 15 per ton in difference of freight. Further, in view of the admitted increasing scarcity of spruce wood, and the gradually increased cost of wood pulp, it does not appear to be beyond the bounds of possibility to see an export trade to Europe develop."

The Worker and his Wages.

Theoretically, every workman is supposed to give all that he is capable of doing, but in reality no employee works his full capacity without extra inducement. Honest, conscientious men endeavour to earn their pay, but do not feel it incumbent upon them to give more than value received. In fiction the hero steams ahead at full pressure all the time, and the employer recognises his work by voluntarily increasing his pay, but in real life the pay envelope is fattened generally only when the employee receives a better offer elsewhere, save in institutions where there is a regular scale of advancement regulated by term of service.

The average employee has no interest in the firm farther than his pay envelope, and all the "get-together" lectures and "pull for the shop" slogans will enthuse him in a general way only unless he gets a substantial return from the profits he helps to swell.

High wages generally mean low cost of production, and nothing spurs like a bonus for good work. This truth employers should not forget.

If most men have something extra to work for, many time-saving short cuts will suggest themselves, and they will use their heads trying to think up new ways of doing the thing quicker and better.

When employees begin to use their heads, when they cease to work mechanically along certain lines because "we always done it that way," they become more valuable, both to their employers and to themselves. Brain cells, like muscles, grow through exercise, but they need an impetus to give them a start.—*Harris Monthly*.

Offset Book Printing.

Our American contemporary, the *National Lithographer*, says:—"We have received a specimen of book work done by the offset process that is well worth noticing. We have maintained for a long time that really fine book work, with illustrations, could be printed to advantage by the rubber blanket process. Now we have a fine specimen that comes fully up to our expectations. It is called 'Random Notes of Boston,' and is a cloth bound volume of about 100 pages, size 6½ by 10 inches, by Henry P. Dowst; drawings by John Albert Seaford. The offset press-work was done by the Providence Lithograph Co., and the publisher is the H. B. Humphrey Co., of Boston. The paper used is Strathmore Japan Antique, a paper that it would be folly to undertake to use if the fine sketches that the book contains were to be printed on a type press. As it is the rough paper and highlight half tones, printed in tint, make a very fine combination and the entire work is an elegant production." This is another testimonial to the utility of the offset principle. The same journal reviews the announcement of the semi-annual meeting of the California State Hardware Association, lithographed upon a sheet of No. 00 sandpaper. Photolitho portraits of leading hardware dealers grace one of the cover papers—on the flinty side, which shows what the rubber offset press can successfully tackle in the way of printing surfaces.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium
or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
Sternhall Works, McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON"

THE
UNIVERSAL TYPE
CASTING MACHINE
produces type of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY from 5 to 48 point at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.
If this interests you, write for particulars of the machine and samples of type it produces to
THE STRINGERTYPE MFG. CO., LTD.,
LADBROOK ROAD,
SOUTH NORWOOD, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone 1945 Croydon.

Special Prepaid Advertisements.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.—A vacancy occurs in the North of England for an ASSISTANT FACTORY MANAGER; experience in Factory Control essential.—Apply, in first instance, to "Alpha," c/o Messrs. Millington and Sons, Ltd., Budge-row, London, E.C. 13291

Situations Wanted.

OVERSEER, Miscellaneous Binding and Warehouse or Working Foreman, seeks change; present position ten years.—G. A. E., 9, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E. 13283

Businesses for Sale.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—A Bargain, Letterpress Business for Sale, London; profits £150; all at £650, or near offer.—Address, No. 13,284, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13284

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Trade Litho Business for Sale, London; Plant cost over £3,000, and includes Offset Machines; price, for quick sale, £2,250; a bargain.—Address, No. 13277, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13277

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

ROTARY PRINTING MACHINE, all-size, with Folder, by Pardoe; inspect any time.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 6, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, E.C. 13286

Miscellaneous.

LEASE for disposal, with possession, of excellent premises, suit Printers; low rent; price £300; all L.C.C. requirements carried out costing £350; nearest offer accepted.—Address, No. 13278, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13278

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

Telegraphic Address: "ENLIVENER, LONDON." Telephone: HOLBORN 4786.

CULROSS

& CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Letterpress and Litho.

Printing Inks.

Specialities for Printers.

Full Particulars on Application to

18A, ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TENDERS WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.

THE WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL is prepared to receive TENDERS for PRINTING RATE BOOKS from 15th January next.

Form of tender and specification may be obtained, and form of contract seen at these offices between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m. (Saturdays ten till one).

Contractors will be required in the case of all workmen employed by them in and about the execution of the contract to pay wages at not less, and observe hours of labour not greater than the rates and hours recognised by the associations of employers and employees, and in practice obtained in the district where the work is to be executed, and to pay all carmen a wage of not less than 4s. 6d. per day. The contract will contain a general strike clause. Tenders, each enclosed in a separate envelope, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Printing Rate Books," are to be delivered at the Council House, East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W., and may be placed by the person tendering in the tender box provided for the purpose not later than ten o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, 11th December next. No tender will be received unless it is made upon one of the printed forms issued for the purpose from these offices. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. A. NICHOLL,
Town Clerk.

Council House, Wandsworth, S.W.
27th *November*, 1913. 14243

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietor of Patent No. 29,386 of 1909, for "Improvements in and relating to Duplicating Books and Blocks," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of License and otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country.—All communications to: HASELTINE, LAKE AND CO., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 28, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. 14240

THE Proprietor of the Patent No. 18776 of 1907 for "IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO COST ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS," is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license and otherwise on reasonable terms for the purpose of exploiting the same and ensuring its full development and practical working in this country. All communications to:—HASELTINE, LAKE AND CO., Chartered Patent Agents and Consulting Engineers, 28, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 14247

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 27,058, of 1906, relating to "Improvements in Paper Folding Machines," desire to enter into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the sale of the Patent rights, or for the grant of licenses to manufacture under royalty. Enquiries to be addressed to D. YOUNG AND CO., Patent Agents, 11 and 12, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. 14232

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1839.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
ERLING SKJALGSONSGT. 3,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Electricity as Applied to the Printing Trade	1
Patents	4
Printers' Visit to Broadheath Works	5
Liability for Advertisements	6
Quads	7
Love and Malcomson's Dinner	7
Trade Notes	8
A Lithographi: Three-Colour Process	9
Indian Paper Trade	9
The Worker and His Wages	9
Offset Book Printing	9
The Board of Trade and Labour	10
Scientific Buying and Selling	10
American Imports and Exports of News Paper	10
The Scottish Bookbinders' Strike	11
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	13
Company Notices	13
Commercial Intelligence	13
Gazette	13
The Future of the P. M. and O. A	14
A Disclaimer	14
The English Language in India	14
Reviews	14
Sale of Printing Plant	14
Tariff Changes	16
Sir Frank Short on Engraving	16
The Costing Campaign	18
Condition of the Labour Market	20
The Ruling Machine	20

The Board of Trade and Labour.

THE present labour unrest was made the subject of notice the other day by Mr. Sydney Buxton, the President of the Board of Trade, who said, in the course of a speech to the members of the Institute of Directors, that it was the duty of companies and firms engaged in business to endeavour to improve, so far as they could. the relations between themselves and those whom they employed, and it was also their duty to go to the root of these things. In regard to the position of the Board of Trade itself, it had been his policy throughout the time that he had been in the Department to allow disputes when they arose to be settled locally between the parties themselves whenever possible. If they could not be so settled, and if the intervention of the Board of Trade—which was always at the disposal of parties if they desired—was required, that intervention should be through the Industrial Department of the Board, and should not be through any Executive Government action. Occasionally, of course, a dispute developed to such an extent that members of the Government were brought in, but he for one thought—and his colleagues of the Government agreed with him—that so far as possible Government intervention, unless absolutely essential, should only be the last resort, and should never be brought in at an early stage, and always be avoided if possible. Whenever, a dispute of any magnitude arose the Press, which represented the public, at once clamoured for Government intervention, but as soon as the Government had intervened, whether the strike was ended or not, they were abused for having done so. They were told, he continued, that this country and its traders and manufacturers were losing their grip, but he did not believe it. He thought that the enterprise of this country had never been greater or stronger than at the present moment.

* * *

Scientific Buying and Selling.

THE British have often been taunted by continental peoples as being "a nation of shopkeepers," and yet, after centuries of practice in buying and selling, it appears that we do not even know the rudiments of the science. At least that is what the average man in the street would imagine after listening to the speeches at a meeting held on Monday evening at the Kingsway Hall, under the auspices of the International Correspondence Schools, at which Lord Desborough presided. The chairman was good enough to say that the work of English men and women was in regard to brain and muscle superior to the production of any other country, and the idea of the correspondence schools was, with the help of commercial firms, to provide classes for instruction, the object of which was to bring to those who wanted commodities the knowledge of where to get them. The idea of the advisory committee was to take counsel with producers for removing difficulties in the way of making their wares known to consumers. Mr. Thomas Russell, the President of the Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants, also spoke, and said that efficient marketing reduced the expense of selling goods, and one of the most useful elements of it was honest and well-managed advertising. The new salesmanship and modern advertising offered great attractions as a career, because the man whose work resulted in an increase of business was naturally most valued and the best paid. Initiative, industry, and a native talent for business would find their reward sooner in the work of advertising and selling than in any other part of an ordinary business career. He was strong on the testing of the various modes of advertising by scientific devices, and instanced elaborate experiments that he had himself conducted to ascertain for a firm of billposters what combination of colours was legible over the greatest range of distance, and how difficulties were removed and waste prevented. The movement is supported by several leading gentlemen, and among those who have agreed to become members of the advisory council are Sir Frank Newnes, Sir William Treloar, Sir Joseph Lyons, Sir George Riddell, Mr. J. Murray Allison, Mr. John Hassall, and Mr. H. Simonis. It is to be hoped that the promoters may be successful in their scientific methods, but old-fashioned people might have something to say about the law of supply and demand.

* * *

American Imports and Exports of Newsprint.

THE American imports of printing paper for books and newspapers during September totalled $907,444, compared with $433,037 for the corresponding month in 1912, and for the nine months ended September $6,041,314, an increase of $3,789,129 over the first nine months of last year. The exports of newsprint alone are valued at $149,056, an increase of $10,845 over September, 1912, and for the nine months $1,635,687, as against $2,006,962 for the corresponding period in 1912—a reduction of $371,275. "All other" exports of printing paper are returned as follows:—September $109,528, compared with $128,044 in September, 1912; January September $1,203,622, an increase of $164,358. The supply of paper from Canada to America more than doubled during September.

Digitized by Google

The Scottish Bookbinders' Strike.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Master Bookbinders, held last week, Mr. Campbell stated the men's union saw no object in discussing the present position at the proposed conference unless the reason of the strike was discussed also. It will be recalled that the men have struck to obtain certain demands contained in a memorial presented to the employers last April. Consideration of this memorial has been excluded from the scope of the proposed conference by the express terms of the letter from the Masters' Alliance to the men's Federation agreeing to the request for a conference. At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the employers had passed unanimously a resolution adhering to the position they had taken up previously. It was also reported that several men had returned to work. The conference alluded to was held this week at the Central Station Hotel, Glasgow. The delegates from the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation meeting the Scottish District Council of the Bookbinders' Union, and Mr. James Kelly, general secretary of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, attending the conference as a delegate from the Federation.

On Tuesday, the representatives of masters and men met in conference in the Central Station Hotel, Glasgow, to consider the situation. The representation of the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Allied Trades, who are conducting the case for the masters, was headed by Mr. James MacLehose, chairman, and Mr. Bisset, secretary, also attended. The men's representatives included delegates from Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. The Glasgow representatives were Messrs. Alex. Dempster, Archd. Duncan, and John Clarke. Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing Trades' Federation, and Mr. Jas. Kelly, of the Bookbinders' Union, were present, and Mr. John White, of the Scottisn Typographical Society, and Mr. Thomas Stroat, Lithographers' Society, also attended. The parties met separately prior to conferring together.

After deliberating for nearly two hours the parties separated, and considered the position in their respective rooms. No indication was given to the Press as to the progress, if any, that had been made towards a settlement, and at the time of going to press we have not received the result of the deliberations.

The London Strike

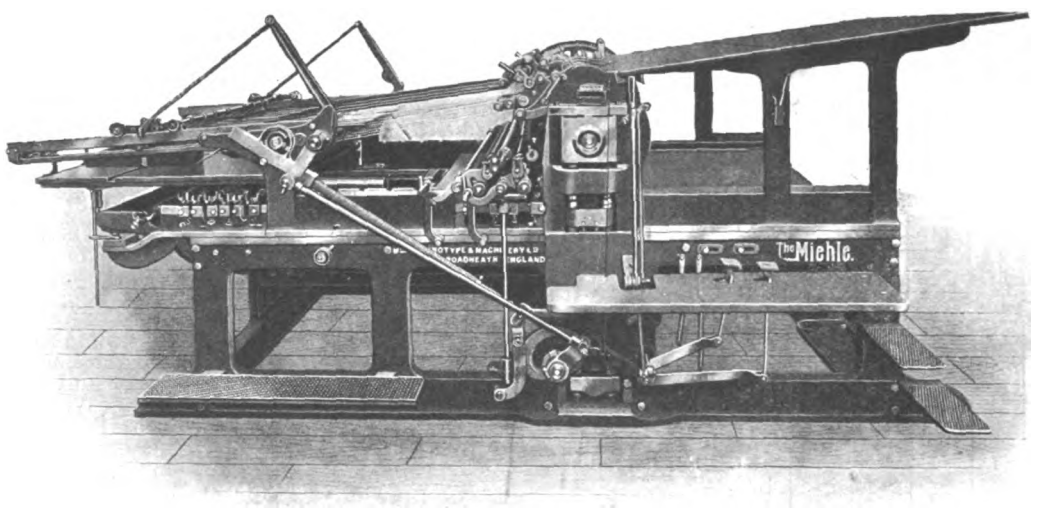
is still going on, and we have nothing this week to record respecting it, both sides, as yet, seemingly being as determined as ever to fight to a finish, although it is stated that Messrs. Burns have now nearly 350 workers on the pay-roll.

THE late Mr. J. Ferguson, formerly editor and principal proprietor of the *Ceylon Observer*, has left estate of the value of £30,949.

The Miehle

TRADE MARK

IS PRODUCING THE FINEST COLOUR, BOOK, AND JOBBING PRINTING THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES.



In half-tone work, the Miehle reproduces every gradation of tone contained in the blocks—from soft high-lights to heavy solids.

Its reputation for perfect colour printing (which includes efficient rolling power and the features which make for dead register) is embraced by the standard phrase "Miehle Quality," which means essentially Miehle printing.

The Miehle is fitted with two deliveries, which at will deliver the product printed side up or printed side down.

The inking equipment provided on this press consists of sixteen rollers and a large ink table; of these, four are forme rollers with reciprocating riders and rollers over them (nine in all, arranged in pyramid form). The other seven rollers distribute the ink on the table before it reaches the forme rollers.

This press is built in six sizes; the smallest size takes a sheet up to 26-in. by 39½-in. and the largest size 46-in. by 66-in.

Miehle presses are also supplied in tandem, so arranged that the units may be disconnected and used as single machines.

The Miehle is Manufactured and Sold by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

who have the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell The Miehle in the United Kingdom and Colonies (except Canada).

Head Office: 188 & 189, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

DUBLIN: 17, Crow Street. MANCHESTER: County Buildings, 4, Cannon Street. GLASGOW: 197, Howard Street.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3rd, 1913.

THE active demand in the money market continued down to Friday last, since when it has lessened and conditions have been easier, supplies being ample for requirements. Some £600,000 was on offer in the open market yesterday, and there being no outside demand, probably the Bank of England will secure the bulk of it. Bullion movements for the week have resulted to date in a net influx of £924,000, the bulk of which represents bought bar gold. The undertone of stock markets has not been unsatisfactory on the whole, but business has been small and price movements irregular. Consols are under the influence of forthcoming loans and have lost the ground they gained last week. The quotations are 72⅛ to 72¼ for money, and 72 7/8 to 72 3/8 for the account.

The miscellaneous industrial market has been dull, with business on a restricted scale. In the section relating to paper and print movements have occurred both ways. Rises have taken place in Cassell and Co. of ¼, and in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. of ⅛, whilst there have been falls in Causton and Sons Pref. of ¼; in Ilford Ord. of 1/16; in Spicer Bros. Pref. of ¼, and in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. of ½. Business has been done during the past seven days in Associated Newspaper Pref. at 20s. 7½d.; in Cassell and Co. at 5¼, 5¼, 5⅜, 5⅝ and 5 11/32; in *Country Life* Pref. at acc. 17s.; in John Dickinson and Co. at 99 in both the Cum. Pref. and the 2nd Pref.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 13s .and 13s. 3d.; in International Linotype at acc. 73⅛, 72⅛ and 72⅛; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at acc. 58½ and 57, and in the B Deb. at acc. 42; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 6d.; in George Newnes Pref. at acc. 16s. 6d. and 16s.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Pref. at 5 3/32; in Waterlow and Sons Def. Ord. at 30; and in Weldons Ord. at acc. 30s. 7½d., 31s. 6d., 31s. 3d., 31s. 10½d. and 31s. 9d., and in the Pref. at acc. 20s.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7⅞
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1—1⅛
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/6—24/6xd
ditto 5% Cm. Pref...	1	1	19/6—20/6xd
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4⅞—5⅛
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4—5
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32—29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	59—69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99—101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98—101
Eyre & Spottiswoode, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79—84
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	7/16—11/16
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	1/32—5/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¼
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	½—1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16—11/16xd
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	⅝—1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	5/32—9/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛—¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62—67
International Linotype	Stock	100	71—76
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm.Pref.	10	10	9⅜—10⅛
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91—94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm.Pref.	5	5	2⅛—2⅜
Lawston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16—9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57—62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	37—42
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16—1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛—2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32—29/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜—4⅛xd
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8½—9xd
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1—2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68—78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32—31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	5—5¼
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11—12
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	27½—29½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼—8¼
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	6—7
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½—7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1½—1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16—1 1/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32—25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

THE directors of the Printing Machinery Co., Ltd., in their report for the year ended June 30th, state that dividends at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares and 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares have already been paid to the shareholders, and beyond the sum required to meet these dividends the company has not received any surplus from Linotype and Machinery, Ltd.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.—The accounts for the year to March 31st last, after providing £1,200 for debenture stock sinking fund, and writing off £1,000 from the cost of issue of mortgage debenture stock and including £556 brought forward, show an available balance of £23,572. Out of this sum dividends on the preference shares at 2½ per cent. were paid on March 7th and July 31st, 1913, absorbing £12,500, and £10,282 has been set aside for depreciation of plant, type, fittings, etc., leaving £790 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

B. M. C. PROCESS, LTD.—Registered on November 21st, with a capital of £1,100, in 2s. shares, to carry on the business of fine art dealers, artists, print dealers, publishers, lithographers, engravers, printers, etc. The subscribers are A. W. Forsaith and W. Wade. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. A. W. Forsaith is the first secretary.

PATHE CINEMA JOURNAL CO., LTD.—Registered on November 27th, with a capital of £250, in £1 shares, to take over the business of the *Pathe Cinema Journal*. The subscribers are J. L. Solenne, A. Werkmeister and H. L. Lablache. Private company. The first directors are J. L. Solenne, A. Werkmeister and H. L. Lablache.

ILLUMINATED POSTERS, LTD.—Registered on November 27th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of advertising contractors and agents, etc. The subscribers are C. A. Cohen and T. E. Godbold. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first.

H. SPARKS AND CO. (FARRINGDON), LTD.—Registered on November 22nd, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in printers' inks and rollers, carried on by H. Sparks and Co., at 15, Farringdon-avenue, E.C., and elsewhere. The subscribers are H. Sparks and G. Lindsey. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies. Registered office: 15, Farringdon-avenue, E.C.

GREENSLADES, LTD.—Registered on November 22nd, with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in office supplies, merchants and manufacturers' agents, carried on by A. L. Levy and S. Werschker, at 186-8, Bishopsgate, E.C., as Greenslade and Co. The subscribers are A. L. Levy and S. Werschker. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Registered office: 186-8, Bishopsgate, E.C.

"ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE," LTD.—Registered on November 24th, with capital £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on at 22, Essex-street, Strand, W.C., and elsewhere as proprietors of the *Army and Navy Gazette* newspaper, and to adopt an agreement with the Right Hon. Lord Burnham and Right Hon. Earl of Dunraven, K.P. The subscribers are Mrs. A. M. Thornhill and A. Longfield. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five. The first are J. Walter, Colonel S. H. Cooper, Commissioner C. N. Robinson, and J. B. Atkins.

"BUTEMAN," LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh on November 20th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers and newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are Jeannie Wilson and Annie Wilson. Private company. The first directors are J. Reid and I. Kerr. Qualification, £100.

KEANE AND DUFFY, LTD.—Registered in Dublin on November 26th, with a capital of £250, in £1 shares, to take over the business of grocers, hardwaremen, newsvendors and stationers, etc., carried on by Messrs. Keane and Duffy. The subscribers are T. F. Keane, J. J. Duffy and F. Keane. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are T. F. Keane, J. J. Duffy and F. Keane. Qualification £10. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Killasser, Swinford, co. Mayo.

R. R. B. MACHINES, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh, on November 22nd, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire and turn to account an invention for improvements in the method for bending cardboard and the like. The subscribers are G. R. Taylor and R. Whyte. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are G. R. Taylor, R. Whyte and T. D. Laird. Registered office, 14, Gilmour-street, Paisley.

ANCASTERS, LTD.—Registered on November 20th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 7 per cent. preference), to carry on the business of business consultants and valuers, booksellers, printers, publishers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are C. H. B. Davis and J. D. Temple. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than six; the first are A. J. McConnell (permanent governing director) and Nellie McConnell. Qualification (except first directors), £500. Registered office, 62-4, Temple-chambers, E.C.

MUSOLAPHONE SYNDICATE, LTD.—Registered on November 19th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to establish systems by means of which performances, entertainments, lectures, sermons, legal proceedings, orations, descriptions of athletic and sporting events, recitals of news, etc., may be transmitted to and received at distant places, by aid of telephones and telegraphic apparatus, to enter into contracts with the Government of this or any other country, etc. The subscribers are J. A. Nicholson and A. E. Birch. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

EAST ESSEX PRINTING WORKS, LTD.—Registered on November 17th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, etc., carried on by the Clacton News Co., Ltd., at 17, Station-road, Clacton-on-Sea, and to adopt an agreement between H. H. Bobart and R. H. S. Butterworth. The subscribers are G. Riley, W. M. Wilson and R. H. S. Butterworth. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Secretary (pro. tem.), H. E. Welch. Registered office, Central-buildings, Clacton-on-Sea.

ADELPHI PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Registered on November 17th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to take over the business of the Tutorial Correspondence College or School hitherto known as the Frank Hartley London Institute of Menticulture, carried on by B. Maurau, at 9, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., and to carry on the said business and that of editors, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. The subscribers are B. Maurau and Miss M. Bees. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are Bernard Maurau (life director) and Zenobia Maurau. Registered office, 9, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

FARQUHARSON BROS., LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh on November 13th, with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of carbon, stencil and wax paper makers, etc. The subscribers are D. Farquharson and W. M. McKersie. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five; the first are D. Farquharson, J. B. Farquharson, W. M. McKersie and Jas. Winning. Registered office: 16, Holland-street, Glasgow.

TRAVEL UNION PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on November 18th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. The subscribers are J. G. O. Boyes and H. T. Schwarz. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first.

GEORGE WILSON, LTD. — Registered on November 18th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a manufacturer of, agent for and dealer in typewriters, duplicators and office sundries,

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,
Auctioneer, Valuer and
Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

carried on by G. Wilson, at 24, Dean-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The subscribers are Mrs. M. J. Wilson, S. Cowan and G. Wilson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are Mrs. M. J. Wilson, S. Cowan and G. Wilson (all permanent). G. Wilson is chairman and managing director. Qualification, £25.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

MY FAVOURITE PRESS, LTD.—Issue on November 18th, 1913, of £500 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

BOWERMAN'S PRESS, LTD.—Issue on November 21st, 1913, of £500 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

UNIVERSAL MEDICAL PERIODICALS, LTD.—Issue on November 17th, 1913, of £100 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

BAXTER AND GILL, LTD.—Debenture dated November 17th, 1913, to secure £250 and further advances not exceeding therewith £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—H. W. Humphries, Selborne Lodge, Coulsdon, Surrey.

MODERN SOCIETY (1911), LTD.—Trust deed dated October 28th, 1913, as additional security for £2,000 debentures already issued, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders—G. Wilshire, Heathside, Hampstead, N. and D. J. Rider, 36, St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

STARK, SON AND HAMILTON (EXPORT), LTD.—Particulars of £1,500 debentures, created November 11th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

BENNETT BROTHERS, LTD.—Particulars of £25,000 debentures, created November 3rd, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged—the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

DOMINION PULP CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated November 21st, 1913, relating to the issue of debenture bonds for 200,000 dollars, charged on freehold land in Parish of Newcastle, Northumberland, New Brunswick, Canada, with wharves, mills, and company's undertaking with various exceptions. Holders—Prudential Trust Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

DOMINION PULP CO., LTD.—Issue from June 27th, 1905, to April 8th, 1906, of £4,000 first, and from October 15th, 1906, to September 11th, 1907, of £1,400 second debentures, parts of series of which particulars have already been filed. (Notified October 20th, 1913.)

NATIONAL ENVELOPE CO., LTD.—Issue on November 12th, 1913, of £500 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

FARNOL, EADES, IRVINE AND CO., LTD.—Debenture dated November 4th, 1913, to secure £1,000 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: Mrs. L. Boyd Carpenter, 35, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

"STOCKBROKER," LTD.—Assignment by way of mortgage dated October 29th, 1913, to secure £500, charged on copyright in the *Stockbroker* and goodwill attached thereto. Holder: H. S. Stoneham, 62 and 65, London-wall, E.C.

PAPER BAGS, LTD.—Issue on November 10th, 1913, of £5,300 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

IMPERIAL LOOSE-LEAF CO., LTD.—Particulars of £2,100 first mortgage debentures, created November 7th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the whole amount being now issued. Property charged — the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital and certain patents, etc. No trustees.

PORTSMOUTH PUBLISHING AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Three further charges on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated October 24th, October 31st, and November 7th, 1913, to secure £100 each (supplemental to debenture dated June 28th, 1913). Holder: T. Aylen, 454, Commercial-road, Portsmouth.

DARLING AND SON, LTD.—Particulars of £6,000 "H" debentures, created July 24th, and secured by trust deed dated October 31st, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; amount of present issue, £5,000; charged on the undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to prior series. Trustees: Premier Investment Co., Ltd., Dashwood House, New Broad-street, E.C.

LONDON DIE CASTING FOUNDRY, LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created October 25th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £500. Property charged — the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

MIDHURST PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at Petersfield, Hants, on December 29th, to receive the report of the liquidator, showing how the winding-up of the company has been conducted and its property disposed of, to hear any explanation that may be furnished by the liquidator.

UNIVERSAL TYPECASTER (Parent) CO., Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at 26, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., on December 27th, for the purpose of having an account laid before them by the liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the company has been conducted, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the liquidator.

AUTOMATIC ADVERTISING CO., Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on November 10th, the following resolution was duly passed:—"That the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up, and that Mr. Robert J. Blackadder, of 28, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

MILLINERY TRADE PRESS, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at London, on October 23rd, the following resolutions were passed; and at a subsequent meeting, on November 10th, were duly confirmed, viz.:—"That the Millinery Trade Press, Ltd., be wound up voluntarily."—"That Mr. Berkeley W. Nelson, F.S.I.A.A., of 19, Southampton-street, W.C., is hereby appointed the liquidator to conduct the winding up."

WORLD'S WORK, Ltd.

At a meeting of the World's Work, Ltd., held at London, on November 7th, the subjoined resolution was passed; and at a subsequent meeting on November 24th was duly confirmed:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. John W. Heinemann, of 20, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C., be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up without remuneration." Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at 20, Bedford-street, W.C., on December 10th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re JOHN ARTHUR BAILEY. "The Pepper Box."

At the London Bankruptcy Court, recently, before Mr. E. Leadam Hough, senior official receiver, the first meeting of creditors was held under the failure of this debtor, described as of 205, High Holborn, W.C. After dealing with the proofs of debt lodged, the official receiver stated that debtor had informed him that in June, 1909, a gentleman approached him with a proposal that he should provide money with which to start a new weekly publication to be called the *Pepper Box*. He was given to understand that a sum of £500 would be ample to carry the thing through. Upon that assumption debtor persuaded his father to find £700 for the purposes of the paper. Offices were taken at 67, Long-acre, W.C. The first edition of the paper was issued about three weeks afterwards, and about six weeks after the business commenced the whole of the £700 had been absorbed. It was represented to debtor that the paper had had an unusual run of bad luck, and further capital was wanted. Debtor saw his father again and got him to consent to put another £1,000 into the concern, but that amount was also expended prior to the formation of the company. In November or December, 1909, a company was formed and registered under the style of "Weekly Publications, Ltd.," with offices at 67, Long-acre, W.C., and a nominal capital of £20,000, in £1 shares. Debtor was appointed a director of the company, but still the *Pepper Box* did not pay, and he obtained from his father further sums amounting in the aggregate to £3,000. In March, 1910, the company went into voluntary liquidation, Mr. Randall being appointed liquidator, and the paper ceased publication. In January, 1910, he signed a document which he afterwards found to be a guarantee for certain of the company's debts. Under that guarantee three creditors had obtained judgment against him, and he had filed his petition in bankruptcy in order to put an end to his liability. He had no other liabilities beyond those guarantees. He held a certificate for 5,000 shares in the company, but they were of no value. He returned his liabilities at £1,064, and the assets consisted of the £5,000 worth of shares he had referred to. He alleged his failure to have been caused through the guarantee given by him on behalf of the company (Weekly Publications, Ltd.), and to the failure of the company. The estate was left in the hands of the official receiver for summary administration in the usual manner.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

LANE, G. W., and WOODS, J. E., lately trading as Lane's Library and Printing Works, at 65, Preston-street, Faversham, Kent, stationers, printers, booksellers and newsagents. Debts by G. W. Lane. November 3rd.

CARR, J. T., and LIGHT, A. E., trading as Carr and Light, 107, Leeds-road, Bradford, newsagents, etc. Debts by J. T. Carr. November 27th.

BARNETT AND GILLESPY, Alfreton-road, Nottingham, advertising contractors. Debts by R. Barnett, who will continue to carry on the business. November 11th.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

IN THE MATTER OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of creditors, dated June 11th, 1908, and executed by T. A. Ward, 16, Bath-street, Ilkeston, Derby, stationer, etc. Claims by December 20th to A. C. W. Rogers, C.A., Milton Chambers, Milton-street, Nottingham, the Trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890. RECEIVING ORDERS.

NASH, H., Granville Stores, High-street, Minster, Kent, newsagent, etc. Date of order and of adjudication order, November 24th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, December 10th, 11 a.m., at the Official Receiver's office, 68a, Castle-street, Canterbury. Public examination of debtor, January 3rd, 10 a.m., at the Guildhall, Canterbury.

KIMBER, W. E., Hampden House, Phœnix-street, Somers Town, London, printing machinery agent. Date of order and of adjudication order November 27th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, December 11th, noon, and public examination of debtor, January 30th, 11.30 a.m., both at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

ADJUDICATION.

VICK, H., ASHWORTH, A. and F., and PEARCE, W., trading as Vick, Ashworth and Co., at Dean-road, Salford, and 28, Kennedy-street, Manchester, general printers. Date of order, November 17th. It was ordered that the receiving order, made on September 26th, be discharged so far as it relates to L. Ingram.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

EVANS, E., 31, Coleherne-road, Earl's Court, London, S.W., journalist. Claims by December 17th to E. L. Hough, official receiver, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

TERRY, F. H., 6, Cannon-street, Hull, newsagent, etc. Trustee, G. H. Acheson, official receiver, York City Bank Chambers, Lowgate, Hull. Released November 17th.

BOOKBINDERS, as a rule, are generally careless in the handling of material. Leather, cloth, canvas, art papers, etc., are left unwrapped and uncared for. When needed the light and air have discoloured edges and open sheets, causing much waste. The efficient binder is careful of his material.

Digitized by Google



The Future of the P. M. and O. A.

SIR,—In your last issue appears a letter under the above heading, from one of our old members, Mr. Thos. Shaw, a gentleman who has in various ways rendered many services to the Association, and whose opinions, therefore, are entitled to be received with respect. I question, however, whether the matter he so strongly advocates is a proper one to discuss in the public Press, the domestic affairs of the Association being for the consideration of members only; and, further, Mr. Shaw's views upon a National Council have already been discussed in London and elsewhere, and, so far as my knowledge goes, even the Provincial Centres are not all in favour of the establishment of such a body.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc.,
E. C. MOYCE,
General Secretary.

November 29th, 1913.

A Disclaimer.

SIR,—Will you permit me to explain that the Employers' Parliamentary Association, which has its headquarters in Manchester, and of which Sir Charles W. Macara is the president, has no connection whatever with the body known as the Employers' Parliamentary Council, London, which has issued a statement on the case for the amendment of the Trade Disputes Act of 1906, and against "labour union conspiracy."

The Employers' Parliamentary Association was inaugurated two years ago to deal with National Insurance in the first instance. It is entirely non-political, and is organised on a thoroughly representative basis, its main object being to ensure that the men controlling the industries of the country shall be consulted with regard to all legislation affecting industry. The Association has no antagonistic feeling towards trade unionism, indeed, it recognises that the workers have quite as much right as the employers to combine for the defence of their interests. The statutes do not permit of the Association taking any part in disputes between capital and labour.

The Employers' Parliamentary Association has already assumed large dimensions, includes in its membership many great firms in special industries and thirty federations and associations of employers, and it hopes to co-operate in the future, as it has done in the past, with the Parliamentary Committees of the employers' federations controlling the staple industries in dealing with legislative measures affecting industry generally.

I am, etc.,
J. HAWORTH, *Secretary.*

15, Cross-street, Manchester,
Nov. 29th, 1913.

The English Language in India.

SIR,—I am here editing a daily evening paper, published in the native language—the Gujarati, which is one of the principal languages of the Bombay Presidency, a language spoken at least by eight millions of people, consisting of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsis. Just as the question of an international language is occupying the attention of the scholars of the West, who, I regret, seldom take into consideration the millions inhabiting the East, so too a universal language for India has been discussed here these last two decades. In India there are so many languages and dialects (I think there are about 300) that a native of Bombay Presidency, speaking either Gujarati, the Marathi or the Urdu (three principal languages) is hardly able to converse with a Madrasi, Telangu, Bengali or Sindhi, who are living say only 400, 500 or 300 miles from his native place. I should think there is no country where the need for a common language and common script is so urgent as in India. For commercial, industrial, social and political intercourse, the advantages of a common tongue will be far more greater in India than in Europe. Public opinion is in favour of such a language, but we have been unable to adopt one language for the whole country, because claims of rival languages are so many and difficulties are so varied that I do not think this problem will ever be solved. Just as the French is spoken more or less all over Europe, Hindi is spoken or understood over many parts of India, and if there is any chance Hindi might become the common language, but the difficulty comes in the way of the script. If 60 out of 100 persons can speak and understand Hindi, only six know how to write it. I am one of those who do not favour any of the Indian languages being adopted for a common purpose. I have always advocated in my paper that if there is any language that will be and should be the universal language for India, it is *the English language;* the language of our ruling class, the language of the official world, the language of the courts, the language of British Parliament, to which we Indians look as the highest tribunal for redress of India's grievances. In spite of its inherent difficulties the English language is spoken and written by thousands of Indians as ably and efficiently as any English-born scholar. Indians have shown a remarkable aptitude for learning the English language and its precious treasures of literature, English language has a great future in India, and when our benign British Government makes mass education *free* and *compulsory*, millions of numbers will be added to the 150 millions (reckoning white men alone) that are now speaking this remarkable language. My object of writing these few facts is that you should include India and its people in the movement for the reform of English spelling, and you will be rendering yeoman service to the cause of dumb humanity of this vast country, if you will help them in their efforts to spread English education in the land.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) SORAB P. KAPADIA.
Bombay.

[We insert the above letter at the request of the Simplified Spelling Society.—ED.]



THE Royal School of Typography, though of quite recent foundation, is setting to work energetically to fill a useful place in the industry with which it is connected. It has lately begun the publication of an illustrated Dictionary of the Graphic Arts (under the editorship of Sig. G. I. Arneudo), having special regard to typography,* which is being issued in parts, each containing about 75–100 pages, 8 by 5½ inches. It is anticipated that the entire work will cover about 1,200 pages, and be completed some time in 1915. The publishing price will be 11s. 3d., but a discount of 1s. 6d. is given to those who subscribe in advance. The arrangement adopted is alphabetical, thus facilitating easy reference, and the matter is neatly printed within red border lines. We have no doubt that the work will be of considerable value to Italian printers, and it should also be of interest to all those in other countries who have to do with members of the Italian printing trade.

GUIDA DEL MUSEO DEL LIBRO, CON INDICE BIBLIOGRAFICO DEI FACSIMILI DEGLI INCUNABOLI.

The Turin Exhibition of 1911 was the means of bringing together a very extensive and representative collection of photographic reproductions from Italian incunabula, or books printed before 1500, and many of interest that were produced shortly after that date. In addition, there was a quantity of other material relating to the history of the graphic arts trades in Italy, and it was felt, when the Exhibition closed, that it would be a worthy enterprise to permanently retain as much of this as possible, in the original location—*i.e.*, the "Mediæval Castle" which formed so interesting a feature of the Exhibition—and to found for its reception and future preservation a "Museum of the Book." The Executive Commission of the Exhibition therefore handed over the building to the Municipality of Turin, together with the collection of facsimiles referred to, and at the same time Sig. G. B. Miliani, the well known Italian manufacturer of hand-made paper, presented the model fourteenth century paper mill that he had in operation there. There was thus an excellent nucleus for the formation of such a museum as that in contemplation, and accordingly the Municipality decided to frame a constitution for it, which has since been done and the institution opened to the public. The work now under notice is nominally a Guide to the Museum, but this descriptive portion only occupies a dozen preliminary pages, the rest of the volume (163 pages) comprising a triple index to the collection of facsimiles from Italian incunabula; which consists of no less than 538 items, and illustrates in one form or another practically every phase of early Italian typography, during the first half-century of its existence. The arrangement is alphabetical: first in order of authors' names, then in order of names of places at which the books were produced, with a sub-list of printers' names under each (a few facsimiles from early Mayence-printed works are included) and finally a list of the names of the printers whose work is represented in the collection. References to Hains Copinger and other authorities on the subject, also to public libraries or other institution, where the copies from which the facsimiles were taken are to be found, adds much to the utility and interest of the book to all students of the early history of typography. The work has been nicely printed on deckle-edge paper at the Royal School of Typography at Turin, and the Commissioners of the Museum—of whom the Syndic of Turin is Hon. President, and Cav. G. Vigliardi-Paravia Acting President—are to be congratulated upon it.

*Dizionairo esegetico Tecnico e Storico per le Arti Grafiche

Sale of Printing Plant.

Messrs. Walter Phelps and Son, auctioneers, of Birmingham, offered for sale, last week, by direction of the debenture holder, the printing plant and machinery of the *Hampshire Post*, which comprised a very fine 4-deck Goss rotary press, and other plant which had been installed for the production of the *Wessex Press*, a daily evening newspaper brought out a year or so ago to compete with the *Evening News*, but which only ran for a few months. The whole of the plant, valued at some £24,000, together with the copyright and goodwill of the *Hampshire Post*, was first offered in one lot, but no bid resulting the auctioneer proceeded to submit it in some 1,200 lots. The copyright of the *Post* was knocked down to a local buyer at 500 gs., and it is understood arrangements have been made for a continuance of publication without interruption. Prices obtained for machinery included demy colour press £10, standing press £9, 44-in. self-clamp Elliott guillotine £47, double royal Wharfedale, by Payne, £175, royal nearly new ditto £110, steam wire stitcher £23 10s., cap folio Jardine platen £14, demy art Caxton platen £80, a double royal Wharfedale £52 10s., double royal self-inking proof press £36, new quad demy Miehle (cost £650) £540, old quad demy two-feeder Wharfedale £40, 4-h.p. Otto gas engine £26, lino metal £18 10s. to £20 a ton, stereo ditto £17; seven Linotypes, new "Model 4" double-letter machine No. 6,603, £575, duplex double-letter ditto, No. 5,601, £370, duplex machine, No. 4,645, £340, ditto No. 3,871, £220, duplex pica machine, No. 106, £175, duplex machine, No. 3,812, £210, a Simplex machine (some 20 years' in use), £100. Intense interest was displayed when the rotary was put up, described as a "four-decker Goss newspaper straight-line perfecting press," with every available improvement up to the date of construction about a couple of years ago, and producing 48,000 4, 6, or 8-page papers an hour. There are not many newspaper firms who are ready to buy such a machine at short notice, even if the size of sheet it prints is suitable, and the bidding was extremely slow. The fine machine was eventually knocked down to Mr. Thomson, of the *Dundee Courier*, at £1,125.—For the foregoing information we are indebted to the *Isle of Wight County Press*.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were no failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, November 28th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed six.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE. — The National Health Insurance Commission (England) have issued a Provisional Order excepting from compulsory health insurance the two following classes of outworkers:—

1. Persons to whom articles or materials are given out, but who are not themselves substantially engaged in the actual manipulation of those articles or materials.

2. Persons to whom articles or materials are given out, not being articles or materials which it is the trade or business of the person by whom they are given out to manufacture, make up, clean, wash, alter, ornament, finish, or repair, or adapt for sale.

The effect of the first exception is to exclude contractors or middlemen, who supervise the work but are not themselves substantially engaged in the actual manipulation of the articles or materials given out to them. Contractors or middlemen who are substantially engaged in working on or manipulating the articles or materials given out are not excepted. The effect of the second exception is to exclude persons to whom tradesmen or business firms give out work of a kind which it is not the trade or business of the tradesman or firm to perform. For example, the employment of a person to whom a firm of solicitors give out the dusters used for office purposes to be washed or repaired would be covered by the terms of the exception.

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTER.

When you are in the market for engravings of Maps, Charts, Diagrams, Colour Plates, Fine Script, Copy Book and Educational Work for modern Text Books or Catalogues, come to the L.L. Poates Engraving Company for estimates.

We can take your rough copy, blue prints, white prints, pencil sketches and reference letters, outlines, descriptive matter can be written on copy with pencil, and we, with our force of skilled engravers, work up the plate to perfection, giving you all the nicety of detail which is necessary in this class of work.

"We will send Specimen Illustrations of Poates Wax Engraving Superiority" on request.

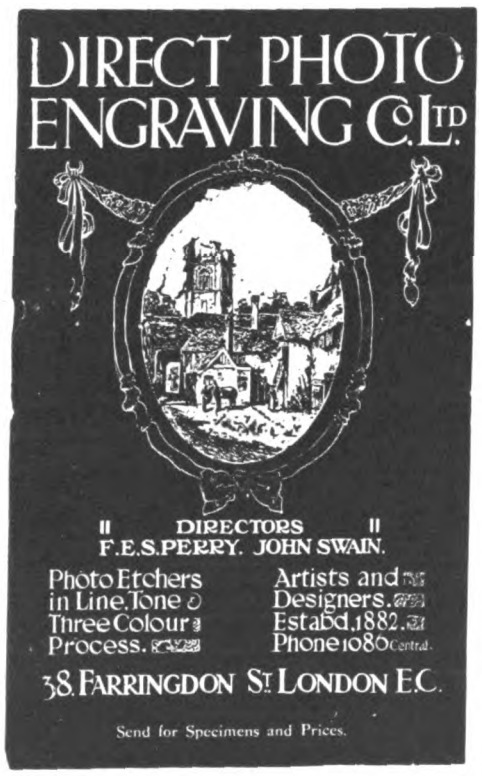
Yours for "SERVICE,"

L.L. POATES ENGRAVING COMPANY,
22-24, North William Street,
New York, N.Y.

For the history of the Wax Process of Engraving and reproduction of the first plate made by this Process, we call your attention to the December "AMERICAN PRINTER"



10&11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.



TELEGRAMS: "BRINDLE HOGHTON" TELEPHONE NUMBER 4 PLEASINGTON

BRINDLES
BRINDLE & SON ~ LIMITED

CABLES "MOCCASIN PRESTON" ABC CODE 5TH EDITION

SAMLESBURY PAPER MILLS
HOGHTON NEAR PRESTON
ENGLAND

Manufacturers of:		
Cotton Samplings	Kraft Papers	Catalogue Covers
Pure Rope Brown	Cash Bag Manillas	Twist Casings
	Chalk Drawing Papers	Bag Browns

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.

SPECIALITIES—

Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**

4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Price 6d. Net.
Per Ann. 6s.
Post Free.

THE PROCESS ENGRAVER'S MONTHLY
THE PROCESS PHOTOGRAM ESTABLISHED JAN 1894

Foreign Subscription 8s. Post Free.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the illustration side of printing, recording the doings of the process craft. Full information of all new processes.

Specimen Copy on application to the Publishers:

14, Farringdon Avenue, LONDON, E.C.

P. LAWRENCE PRINTING MACHINERY CO., Ltd.,

Director-Manager - JOHN MURRAY.

57, SHOE LANE
(Holborn Circus),
LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 1503 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: "LIQUEFY FLEET," LONDON.

Should you be in the market for any Printers' Supplies, we shall be pleased to send you our New Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

If you will pay us a visit to our Showrooms, you can see in operation the following well-known Machines:

JOHN THOMSON PRESS Co.'s "LAUREATE" and "COLTS' ARMORY" PRESSES; HUBER-HODGMAN Co.'s Latest Two-revolution Machine "THE HODGMAN"; The THOMPSON TYPECASTER, and various Machines for Glueing, Gumming, Box-Covering and Edging, etc.

Digitized by Google

Tariff Changes
AND
CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

(From the "Board of Trade Journal.")

FRANCE.

It has been decided that boxes of corrugated cardboard (*carton ondulé*) constituting the exterior packing of certain products (particularly articles of glass) imported in complete car loads (*wagons complets*) may in future be regarded as packing without marketable value, and admitted free of duty or at the same rate as the contents, according as the latter are dutiable on the net weight or on the gross weight. In conformity with the provisions of Circular No. 4,191 of September 20th, 1911, cardboard boxes constituting the exterior packing of products imported otherwise than in complete car loads, and which, consequently, bear traces of usage, must also be regarded as without marketable value.

FINLAND.

Lithographic reproductions of photographs in cartons (cardboard covers?) are dutiable under 235 (5) of the Tariff, at the rate of about £3 10s. per cwt., but if loose, they are admitted free. Paper yarn is dutiable at the same rates as cotton yarn. Manufactures of lacquered or white sheet iron, with lines, figures or inscriptions printed or painted in one or more colours, are dutiable under 224 (2) of the Tariff at about 37·6 per cwt.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

It is announced that stencil paper, treated with glycerine, but not waxed, 24 by 4 in., is dutiable under 357 (B) of the Tariff at 30 per cent. *ad val.*, or if in sheets of mill size, at 20 per cent., a rebate of 5 per cent. being allowed in either case if the goods are of British origin.

Cellophane, gelatine foil, and similar material, provided security be given by the owner that it will be used for envelopes only, and that evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the collector within six months after delivery by the Customs, will in future be admitted free of duty.

The *Commonwealth Gazette* for October 11th last contains a Customs Notice, dated October 1st, stating that, in accordance with the provisions of Customs Regulation No. 103, drawback of duty may be allowed on the undermentioned imported material used in the manufacture of articles within the Commonwealth, upon the exportation therefrom of such manufactured articles:—

Pictures, printed on paper board, cut to size, with space for printing, used in the manufacture of calendars.

Provided that in each case, before drawback be allowed, the collector shall be absolutely satisfied that the drawback claimed shall be properly due, and may, if he thinks necessary, require the manufacture to take place under the supervision of an officer.

DENMARK.

So-called "spring backs," intended for use as spring or clasp covers for binding loose papers, consisting of a thick piece of stiff tissue, curved like the covers of a book, surrounded at intervals by a spring of oxidised steel plate, the edges of which are inserted in the cover by means of two narrow strips of tinplate, which run the whole length of the cover, the entire article being covered on the outside with canvas and paper, with black cotton tissue pasted on the inside, the latter being continued on each side for a few centimetres beyond the edges in order to fasten the binding, is dutiable under the heading "textile manufactures," the black cotton cloth being the most highly taxed material under No. 151 of the Tariff at the rate of about 2d. per lb.

Sir Frank Short on Engraving.

On Thursday evening last, in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, Sir Frank Short, R.A., the most eminent English authority on the subject, lectured on etching and engraving to a large and appreciative audience. The single hour allotted is of course far too short a time in which to deal with the points involved, in anything more than the merest outline, but Sir Frank succeeded in placing before his hearers a lucid and well-strung together account of some of the principal engraving processes—excluding of course photo-mechanical ones—and the leading etchers and engravers, ancient and modern, quietly passing over his own fine work with scarcely a word. His idea is that engraving for printing purposes took its rise somewhere in the Lower Rhine valley about the middle of the fifteenth century, and probably owed its inception to the practice of taking a "proof" from incised engraving on metal—armour and the like—for decorative purposes. The nature and operation of the copperplate printing press were fully described, as were different methods of engraving, line, mezzotint, stipple, and so on, with the aid of lantern slides, and the lecturer also put before his audience, by the same means, some of the finest work of Rembrandt and other great craftsmen. Aquatint came in for a very detailed description, illustrated by nearly a dozen slides showing the successive stages of biting and stopping-out by which the finished plate was produced.

Here and there, amongst the mass of historical data which Sir Frank Short had compiled, a few words were interpolated on his own opinions and experiences, and this was by no means the least interesting part of the lecture. On the subject of colour printing he was quite emphatic, and declared he had hardly ever come across a print of this kind that he really cared for, save those produced by the old water-colour process of block printing, *i.e.*, the Japanese method that is now undergoing a revival. Nor had he a good word to say on the subject of "states," that fetish which is so religiously worshipped by the print dealer, and through him by most collectors. "Proofs," in Sir Frank's opinion, should be simply impressions taken during the progress of a plate to completion, to see "how it is getting on," and subsequent to completion there should be only one "state." One of the items in the syllabus of the lecture was "Clear Printing and Smudge." The latter term, horrible to relate, was applied to the common trick of imperfectly wiping a plate before printing, in order to obtain a sort of tone from the offset of the light film of ink remaining on parts of the surface. Some plate printers, and not a few artists, are inclined to swear by this, but Sir Frank Short seems to have only tried it once, and promptly tore up the printed result! Some useful hints as to the care and preservation of prints brought a very interesting lecture to a close.

Next Thursday's lecture (December 11th) is to be by Mr. G. H. Palmer, on Early Printed Books.

GERMAN TRADE MARKS.—A new trade mark law is about to come into operation in Germany, of which the following are the main features:—Under the new law trade marks will be examined as to novelty, and, if accepted, will be open for public inspection after the manner of patent applications. The classification system in force in this country will be introduced. Whilst at present a single application is sufficient to cover all classes of goods, in future, in addition to the application fee, a supplementary fee will have to be paid in respect of each and every class in which the mark required is to be registered.

ACCURATE. EFFICIENT. RELIABLE.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"

AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINES.

Will operate Consecutive, Duplicate and Repeat.



Look at the Pointer of the Dial in Front.

Over Half Actual Size.

Four Styles of Figures to select from.

STYLE A
12345

STYLE E
67890

STYLE F
12345

STYLE G
67890

STYLES, A, E, F & G.				Prices
3 Wheels, numbering from	1 to	999	...	46-
4 ,, ,,	,, 1 to	9,999		52-
5 ,, ,,	,, 1 to	99,999	...	60-
6 ,, ,,	,, 1 to	999,999	...	68-
7 ,, ,,	,, 1 to	9,999,999	...	76-

This Machine operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Triplicating Machines kept in stock.

Machines with letter wheels (nine letters of the alphabet on each wheel) made to order. "A" to "I" kept in stock.

The Prices include small Bottle of Ink, Extra Pad, and Stylo, packed in wooden box.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each, 6s. 6d. dozen.

THE ORIGINAL "BATES"

AUTOMATIC HAND-NUMBERING MACHINE.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

WITH SEVEN MOVEMENTS.

A MASTERPIECE OF MECHANICAL INGENUITY.

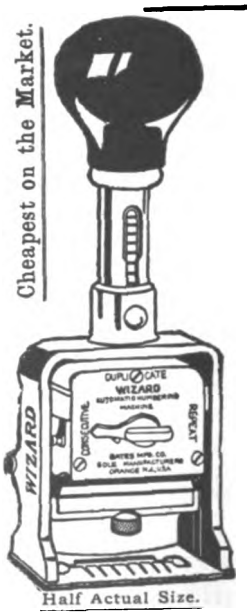
Seven Styles of Figures to select from.

ALL WEARING PARTS MADE OF STEEL.

THE "WIZARD"

Automatic Hand-Numbering Machine.

Cheapest on the Market.



Half Actual Size.

DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT

In Front Permitting instantaneous adjustment for "Consecutive," "Duplicate," or "Repeat" numbering.

Seven Styles of Figures to Select from.

STYLE E
67890

STYLE G
67890

Manufactured with 5, 6, 7 and 8 Figure Wheels.

Prices: 5 wheels, 42s.; 6 wheels, 52s.
Each Machine packed in wooden box with small Bottle of Ink Extra Pad, and Stylo.

Superior Inks, 1s. and 2s. Bottle, post free.
Pads, 7d. each: 6s. 6d. per dozen.

THE ABOVE MACHINES KEPT IN STOCK.

Send for further particulars to—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,
34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone: 2635 City.
Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

FRY'S for METALS

"Fryotype"

Brands of

LINO STEREO MONO TYPO, etc.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

JOHN BLACK,

Type Founder

54, Wedmore Street,

Holloway, London, N.

12 point Cheltenham Old Style and 12 point Cheltenham Bold, in founts of 8lbs. at 1/2 per lb. 72 pt. Cheltenham Old Style and 72 point Cheltenham Bold in founts 30lbs. at 7d. per lb. 72 pt. Cheltenham Bold Condensed in founts of 30lbs. at 8d. per lb. All other sizes at correspondingly low prices. Leads, Quads, Spaces, Chases, Cases, and all requisites supplied. Complete founts from 3/-. Half-founts supplied. Catalogues post free. Nearly HALF-A-MILLION FOUNTS have been sold.

To City Stationers

AND OTHERS.

PRINTING

Long or Short Runs

At TRADE PRICES.

GOOD TYPE. GOOD MACHINING.

You can depend upon the strictest confidence. We work for you, and not your clients.

NO COMMON HANDBILLS UNDERTAKEN.

ADDRESS—

H. VINTON,

Confidential Trade Printer,

143-5, Dames Road, Forest Gate, E.

PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,

Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD Staff.

THE BEST AND WIDEST CIRCULATED GERMAN TRADE JOURNAL FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker.'

Monthly Publication about 100 Pages and many Artistic Supplements.

Devoted to the Interests of Printers Lithographers and Kindred Trades.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Printers' Supplies who wish to introduce or extend their Business on the Continent will find this Publication a Good Medium for Advertising.

Yearly Subscription to Foreign Countries, including Christmas Number.

15/3 POST FREE.

SAMPLE COPY ONE SHILLING.

'Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker'

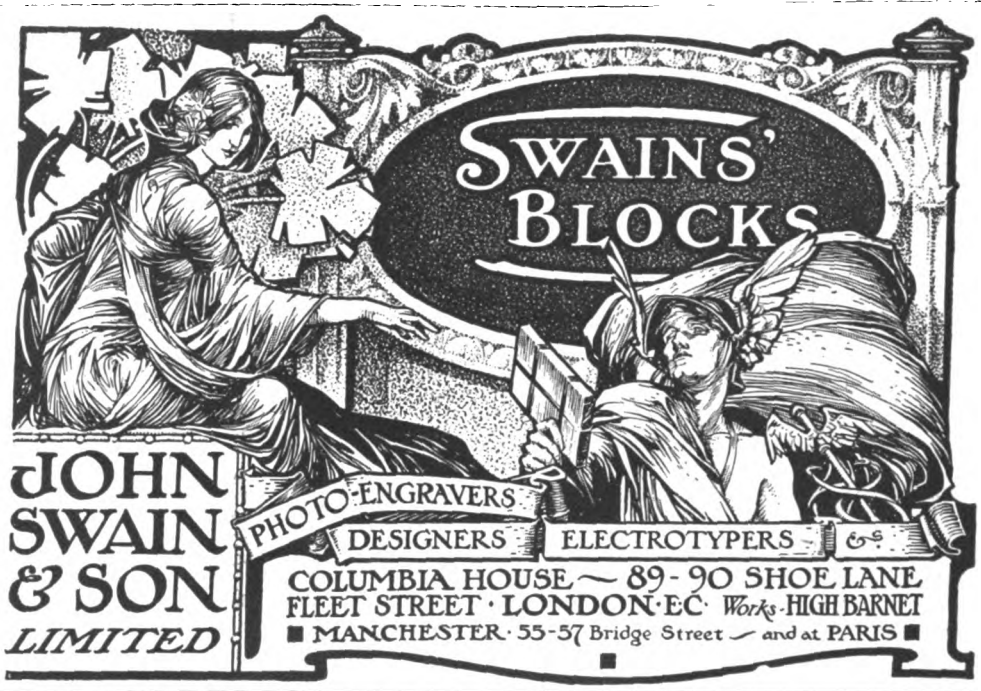
19 Dennewitzstsasse, BERLIN W. 57.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

58, Shoe Lane, London.



In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.

The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.

326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE

Nordisk Boktryckarekonst

Scandinavian Paper for the Graphic Trades and Arts.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY at STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Printed for and Distributed in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland

A Journal for EVERYONE that has an interest in the Graphic Arts in the North.

Handsomely Printed on Fine Paper

Subscription 11s. 10d. per Annum.

One Shilling per Copy.

ADDRESS:—

NORDISK BOKTRYCKAREKONST

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Washing-up RAGS

PER 20/= CWT.

Perfectly Clean.

F.R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.

SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

Notice to Employees

The BRITISH and COLONIAL PRINTER and STATIONER is supplied at HALF-PRICE (FIVE SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, or 2/6 FOR SIX MONTHS, payable in Advance), to BONA FIDE EMPLOYEES ONLY, in the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades. Persons desirous of taking advantage of this arrangement must state in their application where, and in what capacity, they are employed. This arrangement also applies to Printing and Allied Trade Operatives in the Colonies and foreign countries, but in this case the extra postage has to be paid in addition to the five shillings per annum rate.

Digitized by Google

The Costing Campaign.

Meeting at the Aldenham Institute.

A meeting was held the other evening at the Aldenham Institute, St. Pancras, Mr. G. Eaton Hart presiding. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Hart said:—We have met to-night to find a very important point of our industry, that is, to find the cost. That is a matter which has been in the minds of most of us all our lives, but it is only very recently that I have become associated with the new costing system; and I am here to-night probably presumptuously, because I am not fully familiar with the costing system, but am only a novitiate eager to learn like the rest of you. Naturally I have been interested in endeavouring to find costs during the whole of my printing life, from the time when I was a young student up to the point of managership. During the last few years there have been a good many conferences and discussions, and a good deal of thought has been given to the matter, and to-night we are to reap the benefit of all that. The late Mr. Fox who, I believe, spoke a good many times in this room, was an enthusiast on costs; up to a certain point he arrived at very much what the Costing Committee are arriving at now, only probably by a different method. In ascertaining the cost we do more than find out whether we are making money or not, we discover a good many other things. We discover where the waste is, because we check our expenditure in a new and scientific way. If we could universally adopt a costing system we should get unity amongst ourselves, and the prices at which we should sell our commodity to the customer would be as easy of regulation as that of loaves in a baker's shop. I think the printer is as much entitled to the fair, regular, even, established price for his commodity as the baker is. That is looking at the matter from the employer's side, the side of profit and loss. But there is another side which it would be improper for me not to refer to in a hall like this, where the youth of our trade is being taught; that is the side of instruction in our technical schools in this system of costing. I, myself, think, and have always thought, that the youth in the printing office does not have the opportunity—or at any rate he does not see or does not seize the opportunity—of making more of the counting-house side of the business. There is a great future in front of the young man who has sufficient commercial education in addition to high technical skill. There is a great future for this young man in the counting-house, either in this very system of costing, which above all things must have a practical head; or, something which is better in my opinion—those who possess both the technical and commercial knowledge of the costing system may become representatives of some of the biggest houses. You know they say that a representative is born not made; but I think that with a little effort the representative might be made out of the ordinary material which we find coming into the printing business. I will call upon Mr. Austen-Leigh to give his address. (Applause.)

Mr. Austen-Leigh.

Mr. Austen-Leigh said that he had been asked to speak on the general aspect of costing, and had very readily responded because it was not only a subject which had been considerably agitated during the last few years, but he believed it to be one of the most hopeful movements to be found in the trade to day. In old days, to which not many in the room could go back, there had been much less need for a costing system in the printing trade. Printers were not so numerous then, and in consequence good prices could be obtained. As competition increased prices fell lower and lower, while, in addition, the printer had to face a steady and natural increase of wages, shorter hours and whatever fresh burdens—such as Workmen's Compensation, the Insursance Act, or an increased Income Tax—it pleased the various governments of the day to place upon him. Naturally, in the end, a great many master printers had found their profits reduced to the very slenderest proportions. Such adversity had at least one good result—that it made us look into our methods as closely as possible and see whether it is not our own fault that we do not earn more.

That was happening in a good many other trades besides the printer's. Ten years ago, for example, railway directors had been forced to overhaul their methods, to put in a statistical department and find out exactly how much it cost to carry a ton a mile. By an Act of Parliament, which came into force during the present year, railway directors were now compelled to keep certain statistics; he only wished all printers were equally compelled by Act of Parliament to keep statistics showing the cost of a thousand ens or an hour's jobbing composition. In the case of railways, America, where the science of railway management was much more highly developed than over here, was not only lowering costs but was eliminating competition by working arrangements. He was not so foolish or so optimistic as to believe we should get rid of competition in the printing world, but he did say its intensity might be diminished with advantage to all. Further, he would say that excessive competition was very much the result of ignorance of costs, which led to the cutting of price already unremunerative. Brown would argue that if Smith could do a job for so much, he (Brown) could do it for ten per cent. less; but if he went into the cost he would more than likely find that Smith was already doing it at a loss. Another way in which ignorance of costs increased competition was by producing large variation in the amount of tenders. If most printers put in tenders for the same amount customers would be less likely to shop around for prices. Sometimes the variation in the amount of tenders was so extraordinary that they were published in the trade journals, but most master printers knew of instances where there had been a difference between two printers of 100 per cent. Of course it was possible to argue that one was a robber and the other a philanthropist, but it was a much more likely explanation that neither understood his costs. He was bound to say that if either was right the betting was on the man whose estimate was the higher. Some were inclined to think that the costs of one printer would vary enormously from those of another; but he did not believe it could be so in the same part of the country, where both were paying the same wages and using the same material. Some thought the small printer could print more cheaply than the large one. That was flying in the face of what was almost an economic law—that production on a large scale reduced cost. Where the small master printer seemed to print more cheaply, it was because he gave his own labour and charged nothing to depreciation. He had, however, an advantage in being able to give his business close personal supervision, so that although the large printer could print more cheaply than the small one, it was not so to a great degree. Rent varied enormously in comparing one part of the country with another. But in his own office in the heart of the City the cost of an hour's composition was about 1s. 10d., and the rent was only one penny of that amount, so that however much lower rent might be elsewhere, it could not make much difference.

A Cure for Bad Management.

Bad management also increased costs, but the difference did not work out to much per hour, and costing was one of the very best cures for bad management, because it showed up leaks and extravagance. If he was right that in the same area the cost of printing was the same in all offices where the conditions were normal, there was no reason why a standard rate should not be established, as the chairman had suggested, for the metropolitan area. That was one of the objects of the local costing committee for London that had just been set up. Were there any real objections to costing? They heard of the man who was losing year by year, and did not want a costing system to tell him how much he was losing on each job; that would not seem a valid objection except to those who liked to bury their heads in the sand. There was the man who said, "It's no good finding out my costs; I cannot get more than I am getting." That again was a delusion; no man knew what he could get until he tried. Printing was no exception from other kinds of manufacture; it was advisable to find out what its production cost. Obviously it would be better if all had the same costing system; unless they were all proceeding on the same lines the results would be quite different. The system now recommended had been selected out of a number of others. It represented the survival of the fittest.

Its cardinal features were, first, that the business should be divided into as many departments as were necessary—there should be at least the main divisions, into composition, machine and warehouse. The second point was that all specific charges should be allocated to their proper departments, and the third was that overhead expenses should be allocated to departments on some common-sense basis. In the result, if they added together direct charges and indirect, they got the total expenses for each department. The final step was to arrive at the number of chargeable hours in each department; when these were divided into the expenses the result was the cost per hour. The chargeable hour was what their system ought to find. It was not the paid hour, it was the sold hour. Non-chargeable time was time the master printer paid for but could not sell. For instance, in the composing-room there was time spent in clearing and distribution; in the machine-room there was time lost waiting between two jobs. Clearly the hours that were sold must bring a price to cover the cost of those that could not be sold. This meant that if the cost of the paid hour came to 1s. 6d., the price of the sold hour must be 1s. 10d. Besides finding their costs they had to record them; they wanted to be able to find how much time had been spent on any particular job, and by turning those hours into money to see what that job had cost. The system Mr. Goodwin was to explain that night covered all the points required. It would enable the printer to provide in his system for every kind of expense, whereas without it there were a hundred little items he was apt to overlook. For example, the handling of material. The indirect advantages of the system were great; a great many leaks were laid bare and economies could be effected. Those who installed it found exactly the class of work they could do at a profit, and were able to eliminate the less profitable jobs. They must not be afraid of the cost of adopting the system; that was only another form of insurance. It was the most important form of insurance, for the premium was paid to insure that they worked at a profit instead of a loss. (Applause.)

Mr. Goodwin followed with a lucid and interesting exposition of the costing system such as we have already published. At its conclusion,

An Eye-Opener.

The Chairman said they were all very grateful to Mr. Goodwin. For himself it had

COLOUR and GENERAL PRINTING for the TRADE

OUR PRICES compare favourably and for large orders show considerable advantages.
Your enquiries are invited for samples, estimates, and other information for these or similar items.

ADVERTISING FIXTURE SHEETS

Estimates Free. Correspondence Invited.
A SPLENDID RANGE OF DESIGNS
Lithographed in Gold and Colours.
Illustrated List and Samples on application.

LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS.
62 by 42 ins. In One Sheet
By Experienced Designers and Printers.
LOW PRICES.
Good Work. Prompt Delivery.
ESTIMATES FREE.

CHROMO ALMANACS.
Cheap, Choice and Charming.
Sample Set to take orders with, 5/- allowed off £5 order, or if the sample be returned in good condition.

CARD CALENDARS
American Style.
Smart, Up-to-date and Attractive.
Send for Sample Book.

A few of the things in which we can assist you.
Chromo Almanacs. Card Calendars.
Lithographed Posters 62 by 42 ins. in One Sheet.
Advertising Fixture Sheets.
Pictorial Blotting Slips.
Designing, Drawing on Stone or Aluminium or Zinc Plates, Transfer Writing, etc.
Splendid Range of Election Posters and Cards.
Labels for Canned Fruits and Provisions.
General Lithography. Letterpress Posters.
Advertising Transparencies, self-adhesive.
Line, Half-Tone and Tri-Colour Blocks.
Three-Colour Printing. Photo-Lithography.
Pocket Calendars. Leaflets and Date Blocks.
Perpetual Daily Date Cards with Rims.
Award Certificates, floral and ornamental.
Zenith Decorative Transparencies (self-adhesive).
Pictorial Posters and Window Bills.
"In Memoriam" Cards (single, folding and framing).
Bordered Posters. Bordered Cards.
Ruled Blanks for Invoices, Billheads, etc.
Patriotic Posters, Cards and Circulars.

TAYLOR BROS., The Trade Colour Printers.
Telegrams: "Almanac" Leeds. LEEDS.
Telephone 461.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Glueing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset, Direct and Tinplate Printing.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester, Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset. Direct and Tinplate Printing.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885), Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, London, Patentees and Makers of the DAVIS TYPECASTER, which produces better type at less cost than any other machine on the market. Particulars and proofs on request. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

W. F. SEDGWICK, Ltd.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 or 4 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
× OUR SPECIALITY. ×

Color Printing for the Trade

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES, LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOURBAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

been an eye-opener, as he had not previously attended a lecture where the system had been fully explained. From his knowledge of collecting costs he could see the scientific accuracy of this system. They would be using their own figures, and if they did not arrive at accurate costs it would be because they were not honest with themselves. It would be no good to arrive at correct costs, however, unless they got them back from the customer. If there was any business at all which should be properly paid for it was the printing business. He himself was making haste to adopt their costing system as fast as ever he could. (Applause.)

In reply to a question as to what should be done where a stationery and printing business were carried on together,

Mr. Goodwin said it was not really a difficult matter. They should treat the stationer's shop as if it were a customer. He had come across one instance of a man who not only kept a printing and stationery business on one side, but he had a confectionery business on the other. I said, "Well, of course, you have first of all to find out what your profits are on the confectionery side, and you may find it to your advantage to close down your printing and stationery business altogether." (Laughter.) In such a case the thing to do was to draw sharp lines between the different businesses. Generally in the practical application of the system some slight variation had to be made from the model.

In reply to another question, he said that repairs and renewals covered such expenses as replacing work or broken parts. If they put new parts, say geared inkers, to a machine that would not come under this head; it would be a capital expenditure. It should be treated like a new machine, added to capital and depreciation, allowed year by year.

A question was asked as to what should be done supposing a machine was bought and was only worked part of the time.

Mr. Goodwin replied that if the machine was bought for a particular purpose that purpose should be charged with the full cost, the amount of interest, depreciation, and so on. But they might buy a machine thinking to be able to use it twenty-five hours a week and then find they could only get work for it for ten. If they then charged their customers as he had suggested the price might be so high that they would get no work at all. It was a case for the printer to use his own discretion. If he had a white elephant he must use it as such—use it at a lower cost than it had cost him or get rid of it.

The Chairman said that in the good old days, when a newspaper proprietor wanted some special machine used he provided it for the printer. To-day a printer sometimes put down a big rotary machine for a customer who might skip off at the end of a few years. If the old custom were followed to-day there would be fewer losses in the printing world. (Laughter and applause.)

Other questions having been replied to,

Mr. Burt moved a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, to Mr. Austen-Leigh and to Mr. Goodwin. This was seconded by Mr. W. H. Amery and cordially given.

THE RULING MACHINE.—There is no valid reason why a ruling machine should not be as carefully guarded from accumulations of waste and dirt as is a printing press in an up-to-date plant. As a rule, however, the ruling machine is neglected, chiefly for the lack of time; whereas the habit of cleanliness should be cultivated. An important matter, often overlooked altogether, is that when the machine is erected it shall be set perfectly true, a level being used to secure the desired result. It should stand solid on the floor and be as free from vibration as possible. The bolts should be tight, but not binding, and these should be examined occasionally to see that they have not worked loose, causing the machine to sway out of plumb. A piece of strawboard or millboard between the upright posts and the crosspieces often relieves any tendency to binding that may occur. The bearings should be kept quite clear of old grease even though a little benzine has to be used to cleanse the parts. While it may not be always possible to enforce the practice of godliness in a bindery, it is possible to insure the next best thing—cleanliness.—*Printing Trade News.*

T. E. BINGLEY
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER HIGH ST LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS
STRICT FAITH QUALITY | PROMPTITUDE MODERATE CHARGES

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* for the past month, employment with letterpress printers during October was fairly good, and showed a seasonal improvement. It was better than a year ago. (See Table.)

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,737	5·6	6·8	6·1	— 1·2	— 0·5
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,883	2·8	3·2	2·3	— 0·4	+ 0·5
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,320	3·0	4·0	4·0	— 1·0	— 1·0
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,835	1·9	2·4	2·0	— 0·5	— 0·1
West Midlands	2,748	2·6	4·5	3·9	— 1·9	— 1·3
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales ...	4,095	2·2	2·2	2·1	—	+ 0·1
Scotland	5,896	1·7	2·0	3·7	— 0·3	— 2·0
Ireland...	2,486	7·2	7·4	6·8	— 0·2	+ 0·4
United Kingdom	53,000	4·0	4·8	4·5	— 0·8	— 0·5

In London, employment was fair generally and better than a month ago.

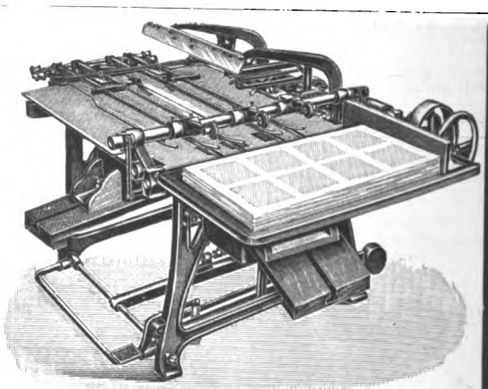
In other centres, employment was good on the whole and better than a month ago and a year ago. With letterpress printers at Bristol and Dublin, however, it was slack, and worse than a month ago.

FOREIGN.

From France, it was reported that employment in the printing trades during September was still satisfactory, though it showed a slight decline in the provinces. In Germany it was rather slacker, so that the percentage of unemployed amongst Trade Unionists in that line rose from 6·9 to 7·4 (the same as in September, 1912), out of a total of 67,703. In Holland, the percentage was only 0·8 out of 7,224.

THE late Mr. Jasper Rowley, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, and of Watling-street, printer and stationer, has left a net personalty of £26,153—£30,145.

More than
1,000
Folding
Machines



Of our Manufacture are at present installed in
All Civilised Countries of the World.
On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.
A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.
Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM,
7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLICITY IN FRANCE.
"LE COURRIER DU LIVRE," PARIS.
ESTABLISHED 1899.
A Bi-Monthly Review of the Industries connected with Paper and Print. The most comprehensive and widely read French journal for these trades, and therefore the best Advertising Medium. Published on the 1st and 16th of the month. Each issue averages 68 pages, 10 by 7 inches.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 10s., Including Postage.
Specimen Copy and Scale of Advertising Charges on application to the British Agents—
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

34, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 2635 City.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

17 & 18, PARADISE STREET, E.C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, half Tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER. 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKING FOR 30 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS

· AEROGRAPHERS ·

Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7, SINGER ST. LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
,, ,, ,, 200lbs ,, ,,

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.

To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc.

ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL RD LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's { 9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.
Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.
FOLDING MACHINES.
Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.
BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.

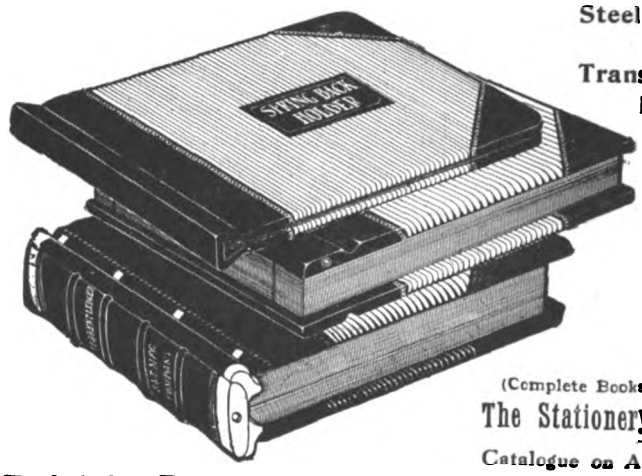

Pamphlet Wire Stitching Machine.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.

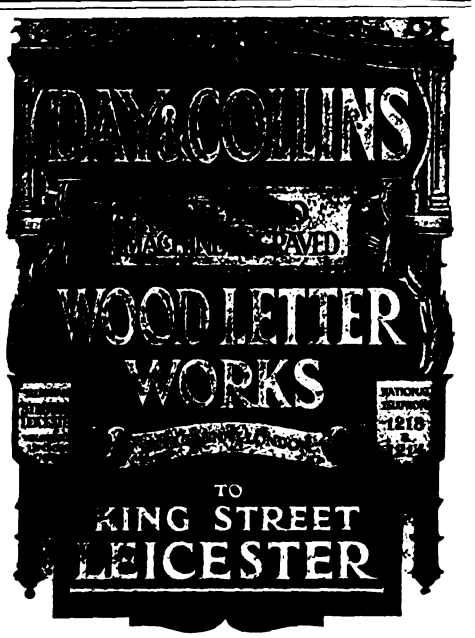
This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents


Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.
Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."
Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 644 Central and 728 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.
Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*
23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

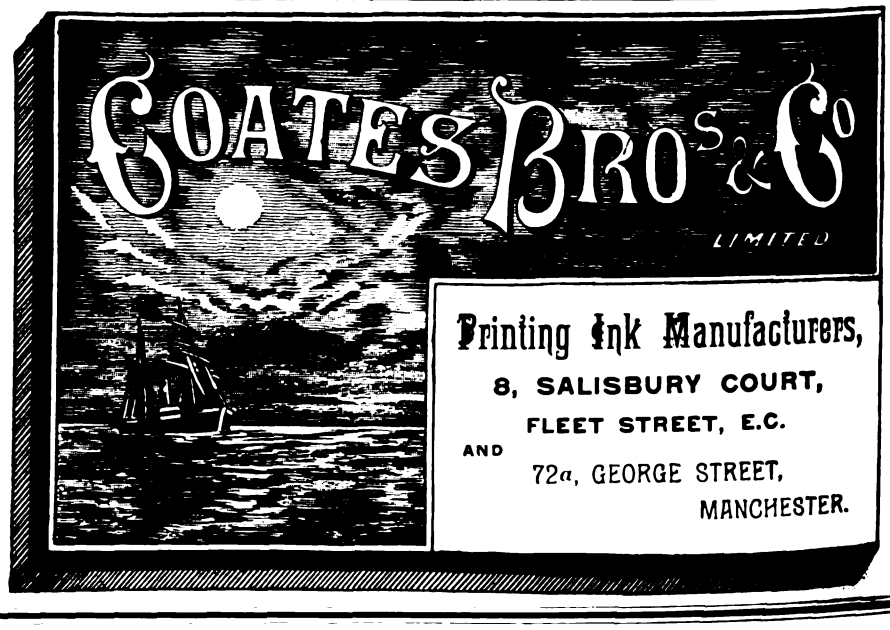
ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.


Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.
Loose Leaf Metal Parts
(Complete Books also supplied when desired).
The Stationery Trade only Supplied.
Catalogue on Application:
British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.



Retary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

TO THE TRADE
WE CAN HELP YOU
WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR
PRINTING ~ BINDING,
MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE
SEND FOR ESTIMATES
THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
(Telephone—2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.



Printing Ink Manufacturers,
8, SALISBURY COURT,
FLEET STREET, E.C.
AND
72*a*, GEORGE STREET,
MANCHESTER.

TRADE ONLY.

BADDELEY BROTHERS,
TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.
For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc.
MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.
MOOR LANE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—December 4, 1913.

095.5
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

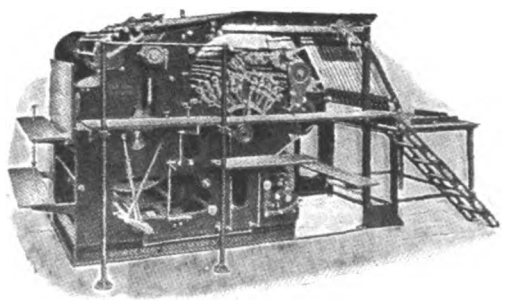
[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 25.

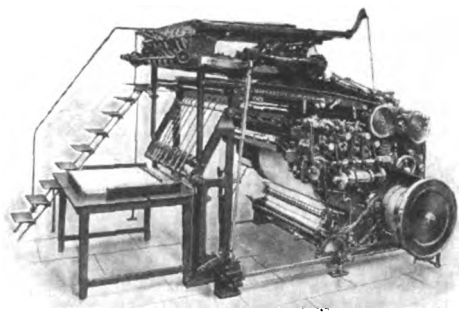
LONDON: December 11, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



TWO COLOUR SINGLE CROWN.

TWO COLOUR
&
PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET.



WITH FEEDER.

A Remarkable Combination!

UNIQUE
3 FEATURES 3

(1) TWO COLOURS ON THE FRONT OF SHEET.

(2) SAME COLOUR FRONT AND BACK.

(3) DIFFERENT COLOUR FRONT AND BACK.

PRINTS EITHER OF THE ABOVE AT ONE OPERATION.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD

Henry Street, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON.

WORKS:- LEEDS.

Entirely CUTS OUT your Rag Bill. **REDUCES your Solvent Bill and Fire Risks.**

Run your presses longer, KEEP your office cleaner by ADOPTING our Letterpress and Lithographic ROLLER WASHERS

That these Roller Washers are a valuable accessory to any Printing Office is proved by the following list of USERS, among others, of our Lithographic Roller Washers:—Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson, of Bristol; The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., of Manchester; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., of London; Messrs. Mardon, Son & Hall (3 Machines); Johnson, Riddle & Co., London; David Allen & Sons, of Harrow, Thomas Forman & Sons, of Nottingham, and the Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Users of Letterpress Roller Washers.—Messrs. Hudson & Kearns of London—2 machines; Tillotson & Sons, of Bolton—2 machines; Hazell, Watson & Viney, of London—2 machines; Waterlow & Sons, of Dunstable; Thomas Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh; Turner & Dunnett, of Liverpool; Butler & Tanner, of Frome; Cassell & Co., Belle Sauvage Yard, etc., etc.; David Allen & Sons of Harrow: Co-operative Wholesale Society, of Manchester; Abel Heywood; Jas. Broadley, Ltd., of Accrington; Foster Clarke, Maidstone; Also in Austrian, French, German, Russian Government, and Swedish, Swiss, Australian and Argentinian Printing Offices.

For Full Particulars and Prices, apply— THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., 8, BOUVERIE STREET, London, E.C.

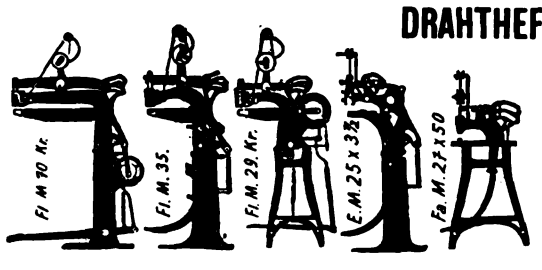
BUKAMA-MACHINES

For Sewing, Perforating. Eyeletting, Punching.

CATALOGUE 1913.

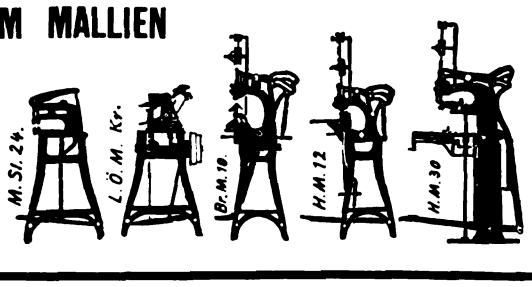
O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

DRAHTHEFTMASCHINEN-FABRIK WILHELM MALLIEN
Leipzig-Li. 74, Germany.



CARDBOARD BOX, BOOK or PAMPHLET SEWING MACHINES in all Sizes for all purposes.

ACCURATE WORK.



Digitized by Google

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN

PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.

BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

(Telephone 2428 Central.)



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

For all Printing Metals

Telephone to HOP 1851. —OR— Telegraph to "Antetype Rothun" London

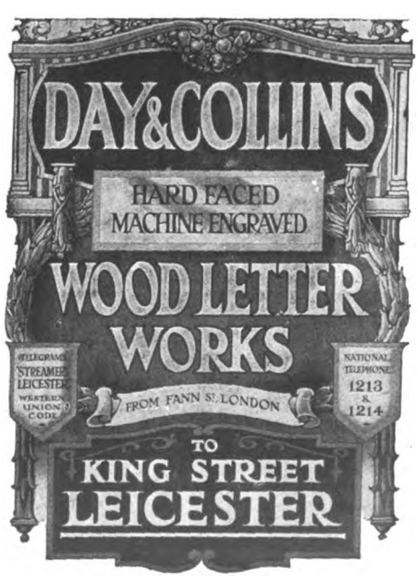
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).

HALLETT & SON

(Late HALLETT & FRY).

Antimony Refiners.

202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.



Rotary Typo, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

A Century of Papermaking

¶ Over 100 years ago **John Dickinson** started his first **Paper Mill.**

¶ At the present time **John Dickinson & Co.** have **four large mills** containing nine large machines, making many hundreds of tons of paper weekly.

¶ *To effectively cope with existing keen competition, deal with actual Makers and send enquiries for*

The largest and most varied STOCKS in the Kingdom.

To

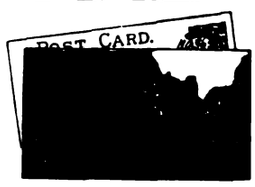
John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.

OLD BAILEY LONDON

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.



FIRM FOUNDED IN 1818

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PRINTING INK

IN THE WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

Ten Factories—Fifty Branches.

CH. LORILLEUX & CO.,

2, MACLEAN'S BUILDINGS,

New Street Square, LONDON. TELEPHONE 1417 HOLBORN.

Works: NEWINGTON GREEN, N.

GRAND PRIX—ST. LOUIS; LIEGE; MILAN. The Very Highest Honour FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908, Two Grand Prix.

Washing-up RAGS

PER 20/= CWT.

Perfectly Clean.

F. R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.

SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 25.

LONDON: DECEMBER 11, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Annual General Meeting.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Parent Body) was held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, E.C., on Tuesday evening, 2nd inst., the President, Mr. C. J. Gray, presiding over a large attendance.

The minutes of the November meeting having been read and passed, the following nominations for membership were confirmed: Mr. A. F. Anderson (Messrs. F. W. White and Co.)—works manager; Mr. T. A. Beckett (London and Norwich Press, Norwich)—machine; Mr. C. W. French (Messrs. Shield and Spring)—composing; Mr. W. P. Hornbrook (Theophilus Creber, Plymouth)—general overseer; and Mr. C. E. Minson (Messrs. John Parry and Co., Ltd.)—general overseer.

The CHAIRMAN read a communication from Mr. R. J. Davies, ex-president, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing the hope that "the boys" would not think he was deserting them.

Messrs. W. Jack, J. Stevenson, and C. W. French were appointed scrutineers of the voting in the election of Council and Officers.

Prizes for Technical Examinations.

Mr. J. FRENCH moved and Mr. T. A. CATLING seconded, that the customary sum of £8 be voted for prizes for technical examinations.

Mr. S. M. BATEMAN said the October Circular gave a list of the prizes awarded by the Association, and he noticed that only five guineas was put down. If that amount covered it, it was hardly necessary to vote £8.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. C. Moyce) explained that the amount Mr. Bateman was referring to was the list of prizes awarded for the City and Guilds of London Technological Examinations. The remainder of the sum of £8 was voted to various technical institutes in London. The full list was given on the back page of the current Circular.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

Messrs. H. W. Jackson and R. B. Hardie were appointed stewards for the annual dinner on February 7th, 1914.

The Annual Report.

Mr. BATEMAN moved and Mr. HARDIE seconded, that the Report be read, but Mr. PUGH proposed an amendment that it be taken as read, and Mr. F. W. SEELEY seconded. On being put to the meeting, the amendment was carried.

The Report was as follows:—

TWENTIETH REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, 1912-13.

MEMBERSHIP.—The total strength of the Association is 1,019, against 1,017 last year; and is divided as follows: Parent Association, 578; Liverpool, 65; Manchester, 76; Yorkshire, 71; Birmingham, 56; Glasgow, 40; Edinburgh, 59; Dublin, 32; North Midlands, 42. The net increase in number of the Parent Association is 9. There have been 25 new admissions (8 more than in 1911-12) and 3 transfers from other Centres. Losses by death numbered 8, one member has been transferred to a Provincial Centre, and exclusions and resignations amount to 10.

The increase in the number of candidates for membership has been fairly satisfactory, but the Council are convinced that there are still many who ought to be in our ranks, and urge upon every member the duty of trying to secure the adhesion of any who may be eligible.

FINANCIAL.—The following statement shows the principal items of receipts and expenditure compared with the two previous years:—

	1910-11. £ s. d.	1911-12. £ s. d.	1912-13. £ s. d.
Subscriptions received	417 5 0	447 0 0	447 3 10
Death levies received ...	360 8 0	288 14 0	563 15 0
Unemployed payments	92 0 0	183 10 0	117 0 0
Gross expenditure* ...	391 3 4	469 4 6	442 4 6
Total funds	1,049 14 7	1,145 1 11	1,565 13 8

*Exclusive of Death Benefits.

The Council are glad to note that the payments for unemployed benefit have dropped to about the normal amount, being £67 10s. below last year, and only £3 above the disbursement in 1907-8, which was, previous to last year's record, the highest in the experience of the Association. The beneficial effect of this gratifying decrease is seen in the balance on General Account, which stands at £531 12s. 2d., an increase of £44 14s. 10d. on the year's working, although the account bears the grant of £20 towards the 1912 annual dinner, in addition to part of the expense of this year's festival. Calls on the Benevolent Funds have again been heavy, and the balance is some £9 lower than last year. The capital account shows the gross value of the funds to be £1,565 13s. 8d., an increase of £420 11s. 9d. It is of interest to note that the revenue of the Association has this year been over £1,000.

DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—The number of deaths during the financial year was ten, against four last year. Eight of these (Messrs. Ellis, Hayward, Buchanan, Bye, Girling, Quelch, Keliher and Fox) were members of the Parent Association; one (Mr. Brace) of the Yorkshire Centre; and one (Mr. Hadley) of the Birmingham Centre. The Fund shows a balance of £752 17s., which will be augmented by about £210 when all payments are completed. With reference to the large amount shown as "levies outstanding," it must be borne in mind that the Quelch levy was only called for in November, and that the Centres in some instances did not begin to collect the three previous ones until October. Mr. R. Keliher was not entitled to death benefit.

INVESTMENTS.—Since their last report your Council have made a further investment of surplus funds, the stock selected being New South Wales 4 per cent. and the amount expended in the purchase £305 6s. The total amount invested is nearly £1,000, and is shown in capital account at purchase price and not at market value.

MEETINGS AND SOCIAL GATHERINGS.—The monthly meetings have been well attended. In the months of May, June and July, the meetings were devoted to the consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Future Policy, whose recommendations were discussed and modified and a Committee appointed to advise the Association as to the alterations of rules rendered necessary. The Revision of Rules Committee is now sitting at frequent periods. Lectures on technical subjects have been given on three occasions and proved very popular and attractive, and the Council on behalf of the members tender their sincere thanks to Mr. D. Greenhill ("The Three Colour Process in Theory and Practice"); Mr. A. H. Motley ("The Newest Mechanical Method Applicable to Lithography in all its Forms"); and to Mr. Frank Heywood ("Some Reflections on Offset Machinery"). The Association is also indebted to other ladies and gentlemen for their help at concerts, etc. A special meeting was held in May at the Salisbury Hotel, in conjunction with the Costing Committee of the Master Printers' Federation, when Mr. Howard Hazell, Mr. Harry Cooke, Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh, and other gentlemen explained the system advocated by the Committee. The meeting was very largely attended and great interest shown in the work of the Committee. The Annual Dinner and Bohemian Concert were both successfully carried out. A united gathering of the Association was held at Liverpool, when members from all parts of the kingdom attended and a most interesting and enjoyable time was spent by those who were able to participate. A full account has already appeared in the Monthly Circular, but your Council feel that it is their duty to record in this report the best thanks of the Association to the Liverpool Centre for their hearty welcome and hospitality.

TRADE CUSTOM AS TO NOTICE.—Members have already been informed of the progress made on this question, and, so far as the letterpress trade in London is concerned, the matter is at rest. As regards the lithographic section, your Council await a communication from the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers. A reply from the Typographical Association affecting the letterpress trade in the Provinces is now under consideration by the various Centres.

Several cases of dismissal at less than a month's notice have been brought before your Council during the year, and in each instance a letter to the firm has been sufficient to secure the member's right.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The Hon. Technical Secretary, Mr. C. J. Gray, again undertook the organisation of the practical examinations in Typography under the City and Guilds of London Institute. This work involves the appointment of supervisors throughout the United Kingdom, and the Council feel sure that the members will fully endorse their appreciation of the valuable work done by Mr. Gray in this direction. The customary prizes have been awarded to the successful students, and many letters of appreciation have been received from the authorities of the Technical Institutes.

"COMING-OF-AGE" CELEBRATION.—The ensuing year will be the twenty-first in the history of the Association, and in accordance with the resolution of the October general meeting, it is intended to celebrate the event by holding a United Gathering of the Association in London on May 23rd, 1914. This date has been selected because the Printing Exhibition will at that time attract a large number of our country members to London, and it is hoped that every member of the Parent Association will make it his duty to take part in the celebration and help the Council to extend the heartiest possible welcome to our visiting members. The Council has appointed Committees to organise the gathering, and they will be glad to receive suggestions

Digitized by Google

from members who will interest themselves in any way. Further details of the Council's plans will be given as early as possible.

PENSION NO. 2.—This has been completed during the year by the payment of a sum of £260 to the Printers' Pension Corporation, making a total of £400 5s. handed to that body. A small balance (£3 6s. 8d.) is in hand.

THE PROVINCIAL CENTRES.—The eight affiliated Centres continue to maintain a prosperous standard, and are in complete harmony with the Parent Association and each other. They are all in a sound financial condition, and for the most part progressive in membership. In one or two instances local conditions are at the moment somewhat unfavourable to rapid progress, but there is no doubt that time will remove the difficulties, and those who are now working perseveringly for the Association will have their reward in the near future.

VACANCIES ON THE COUNCIL.—The retiring members of the Council are: Messrs. A. W. Hart, G. Phillips, J. C. Pugh, J. A. B. Reed, and A. H. Wilson. Messrs. Phillips, Pugh and Reed are ineligible for re-election. Messrs. Hart and Wilson, who were co-opted to fill vacancies, are eligible. Mr. T. A. Catling, who has occupied the position of Vice-President during the last twelve months, will not seek re-election in that capacity. The Council desire to place on record their full appreciation of the valuabe services rendered by him during his term of office. The Council regret that the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. C. Morley, has expressed his wish to retire from office. Mr. Morley has been an untiring worker for the Association since its establishment. He was the first President, and in one capacity or another has held office continuously since 1893. For the valuable work he has done during these twenty years, the Council feel sure that the members will accord him their heartiest thanks.

ATTENDANCES OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council have held fifteen meetings and the record is as follows:—

	Possible.	Actual.
Catling, T. A.	15	15
*Closh, A. R.	5	3
De Wilde, W. H. ...	15	11
Durston, C.	15	11
Gray, C. J.	15	14
*Greenhill, D.	9	3
Hardie, R. B.	15	15
†Hart, A. W.	10	9
Jackson, H. W. ...	15	13
Jarvis, A. E.	15	14
Moore, W. F.	15	12
Moyce, E. C.	15	14
Morley, C.	15	13
Phillips, G.	15	13
Pugh, J. C.	15	10
Reed, J. A. B.	15	14
Seeley, F. W.	15	14
*Smith, A. J.	11	5
§Summerfield, H. ...	4	3
‡Wilson, A. H.	6	6

*Messrs. Closh, Greenhill and Smith resigned. †Co-opted April 15th. ‡Co-opted July 15th. §Co-opted August 19th.

C. J. GRAY, *President.*
E. C. MOYCE, *General Secretary.*

November 18th, 1913.

Discussion on the Report.

Arising out of the Report, Mr. E. H. BERRYMAN said there was one point he would like to raise with regard to membership. They saw, according to the Report, that ten gentlemen had ceased to be members. It was put under two heads—some were resignations, and some had been rejected, he took it. He thought it a little invidious because they had no list of members before them, and had to wait until one came out, so that it was hard to identify now the gentlemen who had ceased to be members. He suggested that it should be put in this way: That the following gentlemen during the year have been accepted to membership, then give their names; that the following members have died during the year—give their names also; and that the following gentlemen have ceased to be members of the Association, and give their names. They might have a particular friend in the Association with whom they were not in touch, and he might be rejected for membership without them being aware of it, and they would not have the opportunity of asking a question on that point. He therefore suggested that it would be a good thing if these details were tabulated in the Report. With regard to the Death Benefit Fund, while they deplored the number of members who had died this year, and while they were very pleased indeed to think they had been enabled by this levy to assist those who were left, they should also sometimes think of those who had to pay the death levies. It was a very easy matter, perhaps, for gentlemen in the room to pay the 19s. against the 12s. paid last year. But there might be other members who found it very hard indeed to pay all those levies, and the difference between 19s. and 12s. was a very real one to them. They were told that when a sliding scale was introduced, and the number of deaths was considered heavy some relief would be given from the fund they had now piled up to nearly a thousand pounds. Certainly when they had seven or eight death levies in one year it would be a good thing to remit one and pay the £50 out of this accumulated fund, and so relieve those who found it a burden to pay the death levies.

Mr. BATEMAN supported Mr. Berryman's remarks, and asked if Mr. Keliher had run out of benefit.

The SECRETARY, in reply, said the question of giving the names of the members who resigned was one of policy on the part of the Council, and no doubt the Council would note Mr. Berryman's remarks. With regard to the Death Benefit Fund, Mr. Berryman was just a little out in his figures. He quoted 12s. as the levies for last year and 19s. for this year. The payments last year amounted to 7s., and the present year to 15s., so that there was a difference in the two years of 9s. in Mr. Berryman's figures. He had no authority to express the opinion of the Council on the matter, but roughly stated, he thought that when they reached the point of 15s. as a payment on account of premium for the payment of the maximum benefit of £50, the Council did not think that was at all a dear death benefit premium. They had to consider above all things the ultimate safety of the fund. They were of opinion that at the present time the building up of a strong reserve was by far the safer policy for the members in the future. When members had not been able to pay the benefits, they had received great assistance from the Council and had retained their membership in the Association. In reply to Mr. Bateman's question, Mr. Keliher was a member who joined when he was over the age which entitled him to death benefit, and therefore had never paid any death levies and of course did not qualify for death benefit.

Mr. SPRING asked why in paragraph 1 of the Report the loss by death was put as eight, and in the Death Benefit Fund paragraph they were told the loss by death had been ten.

The SECRETARY explained that eight members of the Parent Association died, and the first paragraph of the Report was dealing with members of the Parent Association. The Death Benefit Fund was dealing with the whole of the Association, and two of the ten members referred to were members of provincial Centres.

Mr. BERRYMAN, referring to the paragraph headed "Trade Custom as to Notice," said they were told that an agreement had been made with two unions in London, and he asked whether that agreement had been put on paper—whether there was a formal agreement drawn up or a treaty.

The SECRETARY said there was no treaty on the matter. But there was an understanding on the minutes of both societies concerned that the month's notice would be recognised at all times by the London Society of Compositors and the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society.

Mr. BATEMAN said it was perhaps the right moment to ask whether any agreement had been come to at the Manchester meeting attended by Mr. Moyce and Mr. Seeley.

The SECRETARY said the report had not been issued yet, because a reply had been received from the two societies and was now under consideration. In Manchester they were more affected in the case than they were. The reply from the Lithographic Printing Society was only received on the 21st of last month. The Provincial Centres' reply to the Typographical Association scarcely affected them at all. The matter was now being considered by the various Centres and all their reports upon it were not in yet. They would come before the Council as soon as they were. They could not be made public until the whole of the negotiations were complete.

Mr. Morley's Retirement.

Mr. MOYCE called attention to the paragraph in the Report under the heading "Vacancies on the Council," and said he did not think they ought to pass that without some reference to the retirement, after twenty years' service to the Association, of their friend, Mr. Morley. (Applause.) He was the first president of the Association and in one capacity or other had maintained an interest in the Association for twenty years. He had been in office for the whole of that time, and he would not like this to go through as a matter of course, but thought they should emphasise the Council's Report and show him that the feeling of the Council was that of the whole of the membership of the Association. Mr. Morley laid down his pen and his position as an active member on the Council of the Association with the heartfelt regret of all its members. (Applause.)

Mr. W. H. BURCHELL said it was indeed a heart-felt regret to him that Mr. Morley, after all these years, was retiring from active work for the Association. Some twenty-three years ago Mr. Morley and he were hard at work trying to bring this Association into existence, and he had great pleasure in saying that Mr. Morley was one of the hardest workers they had at that time. He hoped they would not let this occasion pass by without doing something substantial, to show that they appreciated what he had done for the Association.

Mr. BATEMAN said as one who was under Mr. Morley's chairmanship and one who on many occasions crossed swords with him—and he had always found him an honest opponent and one worthy of his steel—he sincerely regretted Mr. Morley's retirement, owing to the state of his health. He hoped that freed from the worries of the assistant-secretaryship, he would regain his usual health and would come to the monthly meetings and have a go at every one of them.

Mr. W. HERMON GILL said he wished to place on record his appreciation of his old friend. He remembered well his arduous work for the Association, and the able manner in which he conducted the meetings of the Association whilst he occupied the chair. In the early days they had more fighting than they had to-day, and Mr. Morley expressed his feelings in a competent and forcible way. He was very sorry indeed their old friend was about to retire from the position he had held with distinction for so many years. It was a grand and creditable thing for a man to be able to say that for twenty years he had been an active officer in this Association. He had seen the Association grow from its inception

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.
Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return.

Digitized by Google

to the powerful position it held to-day. He had rendered yeoman service to the Association, and he wished to associate himself with the words that had fallen from other speakers that night, that Mr. Morley's services should not go unrewarded.

Mr. F. W. SEELEY said that after the kind words that had been said of Mr. Morley, both that night and at the Council meetings, he thought there should be some tangible recognition of his services. He suggested that something should be voted out of the funds of the Association. Later in the evening Mr. Seeley moved that another year's salary be paid to Mr. Morley, and Mr. W. HERMON GILL seconded.

Mr. H. W. JACKSON proposed as an amendment that Mr. Morley be presented with a cheque for twenty guineas, representing a guinea for each year he had served the Association so faithfully. Mr. BATEMAN seconded, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr. MORLEY expressed his hearty and sincere thanks. He had occupied a unique position in the Association, as had been animadverted upon by some members, and he was particularly pleased to receive so high a character from Mr. Bateman. He had always endeavoured to be thorough, and he appreciated the confidence they had shown in him by voting him a sum of money. He had always had the interest of the Association at heart, and had made many happy associations during his membership. Those who went on the Council made associations there that lasted not for a day but for life. Whilst there might be disagreements, they disagreed in the abstract, and he had always endeavoured to keep that in mind. He had often been in the minority, and sometimes he had been in the majority, but as members had testified, he always had the courage of his convictions and expressed them, he thought, without being offensive to anyone. He was retiring with regret. It was his ambition to be 21 years in office—it was a lifetime—but he found the strain upon him too much ; he was now in his 68th year, and he required rest. The hope had been expressed that he would still attend the monthly meetings. He expected he would and he hoped he would be heard. (Applause.)

Election of Council and Officers.

The CHAIRMAN announced the result of the voting for the office of assistant secretary as follows :—Mr. G. Phillips 49, Mr. W. Hermon Gill 20, and he declared Mr. Phillips elected amid applause.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in returning thanks for the confidence that had been placed in him, remarked that he was not a new member of the Association, having been one for thirteen years, and during that period he had served in many minor ways and for four years had sat upon the Council. He regarded his election that night as a great compliment, and as far as he possibly could it would be his endeavour to be a worthy successor to his friend Mr. Morley and those who had preceded him in the office of assistant secretary.

There were seven candidates for five vacancies on the Council, and the ballot resulted as under :—Messrs. T. A. Catling 63, A. W. Hart 55, A. J. Rowley 49, A. H. Wilson 49, H. J. Forder 42, B. C. Albert 35, and T. B. Lapworth 24. The first five were declared elected.

FOUR-ROLLER PRESSES.

Press No.	Type Bed. inches	Type Matter. inches	Largest Sheet. inches	Practical Speed per hour.
0000000	51 × 74	45½ × 70	50 × 73½	1600
000000	51 × 68	45½ × 64	50 × 67½	1600
00000 Special	46 × 68	41 × 64	46 × 67½	1700
00000	46 × 65	41 × 61	46 × 64½	1700
0000	46 × 62	41 × 58	46 × 61½	1700
00	43 × 56	38 × 52	41½ × 55½	1800
1	39 × 53	34½ × 49	38 × 52½	1900
2	35 × 50	30½ × 46	34 × 49½	2000
3	33 × 46	28 × 42	31 × 45½	2100
4	29 × 41	24 × 37	27 × 40½	2200

THREE-ROLLER PRESSES.

Press No.	Type Bed. inches.	Type Matter. inches.	Largest Sheet. inches.	Practical Speed per hour.
4	29 × 42	24 × 38	26½ × 41½	2400

TWO-ROLLER PRESSES.

Press No.	Type Bed. inches.	Type Matter. inches.	Largest Sheet. inches.	Practical Speed per hour.
3½	31 × 42	26 × 38	27½ × 41½	2400
4	29 × 40	24 × 37	25½ × 39½	2500
Pony	26 × 34	21 × 30	22½ × 33½	2700

TWO-COLOUR PRESSES.

Press No.	Type Bed inches	Forme locked in bed without chase inches	Largest Sheet inches	Practical Speed per hour
00000	52 × 65	46 × 64	46½ × 64½	1500
000	45½ × 62	40 × 61	40½ × 61½	1600
0	42⅞ × 56	35½ × 55	38⅝ × 55½	1700

PERFECTING PRESSES.

Press No.	Type Bed inches	Forme locked in bed without chase inches	Largest Sheet inches	Practical Speed per hour
00000	48½ × 69	42½ × 68	45 × 68½	1600
00	44 × 56	38 × 55	40 × 55½	1800
1	40 × 53	35 × 52	37 × 52½	1900

UPHAM COLOUR ATTACHMENT.

Enabling Two Colours to be Printed at Full Speed from Single Press.

NEW COMBINATION EXTENSION DELIVERY.

Delivering Clear of Machine on Sinking Board or Truck, printed side up or down.

THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MFG: CO: LIMITED

CABLE: MIEHLEPRES. PHONE: CITY 4493

85 FLEET STREET, LONDON. E.C.

Digitized by Google

The undermentioned members had been nominated unopposed for the respective offices:—President, Mr. C. J. Gray; Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Pugh; Treasurer, Mr. C. Durston; Trustees, Messrs. W. H. De Wilde and F. W. Seeley; Secretary, Mr. E. C. Moyce.

The Accounts.

Mr. C. E. PARRY, one of the auditors, said that he and his colleague went carefully through the accounts and compared the vouchers, and they found everything satisfactory. He was personally quite satisfied with what he saw.

Mr. W. HERMON GILL supported the remarks of his co-auditor. It was a time-honoured custom in the Association to pay a tribute to the secretary for the very able manner in which he kept the books. The figures presented to them were plainly put and they had no trouble whatever in satisfying their consciences that the accounts were perfectly correct. (Applause.)

In reply to Mr. BATEMAN, the SECRETARY explained that the stock of pendants was carried forward in the General Account from year to year. In the 1912 balance sheet the stock was £15 14s. 6d. and those unsold £9 13s. This year the stock was £9 13s. and those unsold £4 18s. 6d., the receipts for the year being £4 14s. 6d. The stock of pendants was treated as an asset, and a decreasing one as the stock ran out. With reference to Mr. Bateman's remark that as the item "By Lists of Members (per Centres) £1 12s." was lower than in 1910, the printing was evidently much cheaper than it was, the Secretary said the item this year should have been £1 17s., but 5s. came in too late to be included in the balance sheet. With regard to the dividends on investments, he quite agreed with Mr. Bateman that a sum should be transferred to the Death Benefit Fund or the Benevolent Fund, but he asked them to bear in mind two points: First, that no working expenses were charged to the other accounts. This point had not escaped the attention of the Council. Then he did not think himself—and the members of the Council agreed with him—considering that, on the adoption of the report of the Sub-Committee on Future Policy the funds would be rearranged, it would be worth while for this one issue to disturb the existing arrangements this year.

Replying to another enquiry by Mr. BATEMAN, on the expenditure side of the General Account, the SECRETARY said the items of expense on the City and Guilds examinations were sanctioned by the Council. The expenses for postage were approximately the same amount as in the previous year, but Mr. Gray considered he was out of pocket something like 10s. a year for the four years he had been technical secretary for various items he had not charged, and the Council sanctioned the amount appearing on the balance sheet.

A Member remarked that a great many members of the Association were indebted to Mr. Gray for the services he had rendered to the Association as technical secretary. (Applause.)

Mr. GRAY said he had received on an average three communications a month from members of the Association on technical matters of all kinds, and there were many matters he did not bring before the attention of the Council. In some cases he met the gentleman to talk the matter over. He was always pleased to receive these communications, for the Association existed to help one another out of difficulties, but he thought he was entitled to be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. (Hear, hear.) He did not ask for payment for any work he did for the Association, nor would he seek any office which included payment.

Replying to Mr. SPRING, the SECRETARY said the dividend on the £400 investment in London County Consolidated 3 per cent. Stock was paid on the face value of the stock, and the amount shown in the balance-sheet was less income-tax, which was deducted at the bank. That applied to all three stocks. With regard to the £300 New South Wales 4 per cent. Stock, that was paid at the end of January or the beginning of February last, and there had been only one dividend on that stock ranking in the present account. The dividends on the London County Stock were paid quarterly and four amounts of £2 16s. 6d. were included there. The dividend on the £300 New Zealand 3½ per cent. Stock was paid half-yearly.

On a question raised by Mr. BERRYMAN on the Annual Dinner Account, the SECRETARY replied that the reason why the sale of tickets was eclipsed by the Holborn Restaurant Account was that the price of a certain number of tickets for guests, which were not paid for, and the cost of their entertainment were included in the Holborn Restaurant Account.

Mr. C. R. WARDE suggested increasing the price of the dinner tickets, so that the deficit appearing year after year could be wiped out. He was supported by Mr. BATEMAN, who said he thought they ought to make the dinners and bohemian concerts self-supporting.

Mr. PUGH took strong objection to this, and said that to ask the ladies to pay more for the one concert given in the year in their honour was entirely away from the idea of the Association. He thought they could afford to have a loss on the bohemian concert.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the Council always considered, and they had the majority of the members with them, that the annual dinner and bohemian concert achieved the objects of the Association as defined in their rules, and they considered they were legitimately entitled to expend a small portion of the funds in providing entertainment and relaxation for the members. The bohemian concert was a very popular social feature of the Association, and he was sure the majority of the members would not grudge the slight expense.

The CHAIRMAN said the suggestions that had been made should be put before the Council, and they would act in the matter according to their discretion.

With reference to the Capital Account, the SECRETARY, replying to Mr. Hamilton, said the amounts appearing in the assets as investments were intended to show the members the way the money had been spent.

Mr. HAMILTON thought that if there had been any appreciation or depreciation in the investments it should certainly be shown in some form or another.

The CHAIRMAN said if it was the wish of the general body of members this would be done.

After some further discussion, Mr. WARDE moved the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet, complimenting the Secretary, and all who had helped in preparing it, for putting it before them in the manner they had.

Mr. BURCHELL seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. BURCHELL remarked that when a member was ill there seemed to be a loss of that fraternal feeling which should prompt them, or the member resident nearest to him, to visit the ailing member. He quoted instances of a member living in almost the next street to one who was ill, and knowing nothing about it until he heard of his death.

Mr. J. J. SMITH spoke in a similar strain, and

Mr. DAWSON pointed out that they had a Revision of Rules Committee, and now was the time to send in suggestions to this Committee.

Thanks to Retiring Officers.

Mr. W. HERMON GILL proposed a sincere vote of thanks to the officers of the Association for their services during the past twelve months. He complimented the Chairman on the admirable way in which he had conducted the meetings, and the Secretary for his indefatigable exertions.

Mr. JACKSON seconded, and the motion was cordially carried.

The CHAIRMAN and SECRETARY both suitably replied, the latter remarking that this was probably the last time he would be succeeding to the office of secretary of the Association. He might alter his mind in the course of twelve months, but he knew they could not find a man in five minutes to step into the position, and whilst he would give up the office with great regret, it would be with still greater regret if he felt they had not a man ready to follow him.

The meeting then terminated.

Stationers' Social Society.

Annual Bohemian Concert.

The annual Bohemian concert was given by the Stationers' Social Society the other evening, in the Throne Room, Holborn Restaurant. There were about 150 people present, including the members and their lady friends, and a most enjoyable time was spent, the programme presented being all that one could desire. This large attendance shows the interest that is taken in the society, despite other attractions, as on the same night the annual dinner of the British Wood Pulp Association, and the monthly meeting of the Papyrus Lodge of Freemasons, were held. Mr. W. Bornecke (president) was in the chair, and during an interval Mr. S. Porteous took the opportunity of saying a few kindly words on the services that had been rendered by the chairman. He proposed the health of "The President," and congratulated the Stationers' Society on the excellent work achieved by Mr. Bornecke during his year of office. The committee greatly appreciated the sterling qualities of the president, and they all hoped that he would continue his good services to the society after his term of office had expired. Mr. Bornecke suitably replied, and thanked the members of the society for the support given him while he occupied the position of president.

The musical arrangements, as usual, were in the hands of Mr. E. Bradshaw, who leaves nothing undone, and the pianist was Mr. William E. Manaton. Songs were rendered by Miss Constance Wentworth, Miss Pattie O'Hanlon, Mr. Ernest Stepan and Mr. Norman G. Notley, who were greatly appreciated and listened to with pleasure. Mr. Manaton also gave a couple of pianoforte solos, whilst the humorous element was capably sustained by Mr. Geo. Blackmore, Mr. Alex. Chentreus, the Anglo-French comedian, who gave selections from repertoire, Mr. Will Bentley, an old favourite, and Mr. Hector Gordon, who contributed a humorous Scottish interlude. A popular *siffleur* wound up a most pleasant evening, and Mr. McKenzie, the energetic secretary, and his committee must be complimented on the success of their Bohemian entertainment.



ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

To City Stationers
AND OTHERS.

PRINTING
Long or Short Runs
At TRADE PRICES.
GOOD TYPE. GOOD MACHINING.
You can depend upon the strictest confidence.
We work for you, and not your clients.
NO COMMON HANDBILLS UNDERTAKEN.

ADDRESS—
H. VINTON,
Confidential Trade Printer,
143-5, Dames Road, Forest Gate, E.

You have an unusual opportunity to reach the Office Equipment Dealer, Retail Stationer, and Purchasing Agent—through ONE medium the
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
An examination of the magazine itself shows you why.
The Office Equipment Dealer and the Retail Stationer subscribe to it because it handles the selling end of their lines in a business like manner. Every issue contains articles of sales plans of real practical value.
The Purchasing Agent subscribes to it because it keeps him in close touch at all times with the latest and best developments in business equipment.
You can reach all three with ONE advertisement and at ONE price by using ONLY *INLAND STATIONER*—BUSINESS EQUIPMENT. Let us send you some important facts.
INLAND STATIONER,
Business Equipment Journal
632, South Sherman Street,
Chicago, U.S.A.
London Representatives:
Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., London E.C.
Foreign Subscription Rate 8s. 6d. per year
Send for Sample Copy.

Digitized by Google

COLONIAL and FOREIGN PAPER and PRINTING TRADES REQUIREMENTS.

To Colonial and Foreign Wholesale Paper Houses, Manufacturing Stationers, Newspaper Owners and all Printing Machinery Users, etc.

INDENT ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

For over 20 years we have represented as Purchasing Agents large Colonial Houses in regard to their requirements of all classes of Paper, Printing Machinery and Supplies, etc., and being papermakers offer the exceptional facilities at our command for the benefit of firms seeking prompt attention, expert knowledge, and the most favourable market conditions.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED. HIGHEST REFERENCES.

JOHN HENRY & CO., LTD. (Papermakers), 6, Ludgate Square, London, E.C.

Works: Colthrop Paper Mills, THATCHAM, BERKS.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F.E.S.PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd. 1882.
Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

TO THE TRADE

WE CAN HELP YOU WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR PRINTING ~ BINDING,

MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING, &c. &c.
DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.,
(Telephone 2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.

Paper and Pulp Makers' Directory

OF

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, and FINLAND.

SECOND ENGLISH EDITION—1913.

Edited by HUGO BRUSEWITZ
(Fourteenth Annual Issue.)

COMPLETE. RELIABLE. UP-TO-DATE.

8vo., 242 pp., cloth, price 7s. 6d. net. Postage, 4d. extra.

Sole British Agents:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

BERGER & WIRTH, London, Limited,

Telegraphic Address: BERGWIRTH, LONDON.

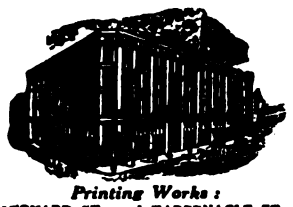
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE
PRINTING INKS
AND FINE DRY COLOURS

National Telephone: LONDON WALL 9017.

CLIFTON BUILDINGS (Vandy Street), WORSHIP STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.

SPECIALITIES:—OFFSET INKS; THREE-COLOUR INKS; Brilliant MADDER LAKES; TRANSPARENT WHITE; "VICTORIA" GOLD INKS for Letterpress or Litho.

OUR SPECIMEN BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."

Telephone Nos.:— Offices, 444 Central and 782 Bank. Works, 459 London Wall.

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

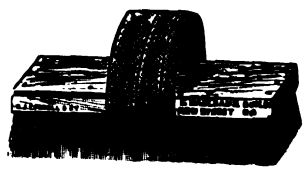
PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

W. J. CONNOLL & Co.,

27 & 28, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C



SPECIAL CLEARANCE LINE.

FIBRE LYE BRUSHES, webbed, size 7½ by 3¾,
9d. each; 6/- per dozen.

Sundries, Repairs and Removals.

In case of breakdown, PHONE: 5183 Holborn.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St. LONDON, E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD, E.

TELEGRAMS:-"ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:-"6890 & 6891 HOLBORN"

Digitized by Google

Covering for Paper Rolls.

The object of this invention, patented by Mr. John C. Martin, of Wyncote, Pa., U.S.A., is to provide a substitute for the paper wrapper now used in the consignment of rolls of paper to consumers.

It is proposed to use a canvas or like cover which may be capable of repeated reuse, and which is provided with pads that cover the adjacent cylindrical and end surface parts of the roll and which constitute spaced projecting ribs.

Fig. 1 is a top or plan view of the outside of a wrapper embodying features of the invention and showing in dotted lines the position of the roll of paper. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the wrapper shown in Fig. 1, taken at or near the middle thereof. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the wrapper applied to a roll of paper. Fig. 4 is a view illustrating the same and showing how the roll may travel or be rolled on the spaced projecting ribs, and Fig. 5 is a view showing how the pads which constitute the ribs cushion the roll and prevent splitting of the paper.

FIG 1.

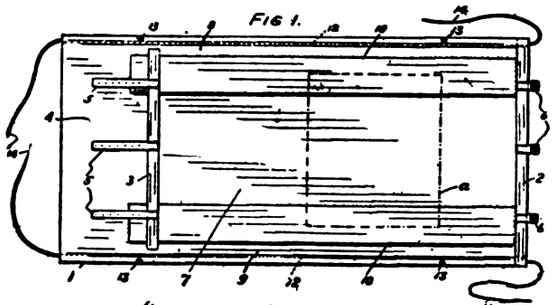
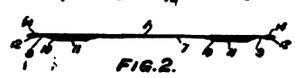


FIG.2.



In the drawings 1 is a cover of a textile material, such as canvas. 2 is a reinforcement or reinforcing strip appliedat one end of the cover, and 3 is a reinforcement or reinforcing strip applied near the other end of the cover so as to provide a flap, 4, which may overlap when the cover is placed around a roll of paper. There are fastening devices, 5 and 6, applied to the strips 2 and 3, and, as shown, they comprise straps and buckles. They are arranged or spaced inward from the edge of the cover so as to provide a body portion, 7, and flaps 8 and 9 for covering the ends of the roll. 10 are pockets applied to the cover and spaced inward from the edge thereof and extending between the strips 2 and 3, or the fastening devices. In these pockets 10 are pads 11 as of felt. The pockets themselves may be made of stronger material than the rest of the wrapper, and they can be removed by ripping out their stitches or fastenings and replaced as by sewing on new ones when worn. 12 are marginal hems or pockets and 13 are marginal gromets or eyes and 14 are ropes or cords which run through these hems and can be secured or made fast to the eyes.

In use the described cover is put on outside of the roll *a*. If desired, the latter may be inclosed in a very light or single sheet paper wrapping, although this is unnecessary and is principally useful when the rolls are to be taken out of the covers and stored. The fastening devices 5 and 6 are properly connected with the flap 4 overlapping. The cords 14 are drawn tight and secured through the gromets. The result of this is that the pads overlie the corners of the roll and cover a part of the end surface and the adjacent part of the cylindrical surface. Ifthe roll of paper thus enclosed in the described cover is dropped or subjected to shocks or jars these are cushioned by the pads and the paper of the roll is not split or damaged. If the roll of paper in the cover is to be rolled about it travels on the spaced projecting pads and the edges of the roll are not feathered or disturbed. The cover itself can be applied to the roll at the paper mill and taken off at the destination and returned to the mill so that it can be repeatedly used.

FIG.3.

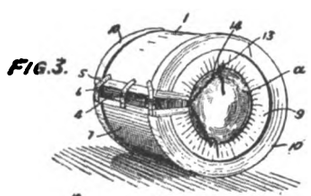


FIG 4

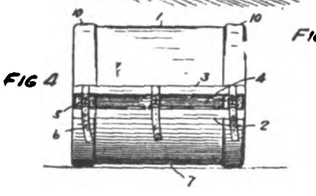
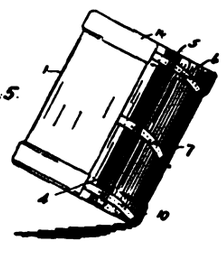


FIG.5.



The Snapping of Belts.

According to the *Allgemeine Gerber Zeitung*, there was an instance met with of a leather belt suddenly snapping without any apparent cause. The leather seemed to be of good quality, but by careful examination of the section it was found that at certain points the texture seemed to be disintegrated and exactly at the spot where the belt was weakest. In the parts affected and on the grain side there were slight superficial swellings in direct correspondence with the disintegrated parts of the texture. Analysis demonstrated that just in these places there was an abnormal amount of grease. This defect is met with, to a greater or less degree, when the hot leather is not greased with proper care. The belt should be perfectly dry when greased and have been kept for a long time in a heated place. If any moisture is left in the leather it is transformed into steam at contact with the grease heated to 90 degs. C. thus swelling the leather and disuniting the fibres. The damage does not appear on the surface as the steam reaching this part easily escapes, but in the swollen places the grease quickly replaces the moisture, which explains the excessive amount of grease and swelling. Consequently care should be taken that the leather does not contain more than a minimum amount of water to remain pliant before applying hot grease, so as to avoid sudden formation of steam and laceration of the fibres.

British Paper in Hong Kong.

There is a steady demand for British paper of "all sorts" in Hong Kong, as the following figures relating to British exports for the past five years show:—

1912	37,472 cwts.	£23,434
1911	53,862 ,,	23,405
1910	19,310 ,,	17,193
1909	9,583 ,,	12,203
1908	9,212 ,,	10,882

Paper Exports to New Zealand.

The exports of paper from the United Kingdom to New Zealand during the last five years were as under:—

1912	216,959 cwts.	£241,519
1911	211,519 ,,	226,340
1910	179,728 ,,	201,477
1909	151,123 ,,	174,074
1908	154,084 ,,	180,923

THE late Mr. James Metcalf Hemington, of Moseley, wholesale stationer and paper bag maker, has left estate of the value of £17,636.

TO THE TRADE.

Mono and Lino Composition.

Wire and Thread Sewing Machines.

Card Index Cutting.

All the Latest Machinery.

Best Work Guaranteed.

BIRDSALL & Co.,

Electric Printeries,

STANNINGLEY, LEEDS.

EST. 1881. TEL., STANNINGLEY 81.

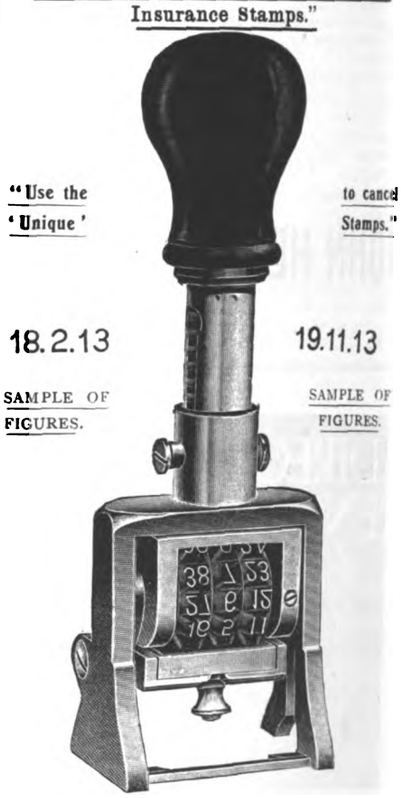
ACCURATE. EFFICIENT. RELIABLE.

National Health Insurance Act.

THE "UNIQUE" DATING MACHINE

Printing the Day, Month and Year in Abbreviated Figures.

"The Right Machine for Cancelling Insurance Stamps."



ACTUAL SIZE.

Self-Inking, Clean, Clear Impressions from METAL ENGRAVED WHEELS.

Fitted with gauge to place the date across the Stamp and cancel it, according to the requirements of the Act.

The Quickest Method of cancelling Revenue Stamps on Insurance Contribution Cards.

Easily set for immediate operation.

Price 14/6 each in Box complete.

Black Indelible Ink, No. 1 Size, 1/- per bottle.

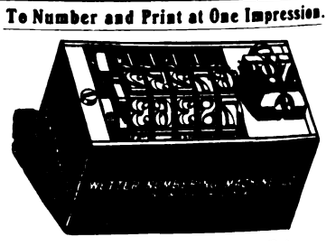
No. 2 Size, 2/- per bottle.

The above MACHINE is made by the "Bates Manufacturing Company," of Orange, N.J., U.S.A., who for twenty years have enjoyed an enviable reputation in the sale of the "Original Bates Automatic Hand-Numbering Machines."

THE STANDARD "WETTER" TYPE-HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at One Impression.

WITH LOW PLUNGER.



STEEL WHEELS.

Styles of Figures. **Prices.**

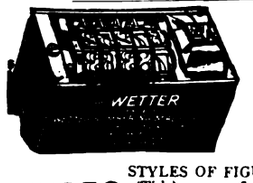
No 12356 5 Wheels (J or K) **42s.** each

No 12345 6 Wheels (J or K) **52s.** each

The Cheapest Type-High Machine on the Market.

The MIDGET "WETTER" AUTOMATIC TYPE-HIGH NUMBERING MACHINE.

To Number and Print at one impression.



Made in two sizes only-five wheels with Title figures, and six wheels with Gothic figures.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

Size 4-in. by 1¾-in.

STYLES OF FIGURES

32356 (Title) 5 Wheels Price **75s.**

123687 (Gothic) 6 Wheels Price **85s.**

Send for further particulars to:—

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Senr.,

34, Queen Street, Cannon Street,

CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Insull, Cannon, London."

Telephone: 2635 City.

Bankers: London and South Western Limited.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a-d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Noah's dove has had a long distance flight. As far as Aberdeen this time. Where it found granite in the guise of printers.

o o o

I don't mean that they are "stoney"; only that they are hard and strong.

o o o

Which being interpreted means that the Costing Organiser, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, has been "doing" Scotland.

o o o

Between thirty and forty printers foregathered in the grey city. They came, and saw, and — concurred.

o o o

When I went to Perth I found it was a small city; it's within two "Inches"—the North Inch and South Inch—the names given to two recreation ground "lungs."

o o o

Aberdeen's a large city. It includes Cornwall—which you will agree is stretching it a bit.

o o o

Cornwall, master printer of Aberdeen, came to London last February. He was then wearing the prefix which I've temporarily doffed. He was impressed by that famous Kingsway Congress; and his firm are installing the costing system. So he was a natural charm for this month's meeting.

o o o

Mr. Bisset, the able and virile secretary of the Scottish Printers' Alliance, and Mr. Goodwin were with Mr. Cornwall, a good trio, and so I suppose the outcome will be that other Aberdonian printers who have been "contented wi' little" will soon be "cantie wi' mair."

o o o

Glesca's flourishing finely, by the printing of the Word, as well as by its preaching.

o o o

About 400 printers met at the Glasgow meeting Mr. Goodwin addressed. That makes it easily the next best to the London gathering. And they heckled at Glasgow.

o o o

At the Edinboro' Congress last spring the printers surprised the southron's by the lack of questions. Or was it that the number of set speeches rather curtailed the chance.

o o o

Perhaps that was it. I'm sure the wits of Auld Reekie's printer's are as lively as ours, that ilka one of them can say wi' Burns "my barmy noddle's workin' prime."

o o o

I went to the Scottish Alliance's annual dinner last spring. That and the like function of the Association of Correctors of the Press in London are the only two dinners in the craft which I've ever really enjoyed. I can't stand dull speeches.

o o o

I'm Scots mysel'; only I saw that so many of the best Scots came south, that I thought—beg pardon, ay thocht—'twad save time and money to get born down in Berkshire, and run up north every ten years cross the Tweed and have a look at my ain countree.

o o o

"What d'you think of Englishmen" one Scotsman was asked on returning home after a few years in the south. He replied that he never saw any, as he only met heids o' depairtments."

o o o

Nelson's vast printery was visited by Mr. Goodwin.

o o o

Thirty thousand books are turned out per diem, "under newspaper conditions," and the exact cost of each one is known to the firm. The firm do no jobbing. They don't want to "do it all." Their costing is thus comparatively easy; but they attend to it all the same.

o o o

It's the easy things we tend to neglect. As old Naaman, the Assyrian, proposed to do, until his wage working staff, journeymen and others, pulled him up and made him act sensibly.

o o o

Nelson's, of Edinburgh, say "Our Costing System is our best asset."

o o o

The craft's troubles just now concern binding. Both in Scotland and England. In Scotland they seem to be nearing a settlement.

o o o

"When I have an upset with any one," Snowden Ward of the "Process 'Engraver,'", once said to me, "I always try to do something better than get back to the *status quo*. I try to get into better relations than existed before."

o o o

There's a hint for Scotland and for Esher.

o o o

Twenty-three printers in Nottingham received a surprise visit from Noah's dove. Nineteen of them are sacrificing old costing systems; a very acceptable burnt offering. Only a few have got the new system absolutely operating at the moment. But "the great thing is not so much where you stand at a particular moment as in what direction you are moving." The nineteen are moving to the new system.

o o o

Mr. Forman made a very good point at a recent Nottingham meeting. If one printer installed the system it was a good thing; but if two installed it it was not simply twice as good. For the first man it might be ten times as good, so far as these incalculable things can be expressed in figures. If a dozen installed it it would be a thousand times as good for the first installer, and for each installer, a thousand times as good as if one man alone put the system in.

o o o

Cornwall's county motto very specially applies: One and all.

o o o

I know a house not a thousand miles from Edinboro which is "bunged up" at this moment, as workshop phrase goes, with work which at least one practical and responsible man in the place detests, for it is very troublesome, and he knows that it is losing them a lot of money every day; and will do for several weeks. It's not contract work. They took it with their eyes one-tenth open. It serves them right; but the immediate point is that it serves others in the craft very badly.

o o o

Mr. Forman declined to alter his quotation for one big job; his costing system had shown him that his figures were right. It was lost; as he understood. But in a little while the morning's post brought it in after all and at his price.

o o o

Those are the sort of gleanings that make the dove's flittings worth while. When we read these things we feel almost as pleased as if we'd got the profit ourselves. Didn't the Kingsway 1,200 cheer when Mr. J. T. Cooper detailed one of his own price victories.

o o o

Rejoicing with those that do rejoice is harder than weeping with those who weep.

o o o

But it's worth while. You'll never be absolutely destitute of enjoyment so long as you can enter into the good fortune of your friends.

A journeyman binder writes me thereanent: "Dear Quads, I am quite willing to rejoice in my employer's getting an extra profit if he'll equally rejoice in my getting an extra shilling or two per week." Or if I haven't really read such a note, you see that I quite conceivably might.

o o o

More anon about Mr. Goodwin's touring.

o o o

The new Costing Committee members mentioned in last week's "Quads," are members of the London Costing Committee.

o o o

The National Costing Committee remains, as I understand, just as it was constituted at the June Conference of the Federation at Liverpool.

o o o

Costing Committees have been formed in several large centres, and now a very practical and influential committee has been formed in London.

o o o

A most welcome desk diary has just come in from the St. Clement's Printing Press. It is a loose-leaf calendar diary, standing on a metal base. It takes only 7 by 3 inches of my desk; or if for a moment I want to get it off my desk I even hang it up. That to be sure I'm not meant to do; but life's too short to worry over-much about other people's intentions.

o o o

You make your mems on Tuesday, December 9th, on the back of the slip for Wednesday, December 10th. At the top of each page is a useful advertisement hint such as "We can print, fold, enclose and post 150,000 company prospectuses in 24 hours."

o o o

This desk diary is not quite perfect; so Mr. Hart may be happy, for he dreads being entirely satisfied as much as I do.

o o o

Blank spaces either side of the centre date panel and full lines panelled at the foot, with the 'phone numbers introduced there, would, I think, have pleased me better, and be just as good for advertising.

o o o

I don't quite like the four-to-pica rule round the top legend. It competes a little too much with the bordering around the date.

o o o

If you think that's hypercriticism send along something of your own; and I'll be hypercritical of you.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING WORKS. — The Printing Works of the Co-operative Wholesale Society continue to increase their output. The supplies from the three establishments at Manchester, Leicester and Pelaw-on-Tyne for the thirteen weeks, amounting to £46,267, a total increase of £4,242, or equivalent to 10 per cent. on the corresponding period of last year. The trade at Manchester works was £34,059; at Leicester, £6,250, and at Pelaw on-Tyne, £5,958. These three works belong to the federation of retail co-operative societies, and are quite independent of the other co-operative printing societies at Derby, Blackpool. Swansea, Newcastle, London, Nottingham and Long Eaton.

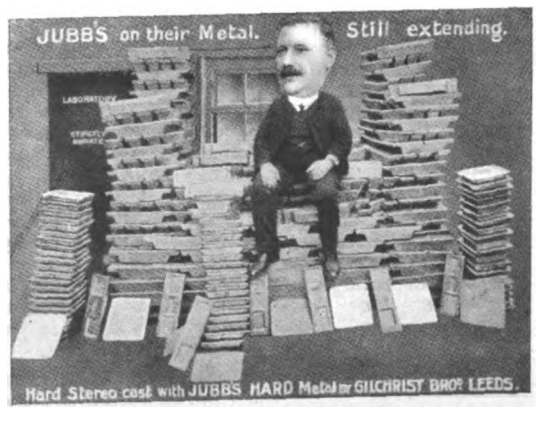
THE late Mr. Thomas Dash Philip, of Messrs. Philip, Son and Nephew, Ltd, has left estate of the value of £26,554.

T. G. & J. JUBB,

STEREO, LINO, MONO & TYPOGRAPH METAL MANUFACTURERS, **LEEDS.**

Works:
LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"METALS, LEEDS."



London Office:
GLEN STEEL,
63 & 64,
Chancery Lane,
W.C.
Telephone:
5275 CENTRAL.
Telegraphic Address:
"NUMERATION, LONDON."

One Week's Output of Stereo Metal.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE strike at Messrs. Burn's Bookbinding Works, in Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, E.C., still continues, and prospects of a settlement seem as remote as ever.

WE understand that Mr. Evan Spicer, of Belair, Dulwich, has, after an association of 45 years with the business, retired from his position as a director of James Spicer and Sons, Ltd.

THE King and the Prince of Wales have each sent £10 to the fund which is being raised, for the sixteenth year in succession, by *Reynolds's Newspaper*, to give a Christmas dinner to London sandwichmen.

THE death is announced of Mr. Septimus Vaughan Morgan, a partner in the firm of Morgan Bros., hardware merchants, etc., under whose auspices are issued the *Ironmonger* and the *Chemist and Druggist*. He was 82 years of age.

THE Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades will hold a Bohemian Concert at the St. Bride Foundation, Bride-lane, E.C., on Wednesday evening next, and a capital programme has been arranged. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by Mr. H. J. Goss, chairman of the Council.

IN the King's Bench, on Thursday last, Mr. William Lotinga, the sporting journalist, was awarded £210 damages against the proprietors of the *Globe* for wrongful dismissal from his post as sporting editor of that paper. Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

ON Saturday "The Future of the Journalist" was the subject of an address by Mr. Robert Donald, president of the Institute of Journalists, read before the Glasgow District of the Institute. The writer said that he looked forward to the time when the Institute and the National Union would collaborate to do something really big and effective for journalism.

THE London Master Printers and Allied Trades Association held their seventeenth annual dinner, on Tuesday night, at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Victoria-embankment, when a large company was presided over by Mr. W. A. Waterlow (President). "Success and continued prosperity to the Association" was proposed by Mr. George Stembridge (president, Master Printers' Federation), and was responded to by Mr. W. A. Waterlow, and the chairmen of committees (Messrs. Alfred F. Blades, E. C. Austen Leigh, and R. D. Workman). The speeches were good, and a capital musical programme was provided. A fuller report of the function will be given next week.

A COURSE of eight lectures on "The Development of Letterpress Printing and Book Illustration and on the History of the Printing Press," will be delivered at St. Bride Foundation Printing School by Mr. R. A. Peddie (librarian of the typographical library), on Mondays at 7.30 p.m. The syllabus is as follows:—January 12th, "Letterpress Printing, 15th and 16th centuries"; January 19th, "Letterpress Printing, 1601-1800"; January 26th, "Letterpress Printing from 1801"; February 2nd, "Book Illustration and Decoration, 15th and 16th centuries"; February 9th, "Book Illustration and Decoration, 17th and 18th centuries"; February 16th, "Book Illustration and Decoration, 19th century and to the present day"; March 2nd, "The Printing Press and its History"; March 9th, "The Printing Press and its History." Admission free. Each lecture will be fully illustrated by lantern slides, and a collection of books and prints will be exhibited during the evening.

TENDERS WANTED. — By the Borough of Stepney, for a supply of stationery; particulars from the Town Clerk, 15, Great Alie-street, Whitechapel, E. For the supply of school stationery, text books, etc., and kindergarten materials, office stationery, printing, etc, printing and supply of minutes, for the Wakefield Education Committee; particulars from Mr. P. Glover, Education Department, Town Hall, Wakefield. For the supply of stationery, books and apparatus, etc., needlework materials, kindergarten materials, etc., for the Bedfordshire County Council Education Committee; forms of tender from the office of the Director of Education, Shire Hall, Bedford. For printing and stationery required in the several departments of the Corporation of Oxford for two years; schedules and particulars from the Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Oxford. For the supply of books, stationery, printing, etc., for the Merthyr Tydfil Town Council; specification and form of tender from the Borough Controller, Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil.

THE death has occurred of Mr. David C. Coghill, nephew of Mr. William C. Coghill, of Messrs. Aird and Coghill, printers, one of founders of the old-established firm. The late Mr. Coghill was actively engaged in the business, and was well-known in the printing trade in Scotland.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were five failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, December 5th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed two.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Henry Lane, the second son of Charles Lane, a well-known commercial journalist in his day. Mr. Henry Lane, like his father, was at one time connected with the *Public Ledger*, and was a familiar figure in Mincing-lane.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given the other evening at the Savoy Hotel by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association to Mr. Ernest Parke on his retirement from the position of honorary secretary of the Association, when the chairman (the Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P.) presented him with a service of plate on behalf of the members, as a token of personal esteem and gratitude for his services to the Association during the past seven years, and to the Press generally.

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA reports that tenders are invited by the Union Department of Posts and Telegraphs for the supply, during the period April 1st, 1914, to March 31st, 1917, of 85,000 lbs. of sealing wax. Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Tender Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria, up to noon on January 21st, 1914. Samples of the articles required may be seen at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria-street, S.W., where also further particulars may be obtained.

TENDERS ACCEPTED. — For the supply of books, stationery, apparatus, kindergarten materials, etc., for the Middlesbrough Education Committee; E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Hunslet-lane, Leeds; Ridsdale and Robertson, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough. For the hire of punches and supply of tickets for three years for the Walsall Corporation; Bell Punch and Printing Co., Ltd. For the supply of books, stationery, apparatus, kindergarten, sewing materials, etc., for the Macclesfield Education Committee; E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Leeds (recommended for acceptance).

MR. A. JOSEPH, Earl-street, London-road, Southwark, S.E., the well-known paper stock merchant, is sending out to his business friends a very neat loose-leaf memorandum book, which should be much appreciated by the recipients. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in size, and is charmingly bound in soft-lined leather, Mr. Joseph's various announcements being neatly and unobtrusively blocked in small gold letters on the inner sides. The inset is on the loose-leaf principle, and may be added to or reduced at will. The tasteful get-up and finish will appeal to those who receive it, while it will serve to keep Mr. Joseph's business before his customers.

MR. E. FORDER, of Messrs. Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., has just been presented with the Royal Humane Society's Vellum for gallantly saving the life of a boy about 12 years old while on holiday at Great Yarmouth in August last. He was on the end of the pier when his attention was drawn to the boy by people shouting for assistance. The nearest boat was quite 50 yards away, and the boy sinking. Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Forder jumped in, fully dressed, and swam with the boy to the beach. Artificial respiration was applied, and the boy recovered consciousness. Mr. Forder was invited by the Mayor of Great Yarmouth to have the certificate publicly presented there, but he was unfortunately unable to accept the invitation.

IN the current issue of the *Monotype Recorder* there are some striking examples of what may be done in the way of intricate and general composition by means of that versatile machine. Among these are specimens of newspaper small advertisements with two-line initials, and an inset in which the artistic display, including borders, has been done on the Monotype. Some tabular work of a complicated character is also shown, and the first of a series of articles on "Tabular Composition on the Monotype," in which practical instructions which will be given to operators, appears. This series of articles should be most helpful, in showing how the most complicated work may be done almost as easily as ordinary composition. The whole of the contents of the issue are most interesting, and printers interested in mechanical composition should make a point of securing regularly copies of the *Recorder*.

SEVERAL of the Preston newspaper reporters, who, to a man, are members of the National Union of Journalists, went on strike on Monday night and refused to report a meeting addressed by Mr. James Larkin. The reason for this action was that the organisers of the meeting had advertised that only union journalists showing their union card would be admitted. The local branch of the N.U.J. met on Saturday, and declared that they were no party to the arrangement, and that neither they nor the national executive had been consulted. They wrote to the organisers of the meeting informing them that every reporter in the town was a union man, but they would not be dictated to. The result was that all the reporters' seats were empty.

THE three principal editors of the Finnish journal, *Viborgs Nyheter*, have been ordered by the commander of Viborg fortress to leave the town within three days on account of articles published by the newspaper.

THE Vienna printers are demanding a reduction in their hours and an increase of pay. Those receiving a weekly minimum of 20s. desire an increase of twenty pence. The masters rejected these demands, and a number of them have given the men a fortnight's notice.

TO MEET the convenience of printers in the West of England and South Wales who have so far been unable to see the exhibit of machinery which Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., have arranged at Star Assurance-buildings, Tramway Centre, Bristol, the show-rooms will remain open until December 13th.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

DUBLIN CENTRE.

The Continuous Cylinder, Two-Revolution and Drum Cylinder—Some Difficulties, Mechanical and Technical—How Overcome, and Reasons Why.

At the invitation of the Dublin Centre of the P.M. and O.A. a lecture on the above was given at the Clarence Hotel the other day by Mr. John Geddes (of John Haddon and Co.).

At the outset the lecturer said that he did not purpose giving a formal lecture, but rather a talk on the question of the Continuous Cylinder Machine. Whilst the stop cylinder, especially with modern improvements, could produce the finest possible class of work, there were mechanical and technical reasons why it could never give speed nor quality of output. The limitation of the stopping cylinder with brake and push home, the varying bed-motion with long dead-centres, the disadvantage of underneath feed, and rising and falling layboard, also the question of inking and impression were fully dealt with.

The lecturer claimed that the question of improved machinery was vital to the printing trade, especially to managers who were responsible for the earning capacity of their offices, and particularly so in the printing trade, owing to the high percentage of labour cost in the finished product, and the fact that whilst in other trades the tendency was for machinery to be automatic and capable of operation by unskilled labour, printing machinery improvements demanded higher skill from the operator, and better management to secure that economy of efficiency which modern conditions demanded.

The Two-Revolution Machine.—The first two-revolution of 1817 was described, also why it had been superseded by the stop-cylinder, till the advent of the improved bed-motion of the original Miehle. The problem and importance of the bed-motion to the continuous cylinder was then dealt with. The Miehle, old and new motions, the Cottrell, the Century and the Optimus "ball-and-socket" universal, were fully described. The technical value of the equal bed travel—especially applied to impression speed—the value of the dead centres, and the utilisation of the momentum of the bed, were made exceptionally clear.

Top Feed.—The technical value of this, which meant that the sheet was round the cylinder *before* printing commenced, and the stationary feed board gave greater facility to the feeder and made it possible to more than double the output with the necessary exactness.

Cylinder Lift.—The problem of impression, strength and rigidity presented by this was next dealt with, while the value of the "eccentric" system of the Century and Optimus, compared to the rod-and-toggle of the Miehle, was made clear.

Impression.—The lecturer laid special stress on the importance of the cylinder, also underneath impression support. He claimed that owing to wear many printers habitually overpacked their cylinders, which in addition to altering the relation of the speed of the cylinder to the speed of the bed, caused a tendency to extra wear of blocks and to slur.

Digitized by Google

and meant that the cylinder was forced off the bearers at the impression, which of course shortened the life of the form. The lecturer quoted a high authority in America who asserted that 99 out of 100 pressmen in the States over-packed their cylinders, so that this was a technical proposition worthy of attention. On this point the engineer could and did help considerably. He had seen a double crown German machine with five bowl-rails; to-day the general custom was to fit four bowl-rails. This, of course, was an improvement, but was not perfect mechanically; as in actual practice the centre bowl-tracks now move more quickly than the outside ones for two reasons:—1st, whenever a small job was placed on the machine, which was a frequent occurrence, it was naturally placed in the centre of machine, resulting in extra wear on the middle tracks, also the centre tracks being further from the frame side supports naturally wear more quickly. It was quite possible to exagerate the effect of this, and the printer could not be expected to consider the wear with the micrometer guage of the engineer, but at least one large firm of printers had their beds and bowl-rails planed and packed every seven years.

The importance of the centre girt was dealt with—the difficulty of having sufficient strength under centre of impression owing to having to allow the clearance of the spur wheels and rack of the wharfedale, the strengthening of this girt which the new Miehle motion permitted and the full strength allowed by the Optimus system owing to their rack being at one side (the real centre of load) were fully demonstrated. The system of bowls instead of rails giving three times the impression support, also the semi-automatic system of adjustment to take up wear—provided by the Babcock—despite the fact of their extra strength in construction, was claimed to be the nearest to perfection attainable.

The lecturer pressed home the importance of impression rigidity, for if the impression was not rigid it meant that the printer had to use extra impression to get equivalent results, attaining this by technically incorrect methods—principally over-packing of cylinder. The injurious effect of this would be, and was, minimised by running more slowly, but it was the business of the practical printer to demand from the engineer the highest mechanical efficiency not only to save time, but to enable him to produce the best class work at the highest possible speed.

Rolling.—The lecturer stated that the highest efficiency of the form rollers was when their peripheral speed was slightly in advance of the form. To ensure this the equal bed speed of the continuous cylinder was essential; this was again a case where efficiency could be attained by running "slower," but "speed" demanded a higher mechanical and technical efficiency, just as every extra knot per hour on an ocean liner demanded a greater ratio of engine power.

The lecturer claimed that the ideal of the printing machine must be smoothness of running, rigidity of impression, efficiency in inking and distribution, delivery of sheet including provision for interleaving. In all these the continuous cylinder, because of its mechanical and technical superiority, was more efficient than the stop cylinder.

The drum cylinder was then dealt with, also the necessity and advantage of the shorter stroke; the problem of bed motion, especially owing to the necessity of reversing the cylinder, and the increased underneath impression-support owing to the heavy cylinder; and the decided advantage of the pyramidal roller system of inking rollers enabling the distribution to be all that could be desired. The lecturer regarded this machine as the most important for the general printer, as owing to the necessarily high cost of the two-revolution, it was too expensive for general jobbing and short run work; the drum cylinder was the simplest possible machine. The application of power, the mechanical efficiency of the continuous cylinder (obviating the complication of the cylinder lift of the two-revolution), the utilization of the momentum of bed, the equal speed of bed traverse, the top feed and stationary board, have all the advantages of the two-revolution. In addition, the simplicity of the drum cylinder as compared with either the Wharfedale or two-revolution, in that it economises space, power and ink, the facilities for quick make-ready, and its ability to be more readily got running than any other machine, make it easily *the* machine for general jobbing work. In this connection the lecturer pointed out the necessity of accuracy of construction, which was more important than in the Wharfedale, as the latter had the push-home to compensate for the inaccuracy of back-lash in gear.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that the object of this talk was to bring before his audience the various points to look at in inspecting a machine, just as a man buying a horse looks for definite points. He appealed to all practical men to investigate and criticise the claims of the engineer more, as the engineer could only progress by practical experience of working conditions. In this connection he felt sometimes that there was too much of the engineer wanting the printer to look at something better, instead of the printer demanding something better from the engineer. The lecturer illustrated his various points by drawings and lantern slides, remarking that there was plenty of room for discussion, and invited criticism on the developments as described.

The chairman (Mr. Grigson), after testifying his appreciation of the lecture, opened the discussion.

Mr. Rignall said that the lecturer had left very little to be said, as all the points had been so thoroughly dealt with.

Mr. Beaven said that while he noticed no great difference in the quality of work produced by the stop cylinder and the continuous cylinder, asked further explanation of the Optimus compensating device on impression bowls. The lecturer pointed out that he admitted quite frankly that the best work could be, and was, produced every day on the Wharfedale, but that the continuous cylinder enabled the printer to produce far more per hour, and that of the highest class.

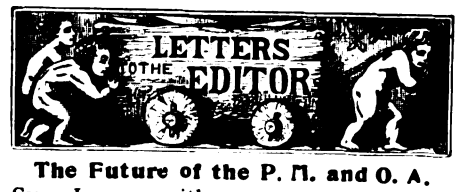
The hon. sec. mentioned the satisfactory experience he had with the drum cylinders, both as regards the extra output, the quick make-ready, the ease of feeding, and the efficiency of inking. He mentioned that the heavy wear of the composition rollers working between the steel vibrators had been overcome by the substitution of leather ones similar to litho, and that their introduction had helped considerably in the distribution by breaking up the ink more thoroughly. The lecturer mentioned that this roller question had been overcome by using a special composition, and advised that such should be used if possible.

After further discussion, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Printers' Rifle League.

Mr. C. W. Shortt (of Linotype and Machinery, Lfd.), the President for the year of the Printers' Rifle League, speaking the other evening, at the Pillar Hall, Victoria Station, at the annual presentation of prizes, which were presented by Mrs. Shortt, said, in the course of an interesting speech, that the object of the Printers' Rifle Association (which was founded in 1910) is to form rifle clubs in connection with printing offices and to make the employees take their place in the defence of their country in first learning the use of the rifle and the rudiments of rifle shooting. The Rifle League during the first season consisted of 12 teams, but the following year twenty-four entered the competition, so the League was divided into two sections, the first and second division of twelve teams each. The League is run on similar lines to the Football Association—the lowest two teams at the end of each season in the first division retiring to the second division for the following season, the two at the top of the second division taking their place. He hoped that to the list of clubs soon would be added the Linotype Club, since, so soon as some of the members of the staff of that company learned that he had been asked to take an interest in the Printers' Rifle League by becoming President for the year, they quickly formed the nucleus of a healthy and active club, which already numbers some 35 members, but which club nearly came to grief at its inception owing to the difficulties encountered in finding a range. Notwithstanding the opening of the new Blackfriars Range, which range by arrangement can be used by some of the City miniature rifle clubs, there are still many clubs that cannot find shooting accommodation. Accordingly on behalf of the League he appealed to the Press to help them to obtain, if possible, better accommodation. Failing another public-spirited man like Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, surely the Local Borough Councils could find some piece of waste ground on which could be erected at merely nominal cost to the ratepayers a miniature range in each district.

THE calendar of Messrs. Ch. Lorilleux and Co., the well-known French makers of printing inks, is in the usual handsome style with which we have been familiar in previous years. On an embossed floral design, printed in colours, the firm's announcement appears on gold bands, the large daily tear-off date slips having bold red figures, while on each slip is given particulars of early French newspapers, the whole forming a brief but excellent history of the newspaper press in France. Well printed and attractive in appearance it will be a useful accessory to the office.



The Future of the P. M. and O. A.

SIR,—I agree with our esteemed secretary, Mr. E. C. Moyce, that the above question had better not be discussed through the Press. Let there be no misunderstanding—there is no quarrel going on between the Parent and its offspring. In my letters to you I have purposely avoided details. Yet this publicity has been required to elicit the fact that the suggestion for a National Council was considered by the New Rules Committee. That might have been mentioned earlier. However, I have not yet found the Parent Centre unwilling to listen to argument.

Yours, etc.,
THOS. SHAW.

Manchester,
Dec. 8th, 1913.

THE London office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 40, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., has issued the annual time tables of the Australian and New Zealand mails for 1914, covering the whole of the services between Europe and Australasia, and containing full information of postal and cable rates in a handy form for the pocket. Copies may be obtained gratis from the address given.

SCREENS Our "Diamond" Screens for Process Engravers are the best and cheapest high-grade, permanently engraved Screens. In competition with others, they have been chosen by the principal Process Houses. We are actual makers with more than 20 years experience and our prices are lower than others because we sell from our factory to you direct.

Send for Price List and see what you save:

F. E. BROWN & Co., Screen Works,
5½ Guthlaxton St., LEICESTER, Eng.

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotson Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester



Digitized by Google

FOR SALE (by Private Treaty)

As a Going Concern,

THE ZINCO-COLLOTYPE CO.,

MACDONALD ROAD, EDINBURGH.

THE Plant is fully equipped and consists of Demy and two Double Crown Machines (Motor Driven), Photographic Plant and an extensive Stock of Negatives.

The Building is self-contained and can be rented at very advantageous terms.

There is a good and valuable connection with London, Edinburgh and Provincial Firms.

The Proprietor is desirous of Retiring and will sell upon advantageous terms.

Replies to No. 594, Keith and Co., Advertising Agents, Edinburgh. 14256

TENDERS WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.

THE WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL is prepared to receive TENDERS for the General PRINTING from 31st March next.

Form of tender and specification may be obtained, and form of contract seen at these offices, between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m. (Saturdays ten till one).

Contractors will be required in the case of all workmen employed by them in and about the execution of the contract to pay wages at not less, and observe hours of labour not greater than the rates and hours recognised by the associations of employers and employees, and in practice obtained in the district where the work is to be executed, and to pay all carmen a wage of not less than 4s. 6d. per day.

The contract will contain a general strike clause.

Tenders, each enclosed in a separate envelope, and endorsed "Tender for Printing," are to be delivered at the Council House, East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W., and may be placed by the person tendering in the tender box provided for the purpose not later than TEN o'clock in the FORENOON of THURSDAY, 1ST JANUARY next. No tender will be received unless it is made upon one of the printed forms issued for the purpose from these offices. The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. A. NICHOLL,
Town Clerk.

Council House, Wandsworth, S.W.
4th December, 1913. 14253

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Jacobs Brothers & Co.

SUPPLY

COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SEND TRIAL ORDER.

Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,

LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

THE

UNIVERSAL TYPE CASTING MACHINE

produces type of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY from 5 to 48 point at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

If this interests you, write for particulars of the machine and samples of type it produces to

THE STRINGERTYPE MFG. CO., LTD.,

LADBROOK ROAD,

SOUTH NORWOOD, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone 1945 Croydon.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

35th YEAR.—No. 1840.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
ERLING SKJALGSONSGT. 8,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
P. M. and O. A., Parent Centre	1
Stationers' Social Society	4
Covering for Paper Rolls	6
The Snapping of Belts...	6
British Paper in Hong-Kong...	6
Paper Exports to New Zealand	6
Quads	7
Trade Notes	8
P. M. and O. A., Dublin Centre	8
Printers' Rifle League...	9
The Future of the P. M. and O. A	9
Industrial Unrest	10
Technical Training	10
The Scottish Bookbinders' Strike	10
Financial	12
Dividends and Reports	12
New Companies	12
Company Mortgages and Charges	13
Company Notices	13
Gazette	13
Reviews	13
Tariff Changes	13
Waterlow Bros. and Layton's Concert	14
American Paper...	14
P. M. and O. A., North Midlands Centre	15
Nottingham Master Printers...	18
Bookbinders' Overseers Association	18
Incrustation of Steam Boilers	18
Mr. Strange on Wood Engraving	19
Manchester Printers' Social	19
The Offset Press	20
Patents	20

Industrial Unrest.

THE present position in the industrial world is viewed with grave apprehension by those thoughtful people who endeavour to look under the surface of things and try to find remedies for existing grievances. Truth to tell, the times are out of joint, and the threatened and actual warfare between capital and labour is to-day a most disturbing influence on business transactions, for in no trade do the relations of masters and men seem satisfactory. There are all sorts of disturbing factors, questions of hours and wages, recognition of trade unions, workshop conditions, the "open shop," and other questions, any or all of which may, if not settled in a conciliatory spirit, precipitate a cessation of work, or raise trouble in some form or other. During the past year industrial unrest has been exemplified by the narrowly averted lock-out of the Lancashire cotton operatives, then we had the Cornish clay workers' dispute, followed by the still unsettled Dublin strikes of transport workers and others. To-day we have a chair-makers' strike at High Wycombe, and in our own section of labour there is a serious dispute with the operative bookbinders of Scotland, and also in one of the largest London bookbinding houses, while in various towns in the provinces strikes in the printing trade have only been averted by the granting of the whole or a part of the men's demands. There is a wide and deep discontent among the workers in nearly every section of industry; it is the old story intensified. Labour seeking to wrest more from Capital, Capital seeking to purchase Labour at the lowest price, and such a state of affairs does not make for stability in the industrial world. Labour and Capital both have their rights, but both also have their duties, and war between the two is regrettable. A spirit of tolerance, tempered by commonsense, and a desire for conciliation on both sides, should tend to the settling of most trade disputes. The arbitrament of the strike or lock-out should never be resorted to until every other available method has been tried, for the employers or labour leaders who precipitate industrial war saddle themselves with a responsibility that should not be lightly undertaken.

* * *

Technical Training.

THE work which the Department of Technology associated with the City and Guilds of London Institute is doing for the printing trade and other industries, must appeal for admiration from all right-thinking people, who are interested in the advancement of the rising generation. It will be readily conceded that the practical printer, having a good technical training, is much better fitted to grapple with the problems of his business than one content with rule of-thumb methods. Therefore the younger members of the trade should be urged to take full advantage of the facilities offered them to obtain instruction to fit them for technological examinations. The latter is one of the greatest aids to education when rightly handled, and that is one of the reasons why we would like to see a larger percentage of students presenting themselves every year to deal with the questions set by examiners appointed by the City and Guilds of London Institute. Master printers, in many instances, have given facilities to their employees to obtain a thorough technical training, and the questions on printing put before the students at the last examinations conducted under the auspices of the Department of Technology, serve the useful purpose of keeping a student "up to the mark." Technical education, combined with practical knowledge, is an excellent means of intellectual training, and that is what an industry like ours requires. We want learned and skilful people to keep it going as captains, and such people are generally in possession of a wide culture, because they as a rule study the economic question as well as other principles on which business is founded and conducted. Therefore, the Department of Technology associated with the City and Guilds of London Institute is doing a noble work, and deserves every support.

The Scottish Bookbinders' Strike.

As stated in our issue of last week, a conference was held at Glasgow between representatives of the Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades on the one side, and representatives of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation of the United Kingdom and delegates from the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers on the other side. Mr. James MacLehose presided. After a sitting that lasted from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the evening no agreement was reached. Afterwards an official statement was made to the Press from which it appeared that the following proposals were submitted by the employers and were not accepted by the men:—

The Scottish Alliance of Masters in the Printing and Kindred Trades having given the fullest consideration to the memorial of the National Union of Bookbinders and Machine Rulers, dated April 8th, 1913, and having had also three long conferences with representatives of the union on the subject, declined, as they have already declined, to accept the principles contained in this memorial or the principle on which they are based. The employers are satisfied that

Digitized by Google

if they did so they would be allowing injustice to be done to classes of workpeople who for many years had shown that they could satisfactorily perform the work, and so strongly do they feel that if they had accepted the memorial they would have been injuring the trade in Scotland and the interests of those employed in it that they have with remarkable unanimity at a busy season of the year preferred to suffer the inconvenience and loss caused by the strike rather than give way to the demands of the union. From the outset the employers made it clear that they are entirely opposed to a hard and fast line of uniform demarcation being drawn for the various classes and work done in different parts of the country for various markets under widely differing conditions, and to this they adhere. They have also made it clear that they are ready to consider any grievance, if such can be shown to exist, and if this memorial is withdrawn and the strike ended, the employers are prepared to appoint a conference forthwith to consider with representatives of the Bookbinders' Union any points to which either the employer or employed may desire to bring forward.

The following proposal was submitted by the men's representatives and declined by the employers:—

That a committee of six representatives be appointed (three from the Scottish Alliance of Masters and three from the Bookbinders' Union), with an independent chairman, for the purpose of inquiring into the questions affecting the present dispute, and that this committee be instructed to submit recommendations to this conference at a resumed meeting on Monday, December 8th; that the appointment of this committee has not to be taken as in any way a deviation from the present position of either party to this conference.

It is likely that one result of the conference will be an attempt by the men now on strike to enlist the active sympathy of the workmen in the kindred trades, and it is rumoured that the Scottish District Council of the Bookbinders' Union are corresponding with the Federation with a view to having a sympathetic strike in order to compel the employers to concede their demands. It has come to the knowledge of the men that work is being sent from Glasgow to England. At present they are unable to trace definitely the firms who are executing these orders, but when they succeed in doing so they intend to take immediate action to prevent it.

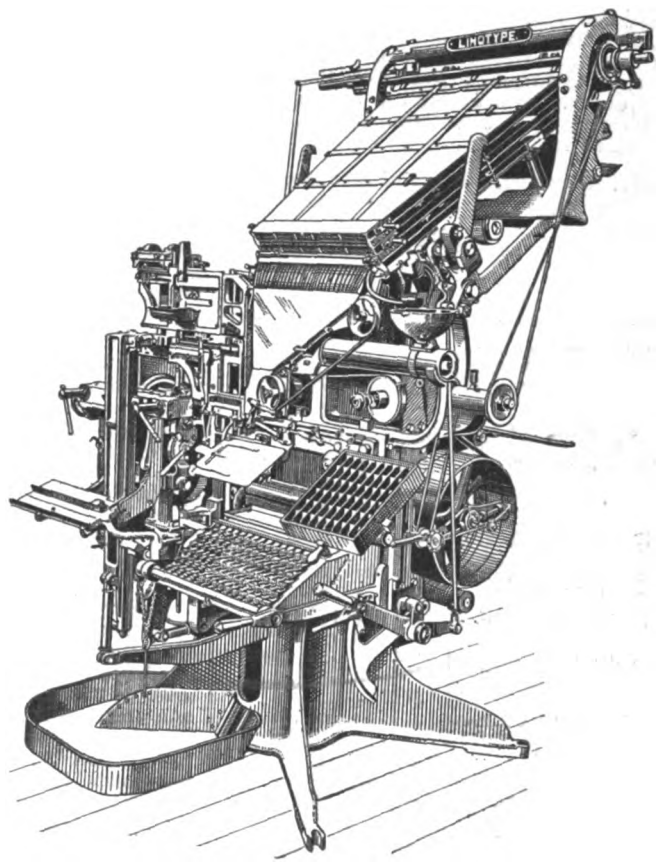
At a meeting of the employers held at Glasgow, on Friday, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"This meeting of the employers in the bookbinding and machine-ruling trade in Glasgow adheres to the position previously taken up, and regrets that at the recent conference the representatives of the men did not accept the proposals of the employers, which seemed to afford a fair prospect of the restoration of the satisfactory relations which both sides desire to see re-established."

MR. FRANCIS WILDE, the well-known motorist and motor journalist, has died at the Middlesex Hospital, London, as the result of injuries sustained in a motor accident on Saturday.

QUALITY

Where
Quality
accompanied by
Speed
and
Economy
is considered,
the Linotype
becomes
imperative.



A MULTIPLE-MAGAZINE LINOTYPE (MODEL 4).

No other kind of composing machine can produce

QUALITY COMPOSITION

with the Speed and Economy of the

LINOTYPE.

No other composing machine can produce better type matter than the Linotype.

Write for full details of the best means of producing High-Grade Composition.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
Northern Office: County Bldgs., 4, Cannon St. MANCHESTER.
197, Howard Street, GLASGOW. 17, Crow Street, DUBLIN.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10th, 1913.

AFTER liquidating a fairly large sum due for repayment at the Bank of England last Thursday, and further sums on Friday, the market has still remained with a plentiful supply of credit, and rates are easy, both for loans and discounts. More bar gold has been bought by the Bank this week, and the net influx to date is £217,000. Stock markets were chiefly occupied with the carry-over in the general sections yesterday, and business was mostly sluggish. The gilt-edged section continues dull, and Consols have declined, the quotations being 71⅞ to 71¾ for money, and 71⅞ to 72 for the account.

Business continues restricted in the miscellaneous industrial market, and the tendency has been irregular. Movements have occurred both ways in the section relating to paper and print. Amalgamated Press Ord. have fallen ⅛, and *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. are down 1/32, while the Deb. of the latter are up 2, and Linotype and Machinery B Deb. have risen 1. Business has been done during the past seven days in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 6d. and 20s; in Cassell and Co. at 5 5/16; in *Daily Express* Deb. at 60; in Ilford Ord. at 12s. xd., and in the Pref. at 17s. 9d. and 17s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Ord. at 3s.; in International Linotype at 72½; in Kelly's Directories Pref. at 9¾; in Lanston Monotype Corporation at 10s. 3d.; in Linotype and Machinery A Deb. at 61¾, 62 and 58¼, and in the B Deb. at 42, 42 and 38¼; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 6d., 22s. 3d., and acc. 22s. 6d.; in George Newnes Pref. at 16s. 6d.; in Raphael Tuck and Sons Ord. at 17s. 6d. and 17s.; in Waterlow Brothers and Layton Ord. at 6, and in the Pref. at 6½; and in Weldons Ord. at 30s. and 30s. 3d., and in the Pref. at 20s. 3d.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7⅜–7⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref	1	1	1–1¼
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/6–24/6
ditto 5% Cm. Pref...	1	1	19/6–20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	4¾–5¼
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4–5
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25/32–29/32
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	59–69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98–101
Eyre & Spottiswoode, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79–84
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	7/16–11/16
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/-	10/-	1/32–5/32
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	¼–⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	¾–1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9/16–11/16xd
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	¼–1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	⅛–¼
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–¼
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	64–69
International Linotype	Stock	100	71–76
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm.Pref.	10	10	9⅜–10⅛
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91–94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm.Pref.	5	5	2⅜–2⅞
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	7/16–9/16
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57–62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	38–43
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1 1/16–1⅛
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord. ...	1	1	1⅛–2⅛
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	25/32–29/32
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜–4⅛xd
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8½–9xd
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1–2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68–78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27/32–31/32
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	5–5¼
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11–12
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	27½–29½
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼–8¼
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	6–7
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½–7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1½–1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15/16–11/16
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21/32–25/32

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

THE report of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., for the year ended September 30th last, states that there has been an increase in the business done both at home and abroad during the period, and the profit, after payment of the debenture interest, etc., is £44,276. After adding the balance brought forward, and deducting the interim dividend, and making further provision for deferred profits, there is a balance of £53,714. Of this amount the Board recommends a further dividend of 2½ per cent. for the last six months (making 5 per cent. for the year), and that £25,000 be added to the reserve account (making the total £100,000), and the balance of £24,026 be carried forward. The cost of upkeep of plant and buildings has been charged to revenue, and, in addition, £3,000 has been written off the value of the plant, machinery, etc.

WATERLOW BROTHERS AND LAYTON.—A dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, placing £2,500 to reserve—both the same as last year.

THE accounts of the Argus Printing Co., Ltd., for the year ended October 31st. show a net profit, including £3,503 brought forward, of £16,710. The directors recommend a further dividend of 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year. It is proposed to transfer £4,000 to reserve (making it £10,000), and, after writing £4,000 off goodwill, the sum of £3,841 remains to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

PROGRESS MACHINE CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of ironfounders, engineers, manufacturers of and dealers in machinery for use in the textile, agricultural or other industries, tool makers, brassfounders, etc. Private company. F. Rosskothen is the first permanent governing director and chairman.

WILKINSON AND SONS, LTD.—Registered on December 1st, with a capital of £200, in £1 shares, to take over the business of photo-engravers, photo-lithographers, offset plate makers, lithographers, printers, stationers, etc., carried on at 30, Bethell-street, Norwich, and at Aylsham, Norfolk, as "Wilkinson and Coleman." The subscribers are R. E. Wilkinson, and E. J. Wilkinson. Private company. Mr. E. J. Wilkinson is the first director.

PEXTON AND BROOKS, LTD.—Registered on November 29th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, photographers, cinematograph and other film producers, theatre and cinematograph entertainment proprietors, etc., at Walthamstow or elsewhere, and to adopt an agreement with H. W. Pexton, and C. E. Brooks. The subscribers are H. W. Paxton and C. E. Brooks. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are H. W. Pexton, and C. E. Brooks, each of whom may retain office while holding 250 shares. Registered office, Victory House, 283, Wood-street, Walthamstow.

APEX PRESS, LTD.—Registered November 29th, with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers, advertising agents, bill printers and posters, lithographers, publishers, etc. The subscribers are H. S. Chamberlain and C. Kearsey. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than three; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Registered office, Sicilian House, Sicilian-avenue, Holborn, W.C.

SOCIETY OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PROPRIETORS, LTD.—Registered on November 21st, as a company limited by guarantee, with an unlimited number of members, each liable for £1 in the event of winding up, to promote the interests of weekly newspaper and periodical proprietors, to facilitate the interchange of views between them, etc. In the event of labour difficulties, the society precludes itself from taking sides on any controversial issue, while leaving its members full liberty of action. Membership is open to the proprietors or repesentatives of the *Drapers' Record*, the *Gentlewoman*, the *Grocer and Oil Trade Review*, and the representatives of George Newnes, Ltd., C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., the *Field* and *Queen* (Horace Cox), Ltd., Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., the *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch*, Ltd., the *Lady's Pictorial* and *Sporting and Dramatic* Publishing Co., Ltd., the Temple Press, Ltd., and Morgan Brothers, and the proprietors or representatives of such other weekly publications as the Council may approve. The first members of the Council are Sir George A. Riddell, J. M. Bathgate, F. F. Bridewater, G. B. Dibblee, T. W. Fletcher, W. Grierson, G. J. Middick, P. V. Morgan, G. E. Perman, L. M. Reed, and A. J. Warden. Registered office, Byron House, 85, Fleet-street, E.C.

A. B. W. MANUFACTURING CO. (BLACKPOOL), LTD.—Registered on November 24th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in buckets, wood and iron spades and other toys, including leather and other goods, printers, manufacturing stationers, dealers in fancy goods, etc. The subscribers are Mrs. Anne B. Weigh and V. R. Weigh. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven. The first are Mrs. Anne B. Weigh and V. R. Weigh. Registered office, Fairhurst-street, Blackpool.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Under a Bill of Sale.
18, Sun Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS instructed to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises as above on THURSDAY 18TH DECEMBER 1913, at 2 o'clock LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, comprising Demy Bremner Cylinder Printing Machine, by Harrild and Sons; Crown Folio and Foolscap Folio Croppers No. 2. Peerless Platen; 20in. Diagonal Guillotine Cutting Machine; No. 7. Reel Wire Stitcher, by Brehmer; Demy Folio Albion Press; 2 Iron Imposing Surfaces; 2-h.p. Electric Motor, 480 volts; Galleys; Chases; Wood Letter; One ton Book and Jobbing Type, mostly on point; Fixtures; Fittings; Roll Top Desk; Double Door Safe.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of Messrs. Lewis, Margetts and Jenkins, Solicitors, 370, Old Street, London, E.C.; and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

86, Rosebery Avenue, Clerkenwell, E.C.
By order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.

Mr. ROBERT H. RUDDOCK

IS favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises as above, on FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1913, at one, valuable Lease and Goodwill of Messrs. Wm. Spearing Ltd., together with the LETTERPRESS PLANT AND MACHINERY, comprising:—Quad Crown Cylinder Printing Machine, with flyers, by Foster and Sons; Double Crown Wharfedale Printing Machine, by Furnival and Co., with flyers; Demy Express Wharfedale Printing Machine, with geared inkers, American steel ink knife, balance flyers, etc., by Furnival and Co.; Crown Wharfedale Printing Machine, with balanced flyers, by Miller and Richard; Crown Folio and Foolscap Folio Platen Printing Machines, by H. S. Cropper & Co.; 26-in. Diagonal Guillotine Paper Cutting Machine; Double Crown Albion Press; Four Iron Imposing Surfaces; Wire Stitcher; Treadle Perforator; 2-h.p. Otto Gas Engine by Crossley Bros. Ltd.; Shafting, Belting, etc.; Three tons Book and Jobbing Type; 320 Cases; Galleys; Chases; Frames; Racks, etc.; Large assortment of Wood Letter; Fixtures; Fittings and Office Furniture.

On view day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues of Messrs. Richmond, Gilbert & Pratt, 18, Walbrook, E.C., and of the Auctioneer, 71, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

EDWIN MARTIN AND SONS, LTD.—Registered on November 24th, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of wholesale newsagents carried on by E. Martin and A. Martin, as Edward Martin and Sons, at 4 and 4a, Durham-street, Vauxhall, S.E. The subscribers are E. Martin and A. Martin. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three. The subscribers are to appoint the first. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 4 and 4a, Durham-street, Vauxhall, S.E.

HART AND SON, LTD.—Registered on November 24th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a printer and publisher carried on at 236, High-road, Kilburn, N.W., by A. Hart. The subscribers are A. Hart and G. Hart. Private company. The first directors are A. Hart and G. Hart. Qualification, £25. Registered office, 236, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.

GROOM AND SON, LTD.—Registered on November 25th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers, lithographers, bookbinders and stationers hitherto carried on at Bury St. Edmunds by

Digitized by Google

W. J. Sparks and Co., and recently purchased by P. F. Groom. The subscribers are P. F. Groom and Mrs. E. M. Groom. Private company. P. F. Groom is sole managing director. Registered office, 2, Hatter-street, Bury St. Edmunds.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

H. C. CLARK AND CO., LTD.—Debenture dated November 26th, 1913, to secure £160, charged on the general assets. Holder—Annie Jewell, Eastbourne.

PATENT AUTOMATIC AND MECHANICAL ADVERTISING SYNDICATE, LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created November 24th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged — the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

HALSBY AND CO., LTD.—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, created November 24th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908; the amount of the present issue being £500. Property charged—the company's property, present and future, including unalled capital. No trustees.

COMPANY NOTICES.

CLYDE PRESS AND ROTALITHO, Ltd.

At a meeting of the company, held at West Norwood, on November 27th, the following resolutions were passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily."—"That Mr. Frederic G. Padgham be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up." Notice is given that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, E.C., on December 15th.

NORTH WALES AND DISTRICT BILLPOSTERS, Ltd.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

The creditors of the company are required, on or before December 31st, 1913, to send in particulars of their claims, to Messrs. J. Hopley Pierce and Bird, 23, Regent-street, Wrexham.



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

WASHBURN AND PALMER, 27, Queen's-road, Southend-on Sea, printers. Debts by R. L. Washburn, who will continue to carry on the business at 25, Queen's-road, Southend-on-Sea. February 12th, 1913.

OUZMAN AND MALYON, 10, Finsbury-street, London, E.C., printers. Debts by A. E. Ouzman, who will in future carry on the business alone, under the same style October 31st.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.
RECEIVING ORDER.

JARVIS, A. H., trading as A. and H. Jarvis, Lorne House Library, Church-road East, Parkstone, Dorset, stationer. Date of order and of adjudication order, December 4th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, December 18th, 2.30 p.m., at Dorchester-chambers, Yelverton-road, Bournemouth. Public examination of debtor, January 9th, 11.30 a.m., at the Town Hall, Poole.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

WHITE, M. R. L., 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C., lately carrying on business at 145, North End, Croydon, publisher. Claims by January 1st, to G. C. Hunter, 59-60, Old Bailey, E.C.

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

HENDERSON, S. J. C., and SMITH, J. W., trading as S. J. C. Henderson and Co., at 22 and 24, Cleethorpe-road, Great Grimsby, newspaper proprietors and printers. First and final dividend of 1s. 5½d., December 10th, at the official receiver's offices, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby, where also on the same date a first and final dividend of 20s. will be paid in respect of the separate estate of S. J. C. Henderson.

TATCHELL, C. J., 171-172, Snargate-street, Dover, stationer, etc. Supplemental dividend of 4½d., December 13th, at the official receiver's offices, 68, Castle-street, Canterbury.

AVERY, A. H., Market-place, Fordingbridge, Hants, stationer, etc. First and final dividend of 3s. 0¾d., December 11th, at the official receiver's office, City-chambers, Catherine-street, Salisbury.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

VICK, H., ASHWORTH, A. and F., and PEARCE, W., trading as Vick, Ashworth and Co., at Dean-road, Salford, and 28, Kennedy-street, Manchester, general printers. Trustees, J. P. Garnett, C.A., 61, Brown-street, Manchester, and A. Willmott, C.A., 14, Old Jewry chambers, London, E.C. Appointed December 1st.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

BOSWALL, T. R. H., 2 and 3, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., advertising contractor. Trustee, F. S. Salaman, C.A., 1-2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside, E.C. Released October 21st.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1890 AND 1908.
WINDING-UP ORDER.

THE YORKSHIRE PRINTING CO., LTD., Hull-road, York. Date of order, December 2nd. First meeting of creditors, January 5th, 3 p.m., and of contributories, same day, 3.30 p.m., both at the official receiver's office, The Red House, Duncombe-place, York.



"PENROSE'S PICTORIAL ANNUAL" (The "Process Year Book,") edited by William Gamble. London: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd., and at Bradford.

This wonderful annual is in the current edition better than ever, and the quality of its illustrations is of a very high character, every possible phase of photo-mechanical illustration being dealt with, from line to half-tones in colour, and including photogravure, on which latter process there is an exhaustive treatise by the editor in which he reviews the progress of the art up to the present, and especially in its bearing on newspaper and other illustration. Some remarkably fine examples of photogravure illustrate this article. Offset printing is also dealt with and examples given, while process work generally is well represented in its many phases by articles and illustrations. Among the contributors are many whose names carry weight in the art world, and every expert in the process business seems to figure in the book either by his pen or by specimens of his work. The "Process Year Book" is a volume that no one connected with the illustrative art can afford to be without, be he artist, engraver or printer, and its many pages of beautiful pictures make it a valuable book of reference. The frontispiece, a picture of Chartres Cathedral, is an extremely fine specimen of photogravure, reproduced from a painting by F. A. W. T. Armstrong, R.W.A. As an example of fine printing the book takes a high place, and it is interesting to note that the type used throughout the text has been cast from Monotype metal supplied by Messrs. T. G. and J. Jubb, Hunslet, Leeds; the paper has been made by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Shackell, Edwards and Co. have supplied the inks, and the printing has been done by Messrs. Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., of Bradford and London.

Tariff Changes
AND
CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

(From the "Board of Trade Journal.")

NEW ZEALAND.

It is announced that plush covers for the rollers of bronzing machines are dutiable under No. 106 of the Tariff, at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 5 per cent. if British. Printed cardboard tickets, with holes punched therein for string, are dutiable under No. 243, at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 20 per cent. if British. Paper used in the manufacture of chocolate confectionery, and embossed with a name, is admitted free.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Foreign stamp catalogues, such as Stanley Gibbon's, are admitted free of duty.

FRANCE.

It has been decided that imitations of linoleum and oilcloth on cardboard (cardboard furnished with a simple coating with oil base, and coloured or printed) are dutiable as "cardboard, cut, coloured, varnished, etc.," according to kind.

Rollers or tubes of cardboard, or of cardboard and wood, paper, or coarse tissue, round which linoleum, tissues, oilcloths, etc., are wound on importation, are considered to be merely packing without marketable value.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

A recent Supplement to the Customs Tariff Guide contains the following decisions with regard to the application of the Import Tariff:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty. Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Bags, baskets, boxes, etc.—Cigar box, fancy, containing cigars	387 (B)	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
Balloons, toy, rubber, bearing the name of a firm, are considered to be of an advertising character ...	389	30% "	25% "
Films—Kinematograph, toy ... ... [These are not manufactured by photographic process, but are merely printed.]	326	25% "	20% "
Paper— Millboards in sizes 17¼ in. by 14¼ in. and 20¼ in. by 13 in.	356 (B)	5% "	Free
Tissue, striped wax (confectionery wrapping) if conforming to the requirements of the Tariff as to weight, etc.)	356 (CC)	Free	Free
Tissue, striped wax	356 I (1)	Per cwt. 5s.	Per cwt. 4s. 6d.
Pens—Fountain pen in wooden box covered with leatherette (paper) and lined with plush and silk. The name of the maker and the article is printed on the silk inside the box ...	364 (B) (1)	30% ad val.	25% ad val.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS.—Charges for Advertisements under the headings "Situations Vacant," or "Situations Wanted," are at the rate of

ONE SHILLING FOR 24 WORDS

(3 Insertions: TWO SHILLINGS),

and Fourpence for each additional Eight Words. Minimum Charge, One Shilling.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos. —Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Machinery Wanted.

QUAD CROWN FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINE, by Mann, with Fliers, wanted; must be in first-class condition.—Address, No. 13292, Office of the BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. 13292

Miscellaneous.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd.

A Successful Gathering of the Staffs and Friends.

(Special to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.)

Pre-eminent as the position is that Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., occupy in the British industry of printing and bookmaking, everything now points to the fact that on the social side of our age they are going to build up a reputation of no mean order in the musical world. The success of an undertaking, of course, largely depends on the amount of interest that can be infused into it, and it is well-known that when Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., or their employees, give their attention to any object the results are, as a rule, commendable and praiseworthy. Therefore, it was not surprising to those who had the pleasure of attending the annual smoking concert, promoted for the enjoyment of the staffs of the firm's three City branches, which was held in the Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel, on Thursday night in last week, to see a first-class entertainment arranged, and a spirit of good comradeship and good fellowship pervading the social function between superiors and subordinates. A more ideal "Smoker" could not be desired. The minutest details received the most careful attention of a good business committee, and a varied and pleasing programme—also, another fine specimen of the firm's art printing—included artistes from outside as well as from inside, and from an exhibition of specimens of the firm's artists' brush work in colour to the charms of the violinist and the the "warbling" or the *sifflеur*. Needless to say, a happy time was spent. Mr. Arthur Elson (secretary to the firm) presided, and during the evening the proceedings were patronised by Mr. Reyne, chairman of the company, Mr. M. Waterlow (Barrister-at-Law), Mr. de Freyne (of the Bank of England), Mr. Sweetman, Mr. Seymour Bennett (Somerset House Stamping Department), Mr. A. G. Gronow (general-manager of Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd.), Mr. Charles Pain (the well-known yachting man), Mr. Smith, Mr. Eades (one of the oldest managers in the firm), and others too numerous to mention.

The programme was opened with the overture, "Rendez Vous" (Aleter), by the accompanist of the evening, Mr. Ernest Roe, which was skilfully executed. Mr. Herbert Richards, the possessor of a nice baritone, sang in martial style "So you want to be a Soldier Little Man" (Trotère), and in response to an imperative encore rendered "Shipmates." Miss Agnes Orrell was successful in her song, "The Venetian Carnival" (Brontë), and Mr. William Vincent's tenor voice did full justice to "Like Stars Above" (Squire). Miss Edith Eatherly caused a good deal of merriment with her musical country sketch, "Oh! How Ashamed I Was," and she had to reappear a second time in response to loud applause. The humorous element was capital in the hands of Mr. Wilson Martell and Mr. George Roberts, two well-known City favourites, and their "turns" convulsed the audience at times into roars of laughter. Their stories and musical abilities whiled away a most pleasant time. As an extra item Mr. A. G. Gronow was introduced and the demonstrations of applause that greeted the general-manager testified that his popularity was more than a superficial one. He had to give two songs—the second one as an encore—and his vocal efforts were greaty appreciated and admired.

"The Visitors."

There was a slight break in the first part of the programme to enable the Chairman to propose the health of "The Visitors." He said that no better board of directors existed in London to-day than that of Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd.—(applause)—and to their friends and customers there that night, in addition to the directors, he extended most hearty thanks for coming to that gathering. He hoped they would all have a very pleasant evening, and he coupled with the toast the name of their worthy chairman of the company, Mr. Reyner, and their charming and valued friend, Mr. Seymour Bennett. (Loud applause.)

The company rose and sang "For they're jolly good fellows."

Mr. REYNER, in reply, said it was very seldom he had the pleasure of responding to a toast at a meeting of that description. He felt himself somewhat at a disadvantage in doing so, but all the same he begged to thank them one and all for the very hearty way in which they had received the toast and for the kind invitation extended to the directors and the other gentlemen present. When he received the invitation he said to the chairman, "I am very sorry, indeed, but I never go out two nights in succession, and unfortunately I have a dinner booked for the 3rd." "Well," replied the chairman, "you must really do something and try and come to Waterlow Brothers and Layton's smoking concert!" "So," added Mr. Reyner, "when I am commanded to do anything possible I endeavour to do it. So I gave up my dinner and now I have pleasure, and may I say I have been amply rewarded by the fact of seeing you here this evening looking so jolly and enjoying yourselves with this most excellent programme arranged by your committee." (Applause.) But, concluded Mr. Reyner, in the salutation they had just given him he heard "music," and he felt there was talent in the room that might be made use of. (Laughter.) Of course solo whistling had somewhat gone out of vogue, but he felt there was a gentleman in the company who ought very well to have been on the platform giving an entertaining solo. However, they did not come there that night to hear him (the speaker) talk, but they had all come to enjoy themselves and the excellent programme. He would at once conclude by tendering once more on behalf of the directors their thanks, and his thanks, for the kind welcome given them. (Applause.)

Mr. SEYMOUR BENNETT said he also had to thank them warmly on behalf of the visitors. Those who were no longer young and who had been "through the hoop" would remember the advice given to a young wife on how to manage her husband. She was told to "feed the brute." (Laughter.) Well, those who had not been "through the hoop"—or put the hoop on the finger—would find that advice excellent, but he could tell them of something much better, and that was flattery. That was what Mr. Elson had applied to him, when he said, "I am charming." (Laughter.) Mr. Reyner had also told them with a certain amount of pathos how he had to give up his dinner to come there that night. Well, it was not often one got to the windy side of a City man, so he (the speaker) had had a dinner as well as coming there that night. He thoroughly enjoyed the dinner and now he was enjoying that excellent concert. He thanked them all for the kind way the toast had been received and for their kindness and entertainment. (Applause.)

The programme was again resumed, and by special request Mr. Pain gave a number of violin solos which won for him unstinted applause. Mr. Vincent was delightful in his song "Come into the Garden Maude," which was loudly applauded and encored. Miss Edith Eatherley also scored another success in one of her popular songs, and humour was kept up by Mr. George Roberts—who told the tale of "Ginger,"—and Mr. Wilson Martell. Mr. Richards and Miss Orrell also gave several songs, and Mr. Fredric Moore sent the company awe-stricken by his round of magical problems, and artfully reminded everyone to not "divulge the secrets."

The Chairman Thanked.

Mr. A. G. GRONOW caused another break in in the programme in order to ask the company to rise and drink the health of "The Chairman" (Mr. Elson), and also to express their appreciation of him. A gathering of that kind tended to promote good feeling and good fellowship between all the staffs. He hoped they had one common aim, and that was the success of the company, and after that their own success must follow. He sincerely hoped they would have similar gatherings in the future. In conclusion Mr. Gronow referred to the advice and help he had always received from Mr. Elson, and asked the workers and friends to show their appreciation in the usual way.

The company sang "He's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. ELSON, in reply, said Mr. Gronon and he were very good pals and very good friends, and Mr. Gronow, indeed, was a good friend to all of them. (Hear, hear.) They also should not forget their thanks were due to the committee who had arranged the concert. They deserved three hearty cheers for working so hard. He coupled with the toast of their health the name of Mr. Worrall, the hon. secretary.

Cheers having been given for the committee, Mr. Worrall, replying, observed that when the committee was mentioned his colleagues on it deserted him. (Laughter.) He thanked them all very much on behalf of the committee. The intention was to create good feeling and good fellowship throughout the firm, and if they got that spirit up, the work would be made lighter day by day. That was all he and the committee wanted to foster. (Loud applause.)

A few more songs followed, and thanks to the committee—Mr. Botten, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Potter, Mr. Crassweller, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Parish (musical director), and Mr. Worrall, hon. secretary—a most enjoyable night was spent, and the comfort of everybody was looked after. The firm's artists showed that they were not lacking in their brush work, and the committee, with their usual goodness, showed their thoughtfulness by dispensing generously fragrant cigars amongst all the workers and visitors, which vied with the aroma of the modern "dhudeen." Truly this first great general concert will long be remembered.

SHEMAS HALL.

T. E. BINGLEY.
TRADE LITHOGRAPHER
HIGH ST. LEICESTER
OUR 4 POINTS.
STRICT FAITH | PROMPTITUDE
QUALITY | MODERATE CHARGES

AMERICAN Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The imports of paper, etc., into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the periods mentioned, were of the following values:—

Imports.

September—	1912.	1913.
Printing paper ...	$433,037	$907,444
Paperhangings... ...	44,013	44,103
Photographic paper ...	96,841	137,846
Coated paper	47,604	47,313
Wrapping	62,179	36,602
All Other...	242,313	299,301
January-September—		
Printing paper ...	$2,252,185	$6,041,314
Paperhangings	591,919	764,082
Photographic paper ...	799,811	928,244
Coated paper	430,141	439,959
Wrapping	646,956	498,344
All Other...	1,966,700	2,133,767

The following figures show the imports of printing paper into the United States during September from the countries mentioned:—

	Pounds.	Dols.
Germany	222,755	9,275
Italy	44,460	6,176
Netherlands	93,096	4,079
Norway...	226,478	6,626
Sweden	69,656	2,237
England	43,537	2,469
Scotland	31,938	1,542
Canada...	45,689,769	875,040
Totals	46,421,689	907,444

Exports.

September—	1912.	1913.
Printing Paper	$266,255	$258,584
Writings and envelopes...	105,621	94,056
Playing cards	21,987	22,452
Hangings	13,975	17,095
All Other...	280,003	276,450
January-September—		
Printing Paper... ...	$3,046,226	$2,839,309
Writings and envelopes	953,906	996,627
Playing cards	215,949	241,423
Hangings	338,867	398,563
All Other...	3,473,722	2,570,425

AT the Pwllheli Free Church Council, on the proposition of the Rev. John Hughes, B D., a resolution was passed unanimously in favour of assisting the union to put an end to the practice of ministers doing the work of journalists, which is causing much irritation among journalists in Wales.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given, the other day, to William Spalckhaver at the Brevoort Hotel, New York, by the heads of departments and others to commemorate his fiftieth anniversary with R. Hoe and Co., printing press manufacturers. Mr. Spalckhaver has been chief engineer and head of the drafting department most of that time, and in that capacity has been responsible for many improvements and patents entering into the large printing presses upon which most of the principal newspapers throughout the world are printed and produced. Robert Hoe, president, on behalf of those present, presented Mr. Spalckhaver with a silver loving cup with a suitable inscription, and in his remarks eulogised the loyalty, genius and energy displayed by him in his many years of service with the company.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

NORTH MIDLANDS CENTRE.

"Electricity as Applied to the Printing Trade."

By MR. G. E. PHILLIPS, M.I.E.E.

(Continued from our last issue.)

Speed Regulation.

As previously stated, one of the chief advantages of the electric drive is the ease with which the speed of the machine can be regulated to suit the style of work on the press. Now the two most common ways of regulating speed are known as the "Series" and the "Shunt" regulation.

The "Series" method is such that means are devised to choke back the main current; resistances are placed in series with the motor, which only allows a certain proportion of the full supply, the rest being dissipated in the form of heat, and the speed is consequently reduced proportionately to the amount so dissipated. This is very apparently a wasteful and uneconomical method, seeing that you are wasting in the form of heat, that which you have paid for as power.

The "Shunt" system is a method of increasing the speed of a motor by reducing the strength of the "field." The current flowing round the field coils is a very small proportion of the whole, about 2½ per cent., and to waste a portion of this is much more economical than tampering with the main current. So-called "Field Regulators" are placed in the "Field" circuit, and by choking back a very small proportion of this current the "Field" is weakened, and the rotating portion of the machine is speeded up in proportion to the amount of field weakening obtained.

From this it will very readily be gathered that where a large proportion of the hours run are above or below the normal, "Field" regulation is preferable to the "Series" method. This decision may necessitate the installation in the first place of a slower speed motor, and a somewhat increased *first cost*, but this is readily saved by the higher efficiency of the method of control.

In selecting your motor, arrange for it to run at a speed not necessarily at the lowest, but at the slowest speed at which the press will run for fairly lengthy periods. The controller can then be arranged to have, say, three or four "Series" steps for lowering the speed below the standard speed, and a long series of "Shunt" studs, each giving a speed above the normal.

Shunt regulation can, with specially wound motors, be carried up 4 to 1, that is, from say, 500-r.p.m. to 2,000-r.p.m. Such regulation, of course, is not required for ordinary flat-bed machines, but is often desirable on others.

As an instance, I might mention that in the works of which your President has control, we have a special machine which prints, numbers, and cuts our shop counter books.

This machine is fed by paper direct from the roll, and for numerous reasons it was found desirable to run this machine at any of about twelve speeds, according to the condition of the paper, etc.; incidentally, it was found that at times the edges of the rolls were cut or otherwise damaged in transit to the works, and having once commenced a tear, the paper frequently tore right across in going through the machine, necessitating the threading of the paper through the whole machine again. This was to be avoided if only the machine could be made to revolve at a "crawling" speed while the damaged portion was passing through; so the problem set was: that the machine started or stopped by a button, and could be set to run at any of twelve speeds, as selected, and also by means of a push button could be made to drop to the "crawling speed" from either of three positions on the machine, and then to continue to revolve at this speed until the cause for so doing was removed.

It was then required that by pushing another button the machine should accelerate until it reached whichever speed of the twelve at which it was previously running.

This is somewhat complex for a small machine, but was successfully installed, and I say successfully because I have received no complaints, and the whole apparatus measures only 24-in. by 30-in. exclusive of buttons.

The methods referred to here are capable of regulating almost any flat-bed press, and the methods of speed regulating for the larger Hoe presses and similar newspaper presses have been referred to previously.

Transmission of Illustrations by Telegraphy.

I was somewhat dubious about including this subject, owing to the fact that it is hardly likely to be of interest except to newspaper publishers, and then only as a "side line," but owing to the kindness of your President, I was enabled to attend your last lecture, and as great interest was shown in the half-tone process, I decided to say something about the telegraphic transmission of photographs, as this is to a certain extent worked on the half-tone process.

The earliest record of any success in this line was in 1847, when Baker conceived the idea that the transmission of speech consisted in the sending of a series of named letters, and their after arrangement being such that they gave us a conception of the sender's meaning, and that it should also be possible to divide up a picture into a very large number of small pieces, each named or numbered, according to the density or depth of light and shade.

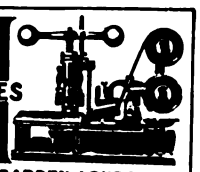
For instance, a certain shaded portion would be C. or C1., and another D. or D2., and having named each square, to telegraph its descriptive number, and these would be arranged in the same order at the receiving end. This was actually done, but was quite impracticable, owing to the length of time taken to complete a picture.

Baker's next experiment consisted of taking a glass cylinder and covering same with tinfoil, and painting the picture into the metal with an ink made of shellac. Over this picture a stylus was passed, which ran spirally, somewhat similar to the present day gramophone record. This stylus was thus bought into contact one moment with shellac, which is an insulator, and no current passed, then the next moment was touching the tinfoil, and allowed the current to pass. This stylus was connected to a battery, which in turn connected up to a similar glass cylinder at the receiving end, and was encased in a chemically-treated paper, which turned black when a current was passed through it; consequently a picture at least somewhat resembling the original was reproduced in a "negative" form. This process was a decided advance, but was never found of any commercial value.

Many attempts were made to improve this system, but eventually an entirely new basis was formed which consisted of the use of a selenium cell. Now selenium is a metal which has the property of varying its resistance to electricity, according to the amount of light to which it is subjected.

The picture to be transmitted, we will suppose, is thrown upon a screen, and of course produces a sheet of light, consisting of varying depths of light and shade. Imagine now, that this picture could be cut up say into a thousand squares, and a selenium cell placed first in No. 1 square, then in No. 2 square, and so on, and that the varying resistance produced by the varying light would regulate the intensity of light in a lamp at the receiving end. Now place a sheet of sensitive paper in a similar position as at the sending end, and allow the light varying in intensity to shine on an exactly similar portion of the paper. When we had completed the thousand squares and developed the paper, we should get something like a reproduction of the original.

Professor Perry used this system in the following manner:—He printed his original on celluloid, and fastened same to a glass cylinder, inside of which was placed an electric lamp, and the cylinder revolved: The light allowed to pass consisted of only a "pencil" of light, and naturally varied according to the light and shade of the picture. This light was focussed on a prism, and reflected upon the surface of a selenium cell. As the glass revolves, it gradually rises, so that the light travels in a very fine spiral over the whole picture. At the receiving end, a second cylinder revolves in direct synchronism and

GOUGH

DIE STAMPING PRESSES
MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD

THE CHURCH ARMY PRESS
London Offices: 55, Bryanston Street, W.
TRADE PRINTING
We have special facilities for the production of long runs, and solicit your inquiries and orders.
ROTARY, PERFECTOR, TWO-REVOLUTION, WHARFEDALE AND PLATEN MACHINES
ready to do your work at
MODERATE PRICES consistent with good work and —fair conditions of labour.—
Please send particulars of your needs to D. R. WATKINS, Secretary and Manager,
THE CHURCH ARMY PRESS
Printers, Lithographers, Binders and Stationers,
COWLEY, OXFORD.
Telephone: 34 Oxford; 3440 Paddington.
Telegrams: Battleaxe, Oxford; Battleaxe, Edge, London.
Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London City and Midland Bank, a/c Church Army Press," Payable to PREBENDARY CARLILE, Founder and Honorary Chief Secretary.

METAL TYPE
ALL TYPE CAST ON THE AMERICAN POINT SYSTEM
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
NEW AND UP-TO-DATE FACES
WOOD MILES & Co
FROM HACKNEY WICK LONDON.
26, KING STREET, LEICESTER.

BOOKBINDERS
FOR THE TRADE.
GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,
28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON. E.C.

SHACKELL'S FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

the varying light is "pencilled" into a sensitive film placed on same.

This system was fairly successful, but the greatest objection consisted of the so-called "lag," that is, that the change in the selenium cell is not sufficiently quick and definite to record truthfully when very sudden and rapid changes in light occur in very close proximity.

Continual experiment by Professor Korn has resulted in almost complete removal of this "lag," but the means whereby it has been attained is too much a mathematical problem to be of general interest here this evening.

The *Daily Mirror* has done a very great deal to improve the methods of Telegraphic Transmission of Illustrations, and some examples of this interesting and ingenious system appears almost daily in this enterprising journal.

The First Telegraphed Picture

was received in London at midnight on November 7th, 1907, and was of King Edward VII., and one of President Fallieres was returned to Paris. The carbon print of King Edward had been specially prepared, and was an excellent example, in fact it is still acknowledged as the finest specimen of telegraphic reproduction ever received over the wires, due chiefly, in all probability, to the fact that speed and urgency for "copy" nowadays do not allow of the elaborate preparations which were given to this special picture.

The length of time occupied to transmit is eleven minutes, although a picture of the finish of St. Leger was transmitted from Manchester to London in less than eight minutes.

In view of the interest shown at the half-tone lecture, I will roughly indicate how the photographs for transmission are produced. The photograph to be reproduced is pinned to an easel, and artificially illuminated, and then photographed through a half-tone screen fixed at a certain distance in front of the sensitive plate. This screen, you will remember, has parallel lines ruled all over it at anything from 35 to 120 lines to the square inch. Two of these screens are used, one with the lines horizontal and the other vertical; this breaks up the picture into a series of dots, and in the negative reproduces dots of varying height and density.

The print from the half-tone negative is now prepared by printing from it upon a sheet of thick lead or tin-foil, coated with a thin layer of fish glue rendered sensitive by a solution of bichromate. When printed it is held under a tap and all the unexposed parts dissolve away. The print is dried and placed in a press between two polished steel plates. The glue image is thus pressed into the soft metal foil without distortions.

This is then ready for the telaughtograph cylinder, and is revolved while the stylus is in contact, and a current passes whenever the stylus is on clean metal foil, and the circuit is broken whenever on a portion covered by fish glue.

Sufficient has been said to show the general principle of this scheme, and I will not worry you with details of wireless transmission; suffice it to say that this is also practicable, and is in almost daily use.

Mr. Thorne Baker, of the *Daily Mirror*, is the inventor of the most successful apparatus, and any day you may expect to hear that pictures have been successfully transmitted across the Atlantic.

Special Appliances.

These are almost innumerable, but a few will be referred to, and others can be gone into and amplified if questions show the necessity.

Time Recording.—This is now carried out electrically in nearly all modern works, and consists of a grand master clock which actuates a contact automatically at every 15 or 30 seconds. These electric impulses are transmitted to the dials for ordinary time indicators, and to the time recorders where installed.

The great advantage of course is that the same time is found in every department, and hard and fast rules with regard to loss of time can be insisted upon.

A printing works in this city I was in a few weeks ago has three time recorders, and at the time referred to there were 3½ minutes between the most "slow" and the most "fast" recorders. Should two men arrive at the correct starting time exactly, and record their arrival, one on one clock and the other on another clock, one would either be 3½ minutes early, or the other 3½ minutes late, would be stopped half-an-hour.

Electric synchronism obviates all this. It is usual where electric clocks are installed to also automatically ring the electric time bells or hooters, at the correct hours for starting and stopping, and for meals.

These times can be set somewhat similar to the ordinary alarm clock, and if necessary are so arranged that they discriminate between ordinary days and Saturdays, and do not ring at all on Sundays.

It is surely unnecessary to refer to *Telephones* as being necessary to the printing trade; these should be installed in every department, and much running about be avoided.

The *Telewriter* is an apparatus which not only transmits the sounds of the voice, but also in addition automatically transmits the handwriting, and in such a way as to be easily recognised.

This allows of no errors in the transmission of figures; it also allows one to even sketch to illustrate some complex subject referred to in the conversation. Orders can be written out in the office, and the copy kept for reference, and an actual written order is also to hand, say in the paper warehouse, and no delay occurs by sending the order down by messenger, and where 'phones only are used, it avoids mistakes in figures such as *eleven* being taken for *seven*.

Cleaning and Removing Dust from Compositors' Racks.

Little electric blowers, easily carried in the hand, can be had which will do as much removing of dust in five minutes as a boy can do in an hour with ordinary bellows.

If objection be made to raising the dust by blowing, the Electric Suction Cleaner can be had, in which the type racks are placed in a cabinet, a compressed air jet raises all the dust, and a vacuum pump sucks it all away into a special receptacle.

Some of you may say "Oh yes! but that could be done without Electricity." True, but printing can be done with a hand press or a rubber stamp, but you don't do it; and so electricity, being so flexible, allows you to take the machine to the work, and *not* the work to the machine, and so makes itself indispensable to the modern and keen business manager.

A purely electrical accessory to the printing trade is the *Electric Neutraliser.* This machine is designed to eliminate all the troubles due to frictional electricity in papers.

You will all have experienced more or less the troubles due to the papers "sticking" sometimes to one another, sometimes to the "fly," the cause of "offsetting," smudges, etc. The higher the speed at which the paper travels, the greater the trouble becomes.

You doubtless all know that friction in many articles produces electricity, and so-called "like" charges attract one another. Now in sheets of paper a "charge" is set up, often on both sides of the sheet, and may be a positive charge or a negative charge; there may even be one in one part and the other in another part of the same sheet. The Electric Neutraliser is a machine which generates a very high voltage alternating current, and then is led through special cables to a bar somewhat resembling a huge comb, which is called the inductor, and is placed at a point on a press where it can span the paper just after leaving the cylinder, or at least before it goes on to the pile. The alternating current (that is a current rapidly changing from positive to negative) is passed through the inductor, the static or stationary charge on the paper is neutralised by the common electrical law that opposite polarities attract one another, and in passing under the inductor the negative is neutralised by a charge of positive, and *vice versâ*.

The elimination of static electricity in paper allows of more complete "registering," prevents "off-setting," "slip-sheeting," allows even "jogging," and eliminates the maintenance of the machine-room at the somewhat high temperature now necessary to prevent "electrification."

Electro-Plating of stereo plates is, of course, so well known to you all as to simply allow me to pass it after reference.

Paper Carriers of the conveyer type, such as a travelling band, the over-head runway, consisting of ordinary pulley blocks electrically wound by a small motor; the self-lander, which consists of an apparatus which will raise, lower, or travel, in either direction with only one control handle, are all examples of the use of electricity giving control and speed regulation which is absolutely unattainable in any other way.

The electrical engineer can be of use in almost any difficulty providing he is informed of it. For instance: considerable difficulty was recently experienced owing to the unsatisfactory working of the rubber-feed roller of a self-feeding folding machine, and the best results were obtained by continually damping the roller, but this meant that an automatic machine had to have an attendant. When this was pointed out, a small electric kettle was connected up, and placed in such a position that a small jet of saturated steam continually played on the roller, and so once again made the machine automatic.

This kettle was cheap, easily removed, and gave good results, while ordinary steam would have meant a costly installation of steam pipes, a reducing valve to reduce the pressure, and even then the probability is that the steam would have been far too hot to have produced the necessary amount of moisture.

"*The Autocall*" is an electric method of signalling to draw attention to the fact that certain people are required, such as the works manager, the engineer, fireman, fitter, etc.

The *News of the World* have an attachment to the main switches which illuminates a special lamp in the editor's room whenever the switch is opened to stop the machine. Directly connected to this lamp is a switch which the editor operates in the event of his requiring the machine to remain stopped until a special "Stop Press News" plate is fixed; this illuminates a green lamp on the leading hand's platform, and he keeps his machine off until this light is extinguished.

This paper has seventeen large presses, and consequently the editor has seventeen lamps and switches on his desk, and knows exactly which machines are running and which are stopped.

In addition to this, special signalling apparatus is fitted between the editor's room and the foundry, and in the event of special plates being required after printing has once commenced, he signals by means of a white light for the metal to be prepared. A red light indicates that the matrix is complete and coming down, and a green light that printing will be completed, as the machines are running, and that the foundry can prepare to close.

The plates are carried on a little gravity railway to the various machines, and again signalling lamps are automatically operated by the trolleys to indicate the position of the trolleys.

The metal is stirred and skimmed by electrically-operated machines, and the molten metal is pumped by an electrically-operated pump, which is automatically controlled by a float switch, the pump automatically shutting down when the metal is a certain height in the container, and starting up again when it has been lowered to a certain distance.

In the press-room the papers are taken from the machines and placed in clips on vertical travelling bands, which are electrically released when they arrive in the publishing-room.

Questions were particularly invited, and proved a distinctive feature owing to their variety, also for the ready and often witty manner in which they were answered by Mr. Phillips, adding considerably to the interest taken in the subject.

The lecturer, in addition to exhibiting a large amount of electrical apparatus, pamphlets, etc., gave demonstrations by the aid of his lantern of some beautiful slides, showing the electrical equipment of many large printing houses and other installations.

The Chairman proposed the usual vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. Moore (vice-president), and heartily endorsed by all, Mr. Phillips returning thanks.

KEEP THE PROFITS.—A writer in the *Printing Trade News* says that he well remembers that when Charles Goodall, of Leeds, was showing a new machine of wonderful productive ability to him, he, obsessed at that time with the spirit of the day—low cost to meet low competition—remarked: "This machine will certainly enable you to cut out all competition in this product." Mr. Goodall replied bluntly: "Young man, this machine is not intended to cut prices; it is expected to put more money in my pocket." Needless to say, Mr. Goodall was a very successful binder and printer. He probably knew little of costs as costs are known to-day, but he always knew how to estimate and how to charge, and any printer who knows these two things will have no trouble in steering clear of the ragged edge of existence. Be not obsessed with the idea of cutting prices to the quick when a labour-saving machine is installed.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in connection with the Society of Authors to extend its benefits to the British composer. Already for the past two years the Composers' Sub-committee has been meeting at the Society of Authors.



Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset, Direct and Tinplate Printing.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester, Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset. Direct and Tinplate Printing.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885) Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, London, Patentees and Makers of the DAVIS TYPECASTER, which produces better type at less cost than any other machine on the market. Particulars and proofs on request. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

W. F. SEDGWICK LTD.
PHOTO-ETCHERS
Designers
General Engravers.
MONOCHROME BLOCKS
(2 Colour)
COLOUR BLOCKS
(3 or 4 Colour)
257 & 256
BLACKFRIARS ROAD
LONDON, S.E.
TELEPHONE 59 HOP

CATALOGUE
· ILLUSTRATION BLOCKS
OUR SPECIALITY.

Color Printing for the Trade.
Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.
TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.
TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.)
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

QUALITY. J. HOLLAND & Co., UNIFORMITY.
Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc.
TYPE METAL
Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.
Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 36, CORNWALL ST.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,
BADOUREAU & JONES,
LTD.
POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.
ASK OUR PRICES.
Telephones: HOLBORN 477. Do. 478.
Established 1876.
Telegrams: "BADOUREAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Nottingham Master Printers.

Costing Meeting.

At the conclusion of Mr. Goodwin's canvass of Nottingham a meeting was held on Tuesday, November 25th, to receive his report.

Mr. James Forman presided, and remarked upon the general progress of the movement, and referred to the value the system had been in their own business.

He also pointed out that while the adoption of the system would unquestionably benefit each printer who did so, that as the number installing it increased the benefits would be appreciably more.

The progress made since February last was decidedly encouraging, and he was sure they would be interested in hearing how the Organising Secretary had found matters in Nottingham.

Mr. Goodwin said that it was gratifying to find on visiting 25 of the printers of the city, some having large plants and others comparatively small, that the costing movement had been so thoroughly explained and such valuable spade work done by the local committee that nowhere had he found any misunderstanding as to the object of the campaign, and the main features of the system were clearly understood.

He had interviewed 23 principals, and could say that 19 fully intend adopting the recommendations of the Costing Committee. He had examined the forms and figures in several offices where the system was now in operation, and suggested to others the steps they should take to start, and he was quite sure that early next year at least 50 per cent. of Nottingham printers would be working on approved lines of costing.

A general discussion followed, and various suggestions were made for helping forward the movement.

Machine Rulers, Bookbinders, Printers, and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

The monthly meeting of the above Association took place on Tuesday, 2nd inst., at the "Ship," Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, E.C., when a large number of members attended. The president, Mr. J. E. Dixon, was in the chair, but as he was suffering from the effects of a cold he asked Mr. J. Walker, the vice-president, to take his place. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following candidates for membership were submitted and elected to membership:—Mr. E. Shaw (binding department, Merivale Press), Mr. W. Fordham (binding department, Blades, East and Blades), and Mr. F. W. Hart (blocking department, H. K. Judd and Co., Ltd.). The chairman gave each of these gentlemen a very hearty welcome to the Association, expressing the hope that they would benefit in the first instance by the brotherly spirit of the Association, and that they should do all in their power to uphold its principles and increase its membership. Secondly, he assured them of the help of the Association at any time when they were in need, should such misfortune overtake them, and it behoved everyone to provide against such exigencies.

The admission to membership was duly carried amid applause, and the three new members expressed their thanks to the meeting and trusted they would prove worthy members.

A new venture was proposed in the form of a whist drive to take place in January; the suggestion being well received, the matter was left in the hands of Mr. F. Pearse to arrange, with any assistance from other gentlemen he might require.

Messrs. F. Pearse, J. Warner and A. H. Smith were chosen as stewards for the annual bohemian concert (ladies' night) to be held in February, and also for the annual dinner to be held in March next.

This concluded the business of the evening, and the chairman called upon Mr. F. Pearse to entertain the members by calling upon those whom he had selected to give songs, etc. Mr. Donald Ball opened by an overture on the piano in his usual able style. Mr. W. A. Price sang "The Little Tree that's Growing in the Garden" with his usual humour, and Mr. Russell followed with the old favourite, "Success to the Old Brigade," while Mr. A W. Hunt (treasurer) sang "Peter Henry" and an encore in good style, all the choruses being rendered with gusto by the audience. Mr. J. Lee ridiculed the comic element in one of his serio-comic recitations. Four of the new members, Messrs. A. Harvey, A. Walker and F. W. Hart, gave good songs with rousing choruses, while Mr. Edward Shaw proved his possession of a remarkably fine voice, and his military songs were received with vociferous applause.

Mr. J. Walker was not allowed to escape from singing "A Wee Deoch an' Doris," which caused much amusement, and "Mary," in the Scotch dialect, was given as an encore.

Mr. F. Pearse concluded the programme by singing "Mary Ann is After Me" and "Chorus, Gentlemen" in a very creditable manner.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. F. Pearse, not only for his efforts in providing such an excellent entertainment, but for his skill in finding such talent among the members themselves.

The vote was carried with acclamation, Mr. Pearse suitably responding, and the company dispersed after singing "God Save the King."

The next monthly meeting will take place on January 6th, when Mr. T. Bell has kindly promised to give his second lecture on "Chemistry," with apparatus. Overseers who are not already members may be invited to attend on written application to the secretary, Mr. Geo. A. Eden, 9, Murillo-road, Lee, S.E.

Incrustation of Steam Boilers, etc.

Much might be said and written on the various properties of deposits often found in steam boilers, but to manufacturers the important problem is: How are they to be prevented from adhering in a stone-like substance to tubes and plates of boilers? It must be evident to all factory owners that any substance which is a bad conducting material, must tend to reduce the economical working powers and durability of a boiler. One of the principal objections to boiler scale is, that it may cause the metal over the fire to be so highly heated as to cause burning; also, leakage of joints and tube ends, with their consequent corrosion and other forms of rapid deterioration.

A fluid is now on the market, known as "Fitz.," for which the manufacturers claim that if such fluid is regularly used, chipping can in time be dispensed with and this should be an advantage to all steam users, especially those who have boilers of the loco or vertical type, as in such cases it is impossible to chip off the deposits owing to the inaccessability of certain parts. Therefore, some solvent should be used which will reduce the incrustation to a sludge, so that it can be washed out.

In using a solvent for incrustation, care should be taken to select one that will have no injurious effect on the fittings or boiler plates. This is a point to which the manufacturers of the "Fitz." boiler fluid have devoted special attention, and they state that the fluid is now being used by many large steam users at home and abroad, in addition to gas and water works, shipping and railway companies, etc., etc., and its trials have turned out most satisfactory. "Fitz." has been found to remove old scale and prevent further formation, without causing any deterioration to the plates, tubes, or fittings of boilers.

In large boiler-houses sometimes feed-heaters are installed whereby the temperature of the feed water is raised, probably to 190 degrees before entering the boilers, by means of exhaust steam. In such cases a large amount of solids present in the feed water can be checked and precipitated outside the boiler—*i.e.*, in the heater—by using "Fitz." fluid through the heater. Therefore, the boilers can be run much longer between the cleaning times, which is an asset where boilers are hard pressed, and no spare plant is available.

It is well known that economisers can effect a saving in fuel to the extent of 25 per cent. when clean, but when they become incrustated with scale, this saving is very much reduced. Consequently, to stop plant for boring and cleaning is often costly and inconvenient. Messrs. James Fitzgibbons and Co. maintain that their "Fitz." fluid, as reported on by steam users, will prevent

A. JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

TRANSFER PAPER
Manufacturing as Specialty.
Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,
Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden-A. Germany.

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.

It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS, DRY COLOURS, BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

every form of incrustation, and particulars of their speciality will be gladly furnished to any manufacturer, or any user of steam plant who is troubled with incrustation in boilers, economisers, etc. The same firm also make a fluid for use in gas-engine water jackets, the scale in which often causes trouble and expense.

Mr. Strange on Wood Engraving.

In the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Thursday evening last, a lecture on Wood Engraving was given by a well-known authority, Mr. Edward F. Strange.

The lecturer commenced by pointing out that wood engraving was to-day the most neglected of all the Graphic Arts, and said that the intention of his address was mainly to show how little reason existed for this. The precise cause of the neglect was not, however, to be gathered from his remarks, so that the uninitiated could only surmise that some powerful unnamed agency was at work. Its name is "Process," but the word is evidently anathema to Mr. Strange, as it was to Sir Frank Short the previous week, seeing that neither of them mentioned it.

After a brief summary of the early history of the Art, when wood-cuts were probably executed by their designers, with the aid only of the knife, the lecturer referred to the splendid productions of Dürer and his school, of the Italian book illustrators, and of Holbein. So far as known, none of the best work of this period was actually cut by the designers, who were, however, very fortunate in having the services of craftsmen of great skill, able to do justice to their ideals. After this body of craftsmen had ceased to exist, say about the middle of the sixteenth century, there is an interval of more than two centuries, broken only by occasional brilliant attempts at reproduction of drawings, such as those of Rubens, cut by Jeghers. Bewick popularised the new craft of wood *engraving*—which is quite a different thing to the old style of wood *cutting*—although he did not invent his technical method of using a burin on the cross-section of boxwood instead of the knife on a plank surface. His followers soon lost their individuality; but in the well-known period of the "sixties," the work of the Dalziel Bros. and Swain raised interpretative and facsimile engraving to a high level. The lecturer concluded with references to modern work, instancing that of Messrs. Ricketts, Charles Shannon, A.R.A., Sydney Lee, T. Sturge Moore and others. He considered that there were still infinite possibilities in the art, if used honestly as a means of expression of the artist's aim. Mr. Strange thinks the technique is one suited for this purpose, within reasonable limits; and while there is small hope that in the future mechanical processes will be superseded by wood engraving, that outlook ought to be really in favour of the artist, who can thus appeal to a better audience with far more latitude for his art than if it were restricted by the requirements of authors and publishers.

Like all the lectures in this series, Mr. Strange's was exceedingly well illustrated with lantern slides of typical wood engravings of various periods, or rather of the earliest and the later periods, there being a gap of some two hundred years between the last old one shown—a tinted design in chiaroscuro by Golfzius—and the first example of the new English school, an engraving by Bewick. One point of interest dwelt upon by Mr. Strange was his idea that it is wrong to speak of European wood cutting as being something absolutely new, invented say towards the close of the fourteenth century. He thinks it quite likely that as the art had certainly been known in China, if not in the Far East generally, for several centuries previous, a knowledge of its processes and results was probably brought to Europe *via* the trade routes, the mediæval intercourse between East and West being evidently far more frequent and close than is generally thought to have been the case.

There is presumably some good reason for the late hour of starting and the very short time limit allowed for these lectures, but sixty-five minutes, or thereabouts, is really much too restricted a period in which to even gallop through a resumé of the work of five centuries, and as Mr. Short began leisurely, being evidently in a discursive mood, he had to contract his remarks considerably at the other end of his lecture, a circumstance which can hardly be very satisfactory to a speaker or his audience.

The *Economist* announces the death of Mr. Edward Johnstone, editor of that paper from 1882 to 1907.

Manchester Printers' Social.

A very enjoyable social function arranged by the President of the local Master Printers' Association, Mr. J. B. Percy, and the Chairman of the Costing Committee, Mr. J. E. T. Allen, and attended by a large number of the members of the Association and others connected with the craft, was held at Queen's Hotel, Manchester, on 27th ult. Mr. J. B. Percy presided, and spoke as to the pleasure it gave those who had issued the invitations to see so many present, and that the steady improvement in the promotion of a friendly spirit in the printing community was gratifying to all concerned.

An excellent musical programme had been arranged, and was much appreciated.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Organising Secretary of the Costing Committee, was present, being on his way up to Scotland, and in a brief address showed how interest in the costing movement was certainly not on the wane, and in practically every district in the country there were indications of good work being done. He alluded to the result of his canvass of Manchester, and the discoveries he had made as to active steps being taken by many firms to adopt certain features of the system, and urged on all present the importance of at once collating their time records if they intended to work the system in the New Year.

Mr. Yeaman spoke as to the benefits which would undoubtedly follow the general adoption of the Costing Committee's recommendations, and from his own experience instanced the damage done to the industry through ignorance of actual costs.

Mr. J. R. Phillips, C.A., who was introduced by Mr. Allen as the accountant in charge of their firm's accounts and auditor of several printing concerns, spoke as to the costing system from the standpoint of the accountant, and said that it could certainly be commended from that point of view. It was simple yet accurate, and whilst he might criticise certain minor details, the main features were unassailable.

Mr. J. E. T. Allen briefly commented on a recent instance of printers tendering in Manchester for a contract, and said that the one who secured it had the pleasure of reading on the first copy of minutes sent him to print, that £100 had been saved on the contract compared with the prices of five years ago. Such a state of affairs, when everyone knew how the cost of production had gone up, pointed to one direction and one only, viz., that they should all arrive at their real costs by the same methods.

Hearty thanks were accorded to all who took part and contributed to so successful a meeting. On Mr. F. Bird, the local secretary, the burden of arrangements had fallen, and needless to say had been most efficiently looked after.

TEL. 4311.
RICHARDSON & Co
ELECTROTYPERS, & STEREOTYPERS,
26 & 28, UPPER MILL HILL. BOAR LANE.
LEEDS.
VIGNETTED & 3 COLOR ELECTROS, BY SPECIAL PROCESS, GUARANTEED EQUAL TO ORIGINALS.
Send for Specimens & Price List.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at 3/- and 1/6 per lb.
Glossine Varnish 4/- per lb.
No-Wash-Up 3/3 and 6/-
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—45/-
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, 10/-
Bag Bronze Blue, from 10d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint 1/7
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature
ARTICLES BY EXPERTS
For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.
Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

FRY'S for METALS
"Fryotype"
Brands of
LINO STEREO MONO TYPO, etc.
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone:—HOP 3754.
Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

The Offset Press.

Where the Papermaker can Help.

Papermakers are reminded from time to time of the development that is taking place in the lithographic printing world due to the advent of the offset press. Occasionally something is said about paper embodying special characteristics being required, but this apparently passes notice. At any rate, the response from papermakers up to now is almost non-existent. Over in America practically every papermaker of note has produced some lines of paper specially schemed for offset printing. There they all know of the development of the offset, but here in England, although the development from the printing side has been almost equally rapid, and although the buyers of lithographic printing are well aware of the latest method and are asking for their work to be executed that way, there is little or no effort on the part of papermakers to produce and push special lines.

The principle and proposition of the offset press is this: it is a machine to produce every class of lithographic printing hitherto worked on the ordinary flat bed and stone machine. In addition, it enables the lithographer to make a hold on much work that has hitherto been deemed distinctly letterpress, such as photo-process work in monotone and colours, or even type matter. Instead of the clumsy and expensive lithographic stones in use on flat bed machines, the offset press works entirely on the rotary principle and uses thin sheets of zinc, on which the designs to be printed are laid down in the same manner as on the stones. The press consists of three cylinders revolving in unison. The zinc plate is clamped round one cylinder, a rubber blanket round another cylinder, and the sheets to be printed are fed on to the third cylinder. The design on the zinc plate takes the ink and offsets an impression in reverse on to the rubber blanket, which then imprints the impression right way up on the sheet of paper.

Four times the speed of the flat bed machine and an infinitely superior grade of work is the result, not to mention a saving of 33⅓ to 75 per cent. of ink. The press is regularly engaged on commercial headings, postage stamps, cheques, stationery, bookwork, chromo-lithography, catalogue covers, and all classes of photo-mechanical process work. Obviously, then, almost every ordinary class of paper comes its way.

Most advertisers of machinery and many technical writers affirm that the offset press, by virtue of the resiliency of the rubber blanket, will print anything from sandpaper to leather embossed cover stock. This is quite true, but not helpful to makers of paper. It will print any paper, but much trouble may be caused and a great amount of time lost if the paper does not embody certain characteristics. The papermaker really requires to become acquainted with the features which cause trouble, in order to cope with them when producing paper specially intended for offset lithography. The lines of paper more especially used are banks and bonds for commercial headings, ordinary lithos, coated chromos and gummed chromos for colour work and shippers' tickets, greaseproof parchments for policies, etc.

The factors which lose time and cause trouble are, primarily, loose fibre, surface dust, powdery loading, burred edges and weakness of felting. All these types of detachable matter collect upon the damping rollers of the machine, whence they find their way into the damping water and ultimately become distributed on to the printing area of the zinc plate. They also find their way to the inking rollers and impair the efficiency of the inking by clogging the design. Finally, a film of dust and fibre settles on the rubber blanket and prevents the accurate deposition of the design. There is an ever-present danger of actual damage to both the rubber blanket and the zinc plate if the loose matter takes the form of lumps or knots. Black or white specks in the printing, broken portions of the design and constant stoppages for washing out, etc., are always consequent upon the deposition of loose matters from the paper.

The troubles are not wholly due to the paper containing loose matter before it goes into the machine. It must be observed that the rubber blanket only takes a thin film of ink, therefore the latter must be dense and full bodied. This means that a fairly strong pull is made on the paper. The rubber blanket also becomes tacky, or grippy, so that here again there is a tendency to pull the paper surface slightly. Add to this the fact that the speed at which the paper takes the impression is three or four times as great as in the case of flat-bed and stone methods, and it will be clearly obvious that the paper surface must be of a firm, cohesive and clean character. Papermakers have a good knowledge of the plucking and peeling troubles which occur on weakly coated chromo stock; the same thing applies to not only coateds, but to all classes of loose surfaced or poorly felted papers when worked on the offset.

The majority of high-class commercial headings, embodying ornamental lettering and engraved views, are now executed on the offset press, and the very best work in this direction is done in the U.S.A. This synchronises with the contemporary production in that country of bond paper with special offset characteristics. It is not that American papermakers make a better paper than we do, but simply that they thrust before the consumer and the printer the very papers which will best do the work. In England the selection of paper is left mainly to the haphazard choice of the customer, who is not educated through the medium of advertisement upon the subject of embodiment of character in certain types of paper.

The finest results are effected upon clean cut, dust free, hard surfaced, tub-sized bond paper, finished with a dead or slightly matt surface. The smooth English banks are too smooth, while the unglazed variety is a little too rough for the ideal surface. Dead finish just about seems to hit the mark; it picks up the ink beautifully, and if the paper is hard and crisp, there is no danger of fluffing during printing.

Turning to coated papers, the use of which is being rapidly transferred to the offset press, the drawback up to now has been that they do not yield so lustrous an impression as by the stone method of lithographing. Chromo paper takes up a thick film of ink, which as we have observed is not allowable on the offset press. Instead, the film is thin but of dense colouration. What is required, therefore, is a coated paper that will pick up the whole of the available ink supply at a very rapid speed and in the ultimate drying, yield a fairly lustrous effect. Ordinary chromo parts with some of its surface to the rubber blanket (which may be tacky), and dries rather flat and dead. The coated surface should be very firm, non-soluble, sensitive to inks of differing constitution, and free from shine or gloss in order to take the ink film quickly. Needless to say, there must be not the slightest trace of alum reaction, otherwise the zinc plate would speedily be ruined. It seems very probable that the use of casein will help to impart much of the desired character.

Americans are producing bond and coated papers in galore, advertised to embody offset characteristics. There are very few litho establishments not running offset presses, and there are not many larger consumers of lithography who have not been made thoroughly aware that to get quite the highest grade work they should specify special paper. The offset lithographer desires the most suitable paper in order to work quick and well. Here in England these conditions are developing, more particularly from the printing side, but the papermakers are not yet out in the field effectively. Perhaps they take it too readily for granted when it is said that any paper will do. If they doubt the popularity of the offset press, enquiries among printers' engineers will prove that very few flat-bed machines are now being turned out compared to five years ago, while the value of second-hand machines is at a very low ebb. Every provincial town of importance has its offsets running, and the paper buyers are looking round for the right paper.

By way of diversion, I have just counted up the number of advertisements dealing with offset paper, machinery and supplies in the representative American and English litho trade papers, and this is what I find:

The National Lithographer.—New York, October.

Offset Machinery and Supplies, 16 advertisements.
Offset Paper, 11 advertisements.

The Modern Lithographer and Offset Printer.— London, October.

Offset Machinery and Supplies, 12 advertisements.
Offset Paper, Nil.

This seems proof, conclusively, that something is wrong somewhere. Probably in U.S.A. there is more intercourse between the heads of allied businesses!

If, however, our home papermakers desire further information on any phase of the subject, let the enquirers come along in any shape or form, and the subject will be tackled in as helpful a manner as possible. Should these notes interest any reader who has not had the pleasure of viewing offset work on different papers, the writer will take pleasure in loaning representative specimens through the medium of the editor.

H.A.M.



Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

£6,963 BAILEY, J., fastening device for closing paper bags, boxes, cartons, and the like.
26,992 GOLBY, F. W., cryptographic typewriter printing cylinder.
27,021 QUINCEY, S., and BLICK TYPEWRITER CO., LTD., numbering, dating, or printing devices.
27,031 PRINTING MACHINERY CO., LTD., PEARCE, H., PARKER, T. R. G., and BENNISON, W. E., automatic apparatus for machining curved stereotype plates.
27,153 HOE, R., web-controlling devices for printing machines.
27,173 HORSBURGH, J., method of and means for sealing folded newspapers, magazines, and similar periodicals.
27,235 EAGLES, J., apparatus for filing documents letters, invoices, and the like
27,264 LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., line measuring and indicating mechanism for typographical composing machines.
27,350 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., means for aligning the pieces of a typographical line in a line-producing machine.
27,351 LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY, LTD., perforated strip mechanism for alternatively operating a machine fitted to be operated through a manually-operated keyboard.
27,364 HERZOG, F., pencils, penholders, or the like.
27,440 SCHINDLER, R, account books.
27,447 BARKER AND SON, LTD., and BARKER, E. W., memorandum tablet.
27,457 HUBER, F., blotting device.
27,507 JOHNSTON, T. R, cylinder printing machines.
27,555 GOSS PRINTING PRESS CO., LTD, RAABE, O. L., and TERREY, A., printing machines.
27,557 GEO. MANN AND CO., LTD., and EVANS, A. B., rotary printing machines.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Rotary offset printing presses—Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., Pearce and Parker; 26,195.
Book-markers or indicators—Rutty and Edward; 27,847.

1913.

Device for containing, delivering, and moistening postage stamps and the like—Robinson; 22.
Show-cases or the like—Strong; 3,004.
Folding devices for the production of the folded tubes adapted to the manufacture of bags from paper or the like—Sinclair; 8,254.
Wiping of the plates in copperplate printing machines - Soc. Anon. des Machines T.D.R.; 9,977.
Production of half-tone printing plates—Wilkinson; 10,649.
Stamp-affixing machines—Wade; 11,238.
Loose-leaf books—Fluegel; 12,201.
Cutting apparatus for web printing machines—Sinclair; 12,643.
Method of and apparatus for the manufacture of flat bags, envelopes, and the like of paper and like material—R. E. Fischer and Co. Ges.; 20,512.

ONE often reads about the alleged "scrapping" of old machines for new, but it is probably only very seldom that this is done literally. It was, however, the case at Buenos Ayres recently, where a Canadian typesetting machine was replaced by a three-magazine No. 8 Linotype. A photograph reproduced in *Ecos Graficos* represents the former machine being smashed up with a sledge hammer, in its owner's machine-room.

AT the Ulster Assizes at Belfast, last week, three men were charged with riot and with assaulting Bernard Conway, a reporter on the *Dungannon Democrat*, a Nationalist newspaper. The judge said the one thing more certain than another was that Conway was the victim of an unprovoked attack, while there was also evidence to show that there had been a riot. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

34, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 2635 City.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

17 & 18, PARADISE STREET, E.C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer

TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR, half Tone, make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKWORK.

Write to the "HEREFORD TIMES"

For Prices for Composition and Printing.

Quickness and Accuracy Guaranteed.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

Frenoh Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

TRADE GOLD STOCKISTS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

56&7, SHAGER St. LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 200lbs. " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net.

To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

Mc DERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS, TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototyps, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES.

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add: "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's {9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.

MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:

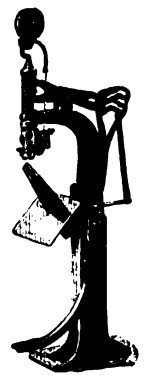
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES
of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines.
Cardboard Bending Machines.

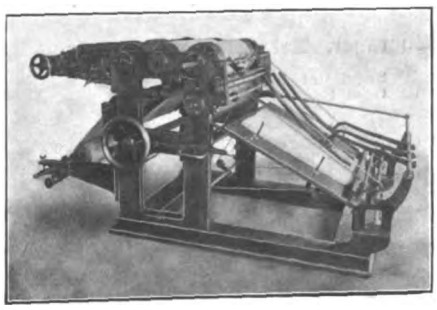
FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.

BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.



Universal Cardboard Stitching Machine.



ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

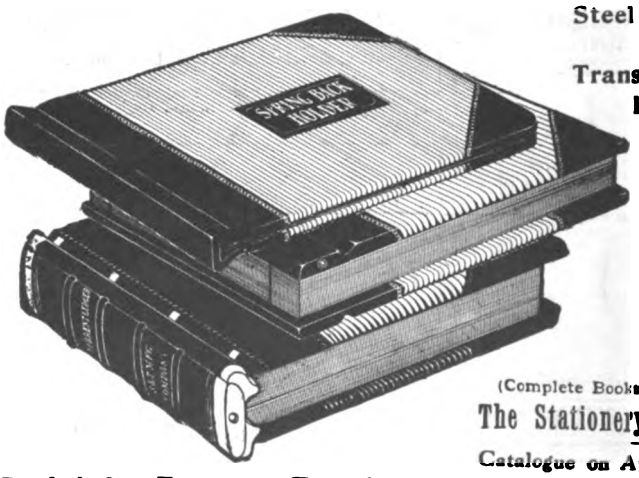
SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,

11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.



JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.—December 11, 1913.

Digitized by Google

095.5
B862

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

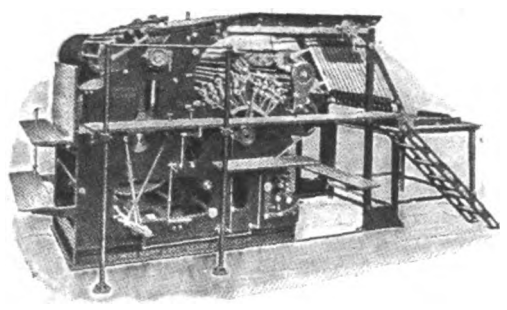
1944

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 27.

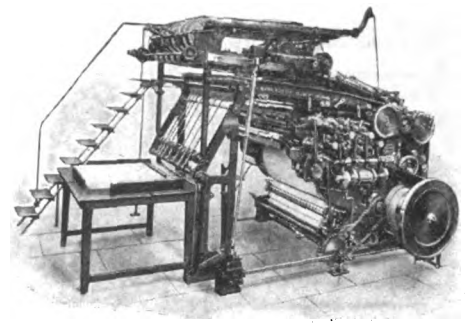
LONDON: December 25, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



TWO COLOUR ROTARY OFFSET.

TWO COLOUR
&
PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET.



WITH FEEDER.

A Remarkable Combination!

UNIQUE
3 FEATURES 3

(1) TWO COLOURS ON THE FRONT OF SHEET.

(2) SAME COLOUR FRONT AND BACK.

(3) DIFFERENT COLOUR FRONT AND BACK.

PRINTS EITHER OF THE ABOVE AT ONE OPERATION.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Henry Street, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON.

WORKS:—LEEDS.

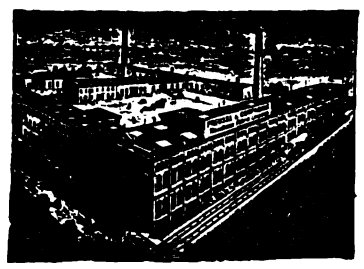
"INKERMANN" and "MIDAS"
Printers' Rollers

Cast by the New Patent "Gatling" Process ensure the best results on **All Classes of Printing Machines.**

Maker:
FREDK. HEYWOOD, Junr.
"Inkermann" Works,
HONEY STREET, CHEETHAM, MANCHESTER,
And Claypit Lane, LEEDS.

Telephone: Manchester, City 3918; Leeds, 3805. Telegraphic Address: "Inker, Manchester.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "A Key to Good Printing."



PREUSSE & CO., Ltd.
LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

Established 1883.

RECOMMEND THEIR SUPERIOR SPECIALITIES:

THREAD SEWING and WIRE STITCHING MACHINES for Books, Pamphlets, Exercise Books, Blocks and Cardboard Boxes.

PAPER FOLDING MACHINES for Printers and Bookbinders. Hand Feed, Semi-Automatic, entirely Automatic.

OUTPUT PER HOUR:—Automatic Folding Machine up to 4,000 Folded Sheets Semi-Automatic Folding Machine up to 3,000 Folded Sheets. Also combined with Thread Stitching Apparatus.

MACHINES for Manufacturing CARDBOARD BOXES and FOLDING BOXES. Rotary Cardboard Shears, Cardboard Bending Machines, Scoring. Fluting, Cutting, and Punching Machines.

BUKAMA-MACHINES
For Sewing, Perforating. Eyeletting, Punching.

CATALOGUE 1913.

O. HOPPE & CO., NACHF.
LEIPZIG, 16, GERMANY.

KAYE'S LATEST PATENT SERRATED STEEL SEAMLESS OIL CANS and ECONOMISERS

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. NAVY.

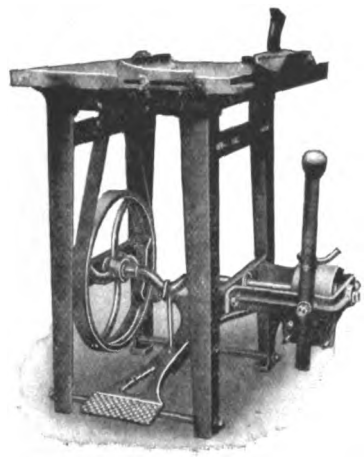
JOSEPH KAYE AND SONS, LTD.
Managing Director: W. K. KAYE, M.I.Mech.E.
LOCK WORKS, LEEDS,
AND
93, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



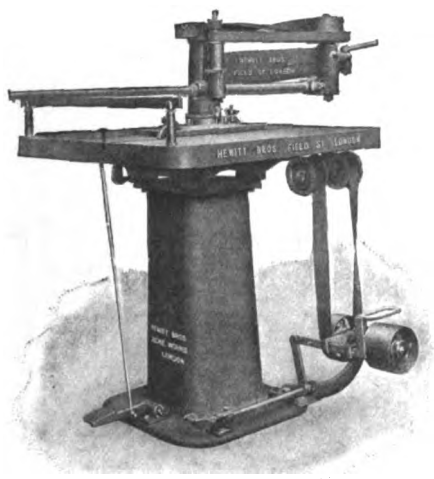
Digitized by Google

HEWITT BROS.,

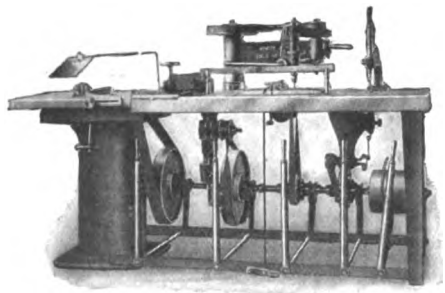
CHASE & BRASS RULE MAKERS. STEREOTYPERS and PRINTERS' ENGINEERS



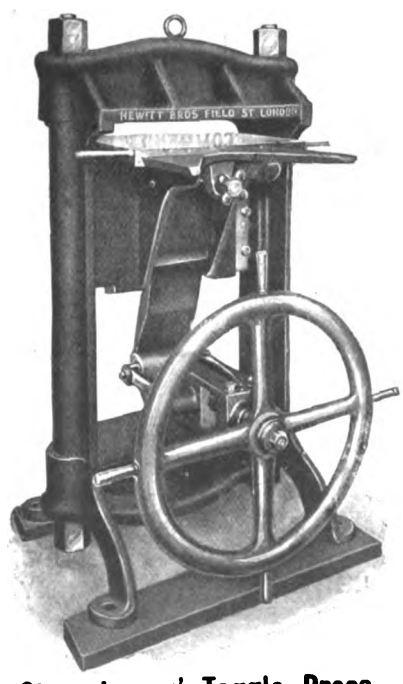
STEREOTYPER'S (Small) SINGLE SAW BENCH for Power or Treadle. Also suitable for Composing Room.



FLAT RADIAL ARM ROUTING MACHINE



COMBINATION FINISHING BENCH, CIRCULAR SAW, EDGE PLANER, BEVELLER, FLAT ROUTER, DRILL and JIG SAW, and a DRILL POST can be added if desired.

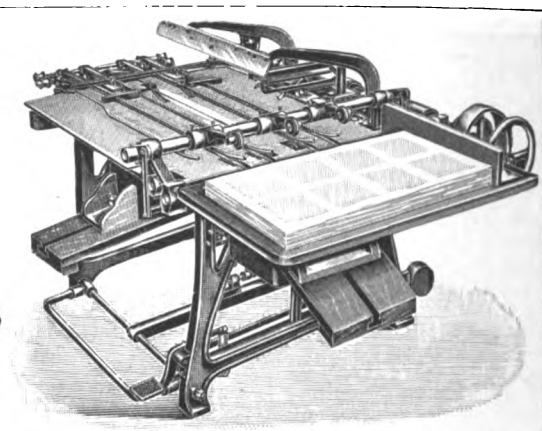


Stereotypers' Toggle Press.
(New Type). PLATEN, 17½ by 15½.

HEWITT BROS. FOR CHASES. Field St. Kings Cross. London w.c.

More than

1,000 Folding Machines



Of our Manufacture are at present installed in

All Civilised Countries of the World.

On account of their great capacities and their first-class construction they have conquered the WORLD'S MARKET.

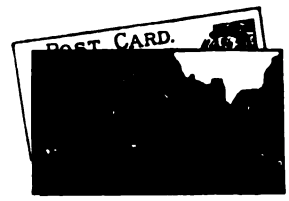
A. GUTBERLET & Co., Leipzig.

Sole Agency for England: OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, 7, WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

ONE or SEVERAL COLOURS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE BLOCKS AND PRINTING.



WRITE US FOR SPECIMENS (FREE) AND PRICES.

WE SUPPLY POSTCARDS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The British Photo Engraving Co., DEPT. P.C.B., Coventry.

CYLINDER DUST BELLOWS

(Invented).

No more Short Circuits in Cleaning Electrical Machinery.



NEAT, LIGHT, DURABLE

USED THE WORLD OVER.

Invented and Manufactured by

Trade Mark No. 270,725.] AUGUST KRAUSHAAR.

For sale in six different sizes by the leading electrical and technical supply houses, felt, TYPE FOUNDRIES, hardware, machine and piano supply houses in the country. These Bellows have no metal mountings, the nozzle as well as body is made of wood, precluding short circuits or injury of any kind. They are very light and almost indestructible. Produce with one stroke 1s to 5000 cub.-dec. of strongly compressed air, which removes all dust particles from the most inaccessible places.

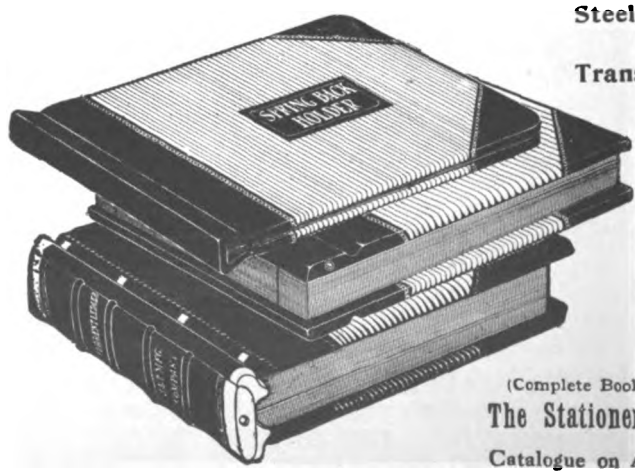
AUGUST KRAUSHAAR, Hanau a/M. (Germany), 155.

Catalogues and Samples are sent only to Agents.

Branch Offices: U.S. America—P. PEIFFER 4th & Dickerson Street, Newark. N.J.
Holland—B. PFAELTZER, Kloveniersburgwal, 99. Amsterdam.

LONDON—For Sale by H. J. FLETCHER & CO., 81-83, East Road, E.C.
CASLON LETTER FOUNDRY, 22-23, Chiswell Street, E.C.
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., 69, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
J. & J. GODDARD, 68, Tottenham Court Road, W.
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 115, Salisbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
FREDK. ULLMER, Cross Street, Farringdon Road, E.C.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.



Steel and Aluminium Ledger Metals,
Transfer Metals,
Pocket Book Metals,
etc.

Loose Leaf Metal Parts

(Complete Books also supplied when desired).

The Stationery Trade only Supplied.

Catalogue on Application:

British Loose Leaf Manufacturers, Ltd.,
25, Finsbury Street, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper for Transmission in the United Kingdom.]

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VOLUME LXXIII. NUMBER 27.

LONDON: December 25, 1913.

EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

YORKSHIRE CENTRE.

"Modern Methods of Craft Training."

The recent meeting of the Yorkshire Centre was held at headquarters to hear an address by Mr. R. E. Barnett, B.Sc., head master of the Central Technical Schools, Leeds. In the absence of the President, Mr. Barnett was introduced to the meeting by Mr. H. Dixon, vice-president, who said that Mr. Barnett had taken such a prominent part in the promotion of technical education in all its branches in Leeds that he needed no introduction to the members of the Yorkshire Centre.

Mr. Barnett spoke as follows:—

The Necessity for Craft Education.

As regards the apprentice, the necessity mainly arises from the modern introduction of scientific and mechanical methods into what were originally simple handicraft processes. There is so much more to learn in a craft nowadays. Moreover, the very increase in the complexity of an industry has led to extreme specialisation and division of labour, which makes it still more difficult for the lad to learn his trade in the old-fashioned way. I may quote Mr. C. T. Jacobi, the well-known expert:—"Owing to the specialisation or sub-division of the many trades that take part in the production of the printed volume the apprentice does not obtain the same experience he formerly received." And yet, as he goes on to say, "What is needed is less rule-of-thumb in the production of work nowadays, and if we are to progress in the printing arts we must adopt the more scientific means to that end."

The same change in industrial conditions also renders craft education in some form or other necessary for those who have passed the apprenticeship stage. Even if they have been with a good firm and have been taking some technical study, the great complexity of a modern trade cannot easily be mastered during apprenticeship. In the case of men who have not had these advantages, the need of some means to improve their capacity is still more obvious. Finally, we must remember that what is up-to-date to-day may be behind the times to-morrow. The older worker has little opportunity of learning new methods in the course of his daily work, and unless some external opportunity is offered him he runs the risk of losing his job through the job itself being superseded by newer processes, for which younger men have been trained. Another point affecting the older worker is that the school can offer him opportunities of applying his experience in actual working out new methods, particularly in such branches as lithography and photo-mechanical processes. By this kind of self-education he not only advances himself, but also assists the progress of his craft.

We have thus considered the necessity for craft education as it affects the individual worker, both apprentice and journeyman. But we must not forget what is really the primary object of technical education, justifying its provision out of public funds. It is not mainly to benefit the individual student. He will benefit, it is hoped, in return for his small expenditure of money and large expenditnre of leisure, time and energy, but the greater part of the cost is not borne by him, but by the municipality and the State. It is not to benefit the individual employer. He may benefit, but this cannot be assured him, because he may not retain the services of the trained worker. The great primary objects are to benefit (first) the industry itself, and thus the trade of the City in which the education is being given; and (second) the trade of the kingdom, of which the city forms part. The first justifies the employment of municipal funds, and the second the Government grants by which the work is so largely supported.

Before leaving the question of benefits, we may pause to consider a possible objection. It may be said that if one person profits someone else must lose. This is the converse of the old saying, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," so it might be said to be a remarkably good wind if it blows nobody any ill. There is a certain amount of truth in this. If the Leeds printing trade rapidly increases in prosperity, the trade of some rival centre may suffer. It may or may not; in any case it certainly will not lose as much as we gain. If the other centres in this country also benefit by training their craftsmen, the country as a whole will benefit. This may imply a loss to some foreign country, but I ask you if that is a reason for our refraining from doing our best? The essence of progress lies in competition; without this we have stagnation.

Depend on it the foreign manufacturer and the foreign governments will not refrain from competing with you for the world's trade, and they are fully alive to the valuable aid they can derive from technical education. As a result of their efforts, vast sums of British money are spent in paying the foreign printing firms to do work that we could do at home. I am not referring to cheap printing done by low-paid labour; I am quite willing that this should continue to be done abroad. I am referring to high-class illustration and colour work, such as was seen at the recent Poster Exhibition. Mr. Bottomley, whom you know well as the head of the printing department of our technical school in Leeds, and who personally collected a very large proportion of the specimens, was surprised to find how much of the better classes of work seen in this country was actually printed abroad. The reason being that there are not sufficient men in this country possessing the requisite knowledge of these new processes to do all the work required.

Methods of Craft Training.

In the second part of his paper Mr. Barnett began by referring to the older method—apprenticeship only. Then turning to modern methods, he said these implied the combination of technical education outside the works with the indispensable works training. Answering the question of how to start to make the boy of 13 or 14 a printer in the seven or eight years available up to 21, he said that general education should not cease at 13, as in Leeds. This age must be raised. Supposing this extended to 14 or 15, could the general education be made more useful?

Without risking premature specialisation, it was clear that it would be quite possible to improve the usefulness of a general school course if it were known that all or most of the lads were going to enter a particular trade. They could take the boy at 12 and give him two years of general education specialised to a certain degree, along with others of similar prospects. This was the idea embodied in a preparatory trade school. But it was obviously only possible in a large centre.

Dealing with definite trade schools, Mr. Barnett said: These are intended to do for the artisan what the technical and other colleges do for the future leader of industry or professional man. They try to teach the actual practice of the trade, as well as to continue general education and to give instruction in the science and art principles underlying trade. Trade schools on the continent and in America are, in some cases, run on regular factory lines, the products being sold to the public.

Having referred to the trade schools in London, the lecturer spoke of pre-apprenticeship training, and asked how far it should go towards teaching actual trade practice. One disadvantage of this attempt was that wrong ideas were apt to be acquired, which might be a great handicap on starting in actual work. Each trade wanted considering on its merits.

In conclusion Mr. Barnett said: I wish to say how much I value this opportunity of meeting the members of the Yorkshire branch of the P. M. and O. A. You are members of a large and influential organisation, worked on the highest possible lines in the best interests of your craft. Your traditions are of the best, and it is gratifying to note the prosperity that has attended your efforts. It is now 20 years since your foundation in London in 1893. Ten years ago your membership was a little over 400. It is now well over the thousand mark. I suppose that next year you will be celebrating your ma-

Digitized by Google

jority. You have my best wishes for a big increase in membership and funds worthy of the occasion.

As regards the Yorkshire Branch, you have always figured prominently among the provincial centres. Your numbers were only exceeded by Manchester last year, and I hope that you will not be long before you reverse this position and stand at the head of the provincial branches.

Your influence has been all for good in the past, and I feel that the future progress of the British printing trade will largely depend on you. In craft education the Association has always taken a creditable interest, and the Yorkshire branch rendered invaluable services to me four years ago, when I was trying to develope the printing trade classes at our Technical Schools.

At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. WILKINSON, seconded by Mr. Chadwick, and carried unanimously.

City and Guilds of London INSTITUTE.

Report on the Work of the Session.

The annual report of the City and Guilds of London Institute on the work of the Department of Technology for the session 1912-13 shows a further falling off in the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination and in the number of passes, the latter in somewhat greater ratio than the former. At the same time the number of separate classes has again increased and the number of students in attendance has risen to the largest number on record—54,510. There was a decrease of one in the number of subjects in which examinations were held, and an increase of one in the number of examination centres. As regards the new programme for the session 1913-14, an important alteration has been made in the regulations governing the award of the Institute's Full Technological Certificate. As an alternative to the qualifications previously laid down, the Institute is prepared to accept a duly certified statement that the candidate has satisfactorily attended a course of instruction at a school approved for the purpose by the Institute, and has passed an examination, conducted by the school teachers, in the science or art subjects allied to his technological subject. By a further alteration in the programme, candidates may in future, in subjects in which examinations are held in more than two grades, be exempted from the necessity of passing in Grade I. before proceeding to Grade II., if application is made on their behalf by the authorities of approved schools.

In regard to typography, the number of centres have increased from 36 to 39, the students in attendance have increased from 2,015 to 2,066, the candidates at examinations have decreased from 1,234 to 1,169, and the number of passed has fallen from 946 to 846. Lithography makes out a better case. The number of centres where it is taught have increased from 11 to 12, the number of students in attendance have risen from 381 to 421, the candidates at examinations have increased in number from 99 to 106, and there is a gain of seven in the number of passes—from 83 to 90. A table of details of passes and failures shows that in typography, out of 451 candidates in Grade I. 309 passed and 142 failed, or 31·4 per cent. of failures; and in other Grades and Final, out of 718 candidates 537 passed and 181 failed, or 25·2 per cent. of failures. In lithography, out of 30 candidates in Grade I. 24 passed and six failed, or 20 per cent. of failures; and in other Grades and Final, out of 76 candidates 66 passed and 10 failed, or 13·1 per cent. of failures.

From statistical tables relating to the London technological classes we note that at the Aldenham Institute, out of 167 students of typography in attendance, 99 candidates were examined and 63 passed. At the Borough Polytechnic, out of 301 typographical students in attendance 172 were examined and 128 passed. At the Regent street Polytechnic, out of 150 students of typography in attendance 97 candidates were examined and 68 passed. At the St. Bride Foundation Printing School, out of 324 students in typography in attendance, 239 candidates were examined and 167 passed; and out of 81 students in lithography, 51 were examined and 39 passed. At the London County Council Schools (sitting at various centres), 145 students in lithography were in attendance, no other information being given; but in typography there were 136 students in attendance, of whom 53 were examined and 44 passed.

The accompanying are extracts from the examiners' reports on the results of the examinations in typography and lithography:—

Typography.

The answers given to the questions are not quite so satisfactory as last year. It would appear that, with notable exceptions, the theoretical teaching is somewhat superficial and does not deal with the subject thoroughly. It is evident also in many cases that failure is, in a great measure, due to the low educational attainments of the candidates and from such poor material the instructors, cannot, of course, obtain the best results.

Now that "cost" is such a prominent point with employing printers, it behoves them to be more careful in the selection of their apprentices, to see that those apprentices receive systematic training in the factory, and that full advantage be taken of the instruction provided by technical classes.

In Grade I. a very general fault, and one which strikes the examiners forcibly, is that the answers to several of the questions were strikingly similar, as if the pupils had been taught to repeat certain phrases without grasping the meaning of them. This was especially noticeable in Question 6 (What is the difference between a stereo and an electro?). Ten per cent. of the students did not attempt to answer this question, and of those who did the majority gave answers which proved that they had no real knowledge of the subject. In Question 7 (locking up a form of four quarto pages), 17 per cent. did not attempt to reply, and such replies as were given showed more reliance on workshop experience than on technical instruction, such as, for instance, that the signature was to enable the compositor to find a certain form if he wanted to correct it. Sixty per cent. only of the students answered all the questions in this grade.

In Grade II. few of the papers deserve commendation, the majority being of mediocre quality and generally weak in arithmetic. It is evident that many of the students have a practical knowledge of the methods by which a certain result is obtained, but have no theoretical knowledge of why it is so obtainable. The object of the teaching should be to supersede the "rule of thumb" methods which are too often practised in the workshop, and to impart to the pupil such technical instruction as will enable him to understand the principles of his craft. Only 51 per cent. of the students answered all the questions in this grade.

In the Practical Examination it is to be regretted that many of the examinees did not comply with the instructions given for the setting of the tabular text. In the solid test, the words mis-spelt were those which are invariably spelt wrongly in actual workshop practice, few of the candidates proving equal to the task of rightly composing wrongly-spelt copy.

The attention of instructors is drawn to a general want of knowledge of the photo-engraving process displayed by examinees in the Final Examination. On the other hand, however, the questions relating to the grades and qualities of paper were intelligently answered.

Lithography.

Together with the slightly increased number of students who sat for examination this year, the examiner is pleased to report a marked improvement in the answers given to the questions set, more especially in Grade II. Greater care has been exercised in dealing with the actual questions. Much time has often been wasted in past years by students giving lengthy answers, having little or no bearing upon the subject under discussion.

GRADE I.—*Question 8** was little understood. Most answers treated of the permanence of the pigments, whereas the question dealt with opacity and transparency and the natural drying qualities. *Question 10*† distinctly pointed to a defect in the transfer ink, not to the surface of the stone, and the remedies suggested should have been confined to an alteration in the ink, not to etching the stone, etc. On the whole, the papers contained a very sound set of answers, showing distinct progress.

GRADE II.—*Question 3*‡ produced some very good answers, though several students are prepared to leave a zinc plate in a bath of nitric acid for two or three hours. Instructors should carefully explain the action upon zinc and aluminium plates and litho stone of the various acids commonly used in lithography. *Question 5*§ was extremely well answered, the drawings, though of a sketchy character, were well done, and quite sufficient for the purpose, indicating a clear knowledge of the principal features of the two machines. Taken as a whole, the papers were quite good.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—*Question 1*‖, upon estimating, was again the weak spot. Only two papers gave an intelligent answer to the time required to transfer two up of a demy poster, drawn on grained stones. Most candidates gave 1 or 1½ hours. A student should know the approximate time to pull a couple of demy transfers off a grained original stone, stick up, transfer and complete the machine stone. The value of ordinary M. G. poster paper varies little, and 2d. to 2½d. per lb. represents the extremes; yet prices were given ranging from ½d. to 8d. per lb. *Question 7*¶.—The answers were generally an elaborate treatise on collotype, whereas a brief account of the process was asked for. Its application to lithography was scarcely touched upon. Marked improvement was exhibited in the answers generally.

The acting examiners for the year 1912-13 were:—In Typography, Messrs. J. French and A. R. Closh; in Lithography, Mr. F. W. Seeley.

* "8. Give a list of three opaque and three transparent colours which have naturally quick drying properties."

† "10. If your transfer ink tints or scums the stone, what method would you adopt to remedy this defect?"

‡ "3. Describe the method of removing old work from a 30 by 40 zinc plate and of re-preparing it for transferring."

§ "5. Describe the difference between a rotary litho machine and a rubber offset machine. If possible, illustrate the principal features of each with a simple rough drawing."

‖ "In estimating the net cost of a job, what would you allow for the following items:—(a) To fit a stone in machine to register and to make ready: (b) to print 4,000 sheets of M.G. poster paper on a double demy flat-bed machine: (c) the time to transfer two up of a demy poster drawn on grained stones: (d) the amount of black ink for 4,000 sheets of double demy of an average theatrical four-colour poster which contains yellow, red, blue and black stones; (e) the price per lb. of an ordinary M.G. poster paper when bought in five ream lots?"

¶ "7. Describe the application of collotype to lithography, giving a brief account of the process of collotype."

THE late Rev. W. Bradbury, at one time a shareholder in the *Christian Herald* and various religious publications, has left estate of the value of £11,833.

Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd.,

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "PROMPTLY," Cannon, London.

Telephone Nos.: 2686, 2687 and 2688 CITY.

196-7, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

For the Wholesale Supply of all Varieties of Paper:

News, in Reams and Reels. White, Toned and Coloured Printings White and Coloured Blottings. White, Coloured and Waxed Tissues. Litho, Music, Writing, Tinfoil, Brown, M.G. Caps. Small Hands. Vegetable Parchment. Imitation Parchment. Greaseproof and Packing Papers.—Over a Thousand Tons are always on Sale.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "COLINDIA" Series of Papers.

CARDS AND CARDBOARDS.

☛ If you have not had Samples of our "Colindia" Series of Papers, kindly send trade card and they will be forwarded by return. ☚

Digitized by Google

LEATHER PAPERS

IBBOTSONS LIMITED,
(Formerly Ibbotsen Brothers.)
64, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

DAY & COLLINS
HARD FACED MACHINE ENGRAVED
WOOD LETTER WORKS
TELEGRAMS: STREAMER, LEICESTER. WESTERN UNION CODE.
FROM FANN ST. LONDON
NATIONAL TELEPHONE 1213 & 1214
TO KING STREET LEICESTER

Rotary Type, Borders for Posters, Bills, Show Cards, etc., Wood Blocks, Figures for Almanacs, etc.

To City Stationers
AND OTHERS.

PRINTING
Long or Short Runs
At TRADE PRICES.
GOOD TYPE. GOOD MACHINING.
You can depend upon the strictest confidence.
We work for you, and not your clients.
NO COMMON HANDBILLS UNDERTAKEN.

ADDRESS—
H. VINTON,
Confidential Trade Printer,
143-5, Dames Road, Forest Gate, E

ESTABLISHED 1840.
Jacobs Brothers & Co.
SUPPLY
COTTON WASTE, MACHINE RAGS, POLISHING RAGS, DAMPING CLOTHS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
SEND TRIAL ORDER.
Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road,
LONDON, E.C.
Telephone: 263, Central.
Telegraphic Address: Whatever, "London."

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO., Leicester

T. G. & J. JUBB.
London Office: 63 & 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Telegraphic Address: "Numeration, London."
Telephone: 5275 Central.

GREETING.

Best Wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, from

T. G. & J. Jubb.

Hunslet, Leeds.

GOOD NEWS.

We have no old contracts to take out, and having exhausted our stocks in consequence of the heavy orders we have executed these last two months, we are in a position to take advantage of the fall in the Metal Markets.

We can supply our different qualities of metals at the lowest possible price, and will be pleased to quote our revised prices on application.

Kindly let us hear from you.

T. G. & J. JUBB.

LEAD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegraphic Address: "METALS, LEEDS." Telephone: 15x. CENTRAL.

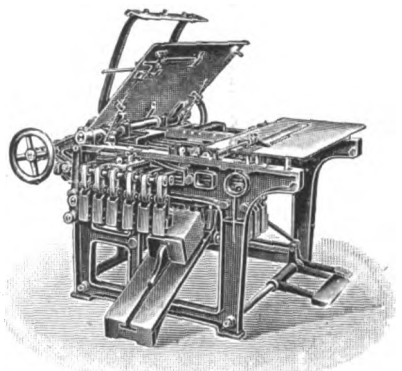
K. Gebler, Leipzig-Plagwitz 35.
MACHINE WORKS.

SPECIALITY SINCE 1886:
WIRE STITCHING MACHINES of every kind.

Punching and Eyeletting Machines. Folding Box Machines. Cardboard Bending Machines.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Cardboard Slitting Machines. Stitching Apparatus. Stitching Wire. Staples. Metal Strips. Eyelets.



BEST TRADE DISCOUNT TO RESALERS.

Sheet and Newspaper Folding Machine.

THE AULT & WIBORG Co.
SPECIALITIES—
Wonder and Surprise Blacks at **3/-** and **1/6** per lb.
Glossine Varnish **4/-** per lb.
No-Wash-Up **3/3** and **6/-**
The P.B.F. Cabinet—Particulars on application—**45/-**
Ideal Sets of Jobbing Inks, in tubes, **10/-**
Bag Bronze Blue, from **10**d. per lb.
Quick Set Padding Cement, half pint **1/7**
4 & 5, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

THE AMERICAN PRINTER
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Printing and the Allied Trades.
150 or more pages in one, two, three and four colours. For Employers, Superintendents, Foremen and Ambitious Workmen. Each month every department imparts valuable information of a practical nature

ARTICLES BY EXPERTS

For the Office on Cost Finding, Estimating, Credits, Advertising, etc.
For the Superintendent on Management, Economical and Efficient Operation of Plants.
For the Foreman on Handling Men, Layouts, New Wrinkles in Type Effects, etc.
For the Compositor on Type Display, New Faces, Review of Specimens, etc.
For the Pressman on Make-Ready, Inks, Paper, Taking Care of Machines, etc.
For the Bindery on the Latest and Improved Methods and Materials.
For Everybody on the News of the Craft, all the important and interesting events receiving full attention.

Subscription Price, 16s. 8d. per Year. Specimen Copies 1s. 8d. each.
Oswald Publishing Company,
25, City Hall Place, New York.
Foreign Agents: Raithby, Lawrence & Co., The De Montford Press, Leicester, England, and 231, Strand, W.C., London

---

Washing-up **RAGS**
PER **20/=** CWT.
Perfectly Clean.
F. R. YOUNG & Co. HARDWIDGE ST., BERMONDSEY, S.E.
SAMPLE (IF REQUIRED) SENT ON RECEIPT OF P.O. 1/6 POST FREE

Digitized by Google

Labour Statistics

FOR

PAPER AND PRINT.

The sixteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by the Board of Trade, forms a most valuable work of reference, giving statistical data for a wide range of subjects. There is much specially relating to the printing and allied trades, and from this we have culled the following :

Fluctuation in employment is shown in a table giving the percentage unemployed in trade unions from 1871 to 1912. In the printing and bookbinding trades the mean annual percentage returned as unemployed in 1871 was 2·0, in 1912 it was 5·2. The lowest percentage in the intervening years was 1·3 in 1873, and the highest 5·7 in 1894. As compared with the general percentage of 5·2 in 1912, the London Society of Compositors was responsible for 8·8 per cent., the Typographical Association for 4·4 per cent.. and the London bookbinders for 5·4 per cent. unemployed. The L.S.C. percentage was higher than it has ever been.

The number of men and women registered at the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges, in the "paper, prints, books and stationery" trade group, was 18,343 in 1912, as compared with 18,558 in 1911. Of these 2,345 men, 4,103 women, 2,110 boys, and 4,418 girls were placed in 1912.

As the result of the First Census of Production, the following table of the output in 1907 in the paper, printing and allied trades, is given :—

Trade Group.	Net Output (see Explanatory Note on p. 52).	Persons Employed (Salaried Persons and Wage Earners, exclusive of Outworkers).	Net Output per Person Employed (exclusive of Outworkers).	Horse-Power of Engines at Factories.
	£		£	H.P.
Paper Trade	4,542,000	40,955	111	172,224
Printing and Bookbinding Trades—Private Firms and Companies	15,344,000	174,116	88	38,611
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and other Periodicals	8,867,000	46,786	190	16,365
Typefounding, Stereotyping, Engraving, and Die-sinking Trades	666,000	6,519	102	680
Manufactured Stationery Trades—Private Firms and Companies	1,977,000	26,227	75	3,620
Cardboard Box Trade	1,114,000	21,368	52	2,288
Pen, Pencil, and Artists' Materials Trades ..	490,000	6,368	77	1,450
Ink, Gum, and Sealing Wax Trades	463,000	1,655	280	2,125
Trade Photography	119,000	1,011	118	210
General Post Office (Savings Bank Department) Printing and Envelope Factories...	4,652	37	126	‡
Ordnance Survey Department	63,908	433	148	‡

‡ The machinery used was entirely driven by electricity purchased.

Profit-sharing schemes have been adopted in the United Kingdom by 39 firms in the printing, bookbinding, etc., trades, and 26 firms have abandoned the system. There were 13 firms practising the system at June 30th, 1913, with 5,796 permanent employees, and 36 casual.

There were 37 cases of lead poisoning in the printing industry in 1912, as against 32 in the previous year, there being no deaths in 1912, as against 2 in 1911.

There were 31 fatal and 3,488 non-fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., trades, reported in 1912, the majority of these (12 fatal and 1,664 non-fatal) being due to machinery moved by mechanical power.

The number of associations of employers at July, 1913, in the printing and kindred trades was 92, 12 being federations and national associations, the remainder being local.

The statistics of trade unions only come down to the end of the year 1911, when there were 38 trade unions in the printing, paper, etc., trades, as compared with 40 in 1910. The membership was 77,252 in 1911, as compared with 74,275 in 1910. Seven unions in the printing and allied trades, with a membership at the end of 1911 of 58,077, had a total income of £220,956, or £3 16s. 1d. per member; an expenditure of £245,370, or £4 4s. 5¾d. per member; total funds at the end of the year, £169,421, or £2 18s. 4¼d. per member. Female membership of trade unions in these trades in 1911 numbered 3,257, against 2,725 in the previous year.

THE Board of Trade Labour Exchange during the four monnths ended November 14th received 1,498 applications for employment in the printing, stationery, paper and book trades, of which 804 were from women. The number of vacancies in those trades notified during the period in question was 948, of which 599 were from women. The number of vacancies actually filled through the Exchange was 736, of which 507 were taken by women. In the Juvenile Branch 862 vacancies were notified, 536 being for girls, and 669 were filled, 437 of them by girls.

Characteristics of India Paper.

Points to be Observed by the Printer in Handling the Stock.

One of the oldest and best papers made is that called India paper, and yet it is little known except to a very few. The formula for making it and the process by which it was made were for many years a secret known only to one mill, and all efforts to produce a similar paper in other mills were failures. However, patient endeavour was at last rewarded. Now good India paper is to be had from at least two different mills in England, one in Italy and one in the United States, and it is interesting to note that the American mill to solve the India paper problem in 1912 was the first mill in the United States to make wood pulp paper, which it did in the year 1854.

The essential requisites of India paper are opacity, light weight, low bulk, smooth finish, strength and a certain rattle called "tinniness." To embody all these characteristics simultaneously is one of the most difficult tasks in paper manufacture.

Opacity is the first thing users of India paper look for. If the printing shows through, the paper is of no use. Even with the most opaque sheet in light weight the utmost care is required on the part of the printer. His make-ready must be perfect; every line and border must be in register with the opposite side of the page. The utmost care must be exercised in printing. A dry ink is sure to give the best results. This does not mean that the average first-class printing establishment cannot do the work; for it can. It simply means that care must be given in making ready. The writer was recently informed of a printing job, in which sixteen hundred impressions per minute were run with great success, proving that production is not restricted by the use of light weight papers.

India paper must be kept for several days by the printer in a room where the temperature and humidity are approximately, if not quite, the same as in the printing room, and, better yet, if kept in the actual room where it is to be printed. This will overcome curling or "cockle," as it is known to the trade.

Attention must next be given to the grain of the sheet, which is in the same direction as the length of the paper while being made on the paper machine. The fibres, when run on the machine in many times their volume of water, naturally run out lengthwise, and a sheet has more strength and resistance in that direction than the other; but it is evident that the fibres will separate one from the other more easily than they will break. It is this characteristic which first makes it necessary to feed the paper across its grain to the printing press. This also brings the binding the same way as the length of the fibre, which makes a smooth flat book. The results when the sheet is printed "with the grain" the other way is to draw it into wrinkles as does a linen sheet when put through a wringer.

The use of India paper until within a few years was limited almost exclusively to Bibles, prayer-books and hymnals. Of late each year finds some publisher using it for new purposes, and always with great success. Now we find it used in printing the works of our standard authors and poets, the latest issue of our prominent dictionaries and encyclopædias, current literature, advertising matter, and mail order catalogues. One progressive advertiser changed from the heavy catalogue paper used many years in his annual catalogue to an inexpensive form of India paper, and saved over $20,000 on the issue, the principal item being seven cents in postage for each catalogue. A good illustration of the saving in bulk and weight over the paper heretofore used is found in the new edition of Webster's dictionary. The old dictionary measures 8½ inches by 11¼ inches, has 1,766 pages, and weighs 9 pounds 11 ounces. The new edition, printed on India paper, is size 9 by 12, has 2,624 pages, and weighs 6 pounds 13 ounces. The old edition is four inches thick, and the new edition two and a quarter inches thick. From this it is seen that a book with pages of approximately the same size, the number of pages has been increased about 850, the thickness reduced one and three-fourth inches, and the weight reduced nearly three pounds.

In addition to the advantage of small bulk and light weight, both of which are so important, India paper has a wonderfully soft, smooth surface. It takes line cuts, steel engravings and zinc etchings perfectly and very good half-tones. It has one more quality which is really remarkable, and that is it does not suffer from rough usage as one might think; it stands up under hard wear, and if badly crumpled by any mischance it can be smoothed with a heated iron, and made as good as new.—*Scientific American.*

THE commercial value of good taste, to buyers of printing, is marked by the rising demand for advertising managers, keen in their sense of appropriateness and expert in their knowledge of the harmonies of subject-matter with paper, type, form and colour.

¶ Of two catalogues, the same in purpose, but differing in quality, the one built on the laws of good taste will win by a margin big and decisive. Tests have proved this—and the truth of it is spreading.

¶ With this recognition has come an insistent call for men of good taste, and with the vision of its possibilities, who can plan, lay out, and put through the printing campaigns of high-grade houses.

¶ To such houses and to such men *The Graphic Arts* comes as a magazine full of suggestions, and educational features that stimulate good taste in all the factors that make for good printing.

¶ Send 30 cents for a sample copy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS, 530, ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON, U.S.A.

FRY'S for METALS

"Fryotype"

LINO STEREO Brands of MONO TYPO, etc.

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

25-30 HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:—HOP 3754.

Telegrams:—"FRYMETALOS, FRIARS, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

The Condition of the Labour Market

IN THE

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

HOME.

According to the Labour correspondents of the Board of Trade, whose reports appear in the *Board of Trade Labour Gazette* for the current month, employment in the printing trades during November improved to good, as usual in that month, and was rather better than a year ago. (See table).

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Nov., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,166	3·5	5·6	3·8	— 2·1	— 0·3
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ...	5,953	0·9	2·8	0·9	— 1·9	...
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,519	2·1	3·0	3·0	— 0·9	— 0·9
East Midland and Eastern Counties ...	2,829	0·8	1·9	0·5	— 1·1	0·3
West Midlands	2,772	2·1	2·6	2·0	— 0·5	— 0·1
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales ...	4,260	1·3	2·2	1·4	— 0·9	0·1
Scotland	5,994	1·3	1·7	2·9	— 0·4	1·6
Ireland...	2,498	5·0	7·2	5·3	— 2·2	— 0·3
United Kingdom	53,991	2·4	4·0	2·9	— 1·6	— 0·5

In London, employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In other centres, employment was good generally and better than a month ago, overtime being worked at most centres. At Dublin, however, employment was not very good, while with lithographic printers at Edinburgh and with lithographic artists at Manchester it was slack.

COLONIAL.

There is said to be no demand for printers at Sydney (N.S.W.) or suburbs just now, and the same is the case in New Zealand, where the conditions in the printing trade lately have been quiet to fair.

FOREIGN.

From France, it was reported that employment in the printing trades during October was good, especially in the Provinces. In Germany, also, it improved, so that the percentage of unemployed amongst Trade Unionists in that line decreased from 7·4 (in September) to 5·8. In October last year it was 6·2. There was only a trifling upward movement in the Dutch printing trades.

H.M. Stationery Office Contracts

FOR NOVEMBER.

(From the "Board of Trade Journal.")

PAPER, LINEN BACKED.

A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal, Middlesex.

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookwork Printing Contracts, 1914: England—Groups 7 and 8.—W. Speaight and Sons, Norwich House, Norwich-street, E.C.; Group 9.—J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., Marshalsea, S.E.; Groups 10, 17, 18 and 20.—Darling and Son, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon-street, and 11-17, Hare-street, E.; Groups 11, 12 and 13.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E.; Group 14.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Suffolk-lane, E.C.; Groups 15, 16 and 19—Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. Scotland—Groups 1 and 3.—Neill and Co., Ltd., Bellevue Printing Works, Edinburgh; Group 2.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh; Group 4.—J. Skinner and Co., Ltd., 27-33, Thistle-street, Edinburgh; Group 6.—J. Hedderwick and Sons, Ltd., 22-24, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

Binding, etc., 10,000 copies "Instructions Relative to Licences."—J. Adams, 76-78, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.

Binding 6,000 copies "Text Book of Topographical Surveying."—E. Symmons and Sons, Ltd., Belvedere Works, Hermes-hill, N.

Binding, etc., 700 "Fortification Drawing Books," printing and binding 1,750 "Non-Money Order Sub-office Cash Books," ruling, printing and binding 600 Attendance Books for Indoor Officers, supplying 7,000 Portfolios 15-in. by 9½-in. by 2¼-in.—Drake. Driver and Lever, Ltd., Rosebery-avenue, E.C.

Binding, etc., 3,000 copies "Rules for Head Postmasters—Inland Parcel Post," binding, etc., 7,500 copies "Regulations for Magazines and Care of War Material, 1913," printing 2,250,000 copies Form 136 (Arrears Notice).—Harrison and Sons, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

Binding 5,000 copies "Handbook for 4 in. Mark VII. and VIII. B.L. Guns, 1913," ruling, printing, and binding 750 "Army Book 211," ruling, printing and binding 1,200 "Army Book 233," supplying 200 Cases 10¾-in. by 15⅝-in.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Dowgate Works, Tonbridge.

Mounting, etc., 700 Almanacs, pasting 770 Almanacs on boards, printing 1,500,000 copies "Record of Benefits Leaflet," printing and binding 9,650 Cash Books (Provincial Sub-office), printing and binding 1,200 Money Order Sub-office Cash Books, ruling and binding 1,000 Memo. Books, ruling, printing and binding 950 books "S.305," supplying 2,500 Millboards 26-in. by 21-in., supplying 100 Portfolios 13½in. by 9½in., supplying 2,000 Portfolios 13½-in. by 17½-in. by 2½-in., supplying 6,000 Spring Portfolios "S. 567," Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Printing Forms for Birmingham County Court.—M. Billing, Son and Co., Livery-street, Birmingham.

Printing 2,500,000 copies "Record of Benefits Leaflet."—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., 24, Great New-street, E.C., and Coldharbour-lane, S.E.

Printing and binding, etc., 2,000 copies "Vaccination Officers' Notices Q," ruling and binding 600 Memo. Books, ruling, printing and binding 1,500 "Army Book 239," ruling, printing and binding 3,000 "Army Book 315A," ruling, printing and binding 2,500 books "S.72," ruling, printing and binding 1,200 books "S.81," ruling, printing and binding 1,500 books "S.328," ruling, printing and binding 1,000 "Index to Church Marriage Registers," ruling, printing and binding 3,000 "Redirection Books," supplying 1,000 Millboards 13½-in. by 8¾-in.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Printing and binding 3,000 "Register of Births," ruling and binding 2,000 Memo. Books, ruling and binding 1,000 Note Books, ruling, printing and binding 2,700 books "S.553," ruling, printing and binding 2,000 "Clothes List S.264."—J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell House, E.C.

Printing and binding 75,000 Army Book 119.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., 52-56, Bartholomew-close, E.C.

Ruling and binding 15,000 "Ciphering Books," ruling and binding 1,000 Memo. Books, supplying 1,000 Portfolios, 13-in. by 8½-in. by 1½-in.—Fenner, Appleton and Co., Ltd., 77, St. John-street, E.C.

Ruling, printing and binding 7,000 "Ships' Rotation Books, 237."—Whitmore, Ltd., Edmund-street, Birmingham.

Supplying 32,935 pads "Limited Service Tickets."—Glasgow Numerical Printing Co., 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow.

Supplying 50,000 Plates "How to Test for Fire Damp."—A. S. Huth, 29, Huddlestone-road, Cricklewood, N.W.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

20,000 Glazed Blue Triplex Boards.—R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie, N.B.

83,100 White Cards.—Tullis, Russell and Co., Auchmuty Mill, Markinch, Fife.

72,000 White Cards, linen centre.—Waterlow and Sons, Old Ford, E.

189,000 White Index Cards.—J. Spicer and Sons, Ltd., Red Cross Works, Red Cross-street, S.E.

Foreign Publications.—David Nutt, 22, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.

Graphs, Graph Composition, etc.—Printers' and Bookbinders' Supply Co., Edgware.

Insertion of Advertisements in the Quarterly "Post Office Guide" and in certain local Post Office Guides.—Sells, Ltd., 168, Fleet-street, E.C.

2,000 Post Quarto Manifold Books.—G. and T. Carlyle, 116, Duke-street, Liverpool.

U.S.A. Government Paper Supplies.

Conference of the Bureau of Standards.

A conference of government officials and papermakers, distributors, etc., was recently held at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., to endeavour to arrive at a more satisfactory plan for obtaining paper bids. Each item of the schedule was taken up in order at the conference and discussed by the manufacturers, on the one side, and the representatives of the Government on the other. Many suggestions were made and adopted, it being explained that the schedule was tentative, and of course subject to modifications.

As the discussion progressed it was very evident that there was a wide difference of opinion on the part of the Government officials who have charge of the paper contracts and the paper trade as to the proper commercial terms to be used for the various papers. This difference of opinion was also noticeable when the size and materials were under discussion. However, as stated, the result was that a tangible schedule has been worked out, and it is hoped that it will work to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It was plainly demonstrated that to follow a strict interpretation of the specifications as drawn, would prevent the Government obtaining better goods than it had contemplated. The discussion was most thorough, and included every point covered by the paper trade, material, durability, strength, etc.

One authority says:—"In adding the 'opaque' provision to all the other provisions, it would seem that the buyers who have in charge the purchasing of paper for the Government Printing Office are doing their best to reduce the number of bidders as much as possible, instead of increasing them. In other words, it simply disgusts the paper manufacturers with the many useless provisions, which only provide a reason for rejection on the slightest and flimsiest excuses. If any commercial concern in the United States sent out specifications for a million pounds of paper surrounded with the same provisions and conditions as the specifications of the Government contain, they would not receive a single bid. However, it is hoped that the Government's representatives have had their eyes opened to the importance of doing business on business principles, and that as result of the conference the manufacturers and supply men will be able to know just what Uncle Sam really wants."

Surrounded as they are by so many impossible provisions and incongruities, the larger manufacturers are inclined to pass the specifications up. As a matter of fact—as was developed at the conference—some of the requirements are so small that the average buslness man would not waste the time in considering the schedules at all. Like many other branches of the Government, those having to do with the paper question seem to be stumbling after something they know they want, but do not know just how to get it.

THE December number of the *International Theosophical Chronicle* opens with a verbatim report of an address delivered by Mrs. Katherine Tingley to a large audience assembled at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass. Her subject was "Some Vital Problems of the Age from the Theosophical Standpoint." She urges reform in the modern home and discusses new views of marriage. Dr. Lydia Ross writes on "Womanly Work for Peace," and a noteworthy article is contributed by the late William Jameson on "Theosophy, the Unifier of Religions." The illustrations, which in this magazine are always of an excellent quality, show scenes in Germany, Sweden, Japan, Cuba, and a fine panoramic view from Point Loma, California.





Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

WE understand that Mr. Robert Ritherdon, the editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index*, will retire shortly. He has edited the *Index* for 25 years.

A RECENT report on German strikes and lockouts last year shows that in the printing and paper trades 10,617 persons were affected by disputes of this character, as compared with 3,836 in 1911.

We understand that Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the veteran war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, is to retire at the end of the year. Mr. Burleigh has been connected with the staff of the *Daily Telegraph* since 1882.

EMPLOYMENT in the German bookbinding trades improved somewhat during October, so that the percentage of unemployed amongst trade unionists in that line fell from 3·0 (in September) to 2·3. In October, 1912, it was only 1·8.

LEAD POISONING.—Two cases of this nature were reported to the Home Office from printing establishments last month, making a total of twenty since the beginning of this year, against thirty-three in the corresponding period of 1912.

THE annual meeting of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland District of the Newspaper Press Fund was held last week, Mr. Robert Wilson presiding. It was reported that this year—the Jubilee year of the fund—226 new members had been added to the roll, and that up to the end of November the grants and pensions for the year amounted to the record total of £5,951.

AN association of newspaper proprietors has been formed in North Wales and Shropshire for the defence of mutual interests. The first president is Mr. S. G. Jarman, proprietor of the *North Wales Guardian*, and the first vice-president is Mr. J. S. Edwards, of Bangor, editor and manager of the *North Wales Chronicle*. Mr. C. P. Gasquoine, of the *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertiser* is the hon. secretary.

THE *Board of Trade Journal* states that the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board is notified by the Bulgarian Legation in London that the Ministry of Finance is prepared to contract, by private arrangement after competition, for the printing and supply of 281,600,000 postage stamps of all denominations. A copy of the Cahier des Charges (in French) may be seen by printers and engravers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.

AT the Salford Bankrutcy Court, the official receiver (Mr. Grant Gibson) mentioned to Mr. Registrar R. Forrester Addie the case of Messrs. Vick, Ashworth and Co., printers, of Salford, which had previously been before the Court. He stated that he had been informed by the trustee that arrangements had been made to take over the business as a limited company, and that the liabilities would be met in full, 7s. 6d. in the pound being paid almost at once, 7. 6d. in June next, and the remaining 5s. on December 1st, 1916.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—Sir James Bell, Town Clerk to the Corporation of the City of London, has notified Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Secretary to the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, that the City Lands Committee have agreed to place at the disposal of the newly-formed City of London (or Printers) Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Courtyard of the Guildhall, one evening a week for drill purposes. The headquarters of the Division is at the offices of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., and first aid classes will be resumed by the Association early in the new year.

TENDERS WANTED.—Tenders will shortly be invited by the Corporation of Birmingham for supply of stationery, printing, bookbinding, envelopes, typewriting materials, miscellaneous stationery supplies, and office sundries in sectional parts. Established firms in a position to tender, under the conditions regarding standard rate of wages, etc., required by the Council are invited to place their names on an accepted list of contractors, so that upon the issue of the respective sections of the contracts they may be advised and given an opportunity to tender. Particulars from Mr. G. E. Kee, Stationery Department, Council House, Birmingham. For general printing for the Wandsworth Borough Council, form of tender from the Council House, Wandsworth, S.W.

MISS ETHEL EMILY REDWAY, a young lady of 18, described by her counsel as a dancer at high-class entertainments, and living at Putney, was last week awarded 50 guineas damages, for libel by an illustration, against the Amalgamated Press by a King's Bench jury. Defendants admitted publication of the libel, and pleaded an apology. No evidence was called for the defence.

ACCORDING to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* there were five failures in the printing and stationery trades of England and Wales for the week ending Friday, December 19th; the corresponding week in 1912 showed three.

THE "Encore Annual" is a big volume of about 280 pages full of interesting matter and illustrations appertaining to the members of the theatrical and music hall profession. It is well got-up and printed, and in the matter of advertisements has a wonderful show. The price is sixpence, which isa very low charge for such an entertaining budget.

DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—A notice appears in the *London Gazette* for the 19th inst., to the effect that, at the expiration of three months from that date, the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, and thereby dissolved:—

Advert Design Service, Ltd.
Beckamper Printing Co., Ltd.
Grand Chic Publishing Co., Ltd.
Guaranteed Discount Advertising Co, Ltd.
Merton Printing Co., Ltd.
Pencil Pointer Co., Ltd.
Porthcawl Advertising Co., Ltd.
Rubber Securities Press, Ltd.

KLIMSCHS JAHRBUCK, 1914.—The fourteenth volume of this beautifully got-up and instructive year book comes to hand, and is full of interest to all engaged in the printing and kindred trades. There are a number of signed articles describing the progress of the various arts and crafts associated with paper and print, and a great deal of space is given to developments in machinery. A useful and attractive feature of the volume is the numerous and finely printed illustrations. Towards the end of the volume is a chronologically arranged summary of the events in the German printing world of the previous twelvemonths; a catalogue of the trade literature that was published, and a list of the German patents issued from July, 1912, to July, 1914. At the end of the book are a number of examples of various printing processes. The publishers are Messrs. Klimsch and Co., Frankfurt on Main, Germany.

A PRINTER'S SICK FUND.—The employees of the London and Norwich Press, Ltd., at their works in Norwich, have a Sick Fund, managed by an honourary secretary and committee, its object being to financially help for a certain period any of its members who are laid aside by illness. At the close of the year whatever surplus is left is equally divided amongst the members, the only amount retained being a donation of £20 from the directors, which forms a Reserve Fund. The hon. secretary (Mr. A. J. Page), in his report to the recent annual meeting stated that the amount paid in during the past year was over £42, and sums paid out in Sick Benefit, etc., amounted to £20, The Balance was apportioned in equal shares, and amounted to five shillings and eightpence per member. One of their fellow-workers had been very seriously ill and had had a most trying time; he had drawn from the Fund the amount stipulated by the rules, but when the case was brought before the managing director of the company (Mr. H. Wingfield, M.A.), who always takes the keenest interest in the welfare of the employees, he generously promised to give seven shillings and sixpence per week if the employees would raise a similar amount. This was readily done, and the annual meeting accorded to Mr. Wingfield a very hearty vote of thanks for his kindly act.

IN the City of London Court, last week, before Mr. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Fisher and Collier, Ltd., proprietors of the *London Golfer* and the *Midland Golfer*, 75, New-street, Birmingham, sued Mr. George Arthurs, Mr. W. W. Cousins, and Mr. J. Ingram, on behalf of themselves and the members of the Inventors' Guild, 12, St. Bride-street, engineers, for £15 for advertisements inserted in both newspapers. Mr. Beasley appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Sanderson for the defendants Arthurs and Cousins. Plaintiffs' case was that the orders were for six insertions in each paper at £3 a month, and five had been inserted. Mr. J. L. Fisher said that a proof of the advertisement was sent to the defendants before inserting the advertisements and voucher copies were sent. Defendants altered the wording during the run of the advertisements. In cross examination he said that Digby, the canvasser who took the orders, had no authority to say that the circulation of the journals was 10,000 copies monthly. There was nothing about the circulation in the written order. Defendant Arthurs said Digby told him very distinctly that the circulation of the journals was 10,000 copies each. That was why he gave the order. Digby told him that the particulars of the circulation would be sent on after he signed the order. No one did anything with the Guild except himself. Cousins and Ingram had nothing to do with it. Cousins was his landlord. Mr. Cousins said he was not a member of the Guild and he had nothing to do with giving the order. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., said that judgment must be given for Cousins with costs; as to Arthurs, judgment must be given against him with costs. There was no proof that the circulation was not 10,000 copies monthly.

MR. WILLIAM T. INNES, founder of the Philadelphia printing firm bearing his name, has died at the Jefferson Hospital in the city as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. He was born seventy years ago in Muhlenberg, Vt. He spent several years as a tramp printer, working at the case in various newspaper offices, and then founded the large printing firm of which he was head.

SOME interesting statistics in regard to the printing and publishing industry of the United States are presented in detail in a bulletin just issued by Director Harris, of the Bureau of the Census, prepared under the supervision of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. In 1909 the number of establishments in the industry, as a whole, was 31,445; the number of persons engaged was 388,466 of whom 258,434 were wage earners; the capital invested amounted to $588,345,708; materials cost $201,774,590; and the value of products was $737,876,087.

INCOMBUSTIBLE PAPER.—For the impregnation of thin papers, such as fine tissue paper, etc., ammonium sulphate is the least expensive and the best product. The concentration of the solution varies from 15 to 20 per cent., according as the paper is more absorbent, or harder. The best method of impregnation is to employ a brush humidifier on each surface of the paper. This arrangement could be applied to the paper machine between the two last driers, but this method would be practicable only when the paper machine moves very slowly. Moreover, the orders being, as a rule, insignificant, it is preferable to conduct the impregnation separately. Another authority adopts the following solution: 40 parts of phosphate of ammonia, 40 parts of sulphate of ammonia, and 10 parts of chloride of magnesium.

St. Bride Foundation Printing SCHOOL.

A Half Session's Work.

The critic of technical classes in the printing trade would have learned a useful lesson, tending to a modification of his views, had he paid a visit to St. Bride Institute on any day from the 17th to the 20th of this month. An exhibition of students' work was held there on those dates for the purpose of showing the sort of work that is being done in the practice classes, examples being displayed in one of the rooms of the Institute of what had already been accomplished during the half session just then drawing to a close.

The first half of a session is not usually the most favourable part to choose to select specimens of students' work for exhibition purposes, but no one could have helped being agreeably surprised at this interesting St. Bride display, not because of its quantity so much as the really serious industry and individual thought which it all connoted. Mr. J. T. Riddell, the Principal of the School, is a hard worker and an enthusiast in his profession; he expects and what is more he seems to succeed in obtaining the same enthusiastic devotion to work from those who have placed themselves under his guidance. He is keen on familiarising his students with the more difficult work that is to be met with in the average printing office, so that in their later

TO THE TRADE.
Mono and Lino Composition.
Wire and Thread Sewing Machines.
Card Index Cutting.
All the Latest Machinery.
Best Work Guaranteed.
BIRDSALL & Co.,
Electric Printeries,
STANNINGLEY, LEEDS.
EST. 1881. TEL., STANNINGLEY 81.

Digitized by Google

experience when they are up against a poser they will know to tackle it sucessfully.

Each printing student at St. Bride's has to be the architect of his own work, and there were many exceedingly neat and well thought out sketches of the type display work individual students had in hand, the idea being to bring out their own ideas and endeavour to develop them along correct lines, demonstrating to them the advantages and the strength of simplicity.

Some very fine drawing on stone by students of the Bolt-court Litho School had been printed by St. Bride students with very commendable results. It is interesting to note that every student here has the opportunity of working on stone, zinc and aluminium, and in the Honours Grade they have the opportunity of doing collotype and photo-litho work. They are also trained to pull copperplate transfers and reverse them if necessary for offset printing. One of the exhibits was a large negative which had been taken of an original head study, and was put on to zinc and printed by the students by the offset method.

With regard to bookwork, the student has not only to lay out his job, but he is also taught imposition thoroughly. For instance there was an exhibit of eight pages of book work on a sheet that had been imposed as well as printed by the students.

A fine piece of half-tone printing and a good example of difficult work that must have tested the students' abilities so much that it cannot fail to have left a valuable and lasting impression on his mind, is a sheet printed with eight different blocks, each of a totally different character, and each requiring a particular treatment. They include reproductions of a delicate pencil sketch, half-tones from engravings and oil paintings, and a vignetted subject. One specimen is printed on a white glazed paper, and side by side with this was a specimen printed on a toned dull mat-surface paper which gave twice as much trouble and used double as much ink. It is Mr. Riddell's intention later on to print the whole of this on a sheet in colours and under the same conditions. So that it will be seen that the students are taught to handle some of the most difficult work and produce successful results.

Another branch of instruction is in relation to tint block printing in display work. The student is taught how to cut out his own blocks, from some sort of linoleum surface, and an example of this was shown for a job in three printings.

Then there were compositors' lay outs and proofs for Christmas cards, and some very painstaking, skilful and artistic work was shown in this connection. Mr. Riddell believes there are great possibilities in the lads attending the technical classes, and he is striving his best to realise them and produce a better all-round printer.

Trade Boards Act, 1909.

The Board of Trade have made an order, dated December 8th, 1913, making obligatory the minimum time-rates of wages for male workers in Ireland employed in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material, fixed on June 6th, 1913, by the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland). These rates are 6d. per hour for male workers other than learners, and from 4s. 6d. to 24s. per week of 52 hours for male learners, according to age. Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions (other than those properly made under the National Insurance Act), will henceforth be null and void. The penalty for paying wages after December 8th at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade will be a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; and, in addition, the worker will be entitled to all arrears, calculated on the basis of the minimum rates. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.





Subscribers desiring information as to the taking out of Patents are invited to write. Letters to be endorsed "PATENT DEPARTMENT," Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.

Applications.

28,040 LANG, A. B. D., and POWELL, J. A., apparatus for displaying announcements, advertisements and the like.
28,090 GILL, J. W., construction of folding trays or boxes made from sheets of cardboard or like material.
28,148 SCHMITT, O. G., and MURRAY, C. R., type-casting machines.
28,151 WHITFIELD, F. G., and J. DEWAR AND SONS, LTD., paper fasteners.
28,161 MACALISTER, J. C., printing stamps.
27,180 AYLARD, W. C., process of and means for "knocking up" sheets or the like, particularly paper sheets.
28,370 SOENNECKEN, F., letter files.
28,385 HUGHES, J. A., photogravure transfer process for printing purposes.
28,386 WOOSNAM, A., linecasting machines.
28,503 ELSASSISCHE MASCHINEN GES., machines for printing textiles, paper, or the like, and other fabrics.
28,518 SCHROEDER, F. W., MEYER, J. H., and BIRD, F. A., combination stylographic pen or pencil with a self-lighter.
28,520 CLARKE, E., envelopes.
28,522 PLANCHE, L., means for joining parts of cardboard boxes and the like.
28,624 GLADITZ, C., pocket books for memoranda and the like.
28,632 PARTINGTON, W., envelope ripper.

Specifications Published, 1912.

Advertising devices—Moore; 26,634.
Continuous sheets writing devices, adapted to give one or more copies of written matter—Gamble; 26,667.
Loose-leaf ledgers, books and the like—Vickery; 27,229.
Carbon sheet holders, applicable also to loose-leaf binding or filing devices—Dargue; 27,559.
Time-printing stamps—Willis; 23,339.
Plate-clamping devices of printing presses—Goss Printing Press Co. of England, Raabe and Terrey; 28,378.
Temporary binders—De la Rue and Co. and Corbyn; 29,274.
Machine for making paper and like bags—Rolland' Henderson, Henderson and Henderson; 29,660.

1913.

Stamp-affixing apparatus—Johnson; 4,266.
Cylinder printing machines—Johnston; 6,881.
Bronzing and like machines—Smith and Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co.; 6,964.
Checks or sales books or the like for shop counter and other use—Nixon; 8,954.
Manufacture of counterfoil books, cheque books, or the like—Van Boolen; 8,967.
Dies for use in embossing presses—Mond; 9,085.
Receptacles of paper, pasteboard, or similar materials—Nesdall; 9,873.
Drying press for postage stamps—Zumstein; 10,361.
High-speed rotary folder—Walker; 10,450.
Files or binders for loose sheets or the like—Petty; 10,474.
Stamp-affixing machines—Carl Lindstrom, A. G.; 10,671.
Rotary printing machines—Kroenert and Meyer; 10,868.
Index tabs or tags—Smith; 11,083.
Advertising apparatus—Kaufmann; 11,103.
Combined stamp-affixing and cancelling machines—Wade; 11,237.
Typographical composing machines—Kennedy; 12,949.
Four-cylinder flat-bed web printing and perfecting machines—Fletcher; 13,953.
Pens—Fulay; 14,458.
Stamp-affixing machines—Storck; 16,383.
Bronzing and dusting attachment for printing and lithographing machines—Soutter; 18,703.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1913.

Typographical machine—Rogers; 26,552.

TEL. 4311.
RICHARDSON & CO
ELECTROTYPERS, & STEREOTYPERS,
20 & 22 UPPER MILL HILL, BOAR LANE,
LEEDS.
VIGNETTED & 3 COLOR ELECTROS BY SPECIAL PROCESS.
GUARANTEED EQUAL TO ORIGINALS.
Send for Specimens & Price List.

ROBERT K. BURT,
Papermakers' Agent and Merchant,
19, 20 & 21, FARRINGDON STREET,
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
News and Printings in Reams and Reels, Supercalendered, Litho Papers, Writings, Art, Imitation Art, and Blotting Papers, Browns, Tissues and Wrapping Papers.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT IS IMPORTANT that Advertisements under any of the Headings mentioned below should reach us by the first post on Wednesday to insure insertion the following day.

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., require a capable man to take charge of their Lithographic Artists' Room; thorough knowledge of Poster and Chromo work, both plate and stone, and experience in control and economical management essential.—Apply, stating full particulars and salary asked, Ralph Hazell, 6, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, E.C. 13295

Machinery and Plant for Sale.

ALL ELECTROTYPERS and STEREOTYPERS should write H. Williams and Co. for their latest catalogue of machinery, and Electroline Enamel Paste, for producing fine art stereos.—Engineers, Red Lion Works, Warner-street, Rosebery-avenue, E.C. 12343

Miscellaneous.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—A well-known firm with City branch wishes to take over a connection for Printing and Commercial Stationery in the City of London.—Write, Stationer, c/o Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co., 15, Queen-street, E.C. 13297

SMALL BUSINESS PREMISES, just off Holborn, to be Let on Lease.—Apply, Hassell, 42, High-road, Kilburn. 13293

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, cheap, several large Body Founts of new Type, 8-point to 12-point in both O.S. and Modern Faces; portion very slightly used and remainder in founders' packets; specimens and weights on application.—Spottiswoode and Co., Ltd., 5, New-street-square, London, E.C. 13265

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and ALLIED TRADES.—TO BE LET, as a whole or in Sections, an important Block of Buildings covering an Island Site conveniently situated close to Fleet Street. They contain four well-lighted upper rooms with lofty basement. Total floor space, 12,625 sq. ft.—Rent and further particulars of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C. 13264

Digitized by Google

Patents & Designs Act, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Deutsche Mertens Gesellschaft, Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung, Freiburg in Breisgau, Germany, seek leave to amend the Specification of Letters Patent No. 17,198, of 1904, granted to Dr. Eduard Mertens for "IMPROVEMENTS IN PRINTING."

Particulars of the proposed amendment were set forth in the Illustrated Official Journal (Patents), issued on the 17th December, 1913.

Any person, or persons, may give notice of Opposition to the Amendment by leaving Patents Form No. 18 at the Patents Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., within one calendar month from the date of the said Journal.

W. TEMPLE FRANKS,
Comptroller-General.

14269

PATENTS FOR SALE OR LICENSE.

THE Proprietors of British Patents Nos. 29,241, of 1909, and 27,190, of 1910, which relate to Automatic Envelope or Circular Addressing Machines, desire to enter into negotiations in order to establish the practical working and sale of the Patented Machines in Great Britain and for this purpose are willing to grant licences to manufacture and sell the same on reasonable terms or dispose of the Patent rights outright.—All communications should be addressed to DICKER, POLLAK AND DERRIMAN, Chartered Patent Agents, of Halton House, 20-23, Holborn, London, E.C. 14268

THE Proprietors of British Patent No. 28,271, of 1907, relating to "An Improved Paper-Folding and Pasting Mechanism," desire to enter into negotiations with one or more firms in Great Britain for the sale of the Patent rights, or for the grant of licenses to manufacture under royalty. Enquiries to be addressed to D. YOUNG AND CO., Patent Agents, 11 and 12, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. 14267

JOSEPH, Established over Sixty Years.

Large Stocks always on hand for immediate delivery.

per cwt.
15/- CLEAN COLOURED RAGS (Free of Hooks, Eyes and Buttons).
33/- LARGE CLEAN WHITE RAGS.
45/- WASHED MEAT CLOTHS.

Sample cwt. sent ON APPROVAL at our expense.

A. JOSEPH,
Earl St., Southwark, London, S.E.
Telephones: Hop 83, 361, and 4272.

A. J. ALSO CONTRACTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF METAL SCRAP.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.

Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.

Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.

PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.

Algraphy Ltd.
Sternhall Works, McDermott Road,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: "ALGRAPHY, LONDON."

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

35th YEAR.—No. 1842.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C

Tel.: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON. Phone: 8407 CITY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:—
United Kingdom ... ... 10/- } Per Annum
Foreign and Colonial... ... ... 12/- } Post Free.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR—

THE LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND DISTRICTS
MR. W. C. FOSTER,
1, DUNCAN STREET,
HIGHER BROUGHTON, MANCHESTER.

GERMANY:
EMIL KARST,
44, STEIN STRASSE,
LEIPZIG.

SCANDINAVIA:
MR. JORGEN SORENSEN,
ERLING SKJALGSONSGT. 8,
CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

UNITED STATES:
MR. ALBERT O'DONOGHUE,
42, WEST 125TH STREET,
NEW YORK.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page
P. M. and O. A., Yorkshire Centre	1
City and Guilds Institute	2
Labour Statistics	4
Characteristics of India Paper	4
Labour Statistics	5
Stationery Office Contracts	5
U.S.A. Government Paper Supplies	5
Current Topics	6
St. Bride Foundation Printing School	6
The Trade Boards Act	7
Patents	7
The First Christmas Card	8
The Necessity for an Inventory	8
British Imports of Reel Paper	8
An Empire Information Bureau	8
Cellophane	9
Financial	10
New Companies	10
Company Mortgages and Charges	10
Company Notices	10
Commercial Intelligence	11
Gazette	11
The Printing Crafts Guild	11
The Institute of Printers' Concert	11
Quads	12
The Formosan Paper Trade	12
Exports of British Paper	14
Metallic Pens in Italy	14
Foreign and British Paper	16
British Imports of Paper	16

The First Christmas Card.

AS USUAL at this Christmas season the question as to who invented the Christmas Card? has been dwelt upon in several periodicals. Like the pictorial post card there are a good many claimants in the field for the honour of the invention of this symbol of good-fellowship, Some authorities hold that the Rev. Edward Bradley ("Cuthbert Bede") was the first to design a picture card with a Christmas greeting, and in 1845 he sent a Christmas card design to a firm of Newcastle printers, Messrs. Lambert, to be printed for private circulation amongst his friends. Another claimant for the honour of producing the first card was the late W. C. T. Dobson, R.A., who in December, 1844, made a sketch symbolising the spirit of the season, with the words "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you." The idea caught on so well that the following year another card was designed. Others followed the example, and eventually an enterprising publisher, seeing profit ahead, took up the production of cards, and from that time till now the trade has grown enormously, and the year's production amounts to many hundreds of millions, while the vogue of sending cards has attained a world-wide practice. As to the actual inventor of the custom, which has become such a universal one, in view of the existing evidence the honour must go to Mr. Dobson.

The Necessity for an Inventory.

THE neglect or carelessness of many printers in keeping an inventory of their plant and material is a matter that is often referred to in the trade journals, but with little success in leading the erring ones into the right path, until, possibly, a fire takes place and a settlement has to be come to with the insurance company, when woe to the man who is not prepared to substantiate his claim by a written record of all his belongings. To many printers the taking of an inventory seems a big undertaking. They neglect it, excusing themselves day after day with the argument that they cannot spare the time, or do not want to go to the expense which the taking of an inventory requires. They forget that it is the first essential in ascertaining whether the business is heading towards success or failure, and this is true whether the business be large or small. Generally speaking, the proper basis for taking an inventory is the buying cost, but should the value of the merchandise, when the inventory is taken, be less than the cost, the actual value and not the cost should be the inventory figure. On the other hand, if the goods cannot be replaced at their cost, that is, if they have advanced in value, it is then safe to have this difference shown. The inventory is the first thing that the fire insurance adjuster calls for when he comes to adjust a loss. Without it, any business man would have difficulty in making up a proof of claim satisfactory to the insurance company.

* * *

British Imports of Reel Paper.

DURING the present year the imports of reel paper into the United Kingdom show an increase, the total value for the eleven months ended November amounting to £1,367,875 as compared with £1,327,089 for the corresponding period of last year. The shipments from Newfoundland to this market are now of an important character, the value for the last eleven months being £427,036, as compared with £452,750 and £236,338, the values of the supplies from Norway and Sweden respectively. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the trade of Newfoundland shows an increase of £76,142, and evidently this competition has severely hit the Swedish mills, as their shipments to the United Kingdom show a reduction of £74,974. Norway, however, has maintained her trade, her exports being better by £7,165. More attention has been given to the requirements of British consumers of reel paper by German mills, as the eleven months' values show an increase from £70,682 in 1912 to £116,583 this year. More profitable markets than the United Kingdom evidently attract the United States, as the receipts from that source have fallen from £27,331 in 1912 to £18,126 this year.

* * *

Empire Information Bureau.

AN interesting development has taken place in connection with the Information Bureau now being organised as a department of the Royal Colonial Institute. The Bureau has been organised with two distinct purposes in view, namely, to deal with inquiries made personally or by letter to the Institute, and to distribute information concerning the resources and opportunities for trade and enterprise that exist in the Over-Seas Dominions of the Empire. Reviewing shortly the first purpose of the Bureau, enquiries will be answered from the information at the disposal of the Institute concerning—(a) The resources and opportunities for trade, enterprise and employment in the Over-Seas Dominions of the Empire. For this work there will be a distribution to applicants of official pamphlets of the self-governing Dominions, and the publications of Crown Colony Governments, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade Over-Seas and such official and semi-official literature. (b) Empire transportation and intercommunication. For this work circulars, time-tables and pamphlets will be available for distribution. (c) The facilities and amenities of life in the Mother Country.

Digitized by Google

Cellophane.

A New Cellulose Wrapper for Food Stuffs.

A new French commercial product, styled cellophane, is a pure cellulose film, obtained by precipitation of xanthate of soda attacked by acids or mineral salts, and intended as a substitute for tin or aluminium foil as a wrapper for foods and other products.

The manufacturer, anxious above all to be on proper terms with the authorities for suppression of fraud, invited the criticism of the Minister of Agriculture and the Higher Council of Agriculture, and, after investigations by Professor Bordas, the new product has been approved.

The report of Professor Bordas enumerates the properties of the commercial types of cellophane which were submitted to him for examination. Two varieties are colourless, and are styled emerosine and cellatine; two others, saphyrine and libellula, are dyed yellow with diamine catechins, which are benzidine compounds dianotised with phenol or salicyclic acid or sulpho-amido-naphthols combined with benzol or di or triamide.

The exact nature of the dye employed was not determined, but the saphyrine very easily loses its colour in water, which rapidly tints the silk (used by chemists for examination of artificial dyes for fibres or aliments) a golden yellow. Libellula yields its dye less readily in water, but it tints silk.

To give these films the required pliancy very minute quantities of glycerine are incorporated with them.

Practically cellophane may be regarded as pure cellulose. It burns like paper, with a residue of insignificant weight, non-explosive, insoluble in boiling water, indecomposable in air, neutral, odourless, perfectly tasteless. It can easily be sterilised, as neither aspect, texture, nor solidity are affected when it is kept 45 minutes in a humid atmosphere at over 150 degrees C. (302 degrees F.). Unaffected by odour or fats, it is, however, attacked by acids, concentrated alkalies and Schweitzer liquor.

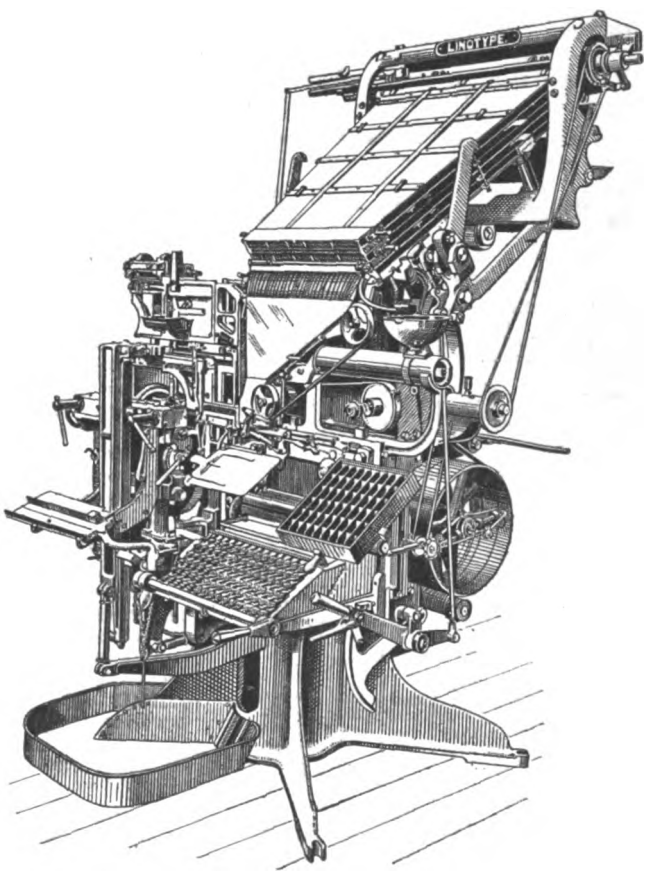
Thus, from the hygienic point of view, cellophane seems clearly superior to the various kinds of paper, including tin and aluminium foil, for foods. It even seems preferable to bladder for sausages.

Nevertheless, the Council of Hygiene considered it necessary, whilst admitting the various meritorious points in cellophane, to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the colouring matter of saphyrine and libellula, which easily stains objects. This is a serious inconvenience in France, where most of the alimentary products must be free from artificial colour, though it can easily be remedied.

THE calendar issued by the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* group of newspapers is a very neat production, on the upper portion of which is a remarkably well-executed reproduction of a painting of Red Bay, county Antrim, delightfully printed in colours, and enclosed in a bold gilt border. The dates are on white figures on a chocolate ground, and are attached to the bottom portion of the card.

QUALITY

Where
Quality
accompanied by
Speed
and
Economy
is considered,
the Linotype
becomes
imperative.



A MULTIPLE-MAGAZINE LINOTYPE (MODEL 4).

No other kind of composing machine can produce

QUALITY COMPOSITION

with the Speed and Economy of the

LINOTYPE.

No other composing machine can produce better type matter than the Linotype.

Write for full details of the best means
of producing High-Grade Composition.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
Head Office: 188-9, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
Northern Office: County Bldgs., 4, Cannon St. MANCHESTER.
197, Howard Street, GLASGOW. 17, Crow Street, DUBLIN.

Digitized by Google

Financial.

Offices of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.
TUESDAY, Dec. 23rd, 1913.

AN active demand for money and ample supplies of credit have characterised the money market this week, though latterly the demand has lessened, thus augmenting the supply. The discount market has been a little easier in tendency. The principal movements in the bullion market this week have been the purchase of £149,000 in bar gold last Thursday and the receipt of £300,000 from Egypt on account of the Secretary of State for India. Stock markets continued dull till near the end of last week, a better tendency setting in on Saturday, the market favouring a rally in spite of the prospect of further new issues. Consols are steadier after the recent depression.

Business continues very restricted in the miscellaneous industrial market, with a dull tone prevailing. In the section relating to paper and print business is still quiet, but movements have been mostly upwards, though small. The only fall to date occurred last Wednesday, *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Deb. dropping 3. Rises have taken place in Cassell and Co. of ½, in Edward Lloyd Pref. of $\frac{1}{32}$, and in Waterlow and Sons Pref. Ord. of ¼. Business has been done during the past seven days in Amalgamated Press Pref. at 20s.; in Associated Newspapers Pref. at 20s. 6d. and 20s.; in Cassell and Co. at 5½, 5⅝, 5½ and 5¼; in Ilford Pref. at 17s. 6d.; in *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch* Pref. at 14s.; in Lanston Monotype Corporation at 11s. and 11s. 3d.; in Edward Lloyd Pref. at 22s. 6d., 21s. 10½d., and 21s. 10¼d.; in C. Arthur Pearson Pref. at 8os.; and in Spicer Bros. Pref. at 8⅞.

Printing, Newspaper, and Publishing Shares.

Company.	Nominal Value.	Paid Up.	Closing Quotations.
Amalgamated Press Ord. ...	1	—	7⅜–7⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	1–1¼
Associated Newspapers 7% Ord.	1	—	23/6–24/6
ditto 5% Cm. Pref....	1	1	19/6–20/6
Cassell & Co.	10	10	5–6
Causton & Sons, Ltd., 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	4–5
"Country Life," 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25_{32}–29_{32}
"Daily Express," 5% 1st Deb. ...	100	100	59–69
Dickinson (John) & Co., 5% Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 2nd Cm. Pref.	100	100	99–101
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	—	98–101
Eyre & Spottiswoode, 4½% Mt. Deb. R.	Stock	100	79–84
"Gentlewoman," 5% C. Pref. ..	1	1	7_{16}–11_{16}
Hentschel, C. (1906), Ord. ...	10/	10/-	1_{32}–5_{32}
ditto 6% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅛–⅜
Hildesheimer (S.) & Co., Ord. ...	3	3	¾–1
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	1	1	9_{16}–11_{16}
ditto 6% Cm. Pref. ...	1	1	¼–1
"Illustrated London News," Ord.	5/-	5/-	½–¼
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	1	1	⅝–¾
ditto 4% 1st Mt. Deb.	Stock	100	62–67
International Linotype	Stock	100	71–76
Kelly's Directories, 5% Cm. Pref.	10	10	9⅜–10¼
ditto 4% Deb.	100	100	91–94
"Lady's Pictorial," 5% Cm. Pref.	5	5	2⅜–2⅞
Lanston Monotype Corp.... ...	1	1	15_{32}–19_{32}
Linotype & Machinery 4½% A Deb.	100	100	57–62
ditto 4½% B Deb.	100	100	38–43
Lloyd (Edward), 5½% Cum. Pref.	1	1	1_{32}–1_{32}
Mansell, Hunt, Catty Ord.	1	1	1⅛–2⅜
Newnes (Geo.), 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	25_{32}–29_{32}
Pearson (C. Arthur), 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	3⅜–4⅛
Spicer Bros., 5% Cm. Pref. ...	10	10	8½–9
"Standard" Newspapers, 5½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	1–2
ditto 4½% 1st Mt. Deb.	100	100	68–78
Tuck (R.) & Sons Ord.	1	1	27_{32}–31_{32}
ditto 5½% Cm. Pref.	5	5	5–5¼
Waterlow & Sons, N. C., 6% Pref. Ord.	10	10	11¼–12¼
ditto Def. Ord. ...	10	10	27–29
ditto 3½% Cm. Pref.	10	10	7¼–8¼
Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Ord.	10	10	6–7
Ditto 5% Pref.	10	10	6½–7½
Weldons Ord.	1	1	1⅛–1⅝
ditto 5% Cm. Pref.	1	1	15_{16}–11_{16}
Wyman & Sons 6% Cum. Pref.	1	1	21_{32}–25_{32}

NEW COMPANIES.

SIDNEY CLIFFORD, LTD.—Registered on December 11th, with a capital of £8,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a paper tube manufacturer carried on by J. Clifford at Fartown, Huddersfield, and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cartons, cases, fancy boxes, toilet paper requisites, etc. The subscribers are J. Clifford and L. Clifford. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first. Qualification, £250.

H. C. PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Registered on December 6th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers, booksellers, stationers, etc. The subscribers are A Laban and H. C. Haycock. Private company. The first directors are A. Laban and H. C. Haycock. Registered office, 105, Strand, W.C.

WARRONERS, LTD.—Registered on December 8th, with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares (200 7½ per cent. preference), to carry on the business of musical instrument manufacturers and dealers, general agents, printers, publishers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. J. Williams. The subscribers are W. J. Williams and R. H. Williams. Private company. The first directors are W. J. Williams (chairman and managing director) and R. H. Williams (both permanent, subject to holding one share each). Qualification of subsequent directors, 50 shares. Registered office, 15, New Oxford-street, W.C.

JAMES HEAP (Hanley), Ltd.—Registered on December 11th, with a capital of £6,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of a bookbinder, printer, stationer, etc., carried on by T. J. Heap, at 54, Mill-street, Hanley. The subscribers are T. J. Heap and E. A. Mellor. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nore more than five; the first are T. J. Heap and E. A. Mellor. Qualification £100. Registered office, 54, Mill-street, Hanley.

B. T. BATSFORD, LTD.—Registered on December 11th, with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the business carried on at 94, High Holborn, and 10, Gate-street, London, as "B. T. Batsford," to carry on the business of publishers, printers, engravers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Herbert Batsford and others. The subscribers are Herbert Batsford, Harry Batsford, Miss Fanny Batsford, Miss Florence Batsford, Mrs. C. S. Batsford, and Mrs. M. Batsford. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the first are Herbert Batsford and Harry Batsford.

EDINA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh on December 1st, with a capital of £1,000, in £10 shares (50 cumulative preference participating), to carry on the business of printers and advertisingagents, etc. The subscribers are W. Cuthbertson, J.P., and A. I. Drysdale. Private company. The number of directors is not to be more than five. Registered office, 20, George-street, Edinburgh.

W. T. EDGAR AND CO., LTD.—Registered on December 5th, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers. stationers, publishers, bookbinders, advertising and general agents, newspaper proprietors, etc. The subscribers are W. T. Edgar and S. Devitt. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than four; the first are W. T. Edgar and S. Devitt (both permanent). Registered office, 124, Chancery-lane, W.C.

"WALTHAMSTOW INTELLIGENCE" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Registered on December 1st, with a capital of £500, in £1 shares (250 deferred), to carry on the business indicated by the title, and to adopt agreements with the London Mercantile Chamber, Ltd., the Walthamstow Chamber of Trade, Ltd., and J. H. Worrall. The subscribers are W. R. Clarke, and J. H. Worrall. Private company. The first directors are W. R. Clarke, and J. H. Worrall. Qualification £25.

W. H. STONHAM AND CO., LTD.—Registered on December 3rd, with a capital of £2,500, in £1 shares (1,000 preferred), to take over the businesses of general printers, cardboard box manufacturers, bookbinders and stationers, carried on by W. H. Stonham, at 22, Ivy-lane, and at 142, Ossulton-street, as "W. H. Stonham and Co.," and at 5, Bridewell-place, all E.C., as John Lewis and Co., the Selkirk Press Printer. The subscribers are W. H. Stonham, and Mrs. R. A. Stonham. Private company. W. H. Stonham is permanent governing director, subject to holding £50 shares. Registered office, 5, Bridewell-place, E.C.

LATIN-AMERICAN NEWS, LTD.—Registered on December 4th, with a capital of £2,000, in 1,900 shares of £1 each, and 2,000 shares of 1s. each, to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers, printers, booksellers, advertising agents, etc., and to adopt agreements (1) with P. F. Martin, and (2) with E. Crisp, and G. H. Thompson. The subscribers are E. Crisp, and G. H. Thompson. Private company. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than three; the first are P. F. Martin, E. Crisp, and G. H. Thompson (all permanent). Qualification 250 shares. Registered office, Cecil House, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

BLACKFORD AND CO., LTD.—Registered on December 4th, with a capital of £300, in £1 shares, to take over the business of Blackford and Co., advertising agents and contractors, and to adopt an agreement with E. C. Blackford. The subscribers are J. Blackford, and E. C. Blackford. Private company. The first directors are J. Blackford, and E. C. Blackford (managing director). Registered office, 29, Queen-square, Bristol.

MECHANICAL TWIN PRESS CO., LTD.—Registered on December 4th, with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares, to take over from W. Bottomley, of 1, Victoria-buildings, Manchester, and 43, Derby-road, Southport, the benefit of certain existing inventions relating to mechanical presses, etc. The subscribers are J. Thomlinson and J. Nahas. Private company. Table "A" mainly applies.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

MORLAND AND IMPEY, LTD.—Second debenture dated November 29th, 1913, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (ranking next to a debenture for £3,500, and dated June 15th, 1909). Holders—W. H. South and S. Price, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

UNIVERSAL MEDICAL PERIODICALS, LTD.—Issue on December 9th, 1913, of £100 debentures, part of a series of which particulars have already been filed.

JOHN KEALEY AND SONS, LTD.—Particulars of £500 five per cent. debentures, created November 8th, 1913, filed pursuant to Section 93 (3) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the amount of the present issue being £300. Property charged: the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

WILKINSON AND SONS, LTD.—First mortgage debenture dated December 9th, 1913, to secure £100, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder, J. F. Collin, 25, The Walk, Norwich.

JOHNSON, RIDDLE AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on December 1st, 1913, of debentures, dated October 21st, 1902, securing £30,000.

COMPANY NOTICES.

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO., Limited.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on January 20th, for the purpose of having the liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

BLACK BEAR PRESS, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on January 27th, for the purpose of having the liquidator's account, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

CASTLES DIRECTORIES, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the creditors of the company will be held at Truro, on December 23rd.

TELEPHONE: 2595 CENTRAL.

Robert H. Ruddock,

Auctioneer, Valuer and Fire Loss Assessor
TO THE
Printing Trades.

Valuations for Fire Insurance and other Purposes.

71, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

PERFECT ADVERTISING MACHINE COMPANY, Ltd.

Notice is given, that a meeting of the company will be held at London, on the 22nd January, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up of the company has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Re WALTER EDWARD KIMBER, Printing Machinery Agent.

The first meeting of creditors was held last week, at the London Bankruptcy Court, under the failure of this debtor, who carried on business at Rugby-chambers, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C. A statement of affairs was submitted showing liabilities £828 2s. 8d. against assets valued at £62 19s., and consisting of cash, £58 5s. 8d., and book debts estimated to produce £4 13s. 4d. The official receiver reported that it appeared from the debtor's statements that from 1894 till August, 1910, he was employed in the printing machinery and allied trades, and in the latter month he started business on his own account as a printing machinery agent at Hampden House, Phœnix-street, N.W. He sometimes sold on commission terms and sometimes on his own account. He had no capital to start with, but had instead a trade connection, which he had acquired whilst in employment. The business was not a success, owing partly to lack of capital, and partly to his bad health. In October, 1912, he removed the business to Rugby-chambers, where he traded until he filed his petition on November 27th, because certain of the creditors having obtained judgment, attached his credit balance at the bank under a garnishee order nisi. The failure was attributed to want of capital, loss on the trading in consequence of ill-health, and immediately to the garnishee order referred to above. In the absence of any proposal the case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy, the debtor's public examination being fixed for January 30th, 1914.—

Appended is a list of the principal creditors:—

UNSECURED.

W. Busch-Becker, Oberursel A/m.	£120
David Carlaw and Sons, Glasgow	59
Elliott and Co. (Otley), Ltd., Otley	123
J. T George and Co., Howard-buildings, Central-street, E.C.	32
J. Greig and Sons, Edinburgh	42
Messrs. Electric Co., Stratford-place, W.	24
G. and E. Milthorp, Wakefield	80
A. J. Powell, Essex-street, Strand, W.C. ...	14
Norman Bros, Ltd., Cheltenham	30
Waite and Sheard, Honley...	40
Whitcombe and Tombs, Ltd., 2, Addle-hill, Carter-lane, E.C.	181
G. Pallister and Sons, Ltd., Leeds	10
Hill and Co., 41, Shoe-lane, E.C.	10



A WORD OF CAUTION.

In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case a satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records.—Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

BOLD, GILL and MASSEY, Blackley, Manchester, paper stainers and embossers, etc. Debts by J. W. Bold and J. W. Massey, who will continue to carry on the business under the style of Bold and Massey. August 31st.

MELDRUM and HUGHES, 22, Cooper-street, Manchester, printers, engravers and stationers. Debts by T. S. Meldrum, who will continue to carry on the business at the same address. W. H. Hughes will trade in his own name at 281, Deansgate, Manchester, as a printer and stationer. November 1st.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

GIBSON, G. D., 25, High-street, Buxton, bookseller and stationer. Date of order and of adjudication order, December 16th, made on the debtor's own petition. First meeting of creditors, December 30th, 11.30 a.m., at the Official Receiver's Offices, Castle-chambers, 6, Vernon-street, Stockport. Public examination of debtor, January 16th, 11 a.m., at the Court House, Vernon-street, Stockport.

Institute of Printers and Kindred TRADES.

Bohemian Concert.

Of the many worthy aims of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades perhaps the most prominent and certainly not the least important is that of promoting and fostering social intercourse amongst those engaged in the crafts. On Wednesday evening last week a highly successful bohemian concert was given at the headquarters, the St. Bride Foundation, and the accommodation provided in the Large Hall was taxed to its utmost by an audience that was hearty in its appreciation of the excellent entertainment provided. Mr. H. J. Goss, chairman of the Council, presided, and was supported by many prominent members of the Institute.

Mr. James Kift, the conductor, began the programme with a lively pianoforte solo, "Galop de Concert" (C. Mayer), and was followed by a splendidly rendered baritone song, "At Santa Barbara," by Mr. Reginald Johnson. In the second part Mr. Johnson was deservedly encored for his excellent interpretation of "Up from Somerset." Miss Phyllis Ross sang the pretty song, "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," and in her second turn she gained an encore for the equally pretty song "My Ships," responding with "My dear Soul." Mr. Albert E. Axbey contributed two capital songs in a pleasing manner, "Young Tom of Devon" (encored) and "Clackety Clack." Miss Constance Wentworth was also well received for her two soprano songs, "Here's to Love" and "Ferryman Love." The humorous element was strongly represented. Miss Olive Fox won a popular reception both for her song at the piano, "Sophie," and another humorous song for which she was recalled, and gave "His dirty little hands" with touching effect. Three other humorous turns made quite a national appeal. Mr. Alfred Hurley, with his humorous song and Irish stories well told in good Irish brogue; Mr. Hector Gordon, with his humorous Scotch interlude, songs and stories, in genuine Doric, and Mr. Chas. Wreford, with his humorous English recitation, "Jarge," were all capital, and needless to say were vociferously encored. Each proved his versatility in the second half of the programme, Mr. Hurley with a humorous lecture, "Old Mother Hubbard," in clerical costume; Mr. Gordon, with a clever whistling solo, and Mr. Wreford, with a comic American recital.

At an interval in the programme, the CHAIRMAN drew attention to the annual Juvenile Party to be held at the Institute on New Year's Day, at which the Council were making an innovation in introducing fancy dress for children, for which prizes will be given, and to which the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, has promised to come in State, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress. Also that the annual dinner had been fixed for May 26th, 1914. He concluded by wishing the members and friends a merry Christmas and prosperity individually and collectively.

Mr. C. J. DRUMMOND proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Goss for the excellent concert he had provided, and for the kind attention he had given to the business of the Institute, the vote being enthusiastically carried.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledgment, paid tribute to the whole-hearted support he had received from all of the members.

An enjoyable evening's entertainment was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

Printing Crafts Guild.

There was a large party on Friday last at the extensive newspaper printing works of Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., Withy-grove, Manchester. The composing department, which contains one of the largest linotype installations in the world, was the first to receive attention, then the matrix department and general composing department, where monotypes are installed, were inspected. The general jobbing press-rooms were busy producing excellent half-tone magazines, the overlaying being mechanical and hand-cut. The party then entered the stereo foundry, and saw three autoplates mechanically turning out stereos at the rate of three per minute. In one corner of this room a "Junior" was busy helping the three "Seniors" to meet the call of the press-room in this mammoth establishment. In the newspaper machine-room the employees were getting the presses ready, or running off the early editions of the morning papers. The photographic department on the topmost floor received special attention, and through the kindness of the manager of this department of the firm of Hulton and Co. the visitors obtained a description of how the photographs are received and despatched, everything being handled with such precision that half-minutes were carefully accounted for. The average business man gets irritated if the train should be late in carrying his daily newspaper to the town where he resides; yet, if he saw the wonderful organisation of a large newspaper establishment he would receive a great surprise in trying to work out how it is possible to place a newspaper before the public for the modest half-penny or penny. We have often heard the phrase "that a visit to the metropolis would open the eyes of the provincial newspaperman"; but if a test were made *vice versa*, we are sure that our metropolitan friends would be compelled to take off their hats to the progressive provincial firm of Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd.

WEE MACGREGOR.

TRANSFER PAPER

Manufacturing as Specialty.

Richard Naumann, Umdruckpapierfabrik,

Schumannstrasse 45, Dresden—A. Germany.

PUBLICITY IN FRANCE.

"LE COURRIER DU LIVRE," PARIS.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

A Bi-Monthly Review of the Industries connected with Paper and Print. The most comprehensive and widely read French journal for these trades, and therefore the best Advertising Medium. Published on the 1st and 16th of the month. Each issue averages 68 pages, 10 by 7 inches.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 10s., Including Postage.

Specimen Copy and Scale of Advertising Charges on application to the British Agents—

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

QUADS.

[We do not necessarily identify ourselves with any opinions of our contributor. At the same time, readers will not need to be assured that he always endeavours to communicate something worthy of attention.]

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men do of course seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help a..d an ornament thereunto."
FRANCIS BACON, Baron Verulam.

Heartiest season's greetings to all readers. We have had a good year on the whole in 1913. This is the time to think more particularly of some who have not done so well.

o o o

Its not the easiest thing to give in the right direction. I'll tell you one opportunity that is unexceptionable.

o o o

I want to pass on a bit of season's helpfulness to a one-time master printer, Mr. W. J. Eden Crane. He's very old now, nearly eighty; and infirm; and in great need. My personal interest connects with service which for some years (until about six or seven years ago) he rendered to the craft as a trade journalist. Turn up old volumes of the Printers' Year Book up to about eight years ago and you'll find article after article from his pen.

o o o

I have with great delight done just a little for him, I have received a little too and passed on to him. Anyone who will send me to this journal a Season's gift for my old friend will receive his or his daughter's written acknowledgment.

o o o

After writing these "Quads" so many years I feel, and indeed know, that I have many personal friends among their readers; so I'll just add one personal word. I've had a little Christmas gift myself which has been particularly welcome.

o o o

My second son, not yet 21, came bustling up the office stairs last week to let me see him put on his hood and gown as Bachelor of Science. He had won the degree very handsomely; but I'm not sure that we ought to know quite as much as we do as to the exact placing in the various lists. I will only say that he ended up—like his name, O.K.

o o o

His young sister (herself a matriculated student) happened to come in and curtseyed to the new bachelor; arrayed as Solomon was not, for all his glory. "Father should bow, too," she said. "No," said the lad; "it should be the other way about."

o o o

Another son, this year, at 22, won the Fellowship of the British Optical Association and was second in the Empire, and a substantial prize winner in another examination conducted by the Spectacle Makers' Company of the City of London. They presented him with his Diploma because of the position he took, instead of calling for the usual guineas for that valuable document.

o o o

I have to be careful in making even verbally any statements on matters comprehended in their respective purviews of knowledge. Is there not an old text, "Be sure your sons will find you out."

o o o

Well, gentleman, may your sons and daughters also give you the same satisfaction and pay the same regard. May we all be happy in all relations but happiest in our homes.

o o o

I see that Mr. John Geddes has been lecturing again at Dublin upon the distinctive movements of printing machines. I think he has four or five times rendered the like service in widely remote centres. I have always learnt something from every talk with Mr. Geddes, and every reading of a report of one of his talks, and I am glad to see him coming into his own as one of the personal forces and the sound guides of printerdom.

o o o

Mr. Geddes went to the States a few years ago at his own cost simply to add to his mastery of printing technique.

o o o

He employs Messrs. John Haddon and Co. to carry out his contracts. They would tell you that they employed him; that he was their representative in Scotland and Ireland and the north of England. Nary a bit of it. He employs them; though aw'm thinkin' he'll forbye be speerin' at me the noo, for why aw'm writin' i' that gait.

o o o

A' weel its nae mair I'm meanin' than just this that ilka traveller who is a real persuader of orders (and not a mere ordertaker, to order)—a traveller who is a real persuader and creator of orders really employs the firm that employs him.

o o o

Mr. Cornwall, of Aberdeen, figured here the other week as the natural "charm" of a certain meeting. It was my fault no doubt that a contracted "Chairman" became a "charm." I dare say he lived up to the ascription right enough.

FRANK COLEBROOK.

The Formosan Paper Trade.

During 1912 the imports of paper at Formosa, the Japanese island, considerably increased, as the following figures show:—

	From China.	From Japan.
1912	£60,155	£85,558
1911	59,207	77,153
1910	54,614	60,459

NEW YORK is by far the most important State in the Union in the printing and publishing industry. Illinois ranks second, and Pennsylvania third. There was a total of 2,600 daily publications reported in 1909, as compared with 2,452 in 1904 and 2,226 in 1899. Of these 2,600 dailies, 760 were published in the morning, and 1,840 in the afternoon or evening. The increase during the decade in the total number of daily newspapers in the United States was 374, or 16·8 per cent., every geographic division but New England gaining.

THE Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, opened, last week, at the Albert Hall, the 34th annual *Truth* doll and toy show. Upwards of 32,000 children are receiving toys this year from the *Truth* distribution.

TO TRADE BOOKBINDERS, BOOKBINDERS' PLANT AND MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, PUBLISHERS, LIBRARIANS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE BOOKBINDING INDUSTRY.

THE Publishers of the *BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER* have pleasure in announcing that an ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY SECTION of that journal is now devoted to matter concerning the BOOKBINDING TRADES.

All branches of bookbinding are dealt with, from practical and technical standpoints, and the historical and artistic aspects of the industry also receive attention. Illustrations of hand-tooled bookbindings and publishers' cases which are remarkable for their artistic design, their historic interest, or their novel character are presented from time to time.

The BOOKBINDING SECTION appeals to all those who are interested in bookbinding, whether as a trade or as an art, as all phases of the subject receive their due share of attention in its columns.

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of trade unions and other bodies associated with the bookbinding industry, are also invited; arrangements can usually be made, if desired, to report the latter, as well as lectures, etc., for the BOOKBINDING SECTION. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. The publishers having no end to serve save the presentation of matter of value to the various branches of the trade, the pages of the BOOKBINDING SECTION are open to all, employers and employed, unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

As far as READERS are concerned, copies of those issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that contain the BOOKBINDING SECTION will be sent regularly on application, at special rates.

With regard to ADVERTISEMENTS, the bookbinding trade announcements are placed in a POSITION NEXT TO OR FACING READING MATTER in the BOOKBINDING SECTION. ADVERTISING RATES sent on application. Arrangements have been made to circulate the journal in quarters likely to be most productive to advertisers of a return for their outlay, and no effort is spared to study the interests of advertisers and readers alike.

Orders for advertisements in and subscriptions to the BOOKBINDING NUMBERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* should be addressed to the publishers:—

STONHILL AND GILLIS, 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

COLONIAL and FOREIGN PAPER and PRINTING TRADES REQUIREMENTS.

To Colonial and Foreign Wholesale Paper Houses, Manufacturing Stationers, Newspaper Owners and all Printing Machinery Users, etc.

INDENT ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

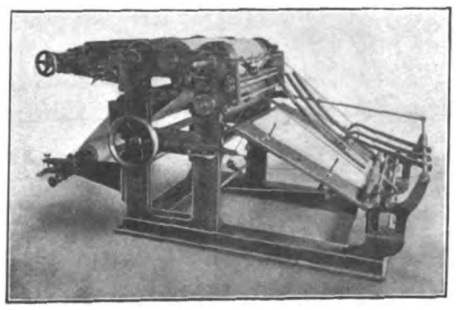
For over 20 years we have represented as Purchasing Agents large Colonial Houses in regard to their requirements of all classes of Paper, Printing Machinery and Supplies, etc., and being papermakers offer the exceptional facilities at our command for the benefit of firms seeking prompt attention, expert knowledge, and the most favourable market conditions.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED. HIGHEST REFERENCES.

JOHN HENRY & CO., LTD. (Papermakers), 6, Ludgate Square, London, E.C.

Works: Colthrop Paper Mills, THATCHAM, BERKS.





ROTARY PRINTING MACHINES

For Letterpress printing of every description for all classes of work.

TICKET ROTARIES

For Tram Tickets and Admission Tickets in Blocks or Reels.

SLITTERS AND RE-WINDERS

For Paper, Cloth or Thin Cardboard.

H. NEDDEN & CO.,

11-12, Finsbury Square, E.C.

TO THE TRADE

WE CAN HELP YOU WITH YOUR ORDERS FOR

PRINTING ~ BINDING,

MACHINING, STEREOTYPING, DESIGNING,
MACHINE THREAD SEWING & STITCHING,
" RULING, NUMBERING,
" WIRE STITCHING &c &c.

DUPLICATE BOOKS (PEN & PENCIL) DUPLICATE, TRIPLICATE

SEND FOR ESTIMATES

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY Co.,
(Telephone 2425 CENTRAL) BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E.



Printing Works:
LEONARD ST., and TABERNACLE ST., FINSBURY, E.C.

Address for Telegrams:— "Identical, London."

Telephone Nos:— Offices, 644 Central *and* 721 Bank Works, 459 London Wall

BLADES, EAST & BLADES,

PROTECTIVE CHEQUE PRINTERS.

Are prepared to execute Trade orders for quantities by their CHEMICAL DOUBLE-PROTECTIVE PROCESS. These Cheques are protected against forgery by the "BLADES" Special Process and Water-colour Ink. Only the Best Work. Any Colour, including Black. *Estimates sent on Application.*

23, ARCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C.

W. J. CONNOLL & Co.,

27 & 28, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C



SPECIAL CLEARANCE LINE.

FIBRE LYE BRUSHES, webbed, size 7½ by 3¾, **9d. each; 6/- per dozen.**

Sundries, Repairs and Removals.

In case of breakdown, PHONE: 5183 Holborn.

THE PRINTING ART.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of the Art of Printing and of the Allied Arts
Issued by The University Press, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE PRINTING ART is the most beautifully printed periodical in America. It is entirely different from the other printing magazines, in that it does not go into the technical details of the crafts it represents, but gives **actual examples** which are of service to the publisher, printer, advertising man and book lover. It is full of suggestion for typography, design, colour of ink and selection of paper stock, and will be found invaluable by those desiring to improve the quality of their work. PRICE 21/- per year. Single copy 2/-. Send this amount for sample copy to—

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain
KINGSWAY HALL, LONDON, W.C.

MORRIS & BOLTON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

OFFICES & WAREHOUSE:- 17, TOOKS Ct FURNIVAL St LONDON. E.C.
FACTORY:- ECLIPSE WORKS CARPENTERS Rd STRATFORD. E.

TELEGRAMS:- "ZINNOBER FLEET LONDON" TELEPHONE:- 6890 & 6891 HOLBORN

Digitized by Google

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	NOVEMBER.				JANUARY-NOVEMBER.			
	1912	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Writings	17,662	18,191	38,948	38,509	202,084	199,391	434,259	430,833
Printings	169,292	133,963	163,714	140,993	1,636,047	1,752,156	1,599,661	1,690,949
Packings and Wrappings	103,763	78,859	35,929	32,906	761,930	838,003	309,015	350,112
Hangings	12,107	8,406	28,496	21,466	117,135	115,603	287,792	282,758
Other Printed or Coated	1,899	1,715	9,718	8,871	31,703	26,070	138,195	119,609
Paste, Mill & Cardboard	10,669	12,084	9,023	11,338	100,910	113,310	95,785	106,409
Manufactures of ,, ,,	5,664	4,089	10,556	8,506	50,775	53,302	95,033	99,583
Playing Cards	344	399	2,636	2,668	3,265	3,434	24,207	25,977
Envelopes	3,613	2,433	7,883	6,330	33,146	32,915	78,721	79,432
Bags	5,498	4,463	6,477	5,378	43,485	47,011	49,110	52,520
Unenumerated	6,955	5,192	17,903	14,869	59,421	59,887	149,017	152,902
Totals	337,466	269,854	331,283	291,834	3,039,901	3,241,082	3,260,795	3,391,084

Writings.

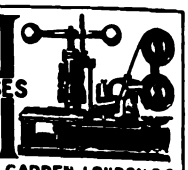
To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	564	427	2,602	1,692	5,941	4,890	23,983	19,853
United States	166	197	675	588	1,729	1,944	7,234	7,773
Other Foreign Countries	3,407	3,333	9,203	9,306	35,165	36,885	99,314	104,419
B. South Africa	1,270	1,679	2,448	3,181	16,633	16,878	32,426	33,496
B. India	2,068	3,051	5,246	5,905	23,960	25,693	51,740	55,087
Straits Settlements ...	359	635	548	1,296	3,823	4,999	8,741	11,381
Ceylon	234	307	422	510	2,440	3,208	5,223	6,434
Australia	5,812	5,109	10,564	9,580	77,078	69,129	134,479	122,825
New Zealand	2,572	2,359	4,359	3,889	21,882	21,473	38,274	35,504
Canada	607	455	1,459	1,026	5,063	6,049	12,759	14,193
Other British Possessions	603	639	1,422	1,536	8,370	8,243	20,086	19,868

Printings.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	9,310	9,224	11,907	12,229	108,662	112,548	128,653	141,629
United States	1,429	2,946	2,219	4,329	20,836	28,059	28,723	40,385
Other Foreign Countries	40,831	33,104	44,190	38,316	371,207	399,006	414,678	440,019
B. South Africa	11,124	10,249	11,491	11,662	121,798	100,399	123,808	107,695
B. India	20,891	20,744	19,467	18,762	222,184	258,809	209,735	243,151
Straits Settlements ...	1,732	1,342	1,711	1,410	16,411	21,456	15,802	20,919
Ceylon	1,733	3,403	1,793	2,863	17,560	26,242	17,417	24,898
Australia	53,123	28,242	39,264	26,182	485,660	546,293	389,285	406,615
New Zealand	8,788	10,359	7,829	8,824	132,852	111,311	109,737	92,278
Canada	17,254	10,615	20,911	12,940	114,426	115,402	137,200	141,932
Other British Possessions	3,087	3,735	2,932	3,476	24,451	32,631	24,623	31,428

Unenumerated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
France	484	573	3,288	3,743	4,744	5,460	30,596	36,711
United States	191	276	886	1,224	1,770	1,958	7,276	7,313
Other Foreign Countries	2,892	2,135	6,773	5,246	22,130	22,118	50,427	49,515
B. South Africa	674	423	1,078	815	6,581	5,614	10,672	10,162
B. East Indies	767	257	1,686	726	6,080	5,643	13,672	12,476
Australia	930	866	1,700	1,741	9,621	10,619	16,015	17,369
New Zealand	490	234	988	363	3,025	3,498	5,739	5,956
Canada	414	277	1,223	612	3,912	3,686	10,918	10,305
Other British Possessions	113	151	281	399	1,558	1,291	3,702	3,095

GOUGH
DIE STAMPING PRESSES

MARRYAT & PLACE 28 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
SUCCESSORS TO JOSEPH RICHMOND & CO LTD

SCREENS
Prices: 12 by 15.
80 £9 2 0
100 9 18 0
133 13 4 0
150 15 10 0
175 20 15 0
200 25 0 0
5 per cent for cash.
Our "DIAMOND" Screens are high grade permanent Screens of the very best quality, and are the only Screens sold to engravers at REASONABLE PRICES.
English-made throughout.
Full Price List Free.
F. E. BROWN & Co., Screen Works., 5½, Guthlaxton St. LEICESTER, Eng.

ESTABLISHED 1806.
For all Printing Metals
Telephone to HOP 1851.
Telegraph to —OR— "Antetype Rothus" London
STEREO (All grades)
LINOTYPE
TYPOGRAPH
MONO
TYPE METAL
(To any specification).
HALLETT & SON
(Late HALLETT & FRY).
Antimony Refiners.
202, Rotherhithe St., London S.E.

Metallic Pens in Italy.

For some years the Italian imports of metallic pens has been increasing to a considerable degree, and will henceforth represent a figure deserving the attention of pen-makers. The French pen is known in Italy, where some firms already buy it to a certain extent. However, there is no doubt that more business could be done, and that where some firms are making progress other firms should not stand aloof. The Italian annual imports of pens represent 700,000 lire, or £28,000, two-thirds of which goes to English firms.

This article is the more interesting as native competition does not exist or scarcely so. In fact, endeavours to manufacture metal pens have not hitherto given the required results, in spite of the facilities afforded by the Government as regards importation of raw materials. Consequently the market is almost exclusively supplied by foreign firms, whose agents pay regular visits to all the buyers in the Peninsula, who are very numerous, but usually reliable enough for credit on a small scale. In the large towns there are plenty of firms of importance.

Germany remained in the background until late years, during which she has made an effort to increase her exports to Italy, and as Germany occupies an important place in the market for office requisites, it is not difficult to foresee that she will obtain results, the signs of which already appear in the statistics for the last two years.

As demonstrated by the figures for certain years, French manufacturers are beginning to increase their sales abroad, and will, no doubt, endeavour to increase their trade with Italy.—*Technique Moderne.*

"The Editor and Publisher."
Leading Weekly Periodical of the United States devoted to the Newspaper and Advertising Fields.
Presents the Important News of the daily and weekly publications, their editors, managers and staffs. Gives lists of new papers, new incorporations and changes in interest. Prints articles on newspaper management, the latest improvements in printing machinery and methods for increasing circulation. One of its most valuable features is the department devoted to the subject of advertising. Each week it contains "Tips for Business Managers," in which is given the names of new advertisers, lists of old firms that are making new contracts for space, and general news concerning the entire field. Some publishers have secured thousands of dollars worth of advertising through the information thus furnished.
Send for Sample Copy.
Subscription Price $3.00 a year. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.
ADDRESS:
THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, World Building, New York, U.S.A.

SHACKELL'S
FOR QUALITY
PRINTING INK MAKERS
SINCE 1786.
Red Lion Passage, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Business Specials.

The Charge for inserting Name and Address etc. (Two Lines only), is Two Guineas per year of 52 Insertions, to commence at any time. Fresh headings are inserted when necessary. Extra Lines £1 1s. per annum each.

BOOKBINDING and PRINTING MACHINES.

The T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., 63, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C. Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, Casing-in-Machines, Sewing Machines, Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders, and all styles of Bookbinding, Printing and Lithographic Machines.

BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

BREHMER, AUG., 12, City-road, London, E.C. Also machines for Paring Edges of Leather.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 19, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C. Sole agents for "SMYTH" Book-Sewing, Casemaking, Casing-in, Sheet Gluing and Cloth Cutting Machines.

"DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"The DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD., Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD and RETOUCHERS FOR HALF-TONE.

C. H. READ & CO., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. 11708 Central.

INDIA-RUBBER ENDORSING STAMPS.

RICHFORD, E. M., Manufacturer and Patentee of Metal Bodied Rubber Type, the "Effective" Self-Inking Pads, Machines and entire plant for Rubber Stamp Making. Established 1868. 9, Snow-hill, E.C.

OFFSET MACHINERY MAKERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester. Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset, Direct and Tinplate Printing.

PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, Ltd., Lodge Bank Works Bury, Lancashire.

POLISHED ZINC AND COPPER PLATES FOR NEWSPAPER AND PROCESS ENGRAVERS.

JOHN HADDON & CO., Salisbury Square, London E.C., the only manufacturers of these in the British Empire. Speciality: Quick Working Zinc for Newspapers and Finest Copper for Half-Tones and Photogravure. Samples on application. Proprietors of the Caxton Type Foundry, Wood Mills and Engineering Works.

PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works New North-road, London, N.

PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WERTHEIMER, LEA & CO., 46-47, London-wall, and Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, German, Russian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

PRINTERS' ENGINEERS.

GEO. MANN & CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, London; Hunslet, Leeds; and 12A, Withy-grove, Manchester, Lithographic Machinery Specialists. Patent Rotary Machines for Offset. Direct and Tinplate Printing.

RATCLIFF, JOHN & SONS, Junction Foundry Wortley, Leeds.

SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. (late 69, Fleet-street), Plate Engraving, Printing for the Trade, Die Press, Offset Litho, and all Company Documents

TYPEFOUNDERS.

JOHN BLACK. Cheapest Typefounder in the World. Established 1890. 12-point Cheltenham Old Style, in founts of 60 lbs. without quads, 45 per cent. cheaper than "Ring" Founders' prices. Specimen books free. Nearly half-a-million Founts have been sold. 54, Wedmore-street, Holloway, London, N.

WOOD MILES & CO., 26, King-street, Leicester, Typefounders. A variety of new and up-to-date faces cast on American point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

R. P. BANNERMAN & SON (Established 1885) Northampton Works, Ringslade-road, Wood Green, N., inventors, patentees and makers of Latest Model Typecasting Machines, Non-Rubbing Moulds and Matrices. All Tools and Gauges used in the Typefoundry. Telephone Number, Palmer's Green 667.

GRANT, LEGROS & CO., LTD., Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, London, Patentees and Makers of the DAVIS TYPECASTER, which produces better type at less cost than any other machine on the market. Particulars and proofs on request. Telephone, City 2734.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham manufacturers of Typecasting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager, Charles A. Wood.

WOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS.

DAY & COLLINS, Hard-Faced Machine-Engraved Wood Letter. Works: 26½, King Street, Leicester.

ZINC PLATES.

A. LAUE & CO., Berlin-Reinickendorf, Germany. Zinc Plates for Lithography, in all sizes, up to 4 by 6-ft. Zinc and Copper Plates for Process Work. Brass Plates for Blockmakers.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD.



DIRECTORS
F. E. S. PERRY. JOHN SWAIN.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process. Artists and Designers. Estabd. 1882. Phone 1080 Central.

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

QUALITY. **J. HOLLAND & Co.,** UNIFORMITY.

Lino, Mono, Typo, Stereo (all grades)
Fine Art, etc

TYPE METAL

Special Arrangements for
Refining and Rejuvenating.

Albert Works, Marlborough Road, Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E.
'Phone: HOP, 413. Birmingham Depot: 165, EDMUND ST.

Color Printing for the Trade.

Modern Prices. Modern Methods.
Correspondence Invited. Estimates Free.

TAYLOR BROS., LEEDS.

TELEPHONE No. 461. WIRES: ALMANAC LEEDS.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
26 & 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE & LIST OF CREDITORS are published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

FINE ART ELECTROTYPERS
AND STEREOTYPERS,
GENERAL ENGRAVERS,
BOXWOOD BLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
etc.,

BADOUREAU & JONES,

LTD.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ASK OUR PRICES.

Telephones:
HOLBORN 477.
Do. 478.

Established 1876.

Telegrams:
"BADOUREAU, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Foreign and British Paper.

Our Foreign Trade.

THE Board of Trade Returns for November show a small increase in the imports of paper and a decline in the exports. We give the comparative values, also for the eleven months, with increases or decreases compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year:—

NOVEMBER.

Imports ...	£614,618 +	£3,980
Exports ...	291,834 —	39,449
Re-Exports	21,088 +	1,762

JANUARY-NOVEMBER.

Imports ...	£7,026,346 +	£458,514
Exports ...	3,391,084 +	130,289
Re-Exports	269,447 +	102,227

Imports.

PRINTINGS or writings were largely imported last month, the total value showing an increase of £24,468. The extra supplies were in the form of "reel paper," the receipts amounting to £137,384 as against £109,533. Newfoundland was responsible for this expansion, as the imports from that country amounted to £55,746, an increase of £31,146 compared with November of last year. The shipments of reel paper from Norway were of the value of £43,555 (an increase of £2,329) and from Sweden £20,495 (a decrease of £5,779). Evidently the imports from Newfoundland are affecting the Norwegian and Swedish exports to the United Kingdom. Germany is extending her trade in reel paper, but the arrivals from the United States are practically nil, the value last month amounting to only £102. Printings and writings, not on reels, were received of the value of £68,431, as against £71,814 for November last year, the decrease being mainly due to a lessened importation from Sweden. The receipts for hangings and other printed or coated papers show an increase in value of £2,326. It is unusual to have to record a decline in the imports of packing and wrappings, but last month's value evidences a reduction of £4,367, Russia and Sweden being the countries responsible. Boards show a falling off in value of £8,696, and unenumerated and articles of paper a drop of £9,751. During the eleven months ended November, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the only decreases registered apply to hangings (£6,271) and other printed or coated papers (£6,795). The increases are as follow:—Printings or writings on reels £40,786, and not on reels £37,232; packings and wrappings, £226,526; strawboards, £79,666; mill and wood pulp boards, £48,504; and unenumerated, £38,866.

Exports.

MOST of the articles of export last month suffered a depreciation in value. There was a drop of £22,721 in printings, which were in particularly poor demand for the Colonies. The latter bought £86,119 worth and Foreign Countries £54,874 worth, decreases of £19,279 and £3,442 respectively. The Colonial demand for writings was well maintained, the shipments thereto amounting to £26,923, a comparative increase of £455; Foreign Countries bought £11,586 worth, a drop of £894. Packings and wrappings show a falling off of £3,023, and the exports of hangings and other printed or coated papers mark declines of £7,030 and £847 respectively. The only notable increase was in paste, mill and cardboard; other articles, with the exception of playing cards, showing decreases. The returns for January-November, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show an increase of £91,288 in the exports of printings, Foreign Countries being responsible for £49,979, and British Possessions for £41,309. The shipments of writings evidence a decline of £3,426, solely due to reduced trade with British Possessions. Packings and wrappings were in better demand to the extent of £41,098, but paper hangings and other printed or coated papers show losses of £5,034 and £18,586 respectively.

FROM the Wm. H. Pool Printing and Binding Co, of Chicago, U.S.A., we have received an office calendar in which the figures are bold and clear. The tear-off monthly date sheets are 17 by 12 inches in size, and neatly printed in red and black, a feature being that notable days in the American year are filled in with portraits, or emblems of the occasion, thus February 12th is absent, but its place is taken by a portrait of Lincoln, and July 4th is replaced by an American flag. Accompanying the calendar is a finely printed booklet and a Christmas card with 16-pp. inset, printed in colours. The various jobs show that the company turns out excellent work.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	NOVEMBER. 1912.	NOVEMBER. 1913.	NOVEMBER. 1912.	NOVEMBER. 1913.	JANUARY—NOVEMBER. 1912.	JANUARY—NOVEMBER. 1913.	JANUARY—NOVEMBER. 1912.	JANUARY—NOVEMBER. 1913.
Printings or Writings—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
On Reels	199,277	249,013	109,533	137,384	2,428,410	2,460,852	1,327,089	1,367,875
Not on Reels	83,924	74,770	71,814	68,431	848,829	916,657	765,364	802,596
Hangings	5,890	5,882	12,890	13,146	54,196	49,967	124,576	118,305
Other Printed or Coated	8,110	8,768	21,956	24,026	102,647	93,521	254,233	247,438
Packings and Wrappings	319,277	303,705	220,290	215,923	3,390,404	3,720,147	2,351,851	2,578,377
Strawboards	280,987	230,287	78,552	69,726	2,961,809	3,203,387	860,726	890,392
Mill & Wood Pulp Boards	101,526	90,907	48,820	48,956	1,166,221	1,210,194	563,889	612,363
Unenumerated, etc. ...	14,964	13,854	46,783	37,032	124,868	139,217	370,134	409,000
Totals...	1,014,015	977,186	610,638	614,618	11,077,391	11,793,942	6,567,832	7,026,346

Printings or Writings—On Reels.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	47,184	36,454	26,274	20,495	535,310	411,806	311,312	236,338
Norway	74,306	77,626	41,226	43,555	825,464	807,919	445,585	452,750
Germany	12,537	13,250	8,579	10,447	103,538	156,457	70,682	116,583
United States	3,178	75	1,649	102	51,925	34,595	27,331	18,126
Newfoundland	49,200	110,023	24,600	55,746	702,333	858,063	350,894	427,036
Other Countries	12,872	11,585	7,205	7,039	209,840	192,012	121,285	117,042

Printings or Writings—Not on Reels.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Sweden	16,014	9,740	10,615	6,573	135,767	135,497	87,109	89,500
Norway	27,478	25,519	16,513	16,089	248,204	314,250	159,168	197,647
Germany	17,987	21,344	17,894	20,309	246,417	273,234	234,945	259,775
Belgium	9,024	8,147	8,126	8,011	94,502	88,265	87,504	83,146
United States	7,018	5,135	9,072	8,929	57,887	41,779	94,223	74,218
Other Countries	6,463	4,885	9,594	8,520	66,052	63,632	102,415	98,310

Hangings.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	4,221	3,283	8,054	6,879	37,840	33,370	73,947	70,938
Belgium	1,336	2,091	3,372	4,766	11,590	12,595	29,043	31,306
Other Countries	333	508	1,464	1,501	4,760	4,002	21,586	16,061

Other Printed or Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts	Cwts.	£	£
Germany	4,207	4,519	10,820	13,316	59,935	47,916	142,112	125,803
Belgium	2,526	3,255	5,464	6,399	28,916	31,556	55,821	66,187
France	505	323	2,273	1,834	4,790	3,315	24,127	18,376
United States	450	390	1,844	1,745	4,615	7,841	19,739	26,517
Other Countries .. .	422	281	1,555	732	4,391	2,893	12,434	10,445

Packings and Wrappings.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Russia	19,723	9,858	10,582	5,162	271,548	242,307	140,440	121,329
Sweden	108,975	101,597	70,728	65,444	1,113,958	1,249,236	719,061	798,665
Norway	81,556	80,398	47,260	50,122	812,905	967,431	503,645	588,560
Germany	65,031	74,758	52,486	63,237	734,804	794,310	601,565	667,293
Belgium	23,213	22,491	19,919	18,731	257,868	254,541	208,287	207,570
Other Countries	20,779	14,603	19,315	13,227	199,321	212,322	178,853	194,960

In AMERICA

There is published only one weekly paper representative of the interests of employing printers. It is the most popular Printers' Paper read in that country:—

Because it is the Trade Business Journal.
Because it has a splendid news service, with twenty-two paid correspondents.
Because it deals with the practical always.
It is the only Paper which holds the attention of the man who owns the plant.
The PRINTING TRADE NEWS does not attempt to teach printers to set type, but it is the foremost authority on the latest efficiency methods, the organization activities, progress in cost system work, approved methods of printers' advertising and anything and everything that tends to make the printing business a pleasant and profitable one.
It is pre-eminently the trade journal English machine builders should use to make their product known in America.

We have good mechanics. Let us have good business men. Let the NEWS come to YOU every week. Europe $5.00 per year; Canada $3.00. 64 pages weekly.

PRINTING TRADE NEWS.
326, West 41 Street. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE FINEST PRINTING INKS
AND VARNISHES,
WINSTONE'S
BLACKS,
DRY COLOURS,
BRONZES, SUNDRIES, AND
SHOE LANE, E.C. The Best of Everything for the Printer

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

The rates for announcements of this character, appearing weekly on this page only, are as follows: For a space of one inch deep in column, 52 insertions, **£5**; *26 insertions,* **£2 12s. 6d.**; *13 insertions,* **£1 10s.** *(net cash), including a voucher copy each week. Extra space at proportionate rate.*

FOR HIGH GRADE HAND & TYPE HIGH AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES

Write for particulars to

Mr. SAMUEL INSULL, Sen.,

34, Queen Street (Cannon Street), London, E.C.

Telegrams, "Insull, Cannon, London."
Telephone No. 2635 City.

T. J. HUNT, The Factory,

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.

PRINTER,

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

P. LAWRENCE,

Cardboard Cutting, Creasing, and Scoring Rules.

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES.

103, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: Bimanual, Smith, London.

DIAMOND TAG CO.

Bermondsey, London, S.E.

Manufacturers and Printers of

TAGS, & LABELS,

TICKETS.

of all kinds.

Printing in 2 Colors at less than usual ONE COLOR price.

SPECIALITY 2 Color Gummed Labels, Tack Cards & Memo Forms.

Samples and Quotations by Return Post.

N.B.-TRADE ONLY.

TUCK'S

Cards, Books etc. ARE ALWAYS THE **SAFEST TO STOCK**

BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd, Raphael House, LONDON.

MINTON & CASEY

BLOCKS & DIES FOR PRINTING & EMBOSSING

1, CLERKENWELL Rd LONDON.

WALKER Stock Blocks

NOTE-HEADS

Dainty Designs suitable for Bazaars, Circulars, Adverts. OUR NEW LIST OF PRETTY GIRLS HEADS in TWO COLOUR half-tone make charming CALENDARS, BLOTTERS, SHOWCARDS, PICTURE POSTCARDS.

H.G.WALKER, 65 Bayswater Road, BIRMINGHAM.

BOOKBINDERS

FOR THE TRADE.

GEO. EDWARDS & CO.,

28, WARNER ST., Mount Pleasant, LONDON, E.C.

MACHINERY & KNIVES

For Printers, Bookbinders, Stationers and Envelope Makers.

T. KENDELL & SONS,

French Place, Shoreditch.

City Address: 17, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.

BTF

TYPE

IS

25%

Cheaper than other Leading Founders.

The Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd.

154, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

Stock Electros

FOR VARIOUS TRADES.

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING.

DIES. SKETCHES:

DOWNEY, 63 Berner Street, London, W.

H. J. SHELDON,

32, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON W.C.,

Engraver, Art Electrotyper, Printer

Specialist in reproducing Electros from Bank Note, Bond, Cheque and Certificate Plates.

Engraving, Steelfacing and Printing of Etchings, Photogravures, Line Engravings, Mezzotint and all Copper Printing Plates. Nickel Steelfacing of Electro and Half Tone and Stereo Blocks. Electros for all purposes.

Telephone: City 3937.

TRADE GOLD BLOCKERS FOR 20 YEARS

WEISE BROTHERS

EMBOSSERS · AEROGRAPHERS · Show Card & Calendar Makers

5667 SINGER ST LONDON E.C.

ASHCROFT PAPER TESTERS.

To test bursting strain up to 140lbs. per sq. inch.
" " " 20lbs. " "

The first-named for Testing ordinary papers; the latter specially designed for testing thin paper. £4 4s. each net. To test Thickness up to 110/1,000ths of an inch, Price £2 2s. net.

Will submit on approval, on receipt of cash or references.

H. B. LEGGE & Co., 81, Cannon St., London, E.C.

COOPER & BUDD LTD

HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS

McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

L. SCHMAUTZ.

76, Rue de Seine, PARIS.



ROLLERS and SKINS for Rollers, hand and machine, for Lithography, Zincography, Phototype, and all kinds of Printing.

Tel. Add.: "LUSCHMAU, PARIS."

English Price List FREE

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.

WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

58, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on Application.

Tel. Add; "VINDICO, LONDON." Tel. No's { 9604 City. 12 Hop.

BUY BRITISH MADE

Leather & Leatherette Papers

Manufactured by

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Works: 40, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.

Trade Embossing. Printed Matter a Speciality. Samples on Application.

Digitized by Google

ROLLERS

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past forty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

All inland carriages paid.

Boxes lent for roller transit.

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., for the past thirty years, and to the Printing Trade generally for forty years.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Works: CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

TO THE TRADE.

MANIFOLD BOOKS



For PEN or PENCIL use.

PLAIN OR WITH OWN

PRINTED HEADINGS.

Duplicate and Triplicate Books for all purposes.

Estimates given for all classes of Duplicate Books, Binding, Printing, etc.

THE CITY PRINTING & STATIONERY CO

BERMONDSEY SQUARE, LONDON, S.E

(Telephone 2428 Central.)



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form. Adjustable.



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

The Harris Offset Press

THE yield of The Harris is one of Speed and Quality. The speed is obtained by a perfect Automatic Feed, and it is the only Rotary Offset Machine equipped with an Automatic Feed forming an integral part of the printing press itself.

5,000 impressions per hour (guaranteed) is the output of The Harris, and every sheet perfect. The Quality comes as a natural result

The Harris has been adopted by many Government Printing Offices, including—

RUSSIA.

For Complete Specifications, Quotations, and all further particulars apply to: . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,

Printing Machinery Department,

43 and 43a, FETTER LANE, E.C.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

TELEGRAMS: "BADDELEY," LONDON.

For DIES, EMBOSSING & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc. PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc. MENU & BALL CARDS. ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES.

MOOR LANE, E.C.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, off Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C. [illegible] 25, 1913.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

FOUND IN LIBRARY

JUN 22 1914



THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DATE DUE

APR 24 1995

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google